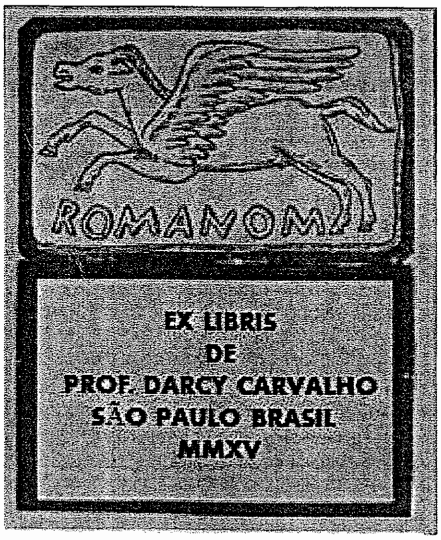
A LATIN DICTIONARY

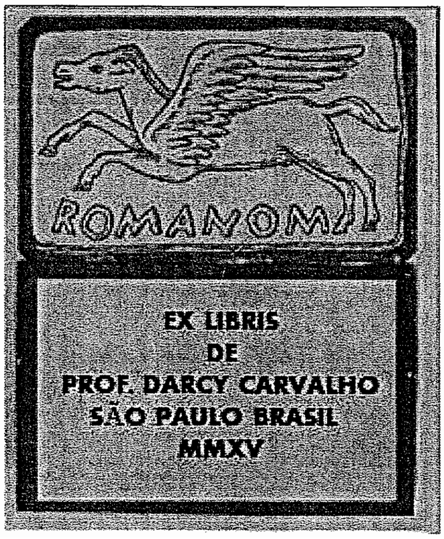
LEWIS AND SHORT

VOLUME - 4

PAG: 1498 - 2019

Q - Z





Oxford University Press, Amen House, London E.C. 4
GLASGOW NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS KARACHI CAPE TOWN IBADAN
Geoffrey Cumberlege, Publisher to the University

A
LATIN DICTIONARY

FOUNDED ON ANDREWS' EDITION OF

FREUND'S LATIN DICTIONARY

REVISED, ENLARGED, AND IN GREAT PART REWRITTEN

BY

CHARLTON T. LEWIS, PH.D.

AND

CHARLES SHORT, LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

IMPRESSION OF 1955
FIRST EDITION 1879
PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE translation of Dr. Freund's great Latin-German Dictionary, edited by the late E. A. Andrews, LL.D., and published in 1850, has been from that time in extensive use throughout England and America. It has had for competitors, indeed, in the schools and colleges of both countries, only works which are substantially reprints or abridgments of itself. As it has thus been the standard book of reference of its kind for a generation of scholars, its merits need no description here.

Meanwhile, great advances have been made in the sciences on which lexicography depends. Minute research in manuscript authorities has largely restored the texts of the classical writers, and even their orthography. Philology has traced the growth and history of thousands of words, and revealed meanings and shades of meaning which were long unknown. Syntax has been subjected to a profounder analysis. The history of ancient nations, the private life of their citizens, the thoughts and beliefs of their writers have been closely scrutinized in the light of accumulating information. Thus the student of to-day may justly demand of his Dictionary far more than the scholarship of thirty years ago could furnish. The present work is the result of a series of earnest efforts by the Publishers to meet this demand.

It was seen fifteen years ago that at least a very thorough revision of the Dictionary was needed. It was therefore submitted to the author of the original work, Dr. WILLIAM FREUND, who carefully revised it, rewrote a few of the less satisfactory articles, corrected errors, and supplied about two thousand additions, mainly in the early pages. The sheets were then placed in the hands of Professor HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., to be edited; but that eminent scholar soon advised us that a reconstruction of the work was desirable, such as he could not command leisure to make. They were afterwards delivered to the present editors to be used freely, and in combination with all other appropriate sources, in compiling a Latin Dictionary which should meet the advanced requirements of the times. The results of their unremitting labours for several years are now given to the public.

The first 216 pages (words beginning with A) are the work of Professor CHARLES SHORT, LL.D., of Columbia College. The remainder of the book, from page 217 to page 2019 inclusive, is the work of Mr. CHARLTON T. LEWIS. While each editor is

alone and wholly responsible for the pages which he has prepared, Mr. LEWIS requests us to acknowledge the indebtedness of the book to contributions from other scholars, incorporated by him with his own collections. It is proper to refer, in particular, to the valuable services of GUSTAVUS FISCHER, LL.D., of New Brunswick, whose learning and research have given to many articles a fulness and thoroughness hardly attempted before in a Latin Dictionary (see, for example, the words *contra*, 2. *cum*, *sic*, *sisto*, *solvo*, *suus*, *tum*, *tunc*, *volo*, and others); and of Professor GEORGE M. LANE, LL.D., of Harvard College, who has kindly examined a large part of the book in proof, and has freely communicated, in his suggestions and corrections, the ripe fruits of his scholarship.

NEW YORK, *March* 1, 1879.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

A list of the principal words which are variously spelled in MSS. and editions. From Brambach's "Aids to Latin Orthography." (In most cases the form approved by Brambach is that preferred by recent editors; but there are still several words on which high authorities differ from him or from one another. For particulars, see the Lexicon.)

ab in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*; *abs* before *c*, *q*, *t*; *as* before *p* (asporto); *a* before *m* and *v*; *au* before *f* (aufero, aufugio; but afui, v. absum).
abicio, better than abjicio.
abscisio, better than abcisio.
absum, afui, afore, etc. (not abfui).
ad in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *f*, *m*, *n*, *q*, *v*; *ac* before *c*, sometimes *q* (better adquiro, etc.); *ag* or *ad* before *g*, but *a* or *ad* before *gn*, *sp*, *sc*, *st*; *ad* or *al* before *l*; *ad* (less prop. *an*) before *n*; *ap* (less freq. *ad*) before *p*; *ad* or *ar* before *r*; *ad* or *as* before *s*; *at* before *t* (rarely *ad*).
adicio, better than adjicio.
adsimulo, better than adsimilo.
adulescens (subst.), better than adolescens; so adulescentia, etc.
aeneus, aenus, better than ahe-.
aequipero, not aequiparo.
alioqui, better than alioquin.
aliunde or alicunde.
allucinor or hallu-; old form halucinor.
ancora, not anchora.
antemna or antenna.
antiquus, *old;* anticus, *that is in front.*
anulus, anellus, not ann-.
apud; also (less freq.) aput.
arcesso or accerso.
atqui, better than atquin.
auctor, auctoritas, not aut-.
audacter, not audaciter.
autumnus, not auctumnus.
baca, better than bacca.
baccar, better than bacchar.
ballista, better than balista.
balneum or balineum.
barritus, not baritus, barditus.
belua, not bellua.
benedico, benefacio, or separately, bene dico, bene facio.
benevolus, beneficus, etc., better than benivolus, benificus.
bipartitus and bipertitus.
braca, not bracca.
bracchium, not brachium.
bucina, not buccina; so bucinator.
caecus, not coecus.
caelebs, not coelebs.
caelum, caelestis, etc., not coel-
caementum, not cementum.
caenum, not coenum.
caerimonia or caeremonia, not cer-.
caespes, not cespes.
caestus, not cestus.
candela, not candella.
cauda, vulgar form coda.
causa, better than caussa.
cena, not coena.
ceteri, not caeteri.
cheragra or chiragra.
circumeo or circueo, circumitus or circuitus.
coclea, better than cochlea.
coicio, better than conicio, coiicio.
comissor or comisor.
comminus, not cominus.
comprehendo, better than comprendo.
condicio, not conditio.
conecto, not connecto; so conexio, conexus.
conitor, not connitor.
coniveo, not conniveo.
conjunx, better than conjux.
contio, not concio.
conubium, not connubium.
convicium, not convitium.
cottidie or cotidie, not quotidie.
culleus, culleum, not culeus, culeum.
cum, or archaic quom, not quum.
cum in composition: *com* before *b*, *m*, *p*; *con* before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *n*, *q*, *s*, *t*, *v*; but *co* before *gn*, before *n* in conecto, coniveo, etc., and before vowels and *h* (except comedo, comes, comitor, comitium, and their derivv.); hence cogo for coago; *cor* before *r*; *con* or *col* before *l*.
cumba, better than cymba.
cumque, not cunque.
cuppes, better than cupes; so cuppedo, cuppediae.
cupressus, not cypressus.
Cybebe or Cybele.
damma, not dama.
Dareus, better than Darius.
deicio, better than dejicio.
denuntio, not denuncio.
deprehendo or deprendo.
derigo and dirigo are to be distinguished; v. these words.
describo and discribo are to be distinguished; v. these words.
designo and dissigno are to be distinguished; v. designo.
deversorium, better than devor-, not diversorium.
dicio, not ditio.
dilectus (a military levy), not delectus.
discidium, not dissidium.
discribo, discriptio, v. describo.
disicio (dissicio), better than disjicio.
dissignator (an undertaker, etc.), not designator.
dumetum or dummetum, dumosus or dummosus.
dumtaxat, not duntaxat.
dupondius, later form dipondius.
eculeus, better than equuleus.
edo, esum, better than essum.
edyllium or idyllium.
ei (interjection), not hei.
eicio, better than ejicio.
elleborus, better than helleborus.
emo, emptum, not emtum; so emptio, emptor, etc.
epistula, not epistola; but epistolicus (= ἐπιστολικός).
Erinys, not Erinnys.
erus, era, erilis, not herus, etc.
Euander, Euandrus, not Evander.
euhoe (= εὐοί), not evoe.
ex before vowels and *h*; *e* or *ex* before consonants.
ex in composition, before vowels, and *h*, *c*, *p* (except epotus, epoto), *q*, *t*, and *s*; the *s* is better retained, e. g. exsanguis, better than exanguis, etc.; *e* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*; *ef* before *f*.
exim or exin.
eximo, exemptum, not exemtum.
faenum (vulgar form fenum), not foenum.
faenus, better than fenus, not foenus; so faenero, faenerator, etc.
fecunditas, fecundo, fecundus, not foecunditas, etc.
fetidus, feteo, fetor, better than foetidus, etc.
fetus (subst. and partic.), not foetus.
futtilis, better than futilis.
gaesum, not gesum.
Gaetuli and Getuli.
Genava, not Geneva.
genetivus, genetrix, not genitivus, genitrix.
glaeba, better than gleba.
gratiis and gratis.
Hadria, Hadriaticus, Hadrianus, not Adria, etc.
Hadrumetum, Hadrumetinus, not Adrumetum, etc.
haedus, not hoedus, aedus. Rustic form edus.
Halaesa, Halaesus, not Halesa, etc.
Halicarnasus and Alicarnasus.
Hamilcar, not Amilcar.
Hannibal, not Annibal.
harena, harenosus, better than arena, etc.
hariola, hariolatio, hariolor, hariolus, and ariola, ariolatio, ariolus.
harundo, better than arundo.
haruspex, better than aruspex.
haud and haut; also, before consonants, hau.
haveo and aveo.
hebenus, better than ebenus.
hedera, better than edera.
helluo, helluatio, helluor, better than heluo, etc.
hercisco and ercisco.
heri and (in Quintilian's time) here.
Hiberes, Hiberia, Hiberus, not Iberes, etc.
holus, better than olus; archaic helus.
humo, humus, not umo, umus.
idcirco and iccirco.
ilico, not illico.
immo, not imo.
in primis, inprimis, and imprimis.
inclitus and inclutus, not inclytus.
incoho, better than inchoo; not incoo.
indutiae, not induciae.
inicio, better than injicio.
intellego, intellegentia, not intelligo, etc.
internecio, better than internicio.
inunguo, not inungo.
Kalendae, better than Calendae.
Karthago and Carthago.
lacrima, not lacruma, lachrima, or lachryma.
lamina, lamna, and lammina.
lanterna, better than laterna.
lepor and lepos.
levis, not laevis.
libet, libens; archaic lubet, lubens; so libido.
littera, better than litera; so litterula.
litus, not littus.
maereo, maeror, maestus, maestitia, not moereo, etc.
maledicus, maleficus, malevolus, better than malivolus, etc.
mille, *plur.* milia, better than millia.
millies and milies, better than milliens, etc.
multa, not mulcta; so multo.
murra, not myrrha.
myrtum, myrtus, not murtum, etc.
navus, better than gnavus.
ne (particle of affirmation), not nae.
neglego, neglegentia, not negligo, etc.
nenia, not naenia.
nequiquam, better than nequicquam.
nummus, not numus.
numquam and nunquam.
nuntio, nuntius, not nuncio, etc.
ob in composition, before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v* (but before *s* and *t* frequently written *op*); also before vowels, except in obsolesco; *ob*, sometimes *om*, before *m*; *oc* before *c*; *of* before *f*; *og* before *g*; *op* before *p*; but *b* is dropped in omitto, operio, ostendo (for obstendo).
obicio, better than objicio.
oboedio, not obedio.
obscenus, better than obscaenus; not obscoenus.
obstipesco, better than obstupesco.
opilio, better than upilio.
otium, otiosus, not ocium, etc.
paelex, better than pelex; not pellex.
paene, not pene nor poene.
paenitet, not poenitet.
paenula, not penula.
Parnasus, Parnasius, not Parnassus, etc.

paulus, better than paullus.
pejero, better than pejuro; not perjuro.
penna and pinna (for the distinction, v the Lexicon, s. v. penna).
per in composition is unchanged, but *r* may become *l* before *l* (pellicio, cf. pellego), or may fall out in compounds of *jus* and *juro*, v. pejero.
percontor, better than percunctor; so percontatio.
perlego, not pellego nor pelligo.
plebs and plebes, not plebis (nom. sing.).
pretium, not precium.
proelium, not praelium.
proicio, better than projicio.
promunturium, not promontorium.
protinus, better than protenus.
pulcher, not pulcer.
quamquam and quanquam.
quattuor, better than quatuor.
querela, better than querella.
quicquam, better than quidquam
quidquid and quicquid.
quotiens, better than quoties.
raeda, better than reda; not rheda.
recipero, better than recupero
reicio, better than rejicio.
religio, religiosus, not relligio.
robigo, not rubigo.
saeculum, not seculum.
saepes, saepio, not sepes, etc.
saeta, not seta.
sarisa, better than sarissa.
satura, later form satira; not satyra.
scaena, not scena; so scaenicus, etc.
sepulcrum, better than sepulchrum.
sescenti, not sexcenti.
setius, not secius (v. secus).
singillatim, not singulatim.
sollemnis, not sollennis, sollempnis.
somnulentus, better than somnolentus.
stuppa, not stupa, stippa; so stuppeus.
suadela, not suadella.
sub in composition, before vowels and *h*, *i* (for *j*), *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *s*, *t*, *v*; *suc* before *c*; *suf* before *f*; *sug* before *g*; *sum* or *sub* before *m*; *sup* before *p* (rarely sub); *sur* or *sub* before *r*; *sus* (for *subs*) in suscipio, suscito, suspendo, sustineo, sustento, sustuli; *su* in suspicio, suspiro.
subicio, better than subjicio.
suboles, not subolis, soboles.
subsicivus, not subsecivus.
sucus, not succus.
suspicio, better than suspitio.
taeter, not teter.
tamquam and tanquam.
tingo, not tinguo.
totiens, better than toties.
traicio and transicio, better than trajicio.
trans in composition before vowels and *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *r*, *t*, *v*; *tran* usually before *s*, always before *sc*; *trans* or *tra* before *i* (for *i* or *j*), *d*, *l*, *m*, *n*.
tropaeum and trophaeum.
tus, not thus.
ubicumque, better than ubicunque.
Ulixes, not Ulysses.
umerus, not humerus.
umesco, umor, umidus, etc., not humesco, etc.
unguo and ungo.
urgeo, not urgueo.
utcumque, better than utcunque.
utrimque, not utrinque.
venum do and venundo.
Vergilius, not Virgilius.
Verginius, not Virginius.
vertex, not vortex.
vicesimus, more usual than vigesimus; not vicensimus.
vilicus, vilico, vilicatus, not villicus, etc.
virectum, not viretum.
Volcanus, not Vulcanus.
vulgus, not volgus.
vulnus, not volnus.
vultus, not voltus.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN REFERRING TO

ANCIENT AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS.

☞ The dates are given on the authority of Teuffel, in his History of Roman Literature; but those marked (?) are doubtful or conjectural.

Aem. Mac.	Aemilius Macer, *poet,*	obiit,	B.C. 14
Afran.	Lucius Afranius, *writer of comedy,*	flor.	" 110
Aggen.	Aggenus Urbicus, *writer on husbandry,*	" (?)	A.D. 400
Agrim. or Agrimens.	The ancient writers on surveying; esp. Frontinus, Balbus, Hyginus, Siculus Flaccus, and Aggenus Urbicus.		
Albin.	C. Pedo Albinovanus, *poet,*	"	" 28
Alcim.	Alcimus Avitus, *Chr. writer,*	ob.	A.D. 523
Aldh.	Aldhelmus, *Bishop of Salisbury, England,*	"	" 709
"	Ep., Epistula ad Acircium, de metris, etc.		
"	Laud. Virg., De Laudibus Virginitatis.		
Alfen.	P. Alfenus Varus, *JCtus,*	fl. (?)	B.C. 38
Ambros.	Ambrosius, *Chr. writer,*	ob.	A.D. 397
"	De Caïn et Abel.		
"	De Fide, De Fide Libri V ad Gratianum Augustum.		
"	De Isaac et Animâ.		
"	De Noë et Arcâ.		
"	Ep., Epistulae.		
"	Hexaëm., Hexaëmeron.		
"	in Luc., Expositio Evangelii secundum Lucam, Libri X.		
"	in Psa., Enarrationes in XII Psalmos.		
"	Off., De Officiis.		
Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, *hist.*.	"	" 400
Ampel.	L. Ampelius, *historian,*	fl. (?)	" 200
Anthol. Lat.	Anthologia Latina, a collection of Epigrams, Inscriptions, and Fragments in verse, by P. Burmann; edited also by Meyer and by Riese.		
Apic.	Apicius Caelius, *writer on cookery,*	"	" 25
	But the work De Re Coquinariâ, ascribed to Apicius, is a compilation of a later age.		
App.	Lucius Appuleius (Apu.), *philos.,*	"	" 160
"	Apol., Apologia, or De Magiâ.		
"	Asclep., Asclepius, or Trismegistus.		
"	Dogm. Plat., De Dogmate Platonis.		
"	Flor., Florida.		
"	Herb., Herbarium, a work of the fourth century A.D., falsely ascribed to Appuleius.		
"	Mag., De Magiâ, or Apologia.		
"	Met. or M., Metamorphoses.		
"	Mund., De Mundo.		
"	Trism., Trismegistus.		
Arn.	Arnobius Afer, *Chr. writer,*	"	" 295
Ascon.	Q. Asconius Pedianus, *gramm.,*	ob.	" 88
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, *orator and hist.,*	"	" 5
At. Cap.	Ateius Capito, *grammarian,*	fl.	" 14
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Accius, *writer of tragedy,*	"	B.C. 135
Atta.	T. Quinctius Atta, *writer of comedy,*	"	" 80
Auct. Aetn.	Auctor Aetnae (perh. Lucilius Junior),	" (?)	A.D. 60
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani,	"	B.C. 50
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini (prob. Aulus Hirtius),	"	" 50
Auct. B. G. 8.	Auctor de Bello Gallico libri viii, in continuation of Cæsar's commentarii (prob. Aulus Hirtius),	"	" 50
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis,	"	" 50
Auct. Her. or Auct. ad Her	Auctor ad Herennium, v. Cornificius.		
Auct. Pervig. Ven.	Auctor Pervigilii Veneris,	flor. (?)	A.D. 150
Auct. Priap.	Auctor Priapeorum, v. Priap.		
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, *Chr. writer,*	obiit,	" 430
"	Acad., Contra Academicos.		
"	Civ. Dei or C. D., De Civitate Dei.		
"	De Doctr. Christ., De Doctrinâ Christianâ.		
"	Ep., Epistulae.		
"	Mor. Manich., De Moribus Manichaeorum.		
"	Music., De Musicâ.		
"	Retract., Retractationes.		
"	Serm., Sermones.		
"	Trin., De Trinitate.		
August.	Caesar Octavianus Augustus,	"	" 13
Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, *hist.,*	fl.	" 360
"	Caes., De Caesaribus.		
"	Epit., Epitome de Caesaribus.		
"	Orig., Origo Gentis Romanae.		
"	Vir. Ill., De Viris Illustribus.		
Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, *poet,*	ob.	" 390
"	Caes., De XII Caesaribus.		
"	Ecl., Eclogarium.		
"	Edyl., Edyllia, or Idyllia.		
"	Ep., Epistulae.		
"	Ephem., Ephemeris.		
"	Epigr., Epigrammata.		
"	Epit., Epitaphia.		
"	Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio.		
"	Idyll., Idyllia, or Edyllia.		
"	Parent., Parentalia.		
"	Per., Periochae.		
"	Prof., Professores.		
"	Sap., Sapientes.		
"	Urb., Ordo Nobilium Urbium.		
Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, *poet,*	"	" 370
"	Descr. Orb., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περιήγησις.		
"	Or. Mar., Ora Maritima.		
"	Perieg., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περιήγησις.		
Boëth.	Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus Boëtius or Boëthius, *philos.,*	"	" 525
"	Anal., Analytica.		
"	Consol., De Consolatione.		
"	Mus., De Musicâ.		
"	Porphyr., Dialogi in Porphyrium.		
"	Top., De Differentiis Topicis.		
Brut.	M. Junius Brutus, *correspondent of Cicero,*	"	B.C. 42
Caecil.	Statius Caecilius, *writer of comedy,*	fl.	" 180
Cael. Aur.	Caelius Aurelianus, *physician,*	" (?)	A.D. 420
"	Acut., Acutae Passiones.		
"	Tard., Tardae Passiones.		
Caes.	Caius Julius Caesar, *historian,*	ob.	B.C. 44
"	B. C., Bellum Civile.		
"	B. G., Bellum Gallicum.		
Callistr.	Callistratus, *JCtus,*	fl.	A.D. 200
Calp.	Calpurnius Siculus, *poet,*	" (?)	" 55
"	Ecl., Eclogae.		
Capitol.	Julius Capitolinus, *biographer,*	" (?)	" 320
"	Balb., Vita Balbini.		
"	Gord., Vita Gordiani.		
"	Max., Vita Maximi.		
"	Maxim., Vita Maximini.		
Cass. Hem.	L. Cassius Hemina, *historian,*	"	B.C. 140
Cassiod.	Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, *historian,*	ob.	A.D. 575
"	Chron., Chronicon.		

Cassiod. (cont.). Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, *historian*, obiit, A.D. 575
" Complex., Complexiones in Epistulas Apostolicas.
" De Anim., De Animâ.
" Hist., Gothorum Historia.
" Hist. Eccl., Historia Ecclesiastica.
" Inst. Div. Litt., Institutio Divinarum Litterarum.
" Var., Variarum Libri XII.

Cato, M. Porcius Cato, *orator and hist.*, " B.C. 149
" R. R., De Re Rusticâ.

Cat. or Catull. C. Valerius Catullus, *poet*, " " 54

Cels. Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, *physic.*, flor. A.D 50

Censor. Censorinus, *grammarian*, " " 238

Charis. Flav. Sosipater Charisius, *grammarian.* " " 375

Cic. or C. M. Tullius Cicero, *orator and philosopher*, ob. B.C. 43
" Acad. or Ac., Academicae Quaestiones.
" ad Brut., ad M. Brutum Epistulae.
" Aem. Scaur., Oratio pro Aemilio Scauro.
" Agr., Orationes de Lege Agrariâ.
" Am., De Amicitiâ, or Laelius.
" Arat., Aratus.
" Arch., Oratio pro A. Licinio Archiâ.
" Att., Epistulae ad Atticum.
" Balb., Oratio pro L. Corn. Balbo.
" Brut., Brutus sive de Claris Oratoribus.
" Caecin., Oratio pro Caecinâ.
" Cael., Oratio pro M. Caelio.
" Cat., Orationes in Catilinam.
" Cat. M., Cato Major, or De Senectute.
" Clu., Oratio pro Cluentio.
" Deiot., Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro.
" De Or., De Oratore.
" Div., De Divinatione ad M. Brutum.
" Div. in Caecil., Divinatio in Caecilium.
" Dom., Oratio de Domo suâ.
" Fam., Epistulae ad Familiares.
" Fat., De Fato.
" Fin., De Finibus.
" Flac. or Fl., Oratio pro L. Flacco.
" Font. or Fontei., Oratio pro M. Fonteio.
" Fragm., Fragmenta.
" Har. Resp., Oratio de Haruspicum Responsis.
" Her., Auctor ad Herennium.
" Imp. Pomp., Oratio de Imperio Cn. Pompei, or Pro Lege Maniliâ.
" Inv., De Inventione Rhetoricâ.
" Lael., Laelius, or De Amicitiâ.
" Leg., De Legibus.
" Lig., Oratio pro Ligario.
" Manil., Oratio pro Lege Maniliâ, or De Imperio Cn. Pompei.
" Marcell., Oratio pro Marcello.
" Mil., Oratio pro Milone.
" Mur., Oratio pro L. Murenâ.
" N. D., De Deorum Naturâ.
" Off., De Officiis.
" Opt. Gen., De Optimo Genere Oratorum.
" Or., Orator ad M. Brutum.
" Par. or Parad., Paradoxa Stoicorum.
" Part. Or., De Partitione Oratoriâ.
" Phil., Orationes Philippicae in M. Antonium.
" Pis., Oratio in Pisonem.
" Planc., Oratio pro Plancio.
" Prov. Cons., De Provinciis Consularibus.
" Quinct. or Quint., Oratio pro P. Quinctio, or Quinto.
" Q. Fr. or ad Q. Fr., Epistulae ad Q. Fratrem.
" Rab. Perd., Oratio pro Rabirio Perduellionis Reo.
" Rab. Post., Oratio pro Rabirio Posthumo.
" Red. Quir., Oratio post Reditum ad Quirites.
" Red. in Sen., Oratio post Reditum in Senatu.
" Rep., De Re Publicâ.
" Rosc. Am., Oratio pro Quinto Roscio Amerino.
" Rosc. Com., Oratio pro Sexto Roscio Comoedo.
" Scaur., Oratio pro M. Aemilio Scauro.
" Sen., De Senectute, or Cato Major.
" Sest. or Sext., Oratio pro Sestio.
" Sull., Oratio pro Sullâ.
" Tim., Timaeus, or De Universo.
" Tog. Cand., Oratio in Senatu in Togâ Candidâ.
" Top., Topica.
" Tull., Oratio pro M. Tullio.
" Tusc., Tusculanae Disputationes.
" Univ., De Universo, or Timaeus.
" Vatin., Oratio in Vatinium.
" Verr., Actio in Verrem.

Cinc. L. Cincius Alimentus, *annalist*, etc., flor. B.C. 210

Cinn. C. Helvius Cinna, *Epic. poet*, " " 40

Claud. Claudius Claudianus, *poet*, " A.D. 400
" B. Get. or Bell. Get., De Bello Getico.
" B. Gild. or Bell. Gild., De Bello Gildonico.
" Cons. Mall. Theod., De Consulatu Fl. Mallii Theodori.
" Cons. Olyb. et Prob., In Consulatum Olybrii et Probini.
" Cons. Stil., De Consulatu Stilichonis.
" IV. Cons. Hon., De Quarto Consulatu Honorii.
" VI. Cons. Hon., De Sexto Consulatu Honorii.
" Epith., Epithalamium.
" in Eutr., in Eutropium Libri II.
" in Rufin., in Rufinium Libri II.
" Laud. Ser., De Laudibus Serenae Reginae.
" Laud. Stil., De Laudibus Stilichonis.
" Nupt. Hon. et Mar., De Nuptiis Honorii et Mariae.
" Rapt. Pros., De Raptu Proserpinae.

Claud. Mam. Claudianus Ecdicius Mamertus, *Chr. writer*, " " 470
" Stat. An., De Statu Animae.

Cloat. Cloatius Verus, *grammarian*, " (?) " 100

Cod. Codex,
" Greg., Gregorianus. compiled (?) " 295
" Hermog., Hermogenianus. " (?) " 330
" Just. or Cod., Justinianeus. " " 530
" Theod., Theodosianus. " " 438

Col. L. Junius Moderatus Columella, *writer on husbandry*, fl. " 50

Commod. Commodianus, *Chr. poet*, " " 245
" Apol., Carmen Apologeticum.
" Instr., Instructiones.

Consent. P. Consentius, *grammarian*, " " 475

Coripp. Fl. Cresconius Corippus, *poet and grammarian*, " " 565
" Johan., Johannis, sive de Bellis Libycis.
" Laud. Just., De Laudibus Justini Augusti.

Corn. Gall. Cn. Cornelius Gallus, *poet*, ob. B.C. 25

Corn. Sev. Cornelius Severus, *poet*, " " 28

Cornif. Cornificus, *rhetorician* (acc. to Quintilian, the name of the writer of the four books of Rhetorica ad C. Herennium; usu. cited as Auct. Her.), fl. (?) " 80

Curt. Q. Curtius Rufus, *historian*, " A.D. 50

Cypr. Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus, *Chr. writer*, ob. " 257

Dict. Cret. Interpres Dictyos Cretensis, about " 380

Dig. Digesta, i. e. Libri Pandectarum.

Diom. Diomedes, *grammarian*, fl. (?) " 375

Dion. Cato, The name inscribed on a collection of distichs de moribus, etc., probably of the third or fourth century.

Donat. or Don. Aelius Donatus, *commentator*, " " 350

Dracont. Dracontius, *poet*, " " 490
" Hexaëm., Hexaëmeron Creationis Mundi.

Eccl. Scriptores Ecclesiastici.

Enn. Q. Ennius, *poet*, ob. B.C. 169
" Ann., Annales.
" Trag., Tragoediae.

Ennod. Ennodius, *Chr. poet and biographer*, " A.D. 521
" Ep., Epistulae.
" Epithal., Epithalamium.
" Pan., Panegyricus.
" Vit. Epiph., Vita Epiphanii.

Eum. Eumenius, *orator and panegyrist*, fl. " 300
" Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio Constantino.
" Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantino Augusto dictus.

Eutr. Flavius Eutropius, *historian*, " " 375

Fab. Pict. Fabius Pictor, *historian*, " B.C. 214

Falisc. See Gratius Faliscus.

Favorin. Favorinus, *philosopher*, " A.D. 130

Fenest. L. Fenestella, *historian*, " " 36

Fest. Sext. Pompeius Festus, *grammarian*, about (?) " 150

Firm. Mat. or Firm. Julius Firmicus Maternus, *mathematician*, " " 340

Flor. L. Annaeus Florus, *historian*, " " 140

Fortun. or Ven. Fort. Venantius Fortunatus, *Christian poet*, " " 600

Front. or Frontin. S. Julius Frontinus, *engineer*, etc., obiit, A.D. 103
" Aquaed., De Aquaeductibus Urbis Romae.
" Strat., Strategematica.

Fronto or Front. M. Cornelius Fronto, *orator*, " " 168
" ad Marc., Epistulae ad M. Aurelium.
" ad Ver., Epistulae ad Verum Imperatorem.
" De Diff., De Differentiis.
" De Eloq., De Eloquentiâ.

Fulg. Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, *grammarian*, etc., " " 550
" De Aetat., De Aetatibus Mundi.
" Expos., Expositio Sermonum Antiquorum.
" Myth., Mythologiae.
" Verg. Cont., Vergiliana Continentia.

Gai. Gaius, *JCtus*, " " 180
" Inst., Institutiones Juris Civilis.

Gell. Aulus Gellius, *gramm.*, etc., " " 175

German. Caesar Germanicus, *poet*, " " 18

Gloss. Glossarium.
" Cyril., Cyrilli.
" Isid., Isidori.
" Philox., Philoxeni.

Grat. Gratius Faliscus, *poet*, flor. " 10
" Cyn. or Cyneg., Cynegetica.

Her. See Auctor ad Herennium.

Hier. Hieronymus, *Chr. writer*, ob. " 420
" Cant. Cantic., Homiliae in Cantica Canticorum.
" Cont. Pelag., Dialogi Contra Pelagianos.
" Ep., Epistulae.
" in Isa., in Iesaiam Commentarii.
" in Psa., in Psalmos Tractatus.

Hirt. Aulus Hirtius, *historian* (= Auct. B. G. 8, in continuation of Cæsar's commentaries; and Auct. B. Alex.), " B.C. 44

Hor. Q. Horatius Flaccus, *poet*, " " 8
" A. P., Ars Poetica.
" C., Carmina, or Odae.
" C. S., Carmen Seculare.
" Ep., Epistulae.
" Epod., Epodi.
" Od., Odae, or Carmina.
" S. or Sat., Satirae.

Hyg. C. Julius Hyginus, *poet and fabulist*, fl. " 10
" Astr., Astronomia.
" F., Fabellae.

Hyg. (Gromat.), Hyginus, *writer on surveying*, " A.D. 100
" Lim. or De Lim., De Limitibus Constituendis.

Inscr. Inscriptiones.
" Don., Donii.
" Fabr., Fabretti.
" Graev., Graevii.
" Grut., Gruteri.
" Gud., Gudii.
" Maff., Maffeii.
" Momms., Mommsenii.
" Murat., Muratorii.
" Neap., Regni Neapolitani (ed. by Mommsen).
" Orell., Orelli.
" Rein., Reinesii.

Inst. Institutiones.

Isid. Isidorus Hispalensis, *gramm.*, ob. " 640
" Orig., Origenes.

Javol. Javolenus Priscus, *JCtus*, fl. " 100

Jornand. Jornandes or Jordanis, *historian*, " " 552

Jul. Val. Julius Valerius, *historian*, " " 290
" " Res Gest. Alex., Res Gestae Alexandri Macedonis.

Julian. Salvius Julianus, *JCtus*, " " 130

Just. Justinus, *historian*, about " (?) " 150

Just. Justinianus, *emperor*, ob. " 565
" Inst., Institutiones.

Juv. D. Junius Juvenalis, *poet*, " " 130

Juvenc. C. Vettius Aquilinus Juvencus, *Chr. poet*, fl. " 325

Laber. C. Decius Laberius, *mimographer*, " B.C. 50

Lact. L. Caelius Lactantius Firmianus, *Chr. writer*, ob. A.D. 325
" De Irâ D., De Irâ Dei.
" Epit., Epitome Divinarum Institutionum.
" Inst. (or Lact. alone), Institutiones Divinae.
" Mort. Pers., De Mortibus Persecutorum.

Laev. Laevius, *lyric poet*, fl. (?) B.C. 100

Lampr. Aelius Lampridius, *historian*, ob. " 300
" Alex. Sev., Alexandri Severi Vita.
" Com., Commodi Vita.
" Elag., Elagabali Vita.

Leg. XII. Tab. Leges duodecim Tabularum, compiled " 450

Liv. Titus Livius, *historian*, obiit, A.D. 17

Liv. Andron. Livius Andronicus, *writer of tragedy*, " B.C. 204

Luc. M. Annaeus Lucanus, *poet*, " A.D. 65

Lucil. C. Ennius Lucilius, *satirist*, " B.C. 103
" Aetn., Aetna, v. Auctor Aetnae.

Lucr. T. Lucretius Carus, *poet and philosopher*, " " 55

Macr. Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, *critic*, flor. A.D. 400
" S. or Sat., Saturnalia.
" Somn. Scip., Somnium Scipionis.

Mamert. Claud. Mamertinus, *panegyrist*, " " 362

Manil. M. Manilius, *poet*, " " 12
" Astron., Astronomica.

Marc. Emp. Marcellus Empiricus, *physician*, " " 400

Mart. M. Valerius Martialis, *poet*, ob. " 102

Mart. Cap. Martianus Minneus Felix Capella, *satirist*, fl. (?) " 425

Maxim. Maximianus, *poet*, " " 520

Mel. or Mela, Pomponius Mela, *geographer*, " " 45

Min. Fel. Minucius Felix, *Chr. writer*, " " 200
" Oct., Octavius.

Modest. Herennius Modestinus, *JCtus.*, " " 240

Monum. Ancyr. Monumentum Ancyranum, an inscription placed on the wall of the pronaos at Ancyra, by Augustus Cæsar, " " 14

Naev. C. Naevius, *poet*, ob. B.C. 198

Nazar. Nazarius, *panegyrist*, fl. A.D. 320
" Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantini.

Nemes. M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, *poet*, " " 260
" Cyn., Cynegetica.
" Ecl., Eclogae.

Nep. Cornelius Nepos, *biographer*, " B.C. 44
" Ages., Agesilaus.
" Alcib., Alcibiades.
" Arist., Aristides.
" Att., Atticus.
" Cat., M. Porcius Cato.
" Chabr., Chabrias.
" Cim., Cimon.
" Con., Conon.
" Dat., Datames.
" Dion, Dion.
" Epam., Epaminondas.
" Eum., Eumenes.
" Ham., Hamilcar.
" Hann., Hannibal.
" Iph., Iphicrates.
" Lys., Lysander.
" Milt., Miltiades.
" Paus., Pausanias.
" Pelop., Pelopidas.
" Phoc., Phocion.
" Reg., De Regibus.
" Them., Themistocles.
" Thras., Thrasybulus.
" Tim. or Timol., Timoleon.
" Timoth., Timotheus.

Nigid. P. Nigidius Figulus, *gramm.*, " " 60

Non. Nonius Marcellus, *gramm.*, " (?) A.D. 280

Not. Tir. Notae Tironianae, a late collection of abbreviations ascribed to Cicero's freedman Tiro.

Nov. Novius, *writer of comedy*, " B.C. 90

Novat. or Nov. Novatianus, *Chr. writer*, " A.D. 250

Obseq. Julius Obsequens, *writer De Prodigiis*, " (?) " 375

Optat. Publilius Optatianus Porphyrius, *panegyrist*, " " 330

Orell. See Inscriptiones.

Oros. Paulus Orosius, *historian*, " " 410

Ov. P. Ovidius Naso, *poet*, ob. " 17
" A. A., Ars Amatoria.
" Am., Amores.
" Cons., Consolatio.
" F. or Fast., Fasti.
" H. or Her., Heroides.
" Hal., Halieuticon.
" Ib., Ibis.
" M. or Met., Metamorphoses.
" Med. Fac., Medicamina Faciei.
" Nux, Nux Elegia.
" P. or Pont., Epistulae ex Ponto.
" R. Am. or Rem. Am., Remedia Amoris.
" Tr. or Trist., Tristia.

Pac. or Pacuv. M. Pacuvius, *writer of tragedy*, " B.C. 132

Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, *panegyrist*,	flor.	A.D. 389
“ Pan., Panegyricus.			
Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, *writer on husbandry*,	“(?)	“ 350
“ Apr., Aprilis Mensis, or Liber V.			
“ Aug., Augustus Mensis, or Liber IX.			
“ Dec., December Mensis, or Liber XIII.			
“ Febr., Februarius Mensis, or Liber III.			
“ Jan., Januarius Mensis, or Liber II.			
“ Jul., Julius Mensis, or Liber VIII.			
“ Jun., Junius Mensis, or Liber VII.			
“ Mai., Maius Mensis, or Liber VI.			
“ Mart., Martius Mensis, or Liber IV.			
“ Nov., November Mensis, or Liber XII.			
“ Oct., October Mensis, or Liber XI.			
“ Sept., September Mensis, or Liber X.			
Papin.	Aemilius Papinius, *JCtus*,	“	“ 200
Paul.	Julius Paulus, *JCtus*,	“	“ 200
Paul. Nol	Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, *Chr. writer*,	obiit,	“ 431
“ Carm., Carmina.			
“ Ep., Epistulae.			
Paul. Petr.	Paulinus Petricordiensis, *poet*,	fl.	“ 470
Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, *satirist*,	ob.	“ 62
Petr.	Petronius Arbiter, *satirist*,	fl. (?)	“ 60
“ S. or Sat., Satirae.			
Phaedr.	T. Phaedrus, *fabulist*,	“	“ 40
Pict.	See Fab. Pict.		
Placid.	Luctatius (or Lactantius) Placidus, *scholiast*,	“ (?)	“ 450
Plaut.	T. Maccius Plautus, *writer of comedy*,	ob.	B.C. 184
“ Am. or Amph., Amphitruo.			
“ As. or Asin., Asinaria.			
“ Aul., Aulularia.			
“ Bacch., Bacchides.			
“ Capt., Captivi.			
“ Cas., Casina.			
“ Cist., Cistellaria.			
“ Curc., Curculio.			
“ Ep. or Epid., Epidicus.			
“ Men., Menaechmi.			
“ Merc., Mercator.			
“ Mil., Miles Gloriosus.			
“ Most., Mostellaria.			
“ Pers., Persa.			
“ Poen., Poenulus.			
“ Ps., Pseudolus.			
“ Rud., Rudens.			
“ Stich., Stichus.			
“ Trin., Trinummus.			
“ Truc., Truculentus.			
Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	“	A.D. 79
“ H. N., Historia Naturalis (usu. undesignated).			
Plin.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor),	“	“ 113
“ Ep., Epistulae.			
“ Pan., Panegyricus.			
Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, *physic.* (the last book is a later addition),	“(?)	“ 400
Pomp.	L. Pomponius, *writer of comedy*,	fl.	B.C. 90
Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, *JCtus*,	ob.	A.D. 138
Porc. Latro,	M. Porcius Latro, *rhetorician*,	“	B.C. 3
Priap.	Priapea, a collection of satiric and erotic poems and fragments appended to L. Müller's Catullus.		
Prisc.	Priscianus, *grammarian*,	fl.	“ 500
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *poet*,	ob.	“ 16
Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, *Chr. poet*,	fl.	A.D. 400
“ Cath., Cathemerina.			
“ c. Symm., contra Symmachum.			
“ Psych., Psychomachia.			
“ *στεφ., περὶ Στεφάνων.*			
Pub. Syr.	Publilius Syrus, *mimographer*,	“	B.C. 44
Q. Cic.	Quintus Tullius Cicero,	ob.	“ 43
“ Pet. Cons., De Petitione Consulatus.			
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, *rhetorician*,	“	A.D. 95
“ Decl., Declamationes.			
“ Inst. (or Quint. alone), Institutiones Oratoriae.			
Rhem. Fan.	Rhemmius Fanninus or Remius Favinus, *poet*,	fl. (?)	“ 400
“ Pond., De Ponderibus et Mensuris.			
Ruf.	Sextus Rufus, *historian*,	“	“ 350
Rufin.	Tyrannius Rufinus, *Chr. writer*,	ob.	“ 410
Rutil. Lup.	P. Rutilius Lupus, *grammarian*,	fl. (?)	“ 50
Rutil or Rutil. Nam.	Claudius Rutilius Namatianus, *poet*,	“	“ 416
Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, *historian*,	obiit,	B.C. 35
“ C. or Cat., Catilina.			
“ Fragm., Fragmenta.			
“ H. or Hist., Historia.			
“ J. or Jug., Jugurtha.			
Salv.	Salvianus, *Chr. writer*,	flor.	A.D. 440
“ Avar., Adversum Avaritiam.			
“ Ep., Epistulae.			
“ Gub. Dei, De Gubernatione Dei.			
Scaev.	Q. Mutius Scaevola, *JCtus*,	“	B.C. 95
Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, *physician*,	“	A.D. 50
“ Comp., Compositiones Medicamentorum.			
Sedul.	Caelius Sedulius, *Chr. poet*,	“	“ 470
Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, *rhetorician*,	“	“ 15
“ Contr., Controversiae.			
“ Suas., Suasoriae.			
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, *philosopher and tragedian*,	ob.	“ 65
1. *Prose writings.*			
“ Apocol., Apocolocyntosis.			
“ Ben., De Beneficiis.			
“ Brev. Vit., De Brevitate Vitae.			
“ Clem., De Clementiâ.			
“ Cons. Helv., ad Helviam Matrem De Consolatione.			
“ Cons. Marc., ad Marciam De Consolatione.			
“ Cons. Polyb., ad Polybium De Consolatione.			
“ Const. or Const. Sap., De Constantiâ Sapientis.			
“ Ep., Epistulae.			
“ Mort. Claud. or Lud. Mort., De Morte Claudii Caesaris.			
“ Ot. Sap., De Otio Sapientis.			
“ Prov., De Providentiâ.			
“ Q. N., Quaestiones Naturales.			
“ Tranq., De Tranquillitate Animi.			
“ Vit. Beat., De Vitâ Beatâ.			
2. *Tragedies.*			
“ Agam., Agamemnon.			
“ Herc. Fur., Hercules Furens.			
“ Herc. Oet., Hercules Oetaeus.			
“ Hippol., Hippolytus, or Phaedra.			
“ Med., Medea.			
“ Octav., Octavia.			
“ Oedip., Oedipus.			
“ Phaedr., v. Hippol.			
“ Phoen., Phoenissae.			
“ Thyest., Thyestes.			
“ Troad., Troades.			
Ser. Samm.	Q. Serenus Sammonicus, *physic.*,	“ (?)	“ 230
Serv.	Servius Honoratus, *gramm.*,	fl.	“ 390
Sev.	See Corn. Sev.		
Sid.	Apollinaris Sidonius, *Christian writer*,	ob.	“ 488
“ Carm., Carmina.			
“ Ep., Epistulae.			
Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, *poet*,	“	“ 101
Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, *historian and orator*,	“	B.C. 57
Sol. or Solin.	C. Julius Solinus, *grammarian*,	fl.	A.D. 260
Spart.	Aelius Spartianus, *biographer*,	“	“ 285
Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, *poet*,	ob.	“ 96
“ Ach. or Achil., Achilleis.			
“ S. or Silv., Silvae.			
“ Th. or Theb., Thebais.			
Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *biographer*,	“	“ 160
“ Aug., Octavius Augustus Caesar.			
“ Caes., Julius Caesar.			
“ Calig., Caius Caligula.			
“ Claud., Claudius.			
“ Dom., Domitianus.			
“ Galb., Galba.			
“ Gram., De Grammaticis.			
“ Ner., Nero.			
“ Oth., Otho.			
“ Rhet., De Rhetoricis.			
“ Tib., Tiberius.			
“ Tit., Titus.			
“ Vesp., Vespasianus.			
“ Vit., Vitellius.			
Sulp.	Sulpicius Severus, *Chr. writer*,	“	“ 425
Symm.	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, *orator*, etc.,	“	“ 420
Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, *historian*,	“	“ 119
“ Agr., Agricola.			
“ A. or Ann., Annales.			
“ Dial., Dialogus de Oratoribus.			
“ G. or Germ., Germania.			
“ H. or Hist., Historia.			
“ Or., Dialogus de Oratoribus.			
Ter. or T.	P. Terentius Afer, *writer of comedy*,	“	B.C. 159
“ Ad., Adelphi.			

Ter. or T. (cont.). P. Terentius Afer, *writer of comedy*, obiit, B.C. 159
" And., Andria.
" Eun., Eunuchus.
" Heaut., Heautontimorumenos.
" Hec., Hecyra.
" Phorm., Phormio.

Ter. Maur. Terentianus Maurus, *gramm.*, flor. (?) A.D. 290

Tert. Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, *Chr. writer*, ob. " 220
" ad Uxor., ad Uxorem.
" Apol., Apologeticum.
" Carn. Christ., De Carne Christi.
" Cor. Mil., De Coronâ Militis.
" Cult. Fem., De Cultu Feminarum.
" Fug. in Pers., De Fugâ in Persecutione.
" Idol., Idolotria.
" Jejun., De Jejuniis.
" Monog., Monogamia.
" Paen., De Paenitentiâ.
" Praes. Her., De Praescriptionibus Hereticorum.
" Pudic., De Pudicitiâ.
" Spect., De Spectaculis.
" Virg. Vel., De Virginibus Velandis.

Theod. Prisc. Theodorus Priscianus, *physician*, fl. (?) " 400

Tib. Albius Tibullus, *poet*, ob. B.C. 18

Tiro, Tiro, *freedman of Cicero*, fl. " 40

Titin. or Titinn. Titinnius, *writer of comedy*, " " 160

Treb. Pol. Trebellius Pollio, *historian*, " A.D. 306

Turp. Sex. Turpilius, *writer of comedy*, " B.C. 130

Ulp Domitius Ulpianus, *JCtus*, ob. A.D. 228

Val. Cato, Valerius Cato, *poet*, about B.C. 80
" Dir., Dirae (by an unknown author; ascribed by some to Valerius Cato, and by others to Vergil).

Val. Fl. C. Valerius Flaccus, *poet*, fl. A.D. 70

Val. Max. Valerius Maximus, *historian*, " " 26

Val. Prob. M. Valerius Probus, *gramm.*, " (?) " 60

Varr. M. Terentius Varro, *writer on husbandry*, etc., ob. B.C. 27
" L. L., De Linguâ Latinâ.
" R. R., De Re Rusticâ.

Veg. F. Vegetius Renatus, *writer on the art of war*, fl. A.D 386
" Mil., De Re Militari.

Veg. P. Vegetius, " (?) " 420
" Vet. or Art. Vet., De Arte Veterinariâ sive De Mulomedicinâ.

Vell. P. Velleius Paterculus, *historian*, " " 30

Ven. Fort. Venantius Fortunatus, *Chr. poet*, ob. " 600

Ver. Flac. Verrius Flaccus, *grammarian*, " (?) B.C. 4

Verg. P. Vergilius Maro, *poet*, " " 19
" A. or Aen., Aeneis.
" Cat., Catalecta.
" Cir., Ciris.
" Cop., Copa.
" Cul., Culex.
" E. or Ecl., Eclogae.
" G. or Geor., Georgica.
" M. or Mor., Moretum.

Vib. Séq. Vibius Sequester, *geographer*, fl. (?) A.D. 500

Vitr. Vitruvius Pollio, *writer on architecture*, flor. B.C. 10

Vop. Flavius Vopiscus, *historian*, " A.D. 305

Vulc. Gall. Vulcatius Gallicanus, *historian*, about " 295

Vulg. Biblia Vulgatae Editionis (a Latin version of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, first made toward the end of the second century, and revised by St. Jerome,—Hieronymus, A.D. 383–392).
" Abd., Abdias.
" Act., Actus Apostolorum.
" Agg., Aggaeus.
" Am. or Amos, Amos.
" Apoc., Apocalypsis.
" Bar., Baruch.
" Cant., Canticum Canticorum.
" Coloss., Epistula ad Colossenses
" Cor., Epistula ad Corinthios.
" Dan., Daniel.
" Deut., Deuteronomium.
" Eccl., Ecclesiastes.
" Eccli., Ecclesiasticus, or Filius Sirach
" Eph., Epistula ad Ephesios.
" Esdr., Esdras.
" Esth., Esther.
" Exod., Exodus.
" Ezech., Ezechiel.
" Gal., Epistula ad Galatas.
" Gen., Genesis.
" Hab., Habacuc.
" Heb., Epistula ad Hebraeos.
" Isa., Isaias.
" Jac., Epistula Jacobi.
" Jer., Jeremias.
" Joan., Evangelium Joannis; but 1, 2, 3 Joan., Epistula Joannis prima, etc.
" Jon., Jonas.
" Jos., Josue.
" Jud., Epistula Judae.
" Jud. or Judic., Judices.
" Lev., Leviticus.
" Luc., Evangelium Lucae.
" Macc. or Mach., Machabaei.
" Mal., Malachias.
" Marc., Evangelium Marci.
" Matt., Evangelium Matthaei.
" Mich., Michaeas.
" Nah., Nahum.
" Neh., Nehemias, or II. Esdras.
" Num., Numeri.
" Os., Osee.
" Par. or Paral., Paralipomena.
" Petr., Epistula Petri.
" Phil., Epistula ad Philippenses.
" Philem., Epistula ad Philemonem.
" Prov., Proverbia Salomonis.
" Psa., Psalmi.
" Reg., Reges.
" Rom., Epistula ad Romanos.
" Sap., Sapientia.
" Soph., Sophonias.
" Thess., Epistula ad Thessalonicenses.
" Tim., Epistula ad Timotheum.
" Tit., Epistula ad Titum.
" Tob., Tobias.
" Zach., Zacharias.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a. or act., active, -ly.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.
abl., ablative.
absol. or abs., absolute, -ly, i. e. without case or adjunct.
abstr., abstract.
acc., accusative or according.
access., accessory.
ad loc. or ad h. l., ad locum or ad hunc locum.
adj., adjective, -ly.
adv., adverb, -ial, -ially; or adversus.
agric. or agricult., agricultural.
a. h. v., ad hanc vocem.
al., alii or alia, others or other.
amplif., amplificative.
analog., analogous, -ly.
antiq., antiquities.
ap., apud (in).
appel., appellative.
append. or app., appendix.
Arab., Arabic.
archit., architecture, -tural.
art., article.
aug., augmentative.
Aug., Augustan.
c., cum (with).
c. c., coupled with.
cf., confer (compare).
chh., church.
class., classic, -al.
Cod., Codex (MS.).
collat., collateral.
collect., collective, -ly.
com., commonly, comicus, comic, or in comedy.
comm. or c., common gender.
commentt., commentators.
comp., compare or comparative.
compd., compound.
concr., concrete.
conj., conjunction, conjunctive, or conjugation.
constr., construed, -ction.
contr., contracted, contraction, or contrary.
corresp., corresponding.
dat., dative.
decl., declension.
demonstr. or dem., demonstrative.
dep., deponent.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.
diff., differs or different.
dim., diminutive.
dissyl., dissyllable, -abic.
distr., distributive.
dub., doubtful.
eccl., ecclesiastical.
ed., editio or editor.
e. g., exempli gratiâ.
ellipt., elliptical, -ly.
elsewh., elsewhere.
epic., epicene.
epit., epitaph.
equiv., equivalent.
esp., especially.
etc., et cetera.
etym., etymology, -ical.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.
ex., exs., example, examples.
expl., explanation, explained.
express., expression.
ext., externa.
extr., extremo (at the end).
f. or fem., feminine.
fig., figure, -ative, -atively.
fin. or ad fin., at the end.
finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).
foll., following.
fr., from.
Fr., French.
fragm., frgm., or fr., fragmenta.
freq. or fr., frequentative or frequent, -ly.
fut., future.
gen., genitive or general.
geog., geography, -ical.
Germ., German.
Goth., Gothic.
gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical, grammatici.
Gr., Greek.
h., hence.
h. l., hic locus (this passage).
h. v., h. vv., this word, these words.
Heb., Hebrew.
hibr., hybrid.
hist., history, -ian.
ib., ibidem.
id., idem.
i. e., id est.
i. q., idem quod.
imper., imperative.
imperf., imperfect.
impers., impersonal, -ly
inanim., inanimate.
in bon. part., in bonam partem.
in mal. part., in malam partem.
inch., inchoative, inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
indic., indicative.
inf., infinitive.
init., in., or ad init., at the beginning.
inscrr., inscriptions.
intens., intensive.
interrog., interrogative, -tion.
intr., intransitive.
Ital., Italian.
JCtus, juris consultus.
jurid., juridical.
kindr., kindred.
l., lege or lectio.
l. c. or l. l., loco citato or laudato, in the place already cited.
lang., language.
Lat., Latin.
leg., legit, legunt.
lex., lexicon.
lit., literal, in a literal sense.
Lith., Lithuanian.
m. or masc., masculine.
math., mathematics, -ical.
med., medio (in the middle).
medic., medical or medicine.
metaph., metaphorical, -ly.
meton., by metonymy.
mid. or med., medial; in a middle or reflexive sense.
milit., military, in military affairs.
MS., manuscript; MSS., manuscripts.
n. or neutr., neuter.
n. pr. or nom. propr., nomen proprium.
naut., nautical.
neg., negative, -ly.
no., numero.
nom., nominative.
num. or numer., numeral.
obj. or object., object, objective, ly.
obl., oblique.
om., omit.
onomat., onomatopoeia.
opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.
orig., originally.
p., page.
P. a., participial adjective.
part., participle.
partit., partitive.
pass., passive, -ly, or passage.
patr., patronymic.
per., period.
perf., perfect.
perh., perhaps.
pers., personal, -ly.
philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher
pl. or plur., plural.
pleon., pleonastically.
plqpf., plusquamperfectum.
plur. tant., used only in the plural.
poet., poetical, -ly.
polit., political, -ly.
posit. or pos., positive.
poss., possessive.
praef., praefatio.
praep., preposition.
preced., preceding.
pregn., pregnant, -ly.
prep., preposition.
pres., present.
prob., probably.
prol., prologus.
pron., pronoun.
prooem., prooemium.
prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
prov. or proverb., proverbial, -ly.
qs., quasi.
q. v., quod videas.
rad., radical or root.
rar., rare, -ly.
ref., refer, -ence.
rel., relative or reliquiae.
respect., respectûs.
rhet., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
Rom., Roman.
saep., saepe.
saepis., saepissime.
sc., scilicet.
s. h. v., sub hac voce.
s. v., sub voce.
signif., signifies, -cation.
simp., simple.
Span., Spanish.
specif., specifically.
sq., sequens; sqq., sequentes (and the following).
subj., subjunctive.
subject. or subj., subject, subjective, -ly.
subst., substantive, -ly.
suff., suffix.
sup., superlative or supine.
syll., syllable.
syn., synonym, -ymous.
sync., syncopated.
tab., tabula (table, plate).
temp., tense or temporal.
term., terminus.
trag., tragicus, tragic, or in tragedy.
trans., translated, -tion.
transf., transferred.
trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
trop., in a tropical or figurative sense.
t. t., technical term.
usu., usual, -ly.
v., verb, vide, or vox.
v. h. v., vide hanc vocem.
var. lect., varia lectio (different reading).
vb., verb.
voc., vocative.

* A star before a *word* denotes that it is found but once; before a *meaning*, that the meaning is found but once; and before an *author's name*, that the word is used but once in his writings.

† This denotes that the word to which it is prefixed is borrowed from the Greek.

†† These indicate that a word is borrowed from some other language than the Greek.

‡ This shows that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

] Words enclosed in brackets, at the beginning of articles, relate to etymology; elsewhere, are of questionable authenticity.

Words italicized in the citations have been supplied by the conjecture of editors.

CATALOGUE

OF

EDITIONS OF ANCIENT AUTHORS, BOOKS OF REFERENCE, ETC.,

Used in editing this work, with the abbreviations by which they are cited. (Only the most important titles are mentioned; the citations of other works are so full as to be intelligible without special explanation.)

Abdy and Walker, J. T. Abdy and B. Walker, editors of the Commentaries of Gaius, Cambridge, 1870.
B. and K., J. G. Baiter and C. L. Kayser, editors of Cicero's works.
Bach, E. C. C., editor of the Metamorphoses of Ovid.
Baumg.-Crus., D. C. G. Baumgarten-Crusius, editor of Ovid, Livy, and Suetonius.
Benfey, Theod., Griechischer Wurzellexicon, Berlin, 1839–1842.
Bentl., Richard Bentley, editor of Horace, Cambridge, 1711; of Terence and Phædrus, Cambridge, 1726, and of Manilius, London, 1739.
Bonn., Edward Bonnell, editor of Quintilian.
Bopp, Francis, Glossarium Comparativum Linguae Sanscritae, 3d ed., Berlin, 1867.
Bramb., W. Brambach, Aids to Latin Orthography, translated by W. G. McCabe, New York, 1877.
Brix, Julius, editor of Plays of Plautus.
Büch., F. Bücheler, editor of Petronius, etc.
Bünem., J. L. Bünemann, editor of Lactantius.
Burm., P. Burmann, editor of Vergil, Ovid, etc.
" P. Burmann (Jun.), editor of Claudian, Propertius, and Anthologia Latina.
Buttm., Philip Buttmann, Lexilogus, etc.
Coningt., John Conington, editor of Vergil and Persius (the 10th and 12th bks. of the Aeneid edited by H. Nettleship, and the Persius published under his care).
Corss., W. Corssen.
"Ausspr., Ueber Aussprache, Vocalismus und Betonung der Lateinischen Sprache, 2d ed., 1868.
" Beitr., Kritische Beiträge zur Lateinischen Formenlehre, 1863.
" Nachtr., Kritische Nachträge zur Lateinischen Formenlehre, 1866.
Cruq., Jacobus Cruquius, editor of Cicero's Pro Milone and of Horace.
Curt., Georg Curtius.
" Gr. Etym., Grundzüge der Griechischen Etymologie, 4th ed., 1873.
Dict. Antiq., Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, edited by Wm. Smith, Ph. D., and Chas. Anthon, LL. D.
Dietsch, Rudolphus, editor of Sallust and Nepos.
Dillenb., W. Dillenburger, editor of Horace, 6th ed., 1875.
Dint., B. Dinter, editor of Cæsar.
Dober., A. Doberenz, editor of Cæsar.
Doed., Ludwig Doederlein, editor of Horace and Tacitus.
" Lat. Syn., Lateinische Synonymik und Etymologie.
Don., Aelius Donatus, commentator on Terence and Vergil, of the fourth century.
" Ti. Claudius Donatus, commentator on Vergil, contemporary with the foregoing.
Donald., J. W. Donaldson, Latin Grammar, Varronianus.
Donat., v. Don.
Draeg., A. Draeger, editor of Tacitus.
" Hist. Syn., Historische Syntax der Lateinischen Sprache.
Drak., Arnold Drakenborch, editor of Livy, Silius Italicus, etc.
Ellendt, Friedrich, editor of Cicero's De Oratore and Brutus.
Ellis, Robinson, editor of Catullus.
Ernest., J. A. Ernesti, editor of Cicero, Tacitus, and Suetonius.
" A. W. Ernesti, editor of Livy, Leipsic, 1827.
Eyssen., Franciscus Eyssenhardt, editor of Ammianus Marcellinus, Berlin, 1871.
Fabretti, A., Corpus Inscriptionem Italicarum et Glossarium Italicum, Turin, 1867.
Fick, A., Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Indogermanischen Sprachen.
Fischer, Gustavus, Latin Grammar, New York, 1876.
Fleck., Alfred Fleckeisen, editor of Plautus and Terence.
Forbig., Albert Forbiger, editor of Vergil.
Forcel., Facciolati et Forcellini Lexicon totius Latinitatis, new edition by Dr. F. Corradini, Padua, 1859–78: A–Phoenix.
Fritzsche, A. T. H., editor of the Satires of Horace.
Georg., K. E. Georges, Lateinisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch.
Gerber and Greef, A. Gerber and A. Greef, Lexicon Taciteum, Leipsic, 1877, 1878.
Gerl. or Gerlach, F. D. Gerlach, editor of Sallust, of Tacitus's Germania, and of Nonius Marcellus.
Gesenius, W., Hebrew Lexicon, transl. from the Latin by Edward Robinson, D. D.
Gesn., J. M. Gesner, editor of Pliny the Younger.
Gierig, G. E., editor of the Metamorphoses of Ovid and of Pliny the Younger.
Gildersleeve, B. L., editor of Persius.
Gronov. or Gronovius, I. F. Gronovius, editor of Plautus, Livy, and Tacitus, and author of Obss. Libri iv.
" Abraham Gronovius, editor of Justin, Tacitus, etc.
Grotefend, Aug., Lateinische Grammatik.
" Georg Friedrich, Altitalienische Dialecte.
Haas., F. Haase, editor of Seneca.
Habicht, E. C., Lateinische Synonymik, Lemgo, 1829.
Halm, Karl, editor of Cicero's Select Orations, of Nepos, Tacitus, Quintilian, and Velleius Paterculus.
Hand, Turs., F. Hand, Tursellinus seu de Particulis Latinis Commentarii (an incomplete work: Ab–Puta).
Heind., L. F. Heindorf, editor of the Satires of Horace.
Herm., K. F. Hermann, editor of Juvenal and Persius.
Hertz, Martin, editor of Livy and Aulus Gellius.
Heyn. or Heyne, C. G. Heyne, editor of Tibullus and Vergil.
Hildebrand, G. F., editor of Appuleius.
Hint., Valentin Hintner, Lateinische Etymologie, Brixen, 1873.
Hoffm., E. Hoffman, Die Construction der Lateinischen Zeit-Partikeln, 2d ed., 1873.
Hofm., F. Hofmann, editor of Cicero's Select Letters.
Huschke, Ph. Edw., Jurisprudentiae Antejustinianae quae supersunt, 3d ed., Leipsic, 1874.
Jahn, J. C., editor of Vergil and Horace.
" Otto, editor of Persius, Juvenal, etc.
Jan, L., editor of Pliny the Elder.
K. and H., O. Keller and A. Holder, editors of Horace, Leipsic, 1864; editio minor, 1878.
Keil, Heinrich, editor of Pliny the Younger, and of the Grammatici Latini.
Kennedy, B. H., author of the Public School Latin Grammar, 3d ed., London, 1875.
Key, T. Hewitt, Latin Grammar, London, 1856.
Kiepert, H., Lehrbuch der Alten Geographie, Berlin, 1877, 1878.
Kiessl., A. Kiessling, editor of Seneca Rhetor, Leipsic, 1872.
Klotz, B., Handwörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache, Braunschweig, 1858.
Kopp, U. F., editor of Martianus Capella, Frankfort, 1836.
Kram., Friedrich Kramer, editor of Cæsar.
Krebs, Antibarb., J. Ph. Krebs, Antibarbarus der Lateinischen Sprache, 5th ed. by Allgayer, 1876.
Kühner, Raphael, editor of Cicero's Tusculanae and author of Ausführliche Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache, Hannover, 1877, 1878.
Lachm., Karl Lachmann, editor of Lucilius, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, etc.
Lamb., D. Lambinus, editor of Plautus, Lucretius, Cicero, and Horace.
Lor. or Lorenz, A. O. F. Lorenz, editor of Plays of Plautus.
Lübb., E. Lübbert, Beiträge zur Tempus- und Modus-Lehre des Aelteren Lateins.
Lübk., F. Lübker, Real-Lexicon des Classischen Alterthums.
Madv., J. N. Madvig, editor of Cicero's De Finibus, Cato Major, Laelius, and Select Orations, author of Emendationes Livianae, Adversaria Critica, etc.
" Gram., Latin Grammar, edited by Thacher.
Mann., Conrad Mannert, Geographie der Griechen und Römer.
Mayor, J. E. B., editor of Juvenal, 2d ed., London, 1869–78.
Merguet, H., Lexicon zu den Reden des Cicero, Vol. I., Jena, 1877.
Merk., Rudolph Merkel, editor of Ovid, Leipsic, 1852, 1853; Metamorphoses in new ed., 1875.
Momms., Theodor Mommsen, editor of the Digesta, and of the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.
" Röm. Gesch., Römische Geschichte.
Müll., Karl Ottfried Müller, editor of Festus and of Varro de Linguâ Latinâ.
" Lucian Müller, editor of Lucilius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Horace; and author of Orthographiae et Prosodiae Latinae Summarium, Petropoli, 1878.
Munro, H. A. J., editor of Lucretius and author of Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus.
Neue, Formenl., Friedrich Neue, Formenlehre der Lateinischen Sprache, 2d ed., 1875 and 1877.
Nieb. Röm. Gesch., B. Niebuhr, Römische Geschichte.

Nipp. or Nipperd., Karl Nipperdey, editor of Nepos and Tacitus.
Orell., J. G. Orelli, editor of Cicero, Horace, Tacitus, etc.
Osann, Friedrich, editor of Fragmenta Appulei de Orthographiâ, and of Cicero's De Re Publicâ.
Oud., F. Oudendorp, editor of Cæsar and of Appuleius.
Paley, F. A., editor of Propertius, 2d ed., 1872.
Pauck., C. Paucker, Spicilegium Addendorum Lexicis Latinis, Mitau, 1875.
Peter, Hermann, editor of Ovid's Fasti, Leipsic, 1874.
Pott, Aug. Friedrich, Etymologische Forschungen, Lemgo, 1833, 2d and greatly enlarged ed., 1869–76.
Queck, Gustavus, editor of Statius.
Ramshorn, Ludwig, Lateinische Grammatik, Leipzig, 1830.
" Syn., Lateinische Synonymik, Leipzig, 1831.
Rib., Otto Ribbeck, editor of Vergil and of the Scenicae Romanorum Poësis Fragmenta, and author of a Brief Treatise on the Latin Particles.
Riese, Alexander, editor of Ovid, Leipsic, 1871–1874.
Ritschl, Friedrich, editor of Plautus; continued by G. Loewe, G. Goetz, and F. Schoell.
" Opusc., Opuscula Philologica.
Ritt., F. Ritter, editor of Horace and Tacitus.
Rob. or Roby, H. J. Roby, A Grammar of the Latin Language from Plautus to Suetonius.
Rose and Strübing, Valentin Rose and H. Müller-Strübing, editors of Vitruvius.
Roth, C. L., editor of Suetonius.
Rudd., Thomas Ruddiman, author of Grammaticae Latinae Institutiones, edited by Stallbaum, Leipsic, 1823.
Sandars, T. C., editor of the Institutes of Justinian, London, 1874.
Schmalfeld, Dr. Fr., Lateinische Synonymik, Altenburg, 1869.
Schmid, F. E. T., editor of the Epistles of Horace.
Schneid., J. G. Schneider, editor of the Scriptores Rei Rusticae Veteres.
Schneid., J. K. L. Schneider, Ausführliche Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache, 1819–21.
" F. G. Schneidewin, editor of Martial.
Schwartz, C. G., editor of Pliny the Younger.
Servius, Servius Honoratus, a commentator on Vergil, of the fourth century.
Seyffert, Moritz, editor of Cicero's Tusculanae and Laelius.
Sill., J. Sillig, editor of Pliny's Historia Naturalis.
Struve, K. L., Ueber die Lateinische Declination und Conjugation.
Teuff., W. Teuffel, Geschichte der Römischen Literatur, 2d ed., 1872; 3d ed., 1877.
Tisch., Constantinus Tischendorf, editor of Novum Testamentum Vulgatae Editionis.
Torrini, R. P. F. Gabr., Concordantiae Bibliorum Sacrorum Vulgatae Editionis, Prati, 1861.
Umpf., Franciscus Umpfenbach, editor of Terence, Berlin, 1870.
Uss. or Ussing, J. L. Ussing, editor of Plautus, Hauniae, Vol. I., 1875; Vol. II., 1878.
Vahl., Joannes Vahlen, editor of the Fragments of Ennius, Lucilius, etc.
Van., Alois Vanicek, Griechisch-Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, 1877; Fremdwörter im Griechischen und Lateinischen, 1878.
Wagn. or Wagner, J. A. Wagner, editor of Valerius Flaccus.
" " Philip Wagner, editor of Vergil, ed. maj. 1830–1841; ed. min. 1841.
" " W. Wagner, editor of several plays of Plautus and of Terence.
Weissenb., W. Weissenborn, editor of Livy.
Wordsw., John Wordsworth, editor of Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin, Oxford, 1874.
Zumpt, Karl G., editor of Cicero's Orations against Verres, and De Officiis, and of Curtius.
" Gram., Latin Grammar, edited by Anthon.

Q.

Q, q, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet (in which *i* and *j* were reckoned as one), concerning the origin of which the ancients were in doubt, some correctly supposing it to be the Greek Koppa (ϙ), transferred from the Dorian alphabet of Cumæ, Quint. 1, 4, 9; Ter. Maur. p. 2253 P.; Mar. Victor. p. 2459 and 2468 ib.; while others erroneously explained it as a mere graphical contraction of C and V, Vel. Long. p. 2218 P.; Ter. Maur. p. 2399 ib.; cf. Diom. p. 420 ib.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 255; Isid. Orig. 1, 4, 14. There is a perpetual vacillation between the spelling *cu*, *q*, and *qu* in the inscrr. and MSS.; hence *q* frequently stands for *c*. In early inscriptions, PEQVDES and PEQVNIA occur for pecudes and pecunia (Lex Thor. lin. 14 and 19); QVM for the *prep.* cum, Inscr. Vet. ap. Orell. 566, and also upon a coin, A. U. C. 737; and QVOM for the *prep.* cum, in the fourth epitaph of the Scipios, and in the Lex Thor. lin. 21; QVOQIRCA for quocirca in the Lex Jul. Municip.; IN OQVOLTOD for in occulto, S. C. Bacch. On the other hand, for quod stands CVOD, Inscr. Orell. 3882; for aquae, ACVAE, Inscr. Grut. 593, 5. But *qu* before a *u* sound does not occur during the Republican period, when quom or cum, equos, locuntur, anticus, etc., were the forms in use; v. Rib. prol. Verg. p. 442 sq.; 449; Brambach, p. 20 sq. —On the vacillation of the oldest MSS. between *cu* and *qu*, see Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 31 sq. — *Q* often corresponds with the Greek π: Lat. quinque, equos, sequor; Gr. πέντε (πέμπε) ἵππος, ἕπω. —And also with the Gr. τ, for which the Oscan has *p*: Gr. τίς, τί; Oscan pis, pit; Lat. quis, quid: Gr. τέ; Oscan pe; Lat. que: Gr. τέτταρα; Oscan petora; Lat. quattuor; on the origin of the Lat. *qu* in an Indo-European *kv*, v. Corss.Ausspr. 1, 67 sqq.; Ascoli, Vergl. Lautl. 1, p. 49 sqq.; cf., on the development of *qu* from *c* in the Latin language itself, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 356 sq.—As an abbreviation, Q designates most freq. the prænomen Quintus, but also stands for Quaestor, que, quinquennalis, al. Q. I. S. S. quae infra scripta sunt. Q. R. C. F. quando rex comitiavit fas. Q. S. P. P. S. qui sacris publicis praesto sunt. Q. V. A. qui vixit annos. S. P. Q. R. senatus populusque Romanus, etc.

quā, *adv.* [*abl. fem.* from qui], *on which side, at* or *in which place, in what direction, where, by what way* (class.). **I.** Lit., of place: orasque Italicas omnis, quâ adgreditur mare, sumus circumvecti, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 12: fumus si quâ exit foras, id. Aul. 2, 4, 22: jubet persequi, si quâ queat reperire quae sustulerit, id. Cist. 1, 3, 35: regna mihi liquit Pelops, quâ ponto ab Helles urgetur Isthmos, Poët. ap. Sen. Ep. 80, 7; cf. Cic. Or. 49, 163: ad omnes introitus, quâ adiri poterat, id. Caecin. 8, 21: quo loco depulsus, Caecina, quâ potuit, profectus est, id. ib. 8, 22: sum e proximo vicini fundo dejectus, quâ adibam ad istum fundum, id. ib. 29, 82: in templum ipse nescio quâ ascendit, id. Phil. 3, 8, 20: eâdem, quâ ceteri, fugere noluit, id. Div. 1, 54, 123: quâ se parens persequeretur, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: arx Athenarum, quâ ad meridiem vergit, Nep. Cim. 2, 5: reliquum spatium, quâ flumen intermittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: plurima quâ silva est, Ov. M. 14, 361: complentur moenia ac tecta, quâque longissime prospectari poterat, i. e. *as far as the eye could reach*, Tac. A. 3, 1; Verg. A. 2, 753: quâ te ducit via, dirige gressum, id. ib. 1, 401; 12, 507: oras, quâ medius liquor Secernit Europen ab Afro, Hor. C. 3, 3, 46; 3, 30, 10; Ov. M. 1, 187: vagari, quâ velit, *wherever, wheresoever, as far as*, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: omnia, quâ visus erat, constrata telis, armis, Sall. J. 101, 11; cf. Ov. M. 1, 241: quâ murum ducturi erant, Liv. 1, 44; 4, 17; 5, 43: quâ modo simulato metu cesserant, eâ in veram fugam effusi, id. 6, 24, 11.—Rarely with antecedent in *plur.*: ad omnes introitus quâ adire poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8, 21: vias relaxat, veniat quâ sucus in herbas, Verg. G. 1, 90: viae, quâ, id. A. 5, 590: duae erant viae, quâ, etc., Nep. Eum. 8, 4. —**II.** Transf. **A.** Partit.: quâ . . . quâ, *partly . . . partly; as well . . . as; both . . . and*: mores rapere properant, quâ sacrum, quâ publicum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 39: qui consectare quâ maris quâ feminas, id. Mil. 4, 2, 20; 4, 9, 15: ut si sunt quâ suis quisque quâ totius ordinis viribus, Liv. 2, 35, 4: omnia convestivit hederâ, quâ basim villae, quâ intercolumnia, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: quâ dominus, quâ advocati, id. Att. 2, 19, 3; 9, 12, 1: quâ de Buthrotiis, quâ de Bruto, id. ib. 15, 18, 2: quâ falsa, quâ vera, Liv. 2, 45 et saep.: quâ feminae, quâ viri, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 4.—**B.** *As far as, in so far as* (mostly post-Aug.): statui non ultra attingere externa, nisi quâ Romanis cohaerent rebus, Liv. 39, 48: Aegyptii ignem vocant masculum, quâ ardet flamma, et feminam, quâ lucet innoxius tactu, Sen. Q. N. 3, 12, 2: assumere in causam naturas eorum, quâ competent, aut mitigare, quâ repugnabunt, oportebit, Quint. 4, 1, 17; Tac. A. 6, 10; cf.: in praesentia non quâ filius alicujus, sed quâ homo, aestimatur, Dig. 35, 2, 63.—**C.** *In what manner, how, by what method; to what degree* or *extent*: quominus ei liceat eâdem illâ facultate et copiâ vagari, quâ velit, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: numquid tute prospexti tibi, Quid fieret? quâ fieret? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 56 (id est: quâ ratione, quo modo fieret, Don.); cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 18: quâ facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, Verg. A. 1, 676: coëant in foedera dextrae, Quâ datur, Verg. A. 11, 293 Forbig. ad loc.: ante praedico, M. Antonium delectus, quâ possit, habiturum, *in whatever manner*, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: veterem tutare sodalem, Quâ licet, Ov. P. 2, 4, 33: quâ licet et possum, luctor celare furorem, id. H. 15 (16), 235: quâ populus laboret, Hor. C. 3, 8, 25.

quaad, v. quoad.

quā-cumquē (-cunque) (in tmesi: quâ porro cumque, Lucr. 1, 508: quâ se cunque tulit, Verg. A. 11, 762), *adv.* **I.** *By whatever way, wherever, wheresoever* (class.): quâcumque iter fecit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, § 44; id. Clu. 68, 193: quâcunque ingredimur, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5: quâcumque custodiant, Liv. 24, 2: quâcumque equo invectus est, Liv. 8, 9, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Whencesoever, from what side soever*: hujus erat Minerva spectantem aspectans, quâcumque aspiceretur, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 120.—**B.** *Whithersoever*: quâcumque nos commovimus, ad Caesaris acta revocamur, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 6.—**C.** *By whatsoever means, in whatever way*: nisi me quâcumque novas incidere lites monuisset cornix, Verg. E. 9, 14.

quādantĕnus or **quādamtĕnus** (in tmesi, Hor.; v. infra), *adv.* [quidam-tenus]. **I.** *To a certain point* or *limit, so far* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32.—**II.** Transf., *to a certain extent, in some measure, somewhat*: citreis odor acerrimus, quadantenus et cotoneis, Plin. 15, 28, 33, § 110: rubens, id. 24, 14, 76, § 124: quae fuerit origo gemmarum diximus quadantenus, id. 37, prooem. 1, § 2: ut noctes nostrae quadamtenus his historiae flosculis aspergerentur, Gell. 17, 21, 1.

Quādi, ōrum, *m.*, *a German people in the modern Moravia*, Tac. G. 42; 43; Eutr. 8, 6; 9, 6; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 14, 3.

1. quădra, ae, *f.*, *a square.* **I.** In gen.: qui locus gradibus in quadram formatus est, Fest. s. v. Romanam, p. 262 Müll.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In arch. **1.** *The lowest and largest member of the base of a pedestal, the foundation-stone, socle, plinth*, Vitr. 3, 3.—**2.** *Any small member for the separation of larger ones, a platband, list, fillet*, Vitr. 3, 3; 10, 2.—**B.** *A table to eat from, a dining-table* (as these were usually square; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.): patulis nec parcere quadris, of the pieces of bread used as plates, Verg. A. 7, 115.—Hence, alienâ vivere quadrâ, *to live from another's table* (as a parasite), Juv. 5, 2.—**C.** *A* (square) *bit, piece, morsel*: et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49: casei, Mart. 12, 32, 18: placentae, id. 6, 75, 1; 9, 92, 18: panis, Sen. Ben. 4, 29, 2.

2. Quădra, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. Hostius Quadratus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 16, 1.

quădrāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrageni], *of* or *belonging to the number forty, consisting of forty, of forty*: dolium, perh. *holding forty* congii, Cato, R. R. 105, 1: fistula, *a forty-inch pipe*, i. e. *made of a plate forty inches in width*, Vitr. 8, 7: numerum, Vulg. Deut. 25, 3: pupillus, *of forty*, i. e. *forty years old*, Sen. Ep. 25, 1.—As *subst.*: **quădrāgēnārĭus,** i, *m.*, *a man forty years of age*: quadragenarium istum ad te voca, Arn. 2, 60.

quădrāgēni, ae, a (*gen.* quadragenûm, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; Liv. 38, 38), *num. distrib. adj.* [quadraginta]. **I.** *Forty each*: columnae singulae sestertiis quadragenis milibus locatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147; id. Att. 4, 18, 2: octoginta confecit centurias, quadragenas seniorum et juniorum, Liv. 1, 43: pyramides complures quadragenarum ulnarum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 87; Liv. 38, 38: septuagies centeni quadrageni fiunt novem milia et octingenti, *forty each time*, Col. 5, 2, 8.—*Plur. fem.* quadragenae (supply plagae), *forty stripes*, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 24. —**II.** In gen., for quadraginta, *forty*: centies vicies duceni quadrageni fiunt viginti octo millia et octingenti, i. e. $240 \times 120 = 28,800$, Col. 5, 2.

quădrāgēsĭmus (old form † **quădrāgensŭmus,** Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. 6, p. 296), a, um, *adj.* [quadraginta]. **I.** *The fortieth*: pars quadragesima, Cato, R. R. 23, 2: nono et quadragesimo die, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 7: anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 29; id. Fam. 10,

33, 5: pars quadragesima octava, Col. 5, 1, 9; Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37.—**II.** *Subst.*: **quā-drāgēsĭma,** ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *the fortieth part, a fortieth:* quadragesima summae, Suet. Calig. 40.—**B.** In partic. **1.** As a tax, *the fortieth part, a fortieth* (as with us, a tenth, a tithe): abolitio quadragesimae quinquagesimaeque, Tac. A. 13, 51: quadragesimae portorium sive vectigal, Symm. Ep. 5, 65: publicum quadragesimae in Asiâ egit, Suet. Vesp. 1: C. ATIO ALCIMO FELICIANO . . . PROG. QVADRAG. GALLIARVM, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron.; cf. abbrev., TABVLARIVS XXXX. GALLIAR., Inscr. Orell. 3344.—**2.** In eccl. Lat., *the Christian fast of forty days, Lent,* Hier. Ep. 41, 3.

quădrāgĭes (old orthogr. QVA DRAGIENS, Monum. Ancyr. ap. Grut. 230), *adv. num.* [id.], *forty times:* quadragies quater accusatus, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 47: sestertium ter et quadragies, *the* 4,300,000 *sesterces,* Cic. Fl. 13, 30; Liv. 38, 55, 9 and 12.

quădrāgintā, *num. adj.* [quattuor], *forty:* quattuor quadraginta minae, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 102: annos natus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39; id. Rep. 2, 30, 52: jugera arvi, Cat. 115, 2; Col. 5, 2, 10; 5, 1, 13.

quădrangŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrangulus], *quadrangular* (eccl. Lat.): quadrangulata turris, Tert. Anim. 17: ligna, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 5.

‡ **quădrangŭlum,** i, *n.* [quattuor-angulus], *a quadrangle:* quadrangulum, τετράγωνον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.; Mart. Cap. 7, § 754 (dub.; al. quadriangulo).

quădrangŭlus, v. quadriangulus.

quădrans, antis (*gen. plur.* quadrantûm, Front. Aquaed. 24), *m.* [quattuor]. **I.** *A fourth part, a fourth, a quarter:* operae, Col. 2, 4, 8: diei noctisque, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 207. —**II.** In partic. **A.** *A fourth part, a fourth* of a whole: creditoribus quadrantem solvi, Vell. 2, 23, 2: heres ex quadrante, *of the fourth part of the inheritance,* Suet. Caes. 83; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 1; Dig. 44, 4, 17, § 2; Ulp. Frag. 24, 32.—**B.** *The fourth part of an* as (as a coin), *three* unciae: nota in triente et quadrante rates (fuit). Quadrans antea teruncius vocatus a tribus unciis, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45: quadrans mihi nullus est in arcâ, *not a farthing, not a copper,* Mart. 2, 44, 9; Liv. 3, 18, 11; Juv. 1, 121.—As the customary price of a bath (cf. quadrantarius): dum tu quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137; cf. Sen. Ep. 86, 8; Juv. 6, 446.—As the smallest coin, *a mite, farthing,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 93; Juv. 7, 8; Vulg. Matt. 5, 26; id. Marc. 12, 42.—**C.** Of the rate of interest, *four for a hundred:* usurae quadrantes, *four per cent.,* Dig. 33, 1, 21.—**D.** As a measure of land, *a quarter of an acre* (jugerum), Col. 5, 1, 10.—**E.** As a weight, *a quarter of a pound,* Mart. 11, 105, 1.—With *pondo:* amomi pondo quadrans, Col. 12, 20, 5; Cato, R. R. 84, 1: quadrans pondo bacarum, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 156.—**F.** As a measure for liquids, *the fourth part of a* sextarius, *three* cyathi: ita ut earum calices quadrantes octoginta capere possint, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4: quadrantem duplicare, Mart. 9, 94, 2: vini, Cels. 3, 15.—**G.** As a measure of length, *a quarter of a foot:* pedes duodecim et quadrantem, Gell. 3, 10, 11; 9, 4, 10; cf. Cato, R. R. 18, 2; 18, 6.—*A quarter-digit,* Front. Aquaed. 25.—**H.** As a measure of time, *a fourth of a day, six hours,* Sol. 1, 39; 1, 41 sq.

quădrantal, ālis, *n.* [quadrantalis]. **I.** *A liquid measure containing eight* congii, *a quadrantal,* Cato ap. Fest. p. 258, 20 Müll.; id. R. R. 57, 2; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 15; Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 95.—**II.** *A die, cube,* Gell. 1, 20, 3.

quădrantālis, e, *adj.* [quadrans], *containing the fourth part* of a measure (post-Aug.): mensa crassitudine quadrantali, *of a quarter of a foot,* Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 93.

quădrantārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Prop., *of* or *belonging to a quarter, relating to a fourth part:* in tabulis quadrantariis, quas ait ab Hirtuleio institutas, i. e. *new accounts reducing all debts to one fourth,* Cic. Font. 1, 2.—**II.** In partic., *relating to a quarter of an* as (as a coin), *that costs a quarter of an* as, etc.: res quadrantaria, i. e. *a bath* (because a quarter of an as was the price of a bath; v. quadrans, II. B), Sen. Ep. 86, 8: mulier, of Clodia, wife of Metellus, who sold herself for a bath, Cic. Cael. 26, 62; she is also called Clytaemnestra quadrantaria, because, like Clytaemnestra, she destroyed her husband, Cael. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 53.

quădrātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadratus], *of* or *belonging to work with the square,* i. e. *to the work of the stone-cutter:* OPVS, perh. *a stone monument,* Inscr. Murat. 2012, 2.—As *subst.:* **quădrātārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a stone-cutter* (post-class.), interchanged with lapidicida, Sid. Ep. 3, 12; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Auct. Limit. p. 294 Goes.

quădrātē, *adv.*, v. quadro, *P. a. fin.*

Quădrātilla, ae, *f.*, *a Roman female name,* e. g. Ummilia, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7; cf. Inscr. Murat. 3, 27, 5.

‡ **quădrātim,** *adv.* [quadratus], *fourfold,* acc. to Charis. p. 168 P.

quădrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a square, quadrate:* agatur linea rotundationis, quae quadrationis angulos tangat, Vitr. 4, 3, 9.

quădrātor, ōris, *m.* [quadro], *a stone-cutter:* marmorum, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 7.

quădrātum, i, *n.*, v. quadro *fin.*

quădrātūra, ae, *f.* [quadro]. **I.** *A making square, squaring, quadrature* (post-class.): circuli quadratura, *the squaring* or *quadrature of the circle,* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37, 11.—**II.** Transf., *a square:* vitreae, Vop. Firm. 3.

1. quădrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. quadro.

2. quădrātus, i, *m.*, v. quadro *fin.*

3. Quadrātus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname,* e. g. Ummilius Quadratus, Plin. Ep. 6, 11, 1; 7, 24, 6.

quădrĭangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-angulus], *four-cornered, quadrangular* (post-Aug.); figura, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118: herba quadriangulo caule, id. 25, 6, 27, § 63: membrum, Aus. Epigr. 128. — As *subst.:* **quădrĭangŭlum,** i, *n.*, *a quadrilateral figure, quadrangle,* Prisc. Fig. Num. p. 417; cf. quadrangulum.

‡ **quădrĭbaccĭum** and ‡ **quădrĭbacĭum,** ii, *n.* [quattuor-bacca], *four-beads, four-pearls,* an ornament composed of four pearls, Inscr. Murat. 139, 1.

Quădrĭburgĭum, ii, *n.*, *a fortified town in Gallia Belgica,* Amm. 18, 2, 4; Inscr. Orell. 2090.

quadrĭbus, v. quadrivius.

quădrĭdens, entis, *adj.* [quattuor-dens], *four-toothed, having four teeth* (ante-class.): rastri quadridentes, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4.

quădrĭdŭānus (**quătrĭd-**), a, um, *adj.* [quadriduum], *of four days, for the space of four days:* Lazarus mortuus, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 24; Vulg. Joan. 11, 39.

quădrĭdŭum (**quătrĭd-**), ii, *n.* [quattuor-dies], *a space of four days, four days* (class.): in hoc triduo aut quadriduo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 37; so Cato, R. R. 65, 2; 113, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6; id. Tusc. 5, 4, 11; 4, 38, 82; Liv. 3, 3; Curt. 4, 7, 15: quadriduo quo haec gesta sunt, *four days after,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: quadriduum per vastas solitudines absumptum est, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 86.

quădrĭennis, e, *adj.* [quattuor-annus], *of four years, four years old* (post-class.): homo, Aur. Vict. Epit. 45.

quădrĭennĭum, ii, *n.* [quadriennis], *a space* or *period of four years* (class.), Cic. Caecin. 7, 19; id. Opt. Gen. 7, 22; id. Sen. 4, 10; id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47; Flor. 2, 6.

quădrĭēris (**quăt-**), is, *f.* [vox hibr. from quattuor and ἄρω, analog. to τριήρης], *a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme* (post-class.): EX CLASS. PR. MIS. QVADRIERE FIDE, Inscr. Murat. 876, 3: quatrieris, Not. Tir. p. 177.

quădrĭfārĭam, *adv.* [quattuor]. **I.** *Fourfold, into four parts* (class.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): quadrifariam aliquid dispertire, Varr. ap. Non. 92, 15: conjurati quadrifariam se diviserunt, Liv. 38, 1: quadrifariam diviso exercitu, id. 4, 22, 5; Suet. Vit. 13.—**II.** *In a fourfold manner,* Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 16; cf. quadrifariter.

quădrĭfārĭter, *adv.*, *in a fourfold manner, in four ways* (post-class.), Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 14; cf. quadrifariam.

quădrĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor], *fourfold* (post-class.): divisio, Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; 1, 45; Arn. in Psa. 108.

quădrĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-findo], *four-cleft, split into four parts, quadrifid* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: quadrifidas sudes, Verg. G. 2, 25: quadrifidam quercum Scindebat, *was cleaving in four,* id. A. 7, 509: quadrifidâ trabe fingere tela Jovis, Val. Fl. 1, 663: ridicae, Col. 4, 33, 4.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *divided into four parts:* labor, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 268.

quădrĭfīnālis, e, *adj.* [quadrifinium], *bordering on four places,* or *marking four boundaries* (post-class.): arca, Innocent. de Casis Litterar. p. 222 Goes.

quădrĭfīnĭum, ii, *n.* [quattuor-finis], *a place where four boundaries meet* (post-class.), Innocent. p. 221 and 227 Goes.; Isid. 15, 14, 5.

quădrĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-fluo], *having four streams, flowing into four parts* (eccl. Lat.): amnis, Prud. Cath. 3, 103.

quădrĭflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [quattuor-fluvius], *a flowing into four parts, in four directions:* ima abietis pars, cum excisa quadrifluviis disparatur, i. e. *into four parts, according to the course of the veins,* Vitr. 2, 9, 7.

quădrĭfŏris, e, *adj.* [quattuor-fores], *four-doored,* i. e. *having four doors* or *four doorways* (*openings*) (post-Aug.): nidi, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 74: januae, *having four leaves, divided crosswise,* Vitr. 4, 6, 5.

‡ **quădrĭformis,** e, *adj.* [quattuor-forma], *four-formed, quadriform,* Macr. S. 1, 9, 13; Not. Tir. p. 110.

quădrĭfrons, tis, *adj.* [quattuor-frons], *four-fronted, having four foreheads,* or *four faces:* Janus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 4; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 607.

quădrīga, ae, *f.*, v. quadrigae, I. *fin.*

quădrīgae, ārum (collat. form in the *sing.* v. infra), *f.* [contr. from quadrijugae], *a set* or *team of four, a four-abreast, four-in-hand, four together* (class.). **I.** Lit. **1.** Of horses, applied to the animals with or without the car or vehicle, rarely to the car or chariot alone: quadrigarum currus duplici temone olim erant, perpetuoque, et qui omnibus equis iniceretur jugo. Primus Clisthenes Sicyonius tantum medios jugavit, eosque singulos ex utrâque parte simplici vinculo applicuit, quos Graeci σειραφόρους, Latini funarios vocant, Isid. Orig. 17, 5: exinde duabus admotis quadrigis, in currus earum distentum illigat Mettum, Liv. 1, 28 *fin.*; so Col. 3, 9: Glauci Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigae, Verg. G. 3, 267 et saep.; Fest. s. v. October, p. 178 Müll.—**2.** Of other animals: quadrigae (asinorum), Varr. R. R. 2, 1: camelorum, Suet. Ner. 11.—**3.** Esp. freq. of the *four-horse team* used in races: curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144; id. Brut. 47, 173; id. Or. 47, 157; id. Mur. 27, 57: cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, Verg. G. 1, 512: quadrigas agitare, Suet. Caes. 39.—**4.** Of *the horses drawing a war chariot* or *car:* in extremis jugis binae eminebant falces . . . sic armatae quadrigae, *with scythes attached to the yokes,* Liv. 37, 41, 8: falcatae, id. 37, 40, 12.—**5.** Poet., of the *four-horse team* of the Sun, Aurora, Luna, etc.: cum quadrigis Sol exoriens, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 226: roseis Aurora quadrigis, Verg. A. 6, 535: nox aetherium nigris emensa quadrigis Mundum, Tib. 3, 4, 17.—In *sing.* (post-class.): quod unum ergo rarissimum videbatur, invenimus quadrigam numero singulari dictam in libro satirarum M. Varronis qui inscriptus est Exdemetricus, Gell. 19, 8, 17; Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 39; 3, 9 (4, 8), 17; Mart. 6, 46; Grat. Cyn. 228; Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85; 36, 5, 4, § 36; Suet. Vit. 17; Val. Max. 1, 8, 9 *ext.*; Dig. 31, 1, 67; Vulg. Isa. 43, 17; id. Zech. 6, 2 and 3 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of abstract things: initiorum quadrigae: locus et corpus, tempus et actio, *the four parts,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll.—**2.** Of a chariot drawn by *four horses, a chariot, car:* eburneis quadrigis ludere, Suet. Ner. 22; cf. Liv. 37, 41, 8; 37, 40, 12, *supra:* apta quadrigis equa, Hor. C. 2, 16, 35. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *The rapid course* of any thing: irarumque effunde quadrigas, i. e. *give free course to your wrath,* Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 499 (Ann. v. 464 Vahl.; for which Verg., in this

passage, irarumque omnes effundit habenas): numquam edepol quadrigis albis indipiscet postea (as an image of great speed), Plaut. As. 2, 2, 13: quadrigae poëticae, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15 a), 2; cf.: quadrigas inscendere Jovis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 294; id. Aul. 4, 1, 13; id. Poen. 1, 2, 155: jam quadrigae meae decucurrerunt, i.e. *my joy, cheerfulness, is gone*, Petr. 64: navibus atque quădrigis petimus bene vivere, i.e. *by sea and land, in every way*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29.—**B.** Of the union of four persons or things in a common work: quadrigae tyrannorum, Vop. Prob. 24: initiorum quadrigae, locus et corpus, tempus et actio, Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll.

quădrĭgālis, e, *adj.* [quadrigae], *of* or *belonging to a team of four:* equi, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. curules, p. 49 Müll.

quădrĭgămus, i, *m.* [vox hibr. from quattuor-γάμος], *one who has married four times, a husband for the fourth time* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, n. 15.

1. quădrĭgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigae], *of* or *belonging to a four-horse* (*racing*) *chariot* (post-Aug.): quadrigario habitu, *in the dress of the driver of a quadriga*, Suet. Calig. 17: pulvis, for *the race-horses*, Veg. Vet. 1, 56; 2, 28, 19: FAMILIA, *slaves who took care of the race-horses*, Inscr. Grut. 339, 5.—Hence, as *subst.:* **quădrĭgārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *one who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus, a chariot-racer* (class.), Varr. R. R. 2, 7: in victoriâ, Cic. Fragm. Or. in Toga Cand. ap. Ascon.; Suet. Ner. 16; Arn. 2, 70; Paul. ex Fest. p. 36, 12 Müll.

2. Quădrĭgārĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* Thus, Q. Claudius Quadrigarius, *an old Roman historian*, Vell. 2, 9, 6; Gell. 1, 7, 9; called simply Claudius, Liv. 8, 19, 13.

quădrĭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigae], *marked* or *stamped with the figure of a quadriga* (a coin), Liv. 22, 58, 4; cf.: nota argenti fuere bigae, atque quadrigae, et inde bigati et quadrigati dicti, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46; Paul. ex Fest. p. 98, 3 Müll.

quădrĭgĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-geminus], *fourfold, four* (post-Aug.): cornicula, *four*, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; cf. Sol. 27, 28.

quădrĭgĕni, v. quadringeni.

quădrĭgōnus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrus, γῶνος], *having four angles:* figura, Claud. Mam. Ep. 1 *med.*

quădrĭgŭlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [quadrigae], *a little four-horse team* (class.), Cic. Fat. 3, 5.—In *sing.*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 83.

‡ **quădrĭgŭlārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigulae], *of* or *belonging to a little four-horse team* (post-class.): PICTOR, *who painted little four-horse teams*, Inscr. Don. 317, 6; Inscr. Orell. 4262.

quădrĭjŭgis, e, *adj.* [quattuor-jugum], *of* or *belonging to a team of four* (poet. and post-Aug.): equi, Verg. A. 10, 571: currus, App. Flor. 3, p. 356, 14.

quădrĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a team of four* (poet.): curru, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 105 (Trag. v. 129 Vahl.); Verg. A. 12, 162; id. G. 3, 18; Plin. Pan. 22, 1: equi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 66; id. Tr. 4, 2, 54: certamen, *with four-horse chariots*, Stat. Th. 6, 370.—*Subst.:* **quădrĭjŭgi**, ōrum, *m.*, *a four-horse team:* ruunt tritumque relinquunt Quadrijugi spatium, Ov. M. 2, 167; Sil. 4, 441; Stat. Th. 12, 533.

quădrĭlătĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-latus], *four-sided, quadrilateral*, Front. p. 35 Goes.; Boëth. Art. Geom. p. 375, 16 (Friedl.): figura, Isid. Orig. 3, 3, 12.

quădrĭlībris, e, *adj.* [quattuor-libra], *that weighs four pounds* (ante-class.), Plaut. Aul. 5, 2.

quădrĭmănus, a, um, and **quădrĭmănis**, e, *adj.* [quattuor-manus], *four-handed, having four hands* (post-class.): puella biceps, quadripes, quadrimana, Jul. Obseq. Prodig. 111: pueri quadrupedes et quadrimanes, id. ib. 73.

quădrīmātus, ūs, *m.* [quadrimus], *the age of four years* (post-Aug.): extra quadrimatum, Plin. 19, 11, 58, § 181: ante quadrimatum, id. 8, 45, 70, § 176: dum quadrimatum agant, Col. 7, 9, 2; 9, 1, 7.

quădrĭmembris, e, *adj.* [quattuor-membrum], *four-limbed* or *four-footed, going on all fours* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. poët. 8, § 805 dub. (al. hiantimembrem).

quădrĭmenstrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-mensis], *of four months* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 32, 1; Cod. Th. 12, 6, 27, § 1.

quădrĭmestris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of four months* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): agni, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17: consulatus, Suet. Ner. 14: indutiae, Cod. 7, 54, 3, pr. § 1.

quădrīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quadrimus], *of four years, four years old* (Plautin.): parvulus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 4: altera, id. Poen. prol. 85.

quădrīmus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor and root ghim-, him-, of Sanscr. himas, snow; cf. Gr. χιών, χεῖμα; Lat. hiems, hibernus; hence, of four winters], *of four years, four years old* (class.): de quadrimo Catone, *of Cato of Utica, when four years old*, Cic. Fam. 16, 22, 1; cf.: infantem natum esse quadrimo parem, Liv. 27, 37: boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 5: merum, Hor. C. 1, 9, 7: vitis, Col. 4, 16, 1: dies, *a term of four years*, Dig. 23, 4, 19: equae, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171.

quădringēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadringeni], *of four hundred each* (class.): cohortes, *each consisting of four hundred men*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14: quadringenariae cohortes (al. quadringentariae), Liv. 7, 7, 4: IVDEX, *who possessed an equestrian fortune of four hundred thousand sesterces*, Inscr. Murat. 1048, 4; Inscr. Grut. 431, 7.

quădringēni, ae, a (**quădrĭgēni**, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 3), *num. distrib. adj.* [quadringenti], *four hundred each*, Liv. 8, 11 *fin.*; 45, 16, 3: milia nummûm, Suet. Vit. 13.

(**quădringentēni**, a false read. for quadringeni, q. v.)

quădringentēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [quadringenti], *the four hundredth:* annus, Liv. 5, 45, 4; so Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 16.

quădringenti, ae, a, *adj.* [quattuor-centum], *four hundred:* anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58; so id. Pis. 5, 10: talis quadringentis jactis, id. Div. 2, 21, 48: (sestertia), Juv. 1, 105; Vitr. 10, 9, 4: pantheres, Plin. 8, 17, 24, § 64.

quădringentĭes, *adv.* [quadringenti], *four hundred times:* HS quadringenties, *forty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 26; id. Phil. 2, 37, 93; id. Rab. Post. 8, 21.

quădrīni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [quattuor], *four each, four* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): ab uno uni, a tribus trini, a quattuor quadrini, Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.: si haberem quadrinas molas, Pompon. ap. Non. 483, 24: dies, Plin. 11, 36, 43, § 120: febris quadrini circuitûs, *a quartan fever*, id. 7, 50, 51, § 170: cardines, Arn. 6, 192: temporum vices, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 16.

‡ **quădrĭnoctĭum**, ii, *n.* [quattuor-nox], *a space* or *period of four nights*, acc. to Prisc. p. 1357 P.

quădrĭ-partĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, and **quădrĭ-pertĭor**, īri, 4, *v. dep.* [quattuor-partio], *to divide into four parts* (in the *verb. finit.* post-class.): quadripartitur exercitus, Dict. Cret. 1, 19.—*Dep.:* quadripartiretur, Not. Tir. p. 109.—Hence, **quădrĭpartītus** (**quădrĭpert-**), a, um, *P. a.*, *divided into four parts, consisting of four parts, fourfold, quadripartite* (class.): distributio accusationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 33: commutationes temporum, *fourfold, four*, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: divisio, id. N. D. 3, 3, 6: oratio, Varr. L. L. 9, § 31 Müll.: distinctio, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88: ratio, Quint. 1, 5, 38; 3, 6, 87: exercitus, Tac. A. 13, 39: praesidia, id. H. 5, 20. — *Adv.:* **quădrĭpartītō**, *in four divisions* or *parts, quadripartitely:* bracchia locare, Col. 4, 26, 3.

quădrĭ-partītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quadripartio], *a division into four parts, quadripartition* (only in Varro), Varr. L. L. 5, § 1, and 7, § 5 Müll.

quădrĭpartītō, *adv.*, v. quadripartio, *P. a. fin.*

quădrĭpartītus, a, um, *P. a.*, from quadripartio.

quădrĭpĕdus, a, um, v. quadrupedus.

quădrĭpertītus, a, um, v. quadripartio, *P. a.*

quădrĭpēs, ĕdis, v. quadrupes.

‡ **quădrĭplātōres** dicebantur, qui eo quaestu se tuebantur, ut eas res perseque-rentur, quarum ex legibus quadrupli erat actio, Fest. p. 259, 3 Müll.; v. quadruplator.

quădrĭ-rēmis, e (**quătrĭrēmis**, Not. Tir. p. 177), *adj.* [quattuor-remus], *having four banks of oars:* machina, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 73.—Hence, *subst.:* **quădrĭ-rēmis**, is, *f.*, *a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme* (class.): egreditur Centuripinâ quadriremi e portu, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86; 2, 5, 34, § 88: quinque, Caes. B. C. 3, 24; Liv. 24, 33; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207; Inscr. Orell. 2671; 3629.—As *adj.*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 73.

quădrĭ-sēmus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from quattuor-σῆμα, sign], *quadrisyllabic, containing four* morae or *prosodial times* (gram. term): numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 981.

quădrĭ-sōmus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from quadrus, σῶμα], *containing four bodies:* SEPVLCRVM, Inscr. Rein. col. 2, 40; 43 al.

quădrĭvĭum, ii, *n.* [quattuor-via]. **I.** Lit., *a place where four ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road:* in quadriviis et angiportis, Cat. 58, 4; so Juv. 1, 63: DII, *the tutelar gods of cross-roads*, Inscr. Grut. 84, 5; 1015, 1; Inscr. Rein. col. 1, n. 14.—**II.** Transf., *the assemblage of the four mathematical sciences* (arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy), Boëth. Arithmet. 1, 1.

‡ **quădrĭvĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [quadrus-via], *of the cross-roads*, only in the phrase DIS or LARIBVS QVADRIVIIS (sometimes QVADRIBIS), Inscr. Orell. 389; 1664; 2103 sqq.

quădro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [quadrus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to make four-cornered, to square, make square:* abies atque populus ad unguem quadrantur, Col. 11, 2, 13: lapides, Vulg. 3 Reg. 5, 17.—**B.** Transf., *to put in proper order, to join properly together, to complete, perfect:* quadrandae orationis industria, *in properly arranging*, Cic. Or. 58, 197: quae pars quadrat acervum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 35 Orell. ad loc.—**II.** *Neutr.* (*to be square*, said of squared stones for building, which fit well together; hence), transf., *to square* or *agree with, to fit, suit:* secto via limite quadret, Verg. G. 2, 278: eam conjunctionem quadrare volumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 175: omnia in istam quadrant, *fit her*, id. Cael. 29, 69: ad multa, *to suit in many respects*, id. Att. 4, 18: quoniam tibi ita quadrat, *it seems to you so proper, pleases you so*, id. Brut. 11, 43.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of accounts, *to square, agree, accord:* quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92: visum est hoc mihi ad multa quadrare, id. Att. 4, 19, 2 (4, 18, 3).—**2.** Of words, *to be fitting, appropriate:* scire, quod quoque loco verborum maxime quadret, Quint. 9, 4, 60.—Hence, **quădrātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** In gen., *squared, square, quadrate* (class.): quadrata basis, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: pes, *a square foot*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 75; Col. 5, 1, 6; 5, 2, 5: saxum, *squared, hewn stone*, Liv. 10, 23; so, lapis, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: littera, *capital letters*, which are composed of square strokes, Petr. 29: statura, *square, robust*, Suet. Vesp. 20: corpus, Cels. 2, 1: boves, *stout, vigorous*, Col. 6, 1, 3: canis, id. 7, 12, 4: signa, i.e. *statues*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 56: agmen, *a marching in regular order of battle;* also, *an army advancing in regular order of battle*, so that the whole body forms a parallelogram, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 121: quadratum acies consistat in agmen, Tib. 4 (5), 1, 100: ut inde agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, *in order of battle*, Cic. Phil. 13, 8, 18; 2, 42, 108; Hirt. B. G. 8, 8; Liv. 21, 5, 16; Curt. 5, 1, 19; Sen. Ep. 59, 6: quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. J. 100, 1; v. agmen; cf.: quadrato Exercitu, Cat. ap. Non. p. 204, 33: pallium, *square, four-cornered*, Petr. 135: numerus, *a square number*, Gell. 1, 20, 4: versus, *a verse of eight feet*, id. 2, 29, 20: Roma, *the most ancient Rome, built in the form of a square, on the* Mons Palatinus; and, in a narrower sense, *the enclosed square place on the summit of the Palatine, the* mundus *of all cities built in the Etruscan fashion*, Fest. p. 258 Müll.; cf. on the Roma quadrata, Becker, Alterth. 1, p. 105 sq.—**2.** *Substt.* **a. quădrātum**, i, *n.* (a) A

square, a quadrate: dimensio quadrati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100: in quadratum, *into a square, tetragon*, Plin. 18, 22, 51, § 189; Quint. 1, 10, 40.—(β) Astronom. t. t., *quadrature, quartile*, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: luna in quadrato solis dividua est, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 80.—**b. quădrātus,** i, *m., a square, quadrate:* marmorum quadrati, Cassiod. Var. 2, 7.—**B.** Transf., *fitting, suitable* (rare): lenis et quadrata verborum compositio, Quint. 2, 5, 9; cf. id. 9, 4, 69.—Hence, *adv.:* **quădrātē,** *fourfold, four times* (post-class.), Manil. 2, 295.

quădrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [quadra], *a little square* (post-class.), Sol. 37.

quădrum, i, *n.* [quattuor], *something square, a square, quadrate* (class.). **I.** Lit.: perticae dolantur in quadrum, Col. 8, 3, 7: per quadrum singulos habens cubitos, Vulg. Exod. 37, 25.—**II.** Transf., *a being squared* or *fitted together, fitness, proper order, arrangement:* in quadrum redigere sententias, Cic. Or. 61, 208; 70, 233.

quădrŭ-pĕdans, antis, *Part.*, from the obsol. quadrupedo [quadrupes]. **I.** *Going on four feet, galloping* (poet. and post-Aug.): canterius, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 34: equo juxta quadrupedante, *galloping close by on horseback*, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 182: sonitus, *of a horse galloping*, Verg. A. 8, 596.—**II.** *Subst., a galloping horse, a steed, courser* (poet.): quadrupedantum Pectora, Verg. A. 11, 614.

‡ **quădrŭpĕdātim,** *adv.* [quattuor-pes], *in the manner of a quadruped*, acc. to Charis. p. 163 P.

* **quădrŭpĕdĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *four-footed, quadruped*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 36.

quădrŭpĕdus (**quădrĭpĕdus,** Front. ad M. Anton. Or. 1), a, um, *adj.* [quadrupes], *going on four feet, galloping* (post-Aug.): quadrupedo gradu repentes, *on all fours*, Amm. 14, 2, 2: quadripedo cursu, *on a gallop*, Front. 1, 1.—*Absol.:* quadrupedo currere, *to gallop*, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

quădrŭpēs (**quădrĭpes**), pĕdis (*gen. plur.* quadrupedium, Capitol. Ver. 5, 2), *adj.* [quattuor-pes], *having four feet, going on four feet;* esp., **A.** *Galloping* (post-Aug.): ecus, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 5, 4; cf. Macr. S. 6, 9, 10: equestri celeritate, quadrupedi cursu solum replaudens, App. M. 6, p. 185, 7.—Transf.: dum certum flectit in orbem Quadrupedis cursus, Ov. M. 6, 226.—**B.** Of persons, *on all fours, creeping, going on hands and feet:* atque audin? quadrupedem constringito, *so that he can only move on all fours*, Ter. And. 5, 2, 24: mox quadrupes (infans) rituque tulit sua membra ferarum, Ov. M. 15, 222: homines ... bestiarum more quadrupedes coërcuit, Suet. Calig. 27; id. Ner. 48.—**II.** *Subst.:* **quădrŭpēs,** ĕdis, *m., f.,* and *n., a quadruped, four-footed creature.* **A.** *Masc.*, mostly of beasts of draught or burden; v. Quint. 8, 6, 20: calcari quadrupedem agitabo advorsum clivum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 11: reprime parumper vim citatûm quadrupedum, Att. ap. Non. 495, 20: quadrupedum vectiones, quorum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: de omnibus quadrupedibus ... qui idonei sunt, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1; Verg. A. 11, 714: saucius quadrupes, id. ib. 7, 500.—Contemptuously (opp. bipes), Cic. Dom. 18, 48: nihil inter te atque inter quadrupedem interesse, id. Par. 1, 3, 14: quadrupes nequissime, App. M. 7, p. 200, 10.—**B.** *Fem.* (sc. bestia): ducite eo mutas quadrupedes, Naev. ap. Non. p. 924 (Trag. Rel. v. 28 Rib.): si quamvis quadrupedem serpens momorderit, Cato, R. R. 102; Enn. ap. Non. p. 407, 22 (Trag. Rel. v. 219 Vahl.): quadrupes tardigrada, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133 (Trag. Rel. v. 2 Rib.): quadrupes qua vasta tenetur, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.; Verg. E. 5, 26: sollicitari quadripedes cunctas, Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 62.—**C.** *Neutr.* (sc. animal): cetera quadrupedia, Col. 11, 2, 33: majora, id. 11, 2, 14: crocodilum, quadripes malum et infestum, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 89: plurima autem obruerit quadrupedia, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 36.

quădrŭplāris, e, *adj.* [quadruplus], *fourfold, quadruple* (post-class.): numerus duplaris, triplaris, quadruplaris (al. quadruplus), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19, 21.

1. quădrŭplātor (**quadrĭplātor,** Fest. p. 259 Müll. v. h. v.: **quădrŭpŭlātor,** Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18), ōris, *m.* [quadruplo]. **I.** *One who multiplies by four, a quadrupler*, App. Mag. p. 330, 20.—**B.** Transf., *a multiplier, magnifier, exaggerator:* beneficiorum suorum, Sen. Ben. 7, 25, 1.—**II.** *One who farmed the tolls, of which he received a fourth part*, Sid. Ep. 5, 7.

2. quădrŭplātor (**quădrĭ-**), ōris, *m.* [quadruplor], *a public informer, who received a fourth part of the thing informed against* (acc. to others, *against one who committed an offence punishable with a fourfold penalty;* cf. sector); also, in gen., *a trickster, chicaner*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18: deterrimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 21; 2, 2, 8, § 22; Liv. 3, 72; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 259, 3 Müll.; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; 21, 68.

quădrŭplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [quattuor-plico]. **I.** *Fourfold, quadruple:* pecunia, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 21: ordo, Liv. 30, 10: quadruplici radice, Plin. 27, 8, 38, § 60.—* **II.** Poet., in gen., *four:* stellae, Cic. Arat. 92.—**III.** As *subst.:* **quădrŭplex,** ĭcis, *n., a fourfold amount:* gubernatoribus duplex, magistris quadruplex dedit, Liv. 45, 42, 1.

quădrŭ-plĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quadruplico], *a making fourfold, quadruplication* (post-class.): numeri, Mart. Cap. 7, § 750; so Dig. 44, 1, 2.

quădrŭplĭcātō, *adv.*, v. quadruplico *fin.*

quădrŭplĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [quadruplex], *to multiply by four, make fourfold, quadruplicate:* rem suam, *one's property*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 4: numerum, Dig. 38, 10, 10.—Hence, *adv.:* **quădrŭplĭcātō,** *four times as much, quadruply* (post-Aug.), Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 76: emptis vineis, id. 14, 4, 5, § 51.

quădrŭplo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [quadruplus], *to multiply by four, make fourfold, quadruple* (post-class.), Dig. 4, 2, 14, §§ 1, 7: numerus quadruplatus, ib. 38, 10, 10, § 17; 47, 2, 50 pr.; Ambros. Apol. Dav. 5, 22.

quădrŭplor, āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to be an informer, cheater, trickster, chicaner:* neque quadruplari me volo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 10 (al. quadrupulari).

quădrŭplus (**quădrŭpŭlus,** Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 49 Fleck.), a, um, *adj.* [quattuor], *fourfold, quadruple* (rare as *adj.*): strena, Suet. Tib. 34: numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19, 21; 2, 1, 19.—*Subst.:* **quădrŭplum,** i, *n., a fourfold amount, four times as much, quadruple* (class.): furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, *to a fourfold penalty*, Cato, R. R. prooem.: judicium in aratorem in quadruplum dare, *to sentence the cultivator, who did not deliver the quantity of grain fixed by law, to pay four times as much*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 13, § 34; Plin. Pan. 40: elephanto pulmo quadruplo major bubulo, *four times as large*, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 203: actio quadrupli, Dig. 4, 2, 14; 2, 8, 5; Gai. Inst. 3, 192; 4, 4: in quadruplum damnari, Dig. 48, 13, 13: si quid aliquem defraudavi reddo quadruplum, Vulg. Luc. 19, 8.

‡ **quadrurbem** Athenas Attius appellavit, quod scilicet ex quattuor urbibus in unam domicilia contulerunt, Braurone, Eleusine, Piraeeo, Sunio, Fest. p. 258 Müll. (transl. of τετράπολις).

quădrus, a, um, *adj.* [for quatrus, from quattuor], *square* (post-class.): quadrus terminus, Auct. Limit. p. 281 Goes.: cella, Pall. 1, 40: lapides, Vulg. Isa. 9, 10.

quădrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor], *four-cornered* or *fourfold* (post-class.): errabam riguis per quadrua compita in hortis, i. e. *laid out in squares*, Aus. Idyll. 14, 5: vis, *fourfold*, Prud. Psych. 842.

quaerĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [quaero], *to seek, search,* or *look for earnestly* (ante-class.). **I.** In gen.: hominem inter vivos quaeritamus mortuum, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 15: defessus sum quaeritando, id. Am. 4, 1, 4; id. Cist. 4, 2, 19: aliquem mari terrâque, id. Poen. prol. 105: te ipsum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 2: hospitium ab aliquo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 77: lanâ ac telâ victum, *to earn*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 48: multis languoribus peresus essem te quaeritando, Cat. 58, 15.—Prov.: hujus sermo haud cinerem quaeritat, *needs no ashes*, i. e. *no polishing*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 10.—**II.** In partic., *to ask, inquire,* or *demand earnestly, to wish to know exactly:* quid tu id quaeritas? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 22; id. Cist. 4, 2, 57; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 17.

quaero (old orthogr. QVAIRO, Epitaphs of the Scipios, 6; for the original form and etym. **quaeso,** ĕre, v. quaeso), sīvi or sĭi, sītum, 3, *v. a., to seek.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: aliquem, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 43 Vahl.); Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 3: te ipsum quaerebam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3: escam in sterquilinio, Phaedr. 3, 12 *init.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To seek to get* or *procure, to seek* or *search for* a thing, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 38: rem mercaturis faciendis, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46.—*Absol.:* contrivi in quaerendo vitam atque aetatem meam, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15; 5, 3, 27; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 57; id. A. P. 170.—**b.** Transf., *to get, procure, obtain, acquire* a thing: uxores liberorum quaerendorum causâ ducere, Suet. Caes. 52: liberorum quaerundorum causâ ei uxor data est, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 109; cf.: quaerunt litterae hae sibi liberos, id. Ps. 1, 1, 21.—**2.** *To seek for* something missing, *to miss:* Siciliam in uberrimâ Siciliae parte, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: optatos Tyndaridas, Prop. 1, 17, 18: Phoebi comam, Tib. 2, 3, 20: amnes, Stat. Th. 4, 703.—**3.** *To ask, desire*, with *ut* and *subj.:* quaeris ut suscipiam cogitationem quidnam istis agendum putem, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to seek*, i. e. *to think over, meditate, aim at, plan* a thing: dum id quaero, tibi qui filium restituerem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 83: quonam modo maxime ulti sanguinem nostrum pereamus, Sall. C. 33, 5: fugam, Cic. Att. 7, 17, 1; id. Mur. 37, 80: sibi remedium ad rem aliquam, id. Clu. 9, 27: de gratiâ quid significares, mecum ipse quaerebam, id. Att. 9, 11, A, 1.—With *inf.:* tristitiae causam si quis cognoscere quaerit, *seeks, strives, endeavors*, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 7; id. Am. 1, 8, 51; Hor. C. 3, 4, 39; id. Ep. 1, 1, 2 al.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To look for, seek to gain* any thing; *to get, acquire, obtain, procure:* laudem sibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 74: salutem alicui malo, id. Ad. 3, 2, 2: negabant ullâ aliâ in re nisi in naturâ quaerendum esse illud summum bonum, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: pudentem exitum suae impudentiae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2: invidiam in aliquem, id. Rab. Post. 17, 46.—**2.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects, *to demand, need, require,* = requirere: quod cujusquam oratoris eloquentiam quaereret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 29: lites ex limitibus judicem quaerant, Varr. R. R. 1, 15, 1: bellum dictatoriam majestatem quaesivisset, Liv. 8, 30: quaerit Boeotia Dircen, Ov. M. 2, 239.—**3.** *To seek to learn* from any one; *to ask, inquire, interrogate* (cf.: interrogo, percontor). (α) With *ab:* cum ab iis saepius quaereret, *made inquiries*, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: quaero abs te nunc, Hortensi, cum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 191: quaesivit a medicis, quemadmodum se haberet, Nep. Dion, 2, 4: a quo cum quaesisset, quo se deduci vellet, id. Epam. 4, 5; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 22, 60.—(β) With *de:* quaerebat paulo ante de me, quid, etc., Cic. Pis. 9, 18: de te ipso quaero, Vatini, utrum, etc., id. Vatin. 4, 10: quaero de te, arbitrerisne, etc., Liv. 4, 40: cura tibi de quo quaerere nulla fuit, Ov. P. 4, 3, 18.—(γ) With *ex:* quaesivi ex Phaniâ, quam in partem provinciae putaret, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 1: quaerit ex solo ea, quae, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 18.—(δ) With a *rel.-clause:* ille baro te putabat quaesiturum, unum caelum esset an innumerabilia, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 3: natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte, Quaesitum est, Hor. A. P. 409: quaeritur inter medicos, cujus generis aquae sint utilissimae, Plin. 31, 3, 21, § 31.—**4.** *To desire*, **a.** With *inf.* (post-Aug.): e monte aliquo in alium transilire quaerens, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214: qui mutare sedes quaerebant, Tac. G. 2.—**b.** Transf., of animals, plants, etc., *to desire, prefer, seek:* salictum et harundinetum ... umidum locum quaerunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5: glires aridum locum quaerunt, id. ib. 3, 15, 2; Col. 1, praef. § 26: lupinum quaerit maxime sabulosa, Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 134; so of the soil: ager aquosus plus stercoris quaerit, *demands*, Pall. 1, 6, 15.—**5.** *To examine* or *inquire into judicially, to investigate, institute an investigation;* with

acc. (rare): hunc abduce, vinci, rem quaere, Ter. Ad. 3 (4), 36: non dubitabat Minucius, quin iste (Verres) illo die rem illam quaesiturus non esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 72. —With *de* and *abl.* (class.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 962 sq.): de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 27: de morte alicujus, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119: de servo in dominum, *to question by torture, put to the rack*, id. Mil. 22, 59: aliquid per tormenta, Suet. Tib. 58: legibus, *to investigate according to the laws, impartially*, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 3. — **b.** Transf.: si quaeris, si quaerimus (prop., *if we*, or *you, look well into the matter; if we*, or *you, would know the truth*), *to say the truth, in fact, to speak honestly*: omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatissimi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2: at sunt morosi, et anxii, et difficiles senes: si quaerimus, etiam avari, id. Sen. 18, 65: si quaeritis, id. de Or. 2, 62, 254; so, too, si verum quaeris, id. Fam. 12, 8, 1: si verum quaeritis, id. de Or. 2, 34, 146: si verum quaerimus, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: noli quaerere or quid quaeris? *in short, in one word*: noli quaerere: ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est, id. Fam. 4, 4, 3: quid quaeris? biduo factus est mihi familiaris, id. ib. 3, 1, 2.—Hence, **quaesītus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *sought out.* **A.** In a good sense, *select, special, extraordinary* (mostly post-Aug.): epulae quaesitissumae, Sall. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9, 9 (Sall. H. 2, 23, 4 Dietsch); *comp.*: leges quaesitiores (opp. simplices), Tac. A. 3, 26: quaesitior adulatio, id. ib. 3, 57.—*Sup.*: quaesitissimi honores, Tac. A. 2, 53.—**B.** In a bad sense (opp. to what is natural), *far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed* (class.): vitabit etiam quaesita nec ex tempore ficta, sed domo allata, quae plerumque sunt frigida, Cic. Or. 26, 89: ut numerus non quaesitus, sed ipse secutus esse videatur, id. ib. 65, 219: comitas, Tac. A. 6, 50: asperitas, id. ib. 5, 3.—**C.** *Subst.*: **quaesītum,** i, *n.* **1.** *A question* (poet.): accipe quaesiti causam, Ov. M. 4, 793; id. F. 1, 278; Hor. S. 2, 6, 82.—**2.** *A question* as a rhetorical figure, = πύσμα, Mart. Cap. 5, § 524.

quaesītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quaero], *a seeking* or *searching after* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: Psyche quaesitioni Cupidinis intenta, populos circuibat, App. M. 5, p. 171, 8.—**II.** In partic., *a questioning by torture, the question, inquisition*: cum postero ad quaesitionem retraheretur, proripuit se custodibus, Tac. A. 4, 45; Inscr. Bertol. Antiq. Aquilei. p. 300, n. 419.

quaesītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a seeker, searcher* (post-class.). **I.** In gen., as for gold, connected with scrutator, Pacat. Pan. Th. 28.—**II.** In partic., *an investigator.* **A.** In judicial (esp. in criminal) matters, *an examiner, inquisitor*: quid mihi opus est sapiente judice? quid aequo quaesitore? Cic. Font. 6, 11; id. Sull. 28, 78; id. Verr. 1, 10, 29: quaesitorem edere, id. Planc. 17, 43: quaesitor Minos, Verg. A. 6, 432: tres, Sall. J. 40, 4.—Of Cicero, as the investigator of the Catilinarian conspiracy, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: judex desiit esse, quaesitor est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 17, 3.—Esp. of the prætor who presided in criminal trials, Cic. Verr. 1, 10. —**B.** In a scientific point of view, *an inquirer, examiner, considerer*, as a transl. of the Gr. σκεπτικός, *a sceptic* (post-class.), Gell. 11, 5, 2: quaesitor ille solus animaeque corporisque, Prud. Hymn. ante Somn. 89.

quaesītum, i, v. quaero, *P. a.* C.

(**quaesītūra,** ae, a false read. for quaestura, Tac. A. 3, 29.)

1. quaesītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from quaero.

2. quaesītus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [quaero]. **I.** *A seeking, searching* (post-Aug.), Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51 (al. quae situs).—**II.** *Investigation*: (rem) semper quaesitu dignam putavi, Macr. S. 7, 8, 9.

quaeso, īvi or ĭi, 3, *v. a.* [old form of quaero; root kis-; Sanscr. cish-, to hunt out]. **I.** *To seek, to seek to obtain* any thing (ante-class.): quaeso, ut significat idem, quod rogo, ita quaesere ponitur ab antiquis pro quaerere, Fest. p. 258 Müll.: nautisque mari quaesentibus vitam, Enn. ap. Fest. l. l.: quaese adveniente morbo nunc medicum tibi, Plaut. ap. Non. 44, 30.—**II.** *To beg, pray, beseech, entreat* (class.; mostly in *first pers. sing.*; syn.: rogo, oro, obsecro, peto, precor). (*a*) With *ut*: Mars pater, te precor quaesoque, uti sies volens propitius mihi, etc., an ancient formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 2: aliquem ut redeat, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 1: te, Juppiter, quaeso, Amphitruoni ut semper iratus sies, id. Am. 3, 2, 52; id. Rud. 4, 7, 30; id. Trin. 1, 2, 52: deos, ut, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 11; Naev. ap. Donat. ad Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 5: peto quaesoque, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2: quaeso, ut eum diem memoriae mandetis, id. Quint. 6, 24: a te quaeso et peto, ut, etc., id. Fam. 3, 2, 1: quaeso a vobis, ut, in hac causâ, etc., id. Arch. 2, 3: quaeso, hercle, ut liceat, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 13; Caecil. ap. Non. 154, 13; 515, 1: quaeso obtestorque, ne, Cic. Red. in Sen. 1, 1; Liv. 10, 13: id uti permittatis, quaesumus, id. 28, 39: precor quaesoque, ne, etc., id. 23, 9, 2. —(*β*) With simple *subj.*: P. Decium quaeso mecum consulem faciatis, Liv. 10, 13.—(*γ*) *Absol.* (thrown parenthetically into the sentence): quaeso, quaesumus, *I* (or *we*) *pray, beg, beseech*; freq. as a mere intensive expression, *prithee*: quaeso, quotiens dicendumst tibi? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 33: ubinam est, quaeso? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: bona verba, quaeso, id. And. 1, 2, 33: tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe, Cic. Att. 7, 10, 10: nunc eadem illa, quaeso, audite, id. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 102: ipsum decretum, quaeso, cognoscite, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; id. Att. 7, 1, 2; 12, 29, 1; 12, 30, 2; 12, 35, 2; 12, 44, 3: hoc, quaeso, judices, diligenter attendite, id. Quint. 9, 2, 56; id. Mil. 9, 23; id. Att. 15, 8, 2: quid, quaeso, interest inter unum et plures, si, etc., id. Rep. 1, 39, 61: quamobrem aggredere, quaesumus, etc., id. Leg. 1, 2, 6: quaeso, etiamne tu has ineptias, *I beseech you, for Heaven's sake*, id. Fam. 3, 7, 5.—(*δ*) With *acc.* of object sought: non divom pacem votis adit ac prece quaesit, Lucr. 5, 1229.

quaestĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [quaestus], *a small profit, slight gain* (class.), Cic. Div. 2, 15, 34; id. Fam. 9, 16, 7; App. M. 11, p. 272, 1.

quaestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quaero], *a seeking.* **I.** In gen. (Plautin.): cave, fuas mi in quaestione, *lest you suffer yourself to be to seek, lest I have to look after you*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 52: tibi ne in quaestione essemus, id. Capt. 2, 2, 3; id. Ps. 2, 2, 68.—**II.** In partic., *an inquiry, investigation, a questioning, question, subject of inquiry*: quaestio est appetitio cognitionis, quaestionisque finis inventio, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 26; 2, 36, 115: quae veri simillima (sententia sit), magna quaestio est, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23; id. Fin. 2, 11, 34: rem in disceptationem quaestionemque vocare, *to investigate*, id. de Or. 3, 32, 129: res in quaestione versatur, *is under investigation*, id. Clu. 58, 159: de moribus ultima fiet quaestio, Juv. 3, 141: res in quaestionem venit, *comes under investigation*, Quint. 5, 14, 16: modo aliquam quaestionem poëticam ei proponeret, Nep. Att. 20, 2; cf. Cic. Att. 7, 19 *fin.*; Sen. Ben. 5, 8, 6; id. Ep. 48, 1; Suet. Tib. 56: quaestionem instituere, *to institute an investigation*, Quint. 7, 1, 6: quaestionem solvere, Sen. Ep. 48, 11; Quint. 5, 10, 26.—**2.** *A public judicial investigation, examination by torture, a criminal inquiry, inquisition*; the crime is usu. constr. with *de*: cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, *instituted a trial for assassination*, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54: verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habuit pecuniae publicae, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: quaestionem mortis paternae de servis paternis habere, id. Rosc. Am. 28, 78: quaestionem fugitare, id. ib. 28, 78: servos in quaestionem polliceri, id. ib. 28, 77: quaestionem ferre in aliquem, *to appoint, institute, make a motion for*, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227: habere ex aliquo, Liv. 33, 28: facere alicui, *against any one*, Dig. 34, 3, 20: quaestionem de furto constituere, Cic. Clu. 64, 181: quaestionem instituere de morte alicujus, id. ib. 64, 181: quaestionem de morte viri habere, id. ib. 65, 182; 63, 176: quaestionem habere de servis in caput filii, id. ib. 63, 176: ad quaestionem abripi, *to examination by torture*, id. ib. 33, 89: alicui servum in quaestionem ferre, id. ib. 64, 181: postulare servum in quaestionem, id. ib. 64, 181: quaestiones severius exercere, Liv. 9, 34: quaestioni praeesse, *to conduct a trial as judge*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 11: quaestiones perpetuae, *the inquisitions concerning certain crimes* (repetundarum, majestatis, de falso, de sicariis, de injuriis, etc.), *conducted annually, after* 605 A.U.C., *by a standing commission, and presided over by the prætor*, Cic. Brut. 27, 106: judex quaestionis, *the director of the criminal court under the presidency of the prætor*, id. Clu. 54, 148; 33, 89; id. Brut. 76, 264: quaestiones extraordinariae, *trials out of the common course, held under a special commission*, Liv. 39, 14; so, quaestio nova, Cic. Mil. 5, 13: A QVAESTIONIBVS, *an attendant in examinations, a torturer, inquisitor*, Inscr. Grut. 545, 6; 560, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The court, the judges*: dimittere eo tempore quaestionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, § 74: totam quaestionem a severitate ad clementiam transtulit, Val. Max. 8, 1, 6.—**2.** *The subject of investigation, the matter, case, question*: perdifficilis et perobscura quaestio est de naturâ deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1: dividere totam de dis immortalibus quaestionem in partis quattuor, id. ib. 2, 1, 3: quaestio proposita, Quint. 9, 2, 39.—**b.** In partic., in rhet. (*a*) *The rhetorical subject of debate*: quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum. Definitum est, quod ὑπόθεσιν Graeci, nos causam: infinitum, quod θέσιν illi appellant, nos propositum possumus nominare, Cic. Top. 21, 79. —(*β*) *The main point in a disputed matter, the issue in a cause*: quaestio est quae ex conflictione causarum gignitur controversia, hoc modo: Non jure fecisti: jure feci. Causarum autem haec est conflictio, in quâ constitutio constat; ex eâ igitur nascitur controversia, quam quaestionem dicimus, hoc modo: jurene fecerit, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18; cf. id. ib. 1, 6, 8.—(*γ*) *A question, a disputed point*, quaestio est, *it is doubtful, may be disputed*: sapientia efficit sapientis sola per se: beatos efficiat necne sola per se quaestio est, Cic. Top. 15, 60; id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29; id. Inv. 2, 20, 60: quaestio est, an, etc., Quint. 7, 3, 22; cf.: nulla quaestio est, Aug. Retract. 1, 19, 6; cf. also: in quaestione est, Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 57; 10, 22, 27, § 52: quaestionis est immensae, id. 7, 28, 29, § 101; 28, 2, 3, § 10.

quaestĭōnālĭter, *adv.* [quaestio], *by way of question, in the form of a question* (post-class.): propositio quaestionaliter posita, Fulg. Prisc. Serm. 16.

quaestĭōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a torturer, executioner* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 16, 12, 3; Hier. in Joel. 2, 21; Schol. Juv. 6, 480; Inscr. Grut. 545, 6.

quaestĭōno, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *put to the question*, i. e. *put to the torture, put to the rack* (eccl. Lat. and rare): omnes quaestionari, Fragm. Jur. Civ. Ante-Just. p. 109 Mai: tot confessores quaestionati et torti, Cypr. Ep. 69, n. 6.

quaestĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little* or *trifling question* (class.): quaestiunculam alicui ponere, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102; Sen. Ep. 117, 1: multae, Cic. Leg. 2, 20, 51; Quint. 1, 3, 11; Suet. Gram. 24 *fin.*

quaestor (old orthogr., QVAISTOR, Epit. of the Scipios, et saep.), ōris, *m.* [contr. from quaesitor, from quaero], *a quæstor*, the title of a class of Roman magistrates, some of whom had charge of the pecuniary affairs of the State, while others conducted certain criminal trials (but only, it would seem, as delegates or commissioners of the people): quaestores a quaerendo, qui conquirerent publicas pecunias et maleficia, quae triumviri capitales nunc conquirunt: ab his postea, qui quaestionum judicia exercent, quaestores dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81 Müll.: et quia de capite civis Romani injussu populi non erat lege permissum consulibus jus dicere, propterea quaestores constituebantur a populo, qui capitalibus rebus praeessent: hique appellabantur quaestores parricidii, quorum etiam meminit lex duodecim tabularum, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 23; cf.: parricidii quaestores appellabantur, qui solebant creari causâ rerum capitalium quaerendarum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 221 Müll. (cf. Fest. p. 258, 31). But they were commonly called simply quaestores, Liv. 2, 41, 11; 3, 24, 3; Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60.—As a standing magistracy, the quæstors were *treasurers of State, treasurers.* They distributed their duties among themselves by lot, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 34; id. Mur. 8, 18. Of these the quaestor urbanus or aerarii, who remained at Rome, took charge of the treasury, of the

public revenues and expenditures, of the standards deposited in the aerarium, etc., Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 2; Cic. Har. Resp. 20, 43; id. Verr. 1, 4, 11; Liv. 7, 23; 26, 47; Val. Max. 5, 1, 1; Tac. A. 13, 28. The quæstors appointed as assistants to the consuls or prætors for the provinces, called quaestores provinciales or militares, provided for the payment and provisioning of the troops, collected the imposts, and, in the absence of the governor, acted in his stead, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 61; id. Planc. 11, 28; id. Sen. 10, 32; Liv. 26, 47. Service in the higher offices of State began with the quæstorship, the lowest of them which conferred a seat in the Senate, to which no one was legally eligible before the age of twenty-five, Tac. A. 11, 22. Augustus instituted a new sort of quæstors, quaestores candidati or principis (Caesaris), who conveyed the imperial messages to the Senate, Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 2; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43, 3: oratio principis per quaestorem ejus audita est, Tac. A. 16, 27; Dig. 1, 13, 1; cf. candidatus, 2. The emperor Constantine appointed quaestores palatii or chancellors, Cod. Th. 1, 8; 6, 9; 7, 62, 32; Cassiod. Var. 6, 5; called QVAESTOR INTRA PALATIVM, Inscr. Orell. 1188.— **II.** Trop.: quaestor non imperii, sed doloris mei, Cic. Red. in Sen. 14, 35 (bracketed as dub. by B. and K.).

‡ **quaestōrīcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quaestor], *of* or *belonging to a quæstor, quæstorian:* QVAESTORICII, *who had been quæstors*, Tab. Canusin. ap. Inscr. Orell. 3721.

quaestōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a quæstor, quæstorian* (quite class.): officium quaestorium, *the duty of a quæstor*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6: scelus, *perpetrated in the quæstorship* or *by a quæstor*, id. Verr. 1, 1, 4: aetas, *the age requisite for the quæstorship*, Quint. 12, 6, 1; cf.: adulescentes jam aetate quaestorios, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18: scribae, *of the quæstor*, Suet. Dom. 10: scriptum quaestorium comparavit, *acted as secretary to a quæstor*, id. Vit. Hor.: munera, i. e. *gladiatorial combats*, which the quæstors were obliged to furnish at their own expense, Cic. Dom. 4: comitia, id. Fam. 7, 30, 1; Liv. 4, 54 *fin.*: porta, *a gate in the camp near the quæstor's tent*, Liv. 34, 47: forum, id. 41, 2: agri, *taken from the enemy and sold by the quæstor*, Auct. Rei Agr. Sicul. Fl. p. 2: dignitas, Cod. Th. 1, 1, 6, § 2: legatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 56: ornamenta, Suet. Claud. 28.— **II.** *Subst.* **A.** **quaestōrĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who had been quæstor, an ex-quæstor*, Cic. Brut. 76, 263; id. Phil. 13, 14, 30; Suet. Oth. 3; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 45; Inscr. Orell. 3990.— **B.** **quaestōrĭum,** ii, *n.* **1.** (Sc. tentorium.) *The quæstor's tent* in the camp, Liv. 10, 32, 8.— **2.** (Sc. aedificium.) *The residence of the quæstor* in a province: Thessalonicam me in quaestoriumque perduxit, Cic. Planc. 41, 99.

quaestŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestus], *of* or *belonging to gain, money-making, mercenary* (post-Aug.): quaestuaria mancipia, Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 2: mulier, *a prostitute for hire*, ib. 23, 2, 43, § 7: majestas, Tert. Apol. 13.— **II.** *Subst.*: quaestuaria, ae, *f.*, *a prostitute:* ex adulterā in quaestuariam versa, Sen. Ben. 6, 32, 1.

quaestŭōsē, *adv.*, v. quaestuosus *fin.*

quaestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestus]. **I.** *Gainful, profitable, advantageous, lucrative, productive* (class.; syn. lucrosus): ager, *productive, fruitful*, Cato, R. R. 1, 6: mercatura, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 86; id. Fin. 5, 30, 91: quaestuosissima officina, id. Phil. 2, 14, 35: res Verri, id. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 46: uberrimus et quaestuosissimus annus, id. ib. 1, 14, 40: hoc multo est quaestuosius, quam, etc., id. Agr. 2, 25, 67: benignitas quaestuosior, id. ib. 1, 4, 10: edictum quaestuosissimum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36: insula quaestuosa margaritis, *rich in*, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 110: emporium, Liv. 39, 15.— **II.** *That looks to one's own gain, advantage,* or *profit, eager for gain:* quaestuosus homo, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: gens, Curt. 4, 7, 19: nec satis in arte eā quaestuosus, Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 12: dummodo eam (mulierem) des, quae sit quaestuosa, i. e. *a prostitute*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 190.— **III.** *That has great gain* or *profit, wealthy, rich:* gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis quaestuosa, Curt. 4, 7, 19: Graeci, Plin. 28, 4, 13, § 50: milites, Tac. A. 13, 35: quaestuosi et opulenti, id. ib. 12, 63.— *Adv.*: **quaestŭōsē,** *gainfully, advantageously, profitably* (post-Aug.). —*Comp.*: quaestuosius, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 56. —*Sup.*: quaestuosissime, Sen. Ben. 4, 3, 3.

quaestūra, ae, *f.* [quaestor], *the office of quæstor, the quæstorship* (class.): quaestura primus gradus honoris, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 11: quaesturam petere, id. Mur. 8, 18; Tac. A. 3, 29: ex quaesturā consulatum petere, Liv. 32, 7: gerere, Suet. Calig. 1.— **II.** Transf., *the quæstor's chest:* translator quaesturae, *an embezzler of the public chest*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152.

quaestus, ūs (archaic *gen.* quaesti, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 5; id. Poen. prol. 95; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38; Titin., Nov., Turp., and Caecil. ap. Non. 485, 19 sq.; Varr. ib. 492, 20.— *Gen.* quaestuis, Varr. ap. Non. 483, 32), *m.* [quaero], *a gaining, acquiring; gain, acquisition, profit, advantage* (quite class.; syn.: lucrum, emolimentum). **I.** Lit.: quaestus pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 1: emendi aut vendendi quaestu et lucro duci, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: pauperes homines, quibus nec quaestus est, nec, etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 2: ad suom quemque hominem quaestum esse aequomst callidum, id. As. 1, 3, 34: quaestus ac lucrum unius agri, et unius anni, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 106: cum quaestu compendioque dimittere, id. ib. 2, 2, 3, § 6: quibus fides, decus, pietas, postremo honesta atque inhonesta omnia quaestui sunt, *are venal, are turned to gain*, Sall. J. 31, 12: quaestui deditum esse, id. C. 13, 5: quaestui servire, Cels. 3, 4: ad suom quaestum callere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 40: in quaestu esse, *to bring gain, be turned to profit*, Quint. 1, prooem. § 13: quaestui habere rem publicam, *to derive advantage, enrich one's self, by the administration of public affairs*, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: pecuniam in quaestu relinquere, *to let out money at interest, on usury*, id. Pis. 35, 86.— Prov.: non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 74; cf.: is (sumptibus suis) vel Herculi conterere quaestum possiet, i. e. *he could spend all the tithes offered to Hercules*, id. Most. 4, 2, 68: omnes homines ad suom quaestum callent et fastidiunt, *every one looks to his own interest*, id. Truc. 2, 5, 40; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 62.— **B.** Transf., *a way of making money, a business, occupation, employment, trade:* meretricius, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44.— *Plur.*: meretricii quaestus, Sen. Contr. 1, 2, 4: de quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 50: malus, id. Most. 3, 2, 92.— Of a prostitute (freq. and class.): corpore indignum quaestum facere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 21; Liv. 26, 33, 8; Tac. A. 2, 85; Val. Max. 6, 1, 6: quaestum corpore factitare, id. 6, 1, 10; so without *corpore*: uti quaestum faceret, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 27: quaestum occipit, id. And. 1, 1, 52; id. Ad. 2, 1, 52; Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 30.—Of a parasite: antiquom quaestum meum alimoniae servo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 1. — **II.** Trop., *gain, profit, advantage:* qui sui quaestus causā fictas suscitant sententias, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88 (Trag. v. 447 Vahl.): ut quaestui habeant male loqui melioribus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 12: nullum in eo facio quaestum, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 1: est autem quaestus magnus pietas, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 6.

‡ **quā-lĭbescit,** *adv.*, for qualibet, *everywhere, in every way*, Not. Tir. p. 35.

quālĭbet (-lŭbet, *abl.* from quilibet), *where it pleases*, i. e. **I.** *Where you will, everywhere:* qualibet perambula aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 122; id. Aul. 4, 4, 19: quisquis amore tenetur, eat tutusque sacerque qualibet, Tib. 1, 2, 27: transitum praebent (flumina), Quint. 5, 13, 13.— **II.** *As you please, anyhow, in any way:* qualubet esse notus optas? Cat. 40, 6; 76, 13.

quālis, e, *pron. adj.* [quis; kindr. with Gr. πη-λίκος; Goth. huc-leik; Germ. welcher], *how constituted, of what sort, kind,* or *nature, what kind of a* (class.). **I.** *Interrog.*: qualine amico mea commendavi bona? *Call.* Probo, et fideli, et fido, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 3: qualis oratoris et quanti hominis in dicendo putas esse historiam scribere? Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51: quali fide, quali pietate existimatis eos esse, qui, etc., Cic. Font. 10, 21: qualis est istorum oratio? *what kind of a speech is that?* id. Ac. 2, 14, 44.—In exclamations: hei mihi, qualis erat! Verg. A. 2, 274; Enn. ap. Serv. ad loc. (Ann. v. 7 Vahl.): O Romule, Romule, dic, qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt! Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v. 116 Vahl.).—In indirect questions: nam cogitato, qualem haberes gratiam (si, etc.), Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 54: ego te qualis sis scio, id. Aul. 2, 2, 40; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 20: ipsius rei natura qualis et quanta sit quaerimus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: qualis esset natura montis, cognoscere, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: doce me quales sint corpore, *what sort of a body they have*, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65.— **II.** *Rel.*, with or without the correlative *talis*, *so constituted, of such a sort, kind,* or *nature, such as, as:* ut qualem te jam antea populo Romano, praebuisti, talem te et nobis impertias, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 11: ut res non tales, quales ante habitae sint, habendae videantur, id. Inv. 2, 58, 176; id. Off. 2, 13, 44: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, *the like of which*, id. Cat. 3, 10, 25; id. Phil. 2, 7, 17: equitum acies, qualis quae esse instructissima potest, etc., Liv. 8, 39: tale tuum carmen nobis, quale, etc., Verg. E. 5, 47: bis sex ... qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus, id. A. 12, 899.— **B.** Esp., in quotations and citations, *as, as for instance, as for example:* aperta et clara (somnia), quale est de illo, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 66, 135: cum proposito dissimili vel contrario ratio subjungitur: quale est Demosthenis: non enim, etc., Quint. 5, 14, 4; so id. 1, 5, 65 Zumpt *N. cr.*; 3, 6, 41; 3, 11, 6 et saep. al.— **2.** Poet. for the *adv.* qualiter, *as, just as:* qualis populea moerens philomela sub umbra Amissos queritur fetus, Verg. G. 4, 511; id. A. 3, 679; 4, 143: quale caelum Subrubet, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 35; id. M. 3, 682.— **3.** Repeated: qualis qualis (post-class. for qualiscumque), *of what quality soever, whatsoever:* quali quali obligatione interpositā, Dig. 20, 5, 12.— **III.** *Indef.*: quale, *having some quality or other:* et ita effici quae appellant qualia, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 28: prius aliquid esse debet, deinde quale esse, Sen. Ep. 117, 28.— *Adv.*: **quālĭter.** **A.** *In what way* or *manner, how:* refert, villa qualiter aedificetur, Col. 1, 4, 6; Mart. 5, 7, 1.— Qualiter qualiter, *in what manner soever*, for qualitercumque (post-class.), Dig. 4, 4, 7.— **B.** *Just as, as:* lacrimae fluxere per ora, Qualiter abjectā de nive manat aquā, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 57; Cels. praef. p. 6; Val. Fl. 5, 305; Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193.— **C.** Repeated: qualiter qualiter, *in whatever manner, however*, Dig. 4, 4, 7 pr.; 9, 2, 7, § 1; 26, 7, 5, § 10.

quālis-cumque, quale-cumque, or **-cunque** (separated: quale id cumque est, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 76; Ov. P. 4, 13, 6), *adj.* [qualis]. **I.** *Rel.*, *of what quality soever, of whatever kind* (class.). **A.** With *verb:* licet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 31: sed homines benevolos, qualescumque sunt, grave est insequi contumeliā, *be they as they may*, id. Att. 14, 14, 5. — **B.** *Absol.* by ellipsis of *verb*, in emphatic expressions (v. Zumpt, § 706): qualicumque urbis statu sisti potuisse, Liv. 2, 44, 10: pluris qualemcunque vitam honestā morte aestimare, Curt. 5, 8, 6: si libertatem sequimur, qui locus hoc dominatu vacat? Sin qualemcunque locum, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 8, 2; id. Att. 9, 6, 4: imperatores voto expetere, qualescumque tolerare, Tac. H. 4, 8; id. A. 11, 4: carmina lector Commendet dulci qualiacumque sono, Ov. A. A. 2, 283; Liv. 38, 9, 2; Quint. 9, 10, 1; 11, 1, 14; Curt. 5, 9, 12; Suet. Calig. 8; Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 141. — **II.** Transf., *indef., any without exception, any whatever:* sin qualemcumque locum sequimur, quae est domestica sede jucundior? Cic. Fam. 4, 8, 2; Manil. 2, 856. — Hence, *adv.*: **quālĭtercumquē** or **-cunquē,** *in what way soever, howsoever, be it as it may* (post-Aug.), i. q. utcunque, Col. 2, 10, 2: proeliare, Just. 2, 11, 11; Flor. 3, 19, 1; Col. 11, 3, 34; Dig. 27, 1, 21.

quālis-lĭbet, quale-libet, *pron. indef.*, *of what quality it pleases, of what sort you will* (post-class.): pisces, Apic. 4, 2, § 143; Aug. Ep. 48; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 21 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 93, written separately).

quālis-nam, *pron. rel.*, *of what quality, what sort of a* (post-class.): qualisnam accusatio futura esset, App. Mag. p. 274, 21.

quālis-quālis, qualequale, *adj.*, i. q. qualiscumque, *of what quality soever, of*

whatever kind (post-class.), Dig. 4, 9, 7, § 4; 25, 4, 1, § 13; 43, 8, 2, § 11; 50, 14, 3 al.

quālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [qualis, III.], *a quality, property, nature, state, condition* (class.; a word formed by Cicero as the translation of Gr. ποιότης; freq. only in post-class. prose), Cic. Ac. 1, 6, 24; cf.: qualitates igitur appellavi, quas ποιότητας Graeci vocant: quod ipsum apud Graecos non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum, id. ib. 1, 7, 25 sq.; cf. id. N. D. 2, 37, 94: litoris nostri, Col. 8, 17, 8; so, caeli, Quint. 5, 9, 15: facti, id. 7, 4, 16 et saep.—In *plur.*: qualitatium differentia, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159: ager aliis qualitatibus aestimandus est, Col. 2, 2, 17: in verbis genera et qualitates et personas et numeros, i. e. *moods,* Quint. 1, 4, 27: pro qualitate mensurae, Vulg. 1 Par. 28, 17: sicut in organo qualitatis sonus immutatur, *the sound of the mode,* or *rhythm,* id. Sap. 19, 17.

quālĭter, *adv.*, v. qualis *fin.*

quālĭtercumquē, *adv.*, v. qualiscumque *fin.*

quălum, i, *n.*, and **quălus,** i, *m.*, *a wicker basket* or *hamper,* for various purposes; *a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, wine-strainer,* etc. (cf. colum). **1.** *Neutr.*: quala satoria, Cato, R. R. 11, 5; so, quala, id. ib. 23, 1: mundissima, Col. 7, 3, 9.—**2.** *Masc.*: in qualos pertusos propagari, Cato, R. R. 52, 1: spisso vimine qualos, Verg. G. 2, 241 Serv.; so Hor. C. 3, 12, 4: saligneus, Col. 9, 15, 12; 8, 3, 4: vindemiatorii, Dig. 33, 7, 8 pr.; Pall. 4, 10.

quam (archaic form **quamde** or **quande**: quamde pro quam usos esse antiquos, cum multi veteres testimonio sunt, tum Ennius ... et Lucretius (1, 640), Fest. p. 261 Müll.; cf. Enn. Ann. v. 29, and v. 139 Vahl. So, too, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. topper, p. 352 Müll.), *adv.* [qui], *in what manner, how, how much, as much as*: quam nihil praetermittis in consilio dando! quam nihil tamen, quod tibi placeat, explicas! Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 1: ut se accusari nolunt! quam cupiunt laudari! id. Fin. 5, 22, 61: quam multa, quam paucis! id. Fam. 11, 24, 1: quam sint morosi, intellegi potest, id. ib. 7, 15, 1: quam vellet, cunctaretur, id. Div. 1, 26, 56: memoriâ tenetis, quam valde universi admurmurarint, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 41: quam quisque potest, *as much as each one can,* Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 75: quam potuit, *as far as he was able,* Val. Max. 4, 1, 5.—With *possum* and a *sup.*: concede huc ab isto, quam potest longissime, *as far as possible,* Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 81: quam possunt mollissime, *as gently as possible,* Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129.—Also without *possum*: quam maximas, quam primum, quam saepissime gratias agere, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, 5: ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret, Caes. B. C. 3, 45.—With *posit.* (post-Aug.): tum Manlius ... quam poterat clarâ voce denuntiavit, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1; 3, 2, 1 *ext.*; 4, 5, 1: dixi de philosophiâ quam breviter potui, Lact. 3, 17, 1: tusa cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, *as excellent as possible,* Plin. 20, 24, 100, § 264; 18, 28, 68, § 274.—**B.** In dependent clauses, indirect questions, etc.: est fidei nostrae, declarare, quam memores simus, Cic. Phil. 14, 11, 29: scio, quam timida sit ambitio, id. Mil. 16, 42: quam id ratum sit, tu judicabis, id. Att. 6, 1, 7: id quam injustum esset, non videbat, id. Off. 3, 21, 82: dici non potest quam sim disputatione tuâ delectatus, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 10; id. N. D. 2, 20, 52; id. Ac. 2, 17, 52; id. Fin. 1, 11, 37; 1, 20, 65; 5, 12, 35; id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 47; 2, 1, 21, § 52; 2, 4, 44, § 98: videte quam iniqui sint, Sall. J. 85, 25; 62, 9: ut sentias quam vile sit corpus, Liv. 2, 12, 3; 24, 5, 2; Nep. Timoth. 4, 2.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In comparisons, *as, than.* **1.** With *tam*: tam ego ante fui liber, quam gnatus tuos, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 60; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 11: si era me sciat tam socordem esse quam sum, id. Cist. 4, 2, 5: tua est imago: tam consimilis est, quam potest, id. Men. 5, 9, 4: tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50; id. Div. 1, 6, 10 et saep.; v. tam.—**2.** With ellipsis of corresp. *tam*: homo non, quam isti sunt, gloriosus, *not so celebrated as those,* Liv. 35, 49: claris majoribus, quam vetustis, *rather than,* Tac. A. 4, 61.—**3.** With *sup.* and a corresp. *tam, by how much the more, the more*: quam acerbissima olea oleum facies, tam oleum optimum erit, *the bitterer the olives, the better will be the oil,* Cato, R. R. 65, 1: quam paucissimos reliqueris, tam optimi fiunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: quam quisque pessume fecit, tam maxume tutus est, Sall. J. 31, 14.—**4.** With *magis*: quam magis ... tam magis, *the more ... the more,* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 5.—With *tam* omitted: quam magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra, Laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, Verg. G. 3, 309.—With the second *magis* omitted: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6.—In the reverse order: tam magis ... quam magis, *the more ... the more,* Verg. A. 7, 787.—**5.** With *tanto*: quam magis ... tanto magis, *the more ... the more,* Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 19; so Lucr. 6, 460.—**6.** With a double *comp.*: ne libentius haec in illum evomere videar, quam verius, *with more freedom than truth,* Cic. Mil. 29, 78: non acrior quam pertinacior impetus Romanorum, Liv. 31, 35: discrimen me occupavit, meliore hostium quam meo tempore, Curt. 7, 7, 9.—**7.** Tam ... quam, with the *comp.* for the *posit.*, *so ... as*: per dexteram te istam oro non tam in bellis et proeliis, quam in promissis et fide firmiorem, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8.—**8.** After comparatives or words of comparison, *than*: nobis nihil est timendum magis quam ille consul, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 3: his igitur, quam physicis potius credendum existimas? id. Div. 2, 16, 37; Cassius ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 1; Cic. Pis. 26, 62: majorem pecuniam praetori polliceri, quam quantam hic dedisset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 70; id. de Or. 1, 36, 167: qui plures milites eorum occidisset, quam quot superessent, Liv. 35, 12.—So after verbs which imply comparison, verbs of preference, excellence, etc.; after *praestat,* Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 4; after *malo*: esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall. C. 54, 5: an est quod ego malim quam? Cic. Par. 1; after *statuo,* Nep. Dat. 8, 1; after *probo,* Tac. A. 1, 58; after *volo* (= βούλομαι ἤ), Liv. 3, 68, 11; 25, 29, 6.—Rarely *quantus* is used to strengthen *quam,* after *comp.*: de re majore quam quanta ea esset, Liv. 30, 23, 2: implere homines certioris spei, quam quantam fides promissi humani subicere solet, id. 26, 19, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; 22, 2, 19.—But quam is often omitted after plus, minus, amplius, etc., without changing the case: minus duo milia hominum effugerunt, Liv. 24, 16, 4: plus partem dimidiam hominum caesam, id. 36, 40, 5; cf. id. 29, 25, 2: cum decem haud plus milibus militum, id. 28, 1, 5: ut hoc nostrum desiderium ne plus sit annuum, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 1: ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria, id. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45; Prop. 2, 19, 18 (3, 17, 32); v. Zumpt, Gram. § 485.—**9.** With *sic* (poet.): quam multâ grandine nimbi Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros pulsat, etc., Verg. A. 5, 458.—With *sic* omitted, Verg. A. 6, 309 sqq.—**10.** After *aeque, so much ... as*: nihil aeque eos terruit, quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv. 28, 26.—**11.** After *contra, otherwise ... than, not so ... as*: contra faciunt, quam professi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11.—So after *secus*: ne me secus honore honestes quam ego te, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 50.—**12.** After *alius,* with a preceding negative, *not otherwise than, no other than*: nil aliud agens quam ut, etc., *nothing else than,* Liv. 44, 27, 12: neque aliud totâ urbe agi quam bellum apparari, id. 4, 26, 12; Nep. Hann. 10, 1: ob nullam aliam causam, quam ne, *from no other cause than,* Liv. 45, 25; 34, 2, 12.—Rarely with *alius* affirmatively (for ac): ipse me paulum in aliâ quam prius habuerim opinione nunc esse confiteor, Quint. 3, 6, 63.—**13.** After *aliter, otherwise than*: ne aliter, quam ego velim, meum laudet ingenium, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 24: ne aliter quam si, etc., Col. 4, 2, 2.—**14.** After *supra*: saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, *more than,* Cic. Or. 40, 139.—**15.** After *ultra*: ultra, quam satis est, producitur, *farther than,* Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26.—**16.** After *diversum, otherwise than*: pransus quoque atque potus diversum valent quam indicant, *something altogether different from what,* Quint. 1, 4, 29; cf., after adversum, only Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 139 Brix ad loc.—**17.** After words denoting number or quantity, which serve for comparison: dimidium tributi quam quod regibus ferre soliti erant, populo Romano pendere, *the half of what, half as much as,* Liv. 45, 18: multiplex, quam pro numero, damnum est, *too great for, greater than,* id. 7, 8: ferramenta duplicia, quam numerus servorum exigit, *twice as many as,* Col. 1, 8, 8.—So, too, after designations of time: die vigesimâ, quam creatus erat, dictaturâ se abdicavit, *on the twentieth day after,* Liv. 6, 29: tabellarii venerunt post diem sextum, quam a vobis discesserant, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 1: postridie venissemus, quam ... fuissemus, Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 9: postero die quam illa erant acta, id. de Or. 2, 3, 12: saeculis multis ante ... inventa sunt, quam, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 21.—**18.** After the *sup.*: bellum gerere cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, *the most cruel that ever was,* Liv. 34, 32.—**19.** So with *rel.* and *sup.* after *tam*: tam gratum mihi id erit, quam quod gratissimum, Cic. Fam. 13, 3: tam sum amicus rei publicae quam qui maxime, id. ib. 5, 2, 6: ego sum tam mitis, quam qui lenissimus, id. Sull. 31, 87.—**20.** Sometimes with *magis* or *potius* to be supplied, *more ... than*: tacita mulier semper, quam loquens, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 70 dub.: pacem quam bellum probabam, Tac. A. 1, 58.—**B.** In mere intensive expressions, *exceedingly, very, quite, indeed*: admodum quam saevos est, *very cruel indeed,* Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 43: nimis quam formido, ne, etc., id. Most. 2, 2, 79: nimis quam cupio, id. Capt. 1, 2, 17: quam familiariter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 109: nam suos valde quam paucos habet, *very few indeed,* Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3: mire quam, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 3: sane quam refrixit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5.

quamdĕ, v. quam *init.*

quam-dĭu, less freq. **quandĭu** (mostly as two words, sometimes separated: quam voluit diu, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7), *adv.* **I.** *Interrog., how long ago? how long?* quamdiu id factum est? Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 3: quandiu apud vos ero, Vulg. Marc. 9, 18.—**II.** *Rel.* **1.** Of time, *as long as, until, during* (class.): quamdiu potuit, tacuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: disces, quamdiu voles, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2; Col. 12, 52, 13.—(β) *Until* (very rare): jubebat, ut semper id comesset, quamdiu tamen melius invenisset, Lampr. Elag. 29, 7.—*Comp.*: quamdiutius, Not. Tir. p. 35.—*Sup.*: ‡ quamdiutissime, Not. Tir. p. 35.—**2.** Of inference, *inasmuch as, in that* (late Lat.): quandiu fecistis uni ex his fratribus, Vulg. Matt. 25, 40.

‡ **quamdĭūtĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [quamdiu], *lasting how long, of how long duration,* Not. Tir. p. 35.

quamdūdum, more correctly as two words, **quam dūdum.**

quam-lĭbet (**-lŭbet**), *adv.* **I.** *As it pleases, as you* (*they,* etc.) *will, at pleasure*: quamlubet esto unica res, Lucr. 2, 541: lambe otio, Phaedr. 1, 24, 6.—**II.** In gen., *how much soever, ever so much, howsoever*: quodvis quamlibet tenue munusculum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3: occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 5: infirmae manus, *howsoever weak,* id. Am. 1, 7, 66: quamlibet parum sit, *however inconsiderable it may be,* Quint. 1, 1, 18; 1, 12, 5; 5, 13, 56; 12, 1, 29: specularis lapis finditur in quamlibet tenues crustas, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 160; 3, 5, 9, § 54; 6, 4, 4, § 13: hoc pretio quamlibet numerosa subsellia inplentur, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 6; 10, 96 (97), 2; id. Pan. 61, 2: quamlibet pulchra elocutio, Quint. 2, 4, 32; 12, 8, 7; 8, 6, 4.—**B.** For quamvis, *although* (post-class.), Sol. 9.

quămobrem (or **quăm ob rem**), *adv.* [quam-ob-rem] (class.). **I.** *Interrog., for what reason? on what account? wherefore? why? Am.* Scelestissumum te arbitror. *So.* Nam quamobrem? *Am.* Quia, etc., Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 2: quem ad finem? ... quamobrem? quam ob causam? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 75; id. Fin. 1, 5, 15.—In indirect questions: cum quaereret quam ob rem Ariovistus non decertaret, Caes. B. G. 1, 50.—**II.** *Rel., from which cause* or *reason, wherefore, why*: hoc est homini, quamobrem vitam amet, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 11; id. Most. 2, 1, 66; id. Aul. 4, 10, 6: multae sunt causae, quamobrem cupio abducere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 65; Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 1: verum illud est, quamobrem haec commemorarim, id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135: si res reperietur, quam

obrem videantur, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; id. Caecin. 33, 96.—**2.** At the beginning of a sentence, as a particle of transition, *on which account, for which cause, wherefore:* quamobrem quaeso a vobis, Asiatici testes, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: quamobrem quoniam, etc. . . . utar eā clausulā, etc., id. Fam. 2, 4, 2; 10, 10, 1.

quamplūres, a (or **quam plūres**), *adj.* [quam-plus], *very many* (ante-class. and post-Aug. for complures): curiosi sunt hic quamplures mali, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 44: palaestritae, Petr. 21.—*Sup.:* **quamplūrĭmus (quam plūrĭmus)**, a, um; commonly in *plur., very many:* colles, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: radices, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 126.—Hence, *subst.:* **quamplūrĭmum,** i, *n., very much:* quam plurimo vendere, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: quam plurimum brassicae, Cato, R. R. 157, 8.

quamprīdem, v. pridem.

quam-prīmum (or **quam prīmum**), *forthwith, as soon as possible* (class.): hominem istum quam primum absolvitote, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 18: huic mandat, ut ad se quamprimum revertatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21; Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 1: invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere lucem, Verg. A. 4, 631.—With *posse:* ut quamprimum possis, redeas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 88: sed recipe te, quam primum potes, id. Pers. 1, 1, 52.

quam-quam (quan-), *conj., though, although, albeit;* ante-class. always, and in class. prose regularly joined with *indic.;* by Cic. rarely with the *subj.*, and usu. when the general idea would demand the *subj.* (as potential, conditional, consecutive, etc.; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 574; Madv. § 361, A, 3; and v. esp. Fischer, Gram. 2, p. 696 sq.). (*α*) With *indic.:* quamquam blandā voce vocabam, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41 (Ann. v. 50 Vahl.): quamquam libenter escis alienis studes, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 8; id. Mil. 4, 8, 44: quamquam est scelestus, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 5: quamquam id est minime probandum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42; 1, 4, 7; id. Ac. 2, 6, 16; 1, 9, 34: quamquam non venit ad finem tam audax inceptum, tamen, etc., Liv. 10, 32: Romani, quamquam fessi erant, Sall. J. 53: quamquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. C. 1, 28, 35 et saep.—(*β*) With *subj.:* quamquam illa ipsa exclamatio Non potest melius sit velim crebra, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: quamquam sint in quibusdam malis, tamen, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: quamquam ne id quidem suspicionem coitionis habuerit, *although even that gave rise to no suspicion*, id. Planc. 22, 53; id. de Or. 2, 1, 1: Romanis, quamquam procul a patriā pugnarent, etc., Liv. 23, 29, 7: quamquam nonnullis leve visum iri putem, Nep. Att. 13, 6: quamquam moveretur his vocibus, Liv. 36, 34, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. id. 6, 9, 6; 45, 17, 7.—(*γ*) Ellipt., with an *adj.* or *part.:* bellum atque arma, quamquam vobis invisa, tamen quia Lepido placent, sumenda sunt, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 48, 2: acri viro, et quamquam adverso populi partium, famā tamen aequabili, id. J. 43, 1 Dietsch: omnia illa, quamquam expetenda, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 68: curam adhibere, quamquam difficili in re, id. Fam. 2, 7, 3; 5, 3, 4; **Liv.** 4, 53, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.—(*δ*) With a *subj.-clause:* quamquam ne impudicitiam quidem nunc abesse Pallante adultero, Tac. A. 12, 65, 3.—**II.** In partic., as a rhetor. particle of transition, in objections made by the speaker himself, *although, however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding:* quamquam, quem potissimum Herculem colamus, scire sane velim, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: quamquam quid loquor, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: quamquam te quidem quid hoc doceam, id. de Or. 2, 47, 197; id. Phil. 2, 16, 42: quamquam o! sed superent, etc., Verg. A. 5, 195.

quam-vīs, *adv.* and *conj.* **I.** *Adv., as you will, as much as you will* or *like, ever so much, ever so;* hence, to designate a very high degree, *as much as possible, very much, exceedingly* (class.): quamvis multos nominatim proferre, *as many as you will, very many*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: quamvis callide, quamvis audacter, quamvis impudenter, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: quamvis subito, id. Lael. 5, 17: et praeter eos quamvis enumeres multos licet, *ever so many*, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24: per populum quamvis justum et moderatum, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43; 2, 30, 101: quamvis pauci, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: quamvis pernix, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 79: ridiculus, id. Men. 2, 2, 43: humanus et jocosus homo, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.—With *sup.:* quamvis vitiosissimus orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103; Col. 7, 8, 4; 2, 2, 25; 4, 24, 19; Tac. H. 2, 30; 3, 28; Quint. 6, prooem. 4; Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 1.—**II.** *Conj., as much as ever you will*, i. e. *how much soever, however much, although, albeit;* regularly joined with *subj.* (not so in Livy); only rarely, and mostly post-Aug., with *indic.* (v. infra). (*α*) With *subj.:* homines, quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, tamen, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 39: non igitur potestas est cum velis opitulandi rei publicae, quamvis ea prematur periculis, nisi, etc., id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: quamvis sit magna (exspectatio), tamen eam vinces, id. ib. 1, 23, 37; cf.: quamvis prudens ad cogitandum sis sicut es, tamen nisi, etc., id. Att. 12, 37, 2; and with this cf.: huc accedit, quod quamvis ille felix sit sicut est, tamen, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: ipsas quamvis angusti terminus aevi Excipiat . . . At genus immortale manet, Verg. G. 4, 206.—In a negative clause: senectus enim quamvis non sit gravis, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; 26, 97; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 23: quamvis non fueris suasor, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2.—(*β*) With *indic.:* erat inter eos dignitate regiā, quamvis carebat nomine, Nep. Milt. 2, 2: quamvis infesto animo et minaci perveneras, Liv. 2, 40, 7; Cels. 1 praef.: quamvis est enim omnis hyperbole ultra finem, non tamen esse debet ultra modum, Quint. 8, 6, 73: carne tamen quamvis distat nil, Hor. S. 2, 2, 29: quamvis tacet Hermogenes, id. ib. 1, 3, 129; cf. Dillenb. ad Hor. C. 1, 28, 13; Verg. A. 5, 542; Ov. M. 2, 782. In Cic. only in joining to his discourse a Lucilian verse beginning with quamvis, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86.—(*γ*) Without a *verb*, Carm. Marci ap. Fest. s. v. negumate, p. 165 Müll.: res bello gesserat, quamvis rei publicae calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 116: quamvis iniqua passi, id. Fam. 7, 3, 6; id. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 224; Col. 9, 14, 14.

quā-nam, *adv.* **I.** *Where indeed, where* (very rare): quanam in alium orbem transirent, Liv. 5, 34.—**II.** *How then, how:* delphini quanam audiant, mirum, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137.

quande, v. quam *init.*

quandĭu, v. quamdiu.

quando (old form **quandod,** acc. to Fest. p. 258 b Müll.), *adv.* and *conj.* **I.** *Adv.* **A.** *Interrog., at what time? when? Do.* Venit Chaerea. *Ph.* Quando? *Do.* Hodie. *Ph.* Quamdudum? *Do.* Modo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 30; id. Heaut. 2, 2, 9; Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102; id. Pis. 21, 49: o rus, quando ego te aspiciam? quandoque licebit? etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 60; id. Epod. 9, 1; id. C. 1, 24, 8: dic mihi cras istud, Postume, quando venit? Mart. 5, 58, 2.—**B.** *Rel., at what time, when:* non intellegitur, quando obrepat senectus, Cic. Sen. 11, 38: quaeres, quando iterum paveas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 69: quando ipsos loqui, quando advocati voce uti deceat, quartus liber continet, Quint. 11, 1, 59: expectans quando incipiendum sit, id. 11, 3, 159.—**C.** *Indef., at what time soever*, i. e. *at any time, ever, some time, some day*, = aliquando, esp. after *num, si*, and *ne:* exsistit hoc loco quaestio, num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii simile numeretur, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37; id. Rep. 1, 38, 59 Moser *N. cr.;* Ov. A. A. 2, 15: ne quando liberis proscriptorum bona patria reddantur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: ut ne quando amare inciperemus, id. Lael. 16, 60: fuisse autem illic pluviam, ne quando quidem auditum est, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 3, 4.—Strengthened by *umquam*, Liv. 10, 14.—**II.** *Conj.* **A.** Temp., *when:* quando esurio, tum (intestina) crepant, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27; Enn. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll. (Ann. v. 416 Vahl.): tum, quando legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41; id. Off. 2, 21, 75 (al. si quando): quando dies adveniet, quem praefata Morta est, Liv. Andron. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11; Hor. S. 2, 2, 42; id. Epod. 16, 27; Verg. A. 6, 50.—**B.** Transf., causal, *since then, because then* (class.; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 971; Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21; in some passages, esp. of Cic., quando has been changed to quoniam by the editors; cf. Reisig. Vorles. p. 465): quando igitur virtus est adfectio animi constans, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34 B. and K.: quando igitur potest tibi Publius Geminus videri, quid habes, etc., id. Ac. 2, 26, 85: quando igitur inest in omni virtute cura quaedam, id. Fin. 5, 23, 67.—**2.** In gen., *since, because, seeing that, inasmuch as* (= quoniam, v. Drak. ad Liv. 33, 2, 98; freq. in Liv.; otherwise mostly poet. and post-Aug.); with *indic.:* quando ita tibi lubet, vale atque salve, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 118: quando habeo multos cognatos, quid opus sit mihi liberis? id. Mil. 3, 1, 110: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23: duc me ad eam, quando huc veni, id. And. 4, 5, 23: maneamus ergo in illā eādem sententiā, quando hoc miserius esse nihil potest, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 8: nunc, quando per illam licet, Sall. J. 102, 9: volo ego illi beluae ostendere, quando adeo ferox praesultat hostium signis, Liv. 7, 10, 3; 9, 4, 8: quando injussu populi facta est, id. 9, 8, 5: quando in apertum semel discrimen evasura esset res, id. 10, 14, 8: quando id certum atque obstinatum est, id. 2, 15, 5; Quint. 5, 7, 6; cf. id. 1, 8, 9; 2, 12, 12: cur non sit orator, quando, quod difficilius est, oratorem facit, id. 12, 8, 5; cf. id. 1, 6, 18; 11, 1, 10 et saep.: validiore apud eos Arminio, quando bellum suadebat, Tac. A. 1, 57; cf. id. ib. 1, 44; 4, 6; id. H. 1, 87 et saep.—With *subj.:* quando senescant sata quaedam aquā, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 28.

quandō-cumquē or **-cunquē** (quandŏ-cumque, Ter. Maur. p. 2404 P.; separated: quando consumet cumque, Hor. S. 1, 9, 33), *adv.* **I.** *Rel., at what time soever, at whatever time, whenever, as often as, as soon as* (mostly poet.). **A.** With *indic.:* quandocumque ista gens suas litteras dabit, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14: quandocumque igitur vitam mea fata reposcant, Prop. 2, 1, 71: quandocumque trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 17; cf. id. ib. 1, 16, 58: quandocunque fors obtulerat, Auct. B. Alex. 22.—**B.** With *subj.:* si Olympias mater immortalitati consecretur, quandocumque excesserit vita, Curt. 9, 6, 26; 10, 8, 10; Prop. 2, 1, 71.—**II.** *Indef., at some time or other, in due time:* quandocumque mihi poenas dabis, Ov. M. 6, 544; id. Tr. 3, 1, 57; Hor. S. 1, 9, 33; Cels. 4, 19.

quandō-lĭbet, *adv., at some time or other, in due time* (eccl. Lat.): necesse est, ut mortem recipiat quandolibet, Lact. Opif. Dei, 4, 7.

‡ **quandōnē,** *adv.*, for quandocumque, *as soon as, when:* QVANDONE EGO ESSE DESIERO, Inscr. Grut. 607, 1 dub.

1. quandō-quē, *adv.* **I.** *Rel.* **A.** Temp., *at what time soever, whenever, whensoever, as often as* (class.): QVANDOQVE SARPTA DONEC DEMPTA ERVNT, Lex XII. Tabularum: quandoque ab eādem parte sol eodemque tempore iterum defecerit, tum, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: ut, quandoque idem prodigium nuntiaretur, feriae per novem dies agerentur, Liv. 1, 31, 4: redituros, quandoque recepisset, Curt. 7, 10, 9; Liv. 27, 10, 5: indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. A. P. 359: quandoque trahet feroces Per sacrum clivum . . . Sicambros, id. C. 4, 2, 33: quandoque ossa Capyis detecta essent, fore ut, etc., Suet. Caes. 81.—**B.** Causal, *since, inasmuch as:* quandoque tu extra ordinem pugnasti, etc., Liv. 8, 7, 15; 9, 10, 9: quandoque tu nullā umquam mihi in cupiditate defuisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 187.—**II.** *Indef.* **A.** *At some time, at one time or other:* ego me Asturae diutius arbitror commoraturum, quoad ille quandoque veniat, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 2: ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet, Liv. 21, 3, 6: et tu, Galba, quandoque degustabis imperium, Tac. A. 6, 20: emptio non videtur et ideo quandoque lui potest, Paul. Sent. 2, 13, 4.—**B.** *Now and then, sometimes* (post-Aug.): nonnumquam per duos menses durat: quandoque brevius finitur, Cels. 6, 6: quandoque fiunt trabes, quandoque clipei, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 15; Col. 7, 3, 13.

2. quandŏque = et quando, v. quando.

quandō-quĭdem (o scanned short, Verg. E. 3, 55; Lucr. 2, 980), *adv., since indeed, since, seeing that* (class.): quandoquidem tam iners, tam nulli consili sum, Ter. And. 3, 5, 2; 3, 2, 7; id. Ad. 5, 8, 33; id. Eun.

2, 3, 82: quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic. Brut. 44, 163: quandoquidem id tale esse debet, ut, etc., id. Fin. 5, 13, 37; 5, 23, 66; Liv. 8, 33: haec detur cura censoribus, quandoquidem eos in re publicâ semper volumus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47; id. Or. 31, 112; id. Phil. 2, 3, 6; id. de Or. 3, 14, 54: dicite, quandŏquidem in molli consedimus herbâ, Verg. E. 3, 55: quandŏquidem totis mortalibus adsimulata, Lucr. 2, 980; Juv. 1, 111; 10, 146; 13, 129.

quanquam, v. quamquam.

quantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quantulus], *how small a deal*, i. e. *how little*, *how small*, *how diminutive* (Plautin.). **1.** *Interrog.:* huic debet Philolaches paulum. *Then.* Quantillum? *Tra.* Quasi quadraginta minas, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 95; id. Ps. 4, 7, 95; id. Curc. 1, 2, 14.—In exclamations: haecine sunt meae filiae? Quantae e quantillis jam sunt factae! Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 47; id. Truc. 2, 8, 7.—**2.** *Rel.:* subducam ratiunculam, quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam siet, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 90.

quantisper, *adv.* [quantum, how much), *how long* (ante-class.). **1.** *Interrog.:* velim paulisper opperiri te. Quantisper? Non plus triduum, Caecil. ap. Non. 511, 30.—**2.** *Rel.:* possum exorare te, ut recedas a me paulisper modo? Quantisper sat habes, *as long as*, Pompon. ap. Non. 511, 33.

quantĭtas, ātis, *f.* [quantus]. **I.** In gen., *greatness*, *extent*, *quantity* (perh. only post-Aug.): quantitas est modulorum ex ipsius operis sumptione, singulisque membrorum partibus, universi operis conveniens effectus, Vitr. 1, 2: umoris, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 219: modi seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 3: vocis, *strength*, id. 11, 3, 14: quantitas et qualitas, id. 7, 2, 6: pretii, App. Mag. p. 239, 11.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A sum, amount* (post-class.): si non corpus sit legatum, sed quantitas, Dig. 30, 1, 34, § 3; 12, 1, 6.—**2.** *A sum of money*, Dig. 16, 2, 11; 49, 14, 47; 45, 1, 65.—**B.** In logic: quantitas propositionis, *the quantity* or *extent of a proposition*, which is either universal or particular, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29 *fin.*; Mart. Cap. 4, §§ 342, 371 sqq.

quantĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *quantity*, *degree*, Cael. Aur. Salat. Praec. 10.

quantō, *adv.*, v. quantus *fin.* B.

quant-ōcius, *adv.* [quanto-ocius], *the sooner the better*, *as quickly as possible* (post-class.): ut quantocius ad ea perveniat oratio, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 2: discede quantocius, ne, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 4; Licin. ap. Lact. Mort. Pers. 48, 10; Vulg. Gen. 45, 19.

quant-ŏpĕrē (contr. form, for which, in recent editions, the MS. form **quantō ŏpĕre** is restored), *adv.*, *how greatly*, *how much* (class.): dici non potest, quanto opere gaudeant, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 2; id. Tusc. 3, 3, 6.—After *tanto opere*, *as:* neque enim tanto opere hanc a Crasso disputationem desiderabam, quanto opere, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164; v. quantus.

quantŭlum, *adv.*, v. quantulus *fin.*

quantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quantus], *how little*, *how small*, *how trifling* (class.): nescio quantulum attulerit: verum haud permultum attulit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 86: corpora, Lucr. 3, 378: quantulum visum est, *as much as seems good to him*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: quantulus (sol) nobis videtur! Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 82: id autem quantulum est? *how small?* id. Leg. 2, 19, 47: quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 172; Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 12: quantulum est mihi memoriae, *as much as I remember*, i. e. *as little as*, Gell. 17, 10, 9; Hor. S. 2, 3, 124; Plin. Pan. 8, 4.—Quantulus quantulus, for quantuluscumque, *how little*, *how small*, *how trifling soever:* aderant tres illi fratres cladibus amici quantulumquantulum ferentes auxilii, App. M. 9, p. 233, 35.—*Neutr. adverb.:* **quantŭlum,** *how little:* quantulum judicare possemus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 3.

quantŭlus-cumque (or **-cunque**), ăcumque, umcumque, *adj.*, *however small*, *how little soever* (class.): de hac meâ, quantulacumque est, facultate quaeritis, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135: adfectus quantulicumque sunt, Sen. Ep. 85, 8: occasio, Juv. 13, 183: umor, Col. 2, 11, 7.—*Neutr.* as *subst.:* **quantŭlumcumque,** *however small*, *however insignificant a thing:* quicumque eramus, et quantulumcumque dicebamus, Cic. Or. 30, 106.—Separated: quantulum id cumque est, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 97.—With *gen.:* quantulumcunque aquae vel ciborum inest, Col. 8, 9.—*Adv.:* **quantŭlumcunquĕ,** *in however small a degree:* spem ejus, quae quantulumcunque restabat, comminuit, Val. Max. 1, 5, 6.

quantŭlus-lĭbet, lālĭbet, lumlĭbet, *adj.*, *how little soever* (post-class.): febricula, Dig. 21, 1, 4.

quantŭlus-quisque, lăquaeque, lumquodque, *adj.*, *how small soever* (post-class.), Gell. praef. § 24.

quantum, *adv.*, v. quantus *fin.*

quantumcumque, v. quantuscumque.

quantumlĭbet, v. quantuslibet.

quantumvīs, *adv.*, v. quantusvis *fin.*

quantus, a, um, *adj.* [quam], *how great.* **A.** Bellum, Nep. Dat. 5, 1: calamitates, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: homo in dicendo, id. de Or. 2, 12, 51: gravitas, Vell. 2, 129, 2.—Corresp. with *tantus:* videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta numquam fuit, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2.—With *sup.:* tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, *the greatest possible difference*, Cic. Lael. 20, 74.—Without *tantus:* quantus non unquam antea, exercitus venit, Liv. 9, 37, 2: quanta maxime poterat vi perculit, id. 9, 10, 10; cf. id. 7, 9, 8; 42, 15, 1; 24, 35, 5; Verg. A. 12, 701; 3, 641: quanta mea sapientia est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 62.—Quantus quantus, for quantuscumque, *how great* or *much soever* (ante-class.): denegabit quantum quantum ad eum erit delatum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 28: tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: quanta quanta haec mea paupertas est, tamen, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 10.—In quantum, *as far as*, *according as*, *in how far*, *in so far as*, *to whatever extent:* in quantum satis erat, Tac. Or. 2: declamatio, in quantum maxime potest, imitetur eas actiones, Quint. 2, 10, 4; Sen. Ben. 2, 23, 1; pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est, Traxit, Ov. M. 11, 71: in quantum potuerit, *as far as possible*, Plin. Ep. 10, 75.—With a preceding *in tantum*, *as greatly ... as:* vir in tantum laudandus, in quantum intellegi virtus potest, Vell. 1, 9.—**B.** Of number, value, etc., *how much*, *how many:* quanta milia, Prop. 1, 5, 10; Val. Fl. 3, 261.—And with or without *tantus*, *as much as*, *as many as*, Caes. B. G. 6, 19; Liv. 23, 21.—As a designation of multitude, quantum = emphatic omnis: ut te quidem omnes di deaeque, quantum est, perduint, *as many as there are of them*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 6: quantum in terra degit, hominum perjurissime! Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 117.—**quantum,** *subst.*, with *gen.*, *as much* of ... *as:* quantum est frumenti hornotini, exaraverunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 45.—Quanti, as *gen. pretii*, *how high*, *how dear*, or *as dear as*, *as high as:* quanti emi potest minime, *how cheap?* *Ep.* Ad quadraginta minas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 110: quanti emit? Ter. Eun. 5, 6 (5), 14: quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 16: vide, quanti apud me sis, *how highly I prize you*, *how dear you are to me*, id. Fam. 7, 19 *init.:* noli spectare, quanti sit homo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: (tu) qui scias quanti Tulliam faciam, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: quanti est ista hominum gloria, *of how trifling worth*, id. Rep. 6, 23, 25; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 37, 109: quanti est sapere! *what a fine thing it is!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21: quanti ejus intersit, Dig. 43, 18, 3.—Quanti quanti, *at whatever price:* sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 3.—Quanto opere, sometimes as one word, quantopere (q. v.), *with what care*, *how greatly*, *how much* (answering to tanto opere or tantopere, *so greatly*, *so much*): quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 126: quantoque opere ejus municipii causâ laboraremi, id. Fam. 13, 7, 1.—Hence, **A. quantum,** *adv.*, *as much as*, *so much as:* scribe, quantum potes, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 7.—Quantum possum or potest, *as soon as possible:* domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 40: rescribas ad me, quantum potest, Cic. Att. 4, 13, 1: erus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *so far as I hear*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 12: quantum suspicor, *as far as I can conjecture*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 62.—Quantum in or ad me, *so far as concerns me:* non igitur adhuc, quantum quidem in te est, intellego deos esse, i. e. *for all you have shown to the contrary*, Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 15; cf. id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: quantum ad Pirithoum, Phaedra pudica fuit, *as far as concerned*, *with respect to*, Ov. A. A. 1, 744: quantum ad jus attinet, Sen. Contr. 5, 34, 16; 3, 16, 1.—With *compp.* for quanto, *the more*, *the greater*, etc. (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 488, A, 2).—Followed by *eo:* quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuabant, eo acrius contra tribuni tenebant, Liv. 3, 15, 2; 44, 7, 6; Col. 12, 23 *init.*—Followed by *tanto:* quantum augebatur militum numerus, tanto majore, etc., Liv. 5, 10, 5; 6, 38, 5; 27, 47, 11; cf. id. 32, 5, 1.—Also without a *correl.:* quantum ... et minus, Liv. 44, 36, 5.—**B. quantō,** *adv.*, *by how much*, *by as much as*, *according as*, *the:* quanto diutius Abest, magis cupio tanto, *the longer he is away*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 15: quanto gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, si, etc., *how greatly*, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 10: quanto praeclarior vita, tanto, Sall. J. 85, 22 Kritz.—With *verbs* which contain the idea of comparison: Hannibalem tanto praestitisse ceteros imperatores prudentiâ, quanto populus Romanus antecedebat fortitudine cunctas nationes, Nep. Hann. 1, 1.—With *posit.:* tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis aedificationibus, *inasmuch as*, Tac. A. 6, 45: quanto frequenter impellitur, tanto firmiter roboratur, Lact. 5, 7, 9.—With *ante*, *secus*, *aliud:* quo minus exponam, quam multa ad me detulerit, quanto ante providerit, Cic. Sest. 3, 8: videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, *how differently*, Cato ap. Charis. p. 192 P.: ut manifesto appareat, quanto sit aliud proximum esse, aliud secundum, Quint. 10, 1, 53.

quantus-cumque, tăcumque, tumcumque, *adj.*, *how great soever*, *of whatever size* (class.): quantuscumque sum ad judicandum, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: bona, quantacumque erant, id. Phil. 5, 8, 22: adfectus, quantuscumque est, Sen. Ep. 85, 8: quantaecumquae de Romanis tamen, victoriae fama, *however small*, Liv. 27, 31, 3: unum quantumcunque ex insperato gaudium, id. 30, 10, 20 Weissenb. ad loc.: quanticumque, *at whatsoever price*, Sen. Ep. 80, 4.—To denote indefiniteness in number, *how many soever:* naves eorum, quantaecumque fuerint, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 5.—*Neutr. adverb.:* **quantum-cumque,** *as much soever:* quantumcumque possum, *as much as ever I can*, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 10.

quantus-lĭbet, tălibet, tumlĭbet, *adj.*, *as great as you please*, *how great soever*, *ever so great* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov. F. 6, 669: saevitia hiemis, Col. 8, 17, 11: facilitas, Tac. Agr. 6: quantălibet lassitudine recreari defessos, Plin. 27, 12, 104, § 127.—*Neutr. adverb.:* **quantum-lĭbet,** *how much soever*, *ever so much:* quantumlibet intersit, Liv. 39, 37, 14; Quint. 12, 6, 4: te quantumlibet oderint hostes, Eum. Pan. Const. 10.

quantus-quantus, v. quantus.

quantus-vīs, tăvis, tumvis, *adj.*, *as much as you will*, *as great as you please*, *however great*, *ever so great* (class.): et manus una regit quantovis impete euntem (navem), Lucr. 4, 903; 4, 1171: quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: portum satis amplum quantaevis classi, *for any fleet*, *be it ever so large*, Liv. 26, 42: cum faciem videas, videtur esse quantivis pretii, Ter. And. 5, 2, 15: ingenium hominis, Gell. 4, 1, 2.—*Neutr. subst.:* **quantum-vīs,** *however great an amount*, *as much as you will*, *how much soever*, *ever so much:* meretrici des quantumvis, nusquam apparet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 17: quantumvis tolle, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 16.—With *gen.:* quantumvis fiduciae et spiritûs capias, *how much soever*, Nazar. Pan. Const. 19.—Adverb., *very*, *very indeed:* quantumvis facundus et promptus, Suet. Calig. 53.—**2.** For quamvis, *although*, *albeit:* ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39 (ap. Cic. Lael. 20, 73, and Sen. Ep. 85, 12, the true read. is quamvis).

quā-propter (in tmesi: qua me propter adduxi, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4), *adv.* [qui-propter], *for what, wherefore, why.* **I.** *Interrog.* (ante- and post-class.): quapropter id vos factum suspicamini? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 52: *Tra.* Quâpropter? *Theo.* Quia, etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 140: parumper opperire me hic: *My.* Quapropter? Ter. And. 4, 2, 31.—**B.** Indirect: sed quid est quapropter nobis vos malum minitamini? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 4, 25: credo te non nihil mirari, Quid sit, quapropter te huc foras puerum evocare jussi, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 6: interrogatus quapropter vellet, etc., Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 2. — **II.** Transf., in passing to a new thought, *wherefore, on which account* (class.): quapropter hoc dicam, numquam, etc., Cic. Caecin. 27, 78; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 116; id. Ad. 3, 2, 44; Val. Max. 6, 4, 4 al.

quāquā, *adv.* [prop. *abl.* of quisquis], *wheresoever, whithersoever* (ante- and post-class.): quaqua incedit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 14: tangit, id. Ep. 5, 2, 9; App. M. 2, p. 116, 2; cf. id. ib. 11, p. 258, 30: quaqua versus, *to all sides,* id. ib. 4, p. 145, 6.

(**quāquam,** a false read. for quoquam, Lucr. 1, 428.)

quāquē, *adv.* [prop. *abl.* of quisque], *wheresoever, whithersoever* (poet.): quaque iverit, Manil. 5, 313.

quā-rē (or separately, **quâ rē**), *adv.* [quae-res]. **I.** *Interrog., by what means? how?* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 78.—**B.** *Rel., by which means, whereby* (rare but class.): multas res novas in edictum addidit, quare luxuria reprimeretur, Nep. Cat. 2, 3: permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intellegatur, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 94.—**II.** *From what cause, on what account, wherefore, why.* **A.** *Interrog.:* quare ausus? Plaut. Mil. 5, 12: quare negasti illud te fuisse laturum? Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 71: quâ re enim primum ille adesse noluit? id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 44; 2, 3, 30, § 71; id. Att. 11, 15, 4; id. de Or. 1, 16, 71; Hor. S. 2, 2, 103; Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25; Curt. 7, 1, 36; Suet. Claud. 16; Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 10; id. Ben. 3, 19, 1 et saep.—**2.** Indirect: quaeramus, quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 41.—**B.** Transf., for joining on a consecutive clause, *for which reason, wherefore, therefore:* quare sic tibi eum commendo, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 71: quare pro certo habetote, Sall. C. 52, 17.

quartă-dĕcŭmāni, ōrum, *m. adj.* [quartus-decumanus], *of* or *belonging to the fourteenth legion; subst., the soldiers of the fourteenth legion,* Tac. H. 2, 11.

quartānārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quartus]. **I.** *Amounting to* or *containing a fourth* (post-class.): tabula, Pall. 2, 11.—**II.** *That has a quartan ague,* Schol. Juv. 9, 16.

quartānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the fourth;* esp., **I.** *Of* or *occurring on the fourth day, quartan:* febris, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 166; Mart. 10, 77, 3.—Hence, as *subst.:* **quartāna,** ae, *f.* (sc. febris), *an ague occurring every fourth day, a quartan ague* (class.): in quartanam conversa vis est morbi, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 1; cf. Cels. 2, 1, 20; Plin. 22, 25, 72, § 150: frigida, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the fourth legion; plur.* as *subst.:* **quartāni,** *m., the soldiers of the fourth legion,* Tac. H. 4, 37; Inscr. Orell. 3118.

quartārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A fourth part, quarter* of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, *a quartern, gill:* sumito bituminis tertiarium, et sulphuris quartarium, Cato, R. R. 95, 1: vini, Liv. 5, 47: mellis, Col. 12, 5, 1: farris, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 9.—**II.** *A mule-driver, muleteer,* who received a fourth part of the profits, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll.

* **quartātō,** *adv.* [id.], *for the fourth time:* tertiato et quartato dicere, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 314.

quarte and **quarti,** v. quartus.

‡ **quartĭceps,** cipĭtis, *adj., four-peaked:* collis, an old formula, Varr. L. L. 5, § 52 Müll.; so id. ib. 5, § 50 and 47.

quartō, *adv.*, v. quartus *fin.*

* **quartŏcērĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quartus-cera], *that is of the fourth rank,* Cod. Just. 12, 24, 7.

quartum, *adv.*, v. quartus, A. *fin.*

quartus, a, um, *num. adj.* [for quatertus from quattuor, kindr. with Gr. τέτϝαρτος and Sanscr. caturtha, the fourth], *the fourth:* perfidia, et peculatus ex urbe et avaritiā si exsulant, quarta invidia, quinta ambitio, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 7: pars copiarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: quartus ab Arcesilā, *the fourth from Arcesilas,* Cic. Ac. 2, 6: pater, i. e. abavus, Verg. A. 10, 619: quartus decimus, *the fourteenth,* Tac. A. 13, 15: die quarto, *on the fourth day, four days ago:* nuper die quarto, ut recordor, Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 10, 24, 10.—In the future, *four days hence,* in the ante-class. form, die quarte (al. quarti): die quarte moriar fame, Pompon. ap. Gell. 10, 24, 5.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. quarta,** ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *a fourth part, a quarter,* esp. of an estate, Quint. 8, 5, 19; so Dig. 5, 2, 8; 5, 4, 3.—**2. quartum,** i, *n.*, in econom. lang., *the fourth grain:* nam frumenta majore parte Italiae quando cum quarto responderint vix meminisse possumus, i. e. *yielded a harvest of four for one,* Col. 3, 3, 4.—**C.** *Adv.* **1. quartum,** *for the fourth time* (class.): Quintus pater quartum fit consul, Enn. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 6 (Ann. v. 293 Vahl.): eo quartum consule, Cic. Sen. 4, 10; v. infra: T. Quinctio quartum consule, Liv. 3, 67.—**2. quartō,** *for the fourth time, the fourth time:* ter conata loqui, ter destitit, ausaque quarto, Ov. F. 2, 823: quarto Excudit amplexus, id. M. 9, 51: Caesar dictator tertio, designatus quarto, Auct. B. Hisp. 2 *init.;* cf.: quarto vel quinto, *four* or *five times,* Eutr. 7, 18: aliud est quarto praetorem fieri, et quartum, quod quarto locum assignificat ac tres ante factos, quartum tempus assignificat et ter ante factum. Igitur Ennius recte, qui scripsit: Quintus pater quartum fit consul, Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 6.

quartus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. adj., the fourteenth:* pars, Vitr. 4, 6: legio, Tac. A. 1, 70; 13, 15.

quăsĭ (old form QVĀSEI, Tab. Bantin. lin. 10; Inscr. Orell. 2488), *adv.* [quamsi]. **I.** Lit., *as if, just as, as it were* (cf.: veluti, sicuti, tamquam): modo introii. *Si.* Quasi ego, quam dudum, rogem, *as if I asked,* Ter. And. 5, 2, 9: quasi vero venire debuerint, *just as though they ought to have come,* Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 3: quasi vero ille factum id esse defendat, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: philosophia laudatarum artium omnium quasi parens, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9; cf.: quasi decursus temporis, id. Fam. 3, 2, 2.—After the comparative particles, *sic, ita, perinde, proinde, item, itidem, prorsus, quippe,* etc.: Graecas litteras sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, *as if,* Cic. Sen. 8, 26: qui, quasi sua res aut honos agatur, ita diligenter, etc., id. Quint. 2, 9: atque haec perinde loquor, quasi debueris, id. ib. 26, 83: proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem videre et sentire possimus, id. Mil. 31, 84: item quasi salsa muriatica esse autumantur, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 31: itidem quasi occisam suem, id. Rud. 3, 2, 46: prorsus quasi silentium damnum pulchritudinis esset, Just. 1, 7, 16: quippe quasi minus perjurii contra haberent, id. 3, 7, 15.—For sic ... quasi, in late Lat., aeque ... quasi occurs, Dig. 49, 1, 3, § 1.—After assimulare, *to make* or *act as if:* assimulabo, quasi nunc exeam, *will pretend to be just going out,* Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8.—Sometimes pleon. quasi si: QVASEI SEI, Tab. Bantin. lin. 10; Inscr. Orell. 2488: quasi si esset ex se nata, Plaut. Cas. prol. 45.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *About, nearly, almost* (cf.: circiter, fere): quasi una aetas erat, Plaut. Capt. prol. 20 Brix ad loc.: quasi talenta ad quindecim Coëgi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93: quasi in extremā paginā, Cic. Or. 13, 41; id. Verr. 1, 8, 22; Suet. Calig. 58; Sall. J. 50, 3; 48, 3; id. H. 3, 26; 4, 41.—**B.** Quasi ... quasi, *partly ... partly:* qui cum diceret quasi joco, quasi serio, etc., Spart. Get. 4.

quăsillārĭa, ae, *f.* [quasilla], *a basket-wench, spinning-girl* (post-Aug.), Petr. 132; Inscr. Grut. 648, 5.

quăsillum, i, *n.*, and **quăsillus,** i, *m. dim.* [qualum], *a small basket* for various purposes; esp., *a wool-basket* (class.), Cato, R. R. 133.—Of *wool-baskets:* inter quasilla pendebatur aurum, *in the spinning-room,* Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 10: pressumque quasillo Scortum, *who must spin,* i. e. *low, mean,* Tib. 4, 10, 3; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 37.

quassābĭlis, e, *adj.* [quasso], *that may be shaken* (post-Aug.): munimen quassabile ferro, Luc. 6, 22.

quassābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *tottering,* of a drunkard, Macr. S. 5, 21.

quassātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a shaking:* capitum, Liv. 22, 17, 3: cymbalorum, *a striking together, beating,* Arn. 7, 237: quassationes, *shakings of the body,* Macr. S. 7, 15, 9. — **II.** *A disturbance, affliction:* cessavit quassatio, Vulg. Psa. 105, 30.

* **quassāti-pennae,** ārum, *f.* [quatio-penna], *feather-shaking,* an epithet of geese: anates, Varr. ap. Non. 460, 8 dub.

quassātūra, ae, *f.* [quasso], *a shaking;* hence, transf., **I.** *An injury occasioned by shaking:* quassaturas fovere, Plin. Val. 4, 5.—**II.** *A part injured by shaking,* Veg. Vet. 1, 28, 5.

quasso (old form **casso,** Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 71 Ritschl), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [quatio]. **I.** *Act., to shake* or *toss violently* (class.). **A.** Lit.: ecus saepe jubam quassat, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 506 Vahl.): caput, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 15; Verg. A. 7, 292; Val. Fl. 1, 526: Etruscam pinum, Verg. A. 9, 521: hastam, id. ib. 12, 94; Ov. A. A. 1, 696: monumenta, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 5: lampade, of the Furies, Sil. 2, 611; cf. lampada, Verg. A. 6, 587.—*Pass.*, in mid. force, *tremble:* quassantur membra metu, Sen. Phoen. 530.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To shatter, shiver, to break* or *dash to pieces, to batter, make leaky:* quassatis vasis, Lucr. 3, 434: quassata ventis classis, Verg. A. 1, 551: quassata domus, Ov. Tr. 2, 83; cf.: hordeum sub molā, App. M. p. 194, 35: harundinem, Petr. S. 134. — **b.** *To strike* or *shake:* ramum Lethaeo rore madentem super utraque quassat Tempora, Verg. A. 5, 854.—**B.** Trop., *to shake, shatter, impair, weaken:* quassatā re publicā, Cic. Sest. 34, 73; id. Marc. 8, 24: quassatum corpus, *shattered, enfeebled,* Suet. Aug. 31: ingenia vitia quassant, Sil. 11, 428: tempora quassatus, of a drunkard, *fuddled, beclouded, disordered,* id. 7, 202; cf.: quassus, B. s. v. quatio: IVVENTAM FLETV, *to disfigure, impair,* Inscr. Grut. 607, 4: harundo quassata, *a bruised reed,* Vulg. Matt. 12, 20.—**C.** Esp., of countries, communities, etc., *to disturb, unsettle, throw into confusion:* quassata Placentia bello, Sil. 8, 593: bellis urbs, id. 7, 252.—**II.** *Neutr., to shake itself, to shake* (poet.): cassanti capite incedit, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 23 (Ussing, quassanti): quassanti capite, App. M. 4, p. 156, 7; 3, p. 140, 28: siliquā quassante, *rattling,* Verg. G. 1, 74.—*Plur.:* capitibus quassantibus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 71.

1. quassus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from quatio.

* **2. quassus,** ūs, *m.* [quatio], *a shaking,* Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50.

* **quătĕ-fĭcĭo,** fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [quatio-facio], *to shake;* trop., *to cause to waver, to weaken:* quatefeci Antonium, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 10, 4.

quā-tĕnus (**quātĭnus, quātēnos;** cf. Fest. p. 258 *fin.* Müll.), *adv.* **I.** Lit. (only in indirect questions; cf. quī), *until where, how far:* in omnibus rebus videndum est, quatenus, Cic. Or. 22, 73: quatenus progredi debeat, id. Lael. 11, 36.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *How far, to what extent:* quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 237: quatenus quaque fini dari venia amicitiae debeat, Gell. 1, 3, 16.—Ellipt.: nulla cognitio finium, ut ullā in re statuere possimus, quatenus, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92; id. Or. 12, 72: est enim quatenus amicitiae dari venia possit, id. Lael. 17, 61.—**B.** *Where:* petentibus Saguntinis, ut quatenus tuto possent, Italiam spectatum irent, Liv. 28, 39: quatenus videtur inhabitari, Col. 9, 8, 11.—**C.** Of time, *how long:* quibus auspiciis istos fasces acciperem? quatenus haberem? cui traderem? Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 14.—**D.** Causal, *seeing that, since, as* (cf.: quoniam, quando): clarus postgenitis; quatenus, heu nefas! Virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 30; Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 21: nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 14: quatenus innocentiae meae nusquam locus est, Tac. A. 3, 16 Nipperd. ad loc. — **E.** *How* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 4, 27 *init.;* 4, 30, 3.—**F.** *So*

that, in order that, that (post-class.), Dig. 4, 2, 14; Cassiod. H. Tr. 5, 17.

quăter, *adv. num.* [quattuor], *four times:* quater in anno pariunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 10; Verg. A. 2, 242; Hor. S. 2, 3, 1.—With other numerals: quater quinis minis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 111: quater deni, *forty*, Ov. M. 7, 293: quater decies, *fourteen times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 100: quater centies, Vitr. 10, 14.—Freq. in phrase: ter et quater, ter aut quater, or terque quaterque, *three and* (*or*) *four times*, i. e. *over and over again, often, extremely:* ter et quater Anno revisens aequor, Hor. C. 1, 31, 13: corvi presso ter gutture voces Aut quater ingeminant, Verg. G. 1, 410: terque quaterque solum scindendum, id. ib. 2, 399: terque quaterque beati, id. A. 1, 94: o mihi felicem terque quaterque diem, Tib. 3, 3, 26.

quăternārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quaterni], *consisting of four each, containing four, quaternary* (post-Aug.): scrobes quaternarii, hoc est quoquoversus pedum quattuor, *four feet square*, Col. 11, 2, 28: numerus, *the number four, the quaternary*, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 64: formae, of coins, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38.

quăterni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* quaternûm, Liv. 6, 22, 7; Col. 5, 5, 2; Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 4), *adj. plur.* [quattuor]. **I.** *Four each, by fours, four at a time:* quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse, Cic. Font. 5, 9: primam aciem quaternae cohortes ex V. legionibus tenebant, i. e. *four from each legion*, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: saepe tribus lectis videas cenare quaternos, Hor. S. 1, 4, 86.—**II.** *Four together, four at once:* propter bis quaternas causas, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 6; Aus. Idyll. 10, 60; Sedul. 2, 175; Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 64.

quăternĭo, ōnis, *m.* [quaterni], *the number four, a quaternion*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 767.—Esp., **B.** On dice, *a quatre* (post-class.), Isid. 18, 65.—**C.** *A body of four soldiers, a quaternion*, Vulg. Act. 12, 4.

quătĭnus, v. quatenus.

quătĭo, no *perf.*, quassum, 3, *v. a.* [Sanscr. root, cyu-, to move, set in motion; cf. Gr. σκεῦος, instrument; σκευάζω, to prepare], *to shake* (class.; syn.: concutio, convello). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Fest. p. 261 Müll.: cum equus magnâ vi caput quateret, Liv. 8, 7: alas, Verg. A. 3, 226: pennas, Ov. M. 4, 676; Hor. C. 3, 29, 53: aquas, *to agitate, disturb*, Ov. H. 18, 48: cymbala, Verg. G. 4, 64: catenas, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5: caput, Ov. F. 6, 400: comas, id. H. 14, 40: quercum huc illuc, id. M. 12, 329.—Of earthquakes: quatitur terrae motibus Ide, Ov. M. 12, 521: quid quateret terras, id. ib. 15, 71: quatiens terram fragor, Sil. 1, 536.—Of the ground, by treading, marching, etc.: campum, Verg. A. 11, 875: campos, id. ib. 11, 513; Sil. 1, 297: quatitur tellus pondere, id. 4, 199: sonitu quatit ungula campum, Verg. A. 8, 596: pede ter humum, Hor. C. 4, 1, 28: pede terram, id. ib. 1, 4, 7: quatitur certamine circus, Sil. 16, 323.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of arms, weapons, reins, etc., *to wield, brandish, ply, hold:* securim, Verg. A. 11, 656: ensem, Sil. 1, 429: aegida, id. 12, 336: scuta, Tac. H. 2, 22: hastam, Petr. 124: lora, Sil. 16, 415; 16, 440: largas habenas, id. 17, 542: verbera (i. e. flagella), Verg. Cul. 218.—**2.** Of the body, breast, limbs, etc., *to agitate, shake, cause to tremble*, etc.: horror Membra quatit, Verg. A. 3, 29: anhelitus artus et ora quatit, id. ib. 5, 199: tussis pulmonem quatit, Sil. 14, 601: terror praecordia, id. 2, 254: pectora quatit gemitu, Val. Fl. 5, 310.—**3.** *To beat, strike, drive:* homo quatietur certe cum dono foras, *to beat out of doors*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 67: Arctophylax prae se quatit Arctum, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 109: cursu quatere equum, Verg. G. 3, 132; Sil. 12, 254.—Of things: quatiunt fenestras juvenes, Hor. C. 1, 25, 1: scutum hastâ, Liv. 7, 26, 1. —**4.** *To shake, beat*, or *break in pieces, to batter, shatter:* urbis moenia ariete quatere, Liv. 21, 10: muros, Verg. A. 2, 610: muros arietibus, Liv. 38, 10: turres tremendâ cuspide, Hor. C. 4, 6, 7: tecta quatiuntur, Plin. Pan. 51, 1: externas arces, Sil. 2, 300: Pergama, id. 13, 36; cf.: tonitru quatiuntur caerula caeli, Lucr. 6, 96. —**II.** Trop., *to agitate, move, touch, affect, excite:* est in animis tenerum quiddam quod aegritudine quasi tempestate quatiatur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: mentem, Hor. C. 1, 16, 5: nec vultus tyranni Mente quatit solidâ (justum virum), id. ib. 3, 3, 4: non ego te Invitum quatiam, id. ib. 1, 18, 12: quatiunt oracula Colchos, Val. Fl. 1, 743: famâ oppida, id. 2, 122: quatit castra clamor, Sil. 3, 231: tumultus pectora quatit, Sen. Thyest. 260: ingenium, Tac. H. 1, 23: animum, Gell. 9, 13, 5: cum altissima quaterentur, hic inconcussus stetit, Plin. Pan. 94, 3. —**B.** In partic., *to plague, vex, harass:* quatere oppida bello, Verg. A. 9, 608: extrema Galliarum, Tac. H. 4, 28. —Hence, **quassus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *shaken, beaten*, or *broken in pieces, battered, shattered:* aula quassa, *a broken pot*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 26: muri, Liv. 26, 51: naves, id. 25, 3: faces, i. e. *pieces of pine-wood split up for torches*, Ov. M. 3, 508: rates, *shattered, leaky*, Hor. C. 4, 8, 32; 1, 1, 18: murra, Ov. M. 15, 399: lectus, id. H. 11, 78: harundo, Petr. 69: turres, Sen. Thyest. 568; cf.: multo tempora quassa mero, Ov. R. Am. 146; cf. quasso, I. B. —**B.** Trop.: quassâ voce, *in a broken voice*, Curt. 7, 7, 20: littera, Quint. 12, 10, 29: anima quassa malis, *broken down, exhausted, worn out*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1308: quasso imperio, Sil. 15, 7.

quătrĭdŭānus, v. quadriduanus.

quătrĭdŭum, v. quadriduum.

quătrĭēris, v. quadrieris.

quătringēnārĭus, v. quadringenarius.

quătrīni, v. quadrini.

‡ **quătrĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [quattuor], *the number four*, esp. on dice, *a four, a quatre:* jactus quisque apud lusores veteres a numero vocabatur, ut unio, binio, trio, quatrio, quinio, senio. Postea appellatio singulorum mutata est, et unionem canem, trionem suppum, quatrionem planum vocabant, Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

quătrĭrēmis, v. quadriremis.

‡ **quătrĭsextium,** ii, *n.* [quattuor-sextus], *four times sixfold*, Not. Tir. p. 147.

quattŭor, less correctly **quătuor** (also written **quattor**), *num. adj.* [kindr. with Sanscr. ćatur; Gr. τέτταρες from τέτϝαρες], *four:* ter quattuor corpora, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 108 (Ann. v. 96 Vahl.); Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 102; Cic. Univ. 5: ex centum quattuor centuriis, id. Rep. 2, 22, 39: tria aut quattuor paria amicorum, id. Lael. 4, 15; Hor. S. 1, 3, 8; Verg. E. 5, 65; Juv. 5, 47.

quattŭordĕcĭens (quat-), *num. adv.* [quattuordecim], *fourteen times* (post-Aug.): quattuordeciens centena, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 84.

quattŭordĕcim (quat-), *num. adj.* [quattuor-decem], *fourteen:* partes, Plin. 2, 14, 11, § 58: sedere in quattuordecim (sc. ordinibus), *to sit on the fourteen equestrian seats in the theatre*, i. e. *to be a knight*, Suet. Caes. 39; Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2; Sen. Ep. 44. —**2.** With *ordinibus* expressed, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44; Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 32. —In reverse order: decem quattuor (only in connection with larger numbers), censa ducenta decem quattuor milia hominum, Liv. 29, 37, 6; 28, 38, 5; 34, 10, 4; 34, 52, 7; cf. tredecim.

‡ **quattŭor-prīmi (quat-),** ōrum, *m., the four first decurions* in the municipal administration (cf. decurio and decemprimi), written IIII PRIMI, Inscr. Grut. 506; Inscr. Viscont. Op. Var. 1, p. 80.

Quattŭorsignāni, ōrum, *m., an appellation of a part of the Tarbelli, a tribe of Gauls*, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

‡ **quattŭorvĭrālis (quat-),** e, *adj.* [quattuorviri], *of* or *belonging to the* quattuorviri, *who has been one of the* quattuorviri, Inscr. Grut. 426, 3.

quattŭorvĭrātus (quat-), ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office of the* quattuorviri (class.), Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2.—Abbreviated: IIII VIR., Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 402.

quattŭor-vĭri (quat-), ōrum, *m., the board of four*, i. e. *a body of four men associated in certain official functions;* thus, in Rome, for the superintendence of the highways, Dig. 1, 2, 2; Inscr. Orell. 773; cf. ib. 3669.—In the municipia or colonies, *the board of chief magistrates*, Cic. Clu. 8, 25.

‡ **quaxāre** ranae dicuntur, cum vocem mittunt (*to croak*), Fest. p. 258 Müll. (collat. form to coaxare).

quĕ (lengthened in arsis by the poets, like the Gr. τε: Faunique Satyrique, Ov. M. 1, 193; 4, 10; 5, 484; Verg. A. 3, 91 al.), *conj.* enclitic [kindr. with Gr. τε, κε, and Sanscr. ća, the same], a copulative particle affixed to the word it annexes. According to Dräger (Hist. Synt. Th. 3, p. 32), it is, in archaic and official language, preferred to et, from which it is distinguished by denoting a closer connection. It is used, **I.** Singly, to effect, **A.** Co-ordination of words, **1.** Of cognate meaning: fames sitisque, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: augeri amplificarique, id. ib. 1, 11, 38: admirabilis incredibilisque, id. ib. 3, 22, 74: fuga pavorque, Liv. 29, 25: cibus victusque, id. 2, 35: concilium coetusque, Cic. Sen. 23, 84: res rationesque, Plaut. Am. prol. 4: blandimenta voluptatis otiique, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: extremum summumque supplicium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 169: imperio auspicioque, Curt. 5, 1, 1: carus acceptusque, Sall. J. 12, 3: jus fasque, Liv. 8, 5. —Esp. in phrases like longe longeque, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68; Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: longe multumque, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40: saepe diuque, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 1. —With *comp.:* plus plusque, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 10: magis magisque, id. Ps. 4, 7, 116: minus minusque, id. Aul. prol. 18; with *personal* and *possessive pronouns:* me meosque, Plaut. Bacch. 8, 4, 6: ipse meique, Hor. S. 2, 6, 65; and in archaic formulae: potes pollesque, Liv. 1, 24: vivunt vigentque, id. 25, 38. —**2.** Of contrasted meaning: jus nefasque, Hor. Epod. 5, 87: longe lateque, Naev. ap. Non. p. 503: cominus eminusque, Liv. 31, 24: ultro citroque, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170: terrâ marique, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 25: ferro ignique, Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 37: pace belloque, Liv. 2, 1: belli domique, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 230: domi forisque, Sall. J. 85, 3: tempus locusque, Liv. 1, 9: parvis magnisque, Plaut. Ps. 771: floribus coronisque, *flowers loose and bound up*, Curt. 4, 4, 5. —**B.** Adding a detail or explanation (not in Cic.). **1.** General: fratres consanguineosque, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: largitiones temeritatisque invitamenta, Liv. 2, 42: ad tempus non venit, metusque rem impediebat, Sall. J. 70, 5: a fallaci equitum specie agasonibusque, Liv. 7, 15, 7: Graeco peregrinoque sermone, Just. praef. 1. —**2.** Special to general: arma tantum ferrumque in dextris, Liv. 5, 42, 8. —**3.** General to special: nostra consilia quaeque in castris gerantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: obsides daturos quaeque imperasset facturos, id. ib. 4, 27: regno fortunisque omnibus expulit, Sall. J. 14, 2: Baliares levemque armaturam, Liv. 21, 55. —**C.** Introducing an explanatory clause, *and so* (Liv.): fretusque his animis Aeneas, Liv. 1, 2: Sabinusque, id. 1, 45. —**D.** In an answer (very rare): Ain heri nos advenisse huc? Aio, adveniensque ilico me salutasti, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 167. —**E.** Equivalent to quoque only in hodieque (not before Velleius): quae hodieque appellatur Ionia, Vell. 1, 4, 3: quae hodieque celebres sunt, id. 2, 8, 3: in Abydi gymnasio colitur hodieque, Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 150: et hodieque reliquiae durant, id. 8, 45, 70, § 176: sunt clari hodieque, Quint. 10, 1, 94. —**F.** Connecting final member of a clause: fauste, feliciter, prospereque, Cic. Mur. 1, 1 *fin.:* ab honore, famâ fortunisque, id. ib. 1, 1 *fin.:* pacem, tranquillitatem, otium concordiamque afferat, id. ib. 1, 1. —**G.** In transition to a new subject or thought: quoniamque ea natura esset hominis, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67: discriptioque sacerdotum nullum justae religionis genus praetermittit, id. Leg. 2, 12, 30; v. Madv. ad. Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 73. —**II.** Repeated, que . . . que. **A.** *Both . . . and* (not in Cæs., once in Cic.; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 338), co-ordinating, **1.** Similar notions: quasque incepistis res, quasque inceptabitis, Plaut. Am. prol. 7: risusque jocosque, Hor. S. 1, 5, 98. —**2.** Contrasted notions: meque teque, Asin. 3, 2, 31: mores veteresque novosque tenentem, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4: mittuntque feruntque, Ov. M. 12, 495: noctesque diesque, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51. —**3.** Esp. when one or both of the words are pronouns: seque remque publicam curabant, Sall. C. 9, 3: quique in urbe erant, quosque acciverant, Liv. 1, 55: quique exissent, quique ibi mansissent, id. 25, 22. —**B.** *Que . . . que, and . . . and*, the first que referring to a previous clause: singulasque res definimus, circumscripteque

complectimur, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147.—**III.** More than twice. **1.** *Que . . . que . . . que:* quod mihique eraeque filiaeque erili est, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 3: regnaque tristia, Divosque mortalesque turbas regit, Hor. C. 3, 4, 46.—**2.** Four times, Sil. 2, 444; five times, Verg. G. 3, 344; seven times, Ov. M. 9, 691.—**IV.** Followed by other conjunctions. **1.** *Que . . . et* (not in Cic., Cæs., Suet., or Nep.): peregrique et domi, Plaut. Am. prol. 5: deus, qui quae nos gerimus auditque et videt, id. Capt. 2, 2, 63: seque et oppidum tradat, Sall. J. 26, 1: illosque et Sullam, id. ib. 104, 1: signaque et ordines, Liv. 2, 59; 1, 43, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: legatique et tribuni, id. 29, 22: in formulam jurisque et dicionis, id. 26, 24: omnes gentesque et terrae, id. 21, 30, 2 (v. Fabri ad loc.): Arpinique et Romani, id. 24, 47: seque et arma, Curt. 8, 4, 15: seque et delatores, Tac. Agr. 42.—**2.** *Que . . . et . . . et:* Romanique et Macedones et socii, Liv. 44, 29: seque et arma et equos, Tac. Agr. 18: seque et domum et pacem, id. A. 1, 4; 12, 37. — **3.** *Que . . . ac* (rare, not earlier than Verg.): satisque ac super, Ov. M. 4, 429: minusque ac minus, Liv. 26, 17: oculisque ac mente turbatus, id. 7, 26: posuitque domos atque horrea fecit, Verg. G. 1, 182: seque ac liberos suos, Tac. H. 3, 63: opibusque atque honoribus, id. ib. 4, 34. —**4.** *Que . . . ac . . . et:* in quos seque ac conjuges et liberos condunt, Curt. 5, 6, 17. — **5.** *Que . . . et . . . ac*, Liv. 35, 41. — **V.** Following a conjunction, *et . . . que:* paratissimi et ab exercitu reliquisque rebus, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, a, 5: id et singulis universisque honori fuisse, Liv. 4, 2 (Weissenb. et id); occasionally in Cic. (through negligence, acc. to Madvig): igitur et Epaminondas . . . Themistoclesque, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: officia et servata praetermissaque, id. Ac. 1, 10, 37.—**VI.** Que nearly equivalent to autem, sed . . ., *but* (not in Cæs.): studio ad rempublicam latus sum ibique multa mihi adversa fuere, *but there*, Sall. C. 3, 3.—Mostly after a negative: Socrates nec patronum quaesivit nec judicibus supplex fuit, adhibuitque liberam contumaciam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; id. Cat. 2, 13, 28 *fin.:* qui non temere movendam rem tantam expectandosque ex Hispaniâ legatos censerent, Liv. 21, 6, 7: quae neque dant flammas lenique vapore cremantur, Ov. M. 2, 811.—**VII.** Que is usually appended to the first word of the phrase, but to a noun rather than to a monosyllabic preposition governing it, unless the preposition is repeated: de provinciâque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: per vimque, id. Phil. 5, 4, 10; cf.: ab iisque, id. Tusc. 5, 33, 94: sub occasumque solis, Caes. B. G. 2, 11.—Exceptions are to be found, especially in Liv.: proque ignoto, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 10: exque eo tempore, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80; 1, 34, 122: inque eam rem, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: inque eo exercitu, id. Sest. 18, 41: inque eam rem, Caes. B. G. 5, 36; Liv. 10, 37, 15; 40, 57, 5; Tac. A. 15, 45: cumque eis, Sall. C. 6, 1: proque, Liv. 4, 26, 9; 6, 26, 5; 30, 18, 2: deque praedâ, id. 23, 11, 3: perque, id. 1, 49, 5; 3, 6, 7; 5, 36, 7: transque, id. 22, 41, 7: aque, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 30: eque, Verg. E. 7, 13; Val. Max. 1, 5, 3: exque eo, Cels. 7, 27: perque somnum, id. 2, 5.—And where the same preposition is repeated que is regularly joined to it: haec de se, deque provinciâ, Liv. 26, 28, 3; 22, 59, 16; 29, 23, 10; 31, 5, 4; 38, 35, 7: de matrimonio Agrippinae, deque Neronis adoptione, Suet. Claud. 43 *init.:* per senectutem tuam, perque eam, quam, etc., Plaut. As. 1, 1, 3. — Where the preposition is dissyllabic it regularly takes the que: interque eos, Liv. 2, 20, 8; 5, 49, 7: sine scutis sineque ferro, Cic. Caecin. 23, 64. — It is rarely annexed to the second word of the clause, when the first word is an adverb: tantos tam praecipitisque casus, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 13: tanto tam immensoque campo, id. ib. 3, 31, 124 al.—In class. Latin que is not appended to hic, sic, nunc, huc, etc. (v. Madv. ad. Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40): hucque et illuc, Tac. A. 13, 37; 15, 38: tuncque id. ib. 6, 7 (1); 14, 15.—Que is often misplaced by the poets, especially by Tibullus and Propertius in the latter part of the pentameter: Messallam terrâ dum sequiturque mari, Tib. 1, 3, 56: ferratam Danaes transiliamque domum, Prop. 2, 16, 11.

quēis = ques, also for quibus, v. 1. qui *init.*

quĕmadmŏdum or **quĕm ad mŏdum,** *adv.*, *in what manner, how* (cf.: quomodo, quî). **I.** *Interrog.:* facere amicum tibi me potis es sempiternum. *Sa.* Quemadmodum? Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 36: si non reliquit: quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: quem ad modum est adservatus? id. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68; Plin. Ep. 4, 18, 1; 7, 2, 1. — **II.** *Rel.:* ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 69: semper vigilavi, et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3; id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; Caes. B. G. 1, 36; 6, 43; 3, 16; Nep. Dion, 2, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Corresp. with *sic, ita*, etc., *just as, as:* quemadmodum urbes magnas viculis praeferundas puto, sic, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3; cf.: si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus . . . sic de amicitiâ disputaris, id. Lael. 4, 16. — Corresp. with *ita*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a, 4; Val. Max. 8, 1, 11; with *item*, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 110; with *eodem modo*, id. Fin. 2, 26, 83; with adaeque, Liv. 4, 43, 5.—**2.** In introducing examples, *as, as for instance:* quemadmodum C. Caesar inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 75; 2, 5, 20; 8, 6, 56; 9, 2, 36 al.: quemadmodum si, Dig. 8, 3, 20, § 1.

quĕo, īvi and ii, ĭtum, *v. n.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. çvay âmi, am strong or able], *to be able, I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *can* (class.; esp. freq. with a negation; Cic. does not use nequeo in the first pers. sing.; for a full account of the forms in use, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 607 sqq.; cf.: possum, polleo, valeo).—With *inf.:* non queo reliqua scribere, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 5: non quis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92: non quit sentire dolorem, Lucr. 3, 647: ut quimus, Ter. And. 4, 5, 10: quod vos dicere non quitis, Arn. 3, 104: quod manu non queunt tangere, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 10: queam, Hor. S. 2, 5, 2; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 5: queas, id. ib. 4, 8, 74; Hor. S. 2, 5, 10: queat, Sall. C. 58, 15: queamus, Verg. A. 10, 19: si queant, Just. 5, 4, 15: non quibam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 31: quibat, id. Rud. 3, 1, 8; Vulg. Dan. 8, 7: quirem, Plaut. Merc. prol. 55: quiret, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62; Tac. A. 1, 66: quirent, Stat. S. 5, 3, 60: nec credere quivi, Verg. A. 6, 463: quivit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 31; Nep. Att. 19, 2: quiit, Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1: quivimus, Vulg. Dan. 13, 39: quistis, Juvenc. 2, 679: quiverunt, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 15, 1: quivere, Tac. H. 3, 25: quivero, Vulg. Exod. 32, 30: quiverit, Liv. 4, 24; Tac. A. 1, 66: quierit, Lucr. 6, 855: quiveritis, Arn. 5, 161: quiverint, Hier. in Isa. 8, 24, 13: quissent, Aus. Epigr. 139: quibo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 25: quibunt, Arn. 7, 218: quiens, App. M. 6, p. 175, 9; in *abl.:* queunte, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 46: quire, Gell. 11, 9, 1: quisse, Lucr. 5, 1422.—Affirmatively: hoc queo dicere, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: habere quod queant dicere, id. Lael. 20, 71; id. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: queat, id. Rep. 2, 3, 6: queamus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 250: queunt, Sall. J. 44, 5; Col. 2, 2, 22. — In *pass.:* si non sarciri quitur, Caecil. ap. Diom. p. 380 P.: percipi queuntur, Att. ib.: suppleri queatur, Lucr. 1, 1045: subigi queantur, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 12: neque vi impelli, neque prece quitus sum, *could not be driven*, Att. ap. Diom. p. 380 P.: forma nosci non quita est, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57.—As *dep.:* pollicitus ita facturum, ne sic quidem quitus est, *could not, was not able*, App. Mag. p. 274, 17.

quercĕrus, v. querquerus.

quercētum (querquētum, Fest. s. v. querquetulanae, p. 261 Müll.), i, *n.* [quercus], *an oak-wood, oak-forest*, Varr. R. R. 1, 16: querceta laborant, Hor. C. 2, 9, 7; Fest. l. l.

quercĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of oak, oaken, oak-* (post-Aug.): querceae coronae, *garlands of oak-leaves*, Tac. A. 2, 83; Aur. Vict. Epit. 3 *fin.;* Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 772.

(**quercĭcus,** a, um, a false reading for querneus, Suet. Calig. 19; v. querneus.)

quercĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [quercus], *of oak-leaves*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 13.

quercus, ūs (*gen.* querci, Pall. 4, 7, 8; *gen. plur.* quercorum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 717 P.; *dat.* and *abl. plur.* do not occur), *f.* [perh. from root kar (kal-k), to be hard; cf.: cornu calx, calculus]. **I.** *An oak, oak-tree*, esp. the *Italian* or *esculent oak*, sacred to Jupiter (cf. robur): quercus dicitur, quod id genus arboris grave sit ac durum, tum etiam in ingentem evadat amplitudinem: querqueram enim gravem et magnam putant dici, Paul. ex Fest. p. 259 Müll.: percellunt magnas quercus, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 194 Vahl.): magna Jovis quercus, Verg. G. 3, 332: glandiferae, Lucr. 5, 939; Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: aëriae, Verg. A. 3, 680: quercus et ilex Multâ fruge pecus juvat, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9: auritae, id. C. 1, 12, 12: aridae, id. ib. 4, 13, 10: durior annosâ quercu, Ov. M. 13, 799: quercorum rami, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 717 P.—**II.** Poet., transf. **A.** Of things made of oak-wood. Of *a ship*, of *the ship Argo*, Val. Fl. 5, 65.—Of *a javelin*, Val. Fl. 6, 243.—Of *a drinking-vessel*, Sil. 7, 190.—Capitolina, *a garland of oak-leaves*, Juv. 6, 386; usually bestowed upon one who had saved the life of a citizen in battle, Ov. F. 4, 953; id. M. 1, 563; Luc. 1, 357: civilis, Verg. A. 6, 772. — **B.** For *acorns* (very rare): veteris fastidia quercûs, Juv. 14, 184.

quĕrēla or **quĕrella,** ae, *f.* [queror], *a complaining, complaint* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: intervenit nonnullorum querelis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 2: hominum vel admiratio vel querela, id. Lael. 1, 2: inveterata, id. ib. 10, 36: epistula plena querelarum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1: longae, Ov. F. 4, 83: vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, *gives some occasion for complaint*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28, 1: his de tot tantisque injuriis, id. Sest. 30, 64: cui sunt inauditae cum Deiotaro querelae tuae? id. Deiot. 3, 9: querela Lucretiae patris ac propinquorum, id. Rep. 2, 25, 46: QVI VIXIT SINE VLLA QVERELA CVM CONIVGE, *without any complaint*, Inscr. Grut. 480, 5.—With *obj.-gen.:* frontis tui, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: querela temporum, *against the times*, id. Fam. 2, 16, 1: aequalium meorum, id. Sen. 3, 7. —With *quod:* an quod a sociis eorum non abstinuerim, justam querelam habent, Liv. 32, 34, 5.—With *obj.-clause:* falsa est querela, paucissimis hominibus vim percipiendi, quae tradantur, esse concessam, Quint. 1, 1, 1. — **B.** In partic., *a complaint, accusation* (post-Aug.): advocati flagitabant, uti judex querelam inspiceret, Petr. 15: frequentes, Dig. 5, 2, 1: instituere, *to institute*, ib. 5, 2, 8; 5, 2, 21; Val. Max. 9, 10, 2. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A plaintive song* for lulling children to sleep: longa somnum suadere querela, Stat. Th. 5, 616. — **B.** *A plaintive sound, plaintive note, plaint;* of animals or instruments.—Of swans: tollunt lugubri voce querellam, Lucr. 4, 546.—Of frogs: et veterem in limo ranae cecinere querellam, Verg. G. 1, 378; cf. id. A. 8, 215.—Of doves, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104.—Of the *plaintive tones* of the tibia: dulcesque querellas, Tibia quas fundit, Lucr. 4, 584; 5, 1384.—**C.** *A pain that occasions complaining, a complaint, disease, malady:* pulmonis ac viscerum querelas levare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1, 3; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 18 (29), 1.

quĕrēlor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [querela], *to make a complaint, complain:* de malis praesentibus querelatur, Arn. in Psa. 76: eum querelantem invenimus, Serv. Argum. ad Bucol. Verg.

quĕrēlōsus, v. querulosus.

quĕrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [queror], *complaining* (rare but class.). **A.** Of persons: totos lustrat queribunda penates, Val. Fl. 7, 126. — **B.** Of things: magnâ et queribundâ voce dicebat, Cic. Sull. 10, 30: senectus, Sil. 13, 583.

quĕrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a complaint* (class.): querimoniae de injuriis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: novo querimoniae genere uti, id. ib. 2, 1, 9, § 24; id. Cat. 1, 11, 27: nulla inter eos querimonia intercessit, Nep. Att. 17, 2: tristes, Hor. C. 3, 24, 33: malae, id. ib. 1, 13, 19: versibus impariter junctis querimonia primum inclusa est, id. A. P. 75: querimonias aut gemitus, Gell. 1, 26, 7.

quĕrĭtor, āri (*gen. plur. part.* queritantûm, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 147), *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to complain vehemently* (post-Aug.): queritantibus sociis, Plin. Pan. 29, 4: flentes queritantesque, Tac. A. 16, 34.

quernĕus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from quercuneus, quercneus, from quercus], *of oaks, oaken, oak-* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): frondem populneam, ulmeam, quer-

neam caedito, Cato, R. R. 5, 8; Col. 6, 3, 7: frutices, id. 7, 6, 1: folia, id. 6, 3, 7: corona, Suet. Calig. 19 Oud. *N. cr.*

quernus, a, um, *adj.* [quercus; cf. querneus], *of oaks, oaken, oak-* (poet.): quernas glandes tum stringere tempus, Verg. G. 1, 305: vimen, id. A. 11, 65: stipes, Ov. F. 4, 333: corona, *a garland of oak-leaves,* id. Tr. 3, 1, 36.

quĕror, questus, 3, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. root, çvas-, to sigh]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to complain, lament, bewail* (class.). (α) With *acc.:* suas fortunas, *to bewail one's fate,* Plaut. As. 3, 1, 12: suum fatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 4: injuriam, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 2: omnia, id. Fl. 24: fortunam, Ov. M. 15, 493: nova monstra, Hor. C. 1, 2, 6 al.: labem atque ignominiam rei publicae, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33.—(β) With *de:* queritur de Milone per vim expulso, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2: de injuriis alicujus, id. Fam. 1, 4, 3.—(γ) With *cum:* quererer tecum, atque expostularem, ni, *I would complain to you,* Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 7: cum patribus conscriptis, Liv. 35, 8: cum deo, quod, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81; Vell. 2, 130, 3: tecum inconsideratae pietatis queror, Sen. Contr. 4, 27, 2.—(δ) With *apud:* apud novercam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 80: apud aliquem per litteras, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13.—(ε) With *dat.:* nec quereris patri? *nor complain to your father?* Juv. 2, 131.—(ζ) With *obj.-clause:* ne quaerantur se relictas esse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 14.—(η) With *quod:* legatos miserunt Athenas questum, quod, etc., Nep. Chabr. 3, 1: queri libet, quod in secreta nostra non inquirant principes, Plin. Pan. 68, 8; cf.: quereris super hoc, quod non mittam carmina, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 24.—(θ) With *pro:* haec pro re publicā, *in behalf of, in the name of the State,* Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 198.—(ι) *Absol.:* nisi omni tempore, quod mihi lege concessum est, abusus ero, querere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: non injuste, Vell. 2, 40, 6.—**B.** In partic., *to make a complaint before a court:* de proconsulatu alicujus, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 2.—**II.** Transf., of animals and things that utter a plaintive sound. Of apes: queri rauco stridore, Ov. M. 14, 100.—Of the owl, Verg. A. 4, 463.—In gen., of the song of birds, *to complain, lament, to coo, warble, sing,* Hor. Epod. 2, 26: dulce queruntur aves, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 4.—Of a musical instrument: flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. M. 11, 52; Hor. C. 2, 13, 24.

querquedŭla, ae, *f.* [from the Gr. κερκουρίς, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79, acc. to O. Müller's conjecture], *a kind of duck,* perh. *the teal,* Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 3; 3, 11, 4; Col. 8, 15, 1: aquatiles querquedulae, Varr. ap. Non. 91, 4.

querquĕrus or **quercĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* [cf. Gr. καρκαίρω, to tremble], *cold to trembling, shivering* (ante- and post-class.): querqueram frigidam cum tremore a Graeco κάρκαρα certum est dici, unde et carcer. Lucilius: Jactans me ut febris querquera, *the ague,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 Müll.; so, febris querquera, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.: febris rapida et quercera, Gell. 20, 1, 26; also, *absol.:* **querquĕra,** ae, *f., the ague:* querqueras sanare, Arn. 1, 28; App. Mag. p. 297, 14 (al. querquerum).

querquētŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* [from querquetum, for quercetum], *of* or *belonging to an oak-forest, named from an oak-wood:* querquetulanae virae (i. e. virgines) putantur significari nymphae praesidentes querqueto virescenti: quod genus silvae judicant fuisse intra portam, quae ab eo dicta sit Querquetularia. Sed feminas antiqui, quas sciens (scitas?) dicimus, viras appellabant: unde adhuc permanent virgines et viragines, Fest. p. 261 Müll.: mons, *an earlier name of the* Mons Caelius *at Rome,* Tac. A. 4, 65; here was querquetulanum sacellum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 49 Müll.; and: querquetulana porta, *a gate in Rome between the* Mons Caelius *and* Esquilinus, Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37.—**II.** *Plur.:* **Querquētŭlāni,** ōrum, *m., a people of Latium,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

Querquētŭlārĭa porta, v. Querquetulanus *fin.*

querquētum, v. quercetum.

quĕrŭlōsus (**quĕrēl-**), a, um, *adj.* [querulus], *full of complaints, querulous* (late Lat.): murmuratores, Vulg. Ep. Jud. v. 16; Cassiod. Var. 9, 14.

quĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [queror]. **I.** Lit., *full of complaints, complaining, querulous* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): (senex) difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti, Hor. A. P. 173: ululatus, Ov. H. 5, 73: dolor, id. Tr. 3, 8, 32: vox, id. A. A. 2, 308: fastus, Mart. 12, 75, 7: calamitas, Curt. 5, 5, 12: libelli rusticorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 15, 1: nec querulus essem, id. Pan. 4, 9, 21.—**II.** Poet., transf., of animals and things, *softly complaining, uttering a plaintive sound, murmuring, cooing, warbling, chirping,* etc.: querulae cicadae, Verg. G. 3, 328; cf.: nidus volucrum, Ov. Med. Fac. 77: rana, Col. 10, 12: capella, Mart. 7, 31, 3: fetus suis, Petr. 133: chorda, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: tibia, Hor. C. 3, 7, 30: tuba, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 20.

ques, v. 1. qui *init.*

quescumque, v. quicumque *init.*

quesdam, v. quidam.

* **questĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [queror], *a complaining, complaint:* habebat enim flebile quiddam in questionibus aptumque ad misericordiam commovendam, Cic. Brut. 38, 142 Orell. (B. and K. ex conj. Lambin.: conquestionibus).

1. questus, a, um, *Part.,* from queror.

2. questus, ūs, *m.* [queror], *a complaining, complaint, plaint* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Cic. Quint. 30, 94: caelum questibus implet, Verg. A. 9, 480: tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus, id. ib. 4, 553: tales effundit in aëra questus, Ov. M. 9, 370: edere questus, id. ib. 4, 587: in questus effundi, Tac. A. 1, 11: creber, id. ib. 3, 7: quaestu vano clamitare, Phaedr. 1, 9, 7.—**B.** In partic., *a complaint, accusation* (poet.): questuque Jovem testatur acerbo, Val. Fl. 5, 624; 1, 113; Luc. 1, 247; 9, 880.—**II.** Transf., of *the soft, plaintive note* of the nightingale: maestis late loca questibus implet, Verg. G. 4, 515.

1. qui, quae, quod (old forms: *nom.* **quei;** *gen.* quojus; *dat.* quoi, and in inscrr. QVOEI, QVOIEI, and QVEI; *abl.* qui; *plur.* ques or queis; *fem.* QVAI; *neutr.* qua; *dat.* and *abl.* queis and quīs.—Joined with *cum:* quocum, quācum, quicum, quibuscum; rarely cum quo, Liv. 7, 33: cum quibus, id. 4, 5.—Placed also before other prepositions: quas contra, quem propter, etc.; v. h. praepp.), *pron.* **I.** *Interrog., who? which? what? what kind* or *sort of a?* (adjectively; while quis, quid is used substantively; qui, of persons, asks for the character, quis usu. for the name). **A.** In direct questions: quae haec daps est? qui festus dies? *what sort of a feast? what kind of a festival?* Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 752 P. (a transl. of Hom. Od. 1, 225: τίς δαίς, τίς δὲ ὅμιλος ὅδ' ἔπλετο; cf. Herm. Doctr. Metr. p. 619): *Th.* Quis fuit igitur? *Py.* Iste Chaerea. *Th.* Qui Chaerea? *what Chærea?* Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8: qui color, nitor, vestitus? id. ib. 2, 2, 11: qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest? quod carmen aptius? qui actor in imitandā veritate jucundior? Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 34: virgo, quae patria est tua? Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 88: occiso Sex. Roscio, qui primus Ameriam nuntiat? *what sort of a person?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96.—**B.** In indirect discourse: scribis te velle scire, qui sit rei publicae status, *what is the state of the country,* Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10: quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo Sit pecori ... Hinc canere incipiam, Verg. G. 1, 3: iste deus qui sit da, Tityre, nobis, id. E. 1, 18; 2, 19; 3, 8; id. A. 3, 608: nescimus qui sis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 20: qui sit, qui socium fraudarit, consideremus, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17.—**II.** *Rel., who, which, what, that,* referring to a substantive or pronoun as antecedent. **A.** As a simple *rel.* **1.** With antecedent expressed: habebat ducem Gabinium, quicum quidvis rectissime facere posset, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 48: ille vir, cui patriae salus dulcior fuit, id. Balb. 5, 11: vir acer, cui, etc., id. Brut. 35, 135: vir optimus, qui, etc., id. Fam. 14, 4, 2: Priscus, vir cujus, etc., Liv. 4, 46, 10; 23, 7, 4: quod ego fui ad Trasimenum, id tu hodie es, id. 30, 30, 12: collaria, quae vocantur maelium, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15: coloniam, quam Fregellas appellent, Liv. 8, 23: sucus, quem opobalsamum vocant, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 116: sidere, quod Caniculam appellavimus, id. 18, 28, 68, § 272.—**2.** With pronom. antecedent understood: QVI IN IVS VOCABIT, IVMENTVM DATO, Lex XII. Tabularum: SI ADORAT FVRTO, QVOD NEC MANIFESTVM ESCIT, ib. tab. 2, l. 8: novistine hominem? ridicule rogitas, quīcum una cibum capere soleo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 60: beati, quîs contigit, etc., Verg. A. 1, 95: fac, qui ego sum, esse te, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1.—**3.** The *rel.* freq. agrees with the foll. word: est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur, Sall. C. 55, 3: ea loca, quae Numidia appellatur, id. J. 18, 11: exstat ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, Cic. Brut. 33, 127: justa gloria, qui est fructus virtutis, id. Pis. 24, 57: domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, id. Sest. 42, 91.—**4.** Sometimes it agrees with the logical, not the grammatical antecedent: ne tu me arbitrare beluam, qui non novisse possim, quīcum aetatem exegerim, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 112: ubi est scelus qui me perdidit? Ter. And. 3, 5, 1: hoc libro circumcisis rebus, quae non arbitror pertinere ad agriculturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 11: abundantia earum rerum, quae prima mortales ducunt, Sall. J. 41, 1; Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 2: illa furia muliebrium relligionum, qui, etc., id. ib. 1, 9, 15: alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus occurrerent, Auct. B. Afr. 78.—**5.** Relating to a remote subject: annis ferme DX post Romam conditam Livius fabulam dedit ... anno ante natum Ennium: qui (sc. Livius) fuit major natu quam Plautus et Naevius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3; v. the commentators ad loc.; Liv. 21, 26, 2; 31, 38, 10; 37, 14, 2; cf. Krehl ad Prisc. 2, 9, § 48, p. 91.—**6.** The antecedent is sometimes repeated after the *rel.:* erant itinera duo, quibus itineribus, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 6.—**7.** In a question, with *ne* affixed: sed ubi Artotrogus hic est? *Art.* Stat propter virum fortem ... *Mil.* Quemne ego servavi in campis Curculioniis? *whom I saved?* Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 9: quemne ego vidi? *whom I saw?* Ter. And. 4, 4, 29.—**B.** With an accessory signif., causal or final, joined to the *subj.* **1.** *As, because, seeing that, since:* Actio maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 1: hospes, qui nihil suspicaretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 64: ingrata es, ore quae caput nostro incolume abstuleris, Phaedr. 1, 8, 11.—**2.** Qui, with the *subj.,* also follows dignus, indignus, aptus, idoneus, etc., answering the question, *to* or *for what?* dignus est, qui imperet, i. e. *to,* Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5: dignum esse dicunt, quīcum in tenebris mices, id. Off. 3, 19, 77: socios haud indignos judicas, quos in fidem receptos tueris, Liv. 23, 43: idoneus nemo fuit quem imitarere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 41.—**3.** Also after *demonstrr.* or clauses expressing or implying *a quality* or *degree* which is defined or explained in the *rel.-clause:* qui potest temperantiam laudare is, qui ponat summum bonum in voluptate? Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: nullo modo videre potest quicquam esse utile, quod non honestum sit, id. ib. 3, 19, 77: non sumus ii, quibus nihil verum esse videatur, id. N. D. 1, 5, 12: nunc dicis aliquid quod ad rem pertineat, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: quis potest esse tam mente captus, qui neget? *as that, that, to,* id. Cat. 3, 9.—**4.** To express *a purpose, design, in order that, to:* sunt autem multi, qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43: Caesar equitatum praemisit, qui viderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: domi creant decem praetores, qui exercitui praeessent, Nep. Milt. 1, 4.—**C.** The *rel.* serves as a connective, instead of is, ea, id, with a *conj.:* res loquitur ipsa, quae semper valet plurimum, *and this,* Cic. Mil. 20, 53: ratio docet esse deos, quo concesso, confitendum est, etc., id. N. D. 2, 30, 75.—**D.** The *rel.* sometimes means, *by virtue of, according to, such:* quae tua natura est, *according to your disposition,* Cic. Fam. 13, 78, 2: qui meus amor in te est, *such is my love,* id. ib. 7, 2, 1.—**E.** In *neutr. sing.* **a.** Quod signifies, **1.** *As much as, as far as, what,* = quantum: adjutabo quod potero, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 7: cura, quod potes, ut valeas, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6: quae tibi mandavi, velim ut cures, quod sine molestiā tuā facere poteris, id. Att. 1, 5, 7: tu tamen, quod poteris, nos consiliis juvabis, id. ib. 10, 2, 2; 11, 2, 2; 11, 12, 4; id. Fam. 3, 2, 2: nihil cuiquam, quod suum dici vellet, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 36: (Epicurus) se unus, quod sciam, sapientem profiteri est ausus, id. Fin. 2, 3, 7: quod tuo commodo fiat, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4: quod litteris exstet,

id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38: quod sciam, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 14: quod ad me attinet, *as far as depends on me, for my part*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42, 122.—With ellips. of *attinet:* quod ad Caesarem crebri et non belli de eo rumores, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 7; Varr. L. L. 5, § 57 Müll.—With *gen.:* quod operae, *so much trouble*, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 19: quod aeris, Liv. 8, 20.—**2.** *Wherein:* si quid est, Quod mea opera opus sit vobis, Ter. And. 4, 3, 23.—**b.** Quo, *abl. neutr.*, with *compp.* (with or without *hoc, eo,* or *tanto*): quo ... eo, *by how much, by so much, the ... the:* quo difficilius, hoc praeclarius, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64.—**III.** *Indef.*, *any one, any;* with *si, num, ne,* v. quis: quaeritur, num quod officium aliud alio majus sit, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 7: si qui graviore vulnere accepto equo deciderat, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: nisi si qui publice ad eam rem constitutus esset, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65: (BACANALIA) SEI QVA SVNT, S. C. de Bacchan.: ne qui forte putet, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 8.

2. quî, *adv. interrog., rel.* and *indef.* [old *abl.* of 1. qui]. **I.** *Interrog., in what manner? how? whereby? by what means? why?* **A.** In direct questions: quî minus eadem histrioni sit lex quae summo viro? Plaut. Am. prol. 76: Quî, amabo? id. Bacch. 1, 1, 19: quî scire possum? id. ib. 2, 2, 13: Quî in mentem venit tibi istuc facinus facere? id. ib. 4, 4, 31: Quî non? id. ib. 5, 2, 44: quî vero dupliciter? id. Mil. 2, 3, 25: quî vero? id. Merc. 2, 3, 60: quî scis? Ter. And. 2, 1, 2: quî istuc facere potuit? id. Eun. 4, 3, 15: quî potui melius? id. Ad. 2, 2, 7: sed nos deum nisi sempiternum intellegere quî possumus? Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25: quî potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? id. ib. 1, 30, 84: quî potest? id. Ac. 2, 31, 100: quî ego minus in Africam traicerem, Liv. 28, 43, 18.—**B.** In indirect questions: nimis demiror, quî illaec me donatum esse aureâ paterâ sciat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 133: quî istuc credam ita esse, mihi dici velim, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 15: nec quî hoc mihi eveniat scio, id. Hec. 2, 3, 6: neque videre, quî conveniat, Liv. 42, 50.—**C.** In curses (cf. Gr. πῶς, and Lat. utinam), *how, would that, if but:* quî illum di deaeque magno mactassint malo, Enn. ap. Non. 342, 14 (Trag. Rel. v. 377 Vahl.): quî te Juppiter dique omnes perduint! Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 31: quî istum di perdant! id. Trin. 4, 2, 78: quî te di omnes perdant! id. ib. 4, 2, 155; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 73.—E l l i p t.: quî illi di irati! Cic. Att. 4, 7, 1.—**II.** *Rel., wherewith, whereby, wherefrom, how* (referring to all genders and both numbers). **1.** I n g e n.: date ferrum, quî me animâ privem, Enn. ap. Non. p. 474, 30 (Trag. Rel. v. 233 Vahl.): patera, quî Pterela potitare rex est solitus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 104; 1, 3, 37: sucophantia, quî admutiletur miles, id. Mil. 3, 1, 172; id. Capt. 1, 1, 33; 3, 4, 24: mihi dari ... vehicla quî vehar, id. Aul. 3, 5, 28: multa concurrunt simul, Quî conjecturam hanc facio, Ter. And. 3, 2, 32: in tantâ paupertate decessit, ut quî efferretur, vix reliquerit, Nep. Arist. 3, 2.—**2.** E s p., of price, *at what price, for how much,* = quanti: indica minumo daturus quî sis, quî duci queat, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 41: quî datur, tanti indica, id. ib. 4, 4, 109: ut quantum possit quîque liceat veneant, id. Men. 3, 3, 25.—**B.** T r a n s f., *that, in order that: Ca.* Restim volo mihi emere. *Ps.* Quam ob rem? *Ca.* Quî me faciam pensilem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 87: ut det, quî fiamus liberi, id. Aul. 2, 4, 31: facite, fingite, invenite, efficite, quî detur tibi: Ego id agam, mihi quî ne detur, Ter. And. 2, 1, 34 sq.—**C.** *Indef.* (only with particles of emphasis and assurance; cf. Gr. πώς, and v. Fleck. Krit. Misc. p. 28; Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 811; Brix ad Plaut. Capt. 550), *in some way, somehow, surely* (ante-class.); with *hercle:* hercle quî, ut tu praedicas, Cavendumst me aps te irato, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 58: hercle quî multo improbiores sunt, quam a primo credidi, id. Most. 3, 2, 139: hercle quî aequom postulabat senex, id. Stich. 4, 1, 53; id. Men. 2, 3, 74.—With *edepol:* edepol quî te de isto multi cupiunt nunc mentirier, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 184: edepol quî quom hanc magis contemplo, magis placet, id. Pers. 4, 4, 15; id. Am. 2, 2, 144.—With *at* (cf. atquî), *and yet, but somehow: Gr.* Non audio. *Tr.* At pol quî audies, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 9; id. Am. 2, 2, 73.—With *quippe:* horum tibi istic nihil eveniet, quippe quî ubi quod subripias nihil est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 22: ea nimiast ratio, quippe quî certo scio, etc., id. Truc. 1, 1, 49: quippe quî Magnarum saepe id remedium aegritudinumst, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 27.—With *ut:* an id est sapere, ut quî beneficium a benevolente repudies? Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 11: et eum morbum mi esse, ut quî med opus sit insputarier? id. Capt. 3, 4, 21; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 49.

quĭă, *conj.* [for quiam, from *abl.* quî and jam, whereby now; hence], *because* (usually, like quod, of the determining reason; while quoniam introduces any casual circumstance). **I.** I n g e n., constr. with *indic.* in asserting a fact; with *subj.* in stating an assumed reason, or one entertained by another mind: quia fores nostras ausa es accedere, quiaque istas buccas, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 34: urbs, quae quia postrema aedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: non quia multis debeo, id. Planc. 32, 78: non quia plus animi victis est, sed etc., Liv. 10, 41, 12: non tam quia pacem volebant Samnites, quam quia nondum parati erant ad bellum, id. 8, 19, 3; 7, 30, 13; 33, 27, 6; 39, 41, 2.—With *subj.:* nil satis est, inquit, quia tantum, quantum habeas, sis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 62; cf. id. Ep. 1, 1, 30; Just. 17, 3, 10: mater irata est, quia non redierim, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 103; Hor. S. 2, 3, 101; 2, 2, 25; Just. 24, 3, 3: carent quia, Hor. C. 4, 9, 28.—**II.** E s p., with other particles. **A.** Quiane, in a question, *because?* (ante-class. and poet.): *Do.* Tu nunc me irrides? *Le.* Quiane te voco, bene ut tibi sit? Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 69: quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? Verg. A. 4, 538.—**B.** Quia enim, *because forsooth* (poet.): quî tibi nunc istuc in mentem venit? *So.* Quia enim sero advenimus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 34; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 14.—**C.** Quia nam, and quianam, like the Gr. τί γάρ, *why? wherefore?* (poet.): quianam pro quare et cur positum apud antiquos, Fest. p. 257 Müll.; Naev. and Enn. ap. Fest. l. l.: quianam arbitrare? Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 34: quianam legiones caedimu' ferro? Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A 10, 6: quianam sententia vobis Versa retro? Verg. A. 10, 6; 5, 13 al.—**III.** Introducing an *object-clause,* = quod, *that* (post-class.): nescitis quia iniqui non possidebunt? Vulg. 1 Cor. 6, 9; id. 4 Reg. 2, 3: credo, quia mendacio possunt (animas movere), Tert. Anim. 5; id. Idol. 20: ignoras, quia, etc., Aug. Serm. 9, 3; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 62: non advertentes, quia, etc., Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 71.—Quia very rarely follows the verb, Hor. S. 1, 9, 51.

quĭānam and **quĭāne,** v. quia.

quicquam, v. quisquam.

quicque, v. quisque.

quicquid, v. quisquis.

quīcum, v. 1. qui *init.*

quīcumque (or **-cunque**), quaecumque, quodcumque (also separately: cum quibus erat cumque una, Ter. And. 1, 1, 36: quam se cumque in partem, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 59.—Old form of the *plur.* quescumque, Cato ap. Charis. p. 70 P., and ap. Prisc. p. 960 P.), *pron. rel.* **I.** *Whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, every thing that, all that* (class.): quicumque is est, ei me, etc., *whosoever*, Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 8: quoscumque de te queri audivi, quâcumque potui ratione placavi, *whomsoever I have heard complaining, them I have satisfied in every possible way*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4: petere fortunam, quaecumque accidat, *what fortune soever*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ut quodcumque vellet, liceret facere, Nep. Dat. 10, 1.—Rarely with *subj.* in orat. rect.: quocumque haec modo se habeant, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 114.—**2.** *Absol.* (Cic., Cæs., and Sall. always construe quicumque as *rel.* with its own verb, except in *abl. sing.;* v. infra; as *absol.* for quivis or quilibet, freq. in Liv. and post-Aug. writers; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 706), *any whatever*, etc.: te audio (libenter) quâcumque de re, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 1: qui quâcumque de causâ ad eos venerunt, Caes. B. C. 6, 23: quocumque modo, Sall. J. 103, 3: laeti quamcunque condicionem paciscendi acceperunt, Liv. 22, 58, 5: ubicumque et quâcumque matre genitus, id. 1, 3, 3: qui de quâcumque causâ tum aspernati nostra auxilia estis, id. 45, 23, 6: quâcumque condicione arma viris auferre, id. 9, 9, 11: quocumque gladiatorio munere prolapsi, Suet. Claud. 34: Ciceronem cui cunque eorum opponere, Quint. 10, 1, 105.—In *neutr. subst.*, with *gen.*, *whatever, however much:* quodcumque est lucri, i. e. *all the profit*, Phaedr. 5, 6, 3: quodcumque militum contrahere poteritis, *as many troops as ever you can bring together*, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, 4: quodcunque hoc regni, *all this authority*, Verg. A. 1, 78.—When the *rel.* occurs twice or oftener in the same connection, only qui is repeated: quaecunque navis ex Asiâ, quae ex Syriâ, quae, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145: hoc quodcumque vides, Prop. 4, 1, 1.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., for qualiscumque, *howsoever constituted, of whatever kind:* quaecumque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21.—**II.** T r a n s f., *each* or *every possible, each, every, all:* quae sanari poterunt, quâcumque ratione sanabo, *in every possible way*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: et quocumque modo maluit esse mea, *under all circumstances*, Prop. 1, 8, 34 (1, 8, b, 8): de quâcumque causâ, Liv. 45, 23.

quid, v. 1. quis.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, and *subst.* quiddam, *pron. indef.*, *a certain, a certain one, somebody, something* (v. aliquis *init.*): quidam ex advocatis, Cic. Clu. 63, 177: quidam de collegis nostris, id. Fam. 11, 21, 5: quaedam certa vox, id. de Or. 3, 12, 44: inopem quendam describere, id. Att. 7, 16: quodam tempore, *a certain* (indefinite) *time, once upon a time, once*, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4.—In *plur.*, *some:* excesserunt urbe quidam, alii mortem sibi consciverunt, Liv. 45, 10: quaedam quaestiones, Cic. Top. 21, 79.—Also with *gen.:* quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. A. 1, 49: quibusdam Andriorum persuasit, etc., Liv. 31, 45, 7.—Often with an *adj.* to soften the assertion: timiditate quâdam ingenuâ, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10: qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream quandam esse volunt, id. Lael. 13, 48.—*Subst.:* **quiddam,** *something;* with *gen.:* quiddam mali, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 23.—Without *gen.:* quiddam divinum, *something divine*, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 33.—*Plur.:* quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 159.

quĭdem, *adv.* **I.** *Indeed:* sibi quidem persuaderi, eum, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 40: tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1: in his locis post solstitium Canicula oritur, et quidem aliquot diebus, id. Div. 2, 44, 93.—**B.** E s p. **1.** In a confirmation or extension of what precedes, *too, also:* et poscit quidem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 45: pergam, quo coepi hoc iter, Et quidem ego, id. Hec. 1, 2, 120: quod quidem perillustre fuit, Nep. Att. 12, 3.—**2.** In a qualification or opposing thought, *but, however, yet:* utebatur hominibus improbis multis, et quidem optimis se viris deditum esse simulabat, Cic. Cael. 5, 12: re quidem verâ, *but in fact*, Nep. Con. 2, 2; id. Hann. 2, 6.—**C.** In the phrases, **1.** Ne ... quidem, *not even:* ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem redimere potuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 37 (v. ne).—**2.** Nec (neque) ... quidem, *and not indeed, and that not* (very rare, and never *ac* or *et ne quidem;* v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. Exc. 111, p. 809 sqq.; Rib. Lat. Part. p. 46 sqq.): his litteris animum tuum confirmandum puto; nec iis quidem verbis, quibus ... sed ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2: nec ejus quidem rei finem video, id. ib. 12, 1, 1: nec nunc quidem viris desidero adulescentis, id. Sen. 9, 27; Quint. 9, 3, 55.—**II.** *At least, certainly, in truth, forsooth:* unum quidem hercle certum promitto tibi, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 26: non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, Cic. Att. 9, 2, 2: ex me quidem nihil audire potuisses, id. N. D. 1, 21, 57: nunc quidem profecto Romae es, id. Att. 6, 5, 1: volui id quidem efficere certe, id. Brut. 3, 13: quidem certe, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 261; Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 4 al.—In expressing the utmost indignation, *indeed, truly:* nam istaec quidem contumelia est, *for that is an affront indeed*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 5; Caes. ap. Suet. Caes. 82.—**III.** In introducing an example, *for instance, for example:* Dicaearchus quidem et Aristoxenus nullum omnino animum esse dixerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51; 1, 33, 80; Nep. Att. 11, 4; 14, 1.

quidnam, v. quisnam.

quidni, v. 1. quis, I. B.

quidpiam, quidquam, v. quispiam and quisquam.

quidquid, v. quisquis.

quidum, v. 2. qui, II. B.

1. quĭes, ētis (*abl.* quie, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 703 P.), *f.* [Sanscr. çî = jacēre; Gr. κεῖμαι, to lie; cf. Lat. cīvis], *rest, quiet.* **I.** Lit., *rest, repose, cessation* from labor, from cares, etc.: locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: senectutis, id. Deiot. 13, 38: quem non quies, non remissio delectarent, id. Cael. 17, 39: mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est, *a state of rest*, id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: ex diutino labore quieti se dare, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: quietem capere, *to take repose*, id. B. G. 6, 27: tribus horis exercitui ad quietem datis, id. ib. 7, 41: quietem pati, Sall. J. 101, 11: nulla metuentibus quies, Just. 2, 13, 11.—In *plur.*: uti somno et quietibus ceteris, *recreations*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A quiet life, a keeping still, neutrality* between political parties: Attici quies tantopere Caesari fuit grata, ut Nep. Att. 7, 3; Suet. Tib. 15; Tac. A. 14, 47.—**2.** *Quiet, peace:* quae diuturna quies pepererat, Sall. C. 31, 1: quieti Subdita montanae bracchia Dalmatiae, Ov. P. 2, 2, 77: ingrata genti quies, Tac. G. 14: atrox clamor et repente quies, id. A. 1, 25: longa, id. Agr. 11.—Transf., of inanim. things: si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque Inter, i. e. *the repose of spring*, Verg. G. 2, 344: ventorum, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231: pelagi, Stat. S. 2, 2, 26: lenis materiae, *evenness, smoothness*, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70.—**3.** *The rest of sleep, repose, sleep*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 22: capere quietem, *to fall asleep, go to sleep*, Ov. F. 1, 205: alta, *deep sleep*, Verg. A. 6, 522: ire ad quietem, *to go to rest, go to sleep*, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: quieti se tradere, id. ib. 1, 29, 61: secundum quietem, *in sleep*, id. ib. 2, 66, 135: per quietem, Suet. Caes. 81: neque vigiliis neque quietibus, Sall. C. 15, 4.—**4.** *The sleep of death, death:* olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget Somnus, Verg. A. 10, 745: quod si forte tibi properarint fata quietem, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 25.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A dream:* vanae nec monstra quietis, Nec somno comperta loquor, Stat. Th. 10, 205: praesaga, id. ib. 10, 324; Vell. 2, 70, 1: ducem terruit dira quies, nam Varum cernere visus est, etc., Tac. A. 1, 65.—**2.** *A resting-place, lair* of a wild beast (poet.): intectae fronde quietes, Lucr. 1, 405.—**III.** Personified: Quies, *the goddess of rest*, Liv. 4, 41, 8; Stat. Th. 10, 89.

2. quĭes, ētis, *adj.*, for quietus, a, um (cf. inquies), *quiet, peaceful* (ante-class.): mens, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 704 P.: milites quietes, Licin. Macer. ib.

quĭescentĭa, ae, *f.* [quiesco], *rest, quiet* (post-class. for quies), Firm. Math. 1, 3.

‡ **quĭescĭtus,** a, um, *Part.*, from quiesco; v. quiesco *init.*

quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (the uncontr. *Part.*, QVIESCITA, Inscr. Don. cl. 10, n. 11), *v. n.* and *a.* [quies], *to rest, repose, keep quiet.* **I.** Lit.: placida compostus pace quiescit, Verg. A. 1, 249: felicius ossa quiescant, Ov. Ib. 305: patrono meo ossa bene quiescant, Petr. 39: numquam hodie quiescet, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 59: renovat pristina bella, nec potest quiescere, Cic. Rep. 6, 11, 11: non somno quiescere, *to get no rest*, Curt. 4, 13, 18: non aure quiescit, Non oculis, Val. Fl. 2, 43: quoniam in propriâ non pelle quiessem, Hor. S. 1, 6, 22.—*Impers. pass.*: quibus quidem quam facile potuerat quiesci, si hic quiesset, *which we might easily have been spared*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 8; Symm. Ep. 1, 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In polit. or milit. affairs, *to keep quiet, remain neutral, abstain from action*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 10: pro condicione temporum quieturus, Suet. Caes. 16: quieverant per paucos dies, Liv. 22, 14, 1; Curt. 10, 8, 16.—**2.** *To rest, sleep:* quievi in navi noctem perpetem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 100; id. Merc. 2, 3, 36; Nep. Alcib. 10, 4: eo cum venio, praetor quiescebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: somnum humanum quievi, *I slept like a human being*, App. M. 9, p. 218, 14.—**3.** Of inanim. things, *to rest, lie still, be still* or *quiet:* et prato gravia arma quiescunt, Verg. A. 10, 836: flamma, *ceases to burn*, id. ib. 6, 226: quiērunt Aequora, *the waves are at rest, do not rise*, id. ib. 7, 6: felicius ossa quiescant, Ov. Ib. 305; Petr. 39: molliter ossa quiescant, Verg. E. 10, 33: quiescentes Nili aquae, *standing waters*, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 71: venti, id. 17, 22, 35 § 170: quiescit terra, *rests, lies fallow*, id. 17, 5, 3, § 39: humus, Petr. 123: quiescunt voces, *are still, silent*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 27.—**4.** *To make a pause* in speaking: quiescere, id est, ἡσυχάζειν, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 93.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To suffer* or *allow quietly, to peaceably permit* a thing to be done: quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 2.—With *in* and *abl.*, *to rest in, be content with:* ne victos quidem in miserâ et inopi senectâ quiescere, Just. 14, 3, 10.—**B.** *Neutr.*, *to cease, leave off, desist from* any thing: quiesce hanc rem modo petere, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 51: statuere atque ediscere, Gell. 2, 28, 2: manibus significare coepit utrisque, quiescerent, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 8: indoctus discive trochive, Hor. A. P. 380.—**2.** *Act.*, *to cause to cease, render quiet, stop*, etc.: laudes, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1584.—Hence, **quĭētus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *at rest, calm, quiet* (syn. tranquillus). **A.** *Enjoying rest, keeping quiet, quiet:* aliquem quietum reddere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46: animus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 2: quietus et solutus animus, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 43: integri, quieti, otiosi homines, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: homo quietissimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 40: regnum, Hor. C. 1, 12, 33: de istoc quietus esto, *be at ease, rest contented*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 6.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Taking no part in war, peaceful, neutral:* ipse acer, bellicosus; at is quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, Sall. J. 20, 2: quoad cum civibus dimicatum est, domi quietus fuit, Nep. Pelop. 4, 1: quietos lacessit, Just. 7, 6, 13: nihilo quietiores postea res habuit, Liv. 33, 19.—**b.** Of the mind, *calm, tranquil, free from ambition:* ad quam spem (praeturae) quietissimus, Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (7): vir rectus, integer, quietus, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 1: vir ingenio mitis, moribus quietus, Vell. 2, 117, 2; Tac. H. 1, 52.—**c.** *Tame, gentle:* equi fiunt quietiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.—**d.** *Resting, sleeping:* quos simul vescentes dies, simul quietos nox habuerat, Tac. A. 1, 49.—Hence, *subst.*: **quĭēti,** ōrum, *m.*: si sentire datur post fata quietis, i. e. *the dead*, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 38.—**B.** Of things, *calm, quiet:* amnes, *gently flowing*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 40: quietiore aequore ferri, id. Epod. 10, 11: aër, Verg. A. 5, 216: baca, *that has lain a while*, Col. 12, 50, 19: res publica (opp. perturbata), Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 19: aetas, id. Sen. 23, 82: quietus et remissus sermo, *calm, not vehement*, id. ib. 9, 28.—*Subst.* **1. quĭētum,** i, *n.*, *the still, tranquil, motionless air*, Petr. 131, 9.—**2. Quĭēta,** ae, *f.*, *a woman's name*, Inscr. Grut. 754, 2.—*Adv.*: **quĭētē,** *calmly, quietly:* quod aptissimum est ad quiete vivendum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 52: quiete acta aetas, id. Sen. 5, 13.—*Comp.*: quietius tranquilliusque, Liv. 27, 12: quietius edere (opp. avidius vorare), Macr. S. 7, 12, 21.—*Sup.*: quietissime se receperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 46 *fin.*

‡ **quĭētālis** ab antiquis dicebatur orcus, *a resting-place*, Fest. p. 257 Müll.

quĭētē, *adv.*, v. quiesco, *P. a. fin.*

‡ **quĭēto,** āre, *v. a.*, and **quĭētor,** āri, 1, *v. dep.*, *to calm, to quiet*, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.

‡ **quĭētōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [quietus], *a resting-place, tomb, sepulchre*, Inscr. Grut. 810, 2.

‡ **quĭētūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [quies], *rest, calmness, quietude:* quietudo, ἠρεμία, ἡσυχία, Gloss. Cyrill.

quĭētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. quiesco.

quī-lĭbet (-lŭbet), quaelĭbet, quodlibet, and *subst.* quidlibet, *pron. indef.*, *any one who will, any one without distinction, whom you will, no matter who, the first that comes, any, all* (class.): quem ament igitur? *Sy.* Alium quemlibet, *any body else, any other*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 38: quaelibet minima res, *any the most trifling circumstance*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: quemlubet, modo aliquem, id. Ac. 2, 43, 132: quamlibet in partem, Lucr. 1, 292: nomen, *the first name that occurs*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 126: ars, id. Ep. 2, 2, 8: pars, id. C. 3, 3, 38: si quâlibet earum rerum possemus unâ esse contenti, *any one alone*, Quint. 10, 1, 1: quibuslibet temporibus, *at all times*, Liv. 2, 49: quilĭbet unus, *any one*, Liv. 9, 17: quilĭbet alter agat currus, Ov. M. 2, 388.—*Subst.*: **quidlĭbet,** *all and every:* pictoribus atque poëtis Quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. A. P. 9; id. Ep. 1, 17, 28; Afran. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45.—**II.** In partic., with an accessory contemptuous signif., *the first that comes, no matter who, any one:* ut enim histrioni actio, saltatori motus, non quilibet, sed certus quidem est datus: sic vita agenda est certo genere quodam, non quolibet, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24; id. Div. 2, 34, 70: cum quidlibet ille Garriret, Hor. S. 1, 9, 12: neque cum quolibet hoste res fuit, *with no insignificant enemy*, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104; so, virtutesque non quaslibet faciebat, Vulg. Act. 19, 11: injuria, *trifling*, Dig. 2, 8, 5.

quilon (cylon), i, *n.*, *jelly* (post-class.): si cylon feceris, etc., Veg. Vet. 3, 38: ut quilon fiat, id. ib. 3, 66.

(**quīmātus,** ūs, a false read. for quinquennatus, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 178.)

quin, *conj.* [*abl.* quī and ne]. **I.** As an *interrog. particle, why not? wherefore not?* (only in exhortation or remonstrance; not in inquiring for a fact; cf.: quidni, cur non). **1.** Usu. with *indic. pres.*: quid stas, lapis? Quin accipis? Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: quin experimur, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 5 Fleck. (Umpf experiemur): quin continetis vocem? Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: quin potius pacem aeternam Exercemus? Verg. A. 4, 99: quin igitur ulciscimur Graeciam? Curt. 5, 7, 4: quin conscendimus equos? *why not mount our horses?* Liv. 1, 57.—**2.** With *imper.*: quin me aspice et contempla, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 16: quin uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me velis, *just say in one word!* Ter. And. 1, 1, 18: quin tu hoc crimen obice ubi licet agere, i. e. *you had better*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 25.—**3.** With *subj.* only in orat. obliq.: quin illi congrederentur acie inclinandamque semel fortunae rem darent, Liv. 3, 61, 14; 4, 43, 11; 40, 40, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** As a *rel. particle*, prop. quī or qui ne, and mostly where the *rel.* stands for a *nom. masc.* or for *abl. of time, who . . . not, that not, but that, but*, often = Engl. *without* and a *participial clause.* **1.** In gen.: curiosus nemo est quin sit malevolus, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 54: neque aequom est occultum id haberi, quin participem te, id. Aul. 2, 1, 13; id. Cas. 2, 8, 68: nulla causast quin me condones cruci, id. Rud. 4, 4, 26: ut nullo modo introire possem, quin me viderent, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 2: facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, *I cannot forbear sending to you*, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 3: cum causae nihil esset, quin secus indicaret, id. Quint. 9, 32: nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus, id. Att. 11, 15, 3: neminem conveni, quin omnes mihi maximas gratias agant, id. Fam. 9, 14, 1: nemo est, quin ubivis quam ibi ubi est, esse malit, id. ib. 6, 1, 1: repertus est nemo quin mori diceret satius est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 88: nemo, qui aliquo esset in numero, scripsit orationem quin redigeret omnis sententias, etc., id. Or. 61, 208: nihil praetermisi, quin enucleate ad te scriberem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: neque ullus flare ventus poterat quin aliquâ ex parte secundum cursum haberent, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: nulli ex itinere excedere licebat quin ab equitatu Caesaris exciperetur, *without being cut off*, id. ib. 1, 79: nullum fere tempus intermiserunt, quin trans Rhenum legatos mitterent, *without sending*, id. B. G. 5, 55: in castello nemo fuit omnino militum quin vulneraretur, id. B. C. 3, 53: quid recusare potest, quin et socii sibi consulant, Liv. 32, 21: vix superat, quin triumphus decernatur, *it wants little that*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 13, 5: paene factum est, quin castra relinquerentur, i. e. *they were very near deserting their camp*, id. ib. 17, 13, 5.—So quin (= quî non) stands for a *rel. abl. of time:* neque ullum fere tempus intercessit quin aliquem de motu Gallorum nuntium acciperet, Caes. B. G. 5, 53.—More rarely quin stands for quae non, quod non, etc.: nulla est civitas quin ad id tempus partem senatus Cordubam mitteret, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: nulla fuit Thessaliae civitas quin Caesari pareret, id. ib. 3, 81: nulla (natura), quin suam vim retineat, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 32: horum autem nihil est quin intereat, id. N. D. 3, 12, 30; id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: nihil est quin male narrando possit depravari, Ter.

Phorm. 4, 4, 16: nihil tam difficilest quin investigare possiet, id. Heaut. 4, 2, 8: cum nemo esset, quin hoc se audisse liquido diceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136: Messanam nemo venit, quin viderit, id. ib. 2, 4, 4, § 7: nego ullam picturam fuisse, quin inspexerit, id. ib. 2, 4, 1, § 1; cf. Gell. 17, 13, 2 sq., and Cato ap. Gell. ib. § 3.—**2.** Esp. after words expressing hesitation (usu. with *neg.*): non dubitaturum, quin cederet, Cic Mil. 23, 63: nolite dubitare, quin, id. Imp. Pomp. 23, 68: et vos non dubitatis, quin, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: dubitatis, Quirites, quin hoc tantum boni in rem publicam conferatis? id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 49.—**3.** Much more freq. after words expressing doubt, ignorance, etc.: non dubitabat, quin, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: cave dubites, quin, id. Fam. 5, 20, 6: non dubitabat quin... non posset, id. Att. 5, 11, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: non esse dubium, quin . . . possent, *no doubt that*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; Ter. And. 2, 3, 17: neque abest suspicio, quin, *a suspicion that*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: quis ignorat, quin? *who is ignorant that? who does not know that?* Cic. Fl. 27, 64: dies fere nullus est, quin hic Satyrus domum meam ventitet, *hardly a day passes that he does not come*, id. Att. 1, 1, 3.—**B.** *That not, as if not, as though not:* non quin ipse dissentiam, sed quod, *not but that*, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 1: non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, Liv. 2, 15.—**C.** For corroboration. **I.** *But, indeed, really, verily, of a truth:* Hercle quin tu recte dicis, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 77: credo; neque id injuria: quin Mihi molestum est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 20: te nec hortor, nec rogo, ut domum redeas, quin hinc ipse evolare cupio, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1.—Esp. in reaching a climax or adding a stronger assertion or proof: quin etiam, *yea indeed, nay even:* credibile non est, quantum scribam die: quin etiam noctibus, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 3; 14, 21, 3: quin etiam necesse erit cupere et optare, ut, etc., id. Lael. 16, 59: quin etiam voces jactare, Verg. A. 2, 768: mortem non esse metuendam, quin etiam si, etc., *nay, not even if*, etc., Lact. 3, 27 *fin.*; cf.: quin et Atridas Priamus fefellit, Hor. C. 1, 10, 13.—**2.** *Rather, yea rather:* nihil ea res animum militaris viri imminuit, quin contra plus spei nactus, Liv. 35, 26.—**D.** In corrections, *nay, rather:* non potest dici satis quantum in illo sceleris fuerit, Quin sic attendite, judices, etc., Cic. Mil. 29, 78 sq. (cf. Halm ad loc., and Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 164).

quī-nam, quaenam, quodnam, *pron. interrog., who, which, what, pray* (ante-class.): quinam homo hic ante aedes ejulans conqueritur? Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 17: quinam Tantalidarum internecioni modus sit? Att. ap. Charis. p. 70 P.: quodnam ob facinus? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 3; rarely = uter, *which of two?* Hi perpetuas inter se controversias habebant, quinam anteferretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44.

quīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quini], *containing five* (mostly post-Aug.): quinaria (fistula) dicta a diametro quinque quadrantum, *a pipe which was five quarter-digits in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 25; so, fistulae, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 58: quinarius nummus, and *absol.*, quinarius, *a half denarius:* denarii quod denos aeris valebant: quinarii, quod quinos, Varr. L. L. 5, § 173 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44: numerus, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 277; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

quincenti, v. quingenti *init.*

Quinctĭānus, Quinctĭlĭānus, Quinctīlis, etc., v. Quint.

quincuncĭālis, e, *adj.* [quincunx]. **I.** *Containing five twelfths* of a whole (of a foot, etc.): quincuncialis magnitudo, *the size of five twelfths of a foot*, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155: herba, *five twelfths of a foot high*, id. 27, 11, 74, § 98.—**II.** In partic., *planted in the form of a* quincunx: quincuncialis ordinum ratio, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 78.

quincunx, uncis, *m.* [quinque-uncia], *five twelfths* of a whole (of an as, a jugerum, a pound, a sextarius, etc.). **I.** Lit.: si de quincunce remota est Uncia, quid superat? *from five twelfths of an* as, Hor. A. P. 327; so *five twelfths of a* jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 11; *of a pound*, id. 12, 28, 1; *of a* sextarius, *five* cyathi, Mart. 1, 28, 2; 2, 1, 9: quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus, id. 11, 36, 7.—Of *five twelfths of an inheritance*, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 1.—Of interest, *five per cent.*, Pers. 5, 149.—In apposition with usura: quincunces usuras spopondit, Dig. 46, 3, 102; Inscr. Giorn. Arcad. 28, p. 356.—**II.** Transf., *trees planted in the form of a* quincunx (i. e. ⁎⁎⁎⁎⁎ arranged as two over one over two, the five spots on dice); also, *trees planted in oblique lines*, thus:

```
*   *   *   *   *
  *   *   *   *
*   *   *   *   *
  *   *   *   *
*   *   *   *   *
```

quid illo quincunce speciosius, qui in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est? Quint. 8, 3, 9 Spald.: in quincuncem serere, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 2; cf.: directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic Sen. 17, 59: in quincuncem disposita, Col. 3, 13, 4; 3, 15, 1: obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem dispositis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

* **quincŭpĕdal,** ālis, *n.* [quinque-pes], *a measuring-rod of five feet, a five-foot rod*, Mart. 14, 92 *in lemm.*

quincŭplex, icis, *adj.* [quinque-plico], *fivefold* (poet.): cera, *a writing-tablet consisting of five waxed leaves*, Mart. 14, 4: quincuplex Tolosa, *consisting of five wards* or *quarters*, Aus. Ep. 24, 83; Vop. Fl. 3.

quindĕcies (-dĕciens), *adv.* [quindecim], *fifteen times:* quindeciens sestertium (*neutr. sing.*), *fifteen hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 61; Mart. 7, 10, 15.

quindĕcim, *num. adj.* [quinque-decem], *fifteen:* QVINDECIM PONDO, Lex XII. Tab.: quindecim miles minas dederat, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 51; 1, 3, 112; Hor. C. S. 70: dies circiter quindecim, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; App. Mag. p. 304, 33.

quindĕcim-prīmi, ōrum, *the board of fifteen chief magistrates* in the municipia, in MSS. abbrev. XV. primi: evocat ad se Caesar Massiliensium XV. primos, Caes. B. C. 1, 35, 1; so perh. also Inscr. Murat. 626, 1.

quindĕcĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [quindecim], *the fifteenth* (late Lat. for the class. quintus decimus), Marc. Emp. 36.

quindĕcimvir (*plur.* in inscrr. usually XV. VIRI, but also written in full, QVINDECIM VIRO SACRIS FACIVNDIS, Inscr. Grut. 476, 7, of A. D. 346), vĭri (separated, quindecim Diana preces virorum, Hor. C. S. 70), *m.* [quindecim-vir], *a member of a college, commission,* or *board of fifteen men* for any official function.—Usually in *plur.*:

quindĕcimvĭri, *gen.* ûm and ōrum, *the college* or *board of fifteen men, the fifteen.* So esp., **I.** In Rome, the quindecimviri Sibyllini or sacris faciundis, *a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books*, from which, in times of danger, they divined the means of averting the peril by religious rites, Hor. l. l.; Tac. A. 6, 12 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. 1100; 2263 sq.; 2351.—*Gen. plur.*: quindecimvirum, Tac. l. l.: quindecemvirum conlegi magister, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 12.—*Sing.*: L. Cotta quindecimvir sententiam dicturus, Suet. Caes. 79; Tac. A. 6, 12, 1: quindecimvir sacris faciundis, Gell. 1, 12.—**II.** Quindecimviri agris dandis, *fifteen commissioners for apportioning lands*, Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 139.

quindĕcimvĭrālis e (in inscrr. abbrev. XV. VIRALIS), *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the quindecimvirs* or *council of fifteen* (post-Aug.): sacerdotium quindecimvirale, Tac. A. 11, 11: SACERDOS (*fem.*), Inscr. Orell. 2198; 2199; 2328.

quindĕcimvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the dignity of a quindecimvir, the quindecimvirate*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

quindēnārĭus, a, um [quindeni], *containing fifteen:* numerus, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 3, 25 *fin.*

quindēni, v. quinideni.

quingēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quingeni]. **I.** *Consisting of five hundred each* (post-Aug.): cohortes, Curt. 5, 2, 3.—**II.** *Consisting of five hundred:* thorax, i. e. *of five hundred pounds weight*, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: lanx, id. 33, 11, 52, § 145: poena, *a fine of five hundred asses*, Gai. Inst. 4, 14 *init.*

quingēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [quingenti]. **I.** *Five hundred each* (class.): quingenos denarios dat, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; 4, 16, 7; Suet. Aug. 101; id. Caes. 38; id. Ner. 10; Dig. 38, 1, 15.—**II.** In gen., *five hundred*, Col. 5, 2, 6.

quingentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *consisting of five hundred* (post-class.): cohors, Veg. Mil. 2, 6.

quingentēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [id.], = quingeni, Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 22.

quingentēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *the five hundredth* (class.): annus, Cic. Fl. 1, 1; so Plin. 15, 1, 1, § 2.

quingenti (old orthogr. quincenti, acc. to Fest. p. 254 Müll.), ae, a (*gen. plur.* quingentum, Liv. 10, 37, 5, etc.: quingentorum, Tac. A. 6, 34; Just. 2, 11), *num. adj.* [quinque-centum]. **I.** *Five hundred:* quingentos uno ictu occidere, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 52: non plus mille quingentum aeris afferre, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40: drachmae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43; Suet. Galb. 5: quingentum milium verborum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 37 Müll.; so, quingentum, Gell. 7, 14, 8: quingentorum milium, Just. 2, 11, 15.—**II.** Indefinitely, for a great number, *five hundred*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 31; cf.: milia quingenta, *thousands upon thousands*, Cat. 95, 3.

quingenties (-tiens), *adv.* [quingenti], *five hundred times:* quingentiens mille, Vitr. 1, 6.—Of money: quingentiens HS., *fifty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 93: miliens et quingentiens, Suet. Aug. 101; id. Galb. 5.

quīni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* quinum, Col. 4, 30; Pandect. 40, 9, 5: quinorum not found), *num. distr. adj.* [quinque]. **I.** *Five each:* quini in lectulis, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: pedes, Caes. B. G. 3, 73: ordines, id. ib. 7, 23: versus, Nep. Att. 18, 6: milia peditum, Liv. 8, 8: ova pariunt, Col. 8, 14, 5: aureorum, Dig. 40, 9, 5.—**II.** In gen., *five:* minae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 111: bis quinos silet dies, Verg. A. 2, 126: armenta, id. ib. 7, 538: nomina principum, Liv. 28, 26.—In *sing.*: lex me perdit quina vicenaria, i. e. *a law invalidating contracts entered into before the age of twenty-five* (the lex Plaetoria; v. Cic. Off. 1, 15, 61), Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 69: scrobes non altiores quino semipede, i. e. *two feet and a half*, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 80.

quīnī-dēni or **quin-dēni,** ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* **I.** *Fifteen each:* quina dena jugera agri data in singulos pedites sunt, Liv. 35, 40: quini deni pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 43: quindeni pedes, Vitr. 6, 9: anni, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 178: HS., Suet. Claud. 10: menses, Curt. 8, 9, 35.—**II.** In gen., *fifteen:* quindenis hastis corpus transfigi, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 11.

quīnĭo, ōnis, *m.* [quini], *the number five, a pentad* (post-class.): quinionem filiorum eniti, Tert. Anim. 6: voluminum, id. ib. 46.—Esp. at dice, *a five, a cinque*, Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

* **quīnī-vīcēni (quīnī vīcēni),** ae, a, *num. distr. adj.*, *twenty-five each* (only in Liv.): militibus quini viceni denarii dati, Liv. 37, 59 *fin.*

quinquāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quinquageni]. **I.** *Consisting of fifty, containing fifty:* grex equarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 11: dolium, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: urna, id. ib. 10, 2: fistula, *the plate of which, before being bent, was fifty inches in width*, Vitr. 8, 7: quinquagenarius (homo), *fifty years old*, Quint. 9, 2, 85.—**II.** *Subst.*: **quinquāgēnārĭi,** among the Israelites, *military officers commanding fifty men, captains over fifty*, Hier. in Isa. 2, 3, 3; Vulg. Exod. 18, 21; id. Deut. 1, 15; id. 1 Reg. 1, 9 sq.

quinquāgēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* quinquagenûm, Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 99 al.: quinquagenorum not found), *num. distr. adj.* [quinquaginta]. **I.** *Fifty each:* in singulos HS. quinquagenis milibus damnari mavultis? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69: sestertia, Suet. Oth. 5.—In *sing.*: centena quinquagena fruge fertilis campus, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 41: quinquageno filo, id. 19, 1, 2, § 11.—**II.** In gen., *fifty:* per quinquagenas brumas, Manil. 3, 603; Mart. 12, 66, 1.

* **quinquāgensĭens,** *adv.* [id.], *fifty times* (for the usual quinquagiens), Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 99 Ritschl *N. cr.*

quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.*

[quinquaginta]. **I.** *The fiftieth:* anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; 2, 35, 60: quinquagesimo uno raptus anno, Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46: liba, Mart. 10, 24, 4.—**II.** *Subst.:* **quinquāgēsĭma,** ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *a fiftieth part, a fiftieth,* as a tax: ab omnibus enim ternae praeterea quinquagesimae exigebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49, § 116: binae, id. ib. 2, 3, 78, § 181.

quinquāgĭens, *adv.* [id.], *fifty times:* dimicare, Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 92: centena milia, id. 6, 9, 10, § 27: perfricare, Cels. 2, 14.

quinquāgĭnta, *num. adj., fifty:* quinquaginta et quattuor, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 35: famulae, Verg. A. 1, 703: milia, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5; Pomp. ap. Non. p. 280, 18; Col. 12, 23, 1.

quinquangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque-angulus], *five-cornered, quinquangular,* Prisc. Pond. p. 1358 P.; Boëth. Geom. p. 398, 8 and 10.

Quinquātrūs, ŭum, *f.*, and **Quinquātrĭa,** ōrum and ĭum, *n.* [quinque, as falling on the fifth day after the ides; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; Fest. p. 254 sq. ib.; Gell. 2, 21, 7], *a festival celebrated in honor of Minerva, the festival of Minerva* (of these there were two, the greater, majores, held from the 19th to the 23d of March; and the lesser, minores or minusculae, on the 13th of June): Quinquatrus, hic dies unus, a nominis errore observatur proinde ac sint quinque. . . Dictus ut ab Tusculanis post diem sextum Idus similiter vocatur Sexatrus, et post diem septimum Septimatrus; sic hic, quod erat post diem quintum Idus Quinquatrus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll. This is described by Ov. F. 3, 809 sqq.; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 97: Quinquatribus frequenti senatu causam tuam egi, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: pridie Quinquatrus, id. Att. 9, 13, 2: Quinquatribus ultimis, Liv. 44, 20; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 197.—In the form Quinquatria: celebrabat et in Albano quotannis Quinquatria Minervae, Suet. Dom. 4: sollemnia Quinquatrium, id. Ner. 34: nos Quinquatriis satis jucunde egimus, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 65.—Of the lesser Quinquatrus: Quinquatrus minusculae dictae Juniae Idus ab similitudine majorum, quod tibicines tum feriati vagantur per urbem et conveniunt ad aedem Minervae, Varr. L. L. 6, § 17 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 149 ib.: et jam Quinquatrus jubeor narrare minores, Ov. F. 6, 651.

1. quinque, *num. adj.* [Gr. πέντε; Sanscr. pancan; Germ. fünf; Engl. five], *five:* minae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 98: sensus, Lucr. 3, 626: stellae, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22: formae, id. N. D. 1, 8, 19: quinque tenent caelum zonae, Verg. G. 1, 233: pueri, Hor. S. 1, 6, 103: talenta, id. ib. 2, 7, 89: quinque ter ulnae, Ov. M. 8, 749: VIGINTI QVINQVE AERIS POENAE SVNTO, Lex XII. Tabularum, tab. 6.

2. quinque, for et quin, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 70.

quinquĕfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque-folium]. **I.** *Five-leaved:* rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 24.—**II.** *Subst.:* **quinquĕfŏlĭum,** ĭi, *n., a plant, cinque-foil,* Cels. 2, 33 *fin.*; Plin. 25, 9, 62, § 109.

Quinquĕgentĭāni, ōrum, *m.* [quinque-gens], *a people in Cyrenaica* (Latinized for Pentapolitani), Eutr. 9, 22.—As *adj.:* Quinquegentianae nationes, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39.

quinquĕgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque-genus], *of five kinds* (post-class.): nux, Aus. Idyll. 12 in Monosyll. de Cibis, 10.

quinquĕjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque-jugum], *having five summits, five-peaked* (post-class.): vertex, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 18.

quinquĕlibrālis, e, *adj.* [quinque-libra], *of five pounds* (post-Aug.): pondus, Col. 3, 15, 3.

quinquĕ-libris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of five pounds weight* (post-class.): patera, Vop. Prob. 5, 1.

quinquĕmestris, e, *adj.* [quinque-mensis], *of five months, five months old* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): pulli, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: agni, Plin. 8, 48, 75, § 198.

‡ **quinquennālĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quinquennalis], *who has been a quinquennal,* Inscr. Orell. 3720; 3721; 3890.

quinquennālis, e, *adj.* [quinquennis]. **I.** *That takes place every fifth year, quinquennial:* quinquennalis celebritas ludorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: certamen, Suet. Ner. 12: ludicrum, Tac. A. 14, 20: vota, Liv. 31, 9: agon, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 18.—**B.** *Subst.:* **quinquennālĭa,** ĭum, *n., games celebrated every fifth year:* NERONIS, Inscr. Grut. 116, 3.—**II.** *Continuing five years, quinquennial:* censura, Liv. 4, 24: magistratus quinquennalis, *the office of a quinquennal,* App. M. 10, p. 247, 25; cf. quinquennalitas.—**B.** *Subst.:* **quinquennālis,** is, *m., a magistrate in the municipal towns who held his office five years, a quinquennal,* Spart. Hadr. 19: decurionum quinquennales, App. M. 11, p. 273; cf. Spart. Hadr. 19; Cod. Th. 13, 3, 1.

‡ **quinquennālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [quinquennalis, II. B.], *the office and dignity of a quinquennal* (post-class.), Inscr. Orell. 4075; cf. ib. 82; 6029.

* **quinquennātus,** ūs, *m.* [quinque-annus], *the age of five years:* robur in quinquennatu, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 178 Sillig *N. cr.*

quinquennis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of five years* or *five years old:* filia, Plaut. Poen. prol. 85: Olympias, *celebrated every fifth year, quinquennial,* Ov. P. 4, 6, 5: vinum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 47: oleae, id. ib. 2, 2, 57: juvenis, Col. 7, 3, 6. —*Plur.* as *subst.:* **quinquennĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, for **quinquennālĭa,** ĭum, *games celebrated every fifth year,* Stat. S. 5, 3, 113.

quinquennĭum, ii, *n.* [quinquennis], *a period of five years, five years* (class.): CENSORES MAGISTRATVM QVINQVENNIVM HABENTO, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: tria quinquennia, i. e. *fifteen years,* Ov. M. 4, 292: duo, id. ib. 12, 584.

quinquĕpartītō, *adv.*, v. quinquepartitus *fin.*

quinquĕ-partītus (**-pertītus**), a, um, *adj.* [partio], *divided into five parts, fivefold, quinquepartite* (rare but class.): argumentatio (al. quinquepertita), Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59.—*Adv.:* **quinquĕpartītō,** *in a fivefold manner, fivefold* (post-Aug.), Plin. 25, 6, 29, § 65.

quinquĕpĕdal, ālis, *n.* [quinquepedalis], *a five-foot measure, a rod five feet long,* Mart. 14, 92 *in lemm.*

quinquĕ-pĕdālis, e, *adj., of five feet* (post-class.): terminus, Hyg. Limit. p. 212 Goes.

‡ **quinqueplex,** ĭcis, *adj.* [quinqueplico], for quincuplex, *fivefold:* quinqueplex, πεντάπλους, Gloss. Vet.

quinqueplĭco, v. quinquiplico.

‡ **quinqueplum,** i, *n., a quintuple:* quinqueplum, πεντάπλουν, Gloss.

quinquĕ-prīmi (and separated, **quinque prīmi**), ōrum, *m., the five principal men in a city, after the magistracy in the colonies and* municipia; transl. of πεντάπρωτοι: magistratus et quinqueprimi evocantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 68.

quinquĕrēmis, is, *adj.* [quinque-remus]: decem quinqueremes naves, *having five banks of oars,* Liv. 41, 9, 1.—As *subst.:* **quinquĕrēmis,** is, *f., a ship* or *galley having five banks of oars, a quinquereme* (class.): in quinqueremi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 103: una, Liv. 42, 48; 37, 12; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.

‡ **quinquĕres,** is, *f.* [vox hibr., from quinque-ἐρέσσω], *a vessel having five banks of oars, a quinquereme:* bieris, trieris, quatrieris, quinqueris, hexeris, hepteris, penteris, Not. Tir. p. 177.

quinquertĭo, ōnis, *m.*, v. quinquertium.

quinquertĭum, ii, *n.* [quinque-ars], *the five sorts of bodily exercises for youth* (discus, cursus, saltus, lucta, jaculatio): quinquertium vocabant antiqui, quem Graeci πένταθλον . . . Livius quoque (Andron.) ipsos athletas sic nominat: quinquertiones praeco in medium vocat, Fest. p. 257 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 ib.

quinquessis, is, *m.* [quinque-as], *five asses* (post-class.): sed tum quinarius quinquessis valebat, App. ap. Prisc. p. 708 P.

quinquĕ-vertex, ĭcis, *adj., having five summits, five-peaked* (post-class.): urbs, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 29.

quinquĕvir (**V.**), i, *m.*, usu. in *plur.:* **quinquĕ-vĭri,** ōrum, *m.* [vir], *board of five, the quinquevirs,* a board or commission of five men for any official function. Thus, *five commissioners,* **1.** For the apportionment of lands, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 7: quinqueviros Pomptino agro dividendo creaverunt, Liv. 6, 21, 4.—**2.** For regulating indebtedness (quinqueviri mensarii), Liv. 7, 21, 5.—**3.** For repairing walls and towers, Liv. 25, 7, 5.—**4.** As assistants to the tresviri for the watch by night, Liv. 39, 14; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 31 al.—**5.** Under the emperors, *a commission to control the public expenditures:* collegium quinquevirorum publicis sumptibus minuendis, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 9.—In *sing., a member of the board of five, a quinquevir:* quinquevir, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 136: scriba ex quinqueviro, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56.

‡ **quinquĕvĭrālĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quinqueviri], *of* or *belonging to the quinquevirs,* Inscr. Grut. 395.

quinquĕvĭrālis (**V.**), e, *adj.* [id.], *belonging to the quinquevirs,* Cod. Th. 9, 1, 13; Cassiod. Var. 4, 23.

quinquĕvĭrātus (**V.**), ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office* or *dignity of a quinquevir, the quinquevirate:* quinqueviratum accipere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41.

quinquĭens, *adv.* [quinque], *five times:* quinquiens quinque numerare, Cato, R. R. 156: absolutus est, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11: quinquiens miliens, *five thousand,* Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85.

quinquĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque-findo], *five-cleft, quinquifid* (post-class.): tela, Ven. 5, 6 praef.

* **quinquĭplĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [quinque-plico], *to make fivefold, to quintuplicate:* magistratus, Tac. A. 2, 36 *fin.*

‡ * **quinquo,** āre, *v. a., to expiate, purify by religious rites:* quinquatrus a quinquando, id est lustrando, Charis. p. 62 P. dub.

quintădĕcĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [quintus-decimus], *the soldiers of the fifteenth legion, the men of the fifteenth,* Tac. H. 4, 36; id. A. 1, 23.

quintānus, a, um, *adj.* [quintus], *of* or *belonging to the fifth,* viz., **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the fifth rank* or *order, the fifth in order:* nonae quintanae dicuntur, quae quinto mensis die veniunt: sicut septimanae, quae septimo, *that fall on the fifth day of the month* (but septimana, that fall on the seventh), Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 1, 15: vineas semper quintanis seminari (sc. vicibus), *at every fifth stake,* Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169.—**B.** *Subst.:* **quintāna,** ae, *f.* (sc. via), *a street in the camp, which intersected the tents of the two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth* maniple *from the sixth, and the fifth* turma *from the sixth.* Here was the market and business-place of the camp: quintana appellatur porta in castris post praetorium, ubi rerum utensilium forum sit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 Müll.: ad quaestorium forum quintanamque hostes pervenerunt, Liv. 41, 2, 11.—Hence, transf.: quintana domi constituta, *a market,* Suet. Ner. 26.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the fifth legion;* only *subst.:* **quintāni,** ōrum, *m., the soldiers of the fifth legion,* Tac. H. 1, 37; 1, 55; 4, 36.

quintārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to five, containing five:* quintarius numerus, i. e. *five sixths,* taking the number six as a whole, Vitr. 3, 1: limes, *that encloses five* centuriae, Hyg. Limit. p. 158 Goes.

Quintĭānus (**Quinct-**), a, um, v. Quintius, B.

‡ **quintĭceps,** cĭpĭtis, *adj., having five peaks, five-peaked:* Cespius mons quintíceps, an ancient formula in Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 50, 52, and 54 Müll.

1. Quintĭlĭānus (**Quinct-**), i, *m., Quintilian, a Roman surname.* Thus, M. Fabius Quintilianus, *the celebrated rhetorician, teacher of Pliny the younger and Juvenal; a native of Calagurris, in Spain, whose rhetorical work,* De Institutione Oratoria, *is still extant,* Mart. 2, 90, 2; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 9; 6, 6, 3; Juv. 6, 75 and 280; 7, 180.

2. Quintĭlĭānus, *adj.*, v. Quintilius, II.

Quintīlis (**Quinct-**), is, *m.*, with and without *mensis* [quintus], *the fifth month* (counting from March), afterwards, in honor of Julius Cæsar, called Julius, *July*, Suet. Caes. 76; Varr. L. L. 6, § 34 Müll.: mense Quintili, Cic. Att. 14, 7, 2: idibus Quintilibus, *on the ides of July, the fifteenth of July*, Liv. 9, 46: nonae, id. 27, 23.

Quintīlĭus (**Quinct-**), i, *m.*, **Quintīlia** (**Quinct-**), ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* Thus, **1.** Quintilius Varus, *proconsul of Syria, afterwards commander of the Romans in Germany, defeated by Arminius*, Vell. 2, 117, 2; Suet. Tib. 17; Tac. A. 1, 3; Flor. 4, 12.—**2.** *A poet of Cremona, a friend of Horace, and kinsman of Virgil*, Hor. C. 1, 24, 5; 12; id. A. P. 438.—**3.** *Fem.* Quintilia, Cat. 96, 7.—Hence, **II. Quintĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, of or *belonging to a Quintilius, Quintilian:* Luperci, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. faviani, p. 87 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 257.

Quintĭpor, pŏris, *m.* [Quintus-puer], *a name for slaves*, of frequent occurrence, Varr. ap. Non. 448, 15; cf. Marcipor and Fest. p. 257 Müll.

Quintĭus (**Quinct-**), i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* Thus, **1.** L. Quintius Cincinnatus, Liv. 3, 26, 8 sq.—**2.** T. Quintius Flaminius, Liv. 32, 10, 7.—Hence, **A. Quintĭus** (**Quinct-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Quintius, Quintian:* in Quintiâ gente, Liv. 3, 12: prata, *at Rome, beyond the Tiber, named after* L. Quintius Cincinnatus, id. 3, 26; Val. Max. 4, 4, 7; Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 Müll.—**B. Quintĭānus** (**Quinct-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Quintius, Quintian:* Quintianus exercitus, *commanded by* L. Quintius Cincinnatus, Liv. 3, 28: judicia, Cic. Clu. 41, 113.

quintō and **quintum,** *advv.*, v. 1. quintus *fin.*

quintuplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [quintus-plico], *fivefold, quintuple* (post-class.): salarium, Vop. Prob. 7.

quintuplĭco, v. quinquiplico.

1. quintus (old form **quinctus,** Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 123), a, um, *num. adj.* [quinque], *the fifth:* quarta invidia, quinta ambitio, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 8: locus, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 102; 1, 55, 107: natura, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: quinta pars, *quintessence, essence*, Hor. C. 1, 13, 16: quinto mense, quinto die, Liv. 31, 7.—*Advv.* **A. quintum,** *for the fifth time:* declarati consules Q. Fabius Maximus quintum, Q. Fabius Flaccus quartum, Liv. 27, 6; 6, 42; Vell. 1, 14, 6.—**B. quintō,** *for the fifth time:* eodem anno lectisternium Romae, quinto post conditam Urbem, habitum est, Liv. 8, 25.

2. Quintus, i, *m.*, and **Quinta,** ae, *f.*, *Roman prænomen;* the former usually abbreviated Q.: Quintus Arrius, Cic. Mil. 17, 46: Q. Scaevola, id. Phil. 8, 10, 31.—Quinta, Cic. Cael. 14, 34; id. Har. Resp. 13, 27; Liv. 29, 14, 12.

quintus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.*, *the fifteenth* (class.): locus, Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 105: quintisdecimis castris, Liv. 45, 33 *fin.*: in libro quintodecimo, Gell. 1, 16, 11; often separately: quinto decimo Kal. Dec., Col. 11, 2, 88; and sometimes in reverse order: anno decimo quinto, Eutr. 1, 19.

quīnus, a, um, v. quini, II.

quippe, *adv.* and *conj.* [quî-pe], a particle of corroboration, similar to nempe (from nam-pe), *surely, certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact.* **1.** Recte igitur diceres te restituisse? Quippe: quid enim facilius est quam probari iis, qui? etc., Cic. Caecin. 19, 55: leve nomen habet utraque res: quippe; leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, id. de Or. 2, 54, 219: a te quidem apte (dictum est); quippe; habes enim a rhetoribus, etc., id. Fin. 4, 3, 7.—Ironically, *certainly, indeed, forsooth:* quippe, vetor fatis, *I, forsooth, am forbidden by the fates!* Verg. A. 1, 39: movet me quippe lumen curiae, Cic. Mil. 12, 33.—**2.** Introducing an explanation, *for, for in fact:* quippe benignus erat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 4: quippe color nivis est, Ov. M. 2, 852; 14, 91; 11, 495: quippe homo jam grandior Se continebat ruri, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 15: quidam contra miseriti, periturae quippe, Phaedr. 3, 2, 5.—So parenthet.: non illi contempsere, quippe toties fusi fugatique ... se et vos novere, Liv. 3, 67; Curt. 3, 4, 8 sq.—**3.** Hence, introducing a fact given as a reason or cause, = nam, enim, *for, because, inasmuch as* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): quippe si hercle rescivere inimici consilium tuom, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 9; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 9: intellego aequos bonosque mihi favere, quippe beneficia mea rei publicae procedunt, Sall. J. 85, 5: duo exercitus periculi magis praesentis quam curae expertes, quippe imperium agebatur in tam paucorum virtute positum, Liv. 1, 25, 2; cf. Sall. C. 19; Liv. 5, 24; 6, 6.—**4.** In connection with the causal particles, *enim, etenim, quia*, etc., *for indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as*, Lucr. 6, 617: quippe etenim, id. 1, 104: insanabilis non est credendus, quippe quoniam in multis sponte desiit, Plin. 26, 10, 64, § 100: quippe quando mihi nihil credis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 106.—Esp. freq.: quippe cum, Cic. Att. 10, 3, 1; cf.: neque Cimoni fuit turpe, sororem habere in matrimonio, quippe cum cives ejus eodem uterentur instituto, Nep. praef. § 4; Liv. 26, 39, 9: quippe ubi dimidiae partis pars semper habebit Dimidiam partem, Lucr. 1, 617; 990.—Also *absol.*, Verg. A. 1, 661.—**5.** In connection with the relative pronouns, *qui, quae, quod*, prop., *as one in fact who, which*, or *that*, i. e. *since* or *inasmuch as I, thou, he, it*, etc. (*a*) With *indic.:* dicat, argenti minas se habere quinquaginta: quippe ego qui nudiustertius meis manibus dinumeravi, *since* or *seeing that I paid*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 30: tametsi pro imperio vobis quod dictum foret, Scibat facturos; quippe qui intellexerat, Vereri vos se et metuere, *since he knew that you revered*, etc., id. Am. prol. 22: aperite januam hanc Orci: nam equidem haud aliter esse duco: quippe quo nemo advenit, nisi quem spes reliquere omnes, *since no one comes here*, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 2; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 27: multa de meâ sententiâ questus est Caesar, quippe quod etiam Ravennae Crassum ante vidisset, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9: plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hostium tulit, quippe quibus aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, *and in fact they met them*, Liv. 5, 37.—(*β*) With *subj.* (class.): convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro, veniret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nihil attinet eam ex lege considerare, quippe quae in lege scripta non sit, id. Inv. 2, 45, 131: cum a tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, quippe quem venundari jussisset: tamen, Nep. Dion, 2, 3.—**6.** In connection with *etiam* and *et*, *since indeed, for even* (poet.): quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus, Fas et jura sinunt, Verg. G. 1, 268: quippe et Collinas ad fossam moverit herbas, Stantia currenti diluerentur aquâ, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 11.—**7.** With *ut, so that* (post-class.), Just. 4, 3, 2.

quippĭam, v. quispiam.

quippi-ni (**quippĕni**), *adv.* [quippe-ni], *why not?* or, affirmatively, *certainly, to be sure, by all means* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 50; id. Poen. 3, 4, 21; 28; 30; App. M. 9, p. 229, 15: *Chr.* Quid? illam meretricemne esse censes? *Ni.* Quippeni? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 41; id. Ps. 4, 1, 12.

quī-qui, *pron. indef.*, for quisquis, *whosoever* (very rare): quiqui est, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 45.

Quĭrĭāna māla, v. Quiriniana.

Quĭrīna, ae, *f.*, *a Roman tribe:* Quirina tribus a Curensibus Sabinis appellationem videtur traxisse, Fest. p. 254 Müll.; Cic. Quint. 6, 24; id. Fam. 8, 8, 5 and 6; Inscr. Grut. 56, 11 et saep.

Quĭrīnālis, e (*abl.* QVIRINALE, Kalend. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 396), *adj.* [Quirinus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Quirinus* (*Romulus*), *Quirinal:* Quirinalis flamen, *priest of Romulus*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll.: lituus, *such as Romulus bore* (an historical prolepsis), Verg. A. 7, 187: trabea, id. ib. 7, 612: collis Quirinalis, *the Quirinal Hill, the Quirinal*, one of the seven hills of Rome, now *Monte Cavallo:* collis Quirinalis ob Quirini fanum: sunt qui a Quiritibus, qui cum T. Tatio Curibus venerunt Romam, quod ibi habuerunt castra, Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.; cf.: Quirinalis collis qui nunc dicitur, olim Agonus appellabatur, ante quam in eum commigrarent fere Sabini Curibus venientes, post foedus inter Romulum et Tatium ictum: a quo hanc appellationem sortitus est: quamvis existiment quidam quod in eo factum sit templum Quirino, ita dictum, Fest. p. 254 Müll.; and: templa Deo (Quirino) fiunt: collis quoque dictus ab illo, Ov. F. 2, 511: collis Quirinalis terticeps cis aedem Quirini, an ancient formula in Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.; also, Quirinale jugum, Ov. F. 6, 218: Quirinalis porta dicta sive quod ea in collem Quirinalem itur, seu quod proxime eam est Quirini sacellum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 255 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.:* **Quĭrīnālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *the festival in honor of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February* (XIII. Cal. Mart.), *the Quirinal festival*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4; 2, 13, 3.

Quĭrīnĭāna and **Quĭrĭāna māla,** *a kind of apple*, Cato, R. R. 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 59; Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 50; Macr. S. 2, 15, 2.

1. Quĭrīnus, i, *m.* [from Quiris for Cures, a Sabine town; falsely derived from curim, a Sabine word, = hasta, Macr. S. 1, 9, 16; cf. Ov. F. 2, 475 sqq., or from curia, Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 357 sq.], *a proper name.* **I.** *Of Romulus*, after his deification: Quirine pater, veneror, Horamque Quirini, Enn. ap. Non. 120, 3 (Ann. v. 121 Vahl.); cf. Gell. 13, 22, 2: tertia (lux) dicta Quirino. Qui tenet hoc nomen, Romulus ante fuit. Sive quod hasta curis priscis est dicta Sabinis (Bellicus a telo venit in astra Deus): Sive suum regi nomen posuere Quirites: Seu quia Romanis junxerat ille Cures, Ov. F. 2, 475 sqq.; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20: duos flamines adjecit, Marti unum, alterum Quirino, Liv. 1, 20: Remo cum fratre Quirinus, Verg. A. 1, 292; hence, populus Quirini, i. e. *the Romans*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 46: urbs Quirini, i. e. *Rome*, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 37: turba Quirini, id. M. 14, 607.—Poet., transf.: gemini Quirini, i. e. *Romulus and Remus*, Juv. 11, 105.—**II.** *Of Janus:* Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum a conditâ Urbe clausum, i. e. *the temple of Janus*, Suet. Aug. 22; August. in Monum. Ancyr. Macr. S. 1, 9; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 610; cf.: Janus Quirini, Hor. C. 4, 15, 9.—**III.** *Of Augustus* (poet.), Verg. G. 3, 27.—**IV.** *Of Antony* (poet.): altera classis erat tenero damnata Quirino, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 21.

2. Quĭrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. Quirinus, I.], *of* or *belonging to Quirinus*, i. e. *Romulus, Quirinal* (poet.): spolia ex umeris Quirinis (al. Quirini), Prop. 4 (5), 10, 11: collis, i. e. *the Quirinal*, Ov. M. 14, 836.—Hence, as *subst.:* **Quĭrīna,** q. v.—And hence, perh., *subst.*, the poet. appellation Quirinus, given to Augustus and Antony, cited under 1. Quirinus.

1. quĭris or **cŭris** [Sabine], *a spear:* sive quod hasta curis (al. quiris) est dicta Sabinis, Ov. F. 2, 477.

2. Quĭrīs, ītis, and mostly *plur.*, **Quĭrītes,** tium (or tum, Aus. Prof. 22, 9), *m.* [Cures]. **I.** Originally, *the inhabitants of the Sabine town* Cures, *the Quirites* (very rare): prisci Quirites, Verg. A. 7, 710 Serv.: veteres illi Sabini Quirites, Col. praef. § 19.—After the Sabines and the Romans had united in one community, under Romulus, the name of *Quirites* was taken in addition to that of *Romani*, the Romans calling themselves, in a civil capacity, *Quirites*, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of *Romani:* post foedus Titi (Tatii) et Romuli placuit, ut quasi unus de duobus fieret populus. Unde et Romani Quirites dicti sunt, quod nomen Sabinorum fuerat a civitate Curibus; et Sabini a Romulo Romani dicti sunt, Serv. Verg. A. 7, 710; cf. Liv. 1, 13.—Joined with populus Romanus, the technical expression is usually POPVLVS ROMANVS QVIRITIVM, qs. *the Roman commonwealth of Quirite citizens, the Roman nation of Quirites;* but not unfreq. also in apposition: POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIBVS (like homines prisci Latini, and populus priscorum Latinorum): QVOD BONVM FORTVNATVM FELIXQVE SALVTAREQVE SIET POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIVM, REIQVE PVBLICAE POPVLI ROMANI QVIRITIVM . . . OMNES QVIRITES, PEDITES ARMATOS PRIVATOSQVE VOCA INLICIVM HVC AD ME, Tab. Censor. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 86 Müll.: populo Romano Quiritium, Liv. 8, 9; 41, 16: populus Romanus Quiritium, id. 1, 32: populi Romani Quiritium, id. 1, 24; 32; 10, 28; 22, 10 al.—In the other form: POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIBVS, Inscr. Marin. Fratr.

Arv. tab. 24, 1, 34; cf. id. ib. 41, 2, 24; so, an ancient formula ap. Gell. 1, 12, 14, acc. to the MSS.; so, too, id. 10, 24, 3; Macr. S. 1, 4 *fin.*—We rarely meet with the form populo Romano Quiritibusque, Liv. 8, 6 (al. om. que); cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. dici, p. 67 Müll.: devovisse eos se pro patriā Quiritibusque Romanis, Liv. 5, 41: Quiritium Romanorum exercitus, id. 26, 2: factum hoc populi Romain Quiritibus ostentum Cimbricis bellis, *to the citizens of the Roman nation*, Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132.—It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as Quirites, Tac. A. 1, 42; Suet. Caes. 70; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52 sq.; Luc. 5, 358: Quiritium fossae dicuntur, quibus Ancus Marcius circumdedit urbem, quam secundum ostium Tiberis posuit, ex quo etiam Ostiam, et quia populi opera eas faceret, appellavit Quiritium, Fest. p. 254 Müll.: jus Quiritium, *full Roman citizenship:* ago gratias, domine, quod et jus Quiritium libertis necessariae mihi feminae, et civitatem Romanam Harpocrati iatraliptae meo indulsisti, Plin. Ep. 10, 6 (22), 1: Latinis jus Quiritium (constituit), Suet. Claud. 19: Latini jus Quiritium consequuntur his modis, beneficio principali, etc., Ulp. Reg. tit. 4, de Latinis.—*Sing.:* Quiris (also Quiritis, acc. to Prisc. p. 633 P.), *a Roman citizen, a Quirite:* ollus Quiris Leto datus, an ancient formula in Fest. p. 254 Müll.: dona Quiritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7: reddere jura Quiriti, Ov. M. 14, 823: minimum de plebe Quiritem, id. Am. 1, 7, 29; Juv. 8, 47: quibus una Quiritem Vertigo facit, *makes a Roman citizen, sets free* (for in the ceremony of manumission the slave was turned around), Pers. 5, 75: quis te redonavit Quiritem Dis patriis? *an uninjured Roman citizen*, Hor. C. 2, 7, 3: epulis repleto Quirite, i. e. populo Romano, Claud. Carm. 12, 16: Romani more Quiritis, i. e. civis, Luc. 2, 386: Quiris Eoüs, *an eastern Roman*, i. e. *an inhabitant of Constantinople*, Sid. Carm. 1, 31.—In *fem.:* Q. TVLLIVS Q. F. PONTIFEX SACR. IVNONIS QVIRITIS, Inscr. Grut. 308, 1.—**II.** (Poet. transf.) Of bees, *citizens, commonalty:* ipsae regem, parvosque Quirites Sufficiunt, Verg. G. 4, 201.

* **quĭrītātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [quirito], *a plaintive cry, a scream, shriek:* quiritatio facta, Liv. 33, 28.

quĭrītātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a plaintive cry, a wail, scream, shriek* (post-Aug.): ululatus feminarum, infantium quiritatus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14: lamentabiles, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1; 6, 2, 8.

Quĭrītes, v. Quiris.

quĭrīto, āre (in a *dep.* form: de Fenestellā quiritatur, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 377 P.), *v. n.* and *a.* [Quirites, i. e. *to cry:* pro fidem, Quirites!], orig., to implore the aid of the Quirites or Roman citizens; hence, in gen. **I.** *Neutr., to raise a plaintive cry, to wail:* quiritare dicitur is, qui Quiritum fidem clamans implorat, Varr. L. L. 6, § 68 Müll.: ut quiritare urbanorum, sic jubilare rusticorum, id. ib. 6, § 68 ib.: clare quiritans, Lucil. ap. Non. 21, 21: vox quiritantium, Liv. 39, 8.—**B.** In partic., of an orator, *to scream, shriek*, Quint. 3, 8, 54.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To shriek out, cry aloud* something: illi misero quiritanti, Civis Romanus natus sum, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3.—**B.** *To bewail, lament*, aliquid: insanā voce casum mariti, App. M. 8, p. 203, 33; 8, p. 209, 27.

quirrīto, āre, *v. n.*, to utter the natural sound of the boar, *to grunt:* quirritant verres, Auct. Carm. Philom. 55.

1. quis, quid (old *nom. plur.* QVES, S. C. Bacch.), *pron. interrog.* [Sanscr. kis, in nakis = nemo; Gr. τίς], *who? which? what? what man?* (while qui, quae, quod, *interrog.* is used adject.; for exceptions, v. qui and infra.—Quis is properly used only of more than two; uter, which of two? v. infra). **I.** *Masc.* and *fem.* quis; lit., **A.** As *subst.*, in a direct question. **1.** Of males: unde es? cujus es? *whose are you? to whom do you belong?* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 44: *Da.* Quis homo est? *Pa.* Ego sum Pamphilus, *who is there?* Ter. And. 5, 6, 1: quis clarior in Graeciā Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic. Lael. 12, 42; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137: quis Dionem doctrinis omnibus expolivit? non Plato? id. ib. 3, 34, 139.—**2.** Quis, of females, as *subst.* and *adj.* (ante- and post-class.): et quis illaec est, quae? etc., Enn. ap. Non. 198, 3 (Trag. v. 133 Vahl.): quis tu es mulier, quae? etc., Pac. ap. Non. 197, 33; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 60 Müll.: quis ea est, quam? etc., *who is she?* Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 48: quis haec est? id. Pers. 2, 2, 18: quis illaec est mulier, quae? etc., id. Ep. 4, 1, 6: sed haec quis mulier est? id. Truc. 1, 1, 76: quis nostrarum fuit, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23: quis haec est simia? Afran. ap. Charis. 1, p. 84.—**B.** As *adj.* **1.** *Absol., what?* i. e. *what sort of a person* or *thing?* quis videor? *Cha.* Miser aeque atque ego, *in what state* or *condition do I seem? what do you think of me now?* Ter. And. 4, 2, 19: quis ego sum? aut quae in me est facultas? Cic. Lael. 5, 17.—**2.** With *nouns.* (α) With words denoting a person (class.): quis eum senator appellavit, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12: quis gracilis puer, Hor. C. 1, 5, 1.—(β) In gen. (in Cic. only before a vowel, for qui): quis color, Verg. G. 2, 178: quisve locus, Liv. 5, 40: quod caedis initium? quis finis? Tac. A. 1, 48: quis esset tantus fructus? Cic. Lael. 6, 22.—**II.** In *neutr.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In simple constr.: quid dicam de moribus facillimis, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: quid est judicium corrumpere, si hoc non est? *what is bribing the court, if this be not?* id. Verr. 1, 10, 28: quid ais? quid tibi nomen est? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 208.—**2.** With *gen. partit.*, *what?* i. e. *what sort of? what kind of a?* quid mulieris Uxorem habes? *what sort of a woman have you for a wife?* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 21: quid illuc est hominum secundum litus? *what is that knot of people?* Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 60: quid caelati argenti, quid stragulae vestis, quid pictarum tabularum ... apud illum putatis esse? Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133; cf. esp.: hoc enim, quis homo sit, ostendere est, non quid homo sit, dicere, i. e. *to point out an individual, not to define a class*, Gell. 4, 1, 12.—**3.** Esp. in phrase quid dico? *what do I say?* in correcting or strengthening the speaker's own expression: Romae a. d. XIIII. Kal. volumus esse. Quid dico? Volumus? Immo vero cogimur, Cic. Att. 4, 13, 1; id. Fam. 5, 15, 2; id. Mil. 28, 76; id. de Or. 2, 90, 365; id. Lig. 9, 26.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Quid? *how? why? wherefore?* quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, ut? etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1: quid hoc? id. Tusc. 1, 11, 25: quid? eundem nonne destituisti? id. Phil. 2, 38, 99: eloquere, quid venisti? *why? wherefore?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 221: sed quid ego argumentor? quid plura disputo? Cic. Mil. 16, 44.—**2.** In quid? *wherefore? for what?* Sen. Ben. 4, 13, 3.—**3.** Quid, with *particles:* quid, quod? *what shall be said to this, that? how is it that? and furthermore, moreover*, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; id. Off. 3, 25, 94; id. Ac. 2, 29, 95 et saep.: quid ita? *why so?* id. N. D. 1, 35, 99: quid ni, also in one word, quidni? *why not?* (in rhet. questions, while cur non expects an answer); always with *subj.*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 34; Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 73; Sen. Tranq. 9, 3; id. Ira, 1, 6, 1; cf. separated: quid ego ni teneam? Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 57; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28; and pleonastically: quid ni non, Sen. Ep. 52: quid si? *how if?* Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: quid si illud addimus, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: quid tum? *what then? how then?* id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26; Verg. A. 4, 543; id. E. 10, 38; Hor. S. 2, 3, 230: quid ergo, ironically, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 14: quid enim, id. Fin. 2, 19, 62; Liv. 20, 9.—**III.** In indirect discourse: quis sim, ex eo quem ad te misi, cognosces, Sall. C. 44, 5: rogitat quis vir esset, Liv. 1, 7, 9: videbis, quid et quo modo, Cic. Att. 11, 21, 1: quis quem, *who ... whom? who ... the other?* considera, quis quem fraudasse dicatur, *who is said to have defrauded whom?* id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: quos autem numeros cum quibus misceri oporteat, nunc dicendum est, *what ... with what?* id. Or. 58, 196: notatum in sermone, quid quo modo caderet, Quint. 1, 6, 16.—Quid with *gen.:* exponam vobis breviter, quid hominis sit, *what sort of a man he is*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: sciturum, quid ejus sit, *what there is in it, how much of it may be true*, id. Att. 16, 4, 3.—Rarely for uter, *which of two, whether:* incerti quae pars sequenda esset, Liv. 21, 39, 6: proelia de occupando ponte crebra erant, nec qui potirentur, satis discerni poterat, id. 7, 9, 7: ut dii legerent, qui nomen novae urbi daret, id. 1, 6, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; id. 1, 24, 3; 9, 45, 8; 10, 12, 5; cf.: validior per Germaniam exercitus, propior aput Pannoniam; quos igitur anteferret? Tac. A. 1, 47.

2. quis, quid, *pron. indef.* **I.** As *subst.* **A.** Alone, *any one, any body, any thing; some one, somebody, something:* aperite, heus! Simoni me adesse, quis nunciate, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 37: simplicior quis, et est, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 63: quantum quis damni professus erat, Tac. A. 2, 26: quanto quis clarior, id. H. 3, 58: injuriam cui facere, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71.—**B.** In connection with *si, ne, nisi, cum:* si te in judicium quis adducat, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 35: ne cui falso assentiamur, id. Fin. 3, 21, 72: si tecum agas quid, id. Off. 1, 2, 4: si quid in te peccavi ignosce, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: si quis quid de re publicā rumore acceperit, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: si quo usui esse posset, Liv. 40, 26, 8: ne quid nimis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34: nisi quid existimas, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 73, 2: neve quis invitam cogeret esse suam, Prop. 1, 3, 30: cum quid, Col. 4, 25.—**II.** As *adj.:* jam quis forsitan hostis Haesura in nostro tela gerit latere, Tib. 1, 10, 13.

3. quīs, for quibus, v. quis and qui.

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, *pron. interrog.* [quis-nam], *who, which, what pray* (class.). **I.** In direct interrogation: quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36, § 80: sed earum artificem quem? Quemnam? id. ib. 2, 4, 3, § 5: cruciatur cor mihi et metuo. *Ca.* Quidnam id est? Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 45: sed quidnam Pamphilum exanimatum video? *for what pray? why pray?* Ter. And. 1, 4, 7; id. Ad. 3, 2, 7; id. And. 2, 6, 18: quisnam igitur liber? Hor. S. 2, 7, 83.—Sometimes joined, pleon., with *num:* num quidnam amplius tibi cum illā fuit? *pray had you nothing further to do with her?* Ter. And. 2, 1, 25: num quisnam praeterea? nemo est, *any body else?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 107: num quidnam, Crassus inquit, novi? *is there any thing new?* id. de Or. 2, 3, 13.—Sometimes separated: in aedibus quid tibi meis nam erat negoti? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 13: quid tu, malum, nam me retrahis? id. Rud. 4, 3, 8; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 26.—Quisnam as *fem.:* quis ea est nam optuma? Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 16.—In the poets nam sometimes stands before quis: nam quae haec anus est? Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 5: nam quis te nostras Jussit adire domos? Verg. G. 4, 445.—**II.** In indirect discourse: reviso, quidnam Chaerea hic rerum gerat, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 1: ut sciam num quidnam afferat, etc., id. And. 1, 4, 8: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. Them. 2.

quispĭam, quaepĭam, quodpĭam, and *subst.* quidpiam or quippiam, *pron. indef., any one, any body, any thing, any; some one, something, some:* quispiam quin significet aliquis, et quaepiam aliquae, similiterque alia ejusdem generis, ut dubium non est, ita unde sequens pars ejus coeperit, inveniri non potest, Fest. p. 254 Müll.: num non vis te moneam unum, si videtur quippiam? Naev. ap. Charis. p. 129 P.: quid si hoc voluit quispiam deus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36: cum quaepiam cohors ex orbe excesserat, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: cum de pecuniis repetundis nomen cuiuspiam deferatur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 10: si cuipiam pecuniam fortuna ademit, id. Quint. 15, 49: ut ea vis ad aliam rem quampiam referatur, id. Fin. 5, 11, 30: ne suspicari quidem possumus quemquam horum ab amico quippiam contendisse, id. Lael. 11, 39: neque Alexander, nec quispiam successorum, ejus, Just. 38, 7, 2: grammaticus quispiam de nobilioribus, Gell. 5, 4, 2: quispiam ex his qui, etc., id. 2, 21, 6.—In *plur.:* aliae quaepiam rationes, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2: cum proferre ad quospiam coeperis, App. Flor. p. 361, 19.—*Adv.:* **quidpĭam** or **quippĭam,** *in any respect, somewhat*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51: num illi molestae quippiam sunt hae nuptiae? Ter. And. 2, 6, 7: si grando quippiam nocuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86.

quis-quam (old form QVIQVAM, S. C. Bacch.), quaequam, quicquam or quidquam (*abl. masc.* quoquam, very rare, Liv. 3, 57, 6 Weissenb. ad loc., and 34, 35, 9; Suet. Caes. 59), *pron. indef., any, any one, any body, any thing, something* (cf.: aliquis, ullus, quispiam). **I.** In gen. **A.** *Adj.:* an invenire postulas quemquam cocum, nisi, etc., Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 62: nemo est indignior, quem quisquam homo aut amet

aut adeat, id. Bacch. 4, 3, 5: si cuiquam generi hominum, si cuiquam ordini aratorum probatus sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: ubi cuiquam legationi fui impedimento, id. Fam. 3, 10, 6. — **B.** *Subst.*, *any man*, *any person*, *any thing;* also emphatic, *any person whoever*, *any person* or *thing* (even the least, etc.): sed mandare quemquam litteris cogitationes suas, qui eas nec disponere nec inlustrare possit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: si quisquam est timidus, is ego sum, id. Fam. 6, 14, 1; id. Att. 14, 1, 2; Ter. Eun. prol. 1: ne quemquam interficiant, Caes. B. G. 7, 40; Sall. J. 45, 2; Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 2: aut enim nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, Cic. Lael. 2, 9: si quidquam humanorum certi est, Liv. 5, 33: an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 13: estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 18: si animadversum esset, quemquam ad hostes transfugere conari, Nep. Ages. 6, 2: quicquam tu illa putas fuisse decreta? Cic. Att. 9, 5, 3: percontans quisquamne in palatio esset, Aur. Vict. Ep. 11. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Nec (neque) quisquam, *and no one*, *and none*, = nemo, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 29: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto Audet adire virum, Verg. A. 5, 378: nostrum quisquam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 47: neque ex castris Catilinae quisquam omnium discesserat, Sall. C. 36, 5: neque cuiquam nostrum licuit lege uti, id. ib. 33, 1.—**B.** With *unus*, *a single one:* quia nondum in quemquam unum saeviebatur, Liv. 3, 55, 15. — Hence also, nec quisquam unus, *and not a single one:* nec quisquam alterius gentis unus tantum eâ arte excellit, Liv. 28, 37; 2, 9, 8.—**C.** Quicquam with *nihil*, pleonastically, *nothing whatever*, *nothing at all:* comperiebam, nihil ad Pamphilum Quicquam attinere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 63.—**D.** With *numquam:* quae nocet numquam cuiquam, *no man at any time*, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: numquam quidquam, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 29. — **E.** Quisquam as a *fem.*, like quis (ante-class.): nec quisquam alia mulier, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 68: anum quemquam, id. Rud. 2, 3, 75: illarum neque te quisquam novit, neque, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 83.

quis-que, quaeque, quodque, and *subst.* quicque (quidque), *pron. indef.*, *whoever* or *whatever it be*, *each*, *every*, *every body*, *every one*, *every thing* (prop. of more than two persons or things; cf. uterque): non tute incommodam rem, ut quaeque est, in animum induces pati? Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27: ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 130; id. Rep. 6, 24, 26: tantum quisque laudat, quantum se posse sperat imitari, id. Or. 7, 24: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, id. Off. 1, 7, 21: magni est judicis statuere, quid quemque cuique praestare oporteat, id. ib. 3, 17, 70: sibi quoque tendente, ut periculo prius evaderet, Liv. 21, 33: ut quaeque stellae in iis, finitimisque partibus sint quoque tempore, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: quamcumque rem a quoque cognorit, id. de Or. 1, 15, 67: scrobes ternorum pedum in quamque partem, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 167: proximis quibusque correptis, Flor. 1, 9: prout quique monitione indigerent, Suet. Aug. 89.—With *gen.:* tuorum quisque necessariorum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25: quantulum enim summae curtabit quisque dierum, Si, Hor. S. 2, 3, 124.—With *comp.:* quo quisque est sollertior, hoc docet laboriosius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: quo majus quodque animal, eo, etc., Cels. 2, 18: ut quique (pedes) sunt temporibus pleniores, hoc, etc., Quint. 9, 4, 83: bonus liber melior est quisque, quo major, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 4.—With *sup.*, to express universality (quisque is then placed after the *sup.;* class. with *sing.* and *neutr. plur.;* rare with *plur. masc.* and *fem.*): doctissimus quisque, *every learned man*, i. e. *all the learned*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: recentissima quaeque sunt correcta et emendata maxime, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: in omni arte optimum quidque rarissimum est, id. Fin. 2, 25, 81: asperrima quaeque ad laborem deposcimus, Liv. 25, 6, 23; Suet. Caes. 44; Tac. A. 1, 24; Sen. Ep. 31, 1; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13: summum quodque spectate, milites, decus, Liv. 7, 32, 14; 23, 3, 14: antiquissimum quodque tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: gravissima quaeque grana serere, Plin. 18, 8, 20, § 85.—With *plur. masc.* and *fem.:* optumi quique expetebant a me doctrinam sibi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 76: fortissimis quibusque amissis, Just. 5, 6, 3; Lact. Epit. 51, 2: multi mortales convenere ... maxime proximi quique, Liv. 1, 9, 8; cf.: tot leges et proximae quaeque duriores, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75; id. Lael. 10, 34: litterae longissimae quaeque, id. Fam. 7, 33, 2; id. Att. 16, 11, 2.—With ordinal numerals, to denote generality, universality (placed after the ordinal): vix decimus quisque est, qui ipsus se noverit, *scarcely one in ten*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 17: tertio quoque verbo excitabatur, *at every other word*, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 34: quinto quoque anno, *every fifth year*, i. e. *every four years*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 56, § 139: quinto quoque palo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169.—Rarely of time (days, years, etc.), without an ordinal numeral: notentur, quae (ova) quoque die sint edita, Col. 8, 5, 4: annis quibusque, *every year*, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52.—With *primus*, *the very first*, *the first possible:* primo quoque tempore, *as soon as possible*, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 39: primo quoque die, *at the earliest day*, *as soon as possible*, id. ib. 8, 11, 33: exercitui diem primam quamque dicere, *the earliest day possible*, Liv. 42, 48: primum quicque videamus, *the very first*, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7.—Quisque stands freq. in app. with *plur. subst.:* ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 2: sibi quisque habeant, quod suom est, id. Curc. 1, 3, 24: decimus quisque ad supplicium lecti, Liv. 2, 59: octo delecti notissimus quisque, id. 7, 19, 2: (consules) in suas quisque provincias proficiscerentur, id. 25, 12, 2; 1, 44, 1: viri in vestibulo suarum quisque aedium stabant, Curt. 4, 4, 14: ultimi cum suis quisque ducibus, id. 3, 3, 25; 5, 2, 6; 6, 11, 20.—Often in connection with *se*, *suus* (in good prose almost always placed after the *pron.*, Zumpt, Gram. § 701; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 983): pro se quisque, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 26: pro se quisque ad populum loquebatur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 68: ut quanti quisque se ipse faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, id. Lael. 16, 56: suam quisque homo rem meminit, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 51: cum suo cuique judicio sit utendum, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 1: edixit, ut quod quisque a sacris haberet, id in suum quidque fanum referret, id. ib. 3, 34, 84: quo feret natura sua quemque, id. Brut. 56, 204: dicere quos cupio nomine quemque suo, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 64: quisque suos patimur Manes, Verg. A. 6, 743: suum quisque flagitium aliis objectantes, Tac. H. 2, 44: quos Poenus in civitates quemque suas dimisit, Liv. 21, 48, 2; cf. Just. 13, 6, 2; 33, 2, 8; Tac. A. 6, 37.—Quisque, of two, for uterque, *each:* oscula quisque suae matri properata tulerunt, Ov. F. 2, 715: duas civitates ex unâ factas: suos cuique parti magistratus, suas leges esse, Liv. 2, 44, 9; 2, 7, 1; 10, 12, 3; 27, 35, 3; for utercumque: ut cujusque populi cives vicissent, etc., id. 1, 24, 3 (dub. al. cujus).—Quisque as *fem.* for quaeque, like quis (ante-class.): omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, invenit, Plaut. Poen. prol. 107: quo quisque pacto hic vitam vostrarum exigat, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 19.—**II.** Transf., for quicunque, *whosoever*, *every one who*, *all that* (ante- and post-class.): quemque videritis hominem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 5; id. As. 1, 3, 47; 2, 3, 24; Liv. 1, 24: at tu, quisque doles, amice lector, Sid. Ep. 4, 11 *in carm.*

quisquĭlĭae, ārum, *f.* (*neutr.* collat. form **quisquĭlĭa,** ōrum, Petr. 75; cf.: quisquilia, σκύβαλα, Gloss. Philox.) [prob. from quisque, all sorts of things, odds and ends]. **I.** Lit., *the waste* or *refuse* of any thing, *the droppings of trees*, *sweepings*, *offscourings*, *rubbish*, *filth:* quisquiliae dici putantur quicquid ex arboribus minutis surculorum foliorumve cadit, Fest. p. 257 Müll.; cf.: quisquiliae, stipulae immixta esurculis et foliis aridis: sunt autem purgamenta terrarum, Isid. Orig. 17, 6; and: quisquiliae, σκύβαλα, φρυγάνων χαῖται, περιψήματα, Gloss. Philox.: quisquilias, volantes, venti spolia, memoras, Caecil. ap. Fest. l. l.: quisquiliae frumenti, Vulg. Amos, 8, 6: nugas marinas et quisquilias litorales quaerere, App. Mag. p. 296, 36. — **II.** Transf., of vile or worthless persons, beasts, or things, *refuse*, *outcast*, *riffraff*, *dregs*, *rubbish*, *trash:* omitto Numerium, Serranum, Aelium, quisquilias seditionis Clodianae, Cic. Sest. 43, 94; id. Att. 1, 16, 6: homo non, quisquiliae, Nov. ap. Fest. p. 257 Müll.— Of worthless fish, App. M. 1, p. 113, 28: corcillum est, quod homines facit: cetera quisquilia omnia, *are trifles*, Petr. 75.

quisquĭlĭum, ii, v. in quisquiliae *fin.*

quis-quis, quaeque, quodquod, and *subst.* quicquid, quidquid, *pron. rel.*, *whoever*, *whosoever*, *whatever*, *whatsoever*, *every one who*, *each*, *every*, *all:* hostem qui feriet, mihi erit Carthaginiensis, Quisquis erit, Enn. ap. Cic. Balb. 22, 51 (Ann. v. 285 Vahl.): quisquis homo huc venerit, vapulabit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 153: quisquis es, quicquid tibi nomen est, id. Men. 5, 2, 60: quisquis ille est, qui adest, id. Ps. 4, 1, 17: omnia mala ingerebat, quemquem aspexerat, id. Men. 5, 1, 17: quemquem hominem attigerit, id. Truc. 2, 1, 17: hoc ego in mari, quicquid inest, reperi, id. Rud. 4, 2, 20: sed quicquid id est, jam sciam, id. Men. 5, 2, 22: quicquid animo cernimus, id omne oritur a sensibus, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 64: sed quinam est iste epilogus? aveo enim audire, quicquid est, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 112: esto ut hi sint, quiqui integri sunt, et sani, id. Sest. 45, 97: liberos suos quibusquibus Romanis mancipio dabant, *to every Roman*, *without exception*, Liv. 41, 8: quoquo consilio fecit, *with whatever design*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21: quoquo tempore fuerit, *at what time soever*, id. Att. 9, 2, a, 2: quoquo modo se res habet, *however it may be*, *be it as it may*, id. Fam. 1, 5, 2: quoquo modo accipitur, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: si quid a quoquo eorum, quos, quasve ibi habebunt, furtum factum esse dicetur, Dig. 47, 5, 1. — With *plur. verb:* quisquis ubique, viri, dociles advertite mentes, Ov. A. A. 1, 267: quisquis amas, scabris hoc bustum caedito saxis, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 77: tunc procul absitis, quisquis colis arte capillos, Tib. 1, 7, 45 (1, 6, 39). — Quisquis, and esp. freq., quicquid, with *gen.:* deorum quisquis amicior Afris, Hor. C. 2, 1, 25: at o deorum quicquid in caelo regit, *all ye gods who*, id. Epod. 5, 1: per quidquid deorum est, *by all the gods*, Liv. 23, 9: quidquid maleficii, sceleris, caedis erit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42, 122; but also adject. (rare): quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi est, Verg. A. 10, 493: ille quicquid usquam concipitur nefas Tractavit, Hor. C. 2, 13, 9: quidquid genus, Cato, R. R. 48. — Quidquid, *adv.*, *how much soever:* quicquid progredior, *whithersoever*, *the farther*, *the more*, Liv. 31, 1: quicquid ab urbe longius proferrent arma, magis, etc., id. 7, 32: ride, quicquid amas, Cato, Catullum, i. e. quantum, *as much as*, Cat. 56, 3: quicquid ita educati liberi patrem amare videntur, Gell. 12, 1, 23. — Quisquis as *fem.*, like quis (ante-class.): mulier, quisquis es, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 66: quisquis es, quae, etc., id. Rud. 4, 4, 102.

quisquis-lĭbet, quidquid-libet, *pron. indef.*, *whoever it may be*, *whatever it may be* (late Lat.): quidquidlibet dederis pro te, vile est, Salv. Avar. 3, 18.

quĭtus, *Part.*, v. queo.

quī-vīs, quaevis, quodvis (*abl.* quîvis, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1), and *subst.* quidvis, *pron. indef.* (separated: quod genus vis propagabis, Cato, R. R. 52), *who* or *what you please*, *any whatever*, *any one*, *any thing:* Juppiter non minus, quam vostrum quivis, formidat malum, Plaut. Am. prol. 27: quaevis alia mora, id. Mil. 4, 7, 10: omnia sunt ejusmodi, quivis ut perspicere possit, etc., Cic. Quint. 27, 84: ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: quaevis amplificationes, *all sorts of*, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 100: unus amet quâvis aspergere cunctos, i. e. quâvis ratione, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87: ab quîvis (*abl.*) homine beneficium accipere gaudeas, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1: cujusvis opes voluisse contra illius potentiam crescere, Sall. C. 17, 7: quovis modo inceptum perficere, id. J. 11, 9; 35, 4: quovis sermone molestus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: eripiet quivis oculos citius, id. ib. 2, 5, 35.—Joined with *unus*, *any one you please*, *any one whatever:* una harum quaevis causa, Ter. And. 5, 4, 1: si tu solus, aut quivis unus, Cic. Caecin. 22, 62: non quivis unus ex populo, sed existimator doctus, id. Brut. 93, 320. — **quidvīs,** as *subst.*, *any thing whatever*, *no matter what:* dicere hic quidvis licet, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 31: quidvis satis est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 28; Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 28: si quidvis satis est, Hor. S. 2, 3, 127.—

With *gen.:* quidvis anni, i. e. *at any season of the year*, Cato, R. R. 17.

quīvis-cumque, quaeviscumque, quodviscumque, *pron. indef., who* or *what you please, any whatsoever you will, each, every* (poet.): nec repentis itum cujusviscumque animantis Sentimus, Lucr. 3, 388: quoviscumque loco potes, *at whatever place you please*, Mart. 14, 1, 13.

Quiza, ae, *f., a town* or *fortress of Mauritania, near the present Giza, in Oran*, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19; Mel. 1, 6.

quō, *adv.* [prop. *dat.* or *abl.* of qui]. **I.** *Where* (rare but class.): respondit, se nescire, quo loci esset, Cic. Att. 8, 10: quo loci illa nasceretur, id. Div. 2, 66, 135: mitte sectari rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, Hor. C. 1, 38, 3.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *For which reason, wherefore, whence:* miscella (uva) multo ante coquitur: quo prior legenda, Varr. R. R. 1, 54: anseres voraces sunt naturâ: quo temperandum iis, id. ib. 3, 10, 5: quo aequior sum Pamphilo, Si, etc., Ter. And. 2, 5, 18; Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25: quo magis hoc philosopho faciendum est, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4; id. Lael. 23, 86: quo factum est, ut, etc., Nep. Milt. 7, 4; id. Them. 3, 4.—**2.** *For the reason that, because:* non edepol quo te impudicam crederem, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 32: quod scribis, non quo ipse audieris, sed te ipsum putare, me, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 3: non quo libenter male audiam, sed quia, etc., id. de Or. 2, 75, 305: non eo dico, quo mihi veniat in dubium, id. Quint. 2, 5: neque eo nunc dico, quo quidquam illum senserim, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 43: non pol, quo quemquam plus amem, Eo feci, sed, id. Eun. 1, 2, 16.—**II.** *To* or *in which place, whither, where* (*rel.* and *interrog.*): dolia, quo vinaceos condat, Cato, R. R. 10, 2: quo, quo, scelesti, ruitis? Hor. Epod. 7, 1: locus, quo exercitui aditus non erat, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: non longius hostes aberant, quam quo telum adici potest, id. ib. 2, 21; Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 3.—Of persons, *to whom:* dabo parasitum inanem, quo recondas reliquias, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 79: quo illae nubent? id. Aul. 3, 5, 13: quo lubeat, nubant, id. ib.: hominem beatum, quo illae pervenibunt divitiae! Pompon. ap. Non. 508, 6: homo apud eos, quo se contulit, gratiosus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38.—With *gen.:* quo gentium, *where in the world*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 33; id. Rud. 3, 5, 44: quo terrarum, Liv. 39, 54, 8; cf.: ne hodie quidem scire videmini, quo amentiae progressi sitis, *how far, to what pitch*, id. 28, 27.—**B.** Trop., *to what end, for what purpose, wherefore, why:* quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum, aut quo potius hostem tam sceleratum reserves? Cic. Sest. 13, 29: quo tantam pecuniam? id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 137: dixit profecto, quo vellet aurum, id. Cael. 21, 53: nescis, quo valeat nummus? quem praebeat usum? *what money is good for*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 73: quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti? id. Ep. 1, 5, 12; Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2; Ov. Am. 3, 4, 41.—**2.** Transf., *to the end that, in order that, so that, that:* quo deteriores anteponantur bonis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 38; Ter. And. 3, 1, 14: id adjuta me, quo id fiat facilius, id. Eun. 1, 2, 70: quo mare finiat iram, Ov. H. 18, 203: fraus mea quid petiit, nisi quo tibi jungerer uni? id. ib. 20, 23: hi omnes Athenas se contulerunt, non quo sequerentur otium, Nep. Pelop. 2, 1: quo ne, = ut ne: sed eo vidisti multum, quod praefinisti, quo ne pluris emerem, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 1: cautum erat, quo ne plus auri et argenti facti, quo ne plus signati argenti et aeris domi haberemus, Liv. 34, 9.—**III.** *Indef.*, with *si*, etc., *to any place, anywhither:* si quo tu me ire vis, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 5: si quando Romam aliove quo mitterent legatos, Liv. 38, 30: si quo erat longius prodeundum, Caes. B. G. 2, 48; Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7.

quŏ-ad (monosyl., Lucr. 2, 849; Hor. S. 2, 3, 91; collat. form **quaad,** Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 2; Inscr. Fabr. p. 641, 357; cf. Cardin. Dipl. p. 22, 30, and n. 337, and Cavedon. Marm. Moden. p. 243), *adv.* [orig. quod-ad = ad quod], *how long?* **I.** Lit., in direct questions (rare): senem Quoad exspectatis vestrum? Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 98.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *As long as:* quousque, inquies? quoad erit integrum, Cic. Att. 15, 23, 1: tamdiu velle debebis, quoad te, quantum proficias, non poenitebit, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: quoad vixit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 60.—**2.** *Till, until, until that:* ferrum usque eo retinuit, quoad renuntiatum est vicisse Boeotios, Nep. Epam. 9, 3; 2, 5: hactenus existimo, consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior fieres, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: quoad ipse cum exercitu propius accessisset, Caes. B. G. 4, 11; Liv. 5, 50; Suet. Caes. 14; Just. 12, 9, 11.—**B.** *How far, as far as:* videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius, quam antea, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5; cf.: jus civile eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14; id. Phil. 11, 3, 6: quoad insequi poterat, Liv. 2, 25; 22, 6.—**2.** *So far as, as much as:* jubeo te salvere voce summâ, quoad vires valent, *as far as my strength reaches*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 30: est modus tamen, quoad pati uxorem oportet, *to what extent*, id. Men. 5, 2, 19: quoad patiatur consuetudo, *as far as custom permits*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 1: cognitis, quoad possunt ab homine cognosci, bonorum et malorum finibus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 82: ut, quoad possem et liceret, nunquam discederem, id. Lael. 1, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3.—With *gen. ejus* in the phrase, quoad ejus facere possum, *as far* or *as well as I can:* tu tamen velim ne intermittas, quoad ejus (facere) poteris, scribere ad me, Cic. Att. 11, 12, 4 (B. and K. quod); id. Fam. 3, 2, 2 Orell.: ut quoad ejus fieri possit, *as much as possible*, id. Inv. 2, 6, 20: id eos ut prohiberet, quoad ejus sine bello posset, praetori mandatum est, *as far as possible without having recourse to arms*, Liv. 39, 45.—Without *ejus:* quoad facere potui, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 291.—**3.** *With respect to, as to,* = quod attinet ad (with the *acc.* only in the foll. examples where the text is doubtful): quoad diem, Liv. 42, 6, 6 MSS. (Weissenb. quam ad diem): quoad sexum, multitudinem, casum, Varr. L. L. 8, 23, § 46 Müll. (MSS. quod sexum; perh. ad is omitted; cf. Müll. ad loc.): nec interest, quoad feras bestias et volucres, utrum, etc., Dig. 41, 1, 3 (Momms. quod ad feras).

quŏăd-usque, or, separated, **quŏăd usque,** *until that* (post-class.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 1; Lact. 4, 12, 17; Vulg. Cant. 2, 7; id. Act. 7, 18 (but in Varr. L. L. 5, 2; Suet. Caes. 14; Tac. A. 14, 58, a false read.).

quō-circā (separated: quo, bone, circa, Hor. S. 2, 6, 95; old form **quōqirca;** v. the letter Q), *conj., for which reason, wherefore* (rare but class.), Varr. L. L. 9, 59: quocirca bene apud majores nostros senatus decrevit, ut, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92: quocirca nihil esse tam detestabile, quam, etc., id. Sen. 12, 41; Verg. A. 1, 673: quocirca mecum loquor haec, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 145; id. S. 2, 2, 135.—Relat.: QVOCIRCA EVM IN ITALIA ESSE NON LICEAT, Inscr. Mazocchi, p. 423, 43.

quō-cumque (in tmesi: quo nos cumque feret, Hor. C. 1, 7, 25: quo res cumque cadent, Verg. A. 2, 709: quo ea me cumque ducet, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 15), *adv., to whatever place, whithersoever* (class.): quocumque venerint, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65, § 167: oculi, quocumque inciderunt, veterem consuetudinem fori requirunt, id. Mil. 1, 1: ire, pedes quocumque ferent, quocumque per undas Notus vocabit, Hor. Epod. 16, 21; Verg. A. 3, 682: oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur quocumque torqueas, Cic. Or. 16, 52: sequar te, quocumque ieris, Vulg. Matt. 8, 19: quocumque me verto, Sen. Ep. 12, 1.

1. quod, *conj.* [*acc. resp.*, from qui]. **I.** *That, in that, because* (cf.: quia, quoniam): cum tibi agam gratias quod me vivere coëgisti, Cic. Att. 3, 3, 1: mirari, Cato se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, id. Div. 2, 24, 51; id. Att. 1, 17, 1: fecisti mihi pergratum, quod Serapionis librum ad me misisti, id. ib. 2, 4, 1: propter hanc causam, quod, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 109: quod victoribus ultro inferrent arma, Liv. 21, 1; 8, 1: quam quod urbes urerent, Curt. 4, 14, 2.—Esp.: propterea quod, *because;* Ter. And. 3, 4, 5; v. propterea.—Esp. after *eo* (mostly post-Aug.): eo deceptum, quod neque, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 2: eo conspectus (supplicium), quod, etc., Liv. 2, 5, 5; 22, 34, 5; Plin. Pan. 25, 2: forma navium eo differt, quod, etc., Tac. G. 44; Quint. 8, 6, 8; Plin. 22, 25, 59, § 126; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 7, 8; Cels. 3, 18.—**II.** *Wherefore, why, that:* in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, *it is not necessary that*, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: magis est quod gratuler tibi quam, etc., id. Att. 16, 5, 2: ne causae quid sit, quod te quisquam quaeritet, Plaut. Aul. 1, 3, 14; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 3: hoc est quod ad vos venio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 70: non est quod multa loquamur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30.—**III.** *If so be that, as respects that, in case that:* quod quispiam ignem quaerat, Plaut. Aul. 1, 3, 13 Ussing ad loc.; id. Mil. 2, 2, 7 Brix ad loc.; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 15; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 175; cf. qui, E. 1.—**IV.** *Though, although, albeit, even if:* si te in plateâ offendero hâc post umquam, quod dicas mihi, Alium quaerebam, iter hac habui, periisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 33; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 49; Ov. A. A. 1, 261; id. M. 7, 705: quod sim ligneus, ut vides, Prendam te tamen, Auct. Priap. 6.—**V.** In respect to time, *since that, since* (only post-Aug.; in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 146, and Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 2; recent edd. read quom): tertius dies est, quod audivi, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1.—**VI.** After *facere* and *facile est*, = ut, *that:* facile est, quod habeant conservam in villâ, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6: utinam dii immortales fecissent, quod ea lex etiam populo Romano esset constituta, Vitr. praef. 10.—**VII.** With other *particles*, as *si, nisi, utinam, ubi*, etc., always with reference to something which precedes (very freq.), *but, though, now:* quod si quis illorum legat facta, paria horum cognoscat, Nep. Eum. 8, 3: quod si te fors Afris praefecisset, tamen, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27; 1, 1, 14, § 41: quod nisi domi civium suorum invidiâ debilitatus esset, Romanos videtur superare potuisse, Nep. Hann. 1, 2: quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus! Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1: quod ne longiore exordio legentem fatigemus, unum quasi exemplum subiciemus, Col. 5, 11, 13: quod ubi ille intellexit, id agi, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: quod cum esset animadversum, conjunctam esse flumini, protinus, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: quod ut hanc quoque curam determinemus, etc., Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 194: peccasse se non anguntur, objurgari moleste ferunt: quod contra oportebat delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, *instead of which, whereas*, Cic. Lael. 24, 90: quod nunc, *whereas now*, Lucr. 1, 221.—**VIII.** With *verbs* of perceiving and declaring, instead of an *object-clause:* scio jam, filius quod amet meus istanc meretricem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 37; Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14: recordatus quondam super cenam, quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, Suet. Tit. 8: nec credit, quod, etc., Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 223: aliqui semen ejus non obruunt, opinantes, quod a nullâ ave tangatur, Pall. 3, 24: rem miram de ocimo Martialis affirmat, quod, etc., id. 5, 3: notum facere, quod, etc., Dig. 25, 3, 1: novi quod pulchra sis, Vulg. Gen. 12, 11: vidit lucem quod esset bona, id. ib. 1, 4.—Esp. after *illud:* videndum illud, quod, si, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: illud mihi occurrit, quod, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1 *fin.*

☞ Quod, in restrictive sense, v. qui, E. 1.

‡ **2. quod,** another orthogr. for quot, v. h. v.

quōdam-mŏdo, or, separated, **quōdam mŏdo** (in tmesi: quodam tamen modo, Quint. 1, 12, 5), *adv.* [quidam-modus], *in a certain manner, in a measure* (class.): quodammodo latebat, Nep. Eum. 7, 3: voce, motu, formâ etiam magnifica et generosa quodammodo, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: diligamus, id. Lael. 8, 28; id. de Or. 1, 59, 251.

Quod-sĕmĕl-arrĭpĭdes, is, *m.* [quod-semel-arripio], *That-snatches-once-ides*, a comically formed proper name, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

quoi, i. q. cui, v. 1. qui *init.*

quōjas or **quōjātis,** e, i. q. cujas or cujatis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 109; 5, 2, 33 et saep.

1. quōjus, for cujus, v. 1. qui.

2. quōjus, a, um, = **cujus,** a, um, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 14.

quō-lĭbet, *adv.* [quilibet], *whither it pleases, to any place whatever* (poet.): gubernaculum contorquet quolibet, Lucr. 4, 902: quolibet ire, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 22.

quom, v. 2. cum *init.*

quō-mĭnus, *conj., that not, from*, after verbs of hindering, preventing, etc.; v. minus under parvus.

quō-mŏdŏ, or **quō mŏdŏ** (in tmesi: quo tu me modo voles esse, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 48; Curt. 6, 4, 14), *adv., in what manner,*

in what way, how. **I.** *Interrog.:* Quomodo? Quantum poposcerit Apronius? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 25: Maecenas quomodo tecum? Hor. S. 1, 9, 43: quomodo palam factum est verbum istud? Vulg. Exod. 2, 14: at scin, quo modo tibi res se habet? Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 8: cum fratre, an sine eo cum filio, an quomodo? Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5.—**B.** In exclamations: quomodo se venditant Caesari! Cic. Att. 8, 16, 1: quomodo mortem filii tulit! id. Lael. 2, 9.—**II.** *Rel.:* non meminisse nos ratus, quomodo trecentos Philippos vilico dederis, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 54: haec negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistula quidem narrare audeo, Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 1: quomodo homines non inepti loquuntur, id. ib. 7, 5, 3: quo modo nunc se istorum artes habent, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: se aliquam rationem inituros, quomodo ab Hispanis sumant, Liv. 23, 48.—**B.** Esp. corresp. to *sic, in what manner, in the same manner, even as:* et quo modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 18: quo modo in omni vitâ praecipitur, sic, id. Off. 1, 38, 136.—**III.** *Indef.* for quocumque modo, *in whatever way:* quo modo potuissem, te convenissem, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 1 (B. and K. ex conj. quoquo modo).

quōmŏdŏ-cumquĕ (**-cunquĕ**), *adv.* **I.** Lit., *in what manner soever, howsoever* (class.): quomodocumque dicitur, intellegi tamen potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 30.—**II.** Transf., *be it as it may, in any way whatever:* sed tamen quomodocumque, quamquam sumus pauperculi, est domi quod edimus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 33; Flor. 3, 23, 4.

quōmŏdŏ-lĭbet, *adv., howsoever* (eccl. Lat.): qui quomodolibet vixerint, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 19.

quōmŏdŏ-nam, *adv., in what manner pray? how?* (class.): quomodonam, mi frater, de nostris versibus Caesar? Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 5.

quō-nam, *adv.* **I.** *Whither pray?* (class.): quo tu te agis? *Char.* Quonam, nisi domum? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 71; id. Merc. 5, 2, 16: eam si nunc sequor, quonam? Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5: quonam haec omnia, nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? Caes. B. C. 1, 9, 4.—**II.** *How far pray?* quonam usque? Stat. Th. 1, 215; 9, 511; id. Achill. 1, 624; Gell. 1, 3, 19.

quondam (CONDAM, Inscr. Rein. p. 543), *adv.* [quom = cum, with the demonstr. part. dam]. **I.** *At a certain time, at one time, once, heretofore, formerly:* verum tempestas, memini, quondam fuit, cum, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 29: olim, olim isti fuit generi quondam quaestus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 15: cujus illa quondam socrus, paulo ante uxor fuisset, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: omnia quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dissipata quondam fuerunt, id. de Or. 1, 42, 187: populus Romanus, qui quondam in hostes lenissimus existimabatur, hoc tempore, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: ut quondam Marsaeus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 55; 2, 5, 21; Curt. 3, 1, 12; 3, 4, 3; Ov. F. 2, 547.—Of those deceased, *the late, former, deceased* (post-class.): OPTIMAE MEMORIAE VIRO QVOND. FILIO AELII, etc., Inscr. Grut. 389, 8: Valeriani quondam centurionis testamentum, Cod. Just. 6, 21, 3: matris tuae quondam mancipia, id. 7, 33, 8; 8, 57, 2; cf.: Cyro quondam rege, Curt. 10, 1, 23.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *At certain times, at times, sometimes:* quid, cum saepe lapidum, sanguinis nonnumquam, terrae interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber effluxit? Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98: stomachum, cujus tu similem quondam habebas, id. Fam. 2, 16, 2: quondam cithara tacentem Suscitat Musam, Hor. C. 2, 10, 18: quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Verg. A. 2, 367; Ov. M. 9, 170; Lucr. 6, 109: senatus quondam legatos decreverit, Suet. Caes. 24; id. Dom. 7.—**B.** Of the future, *one day, some day, ever* (poet.), Hor. S. 2, 2, 82: nec Romula quondam Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, Verg. A. 6, 877: haec tibi vir quondam, nunc frater, mittit, Tib. 3, 1, 23.

quŏn-ĭam, *adv.* [quom = cum, and jam], *since now, since then, since, seeing that, because, whereas* (quoniam gives a ground or reason; quod and quia give the determining cause or reason). **I.** With *indic.*, stating a fact: quoniam significat non solum id quod quia, sed etiam id quod postquam, hac scilicet de causâ, quod Graeci ἐπεί, utriusque significationem obtinet, Fest. p. 261 Müll.: quoniam ambo nos delusistis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 121; id. Aul. prol. 9: quoniam quidem circumventus inimicis praeceps agor, Sall. C 31, 9; id. J. 85, 44; 31, 21: quoniam ad hunc locum perventum est, Caes. B. G. 6, 11; 7, 50: quam me stultitiam (quoniam non est genus unum) Insanire putas? Hor. S. 2, 3, 301: quoniam ita tu vis, Cic. Planc. 33, 82: quapropter, quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, id. Phil. 3, 11, 29; Verg. E. 2, 55.—**II.** With *subj.* (introducing a reason conceived by the mind, or given by another person): quoniam civitati consulere non possent, Caes. B. G. 5, 3; 1, 35; 6, 1: quoniam magna sequatur ubertas, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 34; so Nep. Milt. 7, 5; id. Eum. 9, 6: quoniam tam propinqua sint castra, id. ib. 6, 40; 7, 72; Caes. B. C. 1, 72.—**III.** Introducing an *obj.-clause* (post-class.), *that:* videtis quoniam et vos hoc facere videtis, Cypr. Ep. 8, 3; Tert. Idol. 22: non advertit, quoniam, etc., Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 100; 2, 8, 53: negat quoniam Jesus non est Christus, Vulg. 1 Joan. 2, 22; cf. v. 19; id. 1 Cor. 6, 15.

quō-pĭam, *adv.* [quo], *to any place, whithersoever* (poet.): quopiam devorti, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 50: iturane, Thais, quopiam es? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 9.

quō-quam, *adv.* **I.** *To any place, whithersoever* (rare but class.): ut hanc ne quoquam mitteret, nisi ad se, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 45; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 16; id. Hec. 4, 1, 50: meare diversa, Lucr. 1, 428 Lachm.: neque se quoquam movit ex Urbe, Nep. Att. 7; Sall. J. 14, 17; Liv. 34, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52: non ivit servus tuus quoquam, Vulg. 4 Reg. 5, 25.—* **II.** = in aliquam rem, *in any thing, in aught:* neque quoquam posse resolvi, Lucr. 1, 1053.

1. quŏquĕ, *conj., also, too* (subjoined to the emphatic word in a clause) [etym. dub.; perh. for quomque; v. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 23 sq.]: quâ de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoque fefellissem, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 33: patriae quis exsul Se quoque fugit? Hor. C. 2, 16, 20: me quoque, id. ib. 1, 16, 22: te quoque, id. S. 2, 3, 312: non sophistae solum, sed philosophi quoque, Gell. 17, 12, 1: quoque enim, Liv. 2, 18, 4; 3, 50, 7; 23, 12, 15; 27, 22, 9; 30, 1, 3 al.; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fam. 2, 33, 108, p. 328: quoque igitur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32.—Pleon. with *etiam, et:* quin mihi quoque etiam est ad portum negotium, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 56; id. Pers. 4, 9, 7; Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 8: est etiam quoque, uti, Lucr. 5, 517: sunt vero et fortunae eorum (leonum) quoque clementiae exempla, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 56.—**II.** = quidem: sese ne id quoque facturum esse, *not even,* Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 18.

2. quōque = et quo.

‡ **quōquĕversus,** v. quoquoversus.

quō-quō, or, separated, **quō quō,** *adv.* [quisquis], *to whatever place, whithersoever* (class.): quoquo ibo, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 1: quoquo venias, id. ib. 3, 5, 31; id. Curc. 5, 3, 22: quoquo hic spectabit, eo tu spectato simul, id. Ps. 3, 2, 69: quoquo sese verterint Stoici, Cic. Div. 2, 9, 24.—With *gentium: quoquo* hinc abducta est gentium, *to whatever place in the world she has been carried off,* Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 17; cf.: quoquo terrarum, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 18.

quōquō-mŏdo, or, separated, **quō-quō mŏdo,** *adv.* [quisquis-modus], *in what way soever, howsoever:* quoquomodo se res habeat, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 2: tu quoquomodo hominem investiges velim, *in every possible way,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: tu cum esses praetor renuntiatus quoquo modo, *I will not say how,* id. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 38.

quōquō-versus (**-um**) or **quōquō-vorsum** (QVOQVEVERSVS, Inscr. Grut. 207, lin. 19; 21; 26; 801, 12) [quoquo-versus], *in every direction, every way* (class.): legatos quoquoversus dimittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 2; 7, 4; 14; Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 17: pedes decem quoquovorsum, Cato, R. R. 15, 1; Col. 5, 5, 2; 8, 3, 2.

quorsum and **quorsus,** *adv.* [quovorsus or -um], *to what place, whitherward, whither.* **I.** Lit.: nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14: quaerit quorsus potissimum in praedam superne sese ruat, App. Flor. 1, p. 341, 6.—**II.** Trop., *whither:* tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor? Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 81: sane curae est, quorsum eventurum hoc siet, *where this may go to, how it may turn out,* Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 118; so, eri semper lenitas Verebar quorsum evaderet, id. And. 1, 2, 5: sed quorsus haec pertinent? Cic. Leg. 1, 24, 63: non dices hodie, quorsum haec tam putida tendant, *whither this tends,* Hor. S. 2, 7, 21: quorsum pertinuit, id. ib. 2, 3, 11: quorsum abeant, id. ib. 2, 3, 246: quorsum igitur haec spectat tam longa, tam alte repetita oratio? *at what does it aim?* Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 91.—**B.** In partic., *to what purpose? to what end? with what view? for what?* quorsum igitur haec disputo? quorsum? ut intellegere possitis, Cic. Red. ad Quir. 2, 5: quorsum tandem, aut cur ista quaeris? id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: quorsus, inquam, istuc? id. Brut. 85, 292: quorsum est opus? *for what is it needed?* Hor. S. 2, 7, 116.—**2.** * *From what cause? why?* quorsum insanus? Hor. S. 2, 3, 201; Acron. ad loc. (but K. and H. read cursum; cf. Orell. ad loc.).

quŏt (in MSS. often **quŏd**), *adj. plur. indecl.* [kindr. with Sanscr. kati, quot, like tot, Sanscr. tati]. **I.** Lit., *how many, as many, as:* quot sunt? *Sce.* Totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 6; id. Most. 3, 1, 114: quot homines, tot sententiae, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 14: quot homines, tot causae, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 140: quot dies erimus in Tusculano, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: quot calamitates! id. ib. 1, 35, 86: quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum reperiuntur, id. Or. 16, 53: idque declarat totidem quot dixit, scripta verbis oratio, id. Brut. 96, 328; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 47; Hor. S. 2, 1, 27; Juv. 7, 225.—**B.** For quotiens; toties, quot, *as often as,* Liv. 2, 13, 2.—**II.** Transf., in specifications of time, *all, each, every.:* quot diebus, *every day, daily:* quot mensibus, *every month, monthly:* quot annis, often as one word, quotannis (in inscrr. also, QVOD ANNIS), *every year, yearly, annually:* quot Kalendis petere cibum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3: quot mensibus fodere, Cato, R. R. 43, 2: quotannis tributa conferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131: hic illum vidi juvenem, Meliboee, quot annis, Verg. E. 1, 43: quot annos singula milia, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: Pomponius scribit, nihil interesse, utrum in annos singulos, vel quot annis; an in singulos menses, vel quot mensibus; an in singulos dies, vel quot diebus legatur, Dig. 36, 2, 12: sedulum quot dies obibam culturae sacrorum ministerium, App. M. 11, p. 267, 29.

quŏtannis, v. quot.

quot-cumque, *adv., how many soever, as many as* (rare): quotcumque senatus creverit, tot sunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8: tot ... quotcumque, Manil. 4, 315.

quŏtēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [quot], *how many* (class.): is ita partes fecit, nescio quotenorum jugerum, Cic. Att. 12, 33, 1: quotenos suae aetatis annos Christus absolverit, Ven. Carm. 6, 5.

quŏtennis, e, *adj.* [quot-annus], *of how many years, how many years old* (eccl. Lat.): quotenne vinum sit, Aug. Quantit. Anim. 19.

quŏtīdĭānō, *adv.*, v. cottidianus *fin.*

quŏti-dĭānus, v. cottidianus.

quŏtīdĭē, v. cottidie.

* **quŏtīdĭō** (**cotīd-**), *adv.* for cottidie, *daily,* Q. Caepio ap. Charis. p. 174 P.

quŏtiens or **quŏties,** *adv.* [quot], *how often, how many times, as often as* (class.): o quotiens et quae nobis Galatea locuta est! Verg. E. 3, 72: quotiens et quot nominibus a Syracusanis statuas auferes? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 145; id. de Or. 2, 30, 130: illud soleo mirari, non me totiens accipere tuas litteras, quotiens a Quinto mihi fratre afferuntur, id. Fam. 7, 7, 1; Verg. A. 12, 483; Hor. C. 1, 5, 5; 4, 9, 40; Tac. A. 14, 20.

quŏtiens-cumquĕ, *adv., how often soever, as often soever as* (class.): quotienscumque dico, totiens mihi videor in judicium venire, etc., Cic. Clu. 18, 51; id. Tusc. 3, 34, 84; id. Rosc. Com. 6, 18; Nep. Eum. 5, 7: hoc facite quotienscumque bibetis, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 25.

quŏtĭens-quĕ (**quŏtĭesquĕ**), *adv.* for quotienscumque, *how often soever, as often soever as* (post-Aug.): quotiensque mel remediis adhibetur, Col. 6, 17, 8.

* **quot-lĭbet,** *adv., as many as pleases, as many as one will,* Hyg. Astron. 1, 6.

quot-quŏt, *adj. indecl.* [quot]. **I.** Lit., *how many soever, as many soever as* (class.): si leges duae aut si plures aut quotquot erunt conservari non possint, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 145; Cat. 42, 1: quotquot eunt dies, i. e. *daily,* Hor. C. 2, 14, 5: quotquot sunt, id. S. 2, 7, 14.—**II.** Transf., *all, every:* quoquot annis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 40 Müll. al.: mensibus, id. ib. 5, § 47 ib. (al. quot mensibus): quotquot enim promissiones Dei sunt, in illo est, Vulg. 2 Cor. 1, 20.

quŏtŭmus, a, um, *adj.* [quotus], *of what number* (Plautin.): quotumas aedes dixerit, ego incerto scio, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 7: quotumo die, *on what day* (by number)? id. ib. 4, 7, 77.

‡ * **quŏtuplex,** icis, *adj.* [quotus-plico], *how many fold, how many times:* quotuplex, ὁσαπλάσιος, Vet. Onomast.

quŏtus, a, um, *adj.* [quot], *which* or *what in number, order,* etc.; *of what number, how many* (class.): quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit ferendus? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 94, § 220: scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35: quota pars illi rerum periere mearum, Ov. M. 7, 522: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* (prop. *what is the number of the hour?*), Hor. S. 2, 6, 44: scis, quota de Libyco litore puppis eat, *how many ships,* Mart. 9, 36, 8: tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe, *of what number you wish to be,* i. e. *how many guests you would like to have invited with you,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 30: pars quota laudis, *how great,* i. e. *how very small,* Ov. Am. 2, 12, 9: quota pars terraï, Lucr. 6, 652; Ov. M. 9, 69; Curt. 5, 5, 14.—In connection with *quisque* (also in one word, **quŏtusquisque**) to designate a small number, *how few;* it may also be rendered into English by *how many* (in Cic. only in *nom.* and in principal clause): quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus, ut ratio postulat? *how many?* i. e. *how few!* Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: quotus enim quisque disertus? quotus quisque juris peritus est? id. Planc. 25, 62: quoto cuique lorica est? Curt. 9, 3, 11; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 8: forma quota quaeque superbit? Ov. A. A. 3, 103: quotum quemque inveneris, qui, etc., Tac. Or. 29: nam quoto cuique eadem honestatis cura secreto, quae palam? Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 8: repete memoriâ tecum quotus quisque dies ut destinaveras recesserit, Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 3: quoto quoque loco libebit, *in whatsoever place one may wish,* Auct. Her. 3, 17, 30.

quŏtus-cumque, tăcumque, tumcumque, *adj., whatsoever in number, order,* etc.; *how great* or *small soever* (poet.): moverit e votis pars quotacumque deos, Tib. 2, 6, 54 (in Ov. H. 13, 60, the true reading is quota quemque).

quŏtus-lĭbet, tălibet, tumlibet, *adj., of what number:* pars, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 18.

quŏtusquisque, v. quotus.

quŏ-usquĕ (also separated, quo enim usque, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 3: quo te spectabimus usque, Mart. 2, 64, 9), *adv.* **I.** Of time, *until what time, till when, how long* (class.): *De.* Quousque? *Li.* Usque ad mortem volo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 28: quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: quousque? inquies. Quoad erit integrum, id. Att. 15, 23: quousque ita dicis? id. Planc. 31, 75: quousque tandem abutere patientiâ nostrâ? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1.—**II.** Of place, *how far.* **A.** Lit.: quousque penetratura sit avaritia, Plin. N. H. 33, prooem. § 3: cum decessero de viâ, quousque degredi debeo? Gell. 1, 3, 15.—**B.** Trop., *how far, to what extent* (post-class.): quousque ei permissum videatur peculium administrare, Dig. 20, 3, 1.

quō-vīs, *adv.* [quivis], *to any place whatever* (poet.): cibo perduci poteris quovis, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 7: quovis admittunt aves, id. As. 2, 1, 11.—With *gentium:* immo abeat quovis gentium, *let him go anywhere in the world,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 55.

quum, *conj.,* v. 2. cum.

quummaxime, v. 2. cum.

R.

R, r, *indecl. n.* or (sc. littera) *f.* **I.** The seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, which derives its form from the Greek Ρ, but is not, like that, aspirated. Thus Burrus, arrabo, were originally written for Πύρρος, ἀρραβών. In words borrowed from the Greek, an *h* was subsequently appended to the *r*, as a sign of the spiritus asper. On account of its vibratory sound, resembling the snarling of a dog, *r* is called by Persius littera canina, Sat. 1, 109; cf. Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 100 P. — **II.** In many words, *r* medial and final (but not initial) represents an original *s*. Tradition ascribes the introduction of *r* for *s* to Appius Claudius Caecus, consul 446 and 457 A. U. C., or to L. Papirius Crassus, consul 417 A. U. C., Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 36; Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 2. Examples of a change of *s* into *r* are: asa, lases, plusima, meliosem, meliosibus, foedesum, Fusius, Papisius, Valesius, fusvos, janitos, into ara, lares, plurima, meliorem, melioribus, foederum, Furius, Papirius, Valerius, furvus, janitor; heri (compared with hesternus and the Greek χθές); so, too, dirimo is formed from dis-emo. Cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; Cic. l. l.; Quint. 1, 4, 13; Ter. Scaur. p. 2252 and 2258 P.; Fest. s. v. Aureliam, p. 20; R pro S, p. 134; pignosa, p. 198. Both sounds have maintained their place in some substantives of the third declension ending in *or* or *os* (arbor, color, honor, labor, lepor, etc., and also arbos, colos, honos, labos, lepos, etc.); so in quaeso, quaesumus, also written quaero, quaerimus; cf. nasus and naris, pulvis and pulver, etc.—The converse change of an original *r* into *s* appears very doubtful. Forms like hesternus (from heri), festus (also feriae), ustum (from uro), etc., indicate rather an original *s*, when compared with arbustum also arboretum, and majusculus also major.—For the relation of the *r* to *d* and *l*, v. D and L. —**III.** R is assimilated, **a.** Most freq. before *l:* libellus, tenellus, intellego, pellicio, from liber, tener, inter-lego, per-lacio, v. the art. per. — **b.** Before *s:* dossuarius, from dorsum. — **IV.** R is elided in pejero (from perjuro), and in the forms crebesco, rubesco, susum, also written crebresco, rubresco, sursum, etc. — **V.** As an abbreviation, R. signifies Romanus, also Rufus, recte, reficiendum, regnum, ripa, et mult. al.; R.P. respublica; R.R. rationes relatae (cf. Fest. p. 228 Müll.).

răbĭdē, *adv.,* v. rabidus *fin.*

răbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [1. rabo], *raving, furious, enraged, savage, fierce, mad, rabid* (as *adj.* mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: furens, furiosus, insanus): canes, Lucr. 5, 892; Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 98; Sen. Ira, 1, 1, 6; 1, 15, 2; 3, 30, 1; id. Ep. 99, 24: catuli, Sil. 10, 127: corpus (Canis), Cic. Arat. 110: tigres, Verg. G. 2, 151; cf. leones, Lucr. 4, 712; Hor. A. P. 393: lupa, Ov. A. A. 3, 8: bimembres, id. M. 12, 494: alios age incitatos, alios age rabidos, Cat. 63, 93: non impulsus et rabidus, Sen. Ira, 1, 12, 4. — **II.** Transf., of things: Pelorum (on account of the neighboring Scylla), Luc. 6, 66 Cort. *N. cr.:* lingua, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 11; cf. murmur, Val. Fl. 4, 239: ut rabida ora quierunt, Verg. A. 6, 102; cf. id. ib. 6, 80: aspectus (draconis), Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: certamen, Sil. 16, 410; cf. arma, id. 7, 253: fames (Cerberi), Verg. A. 6, 421; cf.: sitis (Tantali), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1077: rabies, Cat. 63, 44.—**III.** Trop., *impulsive, passionate, impetuous:* impulsus et rabidus, Sen. Ira, 1, 12, 5: adfectus, id. ib. 3, 16, 2: furor animi, Cat. 63, 38: mores, Ov. A. A. 3, 501: rabida et jurgiosa facundia, Gell. 19, 9, 7.—*Adv.:* **răbĭdē,** *ravingly, madly, furiously, rabidly:* omnia rabide appetentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16. — *Comp.:* raptari, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 14.

răbĭes, em, e (*gen.* rabies, Lucr. 4, 1083; the other cases do not occur), *f.* [rabio]. **I.** Lit., *rage, madness* (cf.: furor, insania). **1.** Of dogs, Col. 7, 12, 14; Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64; 29, 5, 32, § 99.—**2.** Of other animals, Col. 6, 35; Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 68: ursina, id. 8, 36, 54, § 130.—**3.** Of men, *madness, frenzy,* Plin. 7, prooem. *fin.* 1, § 5; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 26; cf.: contactos eo scelere velut injectâ rabie ad arma ituros, Liv. 21, 48, 4.—**II.** Trop., of any violent emotion, *rage, anger, fury, fierceness, eagerness:* Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitatem quandam et rabiem fingi in canem esse conversam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: sine rabie, id. ib. 4, 24, 53; Tac. H. 1, 63: Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79; cf. id. Ep. 2, 1, 149: non dico horrendam rabiem, id. S. 2, 3, 323; Vell. 2, 64, 2: civica, *fierce civil war,* Hor. C. 3, 24, 26; cf. Tac. H. 2, 38; 5, 25; id. A. 1, 31; 39: hostilis, Liv. 29, 8 *fin.:* edendi, Verg. A. 9, 64. — Of the madness of love, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10; Lucr. 4, 1079; Hor. Epod. 12, 9. — Of the Sibyl's inspiration, Verg. A. 6, 49. — **b.** Of things: rabies fatalis temporis, Liv. 28, 34: ventorum, Ov. M. 5, 7; cf. Noti, Hor. C. 1, 3, 14: caelique marisque, Verg. A. 5, 802: pelagi, Sil. 2, 290: Canis, *the fierce heat of the dog-star,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: ventris, i. e. *ravenous hunger, voracity,* Verg. A. 2, 357; Sil. 2, 472.

răbĭo, ĕre, *v. n.* [etym. dub.], *to rave, be mad* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Varr. and Caecil. ap. Non. 40, 2 sq.: oculis rabere visa es ardentibus, Poëta ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66; id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 207; 5, 222; Sen. Ep. 29, 7.

răbĭōsē, *adv.,* v. rabiosus *fin.*

* **răbĭōsŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [rabiosus], *a little rabid:* litterae, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.

răbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [rabies], *raving, fierce, mad, rabid* (rare but class.; syn.: furiosus, furibundus): canis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75; Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 98: homo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 15: fortitudo, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: rabiosa barbaraque vox, Petr. 96, 5: stridor (anserum sacrorum), id. 136, 4. — * *Adv.:* **răbĭōsē,** *ravingly, madly, fiercely, rabidly:* nihil iracunde rabioseve fecerunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49.

Răbīrius, i, *m., the name of a Roman gens.* Thus, **1.** C. Rabirius, *a tribune of the people;* and, **2.** C. Rabirius Postumus, *a knight;* both of them defended by Cicero in orations still extant.—**3.** *An indifferent philosophical writer,* Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 5. — **4.** *An excellent poet,* Ov. P. 4, 16, 5; Quint. 10, 1, 90.—Hence, **II. Răbīrĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Rabirius, Rabirian:* domus, Cic. Att. 1, 6, 1.

1. răbo, ĕre, *v. n.,* v. rabio.

2. răbo, ōnis, = arrhabo, v. arrha.

Rabocentus, i, *m., a Bessic prince, put to death by L. Piso,* Cic. Pis. 34.

răbŭla, ae, *m.* [1. rabo], *a brawling, wrangling advocate, a pettifogger* (cf.: clamator, declamator): non declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro... quaerimus, Cic. Or. 15, 47; with *causidicus* and *proclamator,* id. de Or. 1, 46. 202; with *latrator,* Quint. 12, 9, 12; cf. Fest. s. v. rava vox, p. 137 Müll.; Non. 26, 21; 60, 19.

* **răbŭlāna** pix, *an unknown kind of pitch* [perh. ravus, grayish], Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120.

* **răbŭlātus,** ūs, *m.* [rabula], *a brawling, wrangling, pettifogging,* Mart. Cap. 2, 46 Graev. dub. (Kopp, § 213, reboatu).

răbuscŭla vitis, *an unknown species of vine* [perh. ravus, grayish], Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

racco, āre, *v. n., to utter the natural cry of the tiger,* Auct. Carm. Philom. 49 (al. rancant).

răcēmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [racemus], *of* or *belonging to grape-stalks, stalky:* pampini, *that bear nothing but stalks, unfruitful,* Col. 3, 18, 4.

* **răcēmātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *the gleaning of a vineyard, a grape-gleaning* (cf. spicilegium), Tert. Apol. 35.

* **răcēmātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having clusters* or *berries,* Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54.

răcēmĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [racemus-fero], *cluster-bearing, clustering;* a poet. epithet: uvae, Ov. M. 3, 666; and in a broader sense: racemifer Bacchus, *crowned with clusters,* id. ib. 15, 413; cf.: capilli (Bacchi), id. F. 6, 483.

* **răcēmor,** āri, *v. dep. a.* [racemus], *to glean;* trop., *to treat of in a supplementary manner,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 1.

răcēmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of clusters, clustering* (Plin.): pomum, Plin.

13, 4, 7, § 30: flos, id. 13, 6, 12, § 54.—*Sup.:* uvae, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

răcēmus, i, *m.* [ῥάξ, ῥαγός]. **I.** Lit., *the stalk of a cluster* of grapes and similar plants: alia (poma) racemis dependent, ut uvae, palmae, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 115; cf. id. 16, 26, 48, § 112; 14, 3, 4, § 43: sunt et mora cruenta, et lentis uva racemis, Verg. Copa, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A bunch* of berries, *cluster* of grapes: fert uva racemos, Verg. G. 2, 60; Ov. M. 3, 484; id. Tr. 4, 6, 9; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 13; Hor. C. 2, 5, 11 al.: lecti de vite racemi, Ov. A. A. 3, 703; Verg. G. 2, 102; Sil. 7, 208 al. — **B.** *Wine* (poet.): donec eras mixtus nullis, Acheloë, racemis, Ov. F. 5, 343.

Racilius, i, *m.;* **Racilia,** ae, *f., the name of a Roman* gens; e. g. L. Racilius, *a tribune of the people,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; id. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31; id. Fam. 1, 7, 2. — **2.** Racilia, *wife of Cincinnatus,* Liv. 3, 26, 9.

rădians, antis, v. radio, II. B.

* **rădiātilis,** e, *adj.* [radio], *emitting rays, radiant:* umbra, Ven. Fort. 2, 286.

rădiātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a glittering, shining, a beamy lustre, radiation* (post-Aug.): marmoris, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32: stellarum, Jul. Firm. Math. 1, 4. —*Plur.,* Arn. 6, 208.

rădiātus, a, um, v. radio, II. A.

rādīcālis, e, *adj.* [radix], *having roots* (post-class.), Aug. c. Faust. 13, 12.

rādīcātus, a, um, v. radicor.

* **rādīcesco,** ĕre, *v. inch.* [radix], *to take root,* Sen. Ep. 86 *fin.*

rādīcĭtus, *adv.* [id.], *with the roots, by the roots* (class.). **I.** Lit.: effodere herbas malas, Cato, R. R. 50: concidere rosetum, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1; Cat. 64, 288: evellere arborem, Suet. Vesp. 5: eximere, Col. 4, 33, 4: interire, id. 6, 3, 1: auferre ungues, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 51 al. — **II.** Trop., *by the roots,* i. e. *utterly, completely, radically:* radicitus tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27; cf.: extrahere religionem ex animis hominum, id. N. D. 1, 43, 121: excutere opinionem alicui, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: omnia malefacta vostra repperi radicitus, *thoroughly,* Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 62.

rādīco, āvi, 1, *v. n.,* and **rādīcor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to strike root, take root* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **1.** Form radico, Cassiod. H. E. 2, 6. — **2.** Form radicor: mergi facile radicantur, Col. 4, 2, 2; Plin. 13, 4, 8, § 36; 18, 7, 10, § 51 al.—Hence, **rādīcātus,** a, um, *having roots:* semina, Col. Arb. 20 *fin.;* Pall. Febr. 10, 1; 18, 1; 19, 2 al.—**II.** Trop.: et radicavi in populo honorificato (i. e. ego sapientia), *have found a home, struck root,* Vulg. Ecclus. 24, 16: in caritate radicati et fundati, id. Eph. 3, 17. —**rādīcātus,** a, um, *rooted,* Sid. Ep. 5, 10 *fin.*

* **rādīcōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of roots, having many roots:* bracchia hederarum, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 151.

rādīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a small root, rootlet,* Cic. Div. 2, 66, 136; Col. 5, 5, 5.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *Fuller's-weed, soapwort,* Plin. 19, 3, 18, § 48. — **2.** *A small kind of radish,* Col. 4, 8, 1; 11, 2, 19; Cels. 2, 18; 21; 29 al.

rădĭo, āvi, ātum, 1 [radius]. * **I.** (Acc. to radius, I. B. 1.) *V. a., to furnish with spokes:* rota radiata, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15.—**II.** (Acc. to radius, II.) *V. a.* and *n.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *Act., to furnish with beams, make beaming, irradiate;* only in *pass., to be irradiated, to gleam, emit beams.*—Lit.: galeae gemmis radientur et auro, Ov. P. 3, 4, 103. — Esp. freq. in the *part. perf.* and *P. a.:* **rădĭātus,** a, um, *furnished with rays, irradiated, shining:* miles ut adverso Phoebi radiatus ab ictu, *irradiated,* Luc. 7, 214: rubent radiati lumina solis, *shining,* Lucr. 5, 462: sol, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 126; cf. also: orbis flammeus solis, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: lumen (solis), Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 162; Ov. M. 4, 193: insigne diei (i. e. sol), Lucr. 5, 699: caput, *surrounded with a halo* or *nimbus* (the attribute of deities and deified personages), Plin. Pan. 52; cf. corona, Suet. Aug. 94 *med.:* splendor radiatus lampade solis, Sil. 7, 143.—**B.** *Neutr., to emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate.* **1.** Lit.: felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 3, 9; id. M. 2, 4: miles radiabat in armis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 27; Sil. 8, 468: radiabunt tempora nati (of the halo of deified personages, v. supra, A.), Sil. 3, 629; 2, 586. — Freq. in *part. pres.:* **rădians,** *beaming, shining:* lumina solis, Ov. Tr. 2, 325: sidera, Lucr. 4, 214; Ov. M. 7, 325; 9, 272: Aquarius, Cic. Arat. 172: luna, Verg. A. 8, 23: aurum, Ov. M. 4, 636; cf.: galea claro ab auro, id. ib. 13, 105: templa auro, id. A. A. 3, 451: arma, Verg. A. 8, 616: carbunculi pinnato fulgore, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 93. — **2.** Trop., *to shine, radiate:* quasi de industriâ prospera ejus (fortuna) adversis radiaret, Flor. 4, 2, 30 Halm. (Duker, radiarentur): ipsi inter medios roseâ radiante juventâ, Val. Fl. 8, 257: constitutio, quae inter imperiales radiat sanctiones, Just. Inst. 1, 5, 3: radiantia signa, *asterisks,* Hier. praef. in Psa.

rădĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [radius]. * **I.** *A small, feeble sunbeam,* Amm. 28, 4, 18.—**II.** *A kind of long olive,* Col. 12, 49, 2.—**III.** *A plant resembling fern,* App. Herb. 83.

* **rădĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *emitting many beams, radiant:* sol, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41.

rădĭus, ii, *m.* [cf.: radix, ramus], *a staff, rod.* **I.** In gen.: acuti radii immissi, *stakes,* Liv. 33, 5, 11: ferreus, Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A spoke* of a wheel, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206; Verg. G. 2, 444; id. A. 6, 616; Ov. M. 2, 108; 2, 317; Val. Fl. 6, 414: inter radios rotarum, Curt. 4, 9, 5; Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206.—**2.** In mathematics, **a.** *A staff, rod,* for measuring, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; Verg. E. 3, 41; id. A. 6, 850; Macr. S. 7, 2; Tert. Idol. 9. — **b.** *A semidiameter, radius* of a circle, Cic. Univ. 6. — **3.** In weaving, *a shuttle,* Ov. M. 6, 56; 132; Lucr. 5, 1352; Verg. A. 9, 476.— **4.** In zoology, **a.** *The spur* of many kinds of birds, Plin. 11, 47, 107, § 257; esp. of the cock, id. 30, 11, 29, § 97. — **b.** *The sting above the tail of the fish* pastinaca, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155; 32, 2, 12, § 25. — **5.** In botany, *a kind of long olive,* Verg. G. 2, 86; Col. 5, 8, 4; id. Arb. 17, 3; Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13. A sub-species of the same, called radius major, Cato, R. R. 6, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 24.— **6.** In anatomy, *the radius, the exterior bone of the forearm,* Gr. κερκίς, Cels. 8, 1. — **7.** Radius virilis = membrum virile, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 14, 115.—**II.** *A beam* or *ray* of any shining object; of the sun, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2; Lucr. 1, 48; 2, 117; Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71; Verg. A. 4, 119; 7, 25; Tert. Res. Carn. 47; of lightning, Verg. A. 8, 429; Val. Fl. 6, 55; of the eyes, Gell. 5, 16, 2; of the halo around the heads of divine or deified personages: aurati, Verg. A. 12, 163; cf. radio, II.

rādix, īcis (*gen. plur.* radicium, Cassiod. H. E. 1, 1; Jul. Val. Itin. Alex. 32 (75)), *f.* [Gr. ῥίζα, a root; ῥάδιξ, a shoot or twig; cf. ramus], *a root* of a plant (cf. stirps). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (mostly in *plur.*): radices agere, *to strike root,* Varr. R. R. 1, 37 *fin.;* Ov. R. Am. 106; id. M. 4, 254; Col. 5, 6, 8; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 127; cf. infra, II.: capere radices, *to take root,* Cato, R. R. 133, 3; Plin. 17, 17, 27, § 123: penitus immittere radices, Quint. 1, 3, 5: emittere radices e capite, ex se, Col. 3, 18, 6; 5, 10, 13: descendunt radices, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 129: arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes. B. G. 6, 27, 4: herbas radice revellit, Ov. M. 7, 226: radicibus eruta pinus, Verg. A. 5, 449: segetem ab radicibus imis eruere, id. G. 1, 319.—*Sing.:* (arbos) quae, quantum vertice ad auras, tantum radice in Tartara tendit, Verg. G. 2, 292; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 128; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 150; Ov. H. 5, 147. — **2.** In partic., *an edible root,* Caes. B. C. 3, 48; esp. *a radish:* Syriaca, Col. 11, 3, 16; 59; also simply radix, Pall. 1, 35, 5; Hor. S. 2, 8, 8; Ov. M. 8, 666 al.: dulcis, *licorice,* Scrib. Comp. 170. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *The root,* i. e. *the lower part* of an object, *the foot* of a hill, mountain, etc.—In *plur.:* in radicibus Caucasi natus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: in radicibus Amani, id. Fam. 15, 4, 9: sub ipsis radicibus montis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36; 7, 51 *fin.;* 69; id. B. C. 1, 41; 3, 85, 1 et saep. —In *sing.:* a Palatii radice, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101; Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180.—**2.** *That upon which any thing is fixed* or *rests* (e. g. the tongue, a feather, a rock); *a root, foundation* (poet.; used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*): linguae, Ov. M. 6, 557: plumae, id. ib. 2, 583: saxi, Lucr. 2, 102; Ov. M. 14, 713.—**3.** Radix virilis = membrum virile, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 13.—**II.** Trop., *a root, ground, basis, foundation, origin, source* (almost entirely in the *plur.*): vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: virtus altissimis defixa radicibus, id. Phil. 4, 5, 13: audeamus non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: facilitatis et patientiae, id. Cael. 6, 14: Pompeius eo robore vir, iis radicibus, i. e. *so deeply rooted, firmly established in the State,* id. Att. 6, 6, 4: illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint. 10, 3, 3: a radicibus evertere domum, *from its foundation, utterly,* Phaedr. 3, 10, 49: ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum (C. Marium), i. e. *a native of the same city,* Cic. Sest. 22, 50; Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1; cf. in *sing.:* Apollinis se radice ortum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 72: ego sum radix David, Vulg. Apoc. 22, 16 et saep.—Of words, *origin, derivation,* Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 61; 7, 3, 88 al.

rādo, si, sum, 3, *v. a., to scrape, scratch, shave, rub,* or *smooth;* of the hair, *to shave off with a razor* (while tondere is to cut off with shears; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. scabo). **I.** Lit.: MVLIERES GENAS NE RADVNTO, *tear, lacerate by scratching,* in mourning, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; Plin. 11, 37, 58, § 157; and Fest. s. v. radere, p. 227: fauces, *to irritate,* Lucr. 4, 528; Quint. 11, 3, 13 Spald.; 11, 3, 20: terram pedibus (corvus), Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2: caput et supercilia, *to shave,* Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20 (just before, abrasa); Petr. 103: caput, as a token of slavery, Liv. 34, 52 *fin.;* in mourning, Suet. Calig. 5; and in execution of a vow made in times of peril, Juv. 12, 81 (cf. Petr. 103 sqq.): barbam, Suet. Aug. 79.—Transf., of the person himself: ut tonderetur diligenter ac raderetur, Suet. Caes. 45; Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211: tigna, *to smooth off,* Lucr. 5, 1267: virgae, Verg. G. 2, 358; cf. lapides, *to sweep the mosaic ground,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 83: parietes, *to scratch,* Plin. 28, 4, 13, § 52: aream, i. e. *to clear of bushes,* Col. 2, 19; cf.: medicam marris ad solum, *to weed out,* Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 147: arva imbribus (Eurus), *to strip, lay waste, sweep, ravage,* Hor. Epod. 16, 54; cf.: terras (Aquilo), id. S. 2, 6, 25: nomen fastis, *to scratch out, erase,* Tac. A. 3, 17 *fin.:* margine in extremo littera rasa, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 22: tabellae rasae, id. A. A. 1, 437.—**B.** Poet., transf. **1.** *To touch in passing, touch upon, brush along, graze;* of streams: ripas radentia flumina rodunt, Lucr. 5, 256; Ov. F. 1, 242; Luc. 2, 425; Sen. Hippol. 16.—Of sailors: hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni Radimus (in sailing by), Verg. A. 3, 700; 5, 170; 7, 10; Val. Fl. 5, 108; Luc. 5, 425; 8, 246 al.: sicco freta radere passu (with percurrere; of horses running past), Ov. M. 10, 654: terra rasa squamis (serpentis), id. ib. 3, 75: arva radens serpens, Stat. Th. 5, 525; cf. Verg. A. 5, 217: trajectos surculus rasit, *crept through,* Suet. Ner. 48.—**2.** *To strip off, nip off:* damnosa canicula quantum raderet, Pers. 3, 50: ista tonstrix radit, i. e. *shaves* her customers (sc. of their money), Mart. 2, 17, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to grate upon, hurt, offend:* aures delicatas radere, Quint. 3, 1, 3: teneras auriculas mordaci vero, Pers. 1, 107: pallentes mores, *to lash, satirize,* id. 5, 15.

* **rādŭla,** ae, *f.* [rado], *a scraping-iron, scraper,* Col. 12, 18, 5.

raeda or **rēda** (falsely written **rhēda**), ae, *f.* [prob. Celtic: plurima Gallica valuerunt ut raeda ac petorritum, Quint. 1, 5, 57; cf. id. 1, 5, 68], *a travelling-carriage* or *wagon with four wheels,* Varr. ap. Non. 167, 25; 451, 17; Caes. B. G. 1, 51, 2; 6, 30, 2; Cic. Mil. 10, 28; id. Phil. 2, 24, 58; id. Att. 5, 17, 1; 6, 1, 25; Hor. S. 1, 5, 86; 2, 6, 42; Juv. 3, 10.

raedārĭus (rēdārĭus), i, *adj.* [raeda], *of* or *belonging to a four-wheeled carriage:* mulae, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7.—Hence, *subst.:* **raedārĭus,** i, *m.* **1.** *A coachman, the driver of a rœda:* raedarium occidunt, Cic. Mil. 10, 29.—**2.** *A wagon-builder, coachmaker,* Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5, § 1.

Raeti (Rhaeti), ōrum, *m., the Rœtians, a mountain people north of the Po, between the Danube, the Rhine, and the Lech,* Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 133; 3, 19, 23, § 130; Liv. 5, 33 *fin.;* Just. 20, 5, 9; Tac. H. 1, 68; 3, 5; 53; Hor. C. 4, 14, 15 al.—Hence, **1. Rae-**

tia (Rhaetia), ae, *f.*, *the country of the Ræti, Rætia*, Tac. A. 1, 44; id. H. 2, 98; 3, 5 et saep.—**2. Raeticus (Rhaeticus)**, a, um, *adj.*, *Rætian:* oppida, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130: Alpes, Tac. G. 1: bellum, Suet. Tib. 9: arma, Ov. Tr. 2, 226: copiae, Tac. H. 1, 59 *fin.*: vinum (of excellent quality), Verg. G. 2, 96; Col. 3, 2, 27; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16; 14, 6, 8, § 67; Suet. Aug. 77; Mart. 14, 100 al.—**3. Raetius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Rætian:* provincia, Tac. G. 41.—**4. Raetus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Rætian:* Alpes, Hor. C. 4, 4, 17.

raia, ae, *f.*, *a sea-fish, the ray*, Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; 9, 42, 67, § 144.

Ralla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the Marcian gens.* **1.** M. Marcius Ralla, Liv. 29, 11.—**2.** Q. Marcius Ralla, Liv. 34, 52.

rallum, i, *n.* [rado], *an instrument for scraping off the earth from the ploughshare*, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179.

* **rallus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for rarulus, from rarus], *thin:* tunica, *a thin tunic*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 46; cf. Non. 539, 15.

rāmāle, is, *n.* [ramus], *twigs, shoots, sticks, brushwood; very rare in sing.:* ut ramale vetus, Pers. 1, 97.—Usually *plur.*: **rāmālia**, ium, Ov. M. 8, 644; Pers. 5, 59; Sen. Ep. 90, 10; Tac. A. 13, 58.

rāmenta, ōrum, *n.*; less freq. in *sing.*, **rāmentum**, i, *n.* (collat. form **rāmenta**, ae, *f.*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 15; 3, 4, 23; id. Rud. 4, 3, 77) [rado]. **I.** Lit., *what is grated, shaved,* or *rubbed off; scrapings, shavings, chips*, etc. (larger than scobes), Col. 4, 29, 16; id. Arb. 8, 4: uvas scobe ramentisve abietis, populi, fraxini servare, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 67: ferri, *scales struck off by the hammer*, Lucr. 6, 1044: auri, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 62: ligni, id. 24, 2, 2, § 6; 24, 5, 10, § 16: lapidis specularis, id. 36, 22, 45, § 162: ramento e cornibus, id. 21, 2, 3, § 5: ramenta fluminum, *what rivers throw up on their banks, grains of sand*, id. 33, 4, 21, § 66: sulphuratum, *a sulphur-match*, Mart. 10, 3.—* **II.** Transf., *bits, morsels, small pieces*, in gen.: patri omne (aurum) cum ramento reddidi, *each and every*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 29.

rāmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ramentum], *full of little bits, full of small pieces* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

rāmentum, i, v. ramenta.

* **rāmĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [ramus], *of* or *belonging to boughs* or *branches:* fragmenta, i. e. *sticks*, = ramalia, Verg. G. 4, 303.

rāmex, icis, *m.* [id.]. **I.** (In *plur.*) *The blood-vessels of the lungs*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 27; id. Poen. 3, 1, 37; Varr. ap. Non. 166, 12.—**II.** (*Sing.* and *plur.*) *A rupture, hernia, varicocele*, Cels. 7, 18; Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 121; 30, 15, 47, § 137; Juv. 10, 205; Lucil. ap. Non. 166, 15.—**B.** *A staff*, Col. 9, 1, 3.

* **rāmicōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [ramex], *afflicted with hernia, ruptured*, Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 136.

Ramises, is, *m.* (also **Rhamises** or **Rhamses**), *an ancient king of Egypt*, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65; Tac. A. 2, 60.

Ramnes and **Ramnenses**, ium, *m.* **I.** *The Latin stock* or *tribe from whose union with the* Taties (*Sabines*) *and* Luceres (*Etruscans*) *sprang the most ancient Roman State;* form Ramnes, usually applied to *the tribe*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81 Müll.; Liv. 10, 6, 7; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 31; Ov. F. 3, 131; but it is called Ramnenses, Varr. L. L. 5, § 55. —From them was named, **II.** *One of the three centuries of knights instituted by Romulus*, usually called Ramnenses, Liv. 1, 13, 8; Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 36; but Ramnes in Liv. 1, 36, 2.—Hence, poet. for *nobles of the olden time*, Hor. A. P. 342.

rāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ramus], *full of boughs, having many branches, branching, branchy*. **I.** Lit.: arbor, Lucr. 5, 1096: ilex, Ov. M. 8, 237; cf.: domus Silvani, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 5: stipes, Ov. F. 3, 751. —*Comp.*: lappago, Plin. 26, 10, 65, § 102. —*Sup.*, Tert. Apol. 35.—**II.** Transf., *branching:* cornua cervi, Verg. E. 7, 30: corpora, Lucr. 2, 446; Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 291: radices, Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.—*Comp.*: folium, Plin. 21, 10, 32, § 58.—*Sup.*: curalium, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 22.—Poet., of the clouds, *branchy, forked*, Lucr. 6, 133.—Of the Lernæan hydra, from whose trunk young serpents grew out like branches, Ov. M. 9, 73:

vitae nescius error diducit mentes ramosa in compita, *into many devious ways*, Pers. 5, 35.

rāmŭla, ae, *f.* [ramus], *the hoof:* equorum, Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 31 (al. ungulae); 2, 58, 4.

* **rāmŭlōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [ramulus], *full of branching veins:* folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 92.

rāmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ramus], *a little branch* or *bough, a twig, sprig*, Cato, R. R. 101; Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123; Plin. 24, 15, 81, § 132; 27, 12, 88, § 111 al.

rāmus, i, *m.* [for rad-mus; Sanscr. root vardh-, crescere; cf.: radix, radius], *a branch, bough, twig* (cf.: surculus, termes). **I.** Lit.: in quibus (arboribus) non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179; Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 194 Vahl.): qui praetereuntes ramum defringerent arboris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: sub ramis arboris, Lucr. 2, 30; 5, 1393: decidere falcibus ramos, id. 5, 936 et saep.: tempora cingite ramis, Verg. A. 5, 71; 8, 286; Val. Fl. 6, 296; Hor. C. 2, 15, 9; id. S. 1, 5, 81: ingens ramorum umbra, Verg. G. 2, 489; id. A. 6, 808.—Poet., for *a tree*, Verg. A. 3, 650; for *the fruit of trees*, id. ib. 8, 318; in partic., for *frankincense twigs*, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 211.—**B.** Transf., of things having a branching form. **1.** *A branch of a stag's antlers*, Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 2.—**2.** *A spur of a mountain chain*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 134.—**3.** *A club*, Prop. 1, 1, 13; 4 (5), 9, 15.—**4.** = membrum virile, Nov. ap. Non. 116, 26.—**5.** *An arm* or *mouth of a river:* multos ignobiles ramos porrigit (Nilus), Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 11.—**6.** *A branch* or *arm of the Greek letter* Y, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading to virtue and vice, Aus. Idyll. 12, 9; hence called Samii rami, Pers. 3, 56.—**II.** Trop., *a branch:* ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: fortitudo, cujus patientia et perpessio et tolerantia rami sunt, Sen. Ep. 67, 10.—Of *a branch of consanguinity*, Pers. 3, 28.

rāmuscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ramus], *a little branch* or *bough, a twig* (late Lat. for ramulus), Hier. Ep. 133, 3; Vulg. Isa. 18, 5.

rāna, ae, *f.* [for racna; cf.: ranco, racco, to roar, cry out; Germ. röcheln; Gr. λακεῖν; v. Cors. Ausspr. 1, p. 636 sq.]. **I.** *A frog*, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 172; Ov. M. 6, 381; 15, 375; Verg. G. 1, 378; 3, 431; Hor. S. 1, 5, 14: pluvias metuo, ranae enim ῥητορεύουσιν, Cic. Att. 15, 16, b.—In partic., *the tree-frog, green frog*, Plin. 32, 8, 29, § 92; v. rubeta.—The entrails of frogs were used for charms, Juv. 3, 44.—Prov.: inflat se tamquam rana, Petr. 74, 13: qui fuit rana, nunc est rex, said of one who has risen from a lowly station, id. 74, 77 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **1.** Rana marina, *a sea-fish, the frog-fish, fishing frog, angler:* Lophius piscatorius, Linn.; Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125; called also simply rana, Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; and: rana piscatrix, id. 9, 42, 67, § 143.—**2.** *A push*, or *swelling on the tongue of beasts*, Col. 6, 8, 1; Veg. 3, 3, 12.

rancens, entis, *Part.*, *stinking, putrid, rancid* (ante- and post-class.), Lucr. 3, 719: axungia, Ser. Samm. 978.

rancesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become stinking, grow rancid*, Arn. 1, 12.

rancĭdē, *adv.*, v. rancidus.

rancĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rancidus] (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *stinking, rank, rancid:* opsonia, Juv. 11, 135.—**II.** Trop., *disgusting, loathsome, offensive:* rancidulum quiddam locutus, Pers. 1, 33; cf. Mart. 7, 34, 7.

rancĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ranceo, rancens], *stinking, rank, rancid.* **I.** Lit.: cadavera, Lucr. 6, 1155: aper, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89.—**II.** Trop., *disgusting, loathsome, offensive:* aspectus, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 92.—*Comp.*: quid rancidius, quam, etc., Juv. 6, 185.—*Sup.* does not occur.—*Adv.*: **rancĭdē**, *nauseously, disgustingly:* ficta verba, Gell. 18, 11, 2; 18, 8, 1.

ranco, āre, v. racco.

rancor, ōris, *m.* [ranceo, rancens]. **I.** Lit., *a stinking smell* or *flavor, rankness, rancidity* (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 20, 2; 11, 10, 2. —**II.** Trop., *an old grudge, rancor*, Hier. Ep. 13, 1.

rānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rana]. **I.** Lit., *a little frog, a tadpole*, App. M. 9, p. 233, 11.

—**II.** Transf., *a little swelling on the tongue of cattle*, Veg. 4, 5, 1 al.

rānuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rana]. **I.** Lit., *a little frog, a tadpole, porwigle*, Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15.—**II.** Transf., jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing in the neighborhood of marshes), Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3.—**III.** *A medicinal plant, called also* batrachion, perh. *crowfoot, ranunculus*, Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 172; Tert. Spect. 27.

rāpa, ae, v. rapum.

* **rāpăcĭa**, ōrum, *n.* [rapum], *turnip tops*, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127; v. rapicius.

* **răpăcĭda**, ae, *m.* [rapax], *robber*, a comically formed patronymic, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 8.

răpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *greediness, rapacity:* quis in rapacitate avarior, Cic. Cael. 6, 13; Suet. Tit. 7; Just. 38, 7, 8; Mart. 6, 72, 1: dirae filius es rapacitatis, id. 12, 53, 7.

răpax, ācis, *adj.* [rapio], *grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. furax): vos rapaces, vos praedones, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 26; id. Pers. 3, 3, 6: olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax, Cic. Pis. 27, 66; so with *fur*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 2, § 4: inopia rapax, Suet. Dom. 3: procuratorum rapacissimum quemque, id. Vesp. 16; cf. Tac. H. 1, 20: Cinara, i. e. *eager for presents*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33; so Tib. 1, 5, 59; 2, 4, 25: cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. C. 4, 4, 50; id. Epod. 16, 20; cf. Harpyiae, id. S. 2, 2, 40.—As *subst.*: **răpax**, ācis, *comm.*, *a beast of prey*, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 247.—**2.** Of things, *rapacious, ravenous* (mostly poet.): falces rapaces, Lucr. 3, 650: ventus, Ov. A. A. 1, 388: ignis, id. M. 8, 837: mors, Tib. 1, 3, 65; cf. Orcus, Hor. C. 2, 18, 30: fortuna, id. ib. 1, 34, 14: dentes, *fangs, tusks*, Veg. 6, 1, 1.—With *gen.*: chryselectrum rapacissimum ignium, *very ignitible*, Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 51.—As a poet. epithet of floods: amnes, Lucr. 5, 341: fluvii, id. 1, 17: unda, Cic. poët. N. D. 3, 10, 24: undae, Ov. M. 8, 550: Danubius, id. ad Liv. 397.—Hence, transf., an appellation of the twenty-first legion and the soldiers composing it (qs. *that sweeps every thing before it*), Tac. H. 2, 43; 100; 3, 14; 18; 22.—**II.** Trop. (rare), with *gen.*, *grasping, seizing eagerly* or *quickly, greedy, avaricious:* nihil est rapacius quam natura, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: rapacia virtutis ingenia, Sen. Ep. 95, 36: nostri omnium utilitatum et virtutum rapacissimi, Plin. 25, 2, 2, § 4.

† **răphănīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ῥαφάνινος, *of radishes, made from radishes:* oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49, § 94.

† **răphănītis**, idis, *f.*, = ῥαφανῖτις, *the sword-lily*, Plin. 21, 7, 19, § 41.

† **răphănos agria**, *f.*, = ῥάφανος ἀγρία, *a sort of wild radish*, Plin. 26, 8, 46, § 72.

† **răphănus**, i, *m.* (*f.*, Pall. 9, 5), = ῥάφανος, *a radish*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 78 sqq.; 20, 4, 12, § 22; Col. 11, 3, 47; 59; Cato, R. R. 35, 2; Cat. 15, 19.

rāpĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [rapum], *of* or *belonging to rapes* or *turnips, rape-, turnip-:* coles, Cato, R. R. 35, 2: semen, *rape-seed*, id. ib. 134, 1.—As *subst.*: **rāpĭcii**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. caules), *turnip-shoots, young turnip-plants*, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127.

răpĭdē, *adv.*, v. rapidus *fin.*

răpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rapidus], *swiftness* of a stream that carries all before it; *velocity, rapidity* (only in the foll. passages): fluminis, Caes. B. C. 1, 62, 2; id. B. G. 4, 17, 2; Front. Strat. 1, 6, 2.

* **răpĭdŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *swift, rapid:* sonitus, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.

răpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rapio], *tearing away, seizing.* **I.** Lit. (very rare, and only poet.): ferae, Ov. H. 10, 96; 11, 111 (but in Lucr. 4, 712, the correct read. is rabidi leones).—Of hunting-dogs: agmen, *a tearing, fierce pack*, Ov. M. 3, 242; cf. Lucr. 5, 890. —Of *fierce, consuming* heat: aestus, Verg. E. 2, 10: sol, id. G. 1, 92: Sirius, id. ib. 4, 425: flamma, Ov. M. 2, 123: ignis, Verg. G. 4, 263; Ov. M. 7, 326; 8, 225; 12, 274.—Of a *consuming* pyre, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 20.—As epithet of the sea (qs. *devouring*), Tib. 1, 2, 40 (al. rabidus).—**II.** Transf., *tearing* or *hurrying along, swift, quick, rapid* (the predom. and class. signif.; esp. freq. in the

poets). **1.** Of waters: fluvius, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 52; id. Men. prol. 64 sq.: torrens, Verg. A. 2, 305: amnis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62; Lucr. 1, 14: flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 50; Hor. S. 2, 3, 242; Tib. 1, 2, 44 Huschk. *N. cr.*; Quint. 6, 2, 6 al.; cf.: lapsus fluminum (along with celeres venti), Hor. C. 1, 12, 9: Tigris, id. ib. 4, 14, 46: procellae, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 45: undae (as a mere epitheton ornans), Ov. M. 7, 6.—*Sup.*: flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 50 *fin.*—**2.** Of other hurrying, rapidly moving things: turbo, Lucr. 6, 668; cf. venti, Verg. A. 6, 75: Notus, Hor. C. 1, 28, 21: ignis Jovis, Verg. A. 1, 42: sol, Hor. C. 2, 9, 12; cf.: axis (solis), Ov. F. 3, 518: orbis, id. M. 2, 73; and: caelum, Stat. Th. 1, 197: equi, Ov. F. 5, 592; cf.: volucris rapidissima, id. M. 2, 716: manus, Verg. A. 8, 442: currus, id. ib. 12, 478; cf. cursus, id. ib. 12, 683: agmen, Tac. H. 2, 30; cf. Verg. A. 11, 906: bella, Claud. Cons. Stil. 1, 188: impetus, Flor. 4, 7, 12: venenum, i. e. *quick-working*, Tac. A. 12, 67; so, virus, id. ib. 13, 15 *fin.*: pestis, Sil. 7, 351: vires, id. 4, 678. —**B.** Trop., *hurried, impetuous, vehement, hasty*: oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: rapidus in consiliis, *over-hasty, precipitate*, Liv. 22, 12 *fin.*: rapidus proelia miscet, Sil. 1, 266: rapidus in urbem vectus, Tac. H. 2, 54.—Hence, *adv.*: **răpĭdē,** acc. to II., *hurriedly, hastily, quickly, rapidly*: dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: iter confecit (along with festinanter), Suet. Calig. 43.—*Comp.*: eo rapidius . . . venit Rigodulum, Tac. H. 4, 71.—Trop.: quod (παθητικόν) cum rapide fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, Cic. Or. 37, 128.

1. răpīna, ae, *f.* [rapio]. **I.** *Robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine* (class.; in ante-Aug. prose, as also in Tac., Suet., Verg., and Hor., only in *plur.*; syn. praeda): nihil cogitant, nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: avaritia in rapinis, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; Hirt. B. G. 8, 25, 1: spes rapinarum, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 3; Sall. C. 5, 2; 16, 4; 57, 1; Vell. 2, 32 *fin.*; 2, 83, 2; Cat. 19, 19 al.: an furtis pereamve rapinis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 157.—In *sing.*, esp. *the act of robbery, the business* or *habit of plunder*: per latrocinia ac rapinam tolerantes vitam, Liv. 26, 40, 17: a rapinâ hostium templa vindicare, Just. 8, 2, 9: bonorum atque hominum, id. 8, 5, 9: cum rapinae occasio deesset, id. 21, 3, 1; 43, 2, 9; Val. Max. 6, 8, 7; 9, 3, 7; Sen. Polyb. 3, 4; id. ad Marc. 10, 4; id. Const. 6, 2; id. Ep. 72, 8; Col. 8, 11, 1: terra patuit invita rapinae, Ov. M. 5, 492; 10, 28: ad nullius rei rapinam, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 9; so, alimenti, *a withdrawing*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 239; 2, 68, 68, § 173: dum ei rapinam fecit, Dig. 31, 1, 88, § 16: promissae signa rapinae, *of carrying off*, Ov. M. 14, 818.—**2.** Concr., *prey, plunder, booty* (poet. and late Lat.): abstractaeque boves abjurataeque rapinae, * Verg. A. 8, 263: piscator ferat aequorum rapinas, Mart. 10, 87, 18; 8, 78, 8: et rapina pauperis in domo vestrâ, Vulg. Isa. 3, 14; 33, 23.—*Plur.*: rapinas dissipare, Vulg. Dan. 11, 24.—* **II.** *A collecting together, removing*: opum suarum, Auct. Aetn. 611.

2. rāpīna, ae, *f.* [rapum]. **I.** *A turnip-field*, Col. 11, 2, 71.—**II.** Transf., *a turnip, rape*, Cato, R. R. 5, 8; 35, 2; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. 41, 30 (2270 ap. Orell.).

* **răpīnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. rapina], *plundering, rapine, pillage*: rapinationes facere, M. Aur. ap. Front. 2, 15.

răpīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a robber*, only Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non. 129, 29, and 167, 20 sq.

răpĭo, pŭi, ptum, 3 (old *perf. subj.* rapsit, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22; *part. perf. fem.* ex raptabus, Gell. ap. Charis. p. 39 P.), *v. a.* [root ἁρπ; Gr. ἅρπη, a bird of prey, ἁρπαγή, ἁρπάζω; Lat. rapidus, rapax, rapina, etc.; cf. Sanscr. lup-, lumpâmi, rumpo; Gr. λύπη], *to seize and carry off, to snatch, tear, drag, draw*, or *hurry away*, = violenter sive celeriter capio (freq. and class.; in Cæs. not at all, and in Cic. mostly in the trop. signif.; cf.: ago, fero, traho, capio, sumo).
I. Lit. **A.** In gen., Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 15; 30; 31: quo rapitis me? quo fertis me? id. Men. 5, 7, 10; cf. Verg. A. 6, 845; Ov. M. 9, 121: quo me cunque rapit tempestas? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 15; cf. id. C. 3, 25, 1: sumasne pudenter an rapias, *snatch*, id. Ep. 1, 17, 45; cf. id. S. 1, 5, 76: hostes vivos rapere soleo ex acie: ex hoc nomen mihi est (sc. Harpax), Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 60: te ex lustris uxor, id. As. 5, 2, 84: volucri spe et cogitatione rapi a domo, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7: ab aede rapuit funale, Ov. M. 12, 247: torrem ab aris, id. ib. 12, 271: deque sinu matris ridentem . . . Learchum . . . rapit, id. ib. 4, 516 (for which, simply sinu, id. ib. 13, 450): hastam, de vulnere, id. ib. 5, 137: telum, Verg. A. 10, 486: repagula de posti, Ov. M. 5, 120: (frondes) altâ rapit arbore ventus, id. ib. 3, 730: vi atque ingratis . . . rapiam te domum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40: aliquem sublimem domum, id. As. 5, 2, 18; cf.: sublimem, id. Mil. 5, 1; id. Men. 5, 7, 6; Ter. And. 5, 2, 20: commeatum in naves rapiunt, Liv. 41, 3: aliquem in jus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 21; so, in jus, id. Poen. 5, 5, 56; Hor. S. 1, 9, 77; 2, 3, 72; cf.: in jus ad regem, Liv. 1, 26: in carcerem, Suet. Tib. 11; 61: aliquem ad cornuficem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 156; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 37: ad praetorem, id. Aul. 4, 10, 30: ad supplicium ob facinus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 238: ad mortem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 52, § 138; id. Cat. 1, 10, 27: ad tortorem, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: ad poenam, Suet. Claud. 10; 37; id. Vit. 14: ad consulem, Liv. 10, 20: matres, virgines, pueros ad stuprum, id. 26, 13: teneram virginem ad virum, Cat. 61, 3 (cf.: rapi simulatur virgo ex gremio matris, aut, si ea non est, ex proximâ necessitudine, cum ad virum traditur, quod videlicet ea res feliciter Romulo cessit, Fest. p. 289 Müll.): illum (sc. lembum) in praeceps prono rapit alveus amni, Verg. G. 1, 203: nec variis obsita frondibus Sub divum rapiam, *drag into open day*, Hor. C. 1, 18, 13.—Poet.: Nasonis carmina rapti, i. e. *torn from his home, borne far away*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 1; cf. id. H. 13, 9; Stat. S. 3, 5, 6.—**B.** With the idea of swiftness predominating: Turnus rapit Totam aciem in Teucros, Verg. A. 10, 308: rapit agmina ductor, Luc. 1, 228: agmina cursu, Sil. 7, 116: legiones, Plin. Pan. 14: curru rapi, Sil. 1, 134: quattuor hinc rapimur raedis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 86: Notus rapit biremes, Sil. 17, 276: carinas venti rapuere, Luc. 3, 46: rapit per aequora navem, *hurries it away*, Verg. A. 10, 660; cf.: ventis per aequora, Ov. M. 14, 470: missos currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114: pedes quo te rapiunt, id. C. 3, 11, 49: arma rapiat juventus, *snatch up*, Verg. A. 7, 340; so, arma, Ov. M. 2, 603: arma manu, Verg. A. 8, 220: bipennem dextrâ, id. ib. 11, 651: cingula, id. ib. 9, 364.—**2.** With *reflex. pron.*, *to hasten, hurry, tear one's self*, etc.: ocius hinc te Ni rapis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 5, 29: se ad caedem optimi cujusque, Cic. Phil. 13, 8, 18.—**C.** In partic. **1.** *To carry off by force; to seize, rob, ravish; to plunder, ravage, lay waste, take by assault, carry by force*, etc. (very freq.; cf. praedor), Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 11: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: tamquam pilam rapiunt inter se rei publicae statum tyranni ab regibus, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68: virgines rapi jussit . . . quae raptae erant, etc., id. ib. 2, 7, 12; 2, 8, 14; so, virgines, *to carry off, abduct*, Sall. C. 51, 9; Liv. 1, 9; Quint. 7, 7, 3; 9, 2, 70; Hor. C. 2, 4, 8; Ov. M. 12, 225; id. A. A. 1, 680: raptus a dis Ganymedes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: ab Idâ, Hor. C. 3, 20, 16: omne sacrum rapiente dextrâ, id. ib. 3, 3, 52: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, *pillage and plunder*, Verg. A. 2, 374 (the Homeric ἄγουσι καὶ φέρουσι; for which, in prose, ferre et agere; v. ago); cf.: rapturus moenia Romae, Luc. 3, 99: Theumeson, *to seize by force*, Stat. Th. 4, 370: Armeniam, *to plunder, lay waste*, Tac. A. 13, 6: Karthaginem, Sil. 15, 401: urbem, Stat. Th. 7, 599: raptas ad litora vertere praedas, Verg. A. 1, 528.—*Absol.*: rapio propalam, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 10: ut Spartae, rapere ubi pueri et clepere discunt, Cic. Rep. 4, 5, 11 (Non. 20, 14): agunt, rapiunt, tenent, id. Rep. 3, 33, 45 Mos.; cf. along with trahere, Sall. C. 11, 4; id. J. 41, 5; with congerere, auferre, Mart. 8, 44, 9.—With the idea of rapidity predominating: castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, *to conquer rapidly* (= raptim capere), Liv. 6, 23, 5 Drak.; so, castra, Flor. 3, 20, 4; 4, 12, 34: Bithyniam, id. 3, 5, 6: Hispaniam, id. 2, 17, 6: arces, Luc. 6, 14.—*Part. perf. subst.* (α) **rapta,** ae, *f.*, *the ravished one, the seduced*: gratus raptae raptor fuit, Ov. A. A. 1, 680; id. H. 5, 97; 13, 55; 16, 339; id. F. 4, 607.—(β) **raptum,** i, *n.*, *the plunder, that which is stolen*: rapto vivere, *to live by robbery*, Liv. 7, 25 *fin.*; 22, 39; 28, 24; Quint. 3, 7, 24; Sen. Ep. 70 *fin.*; Curt. 3, 10 *fin.*; Just. 41, 4, 7; Verg. A. 7, 749; Ov. M. 11, 291; id. Tr. 5, 10, 16; for which: ex rapto vivere, id. M. 1, 144; so, rapto gaudere, Liv. 29, 6, 3 Drak.: rapto potiri, Verg. A. 4, 217: rapto uti, Vell. 2, 73, 3: sine rapto vivere, id. 2, 32 *fin.*—**2.** *To cut off, mutilate* (poet.): caput, Sil. 15, 807: ora gladio, id. 7, 704: rapuit non dente ferarum, Luc. 10, 517.—**3.** *To carry off suddenly* or *prematurely* by death, *to snatch away* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): improvisa leti Vis rapuit rapietque gentes, Hor. C. 2, 13, 20; so id. ib. 2, 17, 5; 4, 2, 21; id. Ep. 1, 14, 7; Verg. A. 6, 428; Ov. P. 4, 11, 5; Stat. S. 2, 1, 208; 5, 3, 16; Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46; Suet. Calig. 7; Just. 2, 2, 13 (but Liv. 3, 50, 8: fato erepta, v. Drak.)—*Absol.*: et labor et durae rapit inclementia mortis, i. e. *hurries on*, Verg. G. 3, 68: RAPTA EST = obiit, Inscr. Orell. 4475.

II. Transf. (poet.), of any action or motion which resembles *seizing, snatching*, etc.: flammam, *to catch quickly*, Verg. A. 1, 176; Ov. M. 3, 374; cf.: incendia, id. ib. 15, 350: nigrum colorem, *to take* or *assume quickly*, id. ib. 7, 289; cf.: vim monstri, id. ib. 4, 744; and v. III.: Halesus Turno feroces Mille rapit populos, *leads hastily on*, Verg. A. 7, 725; cf. id. ib. 10, 178: rapiuntque ruuntque; Litora deseruere, *take hold, seize in haste* (the cables, etc.), id. ib. 4, 581; cf.: scalas, Auct. B. Alex. 20, 4.—Of the gliding movement of a serpent nec rapit immensos orbes per humum, *sweeps along*, Verg. G. 2, 153: pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit, i. e. *range quickly through*, Verg. A. 6, 8 Heyne; cf.: acrior et campum sonipes rapit, Stat. Th. 5, 3.

III. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to snatch, force*, or *hurry away*: fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cujusquemodi rapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: ipsae res verba rapiunt, *carry along with them*, id. ib. 3, 5, 19: aspice me quanto rapiat Fortuna periclo, *carries away* (the figure taken from a storm at sea), Prop. 1, 15, 3: aliquem in deteriorem viam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 54; cf.: (comoediam) in pejorem partem, i. e. *to put a bad construction upon, to misconstrue, misrepresent*, Ter. Ad. prol. 3: consilium meum in contrariam partem, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 2: aliquem in invidiam, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7: opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, id. Leg. 2, 17, 43: si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve, Verg. A. 9, 211; Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: cum aliqua his ampla et honesta res objecta est, totos ad se convertit et rapit, *seizes upon, appropriates*, id. Off. 2, 10, 37; cf.: commoda ad se, id. ib. 3, 5, 22: victoriae gloriam in se, Liv. 33, 11 *fin.*: almum Quae rapit hora diem, *snatches away*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 8; cf.: simul tecum solatia rapta, Verg. E. 9, 18: impetus rapit huc, rapit illuc, Stat. Th. 12, 794.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To carry along* or *away* with passion, *to transport, ravish, captivate*; and with a designation of the limit, *to carry* or *hurry away, to attract strongly* to any thing (usually in a bad sense): impetu raptus, Quint. 7, 2, 44: judicem rapere, id. 6, 2, 3; cf. id. 10, 1, 110; 12, 10, 61: praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiebat, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: amentiâ rapi, id. Fam. 16, 12, 2: furorne caecus, an rapit vis acrior, An culpa? Hor. Epod. 7, 13; cf.: in medias res auditorem, id. A. P. 149: utraque forma rapit, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 44: quem (sc. leonem) cruenta Per medias rapit ira caedes, Hor. C. 3, 2, 12: rapit omnes ira, Sil. 14, 299: ὁρμή, quae hominem huc et illuc rapit, Cic. Off. 1, 28 *fin.*; cf. Verg. A. 4, 286; 8, 21: ad quas (res) plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38: animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall. J. 25, 7: ea (cupiditas) ad oppugnandam Capuam rapit, Liv. 7, 30 et saep.—In a good sense: qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem curâ omni studioque rapiantur, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: rapi ad opes augendas generis humani, id. Rep. 1, 2, 3.—Poet., with *inf.* (for ad aliquid): (mundus) rapit aetherios per carmina pandere census, Manil. 1, 12.—**2.** *To seize by violence, to snatch, steal* (poet.): Hippodameam raptis nactu'st nuptiis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 398 Vahl.): oscula, Hor. C. 2, 12, 28; Tib. 1, 4, 53; 55;

1, 8, 58; cf.: Venerem incertam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 109; cf.: sed rapiat sitiens Venerem, *but may eagerly seize upon*, Verg. G. 3, 137: illicitas voluptates, Tac. H. 3, 41: spem adoptionis acrius in dies, id. ib. 1, 13 *fin.:* quo facinore dominationem raptum ierit expediam, id. A. 4, 1; cf. id. H. 2, 6.—**3.** With the idea of rapidity or haste predominating, *to snatch, seize*, or *lay hold of quickly, to hasten, precipitate* (poet.; in prose only since the Aug. per.): vive, Ulixes, dum licet: Oculis postremum lumen radiatum rape: non dixit cape, non pete; haberet enim moram sperantis diutius sese victurum; sed rape, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 162 (from an old poet.): rapiamus, amici, Occasionem de die, Hor. Epod. 13, 3; so, occasionem, Juv. 15, 39: viam, *to hasten*, Ov. H. 19, 74 Loers; cf. iter, Sil. 12, 471: gressus, Luc. 3, 116: cursus, id. 5, 403: letum, id. 4, 345: bellum, *to wage suddenly*, id. 5, 403: nefas, *to hasten, precipitate*, id. 10, 428: ut limis rapias, quid prima secundo Cera velit versu, *may hastily note*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 53 al.—In prose: raptae prope inter arma nuptiae, Liv. 30, 14, 2 Drak.: repente impetu facto transitum rapuit, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 8: inter rapienda momenta periculorum communium, Amm. 18, 7, 7 et saep.—**4.** In late Lat., *to strive for* in purchasing: exemplaria litterarum certatim, Hier. Ep. 57, 2: librum totā certatim urbe, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 23.

rāpistrum, i, *n.* [rapum], *the wild-rape*, Col. 9, 4, 5.

* **rāpo**, ōnis, *m.* [rapio], *a robber* (ante-class.; v. raptor), Varr. ap. Non. 26, 32.

‡ **rapso**, āre, i. q. rapto, *to snatch* or *hurry away:* RAPSATA, Inscr. Orell. 4859.

raptim, *adv.* [raptus, from rapio], *by snatching* or *hurrying away*, i. e., **I.** *Violently, greedily, rapaciously* (very rare): ludunt raptim pila, Nov. ap. Non. 96, 20: semine raptim avium fame devorato, Plin. 17, 14, 22, § 99.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** *Hastily, suddenly, speedily, hurriedly:* mittere, Lucr. 1, 662: haec scripsi raptim, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1: cui donet impermissa raptim Gaudia, Hor. C. 3, 6, 27: aliquem sequi, Liv 26, 5: omnia raptim atque turbate aguntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5; cf.: raptim omnia praepropere agendo, Liv. 22, 19: praecipitata raptim consilia, id. 31, 32: proelium inire raptim et avide, id. 9, 35: ignis raptim factus, id. 21, 14: agmen ducere, Curt. 5, 13, 1; Tac. A. 1, 56: illa levem fugiens raptim secat aethera pennis, *swiftly flying*, Verg. G. 1, 409: fruaris tempore raptim, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 198 et saep. (old form **raptē**, Ven. Fort. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 651).

raptio, ōnis, *f.* [rapio], *a carrying off, abduction, ravishing, rape* (ante- and post-class.): in raptione affuisse, * Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 2: Proserpinae, Arn. 5, 183: Helenae, Aus. Per. Iliad. prooem. § 4.

‡ **raptito**, āre, *v. freq.* [id.], acc. to Gell. 9, 6 *fin.*

rapto, āvi, ātum (*inf. pass.* paragog. raptarier, Enn. Trag. 192), 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to seize and carry off, to snatch, drag*, or *hurry away* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vidi Hectorem curru quadrijugo raptarier, *dragged along*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 105 (Trag. v. 129 Vahl.): imitated by Verg.: Hector raptatus bigis, A. 2, 272; and: Hectora circa muros, id. ib. 1, 483; cf.: viscera viri Per silvas, id. ib. 8, 644: Phaëthonta rapax vis solis equorum Aethere raptavit toto terrasque per omnes, Lucr. 5, 398; cf. of the same: arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum, Ov. M. 2, 234; Lucr. 1, 279: raptatur comis per vim, Ov. M. 12, 223; cf.: signa, quae turbine atque unda raptabantur, Tac. A. 1, 30: pars de divulso raptabant membra juvenco, * Cat. 64, 258: quid me raptas? Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 5; cf.: dissipati liberi, raptata conjux (sc. ad tabulam Valeriam), Cic. Sest. 69, 145 (cf. id. Fam. 14, 2, 2): in fluctu carinas, Sil. 1, 409.—**B.** Esp., *to lead quickly, hurry, hasten:* nos ad ostia Ponti Raptat iter, Val. Fl. 2, 576: Hiberos, Sil. 16, 31: in agmina turmas, id. 8, 406; 3, 404: vexilla huc vel illuc, Tac. H. 3, 22; cf.: legiones huc atque illuc, Auct. B. Afr. 73, 4.—Poet., with *inf.:* raptantur amantes jungere Nymphas, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 56.—**C.** In partic., *to waste, ravage, plunder:* igitur raptare inter se, immittere latronum globos, etc., Tac. A. 12, 54: arces, Stat. Th. 6, 115: adhuc raptabat Africam Tacfarinas, i. e. devastabat, *was laying waste, ravaging*, Tac. A. 4, 23.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to drag along:* nam quid ego heroas, quid raptem in crimina divos? *to accuse, arraign*, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 27: patres raptabat ad aras cura deûm, Sil. 7, 74 (cf. rapio, I. A.).—**B.** In partic., *to hurry along* with passion, *to agitate, disquiet:* ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, fugat, agit, appetit, Raptat, etc., Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 9: sacer effera raptat Corda pavor, Val. Fl. 1, 799: amor raptabat, Sil. 13, 720.

raptor, ōris, *m.* [rapio], *one who seizes by force, a robber, plunderer, abductor, ravisher* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: praedo, direptor, praedator). **I.** Lit. (α) With *gen.:* (fluvius) rapidus raptori pueri subduxit pedem, Plaut. Men. prol. 65: hostium, id. Ep. 2, 2, 115: panis et peni, id. Trin. 2, 1, 23: orbis, Tac. Agr. 30: filiae, id. A. 1, 58; cf. poet.: thalami mei, i. e. uxoris, Sen. Hippol. 627: templi, Just. 8, 2, 9: ferri, *that draws* or *attracts to itself*, i. e. *the magnet*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 4.—(β) *Adj.:* lupi raptores, *robbing, plundering*, * Verg. A. 2, 356; Ov. M. 10, 540.—(γ) *Absol.:* rapta et raptores tradere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 51; Prop. 4 (5), 9, 9; Hor. C. 3, 20, 4; Luc. 3, 125; Mart. 8, 26, 2; Tac. H. 2, 86 al.: ferus, i. e. lupus, Col. 7, 12, 9: gratus raptae raptor fuit, *ravisher*, Ov. A. A. 1, 680; Hor. C. 4, 6, 2; Mart. 12, 52, 7; Quint. 9, 2, 90; 7, 8, 4: consilium raptor vertit in fallaciam, Phaedr. 1, 32, 5.—**II.** Trop.: raptores alieni honoris, Ov. M. 8, 438: numquam defuturos raptores Italicae libertatis lupos, etc., Vell. 2, 27, 2.

* **raptōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that serves for dragging away:* machinamentum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *fin.*

* **raptrix**, īcis, *f.* [raptor], *she that carries off, ravishes:* aquila (that carried off Ganymede), Hier. Chron.

raptum, i, *n.*, *robbery, rapine, plunder*, etc., v. rapio, I. C. 1. *fin.*

1. raptus, a, um, *Part.*, from rapio.

2. raptus, ūs, *m.* [rapio], *a carrying off by force.* **I.** In gen. (very rare): Inoo lacerata est altera raptu, *violent rending*, Ov. M. 3, 722: runcinarum, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225: lenes cucurbitarum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.—Esp. *a jerking, cramp* in the limbs (med. t. t.): raptus omnium membrorum ex cerebri membranis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 37, = Gr. σπασμός, id. ib. 2, 10, 74.—More freq., **II.** In partic., *a carrying off, robbing, plundering:* ad praedam et raptus congregare, Tac. A. 2, 52; cf. id. H. 1, 46; 83; id. G. 35: raptus exercere, id. A. 15, 38 *fin.*—**B.** Esp. of persons, *an abduction, rape:* quis de Ganymedi raptu dubitat? Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71: virginis (Proserpinae), id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; Suet. Ner. 46; Ov. F. 4, 417.—*Absol.*, Tac. A. 6, 1; id. H. 2, 73 *fin.;* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 12.

rāpŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [rapum], *a little turnip* or *rape*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43; 2, 8, 8.

rāpum, i, *n.* [akin to Gr. ῥάφη, ῥαφάνη] (collat. form **rāpa**, ae, *f.*, Col. 11, 3, 16; Scrib. Comp. 176; 177), *a turnip, rape:* Brassica rapa, Linn.; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4; Col. 2, 10, 22 sq.; Plin. 18, 13, 33, § 125; flung at one as an insult, Suet. Vesp. 4.—**II.** *A knob* or *lump* formed by the roots of a tree: magnarum arborum truncos cum rapo suo transtulit, Sen. Ep. 86, 17; cf. id. ib. 86, 18.

rārē, *adv.*, v. rarus *fin.*

rārē-făcio (written also separately **rārē făcio**), fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [rarus], *to make thin* or *rare, to rarefy* (Lucret.): rarefieri, Lucr. 1, 648: rarefacta, id. 2, 1139; 3, 442: rareque facit, id. 6, 233; 870.

rārenter, *adv.*, v. rarus *fin.*

rāresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [rarus], *to grow thin, lose its density, to become rare, be rarefied* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: fulgit item cum rarescunt quoque nubila caeli, Lucr. 6, 214; cf. id. 6, 513; Stat. S. 1, 2, 186: umor aquai ab aestu, Lucr. 6, 875; cf.: rarescit terra calore, *becomes loose*, id. 6, 841: corpus, id. 4, 865; 892: resolutaque tellus In liquidas rarescit aquas, Ov. M. 15, 246: quadrupedibus senectute lanae rarescunt, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231.—**II.** Transf.: rarescunt alta colonis Maenala, i. e. *become empty, depopulated*, Stat. Th. 4, 284; cf.: moenia densae Romae, id. S. 4, 4, 14: rarescit multo laxatus vulnere miles, *the ranks grow thin*, Sil. 17, 423; 5, 382; and: rarescunt cuspide pugnae, Val. Fl. 6, 617: umbrae rarescentes, Stat. Th. 1, 343; 11, 74: ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, i. e. *shall open themselves, grow wider*, i. q. laxabuntur, patebunt, * Verg. A. 3, 411; so, colles paulatim rarescunt, Tac. G. 30.—**III.** Trop.: sonitus rarescit, *becomes feeble, diminishes, dies away*, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 14), 35: quod justitia rarescit, iniquitas increbrescit, Tert. Apol. 20: ita justitia rarescet, ita impietas et avaritia crebrescent, Lact. 7, 15, 8: Ibis efficit, ut rarescant mortiferae pestes absumptae, *become rare*, Amm. 22, 15, 25; 26, 3, 1. (In Ov. M. 15, 246, the read. varies between rarescit and rorescit.)

* **rārĭ-pĭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [rarus], *thin-haired:* caprinum pecus, Col. 1, praef. § 26.

rārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *the state of being loose* or *not dense, looseness of texture, distance apart* (good prose). **I.** Lit.: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: dentium, Quint. 11, 3, 55: (asini) nec pontes transeunt, per raritatem eorum translucentibus fluviis, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169.—In *plur.:* foraminum raritates, Vitr. 2, 5: venarum, id. 8, 3.—**II.** Transf., *small number, fewness, rarity:* capillorum, *thinness*, Suet. Oth. 12; cf. superciliorum, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163: stellarum (opp. multitudo), id. 2, 18, 16, § 80: remanentium (hominum), Suet. Aug. 43: exemplorum, Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 58; cf. Cels. 7, 14: raritas dictorum distinguet oratorem a scurrā, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 247; cf. figurarum, Quint. 9, 3, 27: lavandi, Suet. Aug. 82: in raritate videre, Lampr. Elag. 28.—**b.** Concr., *a rarity:* Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154.—In *plur.:* raritates, Gell. 3, 16, 9.

rārĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *looseness* (rare form for raritas): rete a raritudine (dictum), Varr. L. L. 5, § 130 Müll.: mediocri raritudine terra, Col. Arb. 3, 7.

rārō, *adv.*, v. rarus *fin.*

Rarungae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 74.

rārus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. root rah-, to abandon], *having wide interstices between its parts, of a loose texture, not thick* or *dense, thin* (opp. densus; freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: denseri poterunt ignes, rarique relinqui, Lucr. 1, 656; cf.: (terra) Rara sit an supra morem si densa requiras ... Densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo, Verg. G. 2, 227 sq.; 1, 419: textura, Lucr. 4, 196; cf. retia, Verg. A. 4, 131; Hor. Epod. 2, 33: tunica, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 13; and: cribrum, id. M. 12, 437: rariores silvae, *the thinner, clearer parts of the forest*, Tac. Agr. 37: seges, Col. 2, 9, 6: corpus (opp. solidae res), Lucr. 1, 347; 2, 860; 6, 631 al.: aër, id. 2, 107; cf. in the *comp.*, id. 6, 1024: manus, i. e. *with the fingers spread apart*, Quint. 11, 3, 103: raraque non fracto vestigia pulvere pendent, i. e. *scarcely visible*, Stat. Th. 6, 640.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of things which stand apart from each other, *far apart, here and there, scattered, thin, scanty* (= disjectus; opp. densus, confertus): cum raris disjectisque ex aedificiis pabulum conquireretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10; cf.: vides habitari in terrā raris et angustis in locis, *scattered*, Cic. Rep. 6, 19, 20: apparent rari nantes, Verg. A. 1, 118: foramina, Lucr. 5, 457: bacae expanduntur rarae, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 60: frutices in vertice, Ov. H. 10, 25: coma, id. Am. 1, 8, 111; cf. capillus, Suet. Calig. 50: racemi, Verg. E. 5, 7: umbra, id. ib. 7, 46: arbores, Nep. Milt. 5, 3: tela, Ov. M. 12, 600 et saep.—Poet.: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, *drop by drop*, Hor. C. 4, 1, 34.—**2.** In partic., in military lang., *far apart, here and there, scattered about, dispersed, straggling, single* (opp. confertus): accedebat huc, ut numquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 16; cf.: rari in confertos illati, Liv. 23, 27: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 9; 5, 17; 7, 45; 7, 80; id. B. C. 1, 27 *fin.:* Samnites raris ordinibus constiterant, Liv. 9, 27; Curt. 4, 14, 14: rara est acies, Verg. A. 9, 508: rarior acies, Tac. H. 3, 25; Front. Strat. 3, 10, 4: rarior acies, Curt. 4, 15, 20: ut ordines suos non magnopere servarent,

rari dispersique pugnarent, Caes. B. C. 1, 44; cf. Tac. Agr. 37 *fin.;* Front. Strat. 1, 5, 23.—**B.** Of any thing found in small numbers or which seldom takes place, *few, rare* (cf. paucus): in omni arte... ut in ipsâ virtute, optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 81; cf.: rarum genus (amicorum) et quidem omnia praeclara rara, id. Lael. 21, 79: raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 12 *fin.;* cf.: etiamsi rarus ejus rei, nonnullus tamen usus, Quint. 8, 6, 30: rarus enim est animus ad ea defendenda, Sall. H. 3, 61, 7 Dietsch: idem rarum est, non sine usu tamen, Quint. 5, 11, 42: rari domos, plurimi amicorum tecta... petivere, Tac. H. 1, 79 *fin.:* Oceanus raris ab orbe nostro navibus aditur, id. G. 2: aliquod solitarium aut rarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 44, 83: ut anteponantur rara vulgaribus, id. Top. 18, 69: litterae, Liv. 6, 1; cf. id. 7, 3: rara hostium apparebant arma, id. 2, 50: lites, Quint. 7, 1, 43: infelicitas, id. 11, 2, 49: quae (littera) est apud nos rarissima in clausulis, id. 12, 10, 31: quod est magis rarum, id. 9, 2, 73: ex maxime raro genere hominum, Cic. Lael. 17, 64; cf. Quint. 7, 3, 25: raris vocibus hisco, Verg. A. 3, 314: rara per ignotos errent animalia montes, id. E. 6, 40: audiet pugnas vitio parentum Rara juventus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 24.—Rarum est, with *ut:* rarum est, ut, etc., Quint. 3, 10, 3; 6, 3, 38; 10, 7, 24: rarum dictu, esse aliquid, cui prosit neglegentia, Plin. 18, 16, 39, § 140.—**b.** Mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the *adv.* raro, *seldom, rarely:* nec Iliacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, Ov. M. 11, 766; cf.: rarus, qui tam procul a portu recessisset, reperiebatur, Quint. 12, prooem. § 3; so, rarus fuit, qui, etc., id. 6, 2, 3: antiquis scriptoribus rarus obtrectator, Tac. A. 4, 33; Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 22, p. 233 Gerl.: Caesar rarus egressu, Tac. A. 15, 53; cf.: leones rari in potu, Plin. 8, 16, 18, § 46: (calculus) rarus inventu, id. 28, 15, 61, § 217; cf.: helxine rara visu est, id. 21, 16, 56, § 96: Homerus alias circa picturas pigmentaque rarus, i. e. *rarely speaks of them,* id. 33, 7, 38, § 115—**2.** Poet., in partic., *uncommon of its kind, scarce, rare, extraordinary, remarkable:* rara puella fuit, Prop. 1, 17, 16; so, Cynthia, id. 1, 8, 42: ministra deae, id. 4 (5), 11, 52; cf.: rara quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi, Ov. M. 14, 337: facies, id. H. 17, 93 Ruhnk.: vestis, Cat. 69, 3: avis (sc. pavo), Hor. S. 2, 2, 26: fides, id. C. 1, 35, 21: artis opus rarae, Tib. 3, 4, 37: patulis rarissima ramis, Ov. M. 7, 622: rarissima turba, id. A. A. 2, 281: rarissimi ingenii homo, Sen. Contr. 28: conjux rarissima, Stat. S. 5, 1, 11.—Hence, *adv.*, usually raro (class.), but sometimes rare (ante-class. and post-Aug.), rarenter (ante- and post-class.), or rariter (late Lat.). **A.** Form **rārō:** raro nimium dabat quod biberem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 20: potavi, edi, donavi, et enim id raro, id. Bacch. 4, 10, 6: si id, quod raro fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 43, 80: evenire insolenter et raro (opp. vulgo), id. ib. 1, 28, 43: vinum aegrotis prodest raro, nocet saepissime, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69; id. de Or. 3, 52, 101; cf. id. Or. 24, 80: sed tamen raro habet in oratione poeticum aliquod verbum dignitatem, id. de Or. 3, 38, 153: raro antecedentem scelestum Deseruit poena, Hor. C. 3, 2, 31: admodum raro, Cic. Fat. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12; for which we find raro admodum, Quint. 11, 1, 14; Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 135: raro umquam, Quint. 4, 1, 4; 5, 7, 22; Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 93: ita raro, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: sic raro, Hor. S. 2, 3, 1: tam raro, Ov. M. 13, 117: quam raro, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 25: perquam raro, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 55.—*Comp.:* quod si rarius fiet, quam tu exspectabis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1.—*Sup.:* istud rarissime accidere, Col. 5, 5, 7: non affari nisi rarissime, Suet. Claud. 3.—**B.** Form **rārē** (acc. to I.), *far apart, thinly, sparsely, here and there:* nisi rare conseritur, vanam et minutam spicam facit, Col. 2, 9, 5: tenui vimine rarius contextus saccus, id. 9, 15, 12.—**2.** (Acc. to II. B.) Of time, *seldom, rarely:* vero rare capitur (piscis), Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 56.—**C.** Form **rārenter,** *seldom, rarely:* dato rarenter bibere, Cato, R. R. 103; so, rarenter, Liv. Andr., Enn., Caecil., Nov., Trab., Pompon. ap. Non. 515, 23 sq.; 164, 25 sq.; App. Flor. 3, p. 357, 22.—**D.** Form **rāriter** (very rare): quidquid fit rariter, magis delectat, Schol. Juv. 11, 208.

* **rāsāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [rado], *that which is scraped* or *shaved off, a scraping, shaving,* Marc. Emp. 1 *med.*

rāsĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *scraped, shaved, smoothed, polished, smooth,* = levigatus (mostly poet.): torno rasile buxum, Verg. G. 2, 449: foris, Cat. 61, 168: fibula, Ov. M. 8, 318; Stat. Th. 7, 658: calathi, Ov. H. 9, 76: argentum, i. e. *vessels without raised work,* Vell. 2, 56, 2: hasta, Sil. 4, 176: palmes, *deprived of the bark,* Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 206: scopuli, *smooth,* i. e. *without herbage, bare,* Prud. στεφ. 3, 69.

rāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a shaving, scraping:* capitis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: strigilis rasio est adhibenda corporibus, id. ib. 4, 7.

rāsis, is, *f., a kind of raw pitch,* Col. 12, 20, 6.

rāsĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a., to shave often, to shave* (post-Aug. and very rare): faciem cotidie, Suet. Oth. 12: barbam, Gell. 3, 4, 3.

‡ **rāsōres** fidicines dicti, quia videntur chordas ictu radere (qs. *scrapers of the strings*), Paul. ex Fest. p. 275, 2 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 274, 13 ib.

†† **rasta,** ae, *f.* [Germ.; O. H. Germ. rasta or rast, rest; Goth. rasta, a mile; cf. the Slav. werst], *a German measure of a mile* (late Lat.), Hier. in Joel, 3, 18.

rastellus, i, *m. dim.* [rastrum], *a hoe, rake, mattock,* Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38; id. R. R. 1, 49, 1; Col. 2, 12, 6 (for which, id. 2, 10, 27, rastra), Suet. Ner. 19.

raster, tri, v. rastrum *init.*

rastrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rastrum], *of* or *belonging to the hoe,* i. e. *to husbandry* or *a country life:* Hypobolimaea, *the title of a comedy of Cæcilius,* Non. 16, 19; 40, 4; 89, 16 al.

rastrum, i, *n.*, usually in *plur.*, **rastri,** ōrum, *m.* (so *nom.* rastri, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll.; Verg. G. 1, 164; Ov. M. 11, 36; *acc.* rastros, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4; Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 6; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 36; 5, 1, 58 al.; but rastra, Cels. ap. Non. 222, 8; Ov. M. 14, 2; Juvenc. 15, 166; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 94; 2, 421; Stat. Th. 3, 589) [rado], *a toothed hoe, a rake,* used for breaking up the soil, *a mattock:* rastris glebas qui frangit inertes, Verg. G. 1, 94: arva obnoxia rastris, id. ib. 2, 439; 3, 534; cf.: rastris terram domat, id. A. 9, 608: graves, Ov. M. 11, 36: vulnera Rastrorum fert tellus, id. ib. 2, 287: rastros quadridentes, Cato, l. l.: ligneis rastris sarriendus, Col. 2, 11, 4.—Comically spoken of as the comb of Polyphemus, with the sickle as his razor, Ov. M. 13, 765.—Prov.: si illi pergo suppeditare sumptibus, mihi illaec vero ad rastros res redit, *it will bring me to the hoe,* i. e. *I shall be reduced to work for my living,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 58.

rāsūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a scraping, a shaving* (post-Aug.): calami, Col. 4, 29, 9: barbae capitisque, Hier. in Isa. 5, 15, 2.—**2.** Concr., *what is scraped* or *shaved off; a scraping, shaving:* eboris, Veg. 1, 10, 6; 6 (4), 8, 8.—**II.** Trop.: gulae, *the harsh pronunciation of the gutturals by the Orientals,* Hier. in Ep. Paul. ad Tit. 2, 9.

1. rāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from rado.

* **2. rāsus,** ūs, *m.* [rado], *a scraping, shaving:* ab rasu rastelli dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll.

Rataneum, i, *n., a city in Dalmatia,* Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 142.

rătārĭae, ārum, *f.* [ratis], *small vessels made of logs fastened together, rafts,* acc. to Gell. 10, 25 *fin.;* also called ratiariae in Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 43; cf. ratiarius.

rătĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a raftsman, lighterman,* Dig. 13, 7, 30; Inscr. Murat. 67, 7.

rătĭhăbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ratum-habeo], *an approval, ratification* (jurid.), Dig. 3, 5, 6, § 6; 50, 17, 152 al.

rătĭo, ōnis (*abl.* rationi, Lucr. 6, 66), *f.* [reor, ratus], *a reckoning, account, calculation, computation.* **I.** Lit. (α) *Sing.:* *Les.* Nequaquam argenti ratio comparet tamen. *Sta.* Ratio quidem hercle adparet: argentum οἴχεται, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 15 sq.: rationem putare... bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, id. Most. 1, 3, 141; 146; cf.: ad calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: itur, putatur ratio cum argentario... Ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 53 sq.: dextera digitis rationem computat, id. Mil. 2, 2, 49: magna ratio C. Verruci, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 188: direptio ejus pecuniae, cujus ratio in aede Opis confecta est, id. Phil. 5, 6, 16; cf.: quibus in tabulis nominatim, ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset, etc.,... Quarum omnium rerum summa erat, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 29: auri ratio constat: aurum in aerario est, *the account agrees,* i. e. *is correct,* Cic. Fl. 28, 69 (v. consto): decumo post mense, ut rationem te dictare intellego, *to make the reckoning,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 38 (al. ductare): rationem ducere, *to make a computation, to compute, calculate, reckon,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129; so, rationem habere, *to take an account, make a computation:* omnium proeliorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 53; cf.: hujus omnis pecuniae conjunctim ratio habetur, id. B. G. 6, 19; and: piratarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71: rationem inire, *to cast up, reckon, calculate,* Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4: quattuor minae periere, ut ratio redditur, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 23; cf.: tibi ego rationem reddam? id. Aul. 1, 1, 6; id. Trin. 2, 4, 114: rationem referre, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 98: rationem repetere de pecuniis repetundis, id. Clu. 37, 104: *Py.* Quanta istaec hominum summa est? *Ar.* Septem millia. *Py.* Tantum esse oportet: recte rationem tenes, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 47 et saep.: drachumae, quas de ratione debuisti, *according to the account,* id. Trin. 2, 4, 24: grandem (pecuniam) quemadmodum in rationem inducerent, non videbant, *how they should bring it into their accounts,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 106.—(β) *Plur.:* rationes putare argentariam, frumentariam, pabuli causâ quae parata sunt; rationem vinariam, oleariam, quid venierit, etc., Cato, R. R. 2, 5: rationes ad aerarium continuo detuli... quas rationes si cognoris, intelleges, etc., Cic. Pis. 25, 61: ut rationes cum publicanis putarent, id. Att. 4, 11, 1: rationes a colono accepit, id. Caecin. 32, 94: quid opus est? inquam. Rationes conferatis. Assidunt, subducunt, ad nummum convenit, id. Att. 5, 21, 12: rationes referre... rationes deferre, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2: Romani pueri longis rationibus assem Discunt in partes centum diducere, Hor. A. P. 325 et saep.: A RATIONIBVS, *an accountant,* Inscr. Orell. 1494; 2973; 2986; 4173 et saep. (cf. ab).—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A list, roll, register* (rare): cedo rationem carceris, quae diligentissime conficitur, quo quisque die datus in custodiam, quo mortuus, quo necatus sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147: rationes imperii, ab Augusto proponi solitas, sed a Tiberio intermissas, publicavit (sc. Caligula), Suet. Calig. 16 (= breviarium) totius imperii, id. Aug. 101 *fin.:* rationarium imperii, id. ib. 28.—**2.** *A sum, number* (rare), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 11: nunc lenonum et scortorum plus est fere Quam olim muscarum est. Ea nimia est ratio, id. Truc. 1, 1, 49: pro ratione pecuniae liberalius est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5; cf. II. B. 1. c. infra.—**3.** *A business matter, transaction, business;* also, *a matter, affair,* in gen. (a favorite word of Cicero): res rationesque eri Ballionis curo, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 31: res rationesque vestrorum omnium, id. Am. prol. 4: re ac ratione cum aliquo conjunctus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 172: de totâ illâ ratione atque re Gallicanâ inter se multa communicare, id. Quint. 4, 15: cum (Druides) in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus, Graecis utantur litteris, Caes. B. G. 6, 14 (metaphrast. πράγμασι): ratio nummaria, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 2: aeraria ratio, id. Quint. 4, 15: ratio domestica... bellica, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: quod ad popularem rationem attinet, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4: rationes familiares componere, Tac. A. 6, 16 *fin.:* fori judiciique rationem Messala suscepit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149; cf.: in explicandis rationibus rerum civilium, id. Rep. 1, 8, 13: rationes civitatis, id. ib. 1, 6, 11: quantos aestus habet ratio comitiorum ... nihil fallacius ratione totâ comitiorum, id. Mur. 17, 35: propter rationem Gallici belli, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19; so id. ib. 8, 14, 35: ad omnem rationem humanitatis, id. Mur. 31, 66: in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu facillime per-

spicies, id. Fam. 1, 7, 6 *fin.*: ad eam rationem existimabam satis aptam naturam meam, id. Att. 9, 11, A, 1.—**b.** Pregn.: meae (tuae, etc.) rationes, *my* (*thy*, etc.) *interest, my* (*thy*, etc.) *advantage* (cf. in Engl. to find one's account in any thing): me ad ejus rationes adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 2; cf.: exemplum meis alienissimum rationibus, id. Corn. Fragm. 1, 7 B. and K.: consideres, quid tuae rationes postulent, Sall. C. 44, 5: servitia repudiabat ... alienum suis rationibus existimans videri causam civium cum servis fugitivis communicasse, *inconsistent with his policy* or *interests*, id. ib. 56, 5: si meas rationes unquam vestrae saluti anteposuissem, Cic. Red. ad Quir. 1, 1.

II. Trop., *a reckoning, account, computation*: postquam hanc rationem cordi ventrique edidi, *presented this reckoning*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 12: itidem hic ut Acheronti ratio accepti scribitur, i. e. *things are taken only, nothing is given back*, id. Truc. 4, 2, 36: nomen (comoediae) jam habetis, nunc rationes ceteras Accipite, *an account of the rest*, id. Poen. prol. 55; cf.: census quom sum, juratori recte rationem dedi, id. Trin. 4, 2, 30; so, rationem dare, for the more usual rationem reddere, Varr. L. L. 6, § 86 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92 Zumpt: (argentarii) ratione utuntur, *make a reckoning, settle up*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 27: cum eam mecum rationem puto, *go into that calculation, think over the matter*, id. ib. 3, 2, 25; cf.: frustra egomet mecum has rationes puto, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 54: (Medea et Atreus) inita subductaque ratione nefaria scelera meditantes, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 71: quod posteaquam iste cognovit hanc rationem habere coepit, *to make the following calculation, reflection*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 101; cf.: totius rei consilium his rationibus explicavit, ut si, etc., ... si, etc., ... sin, etc., *drew the plan of the whole undertaking according to the following calculation, that if*, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 78; and herewith cf.: rationem consilii mei accipite, id. ib. 3, 86: ut habere rationem possis, quo loco me convenias, etc., *that you may calculate*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 6: semper ita vivamus, ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 11, § 28; cf.: nihil est, quod minus ferendum sit, quam rationem ab altero vitae reposcere eum, qui non possit suae reddere, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 28; and with this cf.: si gravius quid acciderit, abs te rationem reposcent, *will call you to account*, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: clarorum virorum atque magnorum non minus otii, quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, *an account must be capable of being given*, Cato ap. Cic. Planc. 27, 66: tam otii quam negotii rationem reddere majores censuisse, Col. 11 *fin.*: eam condicionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, *that the account is not correct unless*, etc., Tac. A. 1, 6 *fin.*: mirum est quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio aut constet aut constare videatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 1; 1, 5, 16 et saep.; cf. Just. praef. 5.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Relation, reference, respect* to a thing: (agricolae) habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, *have an account, have to do, have dealings with the earth*, Cic. Sen. 15, 51; cf.: ubi ratio cum Orco habetur, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 3; for which: ubi sit cum Orco ratio ponenda, Col. 1, 3, 2: cum omnibus Musis rationem habere cogito, Cic. Att. 2, 5, 2: cum hac (muliere) aliquid adulescentem hominem habuisse rationis, id. Cael. 20, 50; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190: omnes, quibuscum ratio huic aut est aut fuit, assunt, defendunt, id. Quint. 23, 75; cf.: quae ratio tibi cum eo intercesserat? id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41: pacis vero quae potest esse cum eo ratio, in quo est incredibilis crudelitas, fides nulla? id. Phil. 4, 6, 14: quod si habenda cum M. Antonii latrocinio pacis ratio fuit, etc., id. ib. 12, 7, 17: fontes ad nostrorum annalium rationem veteres, ad ipsorum sane recentes, *in respect to our annals*, id. Brut. 13, 49.—**b.** Pregn., *a respect, regard, concern, consideration, care* for a thing (usu. in the connection habere and ducere alicujus rei rationem); ad hanc rationem quoniam maximam vim natura habet, fortuna proximam: utriusque omnino habenda ratio est in deligendo genere vitae, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: quorum (civium Romanorum) nobis pro vestrâ sapientiâ, Quirites, habenda est ratio diligenter, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, id. Leg. 2, 7, 15: cujus absentis rationem haberi proximis comitiis populus jussisset, Caes. B. C. 1, 9; so, absentis, id. ib. 1, 32; 3, 82 *fin.*: sauciorum et aegrorum habitâ ratione, id. ib. 3, 75: moneret, frumenti rationem esse habendam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34; so (al. frumentandi), rationem habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 75 Oud.; cf. id. ib. 7, 71: alicujus vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habere, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: ut summae rei publicae rationem habeamus, Pompeius ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, c, 3: alicujus salutis rationem habere, i. e. *to regard, care for, be concerned about*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71; so id. B. C. 1, 20: turpissimae fugae rationem habere, id. ib. 2, 31: ut in ceteris habenda ratio non sui solum sed etiam aliorum, sic, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: proinde habeat rationem posteritatis et periculi sui, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: habere nunc se rationem officii pro beneficiis Caesaris, id. B. G. 5, 27: non ullius rationem sui commodi ducit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: cum hujusce periculi tum ceterorum quoque officiorum et amicitiarum ratio, id. Clu. 42, 117: omnis hac in re habenda ratio et diligentia est, ut, etc., id. Lael. 24, 89; cf.: didici ex tuis litteris, te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, ut mihi consuleres, id. Fam. 3, 5, 1: habeo rationem, quid a populo Romano acceperim, *bring into consideration, consider*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36: ut habere rationem possis, quo loco me salvâ lege Corneliâ convenias, ego veni, etc., id. Fam. 3, 6, 6: neque illud rationis habuisti, eam provinciam ad summam stultitiam nequitiamque venisse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 38; cf.: hoc rationis habebant, facere eos nullo modo posse, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 2, 29, § 70.—**c.** *Relation* to a thing, i. e. (*a*) Subject., *course, conduct, procedure, mode, manner, method, fashion, plan*, etc. (cf. consilium): nunc sic rationem incipissam, hanc instituam astutiam, ut, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 82; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 175 sqq.: ubi cenas hodie, si hanc rationem instituis? Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 26; id. Truc. 1, 1, 3: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias: mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem. Ita fiet, ut tua ista ratio existimetur astuta, meum hoc consilium necessarium, Cic. Verr. 1, 11, 34; cf.: ratio viaque defensionis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 4: itaque in praesentia Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: mea autem ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 292: haec in philosophiâ ratio contra omnia disserendi, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: dicendi, id. Or. 32, 114; id. de Or. 3, 15, 56; cf.: aliquot ante annis inita ratio est, ut, etc., id. Rep. 2, 36, 61: ut, quo primum occurreretur, vix ratio iniri possit, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: quia reponendarum (tegularum) nemo artifex inire rationem potuerit, Liv. 42, 3 *fin.*—In *plur.*: hoc aditu laudis non mea me voluntas sed meae vitae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae prohibuerunt, *plan of life*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1: de rationibus rerum publicarum aut constituendarum aut tuendarum, id. Rep. 1, 6, 11.—(*β*) Object., *relation, condition, nature, kind, sort, fashion, way*, etc. (cf. modus): sed ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19; cf.: ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat, id. ib. 2, 22; so, rei militaris, id. ib. 4, 23: ratio atque usus belli, *the art and practice of war*, id. ib. 4, 1; id. B. C. 1, 76 *fin.*; 2, 18; 3, 17 et saep. al.; cf.: novae rationes bellandi, id. ib. 3, 50: ratio equestris proelii, id. B. G. 5, 16: quorum operum haec erat ratio, etc., id. B. C. 1, 25; cf.: rationem pontis hanc instituit; tigna bina, etc., id. B. G. 4, 17: serpit per omnium vitas amicitia, nec ullam aetatis degendae rationem patitur esse expertem sui, Cic. Lael. 23, 87; cf.: ita ratio comparata est vitae naturaeque nostrae, ut, etc., id. ib. 27, 101; id. Ac. 2, 43, 132: civitas (Platonis) non quae possit esse, sed in quâ ratio rerum civilium perspici posset, id. Rep. 2, 30, 52 *init.*; cf.: reliqui disseruerunt de generibus et de rationibus civitatum, id. ib. 2, 11, 22; 1, 8, 13: quam creberrimis litteris faciam ut tibi nota sit omnis ratio dierum atque itinerum meorum, id. Fam. 3, 5, 4: quoniam eadem est ratio juris in utroque, id. Rep. 3, 12, 21; cf.: haec eadem ratio est in summâ totius Galliae, Caes. B. G. 6, 11 *fin.*: ab nostris eadem ratione, quâ pridie, resistitur, id. ib. 5, 40; id. B. C. 3, 100; cf. id. ib. 3, 101: docet, longe aliâ ratione esse bellum gerendum atque antea sit gestum, id. B. G. 7, 14: hoc si Romae fieri posset, certe aliquâ ratione expugnasset iste, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130: quid refert, quâ me ratione cogatis? id. Lael. 8, 26: quod fuit illis conandum atque omni ratione efficiendum, Caes. B. C. 1, 65 *fin.*; 1, 67 *fin.*: simili ratione Pompeius in suis castris consedit, id. ib. 3, 76: auxilium ferri nullâ ratione poterat, id. ib. 1, 70: nec quibus rationibus superare possent, sed quem ad modum uti victoriâ deberent, cogitabant, id. ib. 3, 83 *fin.*; 3, 58; 3, 18 *fin.* et saep.—(*γ*) With *gen.* of a *subst.* in circumlocution for the *subst.* itself (v. Zumpt, Gram. § 678): vereor ne oratio mea alienâ ab judiciorum ratione esse videatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 109: multa autem propter rationem brevitatis praetermittenda, id. ib. 2, 1, 40, § 103: quantas perturbationes et quantos aestus habet ratio comitiorum? id. Mur. 17, 35: nihil fallacius ratione totâ comitiorum, id. ib. 17, 36: praedicere tempestatum rationem et praedonum, id. ib. 2, 4: tota ratio talium largitionum genere vitiosa est, id. Off. 2, 17, 60.—**2.** Pregn., *that faculty of the mind which forms the basis of computation and calculation*, and hence of *mental action* in general, i. e. *judgment, understanding, reason*: duplex est vis animorum atque natura: una pars in appetitu posita est, quae est ὁρμή Graece, quae hominem huc et illuc rapit; altera in ratione, quae docet et explanat, quid faciendum, quid fugiendum sit. Ita fit, ut ratio praesit, appetitus obtemperet, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 101: homo, quod rationis est particeps, per quam consequentia cernit, causas rerum videt earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, similitudines comparat rebusque praesentibus adjungit atque annectit futuras, facile totius vitae cursum videt ad eamque degendam praeparat res necessarias. Eademque natura vi rationis hominem concilia* homini et ad orationis et ad vitae societatem, etc., id. ib. 1, 4, 11 sq.: haud scio, an melius fuerit, humano generi motum istum celerem cogitationis, acumen, sollertiam, quam rationem vocamus, non dari omnino quam tam munifice et tam large dari, etc., id. N. D. 2, 27, 69: lex est ratio summa, insita in naturâ, quae jubet ea, quae facienda sunt, prohibetque contraria. Eadem ratio, cum est in hominis mente confirmata et confecta, lex est, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: ut, quos ratio non posset, eos ad officium religio duceret, id. N. D. 1, 42, 118: mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est, id. Sen. 19, 67; cf. Liv. 28, 28: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Mancinus haec attulit, si ratio, consilium, prudentia, Pompeius antistat, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; cf. id. Quint. 16, 53; and: si ratio et prudentia curas aufert, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 25: quibus in rebus temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85; cf.: illa de urbis situ revoces ad rationem quae a Romulo casu aut necessitate facta sunt, id. Rep. 2, 11, 22; and: moneo ut agentem te ratio ducat, non fortuna, Liv. 22, 39 *fin.*: mulier abundat audaciâ; consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: Ariovistum magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse. Cui rationi contra homines barbaros locus fuisset, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 40: arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis, Verg. A. 2, 314: rationis egens, id. ib. 8, 299 et saep.: iracundia dissidens a ratione, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: majora quam hominum ratio consequi possit, id. ib. 1, 10, 15: quantum ratione provideri poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 *fin.*: quantumque in ratione esset, exploratum habuit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 6 *init.*: nec majore ratione bellum administrari posse, Caes. B. C. 7, 21: minari divisoribus ratio non erat, *it was not reasonable, was contrary to reason*, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 24; so, nulla ratio est, with an *object-clause*, id. Caecin. 5, 15; so, too, minime rationis est, Col. 3, 5, 3; cf. with *dat.*: Vitellianus exercitus, cui acquiescere Cremonae ratio fuit, *which, as reason dictated, ought to have rested at Cremona*, Tac. H. 3, 22: quod domi te inclusisti, ratione fecisti, *reasonably, sensibly, judiciously*, Cic. Att. 12,

14, 3.—**b.** The *reasonable cause* of a thing, *a ground, motive, reason:* ratio est causa, quae demonstrat, verum esse id, quod intendimus, brevi subjectione. Rationis confirmatio est ea, quae pluribus argumentis corroborat breviter expositam rationem, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28: quid tandem habuit argumenti aut rationis res, quamobrem, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115; cf.: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus: deinde contraria refutare, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80: noverit orator argumentorum et rationum locos, id. Or. 14, 44 (v. also argumentum): si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1; cf.: ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 10 *fin.:* quam habet rationem, non quaero aequitatis, sed ipsius improbitatis atque impudentiae?... facti, si non bonam, at aliquam rationem afferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196; cf.: deinde nihil rationis affert, quamobrem, etc., id. Caecin. 33, 96: non deest hoc loco copia rationum, quibus docere velitis, humanas esse formas deorum: primum quod, etc.... deinde quod, etc.... tertiam rationem affertis, quod, etc., id. N. D. 1, 27, 76: et quidem, cur sic opinetur, rationem subicit, id. Div. 2, 50, 104: idcirco minus existimo te nihil nisi summā ratione fecisse, id. Att. 8, 11, D, § 5: nunc non modo agendi rationem nullam habeo, sed ne cogitandi quidem, id. Fam. 4, 13, 3: rationes in eā disputatione a te collectae vetabant me rei publicae penitus diffidere, id. Fam. 5, 13, 3; cf. id. Ac. 2, 36, 116: rationibus conquisitis de voluptate et dolore disputandum putant, id. Fin. 1, 9, 31; cf.: quod cum disputando rationibusque docuisset, id. Rep. 1, 16, 25: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus opponuntur ab his, qui contra disputant primum labores, etc., id. ib. 1, 3, 4 et saep.: num parva causa aut prava ratio est? *reason, excuse,* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 27.—(β) In rhet., *a showing cause, argument, reasoning* in support of a proposition: ratio est, quae continet causam, quae si sublata sit, nihil in causā controversiae relinquatur, hoc modo: Orestes si accusetur matricidii, nisi hoc dicat, Jure feci, illa enim patrem meum occiderat, non habet defensionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18: ad propositum subjecta ratio, et item in distributis supposita ratio, id. de Or. 3, 54, 207; cf. Quint. 3, 11, 4; 5, 14, 1; 16; 7, 8, 3.—**c.** *Reasonableness, reason, propriety, law, rule, order, conformity,* etc.: in omnibus, quae ratione docentur et via, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, etc., *in a reasonable, regular manner,* Cic. Or. 33, 116; cf.: ut ratione et viā procedat oratio, id. Fin. 1, 9, 29: modo et ratione aliquid facere (along with recte atque ordine facere), id. Quint. 7, 28; cf.: quae res Nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque Tractari non vult, Hor. S. 2, 3, 266: nihil est, quod ratione et numero moveri possit sine consilio, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 43: intervallis imparibus, sed tamen pro ratā parte ratione distinctis, *divided proportionally by rule,* id. Rep. 6, 18, 18; cf.: ex summis et infimis et mediis interjectis ordinibus ut sonis moderatā ratione civitas concinit, *in symmetrical proportion,* id. ib. 2, 42, 69: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, *order, system,* id. ib. 2, 33, 57; 5, 5, 7: declinatio si cum ratione fiet, *reasonably,* id. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: ratio et distributio, *a reasonable division,* Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 1.—**d.** *A theory, doctrine,* or *system* based upon reason; *science,* and (less freq.), *subject, knowledge:* erat enim tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; cf.: nova et a nobis inventa ratio, id. ib. 1, 8, 13; 2, 39, 66: si animum contulisti in istam rationem et quasi artem, id. ib. 1, 23, 37; cf.: omnes tacito quodam sensu sine ullā arte aut ratione, quae sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava dijudicant, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195; id. Brut. 74, 258: continet enim totam hanc quaestionem ea ratio, quae est de naturā deorum, id. Div. 1, 51, 117: Epicuri ratio, quae plerisque notissima est, *doctrine, system, philosophy,* id. Fin. 1, 5, 13; cf.: Stoicorum ratio disciplinaque, id. Off. 3, 4, 20: Cynicorum ratio, id. ib. 1, 41, 148; so id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: ratio vivendi ... ratio civilis et disciplina populorum, *the art of living ... statesmanship,* id. Rep. 3, 3, 4; cf.: etiamsi cui videbitur illa in optimis studiis et artibus quietā vitae ratio beatior, haec civilis laudabilior est certe et illustrior, id. ib. 3, 3, 4: improba navigii ratio tum caeca jacebat, Lucr. 5, 1004: saltationis ac musicae rationis studiosi, Col. prooem. § 3 al.—Subject, *knowledge:* si quā (est in me) exercitatio dicendi aut si hujus rei ratio aliqua, ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplinā profecta, Cic. Arch. 1, 1.—**e.** *A view* or *opinion* resting upon reasonable grounds: mea sic est ratio, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 43; cf.: inventus est nemo, cujus non haec et sententia esset et oratio, non esse metuendum, etc.... Haec cum omnes sentirent et cum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 68 sq.; and with this cf. id. Att. 1, 11, 1: cujus ratio etsi non valuit, Nep. Milt. 3, 6 (just before: hujus cum sententiam plurimi essent secuti).—**f.** In philos. lang., *a production of proof, argumentation, reasoning:* (Epicurus) tollit definitiones; nihil de dividendo ac partiendo docet; non, quo modo efficiatur concludaturque ratio, tradit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22; cf. id. Div. 2, 10, 25; id. de Or. 2, 38, 158: ratio ipsa coget, et ex aeternitate quaedam esse vera et ea non esse nexa causis aeternis, etc., id. Fat. 16, 38; cf.: ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi non vitiosam ut heri dicebam, sed, ut nunc ratio cogit, dicendum est, plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43.

* **rătĭōcĭnābĭlĭter,** *adv.* [ratiocinor], *according to correct computation,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 11 *fin.*

rătĭōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a rhet. and archit. t. t. **I.** In rhet. **1.** *An exercise of the reasoning powers, calm reasoning, ratiocination* (opp. impulsio, *a passionate feeling, impulse;* cf. argumentatio): ratiocinatio est diligens et considerata faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi excogitatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: etiam sapientiae studiosos maxime medicos esse, si ratiocinatio hoc faceret, Cels. 1, praef. § 49.—**2.** *A certain form of reasoning, a syllogism:* ratiocinatio est oratio ex ipsā re probabile aliquid eliciens, quod expositum et per se cognitum, suā se vi et ratione confirmet, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 57; cf.: si ex alio colligitur aliud, nec improprium nec inusitatum nomen est ratiocinationis, Quint. 8, 4, 16; Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 152; Quint. 5, 10, 6; 3, 6, 15; 5, 14, 5 al.—**3.** A rhet. figure, *reasoning in an interrogative form:* ratiocinatio est, per quam ipsi a nobis rationem poscimus, quare quidque dicamus, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23.—**II.** In archit., *theory* (opp.: fabrica, *practice*): ratiocinatio est, quae res fabricatas solertiā ac ratione proportionis demonstrare atque explicare potest, Vitr. 1, 1, 1; 15.

rătĭōcĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** In rhet., *of* or *belonging to reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative:* genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 17: quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 60: status, id. 7, 8, 3; cf. id. 3, 6, 46; 61; 5, 10, 6.—**II.** In gram.: ratiocinativa conjunctio, *serving for inference, illative,* as ergo, igitur, Diom. p. 410 P.

rătĭōcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reckoner, computant, accountant,* i. q. calculator. **I.** Lit., Cic. Att. 1, 12, 2; Col. 3, 3, 7; Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 16.—**II.** Trop.: ut boni ratiocinatores esse possimus et addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 5.

rătĭōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a reckoning, computation,* Col. 5, 1 *fin.;* 5, 2, 6; 5, 11, 13; Cod. Th. 8, 1, 6: publica, ib. 9, 16, 2.—**II.** *The obligation to render an account:* imponere, Cod. 2, 7, 6 al.

rătĭōcĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [ratio] (rare, but good prose). **I.** Lit., *to reckon, compute, calculate:* in summo apud illos (sc. Graecos) honore geometria fuit: itaque nihil mathematicis illustrius; at nos metiendi ratiocinandique utilitate hujus artis terminavimus modum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 5: de pecuniā ratiocinari, id. Inv. 2, 39, 115; 2, 32, 125; Vitr. 10, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To consider, deliberate, meditate:* quo pacto cum illis occipiam, id ratiocinor, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 18: socii profecto ratiocinati essent quid possent facere, si quidem suā sponte facerent, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16.—**B.** *To reason, argue, to infer* or *conclude* from a consideration of circumstances: id ex partibus juris sumi oportebit et ratiocinari, quid in similibus rebus fieri soleat, et videre, utrum, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 61; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 35; Quint. 7, 1, 61: etenim sic ratiocinabantur ... aperte jam ac perspicue nulla esse judicia, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 20; cf. id. Mil. 12, 32; id. Phil. 2, 22, 55.—Rarely with *acc.:* mores atque parsimoniam alicujus, App. M. 1, p. 113, 5.

rătĭōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ratio] (post-Aug.; = rationalis, which is in better use), *reasonable, rational:* natura, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14, 1: virtutes quae ad rationabilem animum pertinent, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17; 18; cf.: virtutes rationabiles, id. ib.: responsio rationabilis, Vulg. Job, 32, 3: rationabile sine dolo lac, *the pure milk of reason,* id. 1 Pet. 2, 2: sententia vera et rationabilis, Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 3.—*Comp.:* rationabilius esse videtur, Dig. 45, 3, 37.—*Adv.:* **rătĭōnābĭlĭter,** *rationally, reasonably,* App. Dogm. Plat. 1: errare, Hier. Ep. 39, 5; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 11, 17; Amm. 20, 4, 8; Lact. Ep. 61, 17.

* **rătĭōnābĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [rationabilis], *reasonableness, rationality,* App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 5.

rătĭōnābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. rationabilis *fin.*

rătĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [ratio]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to accounts* (post-Aug.): LITTERAE, Inscr. (a. p. Chr. 193) Orell. 39.—Hence, *subst.* (α) **rătĭōnālis,** is, *m., an accountant, receiver of revenue, treasurer,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45; 46; Capitol. Gord. 7; Commod. ap. Capitol. Albin. 2; Amm. 15, 3, 4; Inscr. Orell. 1090.—(β) **rătĭōnāle,** is, *n., the oracular breastplate* of the Jewish high-priest, Vulg. Exod. 25, 7; id. Lev. 8, 8; also called rationale judicii (transl. of LXX. τὸ λογεῖον τῆς κρίσεως), id. Exod. 28, 15.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to reason, reasonable, rational, endowed with reason:* falsa est (finitio), si dicas, Equus est animal rationale: nam est equus animal, sed irrationale, Quint. 7, 3, 24: homo est animal rationale, id. 5, 10, 56; cf. id. 5, 8, 7; and: nec si mutis finis voluptas, rationalibus quoque: quin immo ex contrario, quia mutis, ideo non rationalibus, id. 5, 11, 35; so without a *subst.:* a rationali ad rationale (translatio), id. 8, 6, 13.—**B.** *Reasonable, depending on reason:* in causā rationali, Auct. Her. 2, 12, 18: philosophia, i. e. *logic,* Sen. Ep. 89, 17; also called rationalis pars philosophiae, Quint. 12, 2, 10: disciplina, i. e. *theoretical science* (opp. to usus and experimenta), Cels. praef.; also ars, id. ib.; hence, rationalis medicina, *theoretical therapeutics;* and rationales medici, *medical theorists,* id. ib.—**2.** In rhet., i. q. ratiocinativus, *of* or *belonging to a syllogism, syllogistic:* genus (quaestionum), Quint. 3, 5, 4; 6, 54; 78; 86; cf. status, id. 3, 6, 56; 66.—Hence, *adv.:* **rătĭōnālĭter,** *in a reasonable manner, reasonably, rationally,* Sen. Ep. 109; Tert. Anim. 16 al.

* **rătĭōnālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [rationalis], *reasonableness, rationality:* habet anima rationalitatem, Tert. Anim. 38 *fin.*

rătĭōnālĭter, *adv.*, v. rationalis *fin.*

rătĭōnārĭum, ii, *n.* [ratio], *a statistical table, schedule, book of accounts:* imperii, Suet. Aug. 28 (for which: breviarium imperii, id. ib. 101; cf. Tac. A. 1, 11).

rătis (rătes, acc. to Prob. p. 1473 *fin.;* yet perh. we should here read vates; acc. ratim, Hyg. Fab. 175), is, *f.* [Sanscr. ar-i-tras, that which propels, an oar; Gr. ἐρέτης, rower; ἐρέσσω, to row; Lat.: remus, remigium, triremis, etc.]. **I.** *A vessel made of logs fastened together, a raft:* rates vocantur tigna colligata, quae per aquam aguntur; quo vocabulo interdum etiam naves significantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 272 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 273, 22 ib.: nave primus in Graeciam ex Aegypto Danaus advenit, antea ratibus navigabatur inventis in mari Rubro inter insulas a rege Erythrā, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 206; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 5: transeunt Rhenum navibus ratibusque, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: trabibus verius quam ratibus, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; Caes. B. C. 1, 25: ratibus quibus junxerat flumen, nondum resolutis, etc., i. e. *pontoons,* Liv. 21, 47: tamquam in rate in mari immenso nostra vehitur ratio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73 B. and K.—**2.** *A float:* quasi pueris

qui nare discunt, scirpea induitur ratis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9.—**3.** Prov.: servavisti omnem ratem, *you have saved us from shipwreck*, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 15; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 53; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 27.—**B.** Meton., in the poets, *a bark, boat, vessel*, in gen.: caeruleum spumat sale confertā rate pulsum, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 659 P. (Ann. v. 378 Vahl.); Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 23 Müll.; Att. ap. Fest. s. v. rates, p. 272 ib.; Cat. 63, 1; 64, 121; Verg. G. 2, 445; id. A. 1, 43; 3, 192; 4, 53.—Of Charon's boat, Verg. A. 6, 302.

‡ **rătītus**, a, um, *adj.* [ratis], *marked with the figure of a raft:* ratitum quadrantem dictum putant, quod in eo et triente ratis fuerit effigies, ut navis in asse, Paul. ex Fest. p. 275 Müll.; so, quadrantes, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 44 ib. (cf. Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45).

rătiuncula, ae, *f. dim.* [ratio]. **I.** *A small reckoning, a little account:* subduxi ratiunculam, Quantum aeris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1; id. Capt. 1, 2, 89; Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** *A slight ground* or *reason:* leves, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73.—**2.** In dialectics, *a petty syllogism:* concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 29: humanis ratiunculis falsis contravenire conantur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 1, 1.

rătō, *adv.* [ratus], *certainly, surely* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 35; id. ad Uxor. 2, 9.

Ratumēna Porta (**Ratumenna**), *a gate at Rome*, which, acc. to Festus, derived its name from an Etruscan youth, Paul. ex Fest. p. 275 Müll.; cf. Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 161; Sol. 45, 15 (in Plut. Public. 13, written Ῥατουμένα).

rătus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. reor *fin.*

rauca, ae, *f.*, *a species of worm that breeds in oak-roots*, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 130; Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 2.

‡ **raucēdo**, inis, *f.* [raucus], *hoarseness:* raucedo amputatio vocis. Haec et arteriasis vocatur, eo quod raucam vocem et clausam reddat ab arteriarum injuriā, Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 14.

raucesco, ĕre, *v. n.* [id.], *to grow hoarse, become hoarse:* quomodo raucescit vox (gallinae), Aug. in Psa. 58; Isid. 12, 7, 15.

* **raucĭdŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *a little hoarse:* cornix, Hier. Ep. 40, 2.

* **raucio**, no *perf.*, sum, 4, *v. n.* [id.], *to be hoarse:* rausuro tragicus qui carmina perdit Oreste, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 907 P.

rauci-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *hoarse-sounding* (only in the foll. passages): cantus cornicum, Lucr. 5, 1084: bombi, Cat. 64, 263.

raucĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.]. **1.** *Hoarseness, raucity* (not ante-Aug.), Cels. 2, 1 *med.*; Scrib. Comp. 184; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 53; and in *plur.*, id. 22, 23, 49, § 104.—**2.** Transf. (*α*) *A snoring*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.—(*β*) Of the *hoarse sound* of the tuba, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 269.

raucus, a, um, *adj.* [from root ru-, to make a loud noise, ravus], *hoarse.* **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.): rogitando sum raucus factus, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 16: expurigabo ad raucam ravim omnia, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 164, 19: nos raucos saepe attentissime audiri video: at Aesopum, si paulum irrauserit, explodi, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259; Prop. 1, 16, 39: cornices, Lucr. 6, 751: palumbes, Verg. E. 1, 58: cicadae, id. ib. 2, 12: fauces, Lucr. 6, 1189; cf. guttur, Ov. M. 2, 484: os aselli, id. F. 1, 433: vox (ranarum), id. M. 6, 377: garrulitas (picarum), id. ib. 5, 678: stridor (simiae), id. ib. 14, 100: quaere peregrinum vicinia rauca reclamat, *screaming herself hoarse*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 62; cf. circus, Juv. 8, 59 Rup.: causidici, Mart. 4, 8, 2: rogatores, id. 10, 5, 4: Codrus, Juv. 1, 2: cohors (Gallorum), id. 6, 514: illa (puella) sonat raucum quiddam, Ov. A. A. 3, 289; cf. the foll.—Poet., in gen., of the swan: dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cygni, Verg. A. 11, 458.—*Comp.:* raucior, Mart. Cap. 1, § 28; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 704.—**2.** Transf., of inanimate things, *hoarse, hollow*, or *deep sounding, harsh, rough, grating*, etc. (only in the poets): cornu, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 41: cymbala, id. 3, 17 (4, 16), 36: tibia, id. 3, 10 (4, 9), 23: ossa (tubae), id. 4 (5), 3, 20; cf. aes (i. e. tuba), Verg. G. 4, 71 et saep.: murmur (undae), id. ib. 1, 109; cf. Hadria, Hor. C. 2, 14, 14: litus, Stat. Th. 5, 291: Aquilo, Mart. 1, 50, 20: tonitrua, Stat. Th. 2, 40: postes, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 49; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 6, 50: aes (i. e. scutum), Verg. A. 2, 545 et saep.: amnis Rauca sonans, id. ib. 9, 125; cf.: tumidus post flamina pontus Rauca gemit, Luc. 5, 217: arma raucum gemuere, Sil. 2, 245; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 289.—**II.** Trop.: te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam raucus erit factus, ad Baias venire, *has become faint, died away*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5.

Raudii campi, *a broad plain near Verona, where Marius defeated the Cimbri*, Vell. 2, 12, 5.—Called also, in *sing.*, **Raudius campus**, Flor. 3, 3, 14; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. c. 67.

raudus (also **rōdus** and **rūdus**), ĕris, *n.* [kindr. with rudis; cf.: crudus, crudelis], *a rude mass;* hence, in partic., *a piece of brass* used as a coin (an old word): rodus vel raudus significat rem rudem et imperfectam. Nam saxum quoque raudus appellant poëtae, ut Attius in Menalippo: manibus rapere raudus saxum grandem et gravem. Vulgus quidem in usu habuit non modo pro aere imperfecto, sed etiam pro signato ... in aestimatione censoriā aes infectum rudus appellatur, Fest. s. v. rodus, p. 265 Müll.: aes raudus dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 163 ib.: olim aera raudera dicebantur, Val. Max. 5, 6, 3: χαλκὸς ἀνέργαστος rudus, Gloss. Philox.: sculptor ab eris Rudere decoctam consuevit fingere massam, Prud. Apoth. 792: cum rudera milites jacerent, Liv. 26, 11, 9 Weissenb.

Rauduscŭla or **Rauduscŭlāna porta**, *a gate at Rome, according to the ancient division of Servius Tullius, between the* P. Naevia *and* Lavernalis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 163 Müll.; Fest. s. h. v. p. 274 ib.; Val. Max. 5, 6, 3.

rauduscŭlum (**rōd-** and **rūd-**), i, *n. dim.* [raudus]. **I.** *A little piece of brass* used as a coin (an old word): in mancipando cum dicitur: Rudusculo libram ferito, asse tangitur libra, Fest. s. v. rodus, p. 265 Müll.; v. raudus.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *a small sum of money:* de raudusculo Numeriano multum te amo, *in regard to that little debt of Numerius*, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7: de raudusculo quod scribis, id. ib. 4, 8, a, § 1.

Raunōnia, ae, *f.*, *an island north of Germany*, Plin. 3, 13, 27, § 94.

Raurăci (**Raurici**, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Gaul, on the Rhine, neighbors of the Helvetians, near Basle*, Caes. B. G. 1, 5; 6, 25; 7, 75.—Hence, **1. Raurăcum**, i, *n.*, *the city of the Rauraci*, now *Augst, near Basle*, Amm. 14, 10, 6: Rauriaca colonia, Plin. 1. 1.; also called **Rauricum**, id. 4, 12, 24, § 79: RAVRICA, Inscr. Orell. 432.—**2. Rauracus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Rauraci:* colonia Rauraca = Rauracum, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106 (al. Rauriaca).

Răvenna (**Rāvenna**, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 123), ae, *f.*, *a celebrated seaport in* Gallia Cispadana, *still bearing the same name*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Caes. B. C. 1, 5 *fin.;* Cic. Att. 7, 1, 4; id. Fam. 1, 9, 9; Tac. A. 4, 5: paludosa, Sil. 8, 603: aequorea, Mart. 13, 21 al.—**II.** Deriv.: **Răvennas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ravenna:* vir, Cic. Balb. 22, 50: ranae, Mart. 3, 93, 8: horti, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 150: ala, Tac. H 2, 100: classici, id. ib. 3, 50: MVNICIPIVM RAVENNAS, Inscr. Orell. 707; 3790; 3792.—In *abl. sing.:* Ravennati agro, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34; and also: agro Ravennate, Col. 13, 8.—In *plur. subst.:* **Răvennātes**, *the inhabitants of Ravenna*, Inscr. Grut. 80, 9; and, RAVENNATENSES, ib. 399, 3 (of A. D. 399).

* **rāvĭdus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. ravus], *grayish, dark-colored:* ravidi vel nigrantes oculi, Col. 8, 2, 9.

Răvilla, ae, *m.* [id.], *an appellation of* L. Cassius Longinus (Cons. 626 A. U. C.), Front. Aquaed. 8; cf.: Ravillae a ravis oculis, quemadmodum a caesiis Caesullae, Fest. p. 274 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 275 ib.

* **rāvio**, īre, *v. n.* [ravis], *to talk one's self hoarse*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 33; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ravim, p. 275 Müll.

rāvis, *acc.* ravim, *f.* [kindr. with ravus, q. v.], *hoarseness* (ante- and post-class., and only occurring in the *acc. sing.*): usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: expurigabo hercle omnia ad raucam ravim, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 164, 19: (tragoedi) boando purgant ravim, App. Flor. p. 357, 36.

* **rāvŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. ravus], *a little hoarse:* dat ravulos choraulas, Sid. 9, 13 *in carm.*

1. rāvus, a, um, *adj.* [root ru-; Sanscr. aru-, to bellow; Lat. rudens, etc.; cf. raucus], *hoarse:* rava vox rauca et parum liquida, proxime canum latratum sonans, Paul. ex Fest. p. 283 Müll. So in only a single (post-class.) example: ciere ravos Cantus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *in carm. fin.*

2. rāvus, a, um, *adj.* [for hravus, ghrav-us; root in Sanscr. gar-an; Gr. γέρων, senex; cf.: γῆρας, γραῦς; O. H. Germ. grā; Engl. gray], *gray-yellow, gray, tawny* (rare but class.): ravi coloris appellantur, qui sunt inter flavos et caesios, Paul. ex Fest. p. 272 Müll.. (mare illud) nobismet ipsis modo caeruleum videbatur, mane ravum, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105 Goer. *N. cr.* (cited in Non. 164, 14): fulix, id. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14 (al. cana): lupa, Hor. C. 3, 27, 3. Said several times of the eyes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4; 9, 3; cf.: orbes ravi coloris, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148.

rĕ, or with *d* demonstrative (see the letter D), **rĕd** (so, too, before vowels and *h;* also in red-do, and with the union-vowel *i* in rĕdĭ-vivus. In reicio and often in later Latin *re* is found before vowels and *h;* e. g. reaedifico, reexinanio, reinvito, etc. Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms rĕlligio, relliquiae, reccido; and the suppression of the *d* may account for the frequent lengthening of the *e* by poets in rēduco, rēlatum. The orthography and quantity of words compounded with *re* are in general somewhat arbitrary, especially in the ante- and post-class. poets). An inseparable particle, whose fundamental signification answers to the Engl. *again* and *against.* Thus, it denotes either, **a.** A turning backward (Engl. back): recedo, recurro, reicio, remitto, resolvo, etc.; or, **b.** An opposition: reboo, reclamo, redamo, reluctor, repugno; and, **II.** Trop. **1.** A restoration of a thing to its original condition (e. g. a freeing or loosing from a state of constraint; Engl. re-, un-): redintegro, reficio, restituo, relaxo, relego, resero, recludo, resolvo, retego, etc.—**2.** A transition into an opposite state: recharmido, reprobo (opp. comprobo), retracto, revelo.—**3.** A repetition of an action: recoquo, resumo, reviso, etc.—**4.** It is sometimes intensive, as redundo.

rĕa, ae, v. reus.

rĕ-accendo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to kindle anew*, Hier. in Isa. 9, 30, v. 12.

* **rĕ-adūnātio**, ōnis, *f.*, *a reuniting, reunion:* ossium (at the resurrection), Tert. Res. 30.

rĕ-aedĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to build again, rebuild* (late Lat.): reaedifico quae destruxit, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3; so id. Pud. 20 *fin.;* Hier. Ep. 108, 9; Vulg. Marc. 15, 29.

rĕagnosco, ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to recall to mind* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 29.

rĕapse, *adv.* [contr. from re and eapse, an old form for ipsā; hence in tmesi: reque eapse, Scip. Afr. ap. Fest. p. 286, 3; cf. ipse *init.*], *in fact, in reality, actually, really* (an old word, which does not occur after Cic.): reapse est re ipsā, Fest. p. 278 Müll.; Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 41: earum ipsarum rerum reapse, non oratione perfectio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2: ut reapse cerneretur, quale esset id, quod, etc., id. ib. 2, 39, 66; cf. Sen. Ep. 108, 32: obiciuntur etiam saepe formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81: non perinde, ut est reapse, ex litteris perspicere potuisti, id. Fam. 9, 15, 1: quod idem reapse primum est, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27.

Rĕāte, is, *n.* (of the same form in the *nom., acc.*, and *abl.*), *a very ancient town of the Sabines*, now *Rieti*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6; Liv. 25, 7; 26, 11; 23; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Sil. 8, 417.—Hence, **II.** **Rĕātīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Reate, Reatine:* ager, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107: praefectura, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6; Val. Max. 1, 8, 1: villa, id. 6, 8, 6: asini (which were highly valued), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14: montes, id. ib. 2, 2, 9.—In *plur. subst.:* **Rĕātīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Reate*, Cic. Scaur. 12, 27; id. Att. 4, 15, 5; 9, 8,

1; Liv. 28, 45 al.—*Sing.*: Quod ego sum Reatinus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3.

rĕātus, ūs, *m.* [reus]. **I.** Lit., *the condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment* (a word first used by Messala, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 34): revocato ad reatum Alcibiade, Just. 4, 4, 4: si diutino tempore aliquis in reatu fuerit . . . qui longo tempore in reatu agunt, Dig. 48, 19, 25; Mart. 2, 24, 1.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *An offence of which one stands accused, a charge*, App. M. 7, p. 191, 31; 3, p. 132, 10; Prud. Cath. 11.—**B.** *The dress* or *appearance of an accused person*: mulier reatu mirâque tristitie deformis, App. M. 9, p. 231, 3.—**III.** Trop., *guilt* (late Lat.): reatus sanguinis, Vulg. Deut. 21, 8; cf. id. Exod. 32, 35: praeteriit actu manet reatu, Aug. cont. Jul. Pelag. 6, 19, 60.

rĕ-baptīzo, āre, *v. a.*, *to baptize again, rebaptize* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 6, 2; Aug. Ep. 203 *fin.* al.

rĕbellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rebello], *a renewal of hostilities, revolt, rebellion* (post-Aug. for the class. rebellio), * Tac. A. 14, 31; Val. Max. 7, 3, 9 *ext.*; 7, 4, 1; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 186.

rĕbellātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that revolts* or *rebels* (very rare): Germania, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 47: provincia, Liv. 40, 35 *fin.*; Amm. 14, 8, 2.

1. rĕbellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a renewal of war* (by the conquered party), *a revolt, rebellion* (good prose; cf.: defectio, seditio): rebellio facta post deditionem, Caes. B. G. 3, 10; so, facere, id. ib. 4, 30; 4, 38: parare, Tac. A. 1, 55: coeptare, id. ib. 3, 40: comprimere, id. H. 2, 11: ad rebellionem spectare, Liv. 2, 18: ad rebellionem compellere, id. 9, 41: nihil rebellionis timere, id. 2, 16: Germaniae, Suet. Calig. 51: trium principum, id. Vesp. 1.—In *plur.*: multis Carthaginiensium rebellionibus, * Cic. Scaur. 19, 42.

2. rĕbellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *one who revolts, an insurgent, rebel* (late Lat.), Treb. Poll. Salon. 1; Faustina ap. Vulc. Gall. Avid. Cass. 9; Vop. Prob. 9; cf. rebellis.

rĕbellis, is, *adj.* [id.], *that makes war afresh, insurgent, rebellious* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: rebelles Aeneadae, Verg. A. 12, 185: Gallus, id. ib. 6, 858: Numidae, Ov. M. 15, 754: regio rebellis et indomita, Curt. 8, 1, 35: colonia, Tac. H. 4, 72: motus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 213.—*Subst.*: **rĕbelles**, ium, *m.*, *rebels*, Tac. A. 1, 40; 2, 26; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 238; Vulg. Num. 14, 9.—**II.** Trop.: rebellis amor, Ov. R. Am. 246: flammae seditione rogi, Stat. Th. 1, 35: cervix, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 155: animi, Spart. And. 5, 1.

* **rĕbellĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], *a renewal of war, revolt, rebellion* (a collat. form for rebellio, like consortium for consortio, contagium for contagio, etc.): qui pacatos ad rebellium incitasset, Liv. 42, 21, 3 Gronov. (dub.; Weissenb. rebellandum).

rĕ-bello, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to wage war again* (said of the conquered), *to make an insurrection, to revolt, rebel* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: descisco). **I.** Lit.: Volsci rebellarunt, Liv. 2, 42; 4, 31; 40, 35; 8, 14, 5: crebrius, Suet. Aug. 21; Quint. 8, 5, 16 (but very dub. ap. Hirt. B. G. 8, 44, 1).—Poet.: tauro mutatus membra rebello, *renew the combat*, Ov. M. 9, 81; so id. ib. 13, 619.—**II.** Trop.: credunt rebellare quae curaverint vitia, *to break out again*, Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 174: rebellat saepe umor, *offers resistance* (to writing), id. 13, 12, 25, § 81; cf.: Pudor rebellat, *resists*, Sen. Agam. 138: ille divus callidi monstri cinis in nos rebellat, i. e. *the sphinx*, id. Oedip. 106.

Rĕbĭlus, i, *m.*, *surname of the legate* C. Caninius, v. h. v.

rĕ-bīto, ĕre, *v. n.* [bēto], *to turn back, return* (ante-class.): si non rebitas huc, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 20; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 49; 3, 5, 89.

rĕbŏātus, ūs, *m.* [reboo], *a shouting back*: qui quidem omnes inter Musarum carmina concinentium audiri, licet perstreperent, nullo potuere reboatu, Mart. Cap. 2, § 213 (al. rabalatu).

rĕ-bŏo, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to bellow back, resound, re-echo* (poet.): reboant silvaeque et longus Olympus, * Verg. G. 3, 223; so, rupti poli, Sil. 17, 252: et reboat raucum regio cita barbara bombum, Lucr. 4, 546: reboatque ursa superba lupis, Val. Fl. 3, 634: ubi cymbalum sonat vox, ubi tympana reboant, Cat. 63, 21.—**II.** *Act.*, *to cause to resound, make echo* (poet.): nec citharis reboant laqueata aurataque templa, Lucr. 2, 28: reboat te quicquid carminis echo Respondet silvae, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 73.

rĕ-bullĭo, īvi or ii, *v. n.* and *a.* (Apuleian). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to bubble up*: vinum, App. M. 9, p. 233, 8.—**II.** *Act.*, *to cause to bubble forth, to cast forth with a bubbling noise*: oleum, App. M. 5, p. 170, 26: spiritum, *to breathe out*, id. ib. 1, p. 108, 16.

rēburrus, i, *m.*, *with bristling hair* (Fr. rebours), Aug. c. Faust. 6, 1; Not. Tir.; ἀνάσιλλος, Thom. Thes.

* **rĕ-calcĭtro**, āre, *v. n.*, *to kick back* (of horses); transf. **1.** (Poet.) *To deny access*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20.—**2.** (Late Lat.) *To be petulant, disobedient*: incrassatus est dilectus, et recalcitravit, Vulg. Deut. 32, 15; cf.: majestati Augustae recalcitrans, Amm. 14, 7, 14; 15, 7, 9; 22, 11, 5.

rĕ-calco, āre, *v. a.*, *to tread again, retrace* (post-Aug.): humum, Col. 2, 2, 19: limen, Prud. Cath. 9, 75: priora vestigia, App. M. 6, p. 181, 16.—**II.** Trop., *to repeat, renew*: mysteria, Cod. Th. 16, 6, 4.

rĕcălĕfăcĭo, v. recalfacio.

rĕ-călĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to grow warm again, to remain warm, be warm* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta Sanguine adhuc, *still run warm*, * Verg. A. 12, 35: exstinctae recalent vestigia flammae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 8, 397.—**II.** Trop.: recalebant in auribus ejus parentis effata, Amm. 28, 1, 7; Aus. Prof. 7, 15.

rĕ-călesco, lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become warm* (*again*), *to grow warm* (rare but class.): cum motu atque exercitatione recalescunt (corpora), * Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; id. Flor. 4, 2, 53; Prud. Psych. 59.—**II.** Trop.: mens recalescit, Ov. R. Am. 629: recalescere ex integro (in scribendo) et resumere impetum fractum omissumque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 6.

rĕ-calfăcĭo (rĕcălĕfăcĭo), fēci, 3, *v. a.*, *to make warm* (*again*), *to warm* (poet. and in post-class. prose); calidumque priori Caede recalfecit consorti sanguine telum, Ov. M. 8, 443; id. F. 4, 698; id. A. A. 2, 214.—*Pass.*: rursus recalfiunt, Scrib. Comp. 271; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 63.—Full form: statim recalefacto corpore, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.—**II.** Trop.: tepidam recalface mentem, Ov. A. A. 2, 445.

rĕcalvaster, tri, *m.* [recalvus], *that has a bald forehead, bald in front* (late Lat.), Vulg. Lev. 13, 41 (in Sen. Ep. 66, 25, the words quam recalvastrum are a gloss).

rĕcalvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *baldness in front, a bald forehead* (late Lat.), Vulg. Lev. 13, 42.

rĕ-calvus, a, um, *adj.* (ante- and post-class.), *bald in front*: frons, Sen. ap. Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 38.—Transf., of persons, *with a bald forehead*: senex, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 12.

rĕ-candesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* (Ovidian). * **I.** *To grow white* (*again*): percussa recanduit unda, *grew white with foam*, Ov. M. 4, 529.—**II.** *To grow hot* (*again*), *to glow*: ubi tellus Solibus aetheriis . . . recanduit, Ov. M. 1, 435: et rubuere genae, totoque recanduit ore (Medea), id. ib. 7, 78.—**2.** Trop.: recanduit ira, Ov. M. 3, 707.

rĕ-căno, ĕre, *v. a.* (Plinian). **I.** *To sing back*, i. e. *call back by singing*: ut illa (perdix) recanat revocetque (marem), Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 102: Phoebus . . . recanente lyrā fautor, Verg. Cul. 13.—* **II.** *To charm back again, to undo a charm*: pauci etiam credunt serpentes ipsas recanere, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19 (perh. also id. 29, 4, 21, § 69, where Jan. reads praecanere. The form recino has another signif., v. recino).

rĕ-canto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* (poet.). * **I.** *Neutr.*, *to sound back, re-echo*: nusquam Graecula quod recantat Echo, Mart. 2, 86, 3.—**II.** *Act.* **1.** *To repeat in singing, sing again*: saepius iste versiculus recantandus est, Ambros. Virg. 2, 6, 42.—**2.** *To recall, revoke, recant*: recantatis opprobriis, Hor. C. 1, 16, 27.—**3.** *To charm back, charm away*: nulla recantatas deponent pectora curas, Ov. R. Am. 259.

rĕcăpĭtŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recapitulo], *a summing up, restatement by heads, recapitulation* (late Lat. for repetitio, collectio): facta ex Adam, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 21 *fin.*

rĕ-căpĭtŭlo, āre, *v. n.* [capitulum], *to go over the main points* of a thing *again, to recapitulate*; a transl. of the Gr. ἀνακεφαλαιόω (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17; Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 21 al.

rĕ-căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2, *v. a.*, *to give counter-security* (jurid. Lat.), Cod. Just. 9, 3, 2.—Hence, **rĕcauta**, ōrum, *n.*, *a quittance, release*, Novell. 130, 1.

rĕ-căvus, a, um, *adj.*, *hollow* or *arched inward, concave* (late Lat.): speculum, Prud. στεφ. 11, 186: palatum, id. Psych. 421: laquearia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 408.

rĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.*, *to go back, fall back, give ground, retire, withdraw, recede.* **A.** Lit. (class.; cf.: decedo, abscedo): pone nos recede, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 34: ego abs te procul recedam, id. Mil. 2, 4, 4: hinc, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 7: illuc, id. Rud. 3, 5, 7: recedere loco, id. Am. 1, 1, 84; cf.: centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: non modo illum e Galliā non discessisse, sed ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21: procul a telo veniente, Ov. M. 12, 359: de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: ab hoste, Ov. P. 3, 1, 151: longius, Verg. G. 4, 191: tristis recedo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 35; id. C. 2, 19, 31: ab Illiturgi, Liv. 24, 41: in castra Corneliana, Caes. B. C. 2, 30 *fin.* — **2.** In partic., *to retire* to one's bedchamber, *go to rest*, Petr. 85, 5; Ov. Ib. 239.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of inanimate and abstract things: ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: verba movere loco, quamvis invita recedant, *yield*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 113: multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, Multa recedentes adimunt, *the departing years*, id. A. P. 176: abeant ac recedant voces illae, Plin. Pan. 2, 2.—**2.** Of places, things, etc., *to stand back, recede* (i. e. to be distant or retired; freq., esp. after the Aug. per.): secreta parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit, Verg. A. 2, 300; cf. Cat. 64, 43; and: etsi lata recessit Urbe domus, Stat. Th. 5, 242; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21: Palaestina vocabatur, quā contingit Arabas . . . et quā recedit intus, Damascena, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66: Magna Graecia in tres sinus recedens Ausonii maris, id. 3, 10, 15, § 95; 4, 10, 17, § 33; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18.—Of nations: gens Cappadocum longissime Ponticarum omnium introrsus recedens, Plin. 6, 8, 8, § 24.—In a painting, etc.: pictor vi artis suae efficit, ut quaedam eminere in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus, Quint. 2, 17, 21; cf.: venter recessit, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 2.—Poet., of places, which appear *to recede* by our departure from them: provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Verg. A. 3, 72: mea terra recedit, Ov. M. 8, 139; 11, 466; Sil. 3, 157; Stat. Th. 1, 549 al.—**II.** In gen., *to go away, withdraw, retire, depart* from a place, *to abandon* a thing, = discedere. **A.** Lit. (in good prose very rare), = discedere, haec effatu' pater, germana, repente recessit, *vanished*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 48 Vahl.): nec vero a stabulis pluviā impendente recedunt Longius (apes), Verg. G. 4, 191; Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2.—**2.** Transf., of things, *to separate* from any thing (with which it was previously connected): in aliis ossibus ex toto saepe fragmentum a fragmento recedit, Cels. 8, 7, 1: carnes ab ossibus, Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 22; 19, 5, 23, § 67: caput e cervice, Ov. P. 2, 8, 65; for which also: caput cervice, id. H. 16, 153; cf. id. F. 6, 708; Luc. 8, 674.—**B.** Trop., *to withdraw, depart, desist* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.): si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis, labor ille a vobis cito recedet, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1, 4: avius a verā longe ratione recedit, Lucr. 2, 229: senes, ut in otia tuta recedant, aiunt, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 31: ab officio recedere, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19; Auct. Her. 3, 3, 5; Cic. Caecin. 20, 58: ab armis, i. e. *to lay them down*, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: penitus a naturā, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43: ab eodem exemplo, Quint. 1, 6, 6; 2, 8, 13; 7, 3, 21: a sententiis ejus, ab omni voluntate, consiliisque, Cic. Att. 12, 4, 2: a vitā, i. e. *to kill one's self*, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40 (but Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6, *to die*, in gen.. a doubtful conjecture; Jahn, procedente

 RECE RECE

vitâ): a veritatis viâ longe, Lact. 2, 8, 1: ab oppugnatione, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40.—Very freq. of inanimate and abstract subjects: postquam recessit vita patrio corpore, Plaut. Merc. prol. 73: (nomen hostis) a peregrino recessit et proprie in eo, qui arma contra ferret, remansit, *has lost the signification of foreigner*, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37; so, res a consuetudine, id. Quint. 21, 67; Quint. 2, 13, 11: figurae sententiarum ab illo simplici modo indicandi recedunt, id. 9, 2, 1: ab usu cotidiano, id. 10, 1, 44 et saep.—P o e t., with simple *abl.:* sic nunquam corde recedit Nata tuo, *departs*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 55.—*Absol.*, *to vanish, pass away, disappear :* et pariter Phoebes, pariter maris ira recessit, Ov. M. 12, 36: spes, Luc. 7, 688: quonam nostri tibi cura recessit? Verg. A. 2, 595: fortuna recessit, id. ib. 3, 53.—With *in :* in ventos vita recessit, *passed away into the winds*, Verg. A. 4, 705.—Hence, * **rĕcessus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.), *drawn back, receding :* scaena recessior, *standing farther back*, Vitr. 5, 8.

rĕ-cello, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to spring back, fly back, bend back :* recellere reclinare, Fest. p. 274 Müll. (very rare; perh. only in the foll. examples): (terra) inclinatur retroque recellit, Lucr. 6, 573: cum (ferrea manus) gravi libramento plumbi recelleret ad solum, Liv. 24, 34, 10, v. Weissenb. ad h. l.—**II.** *Act.*, *to throw* or *bend back* (Appul.): totum corporis pondus in postremos poplites recello, App. M. 6, p. 198, 27: nates, id. ib. 10, p. 249, 19.

rĕcens, entis (*abl. sing.*, regularly, recenti; but in the poets sometimes recente, e. g. Cat. 63, 7; Ov. F. 4, 346 al.—*Gen. plur.*, regularly, recentium: recentum, Hor. C. 1, 10, 2; Sil. 15, 601), *adj.* [re and cand-; cf.: candeo, candor; Gr. καινός, καίω], *that has not long existed, fresh, young, recent* (opp. vetus, and differing from novus; v. antiquus *init.* (freq. and class.): quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet: num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14; 5, 54: (Verres) cum e provinciâ recens esset invidiâque et infamiâ non recenti sed vetere ac diuturnâ flagraret, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: Regini quidam eo venerunt, Româ sane recentes, *directly from Rome*, id. Att. 16, 7, 1: omnis conglutinatio recens aegre, inveterata facile divellitur, id. Sen. 20, 72; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: sed hanc ipsam recentem novam devoravit, id. Fam. 11, 21, 2; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 34: viri, Cic. Mur. 8, 17: (piscis) nequam est, nisi recens, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 26; cf. id. Ps. 4, 7, 25: catuli, *just whelped, young*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 4: tonsae (oves), *newly shorn*, id. ib. 2, 11, 7: caespites, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; cf. flores, Hor. C. 3, 27, 43; Ov. F. 4, 346: herbae, id. ib. 5, 123: serta, Verg. A. 1, 417: prata, *fresh, green*, id. ib. 6, 674 Serv.: sanguis, *newly shed*, Cat. 63, 7: sol, poet. for *the rising sun, the east*, Pers. 5, 54: proelium, Caes. B. G. 4, 13 *fin.*: victoria, id. ib. 1, 31 *fin.*; 5, 47: clades, Liv. 2, 22, 4 Drak. *N. cr.*: pollicitatio, Caes. B. C. 1, 57 *fin.*: arma, *fresh, newly whetted*, Ov. M. 8, 370: umbrae, *of those newly deceased*, id. ib. 4, 434: animae, id. ib. 8, 488; anima, id. ib. 15, 846 et saep.; cf.: non erit in te Deus recens, *newly devised*, and hence *false*, Vulg. Psa. 80, 9.—*Comp.:* epistula recentior, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 1: recentiore memoriâ, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: unus ex amicis recentioribus, Quint. 6, 3, 92.—*Sup.:* recentissima tua est epistula Kal. data, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 3: recentissima quaeque sunt correcta et emendata maxime, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: Senones recentissimi advenarum, Liv. 5, 35.—(β) With *ab*, *immediately after, fresh from, shortly after, etc.:* pullum asininum a partu recentem subiciunt equae, *newly foaled*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 5: recens a vulnere Dido, i. e. *with her wound still fresh*, Verg. A. 6, 450: Poenum recentem ab excidio opulentissimae urbis Iberum transire, Liv. 21, 16 *fin.*: alti spiritus viros, ut ita dicam, a diis recentes, Sen. Ep. 90, 44: haec vox, a quâ recens sum: sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, id. Prov. 3, 3.—(γ) With *in* and *abl.*, or (more freq.) with simple *abl.:* alius alio recentior sit in dolore, Auct. Her. 2, 7, 10: quod comitatum Agrippinae longo maerore fessum obvii et recentes in dolore anteibant, *yet fresh in grief, whose grief was still fresh*, Tac. A. 3, 1 *fin.*: quaedam (verba) in usu perquam recentia, Quint. 8, 3, 34: ut erat recens dolore et irâ, Tac. A. 1, 41 *fin.*; so, recens praeturâ, id. ib. 4, 52: stipendiis, ib. ib. 15, 59: caede, id. H. 3, 19: victoriâ, id. ib. 3, 77.—(δ) With *ad* and *acc.:* recentes sumus ad id quod incipimus, Quint. 1, 12, 5.—**b.** Recenti re, *while the matter is fresh, forthwith, immediately :* quid si recenti re aedes pultem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 18: re recenti, id. Trin. 4, 3, 8; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139; for which also, recenti negotio, id. ib. 2, 1, 39, § 101; and, in recenti, Dig. 48, 19, 25.—**c.** Recentiores (*subst.* and *adj.*), *the moderns* (said of authors): attulisti aliud humanius horum recentiorum, *modern writers*, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 82; Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74; also, Graeci recentiores, *modern*, id. 4, 16, 30, § 103.—**II.** T r o p., *fresh* in strength, *not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous :* ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16 *fin.*; so, integer et recens (opp.: fusus et saucius), Flor. 3, 1, 13; and in the order: recentes atque integri (opp. defatigati), Caes. B. G. 7, 48 *fin.*; and, opp. defessi, id. B. C. 3, 94; id. B. G. 7, 25: equitatus, id. ib. 7, 9: recens animus (consulis), Liv. 21, 52: equi, id. 29, 34 (along with integrae vires); 38, 25 (opp. fessi); Ov. M. 2, 63: clamor, Plin. Pan. 23, 5.—*Comp.:* sauciis ac defatigatis integros recentioribusque viribus subministrare, Auct. B. Afr. 78, 6. — Hence, *advv.:* recens and recenter, *lately, freshly, newly, just, recently*, etc. (*a*) Form **rĕcens** (not in Cic. or Cæs.): puerum recens natum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 17: captum hominem, id. Capt. 3, 5, 60: scaena perfusa croco, Lucr. 2, 416: exstinctum lumen, id. 6, 792: coria recens detracta, Sall. H. 4, 2 Dietsch: inter recens domitos, id. ib. 3, 53: portentum conflatum est recens, Bass. ap. Gell. 15, 4, 3: beluae recens captae, Liv. 38, 17, 15; 2, 22, 4: acceptum vulnus, Tac. A. 2, 21: perdomita Hispania, id. ib. 4, 5: cognita, id. ib. 4, 69 et saep.: condita Roma, Suet. Tib. 1.—(β) Form **rĕcenter** (post-class.): capti turdi, Pall. 1, 26, 2: lecta poma, id. 5, 4 *fin.*—**b.** *Sup.:* quam recentissime stercorato solo, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 192; so, res gestae, Just. 30, 4, 8.

rĕ-censĕo, sŭi, sum, and sĭtum (recensus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5 *med.*; and Suet. Caes. 41; id. Vesp. 9, acc. to the better read., recensitus; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 60; Prud. Apoth. 1069), 2, *v. a.* **I.** L i t., *to count, enumerate, number, reckon, survey* (syn.: numero; class., but not in Cic.; see, however, recensio): haec in Aeduorum finibus recensebantur numerusque inibatur, * Caes. B. G. 7, 76; cf.: recensuit captivos, quot cujusque populi essent, Liv. 26, 49: omnem suorum numerum, Verg. A. 6, 682: captivos ordine pisces, Ov. M. 13, 932: biduo acceptam cladem, Liv. 10, 36, 15: pecus et familiam, Col. 1, 8 *fin.*: et recensuit Saul populum, Vulg. 1 Reg. 13, 15.—**II.** T r a n s f., *to examine, review, muster, survey* (mostly post-Aug.): vestem servitiorum et ferramenta, bis singulis mensibus (along with recognitio), Col. 11, 1, 21: loca ab initio, Quint. 11, 2, 20 et saep.: vellera ad numerum pecoris, Col. 12, 3, 9: qui recensi (recensiti) non essent, *who had not been received* or *considered* (in the distribution of the public corn), Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.*—E s p., of troops, etc., *to review:* exercitum, Liv. 1, 16: in recensendo exercitu, Suet. Calig. 44: legiones, Liv. 2, 39: equites, id. 40, 46; 43, 16.—P o e t.: signa recensuerat bis sol sua, *had gone through, run through*, Ov. F. 3, 575.—**III.** T r o p., *to go over* in thought, in narration, or in critical treatment, *to reckon up, recount, review, revise* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); Stat. S. 5, 3, 20; cf.: fata fortunasque virum moresque manusque, Verg. A. 6, 683: fortia facta, Ov. H. 9, 105; so, deploratos Priamidas, id. M. 13, 481: parva exempla, Stat. S. 4, 1, 29: haec recensente pictore, App. M. 9, p. 229, 2: ut post recenserentur (poemata), Gell. 17, 10, 6.—*Absol.:* quod magnificum referente alio fuisset, ipso qui gesserat recensente vanescit, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15.

rĕcensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recenseo], *an enumeration, reviewing, recension* (very rare): qui aedem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis tabulis publicis impressam exstingueret, i. e. *the censor's register*, * Cic. Mil. 27, 73 (for which: census populi Romani, id. Cael. 32, 78): ne qui novi coetus recensionis causâ moveri quandoque possent, *on account of the new enumeration* (for the distribution of the public corn), * Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.*

* **rĕcensĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [recenseo], *a mustering, enumeration :* servorum, Dig. 10, 4, 3, § 7.

rĕcensĭtus, a, um, v. recenseo.

1. rĕcensus, a, um, v. recenseo.

2. rĕcensus, ūs, *m.* [recenseo], *an enumeration, a review* (post-Aug.): populi (for the distribution of the public corn), Suet. Caes. 41; id. Aug. 40; cf. Liv. Epit. 115.—T r o p.: vitae, Tert. Anim. 58.

‡ **rĕcentārĭus,** ii, *m.* [recens], *a vender of wine which has been cooled, made fresh*, Inscr. ap. Labus. Monum. Epigr. Ambros. p. 35, n. 8.—In *fem.:* **rĕcentārĭa,** νεαροφόρος, Gloss. Philox.

rĕcenter, *adv.*, v. recens *fin.*

* **rĕcentor,** āri, *v. dep.* [recens], *to renew itself*, a word formed by Cn. Matius: recentatur Commune lumen hominibus, ap. Gell. 15, 25, 1, and ap. Non. 167, 18.

Recentorĭcus ăger, *the Roman public lands in Sicily*, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 10; 2, 21, 57 (Zumpt, censorius).

rĕceptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recepto], *susceptible of, capable of* any thing: passionis, Ambros. Ep. 44, 1.

rĕceptācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a place to receive or keep things in, a reservoir, magazine, receptacle.* **I.** I n g e n.: corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52: cibi et potionis (alvus), id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: frugibus, Tac. G. 16: cibi receptaculum ventriculus, Lact. Opif. Dei, 11: avium, Col. 8, 15, 4: aquatilium animalium, id. 8, 1, 3: praedarum, Plin. Pan. 36, 1: olei, Pall. 1, 20, 2: cloaca maxima, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. 1, 56, 2: aquae, *a reservoir*, Vitr. 8, 7; cf. Nili, Tac. A. 2, 61: ignium, Vulg. Exod. 27, 3.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *a place of refuge, a lurking-place, shelter, retreat*, = locus ad receptum aptus (so usually): castra sunt victori receptaculum, victo perfugium, Liv. 44, 39: (Sicilia) illud receptaculum classibus nostris, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 3: pro castello ac receptaculo turrim facere, Caes. B. C. 2, 8; cf. Cic. Pis. 5, 11; and: castella diruit, ne receptaculo hostibus essent, Liv. 9, 41, 6: Capua receptaculum aratorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 89; Caes. B. G. 7, 14: servitiis ex Achaiâ fugientibus receptacula Macedonia erat, *a rendezvous*, Liv. 41, 23; cf. id. 8, 11.—With *gen.:* illud tibi oppidum receptaculum praedae fuit, *a hiding-place for booty*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59: receptaculum adversae pugnae, *a place of refuge*, Liv. 6, 33: hostium, id. 1, 33: receptaculum fugae, id. 8, 9; with which cf. exsulum, Curt. 8, 2, 12: perfugarum, Tac. A. 14, 29: receptaculum habuere castra sociorum, Just. 2, 4, 30; 9, 1, 2: perdices spinâ et frutice sic muniunt receptaculum, *their nest*, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 160: (mors) aeternum nihil sentiendi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117.

* **rĕceptātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a receiving* or *taking again :* spiritus, Amm. 20, 11, 28.

rĕceptātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a receiver, shelterer ;* in a bad sense, *a hider, harborer, concealer* (post-class.): (Rhenus) receptator hostium atque defensor, Flor. 3, 10, 9: de receptatoribus, Dig. 47, 16; 1, 15, 3; cf. receptor.

rĕceptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [recipio], *that may be acquired again, recoverable :* nostra scientia amissibilis est et receptibilis, Aug. Trin. 15, 13 *fin.*; Vulg. Ecclus. 2, 5.

rĕceptīcĭus or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [recipio, I. A. 2.], *kept back, retained, reserved :* servus, *one whom the wife, at the delivery of the* dos, *retains as her own exclusive property*, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 6, 5 sqq.: dos, quam quis in mortem mulieris a marito stipulatur, Dig. 39, 6, 31, § 2; cf. Ulp. Fragm. 6, 5: actio, *a complaint to secure the payment of a debt from a surety*, Cod. Just. 4, 18, 2.

rĕceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recipio]. **I.** *A receiving, reception :* quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virum? Plaut. As. 5, 2, 70 (cf., for the construction, accessio, aditio, curatio, tactio, etc.).—E s p., **B.** *A secret reception*, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 17; David, Ambros. in Luc. 5, 38.—**II.** *A holding back, re-*

laining; esp. jurid. t. t., *reservation:* quidquid venditor recipere vult, nominatim recipi oportet: nam illa generalis receptio nihil prospicit, etc., Dig. 8, 4, 10.

rĕcepto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [recipio], *to take again, receive back; to recover, retake* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.): quae cava corpore caeruleo cortina receptat, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 48 Müll. (Ann. v. 9 Vahl.); cf. Lucr. 2, 1001: placido natura receptat Cuncta sinu, Luc. 7, 810: corpus omnes Paulatim redit in sensus animamque receptat, *and takes* or *receives back again,* Lucr. 3, 505.—*To receive habitually* or *often, admit, harbor, protect,* etc.: meum receptas filium ad te Pamphilum, i. e. *you receive my son's visits,* Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 17: mercatores, *to receive, admit,* Liv. 5, 8; Tac. A. 3, 60: hastam receptat Ossibus haerentem, *tugs back the spear,* Verg. A. 10, 383.—With *se, to betake one's self* anywhere, *to withdraw, retire, recede:* quo in tectum te receptes, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 15: Saturni sese quo stella receptet, Verg. G. 1, 336: mare, quā multā litus se valle receptat, Pers. 6, 8.

rĕceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A receiver, shelterer:* civium, *who releases from servitude,* Prud. Cath. 12, 144.—**II.** In a bad sense, *a hider, harborer, concealer:* non tantum qui rapiunt, verum is quoque, qui recipit ex causis supra scriptis tenetur, quia receptores non minus delinquunt quam aggressores, Dig. 47, 9, 3, § 3; cf. furum, ib. 1, 18, 13: ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, * Cic. Mil. 19, 50: praedarum receptor et socius populandi, Tac. A. 4, 23: abigeorum, Dig. 47, 14, 3.—(β) In a good sense: hospitii, Ambros. in Luc. 6, 66 *fin.*—**III.** *A reconqueror:* Orientis, Vop. Aurel. 26: Orientis occidentisque, Eutr. 9, 9.

rĕceptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fit for receiving* (eccl. Lat.): locus, Tert. Res. Carn. 27.—Hence, *subst.:* **rĕceptōrĭum,** ii, *n.,* *a place of shelter,* Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *fin.*

rĕceptrix, icis, *f.* [receptor]. **I.** *She that receives,* App. Mund. p. 66, 17; id. Asclep. p. 77, 30; p. 287 Bip.; Ambros. in Luc. 8, 52.—**II.** In a bad sense, *she that harbors* or *conceals:* Messana, praedarum ac furtorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 17; 2, 5, 62, § 160.

rĕceptum, i, *n.,* v. recipio *fin.*

1. rĕceptus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* v. recipio.

2. rĕceptus, ūs, *m.* [recipio]. **I.** *A drawing back* (very rare). **A.** Lit.: spiritus ... in receptu difficilis, *hard to recover,* Quint. 11, 3, 32, § 53.—**B.** Trop., *a retraction, recantation:* receptus nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. 4, 57, 4.—**II.** Milit. t. t., *a drawing* or *falling back, a retiring, retreat* (very freq. in prose and poetry): ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 33; so, habere receptum ad aliquem, id. ib. 6, 9; and simply receptus habere, id. B. C. 1, 59; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 2; Liv. 27, 27; 44, 39 al.: cum receptus primis non esset, id. 28, 23; 40, 32: dare receptum alicui, Caes. B. C. 1, 46; 1, 82 *fin.;* and simply receptus dare, id. ib. 2, 30 *fin.:* Caesar receptui cani jussit, id. B. G. 7, 47; cf.: receptui signum audire, Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15: signum dare receptui, Liv. 4, 31, 3: Caesar receptui suorum timens, Caes. B. C. 3, 46; 3, 69: receptui sibi consulebant, id. ib. 3, 11, § 4: haud facili inde receptu, Liv. 29, 7: ne receptum amittam, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 2 et saep.: canere receptui a miseriis contemplandis, *to give the signal for leaving off,* etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33.—In *plur.:* (bucina) cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340: cane, Musa, receptus, *leave off,* id. Tr. 4, 9, 31; and in the signif., *place of retreat, refuge:* tuti recessus, Verg. A. 11, 527; perdices surculis receptus suos vestiunt, *nests,* Sol. 7 *fin.* (cf. receptaculum, II. *fin.*).—**2.** Transf., *a going back, retreating:* receptus et recursus maris, i. e. *the ebb and flow,* Eum. Paneg. Const. 6 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *a retiring, falling back, retreat:* receptui canente receptu, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8; cf. Quint. 12, 11, 4: receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: receptum ad poenitendum habere, Liv. 42, 13: ad expertam clementiam, id. 3, 2: a malis consiliis receptum, id. 28, 25; Col. 6, 23, 2.

rĕcessim, *adv.* [recedo], *backwards:* cedam, imitabor nepam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 7: cunas recessim rursum vorsum trahere et ducere, id. Am. 5, 1, 60.

* **rĕcessĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a going back, receding, recession,* Vitr. 1, 6.

1. rĕcessus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* v. recedo.

2. rĕcessus, ūs, *m.* [recedo], *a going back, receding, retiring, retreat, departure;* opp. accessus (class.; cf. receptus): accessus ad res salutares, a pestiferis recessus, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 34: ut luna accessu et recessu suo lumen accipiat, id. de Or. 3, 45, 178.—Of the *ebb* of the tide: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? quorum accessus et recessus lunae motu gubernantur, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; so Col. 8, 17, 9: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, i. e. *means of retreat,* * Caes. B. G. 5, 43; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1: gemmae, *its removal from the eye,* Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 88: cum processui et recessui cani juberet, i. e. *in going home,* Treb. Gall. 17, 3; Amm. 20, 11, 8.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *a distant, retired,* or *secret spot, a nook, corner, retreat, recess* (acc. to recedo, I. B. 2.; syn.: secessus, secretum): mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic. Att. 12, 26, 2; cf.: nos terrarum ac libertatis extremos recessus ipse ac sinus famae in hunc diem defendit, *our remote position itself and our distant renown,* Tac. Agr. 30: nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim auctumno tecta ac recessum circumspicere, Liv. 5, 6, 2: cum vox quasi in recessu oris auditur, Quint. 1, 5, 32: hic spelunca fuit, vasto submota recessu, *in a deep recess,* Verg. A. 8, 193; cf. Ov. M. 3, 157; 10, 691; 11, 592: ubi marmoreo Superi sedere recessu, *in the marble hall,* id. ib. 1, 177: oculi in recessu cavo, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121.—In *plur.,* Verg. A. 11, 527; Liv. 38, 45 (along with anguli); Vell. 2, 32, 4; Plin. 3, 1, 1, § 5; Quint. 11, 2, 18; Ov. M. 7, 670; 13, 902; id. F. 1, 555; Curt. 7, 2, 22.—**II.** Trop.: tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, *advances and retreats,* Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7: habeat illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa laus umbram aliquam et recessum, quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, extare atque eminere videatur, *somewhat of shade and background,* Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101; cf.: haec professio plus habet in recessu quam fronte promittit, Quint. 1, 4, 2.—In *plur.:* vita hominum altos recessus magnasque latebras habet, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 6: in animis hominum tantae latebrae sunt et tanti recessus, Cic. Marc. 7, 22: strenua ingenia, quo plus recessus sumunt, *leisure,* Val. Max. 3, 6, 1.

* **rĕchămus,** i, *m.* In mechanics, like trochlea, *a block* or *case containing a set of pulleys,* Vitr. 10, 2, 1, and 2.

rĕcharmĭdo, āre, *v. n.* [re and Charmides, a character in Plautus; cf. re, II. 2.], *to cease to be Charmides,* qs. *to decharmidize one's self,* a burlesquely formed word: proin tu te itidem, ut Charmidatus es, rursum te recharmida, *as you have been Charmidized, recharmidize yourself,* i. e. *as you have put on the character of Charmides, lay it aside again,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 135 (Ritschl, decharmida).

rĕcĭdīvātus, ūs, *m.* [recidivus], *a restoration, renewal* (Tertullian): carnis, Tert. Res. 18; id. Anim. 28.

rĕcĭdīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. recido], *falling back;* i. e. trop., *returning, recurring* (rare, and not ante-Aug.; cf. redivivus): febris, Cels. 3, 4; Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 104: semina, Mel. 3, 6, 2: nummus, Juv. 6, 363: mala, Aus. Grat. Act. 33: vita, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25 *fin.*—Poet.: Pergama, *restored, rebuilt,* Verg. A. 4, 344; 7, 322; 10, 58; imitated in gens Phrygum, i. e. *the Romans,* Sil. 1, 106; cf. bella, id. 10, 257 (al. rediviva).

1. rĕcĭdo, reccidi (better than recidi; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14), casum (recasurus, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 12; Suet. Aug. 96; Gai. Inst. 1, 127), 3 (with *e* long, Lucr. 1, 857; 1063; 5, 280; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 44; Ov. M. 6, 212; 10, 18; 180; id. R. Am. 611; Juv. 12, 54; Phaedr. 3, 18, 15 al.; prob. also, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 54, and Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 39; v. the art. re), *v. n., to fall back* (class.; and very freq.; esp. in the trop. signif.; but not found in Virg. or Hor.). **A.** Lit.: neque posse e terris in loca caeli Recidere inferiora, Lucr. 1, 1063: quia et recidant omnia in terras et oriantur e terris, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66: ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum reccidisse, *had sprung back, recoiled,* id. Div. 1, 54, 123: quem (discum) libratum in auras Misit ... Recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram Pondus, Ov. M. 10, 180: etiam si recta recciderat (navis), Liv. 24, 34; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 44 et saep.: in collum Benjamin, Vulg. Gen. 45, 14.—*Absol.:* amictum recidentem, Quint. 11, 3, 162.—**B.** Trop., *to fall back, return:* in graviorem morbum recidere, *to relapse,* Liv. 24, 29; so alone: ab his me remediis noli in istam turbam vocare, ne recidam, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5; cf.: (quartanae) ne recidant, Plin. 28, 16, 66, § 228: post interitum Tatii cum ad eum (sc. Romulum) potentatus omnis reccidisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14: praestat in eandem illam recidere fortunam, id. Sest. 69, 146; cf.: Syracusae in antiquam servitutem reciderunt, Liv. 24, 32 *fin.:* quippe celebratam Macedonum fortitudinem ad ludibrium reccidisse verebatur, Curt. 9, 7, 23: in invidiam, Nep. Alcib. 7, 1.—So freq. of an evil, *to fall back, recoil* upon any one, esp. upon the author of it: omnes in te istaec recident contumeliae, * Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 54: ut hujus amentiae poena in ipsum familiamque ejus recidat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 10: suspicionem in vosmet ipsos recidere, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse demonstrant, * Caes. B. G. 7, 1: quae in adversarios recidunt, Quint. 9, 2, 49: quod in ipsam recidat, Ov. M. 6, 212: consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, Liv. 36, 29; cf. Curt. 9, 5, 25: periculosa et adversa cuncta in illos recasura, Suet. Aug. 96: in me haec omnia mala reciderunt, Vulg. Gen. 42, 36.—**II.** (With the idea of cadere predominating.) *To fall* somewhere, *to light upon, happen, occur,* = redigi; constr. with *ad, in,* or an *adv. of direction.* (α) With *ad:* ex laetitiā et voluptate ad ludum et lacrimas, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: ex liberatore patriae ad Aquilios se Vitelliosque reccidisse, *had sunk to a level with the Aquilii and Vitellii,* i. e. *had come to be regarded as a traitor,* Liv. 2, 7: sinere artem musicam Recidere ad paucos, *to fall into the possession of a few,* Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 39: tantum apparatum ad nihilum recidere, *to come to naught,* Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: ad nilum, Lucr. 1, 857; Cic. Or. 70, 233: ad nihil, id. Att. 4, 16, 12.—(β) With *in;* Lucr. 5, 280: quae (tela), si viginti quiessem dies, in aliorum vigiliam consulum reccidissent, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; cf. id. Att. 1, 1, 2; id. Phil. 13, 9, 19: rex ut in eam fortunam recideret, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.:* omnis impensa in cassum recidat, Col. 4, 3, 5: mundi, In quem reccidimus, quidquid mortale creamur, Ov. M. 10, 18.—(γ) With an *adv. of direction:* huccine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus ... in foro virgis caederetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: eo regiae majestatis imperium, Liv. 4, 2: eo res, Quint. 2, 10, 3: illuc, ut, etc., Juv. 12, 54: ex quantis opibus quo reccidissent Carthaginiensium res, Liv. 30, 42; pleraque, quo debuerint, reccidisse, id. 25, 31; cf. id. 4, 2: quorsum responsum recidat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 43.

2. rē-cīdo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut away, cut down, cut off* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: vepres, Cato, R. R. 2, 4; cf.: malleolos ad imum articulum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 160; sceptrum imo de stirpe, Verg. A. 12, 208; for which: laurum imā stirpe, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 76 (cf. II.): ceras inanes, *empty cells,* Verg. G. 4, 241: hirsutam barbam falce, Ov. M. 13, 766: caput, id. ib. 9, 71: immedicabile vulnus Ense recidendum est, id. ib. 1, 191: pollicem alicui, Quint. 8, 5, 12: comas, Mart. 1, 32, 4; cf. capillos, Plin. Ep. 7, 27 *fin.:* ungues, Plin. 10, 35, 52, § 106: columnas, *to hew out,* Hor. C. 2, 18, 4: fustes, id. ib. 3, 6, 40: ancile ab omni parte recisum, Ov. F. 3, 377: mella, i. e. *to take out,* Pall. Jun. 7, 2.—Of persons: cuncti simul ense recisi, *cut down,* Luc. 2, 194.—Poet.: fulgorem sideribus, *to rob the stars of their brightness,* Stat. Th. 12, 310: gramina morsu, *to devour,* Calp. Ecl. 2, 45.—**II.** Trop. (borrowed from agriculture), *to lop off, cut short, retrench, abridge, diminish:* perquam multa recidam ex orationibus Ciceronis, Quint. 12, 10, 52; cf. id. 12, 10, 55: inanem loquacitatem, id. 10, 5, 22: am-

bitiosa ornamenta, Hor. A. P. 447: omne quod ultra Perfectum traheretur, id. S. 1, 10, 69: nationes partim recisas, partim repressas, * Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 31: mercedes scaenicorum, Suet. Tib. 34 *init.*: armaturas mirmillonum, *to lessen*, id. Calig. 55: ornandi potestatem, Quint. 2, 16, 4: facultatem aliter acquirendi, id. 12, 7, 10: impedimenta, *to diminish, obviate*, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 7; cf. occupationes, Sen. Q. N. 3 praef.: culpam supplicio, Hor. C. 3, 24, 34; cf.: cum magnis parva mineris Falce recisurum simili te, id. S. 1, 3, 123: vitia a stirpe, Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 56; and: aliquid priscum ad morem, i. e. *to reduce within the limits of ancient manners*, Tac. A. 3, 53.—Hence,

rĕcīsus, a, um, *P. a., shortened, abridged; short, brief:* opus, Vell. 2, 89, 1: ea recisa in unum librum coartasse, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 8.—*Comp.*: tempus recisius (opp. longius), Dig. 47, 21, 2.—*Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

rĕcinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from recingo.

rĕ-cingo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to ungird, loose* that which was girded (a poet. word of the Aug. period; esp. freq. in Ov.): tunicas, Ov. M. 1, 398; id. Am. 1, 5, 9; 3, 1, 51: vestes, id. M. 7, 182; * Verg. A. 4, 518: cum veste recinctâ, Val. Fl. 8, 115: zonam, Ov. H. 2, 116.—M i d.: neque eo contenta recingor, *I ungird myself*, Ov. M. 5, 593; and, in poet. construction, with *acc.*: sumptum recingitur anguem, *divests herself of the snake which she had girt around her*, Ov. M. 4, 510; cf.: ferrum recingi, Stat. S. 1, 4, 75.—Of persons: mulier recincta, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 266.—**II.** *To gird again:* Serenianus recinctus est ut Pannonius, Amm. 26, 5, 3.

rĕcīnium, v. ricinium.

rĕ-cĭno, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* [cano]. **I.** *To sing again, resound, re-echo, echo forth* (rare): quod in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, * Cic. Brut. 46, 171; cf. *act.*: cujus recinet jocosa Nomen imago, Hor. C. 1, 12, 3.—**B.** I n g e n., *to cause to resound:* parrae recinentis omen, *noisy, screeching*, Hor. C. 3, 27, 1.—*Act.*: haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55: tu curvâ recines lyrâ Latonam, id. C. 3, 28, 11.—* **II.** *To recall, recant*, App. de Deo Socr. 2, p. 52, 30.

rĕcĭpĕrātĭo (rĕcŭp-), ōnis, *f.* [recipero]. **I.** *A getting back, regaining, recovery:* libertatis, * Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20; so, urbium, quas amiserat, Just. 30, 1, 7: marcidus egens reciperatione, *restoration of health*, Vulg. Ecclus. 13, 26.—**II.** Jurid. t. t., *a judicial decision of the* recuperatores; v. reciperator, II.

* **rĕcĭpĕrātīvus (rĕcŭp-),** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that can be regained, recoverable*, Aggen. p. 63 Goes.

rĕcĭpĕrātor (rĕcŭp-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a regainer, recoverer.* **I.** I n g e n.: urbis, *a recapturer*, Tac. A. 2, 52: diviti decepto multi recuperatores, *helpers*, Vulg. Ecclus. 13, 26.—**II.** In p a r t i c., jurid. t. t., recuperatores, *a board consisting of three or five members, originally only for processes between Romans and* peregrini, *but afterwards for summary trial in other causes*, esp. *concerning property and* de statu (cf.: arbiter, judex; freq. and class.), Fest. p. 228 Müll.; cf. Gai. Inst. 4, 46; 109; 185: postquam praetor reciperatores dedit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 36; id. Rud. 5, 1, 2; Cic. Caecin. 1 sq.; id. Tull. 1 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28 sq.; 2, 3, 58, § 135 sqq.; id. Fl. 20, 47; 21, 49; Liv. 26, 48; 43, 2; Suet. Ner. 17; id. Dom. 8; Gell. 20, 1, 13 al.; Tac. A. 2, 52; id. H. 1, 74.

rĕcĭpĕrātōrius (rĕcŭp-), a, um, *adj.* [reciperator, II.], *of* or *belonging to the* reciperatores: judicium, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60; id. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 27; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 9; Gai. Inst. 4, 105.

rĕ-cĭpĕro (rĕcŭp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [capio], *to get* or *obtain again; to regain, recover*, etc. (good prose; cf.: reparo, redimo). **I.** L i t.: qui erepta recuperare vellet, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: amissa, Caes. B. G. 7, 15, 2; Nep. Tim. 3, 2: rem suam, Cic. Rep. 3, 32 *fin.*; cf.: suum, pecuniam, id. Fl. 23, 56: fortunas patrias, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: paternas opes, Suet. Ner. 6: arma, ordinem militandi, locum, Liv. 25, 6: rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 14, 13, 35; id. Att. 8, 3, 2; id. Rosc. Am. 49, 141; cf. civitates, Caes. B. G. 7, 89 *fin.*: provinciam, Tac. Agr. 5: Albanum, Formianum a Dolabellâ, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11; cf.: pecuniam depositam ab illo, id. Agr. 2, 16, 41: obsides, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: Pelopidam, Nep. Pelop. 5, 2: captivos nostros a Carthaginiensibus, *to retake, recover*, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 109.—With an abstr. object: veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, Caes. B. G. 7, 1 *fin.*; so, pristinam belli laudem, id. ib. 7, 76: libertatem, id. ib. 5, 27; id. B. C. 3, 91: vim suam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 173; id. Att. 15, 13, 4: voluntatem ejus, id. ib. 1, 11, 1; cf. gratiam, Tac. A. 14, 5; Suet. Oth. 1: pacem, Sall. J. 29, 3: dignitatem, Quint. 11, 1, 79: gloriam, Tac. H. 2, 24: vires cibo somnoque, id. ib. 3, 22: judicia (equites), id. A. 11, 22 *fin.*: usum togae, *to resume*, Suet. Galb. 11.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *To obtain again, regain, recover:* si et vos et me ipsum reciperaro, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 3; cf.: illum per te, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4 *fin.*: adulescentulos, *to gain over again, regain*, Nep. Ages. 6 *fin.*: se quiete reciperare, *to recruit, recover themselves*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13; so m i d.: radices arborum reciperantur, Vitr. 2, 9.—**B.** *To revive, restore* (late Lat.): crede Deo et reciperabit te, Vulg. Ecclus. 2, 6: templum, id. 2 Macc. 2, 23.

rĕcĭpĭe, v. recipio *init.*

rĕ-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*fut. apoc.* recipie, for recipiam, Cato ap. Fest. p. 138 and 236 Müll.; v. dico *init.*: recepso, for recepero, Cat. 44, 19), *v. a.* [capio]. **I.** *To take back, get back, bring back; to retake, regain, recover.* **A.** L i t. (very freq. and class.): dandis recipiendisque meritis, Cic. Lael. 8, 26: tu me sequere ad trapezitam ... recipe actutum, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 49 (just before, ni argentum refers); cf.: centum talenta et credidisse eos constat, et non recepisse, Quint. 5, 10, 111; and (opp. mutuum dare) Mart. 3, 40, 4: si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, Caes. B. G. 3, 8 *fin.*: obsides, Suet. Aug. 21: reges, Liv. 2, 15: recepto amico, Hor. C. 2, 7, 27; 4, 2, 47.—Freq. of places, etc., once captured and lost, *to retake:* cum Tarento amisso ... aliquot post annos Maximus id oppidum recepisset ... nunquam ego (Tarentum) recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273; cf. id. Sen. 4, 11: Lavinium, Liv. 2, 39; so of other things: recipere suas res amissas, Liv. 3, 63: praeda omnis recepta est, id. 3, 3: signa, quae ademerant Parthi, Suet. Tib. 9: arma, Liv. 9, 11; Curt. 4, 12, 17: pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ensem Condidit assurgenti, et multâ morte recepit, *drew out again*, = retraxit, Verg. A. 9, 348; so, sagittam ab alterâ parte, Cels. 7, 5, 2: suos omnes incolumes receperunt (sc. ex oppido in castra), *drew off, withdrew*, = reduxerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 12 *fin.*; so, milites defessos, id. B. C. 1, 45 *fin.*: exercitum, Liv. 10, 42: equitatum navibus ad se intra munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: illum ego ... medio ex hoste recepi, *bore away, rescued*, Verg. A. 6, 111.—**b.** With *se*, *to draw back, withdraw* from or to any place, *to betake one's self* anywhere; in milit. lang., *to retire, retreat:* se ex eo loco, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 10; cf.: se e fano, id. Poen. 4, 1, 5: se ex opere, id. Men. 5, 3, 7: se ex hisce locis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 21: se e Siciliâ, id. Brut. 92, 318: se ex fugâ, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 102: se inde, id. B. G. 5, 15: se hinc, id. B. C. 1, 45 et saep.: recipe te, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 8: se, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45 (just before, reverti); Caes. B. C. 3, 45 (coupled with loco excedere); 3, 46; cf.: sui recipiendi facultas, id. B. G. 3, 4 *fin.*; 6, 37; for which: se recipiendi spatium, Liv. 10, 28: recipe te ad erum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 20: se ad dominum, id. ib. 4, 3, 1: se ad nos, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 2: se ad suos, Caes. B. G. 1, 46; 7, 82; id. B. C. 3, 38; 3, 50; 3, 52 *fin.*: se ad Caesarem (Allobroges, legati), id. B. G. 1, 11; 4, 38: se ad agmen, id. ib. 7, 13; id. B. C. 3, 75 *fin.*: se penitus ad extremos fines, id. B. G. 6, 10: se ad legionem, id. ib. 7, 50 *fin.*: se ad oppidum Ilerdam, id. B. C. 1, 45: se ad ordines suos, id. ib. 2, 41: se ad signa, id. B. G. 5, 34 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 43 *fin.*: se a pabulo ad stabulum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 33: inde se in currus, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.*: se ex castris in oppidum, id. B. C. 2, 35: se in castra, id. B. G. 2, 11 *fin.*; 2, 24; 3, 6; 3, 26 *fin.*; 4, 15 et saep.: se in fines, id. ib. 4, 16: se in Galliam, id. ib. 4, 19 *fin.*: se in montem, id. ib. 1, 25: se in antiquas munitiones, id. B. C. 3, 54 *fin.*: se in silvas ad suos, id. B. G. 2, 19: se in castra ad urbem, id. B. C. 2, 25; 2, 26; cf.: se retro in castra, Liv. 23, 36; and with this cf.: sese retro in Bruttios, id. 23, 37; and so, se, with rursus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 25; id. Pers. 4, 5, 6; id. Rud. 4, 6, 19; Caes. B. G. 5, 34 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 41 et saep.: se in novissimos, Liv. 7, 40: se intra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 44; cf.: se intra montes, id. B. C. 1, 65: se per declive, id. ib. 3, 51: se sub murum, id. ib. 2, 14: se trans Rhenum, id. B. G. 6, 41: se Larissam versus, id. B. C. 3, 97: se domum ex hostibus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 52: se domum, id. ib. 2, 2, 31; id. Capt. 1, 2, 25; id. Aul. 2, 1, 55: se Adrumetum, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: se Hispalim, id. ib. 2, 20: se Dyrrhachium ad Pompeium, id. ib. 3, 9 *fin.*: se illuc, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 10; id. Merc. 5, 2, 40; id. Ps. 3, 1, 23 al.; cf.: se huc esum ad praesepim suam, id. Curc. 2, 1, 13: se eo, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 et saep.—In the same meaning, without *se:* neque sepulcrum, quo recipiat, habeat portum corporis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 415 Vahl.); cf. of a military retreat: si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, Caes. B. G. 1, 48 *fin.*; so without *se* after the *verbum finitum* several times in Plaut.: rursum in portum recipimus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 60: dum recipis, id. Rud. 3, 6, 42: actutum face recipias, id. Merc. 2, 4, 30.—**2.** T r a n s f. (*a*) In business lang., *to keep back, retain, reserve* (cf. Gell. 17, 6, 6): posticulum hoc recepit, quom aedis vendidit, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 157; so in a sale, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 226; Cic. Top. 26, 100; Dig. 19, 1, 53; 8, 4, 10: mulier magnam dotem dat et magnam pecuniam recipit, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 6, 8.—With *object-clause*, Cato, R. R. 149, 2.—With *dat.*: aqua, itinere, actu domini usioni recipitur, Cato, R. R. 149, 2.—(*β*) *To restore* (late Lat.): urbem munitissimam, *to fortify anew*, Amm. 16, 3, 2.—**B.** T r o p., *to get back, bring back; to receive again, regain, recover:* ut antiquam frequentiam recipere vastam ac desertam bellis urbem paterentur, Liv. 24, 3: jus, Quint. 5, 10, 118: et totidem, quot dixit, verba recepit, *got back*, Ov. M. 3, 384: quam (vitam) postquam recepi, *received again*, id. ib. 15, 535: anhelitum, *to recover one's breath*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 21; id. Merc. 3, 4, 16; cf. spiritum, Quint. 11, 3, 55: animam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 26; Quint. 6, prooem. § 13: a tanto pavore recipere animos, Liv. 21, 5, 16 Weissenb.: a pavore animum, id. 2, 50, 10: e pavore recepto animo, id. 44, 10, 1; for which: animos ex pavore, id. 21, 5 *fin.*: recepto animo, Curt. 6, 9, 2; 9, 5, 29: animum vultumque, Ov. F. 4, 615: mente receptâ, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 104: (vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, *to bring it back*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251.—In zeugma (cf. I. A. supra): arma et animos, Curt. 4, 12, 17.—**b.** With *se.* (*a*) *To betake one's self, withdraw, retire* from or to any place: ad ingenium vetus versutum te recipis tuum, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 7: ad frugem bonam, Cic. Cael. 12, 28: ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes. B. C. 3, 17 *fin.*: se a voluptatibus in otium, Plin. Pan. 82, 8: se in principem, *to resume his princely air*, id. ib. 76, 5.—More freq., (*β*) *To recover, to collect one's self:* difficulter se recipiunt, *regain strength*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: quae cum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi, Quis hic, inquam, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: nullum spatium respirandi recipiendique se dedit, Liv. 10, 28: se ex terrore ac fugâ, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: se ex timore, id. ib. 4, 34: se ex fugâ, id. ib. 4, 27: nondum totâ me mente recepi, Ov. M. 5, 275.

II. (Acc. to re, I. b.) *To take to one's self, admit, accept, receive;* constr. with the simple *acc.*, with *ad*, or *in* and *acc.*, *in* and *abl.*, with simple *abl.*, with a local *acc.* **A.** L i t. (*a*) With simple *acc.*: quos homines quondam Laurentis terra recepit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p 762 P. (Ann. v. 35 Vahl.): (ego) excludor, ille recipitur, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 79: aliquem, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48: hic nulla munitio est, quae perterritos recipiat, Caes. B. G. 6, 39; cf.: hos tutissimus portus recipiebat, id. B. C. 3, 27; 1, 15; cf. id. ib. 3, 11 *fin.*; 3, 35: eum Jugurtha accuratissime recepit, Sall. J. 16, 3: neque quisquam aut expulsus invidiosius aut receptus est laetius, Vell. 2, 45, 3; Quint. 7, 1, 14; 9, 2, 89: nisi nos vicina Trivici Villa recepisset, Hor. S. 1, 5, 80

et saep.: quisnam istic fluvius est, quem non recipiat mare? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 86; cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 10; and: (Peneus) accipit amnem Orcon nec recipit, i. e. *does not take it to itself, does not mingle with it*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31: equus frenum recepit, *received, submitted to*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36: necesse erat, ab latere aperto tela recipi, Caes. B. G. 5, 35. — (β) With *ad:* recipe me ad te, Plaut. Cist. 3, 9; id. Am. 3, 2, 11; id. Rud. 2, 3, 20; id. Ps. 3, 6, 6; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6; Suet. Caes. 63: aliquem ad epulas, Cic. Top. 5, 25; cf.: ad lusum, Suet. Ner. 11. — (γ) With *in* and *acc.:* recipe me in tectum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 16: concubinam in aedes, id. Mil. 4, 3, 3: nos in custodiam tuam, id. Rud. 3, 3, 34: Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35; id. Balb. 13, 31; Liv. 2, 5; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 6: aliquem in ordinem senatorium, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15: aliquem in fidem, id. Fam. 13, 19, 2; id. Att. 15, 14, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 15; 4, 22: aliquem in civitatem, Cic. Balb. 12, 29: aliquem in caelum, id. N. D. 3, 15, 39: aliquem in deditionem, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.;* Liv. 8, 13; Suet. Calig. 14 al.: aliquem in jus dicionemque, Liv. 21, 61: aliquem in amicitiam, Sall. J. 14, 5; 5, 4 Kritz *N. cr.:* aliquam in matrimonium, Suet. Caes. 50; Just. 9, 5, 9 et saep. — (δ) With *in* and *abl.* (rare and in purely local relations; v. Kritz ad Sall. J. 5, 4): aliquem in loco, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 3: loricati in equis recipiuntur, Auct. B. Hisp. 4, 2: sidera in caelo recepta, Ov. M. 2, 529 (but in Liv. 24, 32, 6, the correct read. is tuto Hexapylo, without in; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.). — (ε) With simple *abl.* (mostly in purely local relations): ut tuo recipias tecto servesque nos, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 18; so, aliquem tecto, Caes. B. G. 7, 66 *fin.:* exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: aliquem suis urbibus, id. Fl. 25, 61: aliquem civitate, id. Balb. 14, 32: aliquem finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 6, 6; 7, 20 *fin.:* aliquem oppido ac portu, id. B. C. 3, 12; 3, 102 *fin.:* aliquem moenibus, Sall. J. 28, 2: Romulus caelo receptus, Quint. 3, 7, 5: receptus Terra Neptunus, Hor. A. P. 63 et saep. — (ζ) With local *acc.:* me Acheruntem recipere Orcus noluit, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 68: aliquem domum suam, Cic. Arch. 3, 5; cf.: aliquem domum ad se hospitio, Caes. B. C. 2, 20.—(η) *Absol.:* plerosque hi, qui receperant, celant, Caes. B. C. 1, 76.—**2.** Transf. **a.** In business lang., *to take in, receive* as the proceeds of any thing: dena milia sestertia ex melle, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 11: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: pecunia, quae recipi potest, id. ib. 2, 18, 47. —**b.** In gladiator's lang.: recipe ferrum, *receive your death-blow*, the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator whom they were not inclined to spare, Cic. Sest. 37, 80; id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41 Kühn.; Sen. Tranq. 11, 1; for which: totum telum corpore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 33; and: ense recepto, Luc. 2, 194 Corte.—**c.** Milit. t. t., *to seize, capture, take possession of, occupy:* mittit in Siciliam Curionem pro praetore cum legionibus duo; eundem, cum Siciliam recepisset, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 30: Praeneste non vi, sed per deditionem receptum est, Liv. 6, 29: Aegyptum sine certamine, Just. 11, 11, 1: eo oppido recepto, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.:* civitatem, id. ib. 6, 8; 7, 90; id. B. C. 1, 12; 1, 16; 1, 30; 3, 16: Aetoliam, id. ib. 3, 55: rempublicam armis, Sall. C. 11, 4: Alciden terra recepta vocat, *the subjugated earth*, Prop. 5, 9, 38. — **d.** In the later medical lang., of medicines, *to receive*, i. e. *be compounded of* various ingredients: antidotos recipit haec.: stoechados, marrubii, etc., Scrib. Comp. 106; so id. ib. 27; 28; 37; 52 al. (hence the mod. Lat. receptum, *receipt*, and *recipe*).—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To take to* or *upon one's self, to assume; to receive, accept, admit, allow*, ἐνδέχομαι: non edepol istaec tua dicta nunc in aures recipio, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 34; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 91: jusjurandum, id. 5, 6, 1; 3; cf. id. 7, 1, 24: in semet ipsum religionem recipere, *to draw upon one's self*, Liv. 10, 40: quae legibus cauta sunt, quae persuasione in mores recepta sunt, *admitted*, Quint. 5, 10, 13; cf. id. 10, 7, 15: antiquitas recepit fabulas . . . haec aetas autem respuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10; cf. Quint. 6, 4, 19: nec inconstantiam virtus recipit nec varietatem natura patitur, Cic. Rep. 3, 11, 18; cf. Vell. 2, 130, 3: non recipit istam Conjunctionem honestas, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: assentatio nocere nemini potest, nisi ei, qui eam recipit atque eâ delectatur, id. Lael. 26, 97: timor misericordiam non recipit, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: casus recipere (res), *to admit, be liable to*, id. B. C. 1, 78; so, aliquem casum (res), id. ib. 3, 51: re jam non ultra recipiente cunctationem, Liv. 29, 24; Vell. 2, 52, 3: sed hoc distinctionem recipit, Just. Inst. 1, 12 pr.: si recipiatur poëtica fabulositas, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 101: in hoc genere prorsus recipio hanc brevem annotationem, Quint. 10, 7, 31; cf. id. 8, 3, 31: nos necessarios maxime atque in usum receptos (tropos) exequemur, id. 8, 6, 2; cf. id. 8, 6, 32; 5, 11, 20; 11, 3, 104; so with a *subj.-clause*, id. 1, 3, 14; 6, 3, 103; Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 24 al.—(β) Of opinions, etc., *to adopt, embrace* (late Lat.): alicujus sententiam, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 39, 1: opinionem, id. Dial. 1, 17, 5.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To take upon one's self, undertake, accept* the performance of a task consigned or intrusted to one (whereas suscipio denotes, in gen., the voluntary undertaking of any action; cf.: spondeo, stipulor, polliceor): recepi causam Siciliae . . . ego tamen hoc onere suscepto et receptâ causâ Siciliensi amplexus animo sum aliquanto amplius. Suscepi enim causam totius ordinis, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 1: in hoc judicio mihi Siculorum causam receptam, populi Romani susceptam esse videor, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 26; and: in quo est illa magna offensio vel neglegentiae susceptis rebus vel perfidiae receptis, id. de Or. 2, 24, 101; cf. also Quint. 12, 1, 39: verebamini, ne non id facerem, quod recepissem semel? Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 9: causam Sex. Roscii, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 2: mandatum, id. ib. 38, 112: officium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 183: curam ad se, Suet. Tit. 6.—**b.** *To take* an obligation *upon one's self, to pledge one's self, pass one's word, be surety for* a thing, *to warrant, promise, engage* a thing to any one, = ἀναδέχομαι (a favorite word of Cic., esp. in his Epistles): *Pe.* Tute unus si recipere hoc ad te dicis . . . *Pa.* Dico et recipio Ad me, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 74; cf.: ad me recipio: Faciet, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 12: promitto in meque recipio, fore eum, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 3; cf.: spondeo in meque recipio eos esse, etc., id. ib. 13, 17, 3.—With *obj.-clause:* promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51; so with *hoc*, id. Fam. 13, 50, 2 (with spondeo); 6, 12, 3; 13, 41, 2 (with confirmo); id. Att. 5, 13, 2; Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4; Liv. 7, 14 Drak.; 33, 13 *fin.:* pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 4. — With *de:* de aestate polliceris vel potius recipis, Cic. Att. 13, 1, 2; Liv. 40, 35; cf. also: sed fidem recepisse sibi et ipsum et Appium de me, *had given him a solemn assurance*, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 2.—With *dat.* (after the analogy of promitto, polliceor, spondeo): ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 5; cf.: omnia ei et petenti recepi et ultro pollicitus sum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1; 7, 1: mihi, id. ib. 10, 13, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 82 *fin.:* quid sibi is de me recepisset, in memoriam redegit, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9.—With *dat.* and *obj.-clause:* mihi in Cumano diligentissime se, ut annui essemus, defensurum receperat, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 5; so, id. Fam. 6, 12, 3 Manut. (with confirmare); 13, 72, 1; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 17; Suet. Caes. 23 *fin.*—**c.** In jurid. lang.: recipere nomen, of the prætor, *to receive* or *entertain a charge* against one, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94; 2, 2, 42, § 102; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2; Val. Max. 3, 7, 9; for which: recipere reum, Tac. A. 2, 74 *fin.;* 4, 21: aliquem inter reos, id. ib. 3, 70; 13, 10. —Hence, **A. rĕceptus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II. B. 1.), *received, usual, current, customary* (post-class. and very rare): auctoritas receptior, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5: scriptores receptissimi, Sol. praef.—**B. rĕceptum**, i, *n. subst.* (acc. to II. B. 2. b.), *an engagement, obligation, guaranty:* satis est factum Siculis, satis promisso nostro ac recepto, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53, § 139; cf.: promissum et receptum intervertit, id. Phil. 2, 32, 79.

rĕcĭpisco, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to recover* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. v. Germ. 16.

rĕcĭprŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reciproco]. **I.** Lit., *a going back upon itself, a returning by the same way, retrogression* (post-Aug.): aestus, i. e. *the reflux, ebb*, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 29: fili, id. 11, 24, 28, § 83: caprorum, id. 8, 50, 76, § 201: errantium siderum, Gell. 14, 1, 23.—**II.** Trop., *alternation, reciprocation:* talionum, *retaliation*, Gell. 20, 1, 18: animorum, *the transmigration of souls, metempsychosis*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19.—**2.** In gram., *reciprocal action*, in the pron. recipr., Prisc. p. 940 P.

rĕcĭprŏcātus, ūs, *m.* [reciproco], = reciprocatio, Aug. Genes. ad litt. 11, 1 *fin.;* Prud. στεφ. 10, 574.

* **rĕcĭprŏcĭcornis**, e, *adj.* [reciprocus-cornu], *having horns curved backwards:* aries, Laber. ap. Tert. Pall. 1.

rĕcĭprŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [reciprocus]. **I.** *Act., to move backwards* or *back and forth* (rare but class.; cf.: meo, remeo). **A.** Lit.: rursus prorsus reciprocat fluctus feram, *bears to and fro*, Enn. ap. Non. 165, 11, and 384 *fin.* (Trag. v. 143 Vahl.): refluusque reciprocat aestus, Sil. 15, 225: (ventus) cum jam spiritum includeret nec reciprocare animam sineret, *to breathe, fetch their breath*, Liv. 21, 58, 4: spiritum per fistulam, Gell. 17, 11, 4: aurae per anhelitum reciprocatae, Arn. 2, 54: manu telum reciprocans, *brandishing*, Gell. 9, 11, 5: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; cf. under II.: serram, *to draw back and forth*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 3: circulos, Prud. στεφ. 10, 573: quinqueremem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, *would not be able to tack about*, Liv. 28, 30; cf.: quoniam aestus semper e Ponto profluens nunquam reciprocetur, *flow back*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 93: reciprocari mare coepit, Curt. 9, 9, 20.—* **B.** Trop., *to reverse, convert* a proposition: si quidem ista sic reciprocantur, ut et, si divinatio sit, dii sint, et si dii sint, sit divinatio, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10.—**II.** *Neutr., to move backwards, go back; to move back and forth, to come and go, reciprocate* (perh. only since the Aug. per.): fretum ipsum Euripi non septies die temporibus statis reciprocat, *rises and falls*, Liv. 28, 6; so of the ebb and flow: Euripus, Plin. 2, 97, 100, § 219: mare, Curt. 9, 9, 20: aquae, Flor. 2, 8, 9; and of the ebb (opp. accedere), Plin. 2, 97, 89, § 212.—Of stars: saepe citra eos ad solem reciprocent, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72: nubem eos arcentem a reciprocando, *from going back*, id. 9, 46, 70, § 151.

☞ Reciprocare pro ultro citroque poscere usi sunt antiqui, quia procare est poscere, Fest. p. 229 Müll.

rĕcĭprŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. from reque proque, back and forth]. **I.** Lit., *turning back the same way, returning, receding* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): apud Attium: reciproca tendens nervo equino concita Tela; reciproca est, quom unde quid profectum, redit eo, *flung back*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 80 Müll. (an imitation of the Homeric παλίντονα τόξα).—Esp. freq. of receding waters: vadosum ac reciprocum mare, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 26: amnes, id. 9, 57, 83, § 176; 16, 36, 66, § 169; Tac. A. 1, 70; and of the ebb and flow, Plin. 2, 27, 99, § 213; hence, poet., an epithet of the sea, Sil. 3, 60.—**II.** Trop., *alternating, reciprocal*, etc.: voces, *reverberating echoes*, Plin. 2, 44, 44, § 115: argumenta, *retorted*, Gr. ἀντιστρέφοντα, Gell. 5, 10, 2: ars, *alternating, reciprocal*, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 3; cf. taliones, Gell. 20, 1, 35: vices pugnandi, id. 15, 18, 3: epistulae, Hier. Ep. 5, 1: munus, Aus. Ep. 7.—**2.** In gram., pronomen, *a reciprocal pronoun*, as sibi, se, Prisc. p. 939 P.: versus, *which has the same metre when the order of words is reversed*, e. g. Verg. A. 1, 8 (4); Diom. p. 515 P.—Hence, *adv.:* **rĕcĭprŏcē**, *alternately, to and fro* (cf.: invicem, vicissim): fluere, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9.—Transf., *conversely*, Prisc. 1142 P.

rĕcīsāmentum, i, *n.* [recīdo], *that which is cut off, a paring, shaving, chip, bit* (very rare): coronariorum, *a scale struck off by the hammer*, Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 111: duo recisamenta totius pyramidis, Auct. Palimps. ap. Maii praef. ad Cic. Rep. p. XL. (p. LVIIII. ext. Mos.).

rĕcīsĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a cutting off* (very rare): rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 21.—**II.** Trop., *a retrenchment, diminu-*

tion: legatorum, Dig. 28, 5, 35; Mart. Cap. 9, § 971.

rĕcīsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from recīdo.

rĕcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recito]. **I.** A publicist's t. t., *a reading aloud* of documents in judicial proceedings: ut eum recitationis suae poeniteret, Cic. Clu. 51, 141; Auct. Her. 2, 10, 14 *fin.;* Cic. Dom. 9, 22; Suet. Calig. 16.—**II.** *A reading aloud* of literary works (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3; 3, 18, 4; Tac. Or. 9; 10; Suet. Claud. 41.—*Plur.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 13 *fin.;* Tac. Or. 10.

rĕcĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Publicist's t. t., *a reader* of documents in judicial proceedings, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139: tris ipse excitavit recitatores, id. Clu. 51, 141.—**II.** *A reader, reciter* of literary works (not ante-Aug.), Hor. A. P. 474; Sen. Ep. 95, 2; Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2 al.

rĕ-cĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** In the best prose, a publicist's t. t., *to read out, recite* a document, statement, report, etc., in public proceedings: alicujus testimonium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23; cf.: testimonia tabulasve, Quint. 7, 10, 13: litteras in concione, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 2: litteras in senatu, id. Fam. 10, 12, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 1; Sall. C. 34, 3; cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1; 12, 25, 1; Caes. B. G. 7, 48: edictum, Cic. Quint. 29, 89; id. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 26: orationem, id. Planc. 30, 74: nolo cetera recitare, id. ib.: epistulam meam, id. Sull. 24, 67: quid ego nunc hic Chlori testimonium recitem? id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23: rogationem suam populo, Quint. 10, 5, 13: testamentum, id. 9, 2, 35: recitet ex codice, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 26; so, responsum ex scripto, Liv. 23, 11: de tabulis publicis, Cic. Fl. 17, 40: auctionem populi Romani de legis scripto, id. Agr. 2, 18, 48: elogium de testamento, id. Clu. 48, 135.—Of persons: testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius, Cic. Caecin. 19, 54; so, heres, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 177: aliquem praeterire in recitando senatu, *in the list of senators*, Cic. Dom. 32, 84; so, senatum, Liv. 29, 37: aut recitatis in actione, aut nominatis testibus, *by reading over the witnesses* (i. e. their testimony) *or by simply naming them*, Quint. 5, 7, 25; v. Spald. ad h. l.—**II.** In gen., *to read out, recite* any thing in public (freq. since the Aug. per., after which it became customary to recite one's own works before audiences; cf.: pronuntio, declamo): *To.* At clare recitato. *Do.* Tace, dum perlego, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 30: postquam recitasti quod erat cerae creditum, id. ib. 4, 3, 59: in medio, qui Scripta foro recitent, sunt multi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 75; cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 23; id. Ep. 1, 19, 42; 2, 1, 223; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 45; id. P. 3, 5, 39; Juv. 8, 126; 3, 9; Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 1; 1, 5, 4; 1, 13; 2, 10, 6 et saep. al.—With *dat.:* nec recitem cuiquam nisi amicis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 73: Quinctilio si quid recitares, id. A. P. 438: nec illi ... verba ultra suppeditavere quam ut sacramentum recitaret, Tac. H. 4, 59.—**B.** *To repeat from memory, say by heart, recite:* quin etiam recitare, si qua meminerunt, cogendi sunt (phrenetici), Cels. 3, 18, 39; Mart. 9, 83, 4.—**C.** Of prayers, *to say, offer* (eccl. Lat.): orationes, Vulg. Tob. 3, 25.

rĕclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reclamo], *a cry of opposition* or *disapprobation:* vestra (sc. in Antonium), * Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5 (cf. id. ib. 4, 1, 2); App. Mag. p. 315, 7.

* **rĕclāmĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to cry out against, exclaim against, loudly contradict;* trop.: reclamitat istiusmodi suspitionibus ipsa natura, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63.

rĕ-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to cry out against, exclaim against, contradict loudly.* **I.** In gen. (class.): in his, si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 196: reclamat Sicilia tota, propter, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 41: illi reclamarunt, id. Fam. 11, 21, 2: tribuni reclamantibus consulibus refecti, *in spite of their protest*, Liv. 3, 21; cf. id. 3, 26; 10, 41 *fin.;* Suet. Vit. 15; id. Aug. 11; Just. 24, 2, 11: cum ejus promissis legiones reclamassent, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: orationi, id. Fam. 1, 2, 2.—*Pass.:* mihi, Quint. 12, 1, 14: mihi pro reo, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 25: unâ voce omnes judices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. Balb. 5, 12: quaere peregrinum, vicinia rauca reclamat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 62.—With *object-clause:* reclamantibus cunctis, satis majestatem ejus imminui, etc., *crying out loudly*, Suet. Aug. 37 *fin.;* so Just. 24, 2, 10; Phaedr. 4, 16, 25: (servus) si ex possessione servitutis in libertatem reclamaverit, *obstinately demands his freedom*, Dig. 41, 2, 3, § 10 (more usually: proclamare ad libertatem; v. proclamo).—*Impers.:* cum erat reclamatum, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: ab universo senatu reclamatum est, id. Dom. 4, 10: vehementer ab omnibus reclamatur, Suet. Aug. 76.—Poet., with abstract subject: quod quoniam ratio reclamat vera, etc., * Lucr. 1, 623.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Poet., *to reverberate, re-echo, resound:* scopulis illisa reclamant Aequora, * Verg. G. 3, 261: arva plangoribus, Stat. Th. 3, 120: ager canenti domino, id. S. 4, 5, 20.—**B.** In Val. Fl., *to call* one *aloud* or *repeatedly:* rursus Hylan et rursus Hylan per longa reclamat Avia, Val. Fl. 3, 596: dominam nomine, id. 8, 172.

* **rĕ-clango,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to re-echo, resound*, Amm. 17, 7, 4.

rĕ-claudo, v. recludo.

‡ **rĕclīnātōrĭum,** i, *n.* [reclino]; in *plur.*, *the back of a couch:* reclinatoria vulgus appellat ornamenta lectorum, quae fulciunt toros sive caput, Isid. Orig. 19, 26, 3.—**II.** *The seat in a chariot:* aureum, Vulg. Cant. 3, 10.

rĕclīnis, e (dub. collat. form **rĕclīnus,** Vop. Firm. 4), *adj.* [id.], *leaning back, bent back, reclining* (a poet. word of the Aug. per., but not in Verg. or Hor.): inque sinu juvenis positâ cervice reclinis, Ov. M. 10, 558 (dub.; al. renidens): in gramine floreo, Mart. 9, 90, 1; Sil. 5, 470; Val. Fl. 4, 535: cubili, Stat. S. 1, 2, 161; 4, 3, 70; Tac. A. 13, 16: super pedes cubitantis, id. ib. 14, 5.—**II.** Of things: tabula, *a projecting shelf* or *seat*, Pall. 7, 2, 3: sellula, *a reclining-chair*, Hier. Reg. S. Pamsch. 87.

rĕ-clīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [clino, κλίνω], *to bend back, lean back, recline* (class. but rare). **I.** Lit.: alces ad eas (arbores) se applicant atque ita paulum modo reclinatae quietem capiunt ... Huc cum se consuetudine reclinaverunt, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 27: caput, * Cic. Arat. 417: non habet ubi caput reclinet, Vulg. Matt. 8, 10: scuta, *to lay aside, rest*, * Verg. A. 12, 130: corpora prona, *to turn over*, Stat. Th. 9, 369.—Mid.: reclinari ad suos (in dicendo), Quint. 11, 3, 132: te in remoto gramine reclinatum, Hor. C. 2, 3, 7: reclinatus in cubitum, Petr. 39, 2; cf.: in aliquod adminiculum, Sen. Ep. 36, 9.—**II.** Trop.: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, *removes, releases me*, Hor. Epod. 17, 24: in quem onus imperii reclinaret, *might lean, rest, be supported by*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2, 3.—*Absol.*, *to revolt, become rebellious:* nec arrogantibus verbis quidquam scripsit (Julianus), ne videretur subito reclinasse, Amm. 20, 8, 4.

rĕclīnus, v. reclinis.

rĕ-clīvis, e (also **-vus,** a, um), *adj.* [clivus], *leaning backwards, sloping, inclined* (late Lat.): campo ad solem reclivi, Pall. 1, 6, 15: tabulae, id. 7, 2, 3 (al. reclines).—Form reclivus: nave reclivâ, Ven. Fort. Mart. 3.

rĕ-clūdo (**-claudo,** Coripp. 3 Joann. 118), si, sum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** (Acc. to re, II. 1.) *To unclose* what had been closed, *to open, throw* or *lay open; to disclose, reveal* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: resero, aperio, pando): pergam pultare ostium. Heus reclude: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 28: natus nemo in aedibus servat, neque qui recludat neque respondeat, id. ib. 2, 2, 22; id. Poen. 3, 4, 19; id. Rud. 2, 3, 82; cf. fores, Lucr. 3, 360: aeratas hosti recludere portas, Ov. M. 8, 41; cf. id. ib. 7, 647; Tac. A. 14, 44; Prop. 3, 19, 24: ostia, Lucr. 3, 366: portas, Verg. A. 7, 617; 9, 675; Ov. M. 14, 781: viam arcis, id. ib. 14, 776: reclusâ Mane domo vigilare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103: stabula, Ov. H. 8, 17: adyta, Verg. A. 3, 92: locum, Quint. 7, 2, 44: armarium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10: pectora pecudum (in augury), Verg. A. 4, 63: specus quaerendis venis argenti, Tac. A. 11, 20: recludit se specus, Sil. 13, 424: humum, *to dig up*, Tac. A. 2, 25; cf.: tellurem dente unco, *to break up, till*, Verg. G. 2, 423.—Of the underworld: regna recludat Pallida, Verg. A. 8, 244: non optanda regna, Sil. 13, 523: januam leti, Val. Fl. 4, 231.—Of the grave: aequa tellus Pauperi recluditur, Hor. C. 2, 18, 33: contecta vulnera (with aperire), Tac. H. 2, 77: pectus mucrone, Verg. A. 10, 601; cf.: ense pectus, Hor. Epod. 17, 71; and: ense jugulum, Ov. M. 7, 285: ensem, *to draw, unsheathe*, Verg. A. 4, 646; 9, 423: thesauros tellure, *to disclose, reveal*, id. ib. 1, 358; id. G. 2, 423; cf. id. ib. 12, 924: (ubi sol) caelum aestivâ luce reclusit, id. ib. 4, 52.—Of springs: ora fontana, Ov. F. 1, 269: fontes, Verg. G. 2, 175: psittacus reclusus, *set free*, Stat. S. 2, 4, 32.—**B.** Trop.: iram, *to unclose, let loose*, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 66: subdolus avaritiam ac libidinem occultans: quae postquam pecuniâ reclusa sunt, etc., Tac. A. 16, 32; cf.: ebrietas operta recludit, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16: si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, Tac. A. 6, 6: superas mentes, Sil. 1, 19; cf.: principis justitiam, gravitatem, comitatem, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 2: virtus recludens immeritis mori Caelum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 21: (Mercurius) Non lenis precibus fata recludere, *to relax, obviate the decrees of fate*, id. ib. 1, 24, 17.—**II.** *To shut off* or *up* (post-class. and rare): singulas separatim, Just. 1, 9, 16: ficus a se separatas, Pall. 4, 10, 33: matronas in carcerem, Just. 26, 1, 7; cf. Tert. Idol. 17 *fin.:* tamquam recluso Jani templo, Amm. 16, 10, 1 (in Flor. 4, 12, 64, dub.): speculum, Stat. S. 3, 4, 93; Vulg. Lev. 13, 4: aliquem in carcerem, id. Num. 15, 34.—**B.** Trop.: quod cognatis a praetore apertum est, hoc agnatis esse reclusum, Just. Inst. 3, 2, 7: nebulâ recludens omnia, Sedul. 5, 390.

rĕclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recludo], *an unclosing, opening:* oculi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 8.

rĕclūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from recludo.

rĕcoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from recoquo.

rĕcōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recogito], *a recollection, reflection*, Rutil. Sup. 1, 21.

rĕcōgĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *thought, reflection*, Tert. Anim. 7 *fin.;* 15; id. Pall. 6; id. Apol. 22.

rĕ-cōgĭto, āvi, no *sup.*, 1, *v. a.*, *to think over, consider, reflect upon* (rare): homunculi quanti sunt, quom recogito! Plaut. Capt. prol. 51; id. Curc. 3, 5; id. Merc. 4, 4, 2; id. Stich. 2, 1, 29: tu mihi videris de formâ Minucianâ in otio recogitasse, * Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1: saepe mecum retractans ac recogitans, quam ... exoleverit disciplina ruris, Col. 1, prooem. § 13: quidquid dixi cum recogito, Sen. Vit. Beat. 2, 3: in corde, Vulg. Deut. 8, 5: de nobis Deus, id. Jonae, 1, 6; Tert. ad Max. 1, 4; id. adv. Marc. 1, 5.

rĕcognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recognosco, II.]. **I.** *A recognition:* inter se mutua, Gell. 5, 14 *in lemm.*—**II.** *A reviewing, investigation, examination* (August.): frequens, Col. 11, 1, 21: equitum, *a review*, Suet. Claud. 16: certi dies ad recognitionem mutuam nundinis dantur, *for mutual inspection*, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 109: sui, *self-examination*, Sen. Ira, 3, 36, 2: per recognitionem Postumii consulis magna pars agri Campani recuperata in publicum erat, Liv. 42, 19 (in Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 119, the correct read. is recordatio).

rĕ-cognosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognize*, i. q. recordor (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57 (just before, recordari); cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 32: fugam et furtum, id. ib. 2, 2, 6, § 18: ea, quae scit, mecum recognoscere, id. ib. 1, 5, 15; cf. id. Cat. 1, 3, 6: noctem illam superiorem mecum recognosce, id. ib. 1, 4, 8; Liv. 44, 38: cum te penitus recognovi, timere desino, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4; cf.: personas quasdam, id. Mil. 6, 6: in quibus (litteris) mirificum tuum erga me amorem recognovi, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 1; so, res (suas), Liv. 5, 16: spatia certaminum, Tac. H. 2, 70: dona templorum, id. Agr. 6: cuncta loca, Ov. M. 11, 62: sacra eruta annalibus, id. F. 1, 7; cf.: ille se imperatorem cognosceret, *feel himself*, Capitol. Gord. 30.—**II.** *To look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect*, i. q. recenseo (so most freq. since the Aug. per.): quoniam non recognoscimus nunc leges populi Romani sed aut repetimus ereptas aut novas scribimus, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 37: socios navales, Liv. 42, 31; cf. Front. Strat. 4, 6, 3: peregrinos, Just. 43, 4, 11: equitum turmas, Suet. Aug. 37; 38; id. Tib. 61; Just. 43, 4, 11: agros, Liv. 42, 8, 9: ergastula, Suet.

Aug. 32: supellectilem Darei et omnem pecuniam, Curt. 5, 1, 23: mancipia ergastuli, Col. 1, 8, 16: instrumentum rusticum, id. 11, 1, 20: numerum (gregis, militum), id. 8, 11, 2; Just. 3, 1, 7: praedam, id. 11, 14, 8: sigillum, App. M. 10, p. 243, 8.—Poet.: (Caesar triumphans) Dona recognoscit populorum, *surveys*, *Verg. A. 8, 721.—**B.** In partic., *to examine* a writing in respect to its genuineness and value; *to certify, authenticate:* tabulas in foro summâ hominum frequentiâ exscribo ... Haec omnia summâ curâ et diligentiâ recognita et collata et ab hominibus honestissimis obsignata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190; cf.: decretum Pompeii, id. Balb. 5, 11: codicem, id. Vatin. 2, 5: descriptum et recognitum, Dig. 10, 2, 5; Inscr. Grut. 214; 573: libellos recognoscere et emendare, *to revise and correct*, Plin. Ep. 4, 26, 1.

* **rĕ-cōgo,** ĕre, *v. a., to collect again:* cineres in corpora posse recogi, Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 309.

rĕ-collĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a., to gather again* what has been scattered; *to gather up, collect* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: sparsos ignes, Luc. 1, 157: sparsa, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4: multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. 42, 3, 8: captivos, id. 42, 5, 11: nata ova, Col. 8, 5, 4: talos, Sen. poët. Apoc. *fin.:* stolam, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9: actionem, id. ib. 9, 13, 23.—Of a single object: parvulum expositum, *to take up again*, Just. 23, 4, 8: recollecto gladio, id. 33, 2, 4.—**II.** Trop.: quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, *to be reconciled*, *Cic. Att. 1, 5, 5: vires ab imbecillitate, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129; cf.: se a longâ valetudine, *to recover*, id. 23, 7, 63, § 122; also with *se*, *to collect one's self, take courage*, Ov. M. 9, 744: primos annos, *to regain*, id. ib. 7, 216.

rĕ-collŏco, āre, *v. a., to lay back again, replace:* aegrum lecto, Cael. Aur. Acut. 4, 1; id. Tard. 1, 1, 31.

1. rĕ-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3, *v. a., to till* or *cultivate again, to work anew.* **I.** Lit.: desertam terram, Liv. 27, 5: spargere humo post tempora longa recultae, Ov. M. 5, 647: agros, Val. Fl. 7, 68: metalla intermissa, Liv. 39, 24.—***B.** *To inhabit again, to revisit* a place: nemo libenter recolit, qui laesit locum, Phaedr. 1, 18, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to exercise* or *practise again, to resume, renew.* **A.** In gen.: certum est, antiqua recolam et servibo mihi, *I'll drive the old trade again*, i. e. *will lead again my old way of life*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 3: eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2; cf.: ad haec studia recolenda, id. Arch. 6, 13: dignitatem, id. ap. Non. 439, 2: ingenia nostra meditatione, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 7: avitum decus, Tac. A. 3, 72: Galbae imagines, *to set up again*, id. H. 3, 7: adulescentulos paternis sacerdotiis, *to reinvest*, id. ib. 1, 77: diem dapibus, *to celebrate*, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 262.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider:* haec ego quom ago Cum meo animo et recolo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 25; cf.: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic. Phil. 13, 20, 45: sua facta pectore, Cat. 63, 45: hoc tua, nam recolo, quondam germana canebat, Ov. H. 5, 113; Hilar. Trin. 1, 17: haec in corde, Vulg. Thren. 3, 21.—**2.** *To contemplate, survey:* inclusas animas ... Lustrabat studio recolens omnemque suorum Forte recensebat numerum, *Verg. A. 6, 681.

***2. rĕ-cōlo,** āre, *v. a., to strain again:* oleum per linteum duplex, Scrib. Comp. 268.

***rĕ-commĭniscor,** nisci, *v. dep. a., to recall to mind, recollect:* litteris recomminiscar, C est principium nomini, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 70.

rĕ-commŏneo, ēre, 2, *v. a., to remind again* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Compl. Apoc. 4; id. ad 1 Tim. 4.

* **rĕcompingo,** ĕre, *v. a., to join together again, reunite:* os ad os, Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

rĕ-compōno, no *perf.*, pŏsĭtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to put together again, to reunite, rearrange, readjust* (rare): comas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68: lapillos, Dig. 34, 2, 25 *fin.:* fracturam, Veg. Vet. 3, 47, 3.—**II.** Transf., *to soothe again, recall to composure*, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 5.

rĕconcĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reconcilio], *a re-establishing, reinstatement, restoration, renewal:* concordiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: gratiae suae et Pompeii, *a reconciliation*, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A; so, gratiae, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 32; Liv. 40, 46; Cic. Har. Resp. 24, 51; and: reconciliationes gratiarum, id. Red. ad Quir. 5, 13.—*Absol.*, *a reconciling, reconciliation* (mostly post-Aug.): irridebatur haec illius reconciliatio, Cic. Clu. 36, 101: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv. 27, 35: Calvo de reconciliatione per amicos agenti, Suet. Caes. 73; so, simulata, id. Ner. 34: incohata inter fratres, Just. 16, 1, 8: ministerium reconciliationis, Vulg. 2 Cor. 5, 18.—*Plur.:* Antonii societatem reconciliationibus variis male focillatam, Suet. Aug. 17.

* **rĕconcĭlĭātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a restorer:* pacis, Liv. 35, 45, 3: Agrippa populi reconciliator, App. Mag. 18, p. 276, 4.

rĕconcĭlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [reconciliator], *a reconciler*, Cassiod. in Psa. 40, 1.

rĕ-concĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1 (old *fut. perf.* reconciliasso, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 44; and, reconciliassere, id. ib. 1, 2, 65), *v. a.* **I.** *To bring together again, reunite, reconcile* (class.): me cum C. Caesare reducit, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: inimicos in gratiam, id. Dom. 50, 129; cf.: quibus eum omnibus eadem res publica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, *reunited, reconciled*, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 21: aliquem alicui, id. Sull. 12, 35; id. Deiot. 13, 35; Suet. Caes. 19; id. Aug. 61; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8; cf.: animum sorori tuae, Cic. Att. 6, 7, 1: militum animos imperatori, Liv. 8, 36: voluntatem senatus nobis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 1: mundum deo, Hier. in Isa. 8, 26, 5: aliquem, *to make friendly, conciliate*, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, C, 1: cura reconciliandi eos in gratiam, Liv. 1, 50 *fin.:* inimicos, Quint. 5, 7, 13; Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 58.—*To recover, regain:* oratione Parum insulam, Nep. Milt. 7, 2; *to re-establish, restore:* quod scribis de reconciliatâ nostrâ gratiâ, non intellego, cur reconciliatam esse dicas, quae nunquam imminuta est, *restored*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 5: gratiam, id. ib. 5, 2, 1; 3, 12, 4; id. Att. 1, 11, 1; id. Mil. 8, 21: existimationem judiciorum amissam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2: diuturni laboris detrimentum sollertiâ et virtute militum brevi reconciliatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 4: gratiam cum aliquo, Liv. 29, 30, 10; 41, 22 *fin.;* cf.: gratiam cum Thebanis, Just. 7, 5, 2; 31, 4, 9: concordiam, Liv. 2, 32; 41, 25: amicitiam de integro, id. 8, 2; for which: inimicitiam invicem, i. e. *to appease*, Tac. G. 22 (corresp. to the previous inimicos): voluntatem, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 1: pacem, Nep. Thras. 3, 2; Liv. 9, 16; 42, 46; 52.—*Absol.*, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 5.—**II.** Ante-class., *to bring back:* aliquem domum, Plaut. Capt. prol. 33; 1, 2, 65: si hujus huc reconciliasso in libertatem filiam, ib. id. 3, 4, 44: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16 *fin.;* cf. articulum, App. Flor. 3, p. 354, 26.

rĕ-concinno, āre (old *inf.* reconcinnarier, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 3), 1, *v. a., to set right again, repair* (rare but class.): tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3: pallam, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 73: spinther, id. ib. 3, 3, 3: detrimentum, * Caes. B. C. 2, 15 *fin.*

* **rĕ-conclūdo,** ĕre, *v. a., to shut up, enclose:* aliquem in monumento, Tert. adv. Prax. 16 *med.*

rĕcondĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *rebuilding* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 58, Serm. 1, 6.

rĕcondĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from recondo.

rĕ-condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a., to put up again, put back again; to lay up, put* or *stow away, hoard; to shut up, close; to hide, conceal, bury*, etc. (cf.: abscondo, occulo, retrudo, abdo). **I.** Lit.: gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, *put up again, sheathe*, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: gladium in vaginâ, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: cum Lepidus flammae vi e rogo ejectus recondi propter ardorem non potuisset, *put back again*, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186: reliquias (ciborum) aliquo, * Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 78; cf.: uvas in amphoras, Col. 12, 16, 3: uvas in vasis, id. 12, 15 *fin.:* victum tectis, id. ib. prooem. § 12: Caecubum, Hor. C. 3, 28, 2: opes aerario, Quint. 10, 3, 3: frumentum in annos, Col. 2, 20, 6: se, *to bury one's self*, Sen. Ep. 8, 1: se in locum, ex quo, etc., *to hide one's self*, Quint. 10, 3, 25: quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, *hid away, concealed*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24; cf.: nihil tam clausum neque tam reconditum, id. ib. 2, 4, 20, § 40: recondita alia invenerunt, Liv. 8, 18: imo reconditus antro, Ov. M. 1, 583; cf. nube, id. ib. 3, 273: silvâ, id. ib. 4, 339; Flor. 1, 13, 11 Duk. (cf. Liv. 5, 51, 9 Drak., and v. the foll.).—Poet.: oculos, *to close again* (opp. erigere), Ov. M. 4, 146: avidâ recondidit alvo, *hid*, i. e. *swallowed*, id. ib. 12, 17; cf.: cum subito Triton ore recondit aquam, *sucks in*, i. q. absorbet, Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 16: ensem in pulmone, *to bury, sheathe, plunge*, Verg. A. 10, 387; so, gladium lateri, Ov. M. 12, 482.—**II.** Trop.: mens alia visa sic arripit, ut his statim utatur, alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, *lays up, stores away*, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 30; cf.: verba, vultus in crimen detorquens recondebat, Tac. A. 1, 7 *fin.;* and, odia, id. ib. 1, 69 *fin.:* Venerem interius recondere, Verg. G. 3, 137: quos fama obscura recondit, id. A. 5, 302: voluptates, *to keep secret*, Tac. A. 4, 57: in hoc me recondidi ... ut prodesse pluribus possem, *went into retirement*, Sen. Ep. 8, 1; cf.: penitus quicquid arcani apparo, id. Herc. Oet. 478: praecepta mea reconde, Vulg. Prov. 7, 1.—Hence, **rĕcondĭtus,** a, um, *P. a., put away, out of the way, hidden, concealed, retired, sequestered.* **A.** Lit.: neque tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, sed his omnibus rebus constructis ac reconditis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: quid Aegyptus? ut occulte latet! ut recondita est! id. Agr. 2, 16, 41; cf. locus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 207; so, saltus, Cat. 34, 11: venae auri argentique, *deep-lying, concealed*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: habemus senatus consultum, verum inclusum in tabulis, tamquam in vaginâ reconditum, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4.—*Subst.:* **rĕcondĭtum,** i, *n.*, *a secret place*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25.—*Plur.:* **rĕcondĭta,** ōrum, *n.*, *remote, sequestered places:* Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, * Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 4.—**B.** Trop., *hidden, profound, abstruse, recondite:* litterae, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf.: reconditae abstrusaeque res, id. Brut. 11, 44; and, reconditiora, opp. quae in promptu sunt, id. Ac. 2, 4, 10: artes, id. de Or. 1, 3, 8; cf. id. Off. 1, 27, 95: causae, Tac. Or. 28: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, *profound, recondite*, Cic. Brut. 97, 274: verba, *unusual*, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 86: (natura) speciem ita formavit oris, ut in eâ penitus reconditos mores effingeret, *concealed, hidden*, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 26; cf.: Quinctius naturâ tristi ac reconditâ fuit, *of a reserved disposition*, id. Quint. 18, 59.—*Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

rĕ-condūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To hire anew, to farm* or *contract for again* (post-Aug.): reconduxisse videbitur, Dig. 19, 2, 13, § 11: notum est ab eodem Charmide unum aegrum ex provincialibus H. S. ducentis reconductum, i. e. *taken to cure*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 22.—**II.** *To bring back:* copias civitatum, Quint. Decl. 12, 18 *fin.*

rĕconfirmo, āre, *to strengthen again*, Primas. II. Cor. 1.

* **rĕ-conflo,** āre, *v. a., to blow up again, rekindle;* trop.: sensus per membra, Lucr. 4, 927.

* **rĕ-consigno,** āre, *v. a., to mark again*, Tert. Res. Carn. 52 *fin.*

rĕ-constringo, ĕre, *v. a., to bind up again* (late Lat.), Ps.-Soran. Quu. Med. 251.

rĕ-contrans, antis, *adj.* [contro], *rebellious* (late Lat.): gens recontrans regibus suis, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8.

rĕ-convălesco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n., to recover health again* (late Lat.), Eunod. 1 Carm. 10.

rĕconverto, ĕre, *v. n., to turn back again* (late Lat.), Facund. Def. 9, 4.

rĕ-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3, *v. a., to cook* or *boil over again.* **I.** Lit.: Peliam, *Cic. Sen. 23, 83; cf. of the same: fessos aetate parentes, Val. Fl. 6, 444: lana recocta (in dyeing), Sen. Ep. 71, 31: ceram (in the sun), Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 84: Velabrensi massa recocta fumo, Mart. 11, 53, 10.—**B.** Transf., *to prepare again by fire; to burn, melt, cast,* or *forge again*, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23: recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Verg. A. 7, 636; so, electrum aurumque, id. ib. 8,

624: spicula, Luc. 7, 148: ferrum, Flor. 3, 20, 6.—**II.** Trop.: (Cicero se) Apollonio Moloni formandum ac velut recoquendum dedit, *to recast, remould*, * Quint. 12, 6, 7: Fuffitio seni recocto, *youthful, hale, lusty* (alluding to the fable of Pelias), Cat. 54, 5; so, scriba, Hor. S. 2, 5, 55: anus vino, Petr. Fragm. in Diom. p. 517 P.

rĕcordābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recordor], *that may* or *should be remembered, memorable:* multitudo recordabilium, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 14; Aug. Mus. 6, 6.

rĕcordātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance, recordation* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic. in *sing.* and *plur.*). (α) With *gen.:* quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic. Brut. 2, 9; so, coupled with memoria, id. Lael. 27, 104; id. de Or. 1, 53, 228; id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43; cf.: quam (memoriam) quidem Plato recordationem esse vult vitae superioris, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57 (v. recordor *init.*): veteris memoriae recordatio, *the recollection of an old circumstance*, id. de Or. 1, 2, 4; so, praeteritae memoriae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1; cf. Quint. 11, 2, 43: habet praeteriti doloris secura recordatio delectationem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 14; cf. id. Brut. 76, 266: multorum benefactorum recordatio jucundissima est, id. Sen. 3, 9: recordatio impudicitiae et stuprorum suorum, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15; cf.: scelerum suorum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110 Zumpt and Halm *N. cr.:* nostrae amicitiae, id. Lael. 4, 15: suavis, id. Att. 6, 1, 22.—With *subj.-clause:* subiit recordatio egisse me juvenem aeque in quadruplici, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 1.—In the *plur.:* das mihi jucundas recordationes conscientiae nostrae rerumque earum, quas gessimus, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 4; Gell. 17, 2, 1.—(β) *Absol.:* stulti malorum memoriâ torquentur, sapientes bona praeterita gratâ recordatione renovata delectant, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57; cf.: acerba recordatio, id. de Or. 3, 1, 1: subit recordatio: quot dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi? Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3.—*Plur.:* recordationes fugio, quae quasi morte quâdam dolorem efficiunt, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1; Tac. A. 4, 38.

* **rĕcordātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to recollection, recordative;* in gram.: recordativa species verborum, i. e. *the pluperfect tense*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 313.

rĕcordātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *recollection, remembrance* (post-class. for the class. recordatio), Tert. Carn. 4; id. adv. Psych. 5.

rĕcordo, āre, v. recordor *fin.*

rĕ-cordor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [cor]. **I.** *To think over, bethink one's self of, be mindful of* a thing (as the result of the reminisci, the recalling of it to memory), *to call to mind, remember, recollect* (freq. and class.; cf. recognosco): quod jam pueri ita celeriter res innumerabiles arripiant, ut eas non tum primum arripere videantur, sed reminisci et recordari. Haec sunt Platonis fere, Cic. Sen. 21, 78; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: sed parum est me hoc meminisse: spero etiam te, qui oblivisci nihil soles, nisi injurias, reminiscentem recordari, id. Lig. 12, 35.—Constr. (α) With *acc.* (so most freq.): pueritiae memoriam, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: omnes gradus aetatis tuae (with considero), id. de Or. 3, 22, 82: desperationes eorum, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: hujus meritum in me, id. Planc. 28, 69 Wund. *N. cr.:* tua consilia, id. Att. 8, 12, 5: δέρρεις, id. ib. 4, 17, 1: excusationem legationis obeundae, id. Phil. 9, 4, 8: communes belli casus, Caes. B. C. 3, 72 *fin.:* virtutes (Manlii), Liv. 6, 20 *fin.:* acta pueritiae, Quint. 11, 2, 6: priorem libertatem, Tac. Agr. 82: feralem introitum, id. H. 1, 37: bene facta priora, Cat. 76, 1: vocem Anchisae magni voltumque, Verg. A. 8, 156: antiqua damna, Ov. M. 15, 774 et saep.: tuam virtutem animique magnitudinem, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 1; so, tua in me studia et officia multum tecum, id. ib. 15, 21, 5; cf.: alicujus vitam et naturam, id. Clu. 25, 70; id. Tusc. 5, 5, 14: si rite audita recordor, Verg. A. 3, 107: cum recorder non M. Brutum ... sed legiones nostras in eum locum saepe profectas, Cic. Sen. 20, 75.—With *quod:* recordatus quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, Suet. Tit. 8: ad ea, quae ... recordanda et cogitanda, Cic. Sull. 9, 26.—(β) With *obj.-clause:* recordabantur, eadem se superiore anno in Hispaniâ perpessos, Caes. B. C. 3, 47; Ov. M. 13, 705: hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives esse usurpatum recordatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7; id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 5; and, acc. to the analogy of memini, with *inf. pres.:* ego recordor longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem, id. Or. 7, 23.—(γ) With *rel.-clause:* admonitus re ipsâ recordor, quantum hae quaestiones punctorum nobis detraxerint, Cic. Mur. 34, 72; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 1: recordor unde ceciderim, Att. 4, 16, 10; Caes. B. C. 3, 73, 3; Quint. 11, 2, 38.—(δ) With *gen.* (freq. in late Lat.; in Cic. only in two foll. passages, for in Cic. Planc. 28, 69, the true read. is meritum): recordans superioris tuae transmissionis, Cic. Att. 4, 19, 1: flagitiorum suorum recordabitur, id. Pis. 6, 12: pacti mei, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 60: nominis Domini, id. Amos, 6, 11: verborum, id. Luc. 24, 6 et saep.—(ε) With *de:* tu si meliore memoriâ es, velim scire, ecquid de te recordere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 13; id. Planc. 42, 104; id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 7, § 23; id. Sest. 1, 1; id. Lig. 12, 35.—(ζ) *Absol.:* et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistulam) misi, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 3.—**II.** *To think of, meditate, ponder* something future (rare): nunc ego non tantum, quae sum passura, recordor, Ov. H. 10, 79: omnium captivitatem et miserrimam servitutem, Just. 5, 7, 10.

☞ **a.** *Act.* collat. form recordavit, Quadrig. ap. Non. 475, 27; Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 46.—**b.** *Part. perf.* in a *pass.* signif.: ad recordata poenalis vitae debita, *preserved in the memory*, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.*

rĕcorpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recorporo], *a furnishing again with a body* or *flesh; the restoration of the body to its former state* (post-class.), Tert. Res. Carn. 30; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1 prooem.; 1, 4, 112.

rĕcorpŏrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that serves to restore the body to its former condition, restorative* (a late medic. word): cucurbitae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1; 7: adjutoria, id. Acut. 3, 16: virtus, id. ib. 2, 38.

rĕ-corpŏro, āre, *v. a., to furnish again with a body, to restore the body to* (animam) *its former condition* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 33 *med.:* argillam in materiam robustiorem, id. Res. Carn. 7; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4 *fin.*

rĕ-corrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to mend* or *correct again* (post-Aug. and very rare): costas, i. e. *to set right again*, Petr. 43, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to amend, reform:* animum, Sen. Ep. 50, 6: aliquem ad regulam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

rĕ-crastĭno, āre, *v. a.* [crastinus], *to put off from day to day, to procrastinate* (post-Aug. and rare), Col. 2, 20, 2; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 113.

rĕcrĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recreo], *refreshing:* delectatio, Cassiod. Var. 11, 16.

* **rĕcrĕātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a restoration:* ab aegritudine, *recovery, convalescence*, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 102.

rĕcrĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a restorer, reviver* (post-class.): corporum somnus, Tert. Anim. 43: OMNIVM MVNERVM, Inscr. Grut. 1095, 7.

rĕ-crēmentum, i, *n.* [cerno], *refuse, filth, dross, slag, recrement* (post-Aug.): plumbi, Cels. 6, 8: farris, i. e. *chaff*, Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142; Prud. Apoth. 65.—Of human *excrements*, Gell. 17, 11, 2.

rĕ-crĕmo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [cremo], *to burn again, burn utterly:* nec recremanda foris, sed recreanda polis, Ven. Fort. Carm. 9, 2, 114.

rĕ-crĕo, āvi, ātum, *v. a., to make* or *create anew, to remake, reproduce, restore, renew* (very rare; syn.: reficio, reparo): lumen, Lucr. 5, 759; 5, 277; cf. id. 5, 323: carnes, Plin. 34, 15, 46, § 155.—Poet.: Athenae recreaverunt vitam legesque rogarunt, *transformed, reformed life* (by agriculture), Lucr. 6, 3; Lact. 7, 21; Sedul. 4, 289; cf., of baptism, Paul. Nol. C. 21, 465; and, jocosely: illic homo homines non alit, verum educat Recreatque, *he does not merely feed men, but fattens and transforms them* (by much eating), Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 23.—**II.** In gen., *to restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, recruit, invigorate* in body or mind; and, mid., *to become refreshed* or *recruited, to recover, revive* (freq. and class.; syn.: reficio, relevo, erigo, confirmo).—**A.** In body: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus Et recreet vires interdatus, Lucr. 4, 868; cf. Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 4: voculam, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 1: ex vulnere, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154; Liv. 29, 18: ex gravi morbo, Cic. Red. ad Quir. 1, 4: aspectu smaragdi recreatur acies, Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 63: lassitudines, id. 22, 13, 15, § 32; cf. defectionem, Tac. A. 6, 50: leni vento umerum, Hor. C. 3, 20, 13: arbor aestivâ recreatur aurâ, id. ib. 1, 22, 18: tenuatum corpus, id. S. 2, 2, 84: potorem squillis, id. ib. 2, 4, 58: semivivum ex acie elatum, Nep. Eum. 4, 4: fessos maniplos, Sil. 17, 194.—**B.** In mind: quae (litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt: recreatum enim me non queo dicere, *revivified*, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1: reficere et recreare mentem, id. Planc. 1, 2; so coupled with reficere, id. Mil. 1, 2; cf.: (discipulus) mutatione recreabitur sicut in cibis, quorum diversitate reficitur stomachus, Quint. 1, 12, 5: afflictum erexit, perditumque recreavit, *restored again to life*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; cf.: provinciam afflictam, et perditam erigere atque recreare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 91, § 212: ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum, id. Att. 1, 16, 8: res publica revirescat et recreetur, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5: non recreatus neque restitutus populus, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: recreatur civitas, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68: (animus) cum se collegit atque recreavit, *has recovered itself*, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: litteris sustentor et recreor, id. Att. 4, 10, 1: Caesarem Pierio recreatis antro, Hor. C. 3, 4, 40: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos, * Caes. B. C. 3, 74 *fin.* et saep.: se ex magno timore, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 8: recreatus ex metu mortis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 61, § 160: ab hoc maerore recreari, id. Att. 12, 14, 2: se ab illo tumore, Auct. B. Alex. 37 *fin.:* veritas debilitata tandem aequitate talium virorum recreëtur, Cic. Quint. 2, 4.—With *gen.:* recreatur animi, App. M. 2, p. 119, 37; 5, p. 168, 21.

rĕ-crĕpo, āre, 1, *v. n.* and *a., to sound back, resound, ring, echo* (poet.; perh. only in the foll. passages): cava cymbala recrepant, Cat. 63, 29: saepe lapis recrepat Cyllenia murmura (i. e. lyram) pulsus, Verg. Cir. 108.

rĕ-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, *v. n., to grow again, to grow up* or *increase again* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recrescit, Lucr. 5, 260: favete nomini Scipionum, suboli imperatorum vestrorum, velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus, Liv. 26, 41 *fin.:* praecisa ossa, Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216: luna pleno orbe, Ov. H. 2, 5: recretis crinibus, *that have grown again*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 560.

rĕcrŭcĭfīgo, ĕre, *v. a.* [re-, crux, and figo], *to crucify anew*, Hier. in Ep. ad Gal. 3, 5, 14.

rĕ-crūdesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become raw again.* * **I.** Lit., of wounds, *to break open afresh:* nunc autem hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, * Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2.—**II.** Trop.: recrudescente Manlianâ seditione, *breaking out again*, Liv. 6, 18: recruduit pugna, id. 10, 19 *fin.:* recruduit soporatus odor, Curt. 7, 1, 7: recrudescit nefas, Sen. Phoen. 231.

rectā and **rectē,** *advv.*, v. rego, *P. a. fin.*

rectĭangŭlum, i, *n.* [rectus-angulus], *a right-angled triangle*, Isid. 3, 12, 2.

rectĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rectus-facio], *the harmonizing, reconciling* (late Lat.): contrariorum, Junii Partib. Div. Leg. 2, 29.

rectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rego], *a leading, guiding, government, direction* (Ciceronian): rerum publicarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11.—*Plur.:* rerum publicarum, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61 (Madv. conj. rerum publicarum rectionis genera).

* **rectĭtātor,** ōris, *m.* [rectito, v. rego], *a leader, director:* ratis rectitator, Poët. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2551 P.

rectĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [rectus] (post-class.). **I.** *Straightness, directness.* Lit., Aggen. ap. Front. p. 46 Goes.—**II.** Trop., *uprightness, rectitude* (class. aequitas), Hier. in Isa. 8, 10; 26, 7: hominum, Just. Nov. 13 praef.

rectō, *adv.*, v. rego, *P. a. fin.*

rector, ōris, *m.* [rego], *a guider, leader, director, ruler, master* (cf.: moderator, gubernator). **I.** Lit. (mostly post-Aug.), of *a helmsman:* navium rectores, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24; so Verg. A. 5, 161; 176; Ov. M. 2, 186; 6, 232; 11, 482; 493; id. Tr. 1, 2, 31;

of *a horseman*, id. A. A. 2, 433; Sil. 17, 138; Tac. Agr. 36 *fin.;* id. A. 1, 65; Suet. Tit. 4; of *an elephant-driver*, Liv. 27, 49; 44, 5; Curt. 8, 14, 9; of *a herdsman*, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 4.—**II.** Trop., *a ruler, leader, governor*, etc. (class.): inesse aliquem non solum habitatorem in hac caelesti ac divinâ domo, sed etiam rectorem et moderatorem et tamquam architectum tanti operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90: rector et gubernator civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29, 52; cf. id. ib. 5, 3, 5; 5, 4, 6; 6, 1, 1; 6, 13, 13; id. de Or. 1, 48, 211; Liv. 4, 14: Thebarum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 74: Dolopum, Ov. M. 12, 364: populorum, id. ib. 7, 481; cf., of the deity: quid sit summi rectoris ac domini numen, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 11, so of Jupiter: rector caelestûm, deûm, Olympi, etc., Cat. 64, 204: divûm, Verg. A. 8, 572: superûm, Ov. M. 1, 668; 2, 60; 9, 498; 13, 599 al.; of Neptune: pelagi, maris, id. ib. 1, 331; 4, 797; 11, 207; Stat. Achill. 1, 61 al.; of *the ruler* of a province, Tac. A. 2, 4; 12, 40; id. H. 2, 59; 85; Suet. Aug. 89; id. Vesp. 8; of *the commander* of an army, Tac. Agr. 28; id. H. 1, 87; 2, 11; 36; Suet. Aug. 89; Verg. A. 9, 173 Heyne; of *a master of youth, a tutor, instructor, teacher, guide*, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4; Suet. Aug. 48; id. Tib. 12; Tac. A. 1, 24; 3, 48; 13, 2: bonorum rector (sapiens), Sen. Ep. 85, 38.—Of inanim. or abstr. things: (sol) nec temporum modo terrarumque, sed siderum etiam ipsorum caelique rector, Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 12: animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, Sall. J. 2, 3, and v. rectrix; Quint. 12, 10, 56.

rectrix, īcis, *f.* [rector], *she that leads* or *guides; a directress, governess, mistress* (post-Aug.): animam velut aurigam rectricemque membrorum, Col. 3, 10, 9: sapientia domina rectrixque est, Sen. Ep. 85, 32: Italia rectrix parensque mundi altera, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201.

rectūra, ae, *f.* [rego]. **I.** *Uprightness*, Front. Colon. p. 131 Goes.—**II.** *Control, government:* decuriarum, Cassiod. Var. 5, 21.

rectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from rego.

rĕcŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [recumbo], *a falling down; reclining at table*, Plin. 24, 13, 72, § 116; Hier. in Cantic. Hom. 1, 1.—*Plur.*, Vulg. Matt. 23, 6.

rĕ-cŭbo, āre, *v. n.*, *to lie upon the back; to lie back, recline* (rare but class.): hunc tu, diva, tuo recubantem corpore sancto Circumfusa super, Lucr. 1, 38; * Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: Tyrio recubare toro, Tib. 1, 2, 75: sus solo, Verg. A. 3, 392; 8, 45: antro, id. ib. 8, 297: in antro, id. ib. 6, 418: sub tegmine fagi, id. E. 1, 1: sub quâ arbore, Ov. A. A. 2, 342; Isid. 14, 4, 11; Val. Fl. 7, 523.

rēcŭla (also written **rēscŭla**), ae, *f. dim.* [rēs]. **I.** *A small matter, a trifle*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 613 P.; in *plur.*, App. M. 4, p. 148: resculae (al. reculae), Salv. c. Avar. 4, p. 166.—**II.** In partic., *a small estate*, Don. Vit. Verg. *init.*

rĕcultus, a, um, *Part.*, from recolo.

rĕ-cumbo, cŭbui, 3, *v. n.* [cumbo, cubo], *to lay one's self back, lie down again; to lie down.* **I.** Of persons. **A.** In gen. (class.): eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, cum se collegisset ... recubuisse, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: in cubiculo, id. Deiot. 15, 42: in exedrâ lectulo posito, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: in herbâ, id. ib. 2, 71, 287: spondâ sibi propiore recumbit, Ov. F. 2, 345: tauros medio recumbere sulco, *to sink down*, id. M. 7, 539; cf.: mulier sopita recumbit, *sinks into sleep*, Lucr. 6, 794.—**B.** In partic., *to recline at table:* in triclinio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61: rediit hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr. 4, 23, 19; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1; id. C. 3, 3, 11; Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 4; 4, 30, 3; 9, 23, 4; Just. 43, 1, 4; Vulg. Johan. 21, 20.—**II.** Of inanim. things, *to fall* or *sink down* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ne (pons) supinus eat cavâque in palude recumbat, Cat. 17, 4; cf. Verg. A. 9, 713: onus (domûs quassatae) in proclinatas partes, Ov. Tr. 2, 84: at nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, *sink, settle down*, Verg. G. 1, 401; cf.: minax ponto Unda, Hor. C. 1, 12, 32: pelagus, Sen. Thyest. 589: (juba) dextro jactata recumbit in armo, *falls, rolls down*, Verg. G. 3, 86; cf.: in umeros cervix collapsa recumbit, *sinks back, reclines*, id. A. 9, 434: cervix umero, Ov. M. 10, 195: vitem in terram recumbere, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 259: jugera Martialis longo Janiculi jugo recumbunt, *descend, slope down*, Mart. 4, 64, 3; cf.: duro monti recumbens Narnia, Sil. 8, 459.

rĕcŭpĕrātĭo, rĕcŭpĕrātīvus, rĕcŭpĕrātor, rĕcŭpĕrātōrius, rĕcŭpĕro, v. reciperatio, etc.

rĕ-cūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, * *to restore by taking care of; to refresh, invigorate, make whole, cure*, = recreare; also, *to take care of; to prepare with care:* me otio et urticâ, Cat. 44, 15: chartam, *to prepare carefully*, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75; cf.: sedulo corpora laniata, App. M. 8, p. 210, 3: plagas, id. ib. 6, p. 183, 28.

rĕ-curro, curri (recucurrit, only Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 99), 3, *v. n.*, *to run back, hasten back* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ego ad anum recurro rursum, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 50; cf.: recurrit rursus ad Hispalim Caesar, Auct. B. Hisp. 40 *fin.:* ad me, Cic. Att. 2, 11, 1; Hor. Epod. 5, 75; cf. id. S. 2, 6, 31: ad raedam, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: in Tusculanum, id. Att. 13, 47 *fin.:* in arcem, Liv. 4, 55: rure, Hor. S. 1, 2, 127: recipe te et recurre, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 8: jam huc recurret, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 10: luna tum crescendo, tum defectionibus in initia recurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50; cf. Tib. 2, 4, 18: ad fontem Xanthi versa recurret aqua, Ov. H. 5, 30; cf.: in suos fontes versa aqua, id. Am. 2, 1, 26.—Poet., of *the revolving* of the sun, * Verg. A. 7, 100; and of the year, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 147.—With a homogeneous object: coeptum saepe recurrat iter, Ov. A. A. 3, 360.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to come back, turn back, return, revert, recur:* cur posteris amplior honor quam majoribus haberetur? curve non retro quoque recurreret aequitas eadem? Plin. Pan. 38 *fin.;* cf. Quint. 5, 9, 6: naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: mox Bruma recurrit iners, id. C. 4, 7, 12; cf.: recurrat versa hiems, Ov. F. 2, 854: valetudines anniversariae ac tempore certo recurrentes, Suet. Aug. 81: ad easdem conditiones, Caes. B. C. 2, 16 *fin.;* cf.: uti eo recurrant, id. ib. 85, 4: cum ea unde generata, quo recurrant, viderit, *whither they return*, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 61; Vell. 2, 4, 7.—With *dat.:* haec appellatio memoriae recurret, *will recur to memory*, Plin. Pan. 88 *fin.* (with admoneri and recordari): recurrentes versus = reciproci, Sid. Ep. 8, 11; 9, 14.—**B.** In partic., pregn., *to have recourse to, to resort, recur to* any thing (very rare; usu. decurro, q. v.): ad eam rationem recurrunt, ut, etc., Quint. 1, 6, 13; so, ad eos auctores, etc., id. prooem. § 17.

rĕcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recurro], *a running back, backward course, return*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 911.

* **rĕcursĭtans,** antis, *Part.* [recurso], *running back repeatedly, frequently returning*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 25.

rĕcurso, āre, *v. freq. n.* [recurro], *to run* or *hasten back; to come back, return* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: quid ego huc recursem? * Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 34: (corpora) dissiliunt longe, longeque recursant, * Lucr. 2, 106.—**II.** Trop.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recursat, Verg. A. 1, 662: curae, id. ib. 12, 802: multa viri virtus animo ... recursat, *recurs again to her mind*, id. ib. 4, 3: animo vetera omina, Tac. H. 2, 78: in animos illa audacia, Eum. Pan. Const. 18.

rĕcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a running back, going back, return, retreat*, etc. (not ante-Aug.; and in the poets mostly in the *plur.;* in the *sing.*, Ov. M. 11, 454): inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus, Verg. A. 5, 583: ut recursus pateret, Liv. 26, 42 *fin.;* cf.: dent modo fata recursus, Ov. H. 6, 59; and id. M. 9, 593: celeres missae spondere recursus, id. ib. 6, 450: celerem recursum precatus est, Plin. Pan. 86, 4; Flor. 4, 11, 6 et saep.: per alternos undâ labente recursus, Ov. Ib. 423; cf.: Lydia perfusa flexuosi amnis Maeandri recursibus, i. e. *windings*, Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110: poti liquoris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 8.—Concr., *a returning path, way back:* (labyrinthus) itinerum ambages occursusque ac recursus inexplicabiles continet, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 85.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *A returning, return:* recursus ad bonam valetudinem, Cels. 4, 4: ad pristinum militiae ordinem, Val. Max. 2, 7, 15.—**2.** Of vision, sight, *reach, the power to bring back an image:* specula, cum procul abducta sunt, faciem non reddunt, quia acies nostra non habet usque ad nos recursum, Sen. Q. N. 1, 13, 2.—**3.** In law t. t., *recourse:* ad judicem a quo fuerit provocatum, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 6.

rĕ-curvo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bend* or *curve backwards, to turn back* (not ante-Aug.): equi colla, Ov. H. 4, 79: radicem, Col. 5, 10, 13: palmam, Gell. 3, 6, 2: in caput aquas, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 6: gladios in vulnera, Stat. Th. 3, 583.—In *part. perf.:* mucrone intus recurvato, Cels. 7, 7, 4: os magis in exteriora, id. 8, 1 *fin.:* undae (Maeandri), *winding, serpentine*, Ov. M. 2, 246.

rĕ-curvus, a, um, *adj.*, *turned back, bent, crooked*, or *curved back* (a poet. word of the Aug. per.; also in post-Aug. prose; syn.: reduncus, repandus): cornu, * Verg. A. 7, 513; Ov. M. 5, 327; id. F. 5, 119: puppis, id. M. 8, 141; 11, 464; 15, 698: fibrae radicis, id. ib. 14, 632: hederae nexus, *winding*, id. ib. 3, 664; cf. tectum, i. e. *the Labyrinth*, id. H. 10, 71: aera, i. e. *hooks, fish-hooks*, id. F. 6, 240: tergum (delphini), id. ib. 2, 113 et saep.: conchae ad buccinum recurvae, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.

rĕcūsābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recuso], *that should be rejected* (post-class.): revelatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35 *fin.*

rĕcūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a declining, refusal.* **A.** Lit. (good prose): disputationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 26: cotidiana mea recusatio, Hirt. B. G. prooem. § 1: sine ullâ recusatione, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13: sine recusatione, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5; * Caes. B. C. 3, 90.—**B.** Transf.: stomachi, *loathing, nausea*, Petr. 141, 6.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., **A.** *An objection, protest:* neque haec tua recusatio confessio sit captae pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 53, 148: poena violatae religionis justam recusationem non habet, id. Leg. 2, 16, 41.—**B.** *A plea in defence, counter-plea* (opp. petitio): judiciale (genus orationum) habet in se accusationem et defensionem, aut petitionem et recusationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7; 2, 4, 11; Quint. 4, 4, 6; 5, 6, 5.

rĕcūsātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prohibitory* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Salut. Praecc. 22.

rĕ-cūso, āvi, ātum, 1 (*gen. plur.* of the *part. pres.* recusantûm, Verg. A. 7, 16), *v. a.* [causa]. **I.** In gen., *to make an objection against*, in statement or reply; *to decline, reject, refuse, be reluctant* or *unwilling to do* a thing, etc. (freq. and class.; cf.: abnuo, renuo, denego); constr. with *acc.*, an *inf.*, an *object-clause*, with *de, ne, quin, quominus*, or *absol.* (*a*) With *acc.:* uxorem, * Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 16; Hor. S. 1, 4, 50: me judicem, Tac. Or. 5 al.; cf.: populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic. Fl. 38, 97: populi Romani amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: nec quae pepigere recusent, Verg. A. 12, 12: nullum periculum communis salutis causâ, Caes. B. G. 7, 2; so, nullum periculum, id. ib. 7, 19; id. B. C. 3, 26: laborem, id. ib. 1, 68 *fin.;* Quint. 11, 3, 26; 12, 11, 10: nihil nisi hiberna, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: legumina, id. B. C. 3, 47 *fin.:* servitutem, Sall. J. 31, 20: vincla (leones), Verg. A. 7, 16: jussa, id. ib. 5, 749 et saep.: nihil tibi a me postulanti recusabo, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 128; so, psalteria virginibus probis, Quint. 1, 10, 31: nihil de poenâ, Cic. Planc. 1, 3; cf.: de stipendio, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: qui quod ab altero postularent, in se recusarent, id. B. C. 1, 32, 5: Ptolemaeus recusabat regem Aridaeum, *rejected*, Just. 13, 2, 11.—Of things: terra numquam recusat imperium, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: genua impediunt cursumque recusant, Verg. A. 12, 747: rapax ignis non umquam alimenta recusat, Ov. M. 8, 837: (falsae gemmae) recusant limae probationem, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200 et saep.—(*β*) With *inf.* (in class. prose, only in negative sentences or questions implying a negative): mori recusare, Caes. B. G. 3, 22; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 6; 10, 17, 2; Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 25; Liv. 22, 60, 17: hoc facere, id. 5, 53, 9: ad minora se demittere, Quint. prooem. § 5: prodere voce suâ quemquam aut opponere morti, Verg. A. 2, 126: praeceptis parere, id. ib. 2, 607: quicquam tentare, id. ib. 11, 437: tibi comes ire, id. ib. 2, 704: facere ipse, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 208; Plin.

Pan. 5; Curt. 6, 11, 36; Just. 14, 1, 6.—Of things: pedes vitiosum ferre recusant Corpus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108; so id. Ep. 2, 1, 259; id. A. P. 39.—(γ) With *object-clause:* non rem (medicam) antiqui damnabant, sed artem. Maxime vero quaestum esse manipretio vitae recusabant, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 16: Velinum lacum obstrui recusantes, *refusing to permit*, Tac. A. 1, 79; cf. infra, II.—(δ) With *de:* de judiciis transferendis recusare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6.—(ε) With *ne:* Servilius et recusare et deprecari, ne iniquis judicibus ... judicium capitis in se constitueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: reliqui ... ne unus omnes antecederet, recusarent, Caes. B. C. 3, 82 *fin.*—(ζ) With *quin:* si absim, haud recusem, quin mihi male sit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 8: non possumus, quin alii a nobis dissentiant, recusare, Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 7: non recuso quin, etc., id. Fam. 6, 18, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; Caes. B. C. 3, 45 *fin.:* neque recusare ... quin armis contendant, id. B. G. 4, 7; Liv. 8, 7, 19.—(η) With *quominus:* nec recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7; id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 31: ... quominus perpetuo sub illorum dicione essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: neque recusavit quo minus poenam subiret, Nep. Epam. 8, 2.—(θ) *Absol.:* non recuso, non abnuo, etc., Cic. Mil. 36, 100: recusandi aut deprecandi causā legatos mittere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6; Verg. E. 3, 29 et saep.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *To refute, disprove:* nativitatis mendacium, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 11.—**2.** In jurid. lang., *to protest* against a complaint; *to object, take exception, plead in defence:* causa omnis, in quā pars altera agentis est, altera recusantis, Quint. 3, 10, 1: numquid recusas contra me? Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 18: tu me ad verbum vocas: non ante venio, quam recusaro ... Quoniam satis recusavi, veniam jam quo vocas, Cic. Caecin. 28, 8 sq.: cum reus recusare vellet, sub usuris creditam esse pecuniam, etc., Dig. 17, 1, 48; cf. recusatio, II. B.

* **rĕcussābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [recutio], *that can be struck back and forth:* sphaera, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *fin.*

1. rĕcussus, a, um, *Part.*, from recutio.

2. rĕcussus, ūs, *m.* [recutio], *a striking back, a recoil, rebound* (only in *abl. sing.*), Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

rĕ-cŭtĭo, no *perf.*, cussum, 3, *v. a.* [quatio], *to strike back* or *backwards, to cause to rebound* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aequor penitus, Val. Fl. 5, 167; jugum Christi, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 40: horrorem, id. Conf. 8, 11: uteroque recusso Insonuere cavae cavernae, *being caused to reverberate*, *Verg. A. 2, 52: recussus somno, *aroused by shaking, startled*, App. M. 5, p. 170, 27; 4, p. 153, 35.

rĕ-cŭtĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis], *circumcised:* Judaei, Mart. 7, 30, 5; Petr. 68, 8; cf. poet. transf.: sabbata, Pers. 5, 184: colla, *skinned, galled*, Mart. 9, 57, 4.

rēda, ae, *f.*, v. raeda.

rĕd-accendo, no *perf.*, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to kindle again, rekindle* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 30 *fin.;* id. Res. Carn. 12; Hier. Ep. 5, 1.

1. rĕdactus, a, um, *Part.*, from redigo.

2. rĕdactus, ūs, *m.* [redigo], *proceeds, produce:* fructuum holeris, Dig. 7, 1, 58: venditionis, ib. 46, 3, 89.

* **rĕd-ādopto**, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to adopt anew, to readopt:* filium denuo, Dig. 1, 7, 41.

* **rĕd-ambŭlo**, āre, *v. n.*, *to come back, return:* bene ambula et redambula, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 120.

rĕd-ămo, āre, *v. a.*, *to love back, love in return, return love for love* (formed by Cic. after the Gr. ἀντιφιλεῖν): qui vel amare vel, ut ita dicam, redamare possit, Cic. Lael. 14, 49; also in late Lat., Macr. S. 6, 9, 6; Symm. Ep. 3, 2; Ambros. in Luc. 5, § 75; Leo M. Serm. 72; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19, 18.

* **rĕd-amtrŭo**, āre, *v. n.*, *to dance opposite* in the Salian religious festivals: praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redamtruat, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 273 Müll.

rĕdănĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redanimo], *a restoring to life, reanimation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 38.

rĕd-ănĭmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to quicken again, restore to life, reanimate* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 13; 19; 31 al.

rĕd-ardesco, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to blaze up anew:* flamma redardescet, quae modo nulla fuit, Ov. R. Am. 734.

rĕd-argŭo, ŭi, 3, *v. a.*, *to disprove, refute, confute, contradict* (class.; syn.: refello, refuto). (α) With *acc.:* nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; so, aliquem, id. Clu. 23, 62; Quint. 6, 3, 73 al.; opp. probare, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 293; so, orationem (opp. convinci), id. Univ. 3: contraria, id. Part. 9, 33: crimen, Quint. 11, 1, 9: famosos libellos, Suet. Aug. 55.—Of abstr. subjects: improborum prosperitates redarguunt vim omnem deorum ac potestatem, Cic. N. D. 3, 36: inconstantiam tuam, id. Dom. 9, 21: advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis Verba redarguerit, *will refute thy words, show them to be false*, *Verg. A. 11, 687.—*(β) With *object-clause:* audi rationem falsam quidem, sed quam redarguere falsam esse tu non queas, Gell. 15, 9, 7.—(γ) With *gen.*, *to convict of, prove guilty of:* nec sane magnum aliquid efficiemus, quod illos ignorantiae redarguemus, Lact. 3, 1, 15; cf.: redarguti a lege quasi transgressores, Vulg. Jacob. 2, 9.—(δ) *Absol.:* poterat autem inpune; quis enim redargueret? Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55; Quint. 6, 3, 72.

rĕdargūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redarguo], *a refutation, reproof, defence:* non habens in ore suo refutationes, Vulg. Psa. 37, 15: in redargutionem venire, *to fall into contempt, be mocked at*, id. Act. 19, 27; id. Psa. 37, 15; Boëth. Arist. Elench. 1 pr.

rēdārĭus, v. raedarius.

* **rĕd-armātus**, a, um, *Part.* [armo], *armed again, rearmed:* manus novis jaculis, Dict. Cret. 2, 40.

* **rĕd-auspĭco**, āre, *v. n.*, *to take the auspices anew* or *again:* exauspicavi ex vinclis: nunc intellego Redauspicandum esse in catenas denuo, comically for, *to go back again, return*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 108 Brix ad loc.

reddĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reddo], *a giving back, returning.* **I.** Jucunditatis, Vulg. Ecclus. 1, 29: rationis, i. e. *rendering a reason*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 7.—**II.** *A repetition, recurrence:* orationis, Mart. Cap. 5, § 533.—**III.** Rhet. t. t., Gr. ἀπόδοσις, *the consequent clause, the apodosis*, Quint. 8, 3, 77; 79; 80; Aus. Idyll. 12 pr.

reddĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [redditio, III.], *of* or *belonging to the apodosis, consequential, redditive:* pars, *the apodosis*, Diom. p. 432 P.: particulae, e. g. talis, ita, Prisc. p. 1052 P.

reddĭtor, ōris, *m.* [reddo], *one who pays, a payer:* debitorum, Aug. Ep. 5; Vulg. Ecclus. 5, 4.

reddĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from reddo.

red-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (old *fut.* reddibo = reddam, Plaut. Cas. 1, 41; id. Men. 5, 7, 49, acc. to Non. 476, 27; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 508, 9; *pass.* reddibitur, id. Ep. 1, 1, 22), *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to give back, return, restore* (freq. and class.; syn. restituo): reddere est quod debeas ei cujus est volenti dare, Sen. Ben. 7, 19, 2: ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 109; 4, 3, 5; cf.: potes nunc mutuam drachmam dare mihi unam, quam cras reddam tibi? id. Ps. 1, 1, 84; so corresp. to dare, id. ib. 1, 1, 89; id. Stich. 4, 1, 42: quid si reddatur illi, unde empta est, id. Merc. 2, 3, 83; id. Men. 3, 3, 21 sq.; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 24 sq. et saep.; cf. the foll.: ea, quae utenda acceperis, majore mensurā, si modo possis, jubet reddere Hesiodus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48; so corresp. to accipere, id. Lael. 8, 26; 16, 58; id. Rep. 2, 5, 10; Sen. Ben. 1, 1, 13: accipe quod nunquam reddas mihi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 66; Verg. G. 4, 172; id. A. 8, 450 et saep.: si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *I give it back and renounce it*, Cic. Sull. 30, 84: *Th.* Redde argentum aut virginem. *Ph.* Quod argentum, quam tu virginem, me reposcis? Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 14: ut (virginem) suis Restituam ac reddam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67; so with restituere, Liv. 3, 68 al.; cf.: reddere alias tegulas, i. e. restituere, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 29: obsides, Naev. ap. Non. 474, 19; so Caes. B. G. 1, 35; 1, 36; 6, 12: captivos, id. ib. 7, 90; Liv. 26, 50: homines, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7 al.: corpora (mortuorum), Verg. A. 11, 103; cf. id. ib. 2, 543: equos, Cic. Rep. 4, 2, 2; Suet. Aug. 38: suum cuique, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: hereditatem mulieri, id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: sive paribus paria redduntur, i. e. *are set against, opposed to*, id. Or. 49, 164: nosmet ipsos nobis reddidistis, id. Red. in Sen. 1, 1: redditus Cyri solio Phraates, Hor. C. 2, 2, 17: reddas incolumem, precor, id. ib. 1, 3, 7: ut te reddat natis carisque, id. S. 1, 1, 83: redditus terris Daedalus, Verg. A. 6, 18; cf.: patriis aris, id. ib. 11, 269: oculis nostris, id. ib. 2, 740: tenebris, id. ib. 6, 545: sed jam urbi votisque publicis redditus, Plin. Pan. 60, 1: ex magnā desperatione saluti redditus, Just. 12, 10, 1: quin tu primum salutem reddis, quam dedi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 11: operam da, opera reddibitur tibi, id. Ep. 1, 1, 22; so id. Men. 4, 2, 101: cum duo genera liberalitatis sint, unum dandi beneficii, alterum reddendi, demus nec ne, in nostrā potestate est; non reddere viro bono non licet, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48; so Sen. Ben. 1, 1 sq.; and cf. Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 10: redde his libertatem, id. Poen. 5, 4, 17; so, Lyciis libertatem ademit, Rhodiis reddidit, Suet. Claud. 25: patriam, Liv. 5, 51 *fin.:* sibi ereptum honorem, Verg. A. 5, 342: conspectum, id. ib. 9, 262 al.: se ipse convivio reddidit, *betook himself again to the banquet, returned*, Liv. 23, 9 *fin.:* quae belua reddit se catenis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 71: se reddidit astris, Sil. 4, 119; so, lux terris, Verg. A. 8, 170: se iterum in arma, id. ib. 10, 684.—(β) Poet., with *inf.:* sua monstra profundo Reddidit habere Jovi, Stat. Th. 1, 616.—(γ) *Absol.* (rare and poet.), of a river: sic modo combibitur, modo Redditur ingens Erasinus, *is swallowed up ... reappears*, Ov. M. 15, 275.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *To give up, hand over, deliver, impart, assign; to yield, render, give, grant, bestow, pay, surrender, relinquish, resign* (syn.: trado, refero): Cincius eam mihi abs te epistulam reddidit, quam tu dederas, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1; so, litteras (alicui), id. ib. 2, 1, 1; id. Fam. 2, 17, 1: litteras a te mihi reddidit stator tuus, id. ib. 2, 1, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 1; 2, 20; 3, 33; Sall. C. 34, 3; cf. mandata, Suet. Tib. 16: pretium alicui pro beneficiis ejus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 20: hoccine pretii, id. As. 1, 2, 2; cf.: praemia debita (along with persolvere grates), Verg. A. 2, 537: cetera praemia (with dare), id. ib. 9, 254: primos honores, id. ib. 5, 347: gratiam alicui (for the usual referre gratiam), Sall. J. 110, 4: reddunt ova columbae, Juv. 3, 202: obligatam Jovi dapem, Hor. C. 2, 7, 17: o fortunata mors, quae naturae debita, pro patriā est potissimum reddita, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 31; cf.: vitam naturae reddendam, id. Rep. 1, 3, 5; so, vitam, Lucr. 6, 1198: debitum naturae morbo, i. e. *to die by disease*, Nep. Reg. 1 *fin.:* lucem, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 35: ultimum spiritum, Vell. 2, 14, 2; cf. id. 2, 22, 2; 2, 35 *fin.;* 2, 87, 2: animam caelo, id. ib. 123 *fin.;* cf. animas (with moriuntur), Verg. G. 3, 495: hanc animam, vacuas in auras, Ov. P. 2, 11, 7: caute vota reddunto, *to pay, offer, render*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22; so, vota, Verg. E. 5, 75; Just. 11, 10, 10: tura Lari, Tib. 1, 3, 34: liba deae, Ov. F. 6, 476: fumantia exta, Verg. G. 2, 194; Tac. H. 4, 53; cf.: graves poenas, i. e. *to suffer*, Sall. J. 14, 21: promissa viro, Verg. A. 5, 386 al.: tibi ego rationem reddam? *will render an account*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 6; so, rationem, id. Trin. 2, 4, 114; Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 38; v. ratio: animam a pulmonibus respirare et reddere, *to give off, exhale*, id. N. D. 2, 54, 136; cf.: ut tibiae sonum reddunt, *give forth*, Quint. 11, 3, 20; so, sonum, id. 9, 4, 40; 66; Sen. Ep. 108; Hor. A. P. 348: vocem, Verg. A. 3, 40; 7, 95; 8, 217 (with mugiit); Hor. A. P. 158: stridorem, Ov. M. 11, 608: murmura, id. ib. 10, 702: flammam, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 36 et saep.; so, alvum, Cels. 2, 12, 2: bilem, id. 7, 23: sanguinem, *to vomit*, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6 (just before: sanguinem rejecit): urinam, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 165: calculum, id. 28, 15, 61, § 217: catulum partu, Ov. M. 15, 379; cf. so of parturition, id. ib. 10, 513; id. H. 16, 46: fructum, quem reddunt praedia, *yield, produce*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 75; Ov. P. 1, 5, 26; Col. 2, 16, 2; Pall. Febr. 9, 4; Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 87; cf. Tib. 2, 6, 22; Quint. 12, 10, 25: generi nostro haec reddita est benignitas, *is imparted to*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 27; cf.: nulla quies est

Reddita corporibus primis, Lucr. 2, 96.—Hence, poet., redditum esse, in gen., = factum esse, esse: una superstitio, superis quae reddita divis, *which is given, belongs to the gods*, Verg. A. 12, 817: quibus et color et sapor una reddita sunt cum odore, Lucr. 2, 681; cf. id. 2, 228 Munro ad loc.; Juv. 1, 93; Orell. ad Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 216: neque iis petentibus jus redditur, *is dispensed, granted*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: alicui jus, Quint. 11, 2, 50; cf.: alicui testimonium reddere industriae, id. 11, 1, 88: quod reliquum vitae virium, id ferro potissimum reddere volebant, *to yield, sacrifice*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 89: quibus ille pro meritis... jura legesque reddiderat, *had conferred upon it the power of self-jurisdiction*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76; cf. Liv. 9, 43, 23 Drak.: Lanuvinis sacra sua reddita, id. 8, 14: conubia, *to bestow, grant*, id. 4, 5: peccatis veniam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75: nomina facto vera, *to call by the right name*, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 36.—Hence, **b.** Jurid. t. t.: judicium, *to appoint, grant, fix the time for a trial*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 57; Caes. B. C. 2, 18; Quint. 7, 4, 43; Tac. A. 1, 72: jus, *to administer justice, pronounce sentence*, id. ib. 6, 11; 13, 51; id. H. 3, 68; id. G. 12; Suet. Vit. 9 et saep.—**2.** *To give up, yield, abandon* to one that which has not been taken away, but only threatened or in danger: Thermitanis urbem, agros legesque suas reddere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 90 (= relinquere, id. ib. 2, 2, 36, § 88): Orestis leges suae redditae, *left undisturbed*, Liv. 33, 34, 6; 9, 43, 23 (cf. restituere); 29, 21, 7.—**3.** *To give back, pay back;* hence, *to take revenge for, punish, inflict vengeance for:* per eum stare quominus accepta ad Cannas redderetur hosti clades, Liv. 24, 17, 7: reddidit hosti cladem, id. 24, 20, 2: redditaque aequa Cannensi clades, id. 27, 49, 5.—**4.** *To give back* in speech or writing, i. e. **a.** *To translate, render* (syn.: converto, transfero): cum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: verbum pro verbo, id. Opt. Gen. 5: verbo verbum, Hor. A. P. 133; cf. Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 54.—**b.** *To repeat, declare, report, narrate, recite, rehearse* (freq. in Quint.): ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis iisdem redderet, quibus cogitasset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301; cf. Quint. 10, 6, 3: sive paria (verba) paribus redduntur, sive opponuntur contraria, Cic. Or. 49, 164: reddere quae restant, id. Brut. 74, 258: tertium actum de pastionibus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1: nomina per ordinem audita, Quint. 11, 2, 23: causas corruptae eloquentiae, id. 8, 6, 76: quid cuique vendidissent, id. 11, 2, 24: dictata, *to repeat, rehearse*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14; id. S. 2, 8, 80: carmen, *to recite, deliver*, id. C. 4, 6, 43: cum talia reddidit hospes, Ov. M. 6, 330; Lucr. 2, 179: causam, id. F. 1, 278: insigne exemplum suo loco, Tac. H. 4, 67.—**c.** *To answer, reply* (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, Verg. A. 1, 409; 6, 689: Aeneas contra cui talia reddit, id. ib. 10, 530; 2, 323: auditis ille haec placido sic reddidit ore, id. ib. 11, 251 et saep.; cf. responsa, id. G. 3, 491: responsum, Liv. 38, 9; 3, 60; Verg. A. 6, 672.—**5.** *To give back* or *render* a thing according to its nature or qualities; *to represent, imitate, express, resemble* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quas hominum reddunt facies, Lucr. 6, 812: faciem locorum, Ov. M. 6, 122; 7, 752: lux aemula vultum Reddidit, *gave back, reflected*, Stat. Achill. 2, 191: formam alicujus, Sil. 3, 634: et qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Verg. A. 6, 768; cf.: jam Phoebe toto fratrem cum redderet orbe, Luc. 1, 538: paternam elegantiam in loquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 6; 6, 3, 107; cf.: odorem croci saporemque, i. e. *to smell and taste like saffron*, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 177: imaginem quandam uvae, id. 34, 12, 32, § 123: flammam excellentis purpurae et odorem maris, id. 35, 6, 27, § 46: Apellea redditus arte Mentor, Mart. 11, 10, 2.—**6.** *To give back, return* a thing changed in some respect: senem illum Tibi dedo ulteriorem lepide ut lenitum reddas, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 31; cf.: quas tu sapienter mihi reddidisti opiparas opera tua, id. Poen. 1, 1, 4.—Hence, in gen., **7.** *To make* or *cause* a thing *to be* or *appear* something or somehow; *to render* (very freq. and class.; cf.: facio, redigo): reddam ego te ex ferâ fame mansuetem, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 19; id. Capt. 4, 2, 42: eam (servitutem) lenem reddere, id. ib. 2, 5, 1: tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam reddere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: haec itinera infesta reddiderat, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: aliquem insignem, Verg. A. 5, 705: obscuraque moto Reddita forma lacu est, *dimmed by the disturbance of the water*, Ov. M. 3, 476: homines ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: omnes Catilinas Acidinos postea reddidit, *has made all the Catilines seem to be Acidini*, i. e. *patriots, in comparison with himself*, id. Att. 4, 3, 3: aliquid perfectum, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 109: aliquid effectum, *to accomplish*, id. Ps. 1, 3, 152; 1, 5, 116; 5, 2, 14: omne transactum, id. Capt. 2, 2, 95: actum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 90: dictum ac factum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 12.—With *ut* and *subj.:* hic reddes omnia Quae sunt certa ei consilia incerta ut sient, Ter. And. 2, 3, 15.—*Pass.* = fieri scripsit fasciculum illum epistularum totum sibi aquâ madidum redditum esse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 4; Just. 16, 4, 6; 22, 7, 2: per sudorem corpus tantum imbecillius redditur, Cels. 3, 3, 19; cf. Just. 29, 4, 3; 42, 5, 4; 44, 1, 10; Flor. 3, 5, 17; Val. Max. 4, 3 prooem.; Lact. 4, 26, 33.

rĕdemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redimo]. **I.** *A buying back, buying off; a releasing, ransoming, redemption:* cum captivis redemptio negabatur, Liv. 25, 6: ducis (capti), Quint. 7, 1, 29: puellae, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1: sacramenti, i. e. *the purchase of one's military oath*, i. e. *of his discharge*, Auct. B. Alex. 56, 4 (cf. id. ib. 55, 4: qui se pecuniâ redemerunt).—*Absol.:* quia mercede pactâ accesserat ad talem redemptionem, i. e. *a releasing* or *release of the debtor from the demand, by paying the creditor*, Dig. 17, 1, 6 *fin.;* v. redemptor.—**II.** *A buying up* of a court of justice, *bribing:* judicii, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16.—*Plur.* and *absol.:* reorum pactiones, redemptiones, Cic. Pis. 36, 87.—**III.** *A farming* of the revenue, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11.—**IV.** Esp. (eccl. Lat.), *a release from sin* or *from its penalties, a rescuing from death*, etc.: animae suae, Vulg. Psa. 48, 8; *absol.*, id. Eph. 1, 7.

rĕdemptĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [redempto], *to buy up, redeem:* malefacta benefactis, *to compensate, make amends for*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 286 Müll.

***rĕdempto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [redimo], *to buy back, ransom, redeem:* (captivi) a propinquis redemptabantur, Tac. H. 3, 36.

rĕdemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** In all periods of the lang., *one who undertakes a thing by way of contract; a contractor, undertaker, purveyor, farmer* (syn. conductor); *absol.:* redemptor qui columnam illam de Cottâ et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47; so Cato, R. R. 107 *in lemm.;* Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 96: redemptori tuo dimidium pecuniae curavi, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2; Liv. 34, 9 *fin.;* Hor. C. 3, 1, 35; id. Ep. 2, 2, 72 et saep.—With *gen.:* tutelae Capitolii, Plin. 35, 3, 4, § 14: pontis, *one who farmed the tolls of a bridge*, Dig. 19, 2, 60 *fin.:* vectigalium, ib. 50, 5, 8 et saep.; cf. Fest. p. 270 Müll., and Becker, Antiq. 2, 1, p. 270 and 3, 2, p. 217.—**II.** In jurid. Lat.: redemptor litis. **a.** *One who releases a debtor from a demand, by paying his creditor*, Dig. 17, 1, 6 *fin.*—**b.** *One who, for a consideration, undertakes the risk of a suit* (freq.), Dig. 1, 16, 9; Cod. Just. 2, 14 *fin.*—**III.** In eccl. Lat., *the Redeemer* (of the world from sin), Aug. Serm. 130, 2; Hier. Ep. 66, 8 *fin.;* Vulg. Job, 19, 25; id. Act. 7, 35 et saep.

rĕdemptrix, īcis, *f.* [redemptor, II.], *she that redeems, a redemptress*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 77, 3; Coripp. Laud. Just. 4, 297; Ambros. de Caïn et Abel, 2, 4, 13; id. de Vid. 6, 36.

rĕdemptūra, ae, *f.* [redimo], *an undertaking of public deliverings by contract, a contracting, farming* (very rare): qui redempturis auxissent patrimonia, Liv. 23, 48 *fin.:* redempturis faciendis, Dig. 14, 3, 5; cf. Becker, Antiq. 2, 1, p. 270, and 3, 2, p. 217.

rĕdemptus, a, um, *Part.*, from redimo.

rĕd-ĕo, ii, ĭtum, īre (lengthened form of the *pres.* redīnunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 286 Müll.; cf.: obinunt, ferinunt, nequinunt, solinunt, for obeunt, feriunt, nequeunt, solent; and danit, danunt, for dat, dant; rare *fut.* redies, App. M. 6, 19, and Sen. Ben. 1, 2, 3; cf. Vulg. Lev. 25, 10; id. Jer. 37, 7), *v. n.* **I.** *To go* or *come back; to turn back, return, turn around* (freq. and class.; syn revertor). **A.** Lit. **1.** Of persons. (α) *Absol.:* bene re gestâ salvus redeo, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 58; 4, 3, 82: velletne me redire, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: et non nisi revocaretis, rediturus fuerim, Liv. 5, 51.—(β) With *ex* and *abl.:* erus alter ex Alide rediit, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 9: e provinciâ, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16: ex illis contionibus domum, Liv. 3, 68.—(γ) With *ab* and *abl.:* a portu, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 16: a portâ, id. Merc. 4, 4, 9: a foro, id. Aul. 2, 6, 7; id. Ps. 4, 3, 11; cf.: a foro domum, id. Aul. 2, 3, 6; id. Cas. 3, 4, 1: ab re divinâ, id. Poen. 1, 2, 193: a cenâ, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 1: a Caesare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 7: a nobis, Verg. G. 1, 249: ab Africâ, Hor. C. 4, 8, 19: a flumine, Ov. M. 1, 588 et saep.—(δ) With *abl.* alone: Thebis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 35: Cariâ, id. Curc. 2, 1, 10: rure, id. Merc. 3, 3, 25; 4, 3, 6; 4, 5, 5; 8; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 63: colle, Ov. M. 1, 698: exsilio, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 106: opsonatu, id. Cas. 3, 5, 16; id. Men. 2, 2, 5; 14: suburbanâ aede, Ov. F. 6, 785.—(ε) With *adv. of place:* unde, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 91; Caes. B. G. 5, 11: inde domum, Ov. F. 5, 455: hinc, inde, unde, etc., Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 23; id. Capt. 3, 1, 30; Caes. B. G. 5, 11, 7 al.—(ζ) With *adv. of time* or *manner:* eum rediturum actutum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 44; 4, 4, 16: pascua haud tarde redientia, Sil. 8, 520: tardius, Ov. M. 10, 674: mature, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 97: retro, Liv. 8, 11; 23, 28; Verg. A. 9, 794.—(η) With *in* and *acc.:* in patriam, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 90; id. Stich. 4, 1, 3; 4, 2, 7: in urbem, id. Cas. prol. 65; Liv. 4, 29 *fin.* Drak. *N. cr.:* in castra, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 45: in senatum rursus, id. Mil. 2, 6, 109; cf. joined with retro, Liv. 23, 28; 24, 20; 44, 27; Ov. M. 15, 249; Verg. A. 9, 794 al.: veram in viam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 17; cf.: in rectam semitam, id. ib. 2, 8, 33; and, in the same sense, simply in viam, Ter. And. 1, 2, 19; Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 7: in proelium, *to renew*, Liv. 22, 15, 9: serus in caelum redeas, Hor. C. 1, 2, 45: in gyrum, Ov. M. 7, 784 et saep.—(θ) With *ad* and *acc.:* ad navem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 32: ad parentes denuo, id. Capt. 2, 3, 51; so, ad aliquem, id. Aul. 2, 2, 32; id. Cist. 4, 2, 56; id. Mil. 4, 2, 29; 34; id. Pers. 4, 4, 107: ad quos, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: ad castra, Auct. B. Hisp. 25; cf.: se rediturum ad penates et in patriam, Curt. 5, 5, 20.—(ι) With *acc.* alone: Syracusas, Plaut. Men. prol. 37: Romam, Cic. Quint. 18, 57; Liv. 3, 5: domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 37; id. Cas. 5, 3, 14; id. Cist. 1, 1, 92; 104; Hor. S. 2, 5, 6; Ov. F. 5, 455; Liv. 3, 68: Cirtam, Sall. J. 104, 1: Babyloniam, Just. 12, 10, 7; cf. (poet.): his laeti rediere duces loca amoena piorum, Sil. 13, 703.—(κ) With *adv. of direction*, etc.: huc, illuc, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 103; id. Most. 1, 1, 75; id. Rud. 3, 6, 41; id. Am. 1, 3, 29; id. Men. 4, 2, 53 sq.: isto, id. Pers. 4, 3, 43: intro, id. Aul. 2, 2, 31; id. Cas. 3, 5, 61; id. Cist. 4, 2, 37: quo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 261.—(λ) With *acc. of distance:* ite viam, Vet. Form. ap. Cic. Mur. 12, 26: itque reditque viam, Verg. A. 6, 122.—(μ) *Impers. pass.:* dum stas, reditum oportuit, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 43: ad arbitrum reditur, id. Rud. 4, 3, 79: manerent indutiae, dum ab illo rediri posset, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: ut Romam reditum est, Liv. 3, 5; 8, 11; Nep. Epam. 8.—(ν) With *inf.:* saepe redit patrios ascendere perdita muros, Verg. Cir. 171: hirundo reditura cibos immittere nidis, Montan. ap. Sen. Ep. 122, 12.—**2.** Of things: astra ad idem, unde profecta sunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24; cf.: sol in sua signa, Ov. F. 3, 161: totidem redeuntia solis Lumina viderunt, id. M. 14, 423: redeuntis cornua lunae, id. ib. 10, 479: adverso redierunt carbasa vento, id. H. 21, 71: Eurus reditura vela tenebat, id. M. 7, 664: flumen in eandem partem, ex quâ venerat, redit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37; cf.: amnes In fontes suos, Ov. M. 7, 200: ille qui in se redit orbis, Quint. 11, 3, 105: redeunt jam gramina campis Arboribusque comae, Hor. C. 4, 7, 1; cf.: arboribus frondes, Ov. F. 3, 237.—**B.** Trop., *to go* or *come back, to return:* aspersisti aquam, Jam rediit animus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 16; so, animus, id. Merc. 3, 1, 32; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: mens, Ov. M. 14, 519: et mens et rediit verus in ora color, id. A. A. 3, 730: spiritus et vita redit bonis ducibus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 14: suum redit ingenium, Liv. 2, 22: memoria redit, Quint. 11, 2, 7: redit animo ille latus clavus, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 6: in pristinum

statum, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: in statum antiquum rediit res, Liv. 3, 9; cf.: reditum in vestram dicionem, Liv. 29, 17: cum Alcumenâ antiquam in gratiam, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 12: cum suis inimicissimis in gratiam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 20; id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 41; Caes. B. C. 1, 4; Nep. Alcib. 5, 1; cf.: se numquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, *had never been reconciled*, i. e. *had never been at variance*, Cic. Att. 17, 1; and simply in gratiam, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 59; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 40; cf.: in concordiam, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 7: in amicitiam alicujus, Liv. 25, 16: in fidem alicujus, id. 25, 1: nunc demum in memoriam redeo, *I recollect, call to mind*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 25; so, in memoriam mortuorum, Cic. Sen. 7, 21; id. Inv. 1, 52, 98; id. Quint. 18, 57; cf.: in memoriam cum aliquo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 19: in corda redeunt tumultus, Claud. B. Get. 216: vere calor redit ossibus, Verg. G. 3, 272: redit agricolis labor actus in orbem, id. ib. 2, 401: rursum ad ingenium redit, *he returns to his natural bent*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46; so, ad ingenium, id. Hec. 1, 2, 38: ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: ad se, id. Att. 7, 3, 8; but redire ad se signifies also, *to come to one's self*, i. e. *to recover one's senses*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8; cf. id. And. 3, 5, 16; Liv. 1, 41; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 138; cf.: ex somno vix ad se, Lucr. 4, 1023: donec discussis redeunt erroribus ad se, id. 4, 996: ad sanitatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 1; cf.: reverto: in veram rediit faciem solitumque nitorem, *returned to his true form* (of Apollo), Ov. M. 4, 231; cf.: in annos Quos egit, rediit, i. e. *he resumed his youth*, id. ib. 9, 430 (for which: reformatus primos in annos, id. ib. 9, 399): in juvenem, id. ib. 14, 766: in fastos, *to go back to them*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 48: quamvis redeant in aurum Tempora priscum, id. C. 4, 2, 39: in causas malorum, *to appear again as the cause of misfortunes*, Tac. H. 4, 50: maturos iterum est questa redire dies, Prop. 2, 18 (3, 10), 12; so of times and events which recur periodically: annus, Verg. A. 8, 47; Hor. C. 3, 8, 9; id. S. 2, 2, 83: ne rediret Saeculum Pyrrhae, id. C. 1, 2, 5: Nonae Decembres, id. ib. 3, 18, 10: iterum sollemnia, Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 1 al.—*Impers. pass.:* tum exuto justitio reditum ad munia, Tac. A. 3, 7.—**2.** In partic., in speaking, thinking, or writing. **a.** Of the speaker, *to go back, return* to a former subject, *to recur* to it: mitte ista, atque ad rem redi, etc., Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 31 sq.: quid si redeo ad illos, id. Heaut. 4, 3, 41: sed de hoc alias: nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; so, ad Scipionem, id. ib. 17, 62: ad me, id. ib. 25, 96: ad fabulas, id. ib. 20, 75: ad illa prima, id. ib. 26 *fin.:* sed ad illum redeo, id. Fin. 2, 22, 73: ad inceptum, Sall. J. 4, 9: illuc, unde abii, redeo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108; 1, 7, 9; 1, 6, 45: longius evectus sum, sed redeo ad propositum, Quint. 9, 3, 87; cf.: digredi a re et redire ad propositum, id. 9, 2, 4: ab illo impetu ad rationem redit, id. 6, 1, 28 et saep.—Comically: nunc in Epidamnum pedibus redeundum'st mihi, Plaut. Men. prol. 49.—**b.** Of the subject: res redit, *comes up again*, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 11, 27; cf.: redit de integro haec oratio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8.—**II.** (With the idea of *ire* predominating; cf.: recido, redigo). **1.** *To come in* as revenue, income; *to arise, proceed* (cf. provenio): tribus tantis illi minus redit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 129: ut ex eodem semine aliubi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quintodecimo, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 1: possentne fructus pro impensâ ac labore redire, id. ib. 1, 2, 8: ex pecore redeunt ter ducena Parmensi, Mart. 4, 37, 5: pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. Them. 2, 2: ex quâ regione quinquaginta talenta quotannis redibant, id. ib. 10, 3: e modio redire sextarios quattuor siliginis, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86; 18, 10, 20, § 89 et saep.—**2.** *To come to, be brought* or *reduced to; to arrive at, reach, attain* a thing; constr. usually with *ad;* very rarely with *in* or an *adv. of place:* pilis omissis ad gladios redierunt, *betook themselves to their swords*, Caes. B. C. 3, 93; cf.: ad manus reditur, Auct. B. Afr. 18, 4: Caesar opinione trium legionum dejectus, ad duas redierat, *was brought down, reduced*, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 *init.:* collis leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, *sank* or *sloped down, descended*, id. ib. 2, 8: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, *have descended to me*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 4; so, ad hos lege hereditas, id. Hec. 1, 2, 97: quorum (principum) ad arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: summa imperii, rerum ad aliquem, id. B. C. 1, 4; 3, 18; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 3: regnum ad aliquem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 28: res ad interregnum, Liv. 1, 22: mihi ad rastros res, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 58 (with redigat ad inopiam): ut ad pauca redeam, i. e. *to cut the story short*, id. Hec. 1, 2, 60; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 43: aut haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, aut si redierunt, etc., *have not reached*, i. e. *are not registered upon*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: Germania in septentrionem ingenti flexu redit, *trends towards the north*, Tac. G. 35: in eum res rediit jam locum, Ut sit necesse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 118; id. Ad. 2, 4, 9: in nubem Ossa redit, *rises to*, Val. Fl. 2, 16: Venus, quam penes amantûm summa summarum redit, *falls to her lot, pertains to her*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 4: quod si eo meae fortunae redeunt, ut, etc., *come to that*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 24; so, adeo res, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 61; 5, 2, 27; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 1; 1, 2, 5: omnia verba huc redeunt, *come to, amount to this*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 78; cf.: incommoditas huc omnis, id. And. 3, 3, 35.

***rĕd-hālo,** āre, *v. a., to breathe forth again, exhale*, Lucr. 6, 523.

rĕd-hĭbĕo (rĕt-hĭb-), no *perf.*, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [habeo], mercant. t. t., *to take back* a defective article purchased; hence, of the buyer, *to carry, give back;* of the seller, *to receive back:* redhibere est facere, ut rursus habeat venditor, quod habuerat, et quia reddendo id fiebat, idcirco redhibitio est appellata quasi redditio, Dig. 21, 1, 21; cf. the whole chapter, ib. 21, 1, De redhibitione, etc.: si malae emptae Forent, nobis istas redhibere haud liceret, *to give back, return*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 113; cf.: in mancipio vendendo dicendane vitia, quae nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91; and: (eunuchum) redhiberi posse quasi morbosum, etc., Gell. 4, 2, 7; 10: (servus) redhibitus ob aliquod vitium, id. 17, 6, 2: rem, Cod. Just. 8, 27, 4: dixit (sc. venditor) se (ancillam) redhibere, si non placeat, *to take* or *receive back*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 87 (but in id. Men. 5, 7, 49, the correct read. is reddibo; v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

rĕdhĭbĭtĭo (rĕthĭb-), ōnis, *f.* [redhibeo], *a taking back, a giving* or *receiving back* a damaged article sold, Dig. 21, 1, 21 sq.; 44, 2, 25: esse in causâ redhibitionis, Gell. 4, 2, 10; Quint. 8, 3, 14: quoniam retroacta venditio esset redhibitioni similis, Dig. 43, 3, 19.

‡**rĕdhĭbĭtor,** Aug. in Psa. 58, Serm. 2, 1: ἀνάδοχος, Gloss. Philox.

rĕdhĭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [redhibeo], in jurid. Lat., *of* or *relating to taking back* a thing sold: actio, Dig. 21, 1, 54: judicium, ib. 21, 1, 18: exceptio, ib. 21, 1, 48.

rĕd-hostĭo, īre, *v. a., to recompense, requite*, Nov. and Att. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll.; Non. 165, 20 sq.

***rĕ-dīco,** ĕre, *v. a., to say again, say over, repeat:* haec, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

Rĕdĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [redeo], *the name of a Roman divinity, worshipped in a chapel at Rome, before the* porta Capena, *whence Hannibal set out upon his retreat*, Fest. p. 282, 23 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 283, 4 ib.: Campus Rediculi, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 12; v. Tutanus.

rĕd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.* [ago]. **I.** *To drive, lead*, or *bring back* (syn. reduco). **A.** Lit.: (Sol) Disjectos redegit equos, Lucr. 5, 403: si materiem nostram collegerit aetas Post obitum, rursumque redegerit, ut sita nunc est, *bring it back, restore it to its present condition*, id. 3, 848: filia parva duas redigebat rupe capellas, Ov. F. 4, 511: tauros in gregem, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12; cf.: in sua rura boves, Ov. F. 3, 64: oppidani (hostem) fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt, Liv. 21, 9: hostium equitatum in castra, id. 26, 10: turbam ferro in hostes, id. 37, 43: aliquem Capuam, id. 26, 12 *fin.:* aliquem in exsilium, Just. 9, 4, 7.—**B.** Trop.: rem ad pristinam belli rationem redegit, Caes. B. C. 1, 76 *fin.:* annum neglegentia conturbatum ad pristinam rationem, Suet. Aug. 31: disciplinam militarem ad priscos mores, Liv. 8, 6 *fin.:* aliquid ad ultimam sui generis formam speciemque, Cic. Or. 3, 10: omnia redegit in singulas rationes praeceptionis, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: aliquem in concordiam, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13: vos in gratiam, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 73: tu, qui ais, redige in memoriam, *recall it to my mind*, id. ib. 2, 3, 36: in memoriam, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 18; id. Fam. 1, 9, 9: (poëtae) formidine fustis Ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti, *brought back, reduced*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 155.—Far more freq.,

II. (With the idea of agere predominant; cf. recido and redeo, II.) *To get together, call in, collect, raise, receive, take* a sum of money or the like by selling, etc.: cum omnem pecuniam ex aerario exhausissetis, ex vectigalibus redegissetis, ab omnibus regibus coëgissetis, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 98; cf.: pecuniam ex bonis patriis, id. Phil. 13, 5, 10; and simply pecuniam, id. Rab. Post. 13, 37; Hor. Epod. 2, 69: omne argentum tibi, *to scrape together*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 23: bona vendit, pecuniam redigit ... pecunia, quam ex Agonidis bonis redegisset, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 56; cf. Liv. 5, 16: quod omnis frumenti copia decumarum nomine penes istum esset redacta, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 73, § 171: fructus, Dig. 36, 4, 5, § 22 (after colere agros); 22, 1, 46; cf.: pars maxima (praedae) ad quaestorem redacta est, Liv. 5, 19: fructus ad eum, Dig. 10, 2, 51: quicquid captum ex hostibus est, vendidit Fabius, consul, ac redegit in publicum, *paid it into the public treasury*, Liv. 2, 42: venditum sub hastâ in aerarium, id. 4, 53: (patres) victi irâ vetuere reddi (bona regia), vetuere in publicum redigi, id. 2, 5, 1; cf.: praedam in fiscum, Tac. H. 4, 72: aliquid in commune, Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 6.—**B.** *To bring* or *reduce* a thing to any condition, circumstance, etc.; *to make* or *render* it so and so (cf. reddo); constr. with *in* (so most freq.), *ad, sub*, an *adv. of place, absol.*, or with a double *acc.* (α) With *in:* viros in servitutem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 47: Aeduos in servitutem, Caes. B. G. 2, 14, 3: in pristinam sortem servitutis, Just. 6, 5, 1: vidulum in potestatem alicujus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 22: civitatem in potestatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.;* Hirt. B. G. 8, 24 *fin.;* 45; Cic. Quint. 55, 152; id. Phil. 5, 17, 46; id. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 33; Tac. Agr. 18; Vell. 2, 94, 4; cf.: civitatem in dicionem potestatemque populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 2, 34 *fin.:* aliquos in dicionem, Cic. Balb. 10, 25; Liv. 41, 19: gentes in dicionem hujus imperii, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 13: Arvernos in provinciam, *to reduce to a province*, Caes. B. G. 1, 45; 7, 77 *fin.;* cf.: partem Britanniae, etc., in formam provinciae, Tac. Agr. 14; Suet. Caes. 25; id. Aug. 18; id. Tib. 37 *fin.;* id. Calig. 1; Liv. Epit. 45; 93: in formulam provinciae, Vell. 2, 38, 1: in formam praefecturae, id. 2, 44, 4: in id redactus sum loci, Ut, etc., Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 86; cf.: republicâ in tranquillum redactâ, Liv. 3, 40; and: mentem in veros timores, Hor. C. 1, 37, 15: si hoc genus (pecuniarum) in unum redigatur, *be brought into one mass*, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 13: dispositio est, per quam illa, quae invenimus, in ordinem redigimus, *reduce to order*, Auct. Her. 3, 9, 16; cf.: arbores in ordinem certaque intervalla, Quint. 8, 3, 9; but: ut veteres grammatici auctores alios in ordinem redegerint, alios omnino exemerint numero, *brought, admitted into the rank of classics* (cf. Gr. ἐγκρίνειν; opp. numero eximere = ἐκκρίνειν): libertinos in equestrem ordinem, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 18; Just. 5, 6, 5; Quint. 1, 4, 3; for which: redigere aliquem (poëtam) in numerum, id. 10, 1, 54; also, *to lower, degrade*, Suet. Vesp. 15; v. ordo; cf. Liv. ap. Prisc. 1173 P.; Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5: quod prosa scriptum redigere in quaedam versiculorum genera, Quint. 9, 4, 52: in hanc consuetudinem memoriâ exercitatione redigendâ, id. 11, 2, 45: servos, in dominium nostrum, Dig. 1, 5, 5: in nihilum redigam te, et non eris, Vulg. Ezech. 26, 21: in cinerem, id. 2 Pet. 2, 6: provinciam in solitudinem, Lact. de Ira Dei, 5, 4.—(β) With *ad:* aliquem ad inopiam redigere, *to reduce to poverty*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 56: aliquem ad incitas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 85; id. Trin. 2, 4, 136: genus id ad interitum, Lucr. 5, 877; Cic. ap. Lact. 7, 11, 5; cf.: prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: ad nihilum redigere, Vulg. Psa. 72, 20: victoriam ad vanum et irritum, *to render empty and useless*, Liv. 26, 37 *fin.;* cf.:

spem ad irritum, id. 28, 31: aliquid ante dubium ad certum, *to render certain*, id. 44, 15: carnes excrescentes ad aequalitatem, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 113 (shortly afterwards reducunt); cf.: cicatrices ad planum, id. 20, 9, 36, § 93: aliquem ad desperationem, Suet. Aug. 81; Just. 6, 5, 7 et saep.: redegit se ad pallium et crepidas, Suet. Tib. 13.—(γ) With *sub:* Galliam sub populi Romani imperium, Caes. B. G. 5, 29, 4: Corcyram sub imperium Atheniensium, Nep. Timoth. 2, 1: barbaros sub jus dicionemque, Liv. 28, 21: incolas ejus insulae sub potestatem Atheniensium, Nep. Milt. 1, 4; 2 *fin.;* id. Paus. 2, 4; id. Pelop. 5: totam Italiam sub se, id. Flor. 1, 9, 8: GENTES SVB IMPERIVM, Inscr. Grut. 226.—(δ) With *adv. of place:* eo redigis me, ut, etc., Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 23: eo, ut, Flor. 1, 2, 4: hem! Quo redactus sum! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 7.—(ε) *Absol.:* ut credam, redigunt animum mihi argumenta, Att. ap. Non. 174, 10 (Trag. Rel. v. 516 Rib.): ut ejus animum retundam, redigam, ut, quo se vortat, nesciat, *bring it down, so that*, etc., Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 73; Lucr. 1, 553.—(ζ) With double *acc.*, *to make* or *render* a thing something (very rare; more freq. reddere): quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.:* (Ubios) Suevi multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, id. ib. 4, 3 *fin.;* Aus. Mos. 224.—**2.** In designations of number, etc., pregn., *to bring within* a number or extent; *to lessen, diminish, reduce:* familiam jam ad paucos redactam paene ab interitu vindicasti, Cic. Marcell. 4, 10; cf.: redigere omnis fere in quadrum numerumque sententias, id. Or. 61, 208: hosce ipsos (libros octo) utiliter ad sex libros redegit Diophanes, *reduced, abridged*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 10: ex hominum milibus LX. vix ad D.... sese redactos esse dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: ad semuncias redacta, Tac. A. 6, 16: judicia ad duo genera judicum redegit, Suet. Caes. 41; id. Vesp. 10: non ad numerum redigar duorum, Ov. M. 6, 199: quod si comminuas vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: ne res ad nilum redigantur funditus omnes, Lucr. 1, 791; 2, 752; cf. Ov. M. 14, 149: rem maximam redigere ad minimum, Lact. 3, 9, 15.

‡ **rĕdĭmĭae,** χύτρα, Gloss. Philox. [redimo].

rĕdĭmĭcŭlat, ἀναλύει δέσματα, Gloss. Philox. [redimiculum].

rĕdĭmĭcŭlum, i (collat. form **rĕdĭmīcŭla,** ae, *f.*, late Lat., Fulg. Serm. 5), *n.* [redimio], *a band.* **I.** Lit. **1.** *A fillet, necklace, chaplet, frontlet*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76: habent redimicula mitrae, Verg. A. 9, 616; Ov. M. 10, 265; id. F. 4, 135: qui longa domi redimicula sumunt frontibus, Juv. 2, 84 al.; cf. Fest. p. 273 Müll.: redimicula sunt quibus mitra adligatur, Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 5.—**2.** *A girdle:* redimiculum est, quod succinctorium sive bracile nominamus, quod descendens per cervicem et a lateribus colli divisum utrarumque alarum sinus ambit atque hinc inde succingit, etc. Hunc vulgo brachilem quasi brachialem dicunt, quamvis nunc non bracchiorum sed renum sit cingulum, Isid. Orig. 19, 33, 5.—***II.** Trop., *a bond, fetter*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 41.

rĕdĭmĭo, ii, ītum, 4 (*imperf.* redimibat, Verg. A. 10, 538; Aus. Epigr. 94), *v. a.* [etym. dub.], *to bind round, wreathe round, encircle, gird, crown*, etc. (mostly poet.; syn.: cingo, circumdo). (α) In the *verb finit.:* caput atque umeros plexis redimire coronis, Lucr. 5, 1399: cui tempora vittā, Verg. A. 10, 538: mitrā capillos, Ov. H. 9, 63: crinem corymbis, Stat. S. 1, 5, 16: chelyn, id. ib. 4, 8, 38: frontem coronā, Mart. 8, 70, 5 al.: sertis redimiri jubebis et rosā? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: lauro tabellas, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25; cf.: fastigium aedis tintinnabulis, Suet. Aug. 91: hortum floribus, Col. poët. 10, 286. —Poet.: nec sic innumeros arcu mutante colores Incipiens redimitur hiems, *is girt round, environed*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 99.—(β) In *part. perf.:* sertis redimiti, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; cf.: redimitus coronis, id. Rep. 4, 5, 10: anguineo redimita capillo Frons, Cat. 64, 193: frons corymbis, Tib. 1, 7, 45: frons regium in morem, Flor. 3, 19, 10; Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21; cf.: domus floridis corollis, Cat. 63, 66: navigia variarum coronarum genere, Suet. Vit. 10; Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 87; v. Sillig ad h. l.: loca silvis, *girt round, surrounded*, Cat. 63, 3; cf.: Naxos Aegaeo ponto, Sen. Oedip. 487.—*Absol.:* missile, *the wreathed thyrsus*, Stat. Achill. 1, 612: cervix, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 246.—In a poet. construction: redimitus tempora lauro, quercu, mitrā, etc., Tib. 3, 4, 23; Verg. G. 1, 349; Ov. M. 14, 654; 9, 3; id. F. 3, 269; 669; 4, 661; cf.: caput harundine redimitus, Vell. 2, 83, 2 al.

* **rĕdĭmītus,** ūs, *m.* [redimio], *a binding* or *wreathing round, a crowning*, Sol. 33.

rĕd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3, *v. a.* [emo]. **I.** *To buy back, repurchase* (freq. and class.; syn.: recupero, reparo). **A.** In gen.: eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 10: neque adeo hasce emi mihi—illi redemi rursum, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 145: aut emendum sibi quod non habebat, aut redimendum quod habebat, Cic. Sest. 30, 66: de fundo redimendo, id. Att. 11, 13, 4: orabo, ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi, Aliam illi redimam meliorem, *will buy in return*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 115; 4, 3, 6; cf. Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 162.—**B.** In partic., *to buy back, ransom, release, redeem* a prisoner, slave, etc.: *Li.* Tu redimes me, si me hostes interceperint? *De.* Redimam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 93; Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 29: ut is homo redimatur illi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 91; cf. id. Merc. 3, 1, 31: captos, captivos ab hoste, a praedonibus, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; id. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90; cf.: haec benignitas, redimi e servitute captos, id. Off. 2, 18, 63; Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 14: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, *ransomed, liberated at public cost*, Liv. 26, 27: me raptum pugnā pretiove redemptum Mandere humo, Verg. A. 9, 213; Ov. H. 3, 39; id. Am. 1, 8, 63.—Hence, **2.** In gen., *to buy off* from any thing; *to set free, release, rescue:* aliquem a piratis publicā civitatium pecuniā, Vell. 2, 42, 3: pecuniā se a judicibus, palam redemerat, Cic. Mil. 32, 87; cf.: se ab inquisitoribus pecuniā, Suet. Caes. 1: se a Gallis auro, Liv. 22, 59: se a cane, Petr. 72 *fin.:* se ab invidiā fortunae, Plin. 37, 1, 2, § 3: aliquem suo sanguine ab Acheronte, Nep. Dion, 10, 2; cf.: fratrem Pollux alternā morte redemit, Verg. A. 6, 121: corpus (sc. a morbo), Ov. R. Am. 229: redimite armis civitatem, quam auro majores vestri redemerunt, Liv. 9, 4, 9; 15, 34, 5: so, redemit Dominus Jacob, Vulg. Jer. 31, 11; id. 1 Pet. 1, 18 et saep.—**II.** *To buy up.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (rare): statim redemi fundos omnes, qui patroni mei fuerant, Petr. 7: essedum sumptuose fabricatum, Suet. Claud. 16: libros suppressos, id. Gram. 8.—(β) Of persons, *to hire, bribe:* auditores conducti et redempti, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 4; so, plausor redemptus, Petr. 5, 8: tutor aut curator redemptus, Cod. Just. 5, 1, 4: aemuli corrupti ac redempti, ib. 10, 54.—More freq. and class., **2.** In partic., a mercant. and jurid. t. t., *to take* or *undertake by contract; to hire, farm*, etc.: Dumnorigem portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; Varr. L. L. 6, § 92 Müll.; cf.: picarias de censoribus, Cic. Brut. 22, 85: opus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141: istum eripiendum, id. ib. 2, 1, 11, § 31: vestimenta texenda vel insulam, vel navem fabricandam, Dig. 7, 8, 12 *fin.:* litem, *to undertake*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 35.—Esp., in law, t. t., *to undertake the risk of a suit for a consideration* (which was held dishonorable; opp. to the authorized stipulation of a fee): litem te redemisse contra bonos mores, Cod. Just. 2, 12, 15; cf. also: redimit eventum litium majoris pecuniae praemio contra bonos mores (procurator), Dig. 17, 1, 7: qui alios actionum suarum redimunt exactores, i. e. *who engage persons to undertake their suits in their own names*, Cod. Just. 2, 13, 2; so ib. 2, 13, 1; cf., respecting redimere litem, Mühlenbruch, Die Lehre von der Cession, p. 362 sq.—**B.** Trop., *to buy, purchase.* **1.** *To gain, acquire, obtain, procure* any thing desirable: ut ab eo (praetore) servorum sceleris conjurationisque damnatorum vita vel ipso carnifice internuncio redimeretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 14: ego vitam omnium civium ... quinque hominum amentium ac perditorum poenā redemi, id. Sull. 11, 33: non vitam liberum sed mortis celeritatem pretio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 119: sepeliendi potestatem pretio, id. ib.: pacem sibi sempiternam, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 34: pacem Ariovisti ne obsidibus quidem datis, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: pacem ab aliquo, Just. 43, 5, 9: omnium gratiam atque amicitiam ejus morte, Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.:* militum voluntates largitione, id. B. C. 1, 39: primo tantummodo belli moram, Sall. J. 29, 3: neve auro redimat jus triste sepulcri, Ov. M. 13, 472: mutuam dissimulationem mali, Tac. Agr. 6: quidquid homines vel vitā aestimant vel morte redimunt, Curt. 5, 5, 18; 5, 9, 3.—**2.** *To buy off*, i. e. *to ward off, obviate, avert* an evil: quam (acerbitatem) ego a re publicā meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4: haec vero, quae vel vitā redimi recte possunt, aestimare pecuniā non queo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 23: qui se uno quaestu decumarum omnia sua pericula redempturum esse dicebat, id. ib. 2, 3, 19, § 49: metum virgarum pretio, id. ib. 2, 5, 44, § 117: ignominiam assiduo labore, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 21: bellum ab Illyriis pactā mercede redimere, Just. 7, 5, 1; cf. bella, id. 6, 1, 6; 7, 5, 1; 7, 6, 5: si mea mors redimenda tuā esset, Ov. P. 3, 1, 105; cf.: nec te pugnantem tua forma redemit, id. M. 12, 393: qui delatorem redemit, *has bought off, hushed up*, Dig. 49, 14, 29.—**3.** *To pay for; to make amends, atone, compensate for* a wrong: flagitium aut facinus redimere, Sall. C. 14, 3: multa desidiae crimina morte, Vell. 2, 87 Ruhnk.: nullam congiario culpam, Plin. Pan. 28, 2; cf. simply culpam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8: vitium auctore (sc. Jove), Ov. H. 17, 49: sua perjuria per nostram poenam, id. Am. 3, 3, 21.—**4.** Of one's word or promise, *to redeem, keep:* verba sua, Sen. Ben. 4, 36, 1.

* **rĕd-indūtus,** a, um, *Part.* [induo], *that has put on again*, i. e. *clothed again, reclothed with* any thing: redindutus carnem, Tert. Res. Carn. 42 *fin.*

rĕdintegrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redintegro], *a renewal, restoration, repetition* (mostly post-class.), Macr. S. 1, 11, 5: terrae, App. Mund. p. 68, 3: corporis et virium, Arn. 7, 249: ejusdem verbi, Auct. Her. 4, 28, 38: membrorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10.

rĕdintegrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a renewer, restorer:* OPERVM PVBLICORVM, Inscr. Orell. 3766: virium (somnus), Tert. Anim. 43: carnis, id. Res. Carn. 57.

rĕd-intĕgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make whole again; to restore, renew; to recruit, refresh* (good prose; syn.: renovo, restauro, recreo): vide, quantis imbribus repente dejectis (di) solum molliant venasque fontium arentes redintegrent, Sen. Ben. 4, 25: laetitiam (with renovare), Plin. Pan. 61 *fin.:* ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, *be not repeated word for word*, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: interpretatio est, quae non idem redintegrat verbum, id. 4, 28, 38: ut deminutae copiae redintegrarentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: soluto matrimonio ... redintegrato rursus matrimonio, Dig. 25, 2, 30: redintegratis viribus, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: proelium, id. ib. 1, 25; so id. ib. 2, 23; 2, 27; Liv. 1, 12 *fin.;* Front. Strat. 2, 8, 13 al.; cf. bellum, Liv. 31, 25: bellum alicui, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 1: dissensionem civilem, Suet. Ner. 3: pacem, Liv. 2, 13 *fin.:* clamorem, id. 3, 63; 9, 35: luctum in castris, id. 9, 5: memoriam, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99; Liv. 3, 56: spem, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; cf. animum, id. ib. 2, 25 *fin.:* animos, Front. Strat. 2, 7, 11: (columbae fastidientes) libero aëre redintegrentur, *are recruited, refreshed*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 6; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 10: legentium animum, Tac. A. 4, 33.—*Absol.:* iterum tum jucunditas in herbā redintegrabit (sc. pecus), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11.

rĕdīnunt, v. redeo, *init.*

* **rĕd-invĕnĭo,** īre, *v. a.*, *to find again:* coronam auream, Tert. Anim. 46.

* **rĕd-ĭpiscor,** ci, *v. dep. a.* [apiscor], *to get again, to regain, recover:* condalium, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 15.

* **rĕ-disco,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to learn again:* Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 122.

rĕ-discussio, ōnis, *f.*, *repeated examination* (late Lat.), Hier. in Naum. 2, 10.

rĕdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redeo], *a going* or *coming back; a returning, return* (very

rare; more freq. reditus): quid illi reditio etiam huc fuit? * Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 30; so, huc, * Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4: spe domum reditionis sublatā, * Caes. B. G. 1, 5: reditionis spem habere, Varr. ap. Non. 222, 17: celeritas reditionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 16.

rĕdĭtus, ūs, *m.* [redeo]. **I.** *A returning, return* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit.: noster itus, reditus, Cic. Att. 15, 5, 3: reditu (*returning*) vel potius reversione (*turning back*) meā laetatus, id. ib. 16, 7, 5: inter profectionem reditumque L. Sullae, id. Brut. 63, 227: aliquem reditu arcere, id. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: spe omni reditūs incisā, Liv. 2, 15: Romanis reditu interclusis, Caes. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.*; Auct. B. Alex. 20, 5: excludi reditu, Nep. Them. 5, 1: ne metum reditūs sui barbaris tolleret, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: maturum reditum pollicitus, Hor. C. 4, 5, 3: unde tibi reditum Parcae Rupere, id. Epod. 13, 15: pascitur in vestrum reditum votiva juvenca, id. Ep. 1, 3, 36: votum pro reditu simulant, Verg. A. 2, 17 et saep.: qui vero Narbone reditus? Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: animis reditum in caelum patere, id. Lael. 4, 13: in locum, id. Rep. 6, 18, 18; 6, 23, 25; id. Clu. 42, 119; Caes. B. C. 3, 82; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24 *fin.*: reditus in patriam ad parentes, Liv. 9, 5, 9: in nemora, Cat. 63, 79; Verg. A. 10, 436 al.: Romam, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 108: domum, *home*, id. Pis. 3: ad aliquem, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: ad vada, Cat. 63, 47.—In *plur.*, Tib. 1, 3, 13; Verg. A. 2, 118; 11, 54; Hor. C. 3, 5, 52: promittere inanes reditus, Ov. M. 11, 576: patent reditus populo, id. F. 1, 279 al.—Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metiuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24; cf. in *plur.*, id. ib. 6, 12, 12.—**B.** Trop., *a returning, return*: reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 3: gratiae, id. Har. Resp. 24, 52: reditus ad rem . . . ad propositum, id. de Or. 3, 53, 203.—**II.** (Acc. to redeo, II. 1.) *A return, revenue, income, proceeds* (not in Cic.; late Lat.; also redditus, Cassiod. Var. 1, 25; cf.: vectigalia, proventus); in *sing.*: omnisque ejus pecuniae reditus constabat, Nep. Att. 14 *fin.*; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 8: in reditu esse, *to make returns*, Plin. Ep. 4, 6, 2: decrescente reditu, id ib. 6, 3, 1; 6, 8, 5; 9, 37, 3; Ov. Am. 1, 10, 41.—In *plur.*, Liv. 42, 52; Suet. Calig. 16 Wolf. *N. cr.*; 41; Dig. 34, 4, 30; Ov. P. 2, 3, 17; 4, 5, 19; Vulg. 4 Reg. 8, 6.

rĕdĭvia, ae, and **rĕdĭvĭōsus,** v. reduv-.

rĕdĭ-vīvus, a, um, *adj.* [v. re *init.*]. **I.** *That lives again* (late Lat.; cf. recidivus): Christus, Prud. Cath. 3, 204.—**II.** *Renewed, renovated*, of old building-materials used as new: redivivus rudus (opp. novum), Vitr. 7, 1: unam columnam efficere ab integro novam, nullo lapide redivivo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147.—*Subst.*: **rĕdĭvīvum,** i, *n.*, *old material used again* in building: quasi quicquam redivivi ex opere illo tolleretur ac non totum opus ex redivivis constitueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 148; cf.: redivivum est ex vetusto renovatum, Fest. p. 273 Müll.

rēdo, ōnis, *m.*, *a kind of fish without bones*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 89.

rĕd-ŏlĕo, ŭi, ēre, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to emit a scent, diffuse an odor; to smell of* or *like, be redolent of* any thing. **I.** *Act.* **A.** Lit.: vinum redolens, *smelling of wine*, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63: unguenta, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 61: thymum, Quint. 12, 10, 25: illa tuas redolent medicamina mensas, Ov. R. Am. 355; id. A. A. 3, 213: foetorem acoremve, Col. 12, 18, 3: delicias, Mart. 14, 59.—**B.** Trop.: orationes redolentes antiquitatem, Cic. Brut. 21, 82: doctrinam exercitationemque paene puerilem, id. de Or. 2, 25, 109: servitutem paternam, Val. Max. 6, 2, 8 *fin.*: nihil, Cic. Cael. 20, 47.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., *absol.*: quod fracta magis redolere videntur Omnia, Lucr. 4, 696; so Ov. M. 4, 393: in patulis redolentia mala canistris, id. ib. 8, 675 al.—With *gen.*: fila Tarentini redolentia porri edisti, Mart. 13, 18, 1.—With *abl.*: redolent thymo fragrantia mella, Verg. G. 4, 169; id. A. 1, 436: mella thymi redolentia flore, Ov. M. 15, 80; Val. Fl. 4, 15; Val. Max. 1, 6 *fin.*—**B.** Trop.: mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic. Brut. 82, 285; id. Sest. 10, 24 Orell. *N. cr.*: praefectus urbis, cui nescio quid redoluerat, a conventu se abstinuit, *who had got scent of something*, Capitol. Gord. II.

* **rĕ-dŏmĭtus,** a, um, *Part.* [domo], *retamed, broken in again*: cives redomiti atque victi, Cic. Sull. 1, 1, v. Halm ad h. l.

‡ **rĕdōnātor,** ōris, *m.* [redono], *one who gives back again, restorer*, Inscr. Orell. 6.

Rēdŏnes (**Rhēdŏnes**), um, *m.*, *a people in Gallia Lugdunensis near the modern Rennes in Brittany*, Caes. B. G. 2, 34, 1; 7, 75, 4.

rĕ-dōno, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to give back again, restore, return* (only in Hor.). * **I.** In gen.: quis te redonavit dis patriis, Hor. C. 2, 7, 3.— * **II.** *To give up, resign*: graves Iras et invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, Hor. C. 3, 3, 33.

rĕd-ŏpĕrio, ērui, 4, *v. a.*, *to wrap up* or *cover again*, Ambros. de Noë et Arcâ, 20, 72.

* **rĕd-opto,** āre, *v. a.*, *to wish for again*: mortem, Tert. Res. Carn. 4 *fin.*

rĕd-ordior, īri, *v. dep. a.*, *to take apart, unweave, unravel* (Plinian): redordiri fila, rursusque texere, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 54; 11, 22, 26, § 76.

rĕ-dormio, īre, *v. n.*, *to sleep again*, Cels. 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 3.

* **rĕdormītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dormito], *a repeated sleeping, a falling asleep again*: in redormitione vana esse visa, etc., Plin. 10, 75, 98, § 211.

* **rĕd-orno,** āre, *v. a.*, *to adorn again, to readorn*: specula, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

rĕ-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (reduco or redduco, Lucr. 1, 228; 4, 992; 5, 133; old *imp.* redduce, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 29), *v. a.* **I.** *To lead* or *bring back, to conduct back* (very freq. and class.; syn. redigo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. **a.** Of living objects: reducam te ubi fuisti, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 106: hunc ex Alide huc reducimus, id. ib. 5, 4, 17; cf.: aliquem ex errore in viam, id. Ps. 2, 3, 2: aliquem de exsilio, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 9; id. Att. 9, 14, 2; cf.: ab exsilio, Quint. 5, 11, 9: socios a morte, Verg. A. 4, 375: Silenium ad parentes, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 86; so, ad aliquem, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86; Caes. B. G. 6, 32; id. B. C. 1, 24; 2, 38 *fin.*; cf.: a pastu vitulos ad tecta, Verg. G. 4, 434: reduci in carcerem, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 2: in Italiam, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: reducere uxorem, *to take again to wife, marry again*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 31; 43; 3, 5, 51; 4, 4, 12 sq. al.; Nep. Dion, 6, 2; Suet. Dom. 3; 13; cf.: uxorem in matrimonium, id. ib. 8: regem, *to restore to the throne, to reinstate*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 19; id. Fam. 1, 2, 1; 1, 7, 4; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3 (v. reductio): possum excitare multos reductos testes liberalitatis tuae, i. e. *who have been brought back by your generosity*, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47; cf.: cum in Italiam reductus existimabor, Pomp. ap. Caes. B. C. 3, 18, 4.—**b.** With inanimate objects, *to draw back, bring back*: (falces) tormentis introrsus reducebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: reliquas munitiones ab eā fossā pedes CCCC. reduxit, id. ib. 7, 22; cf. turres, id. ib. 7, 24 *fin.*: calculum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 170, 30: in jaculando bracchia, Quint. 10, 3, 6: sinum dextrā usque ad lumbos, id. 11, 3, 131: ad pectora remos, Ov. M. 11, 461; Verg. A. 8, 689: clipeum, *to draw back*, Ov. M. 12, 132: gladium (opp. eduxit), Gell. 5, 9, 3: auras naribus, Lucr. 4, 990 al.: furcillas hibernatum in tecta, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6.—Poet.: solem reducit, Verg. A. 1, 143; so, diem (Aurora), id. G. 1, 249: lucem (Aurora), Ov. M. 3, 150: noctem die labente (Phoebus), Verg. A. 11, 914: aestatem, id. G. 3, 296: hiemes, Hor. C. 2, 10, 15: febrim, id. S. 2, 3, 294: somnum (cantus), id. C. 3, 1, 21 al.: umbram, *to make the shadow move backwards*, Vulg. 4 Reg. 20, 11.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Reducere aliquem domum (opp. deducere), *to conduct* or *accompany* one *home*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 19: (P. Scipio) cum senatu dimisso domum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. Lael. 3, 12; cf. Liv. 4, 24; cf.: quos Elea domum reducit Palma, Hor. C. 4, 2, 17.—So, without *domum*: in ludum (puellulam) ducere et reducere, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 36: aliquem ad suam villam, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 1: bene comitati per forum reducuntur, Quint. 12, 8, 3: quantā reduci Regulus solet turbā, Mart. 2, 74, 2: assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic. Sen. 18, 63.—**b.** In milit. lang., *to draw off, withdraw* troops: vastatis omnibus eorum agris Caesar exercitum reduxit, Caes. B. G. 3, 29 *fin.*: legiones reduci jussit, id. B. C. 3, 46; so, exercitum (copias, legiones suas, etc.), id. B. G. 6, 29; 7, 68; id. B. C. 2, 28 *fin.*; Liv. 5, 5; Front. Strat. 2, 3, 1; 5; 2, 5, 13 sq.: suos incolumes, Caes. B. G. 5, 22; Front. Strat. 1, 1, 11; 5, 13: legiones ex Britanniā, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: a munitionibus, id. ib. 7, 88: ab oppugnatione, id. ib. 5, 26 *fin.*: in castra, id. ib. 1, 49 *fin.*; 1, 50; 2, 9; 4, 34 et saep.: in hiberna, id. ib. 6, 3: in Treviros, etc., id. ib. 5, 53; 7, 9 *fin.*; Liv. 43, 20: intra fossam, Caes. B. C. 1, 42; cf.: ab radicibus collis intra munitiones, id. B. G. 7, 51 *fin.*—*Absol.* (like duco and educo): instituit reducere, *to march back*, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 5 and 8.—**c.** *To recall to the stage* a player: a magno Pompeio magni theatri dedicatione anus pro miraculo deducta, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158.—**B.** Trop., *to bring back, restore, replace*: ad divitias, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 17: animum aegrotum ad misericordiam, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: aliquem in gratiam, id. ib. 5, 4, 45; Cic. Clu. 36, 101: in gratiam cum aliquo, id. Rab. Post. 8, 19; Liv. 10, 5 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 11, 19; cf.: ut Caesarem et Pompeium perfidiā hominum distractos rursus in pristinam concordiam reducas, Balbus ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 1: aliquem ad officium sanitatemque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 98: propinquum ad officium, Nep. Dat. 2, 3: judices ad justitiam, Quint. 6, 1, 46: legiones veterem ad morem, Tac. A. 11, 18: meque ipse reduco A contemplatu, *withdraw myself*, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 65: verba paulum declinata ad veritatem, Quint. 1, 6, 32: judicatio est ad eum statum reducenda, id. 7, 3, 35: reducere in memoriam quibus rationibus unam quamque partem confirmâris, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98; cf.: in memoriam gravissimi luctūs, Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 2: dolorem in animum judicantium, Quint. 11, 1, 54: vocem in quendam sonum aequabilem, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: verborum facilitatem in altum, Quint. 10, 7, 28: haec benignā in sedem vice, Hor. Epod. 13, 7 sq.: tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis Viresque, id. C. 3, 21, 17: diem et convivia mente reduxit, *has recalled to mind*, Sil. 8, 136: vel instituere vel reducere ejusmodi exemplum, etc., *to introduce again, restore*, Plin. Ep. 4, 29, 3; so, habitum vestitumque pristinum, Suet. Aug. 40: morem transvectionis post longam intercapedinem, id. ib. 38.—*To bring back, restore* to the right path: scire est liberum Ingenium et animum, quo vis illos tu die Redducas, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 44.—**II.** After the Aug. period, sometimes with the idea of ducere predominating, for the usual redigere (q. v. II.). * **A.** *To bring* or *get out, to produce* a certain quantity: LX. pondo panis e modio (milii) reducunt, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54.—**B.** *To bring, make, reduce* to some shape, quality, condition, etc. (rare; usually redigere): aliquid in formam, Ov. M. 15, 381: faecem in summum, *to bring up, raise*, Col. 12, 19, 4: excrescentes carnes in ulceribus ad aequalitatem efficacissime reducunt (just before, redigit), Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 113: cicatrices ad colorem, id. 27, 12, 82, § 106: corpus sensim ad maciem, id. 24, 8, 30, § 46: ulcera ac scabiem jumentorum ad pilum, id. 22, 22, 32, § 72.—Hence, **rĕductus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *drawn back, withdrawn*; of place, *retired, remote, distant, lonely*. **A.** Lit.: inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, Verg. G. 4, 420; id. A. 1, 161; so, vallis, id. ib. 6, 703; Hor. C. 1, 17, 17; id. Epod. 2, 11.—**B.** Trop.: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, *from either extreme*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9.—In painting: alia eminentiora, alia reductiora fecerunt, *less prominent*, Quint. 11, 3, 46: producta et reducta (bona), a transl. of the Gr. προηγμένα καὶ ἀποπροηγμένα of the Stoics, *things to be preferred and those to be deferred*, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90.—*Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

rĕductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reduco], *a leading* or *bringing back; a restoring, restoration* (very rare): quoniam senatūs consultum nullum exstat, quo reductio regis Alexandrini tibi adempta sit, * Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 4 (shortly afterwards: ut per te restituatur et sine multitudine reducatur): per cujus (clipei) reductiones et demissiones, *by the*

raising and lowering of which, Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.*

* **rĕducto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [reduco]; in milit. lang., *to withdraw, draw back:* exercitum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 38 *fin.*

rĕductor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who leads* or *brings back* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: plebis Romanae in urbem, * Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: litterarum jam senescentium reductor ac reformator, i. e. *restorer*, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1.

rĕductus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from reduco.

rĕd-ulcĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make sore again, to scratch open again.* **I.** Lit.: scabram partem pumice, Col. 7, 5, 8. —**II.** Trop.: redulceratus dolor, i. e. *renewed*, App. M. 5, p. 163, 37.

rĕd-uncus, a, um, *adj.*, *curved* or *bent backwards* (very rare; syn.: recurvus, repandus): jamque aliis adunca, aliis redunca (cornua dedit), Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 125.— Poet., in gen., *curved, bent:* pennis rostroque redunco, Ov. M. 12, 562: ora redunca, id. ib. 11, 342.

rĕdundans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from redundo.

rĕdundanter, *adv.*, v. redundo, *P. a. fin.*

rĕdundantĭa, ae, *f.* [redundans], *an overflowing, superfluity, excess.* * **I.** Lit.: aër crassus, qui non habet crebras redundantias, Vitr. 1, 6 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *redundancy, excess*, of language, feeling, etc.: illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia, Cic. Or. 30, 108: benignitatis, Tert. Apol. 31: carere redundantiā et egestate, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, 5.

rĕdundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redundo], *an overflowing;* hence, transf.: stomachi, *a rising*, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 41; 11, 37, 55, § 149: astrorum, *the flowing back*, i. e. *revolution*, Vitr. 9, 1 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *the over-abundance, multitude:* cicatricum tuarum redundationes, Quint. Decl. 4, 11.

red-undo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.;* of water, from being over full, *to run back* or *over, to pour over, stream over, overflow* (freq. and class.; a favorite word of Cic., esp. in trop. senses; not in Cæs., Verg., or Hor.; cf.: refluo, recurro). **I.** Lit.: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: si lacus Albanus redundasset, id. Div. 2, 32, 69; so, lacus, id. ib. 1, 44, 100; cf. Suet. Claud. 32: redundantibus cloacis, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 7 (id. H. 3, 26 Dietsch): Nilus campis redundat, Lucr. 6, 712; so, fons campis, id. 5, 603; and: aqua gutture pleno, Ov. R. Am. 536: cum pituita redundat aut bilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23; cf.: locos pituitosos et quasi redundantes, id. Fat. 4, 7: sanguis in ora et oculos redundat, Flor. 3, 17, 8.—**b.** Poet., in *part. pass.:* redundatus = redundans: amne redundatis fossa madebat aquis, Ov. F. 6, 402; and for undans: (Boreae vis saeva) redundatas flumine cogit aquas, *the swelling, surging waters* (opp. aequato siccis aquilonibus Istro), id. Tr. 3, 10, 52.—**B.** Transf.: redundare aliquā re, or *absol.*, *to be over full of, to overflow with* any thing. **1.** Of things: quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, *is soaked with*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26; cf.: sanguine hostium Africa, id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30; and id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: largus manat cruor: ora redundant Et patulae nares, Luc. 9, 812.—**2.** Of persons: hesternā cenā redundantes, Plin. Pan. 63, 3. —**II.** Trop., *to flow forth in excess, superabound, redound, to be superfluous, redundant; to flow forth freely, to be copious, to abound:* is (Molo) dedit operam, ut nimis redundantes nos juvenili quādam dicendi impunitate et licentiā reprimeret, et quasi extra ripas diffluentes coërceret, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: ne aut non compleas verbis, quod proposueris, aut redundes, id. Part. Or. 7, 18; cf.: Stesichorus redundat atque effunditur, Quint. 10, 1, 62: Asiatici oratores parum pressi et nimis redundantes, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; id. de Or. 2, 21, 88; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 116; 12, 10, 12; 17: hoc tempus omne post consulatum objecimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, id. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155: quorum (vitiorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, id. Lael. 21, 76: vitia Atheniensium in civitatem nostram, id. Rep. 1, 3, 5: si ex hoc beneficio nullum in me periculum redundavit, id. Sull. 9, 27; cf.: servi, ad quos aliquantum etiam ex cottidianis sumptibus ac luxurie redundet, id. Cael. 23, 57 *fin.:* in genus auctoris miseri fortuna redundat, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 73: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, id. Prov. Cons. 12, 31: si haec in eum annum redundarint, id. Mur. 39, 85: quod laudem adulescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare, *to redound*, id. Lig. 3, 8; cf.: gaudeo tuā gloriā, cujus ad me pars aliqua redundat, Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 2: omnium quidem beneficiorum quae merentibus tribuuntur non ad ipsos gaudium magis quam ad similes redundat, id. Pan. 62, 1; Quint. 12, 2, 19: nisi operum suorum ad se laudem, manubias ad patriam redundare maluisset, Val. Max. 4, 3, 13: ut gloria ejus ad ipsum redundaret, id. 8, 14, ext. 4; Auct. B. Alex. 60, 2: animus per se multa desiderat, quae ad officium fructumve corporis non redundant, Lact. 7, 11, 7: ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, *pour forth copiously, abundantly*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20: ex meo tenui vectigali . . . aliquid etiam redundabit, *something will still remain*, id. Par. 6, 3, 49: non reus ex eā causā redundat Postumus, *does not appear to be guilty*, id. Rab. Post. 5, 11: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redundarunt, *have flowed, proceeded*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 100; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 43, § 103: ne quid hoc parricidā civium interfecto, invidiae mihi in posteritatem redundaret, *should redound to* or *fall upon me*, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29. —* **b.** Poet., with *acc.:* Vulturnus Raucis talia faucibus redundat, *spouts forth*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 71.—**B.** Transf., *to be present in excess; to be redundant, superabound;* and: redundare aliquā re, *to have an excess* or *redundancy* of any thing: redundat aurum ac thesauri patent, Lucil. ap. Non. 384, 17: in quibus (definitionibus) neque abesse quicquam decet neque redundare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83; cf.: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis neque in Crasso redundaret, id. ib. 3, 4, 16; Quint. 1, 4, 9: ut nulla (species) neque praetermittatur neque redundet, Cic. Or. 33, 117: munitus indicibus fuit, quorum hodie copia redundat, id. Sest. 44, 95: splendidissimorum hominum multitudine, id. Pis. 11, 25; cf.: redundante multitudine, Tac. H. 2, 93: quod bonum mihi redundat, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: quo posset urbs et accipere ex mari, quo egeret, et reddere, quo redundaret, id. Rep. 2, 5, 10: omnibus vel ornamentis vel praesidiis redundare, id. Fam. 3, 10, 5: tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, etc., id. N. D. 1, 35, 99: hominum multitudine, id. Pis. 11, 25; cf. armis, Tac. H. 2, 32: hi clientelis etiam exterarum nationum redundabant, id. Or. 36: acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victoria, Cic. Lig. 5, 15: Curiana defensio tota redundavit hilaritate quādam et joco, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221.—Hence, **rĕdundans**, antis, *P. a.*, *overflowing, superfluous, excessive, redundant:* amputatio et decussio redundantioris nitoris, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 9.—*Adv.:* **rĕdundanter**, *redundantly, superfluously, excessively*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21.—*Comp.*, Ambros. Ep. 82, 27.

rĕdŭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [re-duplico], rhet. t. t., = ἀναδίπλωσις, *repetition*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 533; Boëth. Aristot. Anal. 1, 38.

* **rĕ-duplĭcātus**, a, um, *Part.* [duplico], *doubled again, redoubled, reduplicated*, Tert. Pat. 14 *fin.*

* **rĕ-dūresco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow hard again:* ferrum, Vitr. 1, 4.

rĕdŭvĭa (**rĕdĭvĭa**), ae, *f.* **1.** *A hangnail* on the finger: rediviam quidam, alii reluvium appellant, cum circa ungues cutis se resolvit, Fest. p. 270, 17 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 271, 11 ib.; so, redivia, Titin. ib.: reduviae, Plin. 30, 12, 37, § 111; 28, 4, 8, § 40.—Prov.: cum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curo, i. e. *to be busy about trifles*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.—**2.** Transf., *a remainder, remnant, fragment:* escarum, Sol. 32, 25: conchyliorum, id. 9, 9.

* **rĕdŭvĭōsus** (**rĕdĭv-**), a, um, *adj.* [reduvia], *full of hangnails*, Laev. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll.

rĕdux (rĕdux, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 4; id. Capt. 5, 1, 2), dŭcis (*abl.* reduce, Liv. 21, 50: reduci, Ov. H. 6, 1), *adj.* [reduco]. **I.** *Act.*, *that leads* or *brings back* (mostly as an epithet of Jupiter and of Fortuna, in the poets and in inscrr.): et sua det reduci vir meus arma Jovi, Ov. H. 13, 50; Sabin. Ep. 1, 78; Inscr. Orell. 1256: hic ubi Fortunae reducis fulgentia late Templa nitent, Mart. 8, 65, 1; Inscr. Orell. 332; 922; 1760 sq.; 1776; 3096; 4083: reduces choreae, i. e. *that accompany home*, Mart. 10, 70, 9.—Of a human being, only in the foll. passage: eo pervenimus, unde, nisi te reduce, nulli ad penates suos iter est, Curt. 9, 6, 9.—**II.** *Pass.*, *that is led* or *brought back* (from slavery, imprisonment, from a distance, etc.), *come back, returned* (freq. and class.): facere aliquem reducem, *to bring back*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 43; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 77; 3, 5, 28; 5, 1, 2; 11; id. Trin. 4, 1, 4; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 18: ab Orco in lucem, id. Hec. 5, 4, 12: quid me reducem esse voluistis? (i. e. *from exile*), Cic. Mil. 37, 103: victores triumphantes domos reduces sistatis, Liv. 29, 27; cf.: reduces in patriam ad parentes ad conjuges ac liberos facere, id. 22, 60, 13: navi reduce, id. 21, 50: Caesar exercitusque, Tac. A. 1, 70 *fin.:* reduces socios, Verg. A. 1, 390; 11, 797: gratari aliquem reducem, id. ib. 5, 40 et saep.: (elephanti) non ante reduces ad agmen, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13: carina, Ov. H. 6, 1: reduces habenas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 242; of the phœnix after being burned: reducisque parans exordia formae, id. Idyll. 1, 41.

* **rĕ-exĭnānĭo**, īre, *v. a.*, *to empty again, re-empty* (late Lat.): in cacabum, Apic. 8, 6 *fin.;* cf. id. 4, 2.

rĕ-expecto, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to expect* or *await again*, Vulg. Isa. 28, 10; 13.

rĕ-făbrĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to build again, rebuild:* collapsum balneum, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 5.

‡ **rĕfacta**, v. reficio *init.*

rĕfactor, ōris, *m.*, *re-maker* (eccl. Lat.): factor et refactor, Aug. in Joan. Tract. 38, 8.

rĕfectĭo (**rĕfict-**), ōnis, *f.* [reficio], *a restoring, repairing* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: Capitolii, Suet. Caes. 15: ferramenta, quae refectionem desiderant, Col. 12, 3, 9: viae publicae, Dig. 43, 11, 1; cf. ib. 43, 21, 1, § 7. —In *plur.*, Vitr. 6, 3.—**II.** Trop., *refreshment, refection, recreation, recovery* (cf.: relaxatio, remissio): etiam febre liberatus vix refectioni valebit, *will scarcely be strong enough to recover*, Cels. 3, 15; 4, 6 *fin.:* tempora ad quietem refectionemque nobis data, Quint. 10, 3, 26; cf. Plin. Pan. 81: oculorum (with recreatur acies), Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 63: lassitudinum perfrictionumque (oleum), id. 23, 4, 40, § 80.—In *plur.:* quae refectiones tuas arbores praetexerint, Plin. Pan. 15, 4. —**B.** Transf., i. q. deversorium or cenaculum, transl. of the Gr. κατάλυμα, Vulg. Marc. 14, 14.

* **rĕfector**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a restorer, repairer:* Coae Veneris, item Colossi, Suet. Vesp. 18; whence, *adj.:* **rĕfectōrĭus**, a, um, *refreshing:* quies, Ambros. Ep. 67, 14.

1. rĕfectus, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. reficio.

2. rĕfectus, ūs, *m.* [reficio]. **I.** Lit., *a restoration* (late Lat.), Dig. 31, 1, 78, § 12. —**II.** Trop., *a refreshment, recreation*, App. M. 8, p. 210, 1.

rĕ-fello, felli, 3, *v. a.* [fallo, qs. falsum redarguere; cf.: si id falsum fuerat, filius Cur non refellit? Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 54], *to show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute, refute, repel* (class.; syn.: refuto, redarguo): nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: tu me γεωμετρικῶς refelleras, id. Att. 12, 5, 3: in quo licet mihi fingere, si quid velim, nullius memoriā jam me refellente, id. de Or. 2, 2, 9; id. Ac. 2, 6, 15: testem, Quint. 5, 7, 9; 5, 13, 3; 12, 8, 14; Suet. Aug. 56 al.; opp. confirmare, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90; so Quint. 3, 9, 6; 5, 2, 2; 5, 7, 36; 12, 1, 45: refellere et redarguere nostrum mendacium, Cic. Lig. 5, 16: sensus, Lucr. 4, 479: dicta, Verg. A. 4, 380; 12, 644: opprobria, Ov. M. 1, 759: ea magis exemplis quam argumentis, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 88; 1, 20, 90: praedicta re et eventis, id. Div. 2, 47, 99: orationem vitā, id. Fin. 2, 25, 81: quae dicta sunt, id. ib. 4, 28, 80: crimen ferro, Verg. A. 12, 16.

rĕ-fercĭo, si, tum, 4, *v. a.* [farcio], *to fill up, stuff, cram* (class.; most freq. in the

P. a.). **I.** Lit.: meministis tum judices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas referciri, Cic. Sest. 35, 77: horrea, Plin. Pan. 31, 6: aerarium publicum, Avid. Cass. ap. Volcat. Avid. Cass. *fin.*—Poet., of personal objects: quem Fortuna donis opimis refersit, Sil. 5, 266.—**II.** Trop.: perfice, ut Crassus quae coarctavit et peranguste refersit in oratione suâ, dilatet nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163: aures refersit istis sermonibus, id. Rab. Post. 14, 40: libros puerilibus fabulis, id. N. D. 1, 13, 34: libris omnia, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 6: hominum vitam superstitione omni, id. N. D. 2, 24, 63. —Hence, **rĕfertus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *stuffed, crammed, filled full.* (*a*) With *abl.* (of things): habere villas ornamentis refertas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 126; cf.: omnibus rebus ornatae ac refertae urbes, id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21: insula Delos referta divitiis, id. ib. 18, 55: domus cupas taedâ ac pice refertas, * Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 2: loca referta praedâ, Liv. 5, 41: cera referta notis, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 8.—*Sup.*: theatrum celebritate refertissimum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: Xerxes refertus omnibus praemiis donisque fortunae, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 20; cf.: bellorum praemiis refertos, Tac. A. 11, 7: refertus honestis studiis, id. Or. 34: vita undique referta bonis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 86, id. Brut. 85, 294: litterae refertae omni officio, diligentiâ, suavitate, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15, a), 1: refertae sententiis poëtarum, Quint. 5, 11, 39: carmina referta contumeliis, Tac. A. 4, 34 *fin.*: flumen crocodilis refertum, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 10.—With *abl.* personae (less freq.): domus erat aleatoribus referta, plena ebriorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: armatis militibus refertum forum, id. Deiot. 12, 33; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 137; id. Planc. 8, 19; id. Or. 41, 140; 42, 146; id. Pis. 5, 11: per refertum clientibus atrium prodire, Sen. Brev. Vit. 14, 4.—(*β*) With *gen.* (of persons): referta Gallia negotiatorum est, plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Font. 5, 11 B. and K. (al. 1, 1): oppida hominum referta, Varr. ap. Non. 501, 15: referta quondam Italia Pythagoreorum fuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: audieram refertam esse Graeciam sceleratissimorum hominum ac nefariorum, id. Planc. 41, 98: urbem refertam esse optimatium, id. Att. 9, 1, 2: mare refertum fore praedonum, id. Rab. Post. 8, 20.—Very rarely of things: cum refertam urbem atque Italiam fanorum haberemus, Cic. Har. Resp. 13, 28: castra referta regalis opulentiae capta, Just. 2, 14, 6; cf.: saltus elephantorum refertus, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 15.—* (*γ*) With *de*: quaerebat, cur de hujusmodi nugis referti essent eorum libri, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86.—(*δ*) *Absol.*: Suessam Pometiam urbem opulentam refertamque cepit, Cic. Rep. 2, 24, 45 Mos.: locuples ac referta domus, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161: aerarium, id. ib. 2, 2, 2, § 6: Asia, id. Mur. 9, 20: refertos agros, Tac. H. 2, 56: utrique (Academici et Peripatetici) disciplinae formula plena et referta, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17.—*Comp.*: refertius aerarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 202.—*Adv.* does not occur.

rĕ-fĕrĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to strike back* or *in return* (rare): patitur tu item, quom ego te referiam, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 108: qui referire non audebam, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 28: percussit te? recede. Referiendo enim et occasionem saepius feriendi dabis et excusationem, Sen. Ira, 2, 34 *fin.*—*Absol.*, Ambros. Abrah. 1, 5, 39; id. in Psa. 36, 56.—Poet.: speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, *is reflected*, Ov. M. 4, 349; 2, 110; cf.: referitur vocibus Echo, Aus. Ep. 10, 23.

rĕfĕrīva, v. refriva.

rĕ-fĕro, rettŭli (also written retuli), rĕlātum (rēlātum or rellatum, Lucr. 2, 1001), rĕferre, *v. a. irr.*, *to bear, carry, bring, draw,* or *give back* (very freq. and class.; cf.: reduco, reporto, retraho). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: zonas, quas plenas argenti extuli, eas ex provinciâ inanes rettuli, C. Gracchus ap. Gell. 15, 12 *fin.*: arma, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 25: vasa domum, id. Poen. 4, 2, 25; cf.: pallam domum, id. Men. 5, 7, 59; 4, 2, 97; 98; cf.: anulum ad me, id. Cas. 2, 1, 1; and simply pallam, spinther, id. Men. 3, 3, 16; 5, 1, 5; 5, 2, 56: secum aurum, id. Aul. 4, 5, 4: exta, id. Poen. 2, 44: uvidum rete sine squamoso pecu, id. Rud. 4, 3, 5: aestus aliquem in portum refert, id. As. 1, 3, 6: Auster me ad tribulos tuos Rhegium rettulit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3: ut naves eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 15, 16, B; cf.: aliquem lecticae impositum domum, Suet. Caes. 82; and: in Palatium, id. Vit. 16: intro referre pedem, *to turn one's feet back, to return*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 50; cf.: incertus tuum cave ad me rettuleris pedem, id. Ep. 3, 4, 3: caelo rettulit illa pedem, Ov. H. 16, 88; 15, 186: fertque refertque pedes, id. F. 6, 334 (for a different use of the phrase, v. infra B. 2.): in decimum vestigia rettulit annum (victoria), Verg. A. 11, 290: in convivia gressum, Sil. 11, 355: in thalamos cursum, id. 8, 89: ad nomen caput ille refert, *turns his head, looks back*, Ov. M. 3, 245: suumque Rettulit os in se, *drew back, concealed*, id. ib. 2, 303: ad Tuneta rursum castra refert, Liv. 30, 16: corpus in monumentum, Petr. 113: relatis Lacedaemona (ossibus), Just. 3, 3, 12: gemmam non ad os, sed ad genas, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 5: digitos ad os referre, *to draw back* (v. digitus), Quint. 11, 3, 103: digitos ad frontem saepe, Ov. M. 15, 567: manum ad capulum, Tac. A. 15, 58 *fin.*: rursus enses vaginae, Sil. 7, 508: pecunias monumentaque, in templum, Caes. B. C. 2, 21: caput ejus in castra, id. B. G. 5, 58: vulneratos in locum tutum, id. B. C. 2, 41: cornua (urorum) in publicum, id. B. G. 6, 28: frumentum omne ad se referri jubet, id. ib. 7, 71: signa militaria, scutum, litteras ad Caesarem, id. ib. 7, 88; id. B. C. 3, 53; 3, 99; id. B. G. 1, 29; 5, 49: Caesaris capite relato, id. B. C. 3, 19 *fin.* —**b.** Esp.: referre se, *to go back, return*: Romam se rettulit, Cic. Fl. 21, 50: sese in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 72 *fin.*: se huc, id. ib. 2, 8, 2: domum me Ad porri catinum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 115: sese ab Argis (Juno), Verg. A. 7, 286: se ab aestu, Ov. M. 14, 52; cf.: se de Britannis ovans, Tac. A. 13, 32: causam Cleanthes offert, cur se sol referat, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 37.—**c.** *Pass.* in mid. sense, *to return, arrive*: sin reiciemur, tamen eodem paulo tardius referamur necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: classem relatam, Verg. A. 1, 390: nunc Itali in tergum versis referuntur habenis, Sil. 4, 317; 7, 623.—**d.** *To withdraw, remove*: fines benignitatis introrsus referre, *to narrow*, Sen. Ben. 1, 14, 5: Seleucia ab mari relata, *remote*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To give back* something due; *to give up, return, restore, pay back, repay* (=reddere): scyphos, quos utendos dedi Philodamo, rettuleritne? Plaut. As. 2, 4, 34; cf. id. Aul. 4, 10, 29; 37; 38; and, pateram (surreptam), Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54: argentum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 29; so (with reddere) id. Curc. 5, 3, 45: mercedem (with reddere), id. As. 2, 4, 35; cf.: octonis idibus aera, *to pay the money for tuition.* Hor. S. 1, 6, 75 (v. idus): si non Rettuleris pannum, id. Ep. 1, 17, 32; 1, 6, 60: verum, si plus dederis, referam, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 112.—**2.** Referre pedem or gradum, as a milit. t. t., *to draw back, retire, withdraw, retreat* (different from the gen. signif., to return, and the above passages): vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; cf.: ut paulatim cedant ac pedem referant, id. B. C. 2, 40; Liv. 7, 33; so, referre pedem, Caes. B. C. 1, 44 (with loco excedere); Cic. Phil. 12, 3 (opp. insistere); Liv. 3, 60 (opp. restituitur pugna); 21, 8 al.—For the sake of euphony: referre gradum: cum pedes referret gradum, Liv. 1, 14.—And, in a like sense, once mid.: a primâ acie ad triarios sensim referebatur, Liv. 8, 8, 11.—**b.** Transf., out of the milit. sphere: feroque viso retulit retro pedem (viator), Phaedr. 2, 1, 8; cf.: viso rettulit angue pedem, Ov. F. 2, 342; 6, 334: rettulit ille gradus horrueruntque comae, id. ib. 2, 502: (in judiciis) instare proficientibus et ab iis, quae non adjuvant, quam mollissime pedem oportet referre, Quint. 6, 4, 19.

II. Trop., *to bear* or *carry back, to bring, draw,* or *give back.* **A.** In gen.: (Saxum) ejulatu ... Resonando mutum flebiles voces refert, Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94 (Trag. Rel. p. 176 Rib.); cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: sonum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 144; id. Or. 12, 38; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 201 al.: voces, Ov. M. 12, 47; cf.: Coëamus rettulit Echo, id. ib. 3, 387: cum ex CXXV. judicibus reus L. referret, *restored* to the list, i. e. *retained, accepted* (opp. quinque et LXX. reiceret), Cic. Planc. 17: o mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos! Verg. A. 8, 560; cf.: tibi tempora, Hor. C. 4, 13, 13: festas luces (saeculum), id. ib. 4, 6, 42: dies siccos (sol), id. ib. 3, 29, 20 et saep.: hoc quidem jam periit: Ni quid tibi hinc in spem referas, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 3: ad amicam meras querimonias referre, id. Truc. 1, 2, 65: hic in suam domum ignominiam et calamitatem rettulit, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; cf.: pro re certâ spem falsam domum rettulerunt, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: rem publicam sistere negat posse, nisi ad equestrem ordinem judicia referantur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 96, § 223: servati civis decus referre, Tac. A. 3, 21: e cursu populari referre aspectum in curiam, *to turn back, turn towards*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16, 38; cf.: oculos animumque ad aliquem, id. Quint. 14, 47: animum ad studia, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: animum ad veritatem, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48: animum ad firmitudinem, Tac. A. 3, 6 et saep.: multa dies variique labor mutabilis aevi Rettulit in melius, *brought to a better state*, Verg. A. 11, 426: uterque se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem refert, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5; so, se ad philosophiam referre, *to go back, return*, id. Off. 2, 1, 4: ut eo, unde digressa est, referat se oratio, id. ib. 2, 22, 77.—**B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *To pay back, give back, repay* (syn. reddo): denique Par pari referto, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55; cf.: quod ab ipso adlatum est, id sibi esse relatum putet, id. Phorm. prol. 21: ut puto, non poteris ipsa referre vicem, *pay him back in his own coin*, Ov. A. A. 1, 370; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1337. —Esp. in the phrase referre gratiam (rarely gratias), *to return thanks, show one's gratitude* (by deeds), *to recompense, requite* (cf.: gratiam habeo): spero ego mihi quoque Tempus tale eventurum, ut tibi gratium referam parem, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 39: parem gratiam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51: et habetur et refertur, Thais, a me ita, uti merita es, gratia, id. ib. 4, 6, 12; cf.: meritam gratiam debitamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14: justam ac debitam gratiam, id. Balb. 26, 59: pro eo mihi ac mereor relaturos esse gratiam, id. Cat. 4, 2, 3; 1, 11, 28; id. Off. 2, 20, 69: fecisti ut tibi numquam referre gratiam possim, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 12; id. Most. 1, 3, 57; id. Pers. 5, 2, 71; id. Ps. 1, 3, 86; id. Rud. 5, 3, 36 al.; Cic. Lael. 15, 53; Caes. B. G. 1, 35: alicui pro ejus meritis gratiam referre, id. ib. 5, 27 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 39; 3, 1 *fin.*: gratiam emeritis, Ov. P. 1, 7, 61: gratiam factis, id. Tr. 5, 4, 47.—*Plur.*: pro tantis eorum in rem publicam meritis honores ei habeantur gratiaeque referantur, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 39; 10, 11, 1: dis advenientem gratias pro meritis agere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 27; v. gratia.—**2.** *To bring back* any thing; *to repeat, renew, restore*, = repetere, retractare, renovare, etc.: (Hecyram) Iterum referre, *to produce it again*, Ter. Hec. prol. 7; id. ib. prol. alt. 21 and 30; cf. Hor. A. P. 179.—So, *to bring up for reconsideration*: rem judicatam, Cic. Dom. 29, 78: ludunt ... Dictaeos referunt Curetas, Lucr. 2, 633: Actia pugna per pueros refertur, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 62: institutum referri ac renovari, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68; cf.: consuetudo longo intervallo repetita ac relata, id. ib. 21, 67: te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc rettulisse demiror, Cic. Clu. 31, 86: cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint eandemque totius caeli descriptionem longis intervallis retulerint, id. Rep. 6, 22, 24: mysteria ad quae biduo serius veneram, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: quasdam caerimonias ex magno intervallo, Liv. 3, 55: antiquum morem, Suet. Caes. 20: consuetudinem antiquam, id. Tib. 32 et saep.: cum aditus consul idem illud responsum rettulit, *repeated*, Liv. 37, 6 *fin.*: veterem Valeriae gentis in liberandâ patriâ laudem, *to restore*, Cic. Fl. 1, 1: hunc morem, hos casus atque haec certamina primus Ascanius Rettulit, Verg. A. 5, 598: O mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos, id. ib. 8, 560.—**b.** *To represent, set forth anew, reproduce*, etc.: referre Naturam, mores, victum motusque parentum, *to reproduce*, Lucr. 1, 597: majorum vultus vocesque comasque, id. 4, 1221: mores, os vultusque ejus (sc. patris), Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9: parentis sui speciem, Liv. 10, 7; cf.: (Tellus) partim figuras Rettulit antiquas, partim nova monstra creavit, Ov. M. 1, 437: faciem demptâ pelle novam, Tib. 1, 8, 46: temporis illius vultum, Ov. M. 13, 443: si quis mihi parvulus aulâ Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore

referret, *might represent, resemble thee*, Verg. A. 4, 329; cf.: nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem, id. ib. 12, 348: Marsigni sermone vultuque Suevos referunt, Tac. G. 43: neque amissos colores lana refert, Hor. C. 3, 5, 28.—**3.** *To convey a report, account, intelligence*, by speech or by writing; *to report, announce, relate, recite, repeat, recount; to mention, allege* (class.; in late Lat. saepissime): certorum hominum sermones referebantur ad me, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10 Orell. *N. cr.:* tales miserrima fletus Fertque refertque soror (sc. ad Aeneam), Verg. A. 4, 438: pugnam referunt, Ov. M. 12, 160: factum dictumve, Liv. 6, 40: si quis hoc referat exemplum, Quint. 5, 11, 8: in epistulis Cicero haec Bruti refert verba, id. 6, 3, 20: quale refert Cicero de homine praelongo, caput eum, etc., id. 6, 3, 67 et saep.: quaecunque refers, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 60; 2, 1, 130: sermones deorum, id. C. 3, 3, 71: multum referens de Maecenate, Juv. 1, 66.—With *obj.-clause*, Suet. Caes. 30; Ov. M. 1, 700; 4, 796: Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere refer, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 2 al.; cf. poet. by Greek attraction: quia rettulit Ajax Esse Jovis pronepos, Ov. M. 13, 141; and: referre aliquid in annales, Liv. 4, 34 *fin.*, and 43, 13, 2: ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum Falsis impulerit criminibus, refert, Hor. C. 3, 7, 16.—*Absol.:* quantum, inquam, debetis? Respondent CVI. Refero ad Scaptium, *I report, announce it to Scaptius*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: in quo primum saepe aliter est dictum, aliter ad nos relatum, *reported, stated*, id. Brut. 57, 288: (Hortensius) nullo referente, omnia adversariorum dicta meminisset, id. ib. 88, 301: abi, quaere, et refer, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 53.—**b.** P o e t. (mostly in Ovid), *to repeat to one's self, call to mind:* tacitâque recentia mente Visa refert, Ov. M. 15, 27: si forte refers, id. Am. 2, 8, 17: haec refer, id. R. Am. 308: saepe refer tecum sceleratae facta puellae, id. ib. 299: mente memor refero, id. M. 15, 451: foeda Lycaoniae referens convivia mensae, id. ib. 1, 165; cf.: illam meminitque refertque, id. ib. 11, 563.—**c.** P r e g n., *to say in return, to rejoin, answer, reply* (syn. respondeo): id me non ad meam defensionem attulisse, sed illorum defensioni rettulisse, Cic. Caecin. 29, 85: ego tibi refero, *I reply to you*, id. ib. 29, 85, § 84: ut si esset dictum, etc., et referret aliquis Ergo, etc., id. Fat. 13, 30: quid a nobis autem refertur, id. Quint. 13, 44: retices; nec mutua nostris Dicta refers, Ov. M. 1, 656; 14, 696: Musa refert, id. ib. 5, 337; id. F. 5, 278: Anna refert, Verg. A. 4, 31: talia voce, id. ib. 1, 94: pectore voces, id. ib. 5, 409: tandem pauca refert, id. ib. 4, 333 et saep.—**d.** Publicists' t. t. (*a*) *To bring, convey, deliver* any thing as an official report, *to report, announce, notify*, = renuntiare: legati haec se ad suos relaturos dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 9; cf.: cujus orationem legati domum referunt, id. B. C. 1, 35: responsa (legati), Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 380, 31: legationem Romam, Liv. 7, 32: mandata ad aliquem, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: responsa, id. B. G. 1, 35; cf.: mandata alicui, id. ib. 1, 37: numerum capitum ad aliquem, id. ib. 2, 33 *fin.:* rumores excipere et ad aliquem referre, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 47: Ubii paucis diebus intermissis referunt, Suevos omnes, etc., id. ib. 6, 10; Liv. 3, 38, 12.—(*β*) Ad senatum de aliquâ re referre (less freq with *acc.*, a *rel.-clause*, or *absol.*), *to make a motion* or *proposition* in the Senate; *to consult, refer to*, or *lay before* the Senate; *to move, bring forward, propose:* VTI L. PAVLVS C. MARCELLVS COSS. . . DE CONSVLARIBVS PROVINCIIS AD SENATVM REFERRENT, NEVE QVID PRIVS . . . AD SENATVM REFERRENT, NEVE QVID CONIVNCTVM DE EA RE REFERRETVR A CONSVLIBVS, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5 sq.: de legibus abrogandis ad senatum referre, Cic. Cornel. 1, Fragm. 8 (p. 448 Orell.); cf.: de quo legando consules spero ad senatum relaturos, id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 58: de ejus honore ad senatum referre, id. Phil. 8, 11, 33: de eâ re postulant uti referatur. Itaque consulente Cicerone frequens senatus decernit, etc., Sall. C. 48, 5, 6: rem ad senatum refert, id. ib. 29, 1; cf.: tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv. 21, 5: rem ad senatum, id. 2, 22: consul convocato senatu refert, quid de his fieri placeat, qui, etc., Sall. C. 50, 3: ut ex litteris ad senatum referretur, impetrari (a consulibus) non potuit. Referunt consules de re publicâ, Caes. B. C. 1, 1; cf.: refer, inquis, ad senatum. Non referam, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20.—Of other bodies than the Senate (cf.: defero, fero): C. Cassium censorem de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum collegium rettulisse, Cic. Dom. 53, 136: eam rem ad consilium cum rettulisset Fabius, Liv. 24, 45, 2; 30, 4, 9: est quod referam ad consilium, id. 30, 31, 9; 44, 2, 5; Curt. 4, 11, 10.—*Per syllepsin:* DE EA RE AD SENATVM POPVLVMQVE REFERRI, since referre ad populum was not used in this sense (for ferre ad populum); v. fero, and the foll. *γ*: de hoc (sc. Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium rettulit, Nep. Eum. 12, 1.—T r a n s f., *to make a reference, to refer* (class.): de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum; ad quem etiam Athenienses publice de majoribus rebus semper rettulerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 122; cf. Nep. Lys. 3; Cic. Quint. 16, 53.—Different from this is, * (*γ*) Referre ad populum (for denuo ferre), *to propose* or *refer* any thing *anew to the people* (cf. supra, II. B. 2.; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 1006): factum esset illorum aequitate et sapientiâ consulum, ut id, quod senatus decreverat, id postea referendum ad populum non arbitrarentur, Cic. Clu. 49, 137; cf. Att. ap. Non. p. 512, 29; Liv. 22, 20; Val. Max. 8, 10, 1.—**e.** A mercantile and publicists' t. t., *to note down, enter* any thing in writing; *to inscribe, register, record*, etc.: cum scirem, ita indicium in tabulas publicas relatum, Cic. Sull. 15, 42: in tabulas quodcumque commodum est, id. Fl. 9, 20: nomen in tabulas, in codicem, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 4: quod reliquum in commentarium, id. Att. 7, 3, 7: quid in libellum, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: tuas epistulas in volumina, i. e. *to admit*, id. Fam. 16, 17 *init.*; cf.: orationem in Origines, id. Brut. 23, 89 al.: in reos, in proscriptos referri, *to be set down among*, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27: absentem in reos, id. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 109; cf.: aliquem inter proscriptos, Suet. Aug. 70: anulos quoque depositos a nobilitate, in annales relatum est, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18: senatūs consulta falsa (sc. in aerarium), *enter, register*, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1; id. Phil. 5, 4, 12.—Entirely *absol.:* ut nec triumviri accipiundo nec scribae referundo sufficerent, Liv. 26, 36 *fin.*—Here, too, belongs referre rationes or aliquid (in rationibus, ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), *to give, present*, or *render an account:* rationes totidem verbis referre ad aerarium, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2; and rationes referre alone: in rationibus referendis . . . rationum referendarum jus, etc., id. ib. 5, 20, 1; id. Pis. 25, 61; id. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 77; 2, 3, 71, § 167: referre rationes publicas ad Caesarem cum fide, Caes. B. C. 2, 20 *fin.:* si hanc ex fenore pecuniam populo non rettuleris, reddas societati, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 167: (pecuniam) in aerarium, Liv. 37, 57, 12; cf.: pecuniam operi publico, *to charge to*, i. e. *to set down as applied to*, Cic. Fl. 19, 44.—So, too, acceptum and in acceptum referre, *to place to one's credit*, in a lit. and trop. sense (v. accipio).—Hence, transf.: aliquem (aliquid) in numero (as above, in rationibus), in numerum, etc., *to count* or *reckon* a person or thing *among:* Democritus, qui imagines eorumque circuitus in deorum numero refert, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29: (Caesar, Claudius) in deorum numerum relatus est, Suet. Caes. 88; id. Claud. 45: Ponticus Heraclides terram et caelum refert in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 34: nostri oratorii libri in Eundem librorum numerum referendi videntur, id. Div. 2, 1, 4: hoc nomen in codicem relatum, id. Rosc. Com. B. and K. (al. in codice).—With *inter* (post-Aug. and freq.): ut inter deos referretur (August.), Suet. Aug. 97: diem inter festos, nefastos, Tac. A. 13, 41 *fin.:* hi tamen inter Germanos referuntur, id. G. 46; Suet. Claud. 11; id. Tib. 53: dumque refert inter meritorum maxima, demptos Aesonis esse situs, Ov. M. 7, 302: intellectum est, quod inter divos quoque referretur, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 14: inter sidera referre, Hyg. Fab. 192: inter praecipua crudelitatis indicia referendus, Val. Max. 9, 2, ext. 5: inter insulas, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48: dicebat quasdam esse quaestiones, quae deberent inter res judicatas referri, Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 12: eodem Q. Caepionem referrem, *I should place in the same category*, Cic. Brut. 62, 223.—**4.** Referre aliquid ad aliquid, *to trace back, ascribe, refer* a thing to any thing: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: omnia ad igneam vim, id. N. D. 3, 14, 35: omnia ad incolumitatem et libertatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 32, 49; 1, 26, 41: in historiâ quaeque ad veritatem, in poëmate pleraque ad delectationem, id. Leg. 1, 1, 5; id. Off. 1, 16, 52 et saep. al.: hunc ipsum finem definiebas id esse, quo omnia, quae recte fierent, referrentur, neque id ipsum usquam referretur, id. Fin. 2, 2, 5; cf. nusquam, id. ib. 1, 9, 29: ad commonendum oratorem, quo quidque referat, id. de Or. 1, 32, 145: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. C. 3, 6, 6.—With *dat.:* cujus adversa pravitati ipsius, prospera ad fortunam referebat, Tac. A. 14, 38 *fin.*—In Tac. once with *in:* quidquid ubique magnificum est, in claritatem ejus (sc. Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac. G. 34.—Rarely of persons; as: tuum est Caesar, quid nunc mihi animi sit, ad te ipsum referre, Cic. Deiot. 2, 7.—*Absol.:* ita inserere oportet referentem ad fructum, meliore genere ut sit surculus, etc., *one who looks to* or *cares for the fruit*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6.—**5.** Culpam in aliquem referre, *to throw the blame upon, accuse, hold responsible for*, etc. (post-Aug.): hic, quod in adversis rebis solet fieri, alius in alium culpam referebant, Curt. 4, 3, 7; Aug. contr. Man. 2, 17, 25, Hier. Epp. 1, 9 *fin.*; cf.: augere ejus, in quem referet crimen, culpam, Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 83: causa ad matrem referebatur, Tac. A. 6, 49: causam abscessus ad Sejani artes, id. ib. 4, 57.

rēfert (or separately **rē fert**), tŭlit, ferre, *v. n.* and *impers.* (*plur.* rarely personal; v. II. infra) [res-fero; the ancients regarded rē in this word as derived from res; cf. Fest. s. v. refert, p. 282 Müll.]; prop., it follows from or in view of a thing, i. q. ex re est; hence, *it is for one's interest* or *advantage, it profits;* or, in gen., *it befits, matters, imports, concerns, it is of importance* or *consequence* (syn.: juvat, conducit, attinet; freq. and class.); constr., **I.** In all periods and in all kinds of composition, *refert hoc* (*id, illud*, etc., a *subj.-clause*) *meâ* (*tuâ*, etc., qs. fert re meâ, tuâ, etc.; cf. Prisc. p. 1077 P.) *magni* (*pluris, quanti*, etc., *nihil, quid?*), or *absol.* (*a*) *Hoc meâ refert*, etc. (in Cic. very rare; whereas interest meâ occurs very freq.): tua istuc refert maxime, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38: tua istuc refert, si curaveris, id. Am. 2, 2, 109: id mea minime refert, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 27: quod refert tua, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 50: nihilo pol pluris tua hoc, quam quanti illud refert meâ, id. Rud. 4, 3, 27: meâ quidem istuc nihil refert, id. Pers. 4, 3, 68: id tuâ refert nihil, utrum illae fecerint, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 12: tuâ quod nihil refert, ne Cures, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 48: tuâ quod nihil refert, percontari desinas, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 12: non ascripsi id, quod tuâ nihil referebat, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5: quid id meâ refert? Plaut. Curc. 3, 25; 4, 2, 44; id. Merc. 2, 3, 117: quid id refert tuâ? id. Curc. 3, 88; id. Rud. 1, 2, 88; Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 11.—With *subj.-clause:* quid meâ refert, hae Athenis natae an Thebis sient? Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 41.—(*β*) *Hoc refert*, etc.: quomodo habeas, illud refert, jurene an injuriâ, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 25: ne illud quidem refert, consul an dictator an praetor spoponderit, Liv. 9, 9: illud permagni referre arbitror, Ut ne scientem sentiat te id sibi dare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 58: primum illud parvi refert, nos publicanis amissis vectigalia postea victoria reciperare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: magni quod refert, Lucr. 2, 760: at quibus servis? refert enim magno opere id ipsum, Cic. Cael. 23, 57: quanti id refert? Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1.—With *subject-clause:* parvi retulit Non suscepisse, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 41; cf.: parvi refert abs te ipso jus dici aequabiliter, nisi, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: quanti refert, te nec recte dicere, qui nihili faciat? Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 23: meminero, sed quid meminisse id refert? id. Mil. 3, 1, 214: quid mihi refert Chrysalo esse nomen, nisi, etc., id. Bacch. 4, 4, 53: quid te igitur rettulit Beneficum esse oratione, si, etc., id. Ep. 1, 2, 13: neque refert videre, quid dicendum sit, nisi, etc., Cic. Brut. 29, 110: neque enim numero comprehendere refert, *nor indeed is it necessary, need we*, Verg. G. 2, 104: nec dicaris aliquid, quod referret scire, reticuisse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2.—With

inf. pass.: jam nec mutari pabula refert, Verg. G. 3, 548; cf.: plures e familiâ cognosci referre arbitror, Suet. Ner. 1. —With a *rel. subj.-clause* (so most freq. in the class. per.): ipsi animi magni refert quali in corpore locati sint, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: magni refert, hic quid velit, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: cum ego ista omnia bona dixero, tantum refert, quam magna dicam, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: quasi vero referat quam id saepe fiat, id. Div. 2, 29, 62: quid refert, quâ me ratione cogatis? id. Lael. 8, 26: quid refert, utrum voluerim fieri, an gaudeam factum? id. Phil. 2, 12, 29: quid refert, tanto post ad judices deferantur, an omnino non deferantur? id. Fl. 9, 21: quae (aves) pascantur nec ne, quid refert? id. Div. 2, 34, 72: tuo vitio rerumne labores, Nil referre putas? Hor. S. 1, 2, 77: cum referre negas, quali sit quisque parente Natus, id. ib. 1, 6, 7 et saep.: quod tu istis lacrimis te probare postulas, Non pluris refert, quam si imbrem in cribrum geras, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100; cf.: tantum retulerit, ut in transferendis seminibus similem statum caeli locique observemus, Col. 3, 9, 7. — (γ) *Refert*, etc.: *Do.* Hae (tabellae) quid ad me? *To.* Immo ad te attinent, Et tuâ refert, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 28: *Ep.* Tua pol refert enim? *Ge.* Si quidem meâ refert, operâ utere, id. Stich. 4, 2, 36: quid tuâ refert, qui cum istac venerit? id. Merc. 5, 2, 65: non plus suâ referre, quam si, etc., Cic. Quint. 5, 19: quos, cum nihil refert, pudet, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 1: cum nihilo pluris referet, quam si, etc., id. Bacch. 3, 4, 20: nego et negando si quid refert, ravio, id. Poen. 3, 5, 33: si servus est, numquid refert? id. Ps. 2, 4, 28: quid refert, si hoc ipsum salsum illi et venustum videbatur? Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79 et saep. —* (δ) Entirely *absol.*: bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fiscum cogerentur, tamquam referret, *as though it mattered, as if there were any difference*, Tac. A. 6, 2.—**II.** Analogous to attinet, conducit, and interest; *it is of importance; it belongs, relates, concerns*, etc.; constr., *refert hoc, id*, etc. (once *referunt haec*), *ad aliquem, alicui, alicujus*, etc. (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; but, with alicujus, once in Sall. and once in Liv.): quam ad rem istuc refert? Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 91; cf.: quid id ad me aut ad meam rem refert, id. Pers. 4, 3, 44: refert etiam ad fructus, quemadmodum vicinus in confinio consitum agrum habeat, Varr. R. R. 1, 16 *fin.*—In *plur.*: te ex puellâ prius percontari volo, Quae ad rem referunt, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 44: quoi rei id te assimulare rettulit? id. Truc. 2, 4, 40: dic, quid referat intra Naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an Mille aret? Hor. S. 1, 1, 49: quin et verba Flavii vulgabantur, non referre dedecori, si citharoedus demoveretur et tragoedus succederet, Tac. A. 15, 65: faciundum aliquid, quod illorum magis quam suâ retulisse videretur, Sall. J. 111, 1: praefatus ... et ipsorum referre, si quos suspectos status praesens rerum faceret, Liv. 34, 27, 6: quorum nihil refert, ubi litium cardo vertatur, Quint. 12, 8, 2: neque refert cujusquam, Punicas Romanasve acies laetius extuleris, Tac. A. 4, 33: ipsius certe ducis hoc referre videtur, Juv. 16, 58: plurimum refert compositionis, quae quibus anteponas, Quint. 9, 4, 44: tu nihil referre iniquitatis existimas, exigas, quod deberi non oportuerit, an constituas, ut debeatur? Plin. Pan. 40 *fin.*: quem insignire exempli nonnihil, non insignire humanitatis plurimum refert, id. Ep. 8, 22, 4: nec minimo sane discrimine refert, Quo gestu lepores et quo gallina secetur, Juv. 5, 123. — Rarely with a *subst.* as *subj.*: adeo magni refert studium atque voluptas, et quibus in rebus consuerint esse operati homines, Lucr. 4, 984: adeo incessus in gravida refert, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 42: longitudo in his refert, non crassitudo, id. 18, 31, 74, § 317: multum tamen in iis refert et locorum natura, id. 11, 51, 112, § 267: plurimum refert soli cujusque ratio, id. 18, 21, 50, § 187.

rĕfertus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from refercio.

rĕ-fervĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to boil* or *bubble up; to boil over.*—Trop.: refervens falsum crimen in purissimam et castissimam vitam collatum statim concidit et exstinguitur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17.

* **rĕfervesco**, fervi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [referveo], *to boil* or *bubble up*: qui (sanguis) refervescere videretur sic, ut tota domus sanguine redundaret, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46.

rĕ-festīno, āre, *v. n.*, *to hasten back again* (late Lat.), Ruf. ap. Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6; Paul. Nol. Ep. 45 *fin.*

* **rĕ-fībŭlo**, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to unclasp, unbuckle, unloose*, Mart. 9, 28, 12.

rĕ-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum (AEDIFICIA REFACTA, Inscr. Orell. 3115), 3, *v. a.* [facio], *to make again, make anew, put in condition again; to remake, restore, renew, rebuild, repair, refit, recruit*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: renovo, restauro, redintegro). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quidvis citius dissolvi posse videmus Quam rursus refici, etc., Lucr. 1, 557 sq.: aliud ex alio reficit natura, id. 1, 263: ea, quae sunt amissa, Caes. B. C. 2, 15; 2, 16; cf.: arma, tela, alia quae spe pacis amiserat, reficere, Sall. J. 66, 1: testamentum jure militari, *to make anew*, Dig. 29, 1, 9: reficere sic accipimus ad pristinam formam iter et actum reducere, hoc est, ne quis dilatet aut producat deprimat aut exaggeret; longe enim aliud est reficere, aliud facere, ib. 43, 19, 3 *fin.*: reficere est, quod corruptum est, in pristinum statum restaurare, ib. 43, 21, 1: opus, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 54, § 142; cf.: Demosthenes curator muris reficiendis fuit, eosque refecit pecuniâ suâ, id. Opt. Gen. 7, 19: aedes, id. Top 3, 15; so, aedem, Nep. Att. 20, 3: fana reficienda, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; Nep. Timol. 3: rates quassas, Hor. C. 1, 1, 17: templa Aedisque labentes deorum, id. ib. 3, 6, 2: muros, classem, portas, Caes. B. C. 1, 34 *fin.*: naves, id. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*; 4, 31; 5, 1; 5, 11; 5, 23: pontem, id. ib. 7, 35; 7, 53 *fin.*; 7, 58; id. B. C. 1, 41 al.: labore assiduo reficiendae urbis, Liv. 6, 1, 6 et saep.: copias ex dilectibus, *to fill up, recruit*, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: exercitus, Liv. 3, 10.—Of cattle: semper enim refice, Verg. G. 3, 70: ordines, Liv. 3, 70: si paulum modo res essent refectae, i. e. *the army*, Nep. Hann. 1, 4: flammam, *to rekindle*, Ov. F. 3, 144: ignes, Petr. 136. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Econom. and mercant. t. t., *to make again*, i. e. *to get back again, get in return* (cf.: reddo, recipio): nemo sanus debet velle impensam ac sumptum facere in culturam, si videt non posse refici, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8: numquam eris dives ante, quam tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut eo tueri sex legiones possis, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 45; Dig. 50, 16, 88: quod tanto plus sibi mercedis ex fundo refectum sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: quod inde refectum est, militi divisum, Liv. 35, 1 *fin.* Drak.: pecuniam ex venditionibus, Dig. 26, 7, 39, § 8: impensas belli alio bello refecturus, *to replace, defray*, Just. 9, 1, 9. — **2.** Publicists' t. t.: reficere consulem, tribunum, praetorem, etc., *to appoint anew, to reappoint, re-elect*: tribunos, consulem, Liv. 3, 21: consulem, id. 10, 13: Voleronem tribunum, id. 2, 56: consul factus, refectus, Sen. Ep. 104, 9: praetorem, Liv. 24, 9: tribunos, Cic. Lael. 25, 96; Liv. 6, 36. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to restore* (very rare): in quo (naufragio rei publicae) colligendo, ac reficiendâ salute communi, Cic. Sest. 6, 15. refecta fides, Tac. A. 6, 17.—**B.** In partic., of the body or mind, *to make strong again, to restore, reinvigorate, refresh, recruit* (= recreare, renovare; freq. and class.). **1.** Of the body; constr. class. usu. with *ex* and *abl.* of *disease, toil*, etc.; rarely with *ab* and *abl.*: exercitum ex labore atque inopiâ, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 1: ad reficiendum militem ex jactatione maritimâ, Liv 30, 29, 1: morbus ex quo tum primum reficiebatur, id. 39, 49, 4; cf.: milites hibernorum quiete a laboribus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 1: boves quiete et pabulo laeto, Liv. 1, 7: saucios cum cura, Sall. J. 54, 1: equos, Caes. B. C. 2, 42 *fin.*: vires cibo, Liv. 37, 24: Tironis reficiendi spes est in M. Curio, *of curing*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 12: aciem oculorum, Plin. 37, 5, 17, § 66 (al. recipiat): stomachum, id. 32, 6, 21, § 64: lassitudines, id. 31, 10, 46, § 119: cum saltus reficit jam roscida luna, *refreshes, revives*, Verg. G. 3, 337: teneras herbas (Aurora), Ov. F. 3, 711: ego ex magnis caloribus in Arpinati me refeci, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: se ex labore, Caes. B. G. 3, 5 *fin.*; 7, 83: se ab imbecillitate, Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 109: necdum salis refectis ab jactatione maritumâ militibus, Liv. 21, 26, 5; and simply with se, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2: labore refici ac reparari videtur, Plin. Pan. 77, 6: ex vulnere refici, Tac. A. 13, 44 *fin.*: ex longo morbo, Sen. Ep. 7, 1. — **2.** Of the mind: nunc vester conspectus et consessus iste reficit et recreat mentem meam, Cic. Planc. 1, 2: me recreat et reficit Pompeii consilium, id. Mil. 1, 2: cum reficiat animos ac reparet varietas ipsa (dicendi), Quint. 1, 12, 4; so with renovare, id. 6, 3, 1: animum ex forensi strepitu, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: refecti sunt militum animi, Liv. 21, 25, 10: reficit animos Romanis, id. 42, 67 *init.*: non ad animum, sed ad vultum ipsum reficiendum, i. e. *to cheer up, clear up*, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 3: ad ea quae dicturus sum reficite vos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 105: refectâ tandem spe, *restored, renewed*, Liv. 23, 26: rerum repetitio et congregatio memoriam judicis reficit, Quint. 6, 1, 1; cf. id. 4, prooem. § 6. — Hence, * **rĕfectus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *refreshed, recruited, invigorated; comp.*, refectior, Mart. Cap 2, § 139.

rĕfictio, ōnis, *f.*, = refectio, q. v.

rĕ-fīgo, xi, xum, 3, *v. a.*, *to unfix, unfasten, unloose, tear* or *pluck down, pull out* or *off* (class.). **I.** Lit.: num figentur rursus eae tabulae, quas vos decretis vestris refixistis? *have taken down*, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 12: affixis hostium spoliis, quae nec emptori refigere liceret, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7; so, clipeo refixo, Hor. C. 1, 28, 11: clipeum de poste Neptuni sacro, Verg. A. 5, 360: signa Parthorum templis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 56: clipeos captos in bello, Sil. 10, 601: dentes, *to pull out, extract*, Cels. 6, 15 *fin.*: refigere se crucibus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 19 *fin.*; cf.: refixum corpus interfectoris cremavit, Just. 9, 7, 11. —Poet.: caelo refixa sidera, *loosened, falling down*, Verg. A. 5, 527: non hasta refixas vendit opes, *the plundered goods*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 497.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *To take down* the tables of the laws suspended in public, i. e. *to annul, abolish, abrogate* laws: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5; cf.: cujus aera refigere debeamus, id. Fam. 12, 1 *fin.*: fixit leges pretio atque refixit, *for a bribe*, Verg. A. 6, 622.—* **2.** *To take away, remove*: quo facilius nostra refigere deportareque tuto possimus, Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1.

* **rĕ-fīgūro**, āre, *v. a.*, *to form again, refashion*, Vulg. Sap. 19, 6.

rĕ-fingo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to make again, make anew* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: rem, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 91 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 108 Rib.): cerea regna, Verg. G. 4, 202.— **II.** Trop., *to feign, pretend*: laetiorem me refingens, App. M. 3, p. 134, 24.

* **rĕ-firmātus**, a, um, *Part.* [firmo], *fixed again, re-established*: limes, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 14 *fin.*

rĕfixus, a, um, *Part.*, from refigo.

* **rĕ-flābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [reflo], *that evaporates*: cibi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1 *med.*

* **rĕflabri** (sc. venti) = reciproci, *blowing back, blowing counter* (opp. excursores venti, qui directo spirant), App. Mund. p. 62, 21 [reflo].

rĕ-flāgĭto, āre, *v. a.*, *to demand again, demand back* (only in the two foll. pass.): persequamur eam et reflagitemus ... Circumsistite eam et reflagitate, Cat. 42, 6 and 10.

* **rĕflātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [reflo], *evaporation*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *med.*

rĕflātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a blowing against, blowing*: navigium reflatu beluae oppletum unda, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 15; concr., *a contrary wind*: naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc, *Cic. Att. 12, 2, 1. — **II.** Trop., *reaction*: doceat me, si potest, quae sit illa vis (sc. fortunae), qui flatus iste, et qui reflatus, Lact. 3, 28, 6.

rĕ-flecto, xi, xum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to bend* or *turn back* or *backwards; to turn about* or *away* (class.). **A.** Lit.: caudam canum degeneres sub alvum reflectunt, Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 265; 11, 37, 78, § 199: caput leviter, Cat. 45, 10: pedem inde (sc. ex Labyrintho) sospes, id. 64, 112; cf.: gressum, *to go back, return*, Sen. Thyest. 428: cursum subito ad Contrebiam, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5 *fin.*: colla, Verg. A. 11, 622: oculos, Ov. M. 7, 341; cf.: visus, Val. Fl. 5, 455. — *Part. perf.*: (elephantorum) dentes reflexi, *tusks*, Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 165; so, cornu (with adunco aere), Sen. Oedip. 731: cornicula (scarabaei), Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 100: cervix, Verg. A. 10, 535; Ov. A. A. 3, 779;

Stat. Achill. 1, 382.—Mid.: illam tereti cervice reflexam, *bending herself back*, Verg. A. 8, 633; cf.: telum reflexum, Sil. 16, 54; and poet.: (Ascalaphus) in caput crescit, longosque reflectitur ungues, *he bends himself back into long claws*, i. e. *his nails are bent back and lengthened into claws*, Ov. M. 5, 547.—**B.** Trop., *to turn back, bring back:* quem neque fides, neque jusjurandum ... Repressit neque reflexit, *Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9; cf.: nonnumquam animum incitatum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: quibus (causis) mentes aut incitantur aut reflectuntur, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: aliquem, Sen. Agam. 155: animum reflexi, i. e. *I reflected within myself*, Verg. A. 2, 741; cf.: mentem ad Romanam urbem, Mamert. Grat. Act. 14: in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas! *change, alter*, Verg. A. 10, 632; *to reverse* a proposition or inference: reflexim inferre, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 36, 5; cf. Mart. Cap. 4, § 411.—* **II.** *Neutr., to bend* or *turn back;* trop., *to give way, yield:* ubi jam morbi reflexit causa, Lucr. 3, 502.

rĕ-flexim, *adv.* [reflecto], *inversely, conversely* (opp. directim), App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34, 24; Mart. Cap. 4, § 411.

rĕflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A bending* or *turning back, reflection* (post-class.): cervicis, Macr. S. 5, 11.—**II.** Trop., *the conversion of a proposition*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33, 34; Mart. Cap. 4, § 412.

1. rĕflexus, a, um, *Part.*, from reflecto.

2. rĕflexus, ūs, *m.* [reflecto], *a bending back, recess:* Oceani, App. Flor. 6, p. 342, 34: solis, *return*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 35.

rĕ-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to blow back, blow contrary.* **A.** Lit.: reflantibus ventis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: Etesiae valde reflant, id. Att. 6, 7, 2: antra, Sid. Ep. 9, 13: ventorum procellae reflantium, Amm. 19, 10; 22, 8.—Poet.: pelagus respargit, reflat, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89 (Trag. Rel. p. 158 Rib.).—**B.** Trop.: cum prospero flatu ejus (fortunae) utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos et, cum reflavit, affligimur, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: reflante fortunâ, Amm. 31, 13, 19; cf. Lact. 3, 29.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To blow again from one's self, to blow* or *breathe out:* (aër) cum ducitur atque reflatur, *is breathed out, exhaled*, Lucr. 4, 938: spiritum, folles, *to blow out*, Lampr. Heliog. 25: sucositatem, *to evaporate*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.—**B.** *To blow* or *puff out again:* laciniam (ventus), App. M. 10, p. 254, 9; cf.: reflato sinu, id. ib. 4, p. 158 *fin.:* signum veste reflatum, id. ib. 2, p. 116, 7.

rĕ-flōresco, rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to begin to bloom again, to blossom again.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 146; 19, 8, 47, § 160.—**II.** Trop.: prima juventa, Sil. 15, 738; cf.: caro mea, Vulg. Psa. 27, 7; id. Phil. 4, 10.

rĕflŭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [refluo], *that which flows* or *runs off:* grammaticae refluamina guttae, i. e. *grammatical trifles*, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 29.

rĕ-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n., to flow* or *run back; to flow off, overflow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Maeandros ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque, Ov. M. 8, 163: refluit amnis, Verg. A. 8, 240; cf. unda, id. ib. 8, 87; id. G. 4, 262: Nilus campis, id. A. 9, 32.—Of the tide, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 213.

rĕflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [refluo], *flowing back, refluent:* mare, Ov. M. 7, 267; Plin. 2, 97, 100, § 220: amnes, Sil. 5, 624: aestus, id. 15, 226: gurges, Stat. S. 5, 1, 91; cf. litus, *from which the sea recedes*, App. M. 4, p. 156: assueti refluas dominorum lambere micas, Sedul. Carm. Pasch. 3, 246.

rĕfŏcillātrix, īcis, *f., the reviver* (late Lat.), Aldh. Septen. col. 167; t. 83 Migne.

rĕ-fŏcillo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to warm into life again; to revive, revivify* (late Lat.), Vulg. Judic. 15, 19; id. 1 Reg. 16, 23; 30, 12; Hier. Vit. Malch. § 10.

rĕ-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3, *v. a., to dig up* or *dig out again* (post-Aug.): summas radices, Col. 2, 2, 28; 3, 11, 4: solum quam altissime, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 88: Orestis corpus, id. 7, 16, 16, § 74: latices refossae, Luc. 4, 242: litora refossa, Flor. 4, 8.

rĕ-formābĭlis, e, *adj., that can be formed again*, Hier. in Psa. 2.

rĕformātio, ōnis, *f.* [reformo], *a transformation* (very rare). **I.** Lit., of a *metamorphosis* into an ass, App. M. 3, p. 140, 3; cf. id. ib. 11, p. 263, 19.—**II.** Trop. and pregn., *a reformation:* morum, Sen. Ep. 58, 26.

* **rĕformātor,** ōris, *m.* [reformo], *a transformer;* pregn., *a reformer:* litterarum senescentium, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1.

* **rĕformātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a transformation:* aeonum, Tert. ad. Val. 13.

* **rĕformīdātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [reformido], *a great fear* or *dread, terror:* deliberantis, Cic. Part. 4, 11.

rĕ-formīdo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of, to shun* or *avoid through fear* (class.). (α) With *acc.:* si qui imbecillius horrent dolorem et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: ea fugiat et reformidet oratio, id. ib. 1, 45, 108; cf. Quint. 8, 5, 32: homines maritimos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69; so, aliquem, Quint. 1, 2, 18; 10, 7, 16: bellum, Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 19: crimen amicitiae, id. Cael. 6, 14: reprehensionem vulgi, id. Fin. 3, 2, § 7: hunc locum, id. Caecin. 29, 84: ferrum, Quint. 2, 4, 11: arbitros, id. 10, 7, 16: communem loquendi morem, id. 8, 2, 17: posteritatis memoriam, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 2: occursum, id. ib. 1, 10, 7: quorum mentionem, Curt. 6, 9, 3: sapientiae studium et praecepta prudentium penitus, Tac. Or. 32 al.—(β) With *inf.:* ea dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 9: ominari, Liv. 9, 34: comparari tibi, Plin. Pan. 44, 4.—* (γ) With *rel.-clause:* nec, quid tibi de alio audienti, de se ipso occurrat, reformidat, Cic. Lig. 2, 6.—* (δ) With *quod:* neque se reformidare, quod in senatu Pompeius dixisset, ad quos legati mitterentur, iis auctoritatem attribui, Caes. B. C. 1, 32 *fin.*—(ε) *Absol.:* vide, quam non reformidem, Cic. Lig. 3, 6; Hor. S. 2, 7, 2.—**b.** Of things: etenim fides mea custodem repudiat, diligentia speculatorem reformidat, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51: tum bracchia (vitium) tonde: Ante reformidant ferrum, Verg. G. 2, 369: reformidant insuetum lumina solem, Ov. P. 3, 4, 49: mens reformidat tempus, id. Tr. 3, 6, 29: reformidat vulnus humus, id. F. 1, 666: membra mollem quoque saucia tactum, id. ib. 2, 7, 13: medentium manus crudum adhuc vulnus, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11; Col. 3, 10, 20.—*Absol.:* putatio non debet secundum articulum fieri, ne reformidet oculus, i. e. *be checked in its growth, cease growing*, Col. 4, 9, 1; 4, 11, 1; 4, 24, 15; 4, 33, 4.

rĕ-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to shape again, remould, transform, metamorphose, change* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: sed preme, quicquid erit, dum, quod fuit ante, reformet, i. e. *until she resumes her first shape*, Ov. M. 11, 254; cf. id. ib. 9, 399: rursus in facies hominum tales figuras, App. M. 3, p. 139, 26: aliquem in alienam personam, id. ib. 11 *fin.:* hunc (asinum) ad homines, id. ib. 11, p. 264, 24: corpus humilitatis nostrae, Vulg. Phil. 3, 21: claudorum pedes ad officium gradiendi, Lact. 4, 26, 1.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *To change, alter:* divinae providentiae fatalis dispositio subverti vel reformari non potest, App. M. 9, p. 217, 27: sententias in pejus, Dig. 49, 1, 1: cum Themistocles ruinas patriae in pristinum habitum reformaret, Val. Max. 6, 5, 2 *ext.*—**2.** Pregn., *to amend, reform;* of persons: (quadragenarius pupillus) non potest reformari, Sen. Ep. 25, 1: sed reformamini in novitate sensûs vestri, Vulg. Rom. 12, 2.—Of things: imitari proposita et ad illa reformare chirographum, Sen. Ep. 94, 51: mores depravatos, Plin. Pan. 53, 1; so, solutam et perditam disciplinam, Eum. Pan. Const. 2.—**3.** *To restore, re-establish:* pacem, Eutr. 9, 20.

rĕfossus, a, um, *Part.*, from refodio.

rĕfōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from refoveo.

rĕ-fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2, *v. a., to warm* or *cherish again; to refresh, restore, revive*, etc. (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: corpus refoventque foventque, Ov. M. 8, 536: pectora, id. H. 11, 58; cf.: artus admoto igne, Curt. 8, 4, 15: astrictos artus complexibus, Luc. 8, 67 Cort.: oculos, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97: torpentia membra quiete, Sil. 3, 637: ignes tepidos, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 15: vires mollitia caeli, Tac. A. 12, 66; cf. Vell. 2, 113, 2; 1, 15, 1; Stat. Th. 6, 521: refotus calidis piscinis, Suet. Ner. 27: refoveatur stercoratione terra, Col. 2, 1, 7: a lassitudine viae sedilibus refotae (sorores), App. M. 5, p. 165, 23: lectulo, id. ib. 5, p. 160, 1; cf.: lassitudinem poculis, id. ib. 2, p. 122.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: leni afflatu simulacra refovente, *animating*, Plin. 36, 15, 22, § 98.—**II.** Trop.: studia prope exstincta refoventur, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 5; cf.: disciplinam castrorum lapsam exstinctamque refovisti, id. Pan. 18, 1; 69, 5: longâ pace cuncta refovente, Curt. 4, 4, 21: provincias internis certaminibus fessas, Tac. A. 2, 54; cf.: reliquias partium in Africâ, Suet. Caes. 35; Tac. A. 15, 36; cf. id. H. 1, 31 *fin.;* 3, 58; id. A. 2, 47 *fin.:* calefacto simul refotoque animo, Gell. 15, 2, 8: solaciis, *to comfort*, Spart. Hadr. 8.

* **rĕfractārĭŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [refractarius], *somewhat stubborn* or *refractory:* judiciale dicendi genus, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.

* **rĕfractārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [refringo], *stubborn, obstinate, refractory:* contumaces ac refractarios, Sen. Ep. 73, 1.

rĕfractus, a, um, *Part.*, from refringo.

rĕfraenātĭo and **rĕfraeno,** v. refren-.

rĕfrāgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refragor], *resistance, opposition*, Aug. Ep. 177.

rĕfrāgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an opponent, adversary:* Ciceronis, Ascon. ad Or. in Tog. Cand. (p. 83 Orell.); Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

rĕfrāgĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *resistance, opposition* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. in Psa. 35, § 17.—**II.** Concr., *a hinderance, obstacle*, Ambros. in Ep. 37, § 30.

rĕ-frāgor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.*, a publicists' t. t., *to oppose, resist; to thwart, gainsay* (one who sues for a thing; opp. suffragor). **I.** Lit.: illa lex petitioni tuae refragata est, Cic. Mur. 23, 46: ne refragari homini amicissimo videar, id. Phil. 11, 9, 20: alicujus honori (sc. triumpho), Liv. 45, 40: alicui, ne, etc., Vell. 2, 40, 6.—**II.** Transf., *to resist, oppose, contest, withstand* (not in Cic.; syn.: repugno, adversor): tacita quaedam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint. 5, 7, 2: cui non refragetur ingenium, id. 10, 6, 4: lactuca refragatur veneri, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127: gloriae suae non refragari, Curt. 9, 5, 21.—*Absol.:* si materia non refragetur, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5.

rĕfrēnātio (refraen-), ōnis, *f.* [refreno], *a bridling, curbing, restraining:* doloris, Sen. Ira, 3, 15.

rĕ-frēno (refraeno), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* * **I.** *To hold in with a bridle, to check, curb:* equos, Curt. 4, 16, 3.—**II.** In gen., *to bridle, check, curb, restrain, hold back.* **A.** Lit.: fluvios, Lucr. 6, 531; cf. aquas, Ov. H. 6, 87: materiem per membra, Lucr. 2, 276; cf.: copiam materiaï, id. 2, 283.—**B.** Trop. (class.): religione refrenari, Lucr. 5, 114: blanda refrenat morsus voluptas, id. 4, 1085: adulescentes a gloria, Cic. Cael. 31, 76; cf.: a reditu refrenavit, id. Phil. 11, 2, 4: juventutem, id. Div. 2, 2, 4: libidines, id. Par. 5, 1, 33: libidinem, id. Agr. 2, 20, 55: indomitam audeat Refrenare licentiam, Hor. C. 3, 24, 29: animum conscientiâ sceleris avaritiaeque suae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 130: omnium opibus refrenare ac coërcere, id. Div. 2, 2, 4: cursum dicendi, Quint. 8, prooem. § 27: neque hac re severitas Papirii refrenari potest, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8: linguam, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 26.

rĕ-frĭco, ŭi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to rub* or *scratch open again, to gall, fret* (a favorite word of Cic.; otherwise rare). **A.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 87: vulnera, *to tear open*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2; so, vulnus, id. ib. 12, 18, a, 1; id. Fl. 23, 54: obductam jam cicatricem, id. Agr. 3, 2, 4.—**B.** Trop., *to excite afresh, renew:* memoriam pulcherrimi facti, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18; cf.: rei publicae praeterita fata, id. Pis. 33, 82: animum memoria refricare coeperat, id. Sull. 6, 19: ut illa vetus fabula refricaretur, id. Cael. 30, 71: alicujus desiderium ac dolorem, id. Fam. 5, 17, 4: dolorem oratione, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: admonitu refricatur amor, Ov. R. Am. 729: lamentationes, App. M. 4, p. 154, 4.—* **II.** *Neutr., to break out afresh, appear again:* crebro refricat lippitudo, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2.

rĕfrīgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refrigero]. **I.** Lit., *a cooling, coolness:* refrigeratio aestate, * Cic. Sen. 14, 46: aurae, Col. 11, 1, 16: caeli, Vitr. 6, 1, 3.—**II.** Transf., *a mitigation* of diseases, Veg. 5, 56, 1.

rĕfrīgĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [refrigero], *cooling, refrigeratory:* natura (lentis), Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 145: vis (seminis cicutae), id. 25, 13, 95, § 151: potio, Pelag. Vet. 28 *med.*

rĕfrīgĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [refrigerator], *she that cools; cooling:* natura refrigeratrix, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127.

rĕfrīgĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a cooling;* trop., *a mitigation, consolation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 39 *med.;* id. adv. Marc. 3, 24; Vulg. Psa. 65, 12; id. 2 Tim. 1, 16; Salv. Avar. 3, 11.

rĕ-frīgĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to make cool* or *cold; to cool off, cool* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17; cf.: refrigerato et exstincto calore, id. N. D. 2, 9, 23: calorem, Quint. 9, 4, 113: quod me frigus Dalmaticum, quod illinc ejecit, etiam hic refrigeravit, Cic. Fam. 5, 10, a, 1: membra partim ardentia partim refrigerata, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: aquam, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 38: frumentum, Cato, R. R. 92; cf. panem, Plin. 22, 21, 28, § 56: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 13: plumbum, id. 34, 18, 50, § 170: stomachum, id. 25, 13, 95, § 153: granaria (ventus), Varr. R. R. 1, 57 *fin.:* quoad refrigeratur aër, id. ib. 2, 2, 11: Neronianas thermas, Mart. 3, 25, 4; Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17.—*Absol.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119: novum (vinum) refrigerare, vetus calefacere, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 30, 14; cf.: refrigerant olera, coriandrum, cucumis, etc., Cels. 2, 27: aceto summa vis est in refrigerando, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 54.—**B.** *To relieve, refresh:* membra refrigerat unda, Ov. M. 13, 903: podagras, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17; cf.: ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. Sen. 16, 57: refrigerandi sui causâ, Suet. Vit. Luc. —**II.** Trop., *to cool off, to deprive of warmth* or *zeal;* hence, *pass., to be cooled, wearied, exhausted; to grow cool* or *languid* (cf. defervesco): defessâ ac refrigeratâ accusatione, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31: refrigerato jam levissimo sermone hominum provincialium, id. Fam. 3, 8, 1: refrigerato inventionis amore, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 2: cum Antonii librarius . . . refrigeratus, ab Antonio transfugit ad Caesarem, *his zeal having cooled,* Vell. 2, 83, 2: prudens (testis) aliquo urbane dicto refrigerandus est, qs. *to throw cold water upon,* i. e. *to intimidate, check,* Quint. 5, 7, 26; cf.: aegre perlegit, refrigeratus saepe a semetipso, i. e. *being often stopped, interrupted,* Suet. Claud. 41. —Esp. in late Lat.: alicui, *to refresh, comfort, assist,* Tert. Anim. 51 *fin.;* id. ad Scap. 4 *med.:* me refrigeravit, Vulg. 2 Tim. 1, 16; id. Exod. 23, 12.

rĕfrīgescentĭa, ae, *f.* [refrigesco], = refrigeratio, II., *an alleviation, mitigation,* Tert. Anim. 43.

rĕ-frīgesco, frixi, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow cold* or *cool* (class.; most freq. in the trop. sense, and in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ubi id vinum refrixerit, in dolium refundito, Cato, R. R. 105: cor vulnere laesum refrixit, Ov. M. 12, 422: ager, Col. 2, 15, 2: plaga per auras, Lucr. 4, 703: sanguis vel calescit vel refrigescit, Cels. 4, 3. —**II.** Trop., *to grow cold* or *remiss; to abate, grow stale, lose interest; to fail, flag* in strength or zeal: illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causâ refrixit, Cic. Planc. 23, 55: calor ille cogitationis, qui scribendi morâ refrixit, recepit ex integro vires, Quint. 10, 3, 6: belli apparatus refrigescent, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: res, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 25 Ruhnk.; cf.: res interpellata bello, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 4: hasta Caesaris, *to go on coldly, to flag,* id. Fam. 9, 10, 3 Manut.; 15, 17, 2: oratio, Quint. 4, 3, 2; cf.: imagines mora stili, id. 10, 7, 14: sortes plane, i. e. *have gone quite out of use,* Cic. Div. 2, 41, 87: quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: cum Romae a judiciis forum refrixerit, *has a cessation from judicial business,* id. Att. 1, 1, 2: Domitius cum Messalâ certus esse videbatur; Scaurus refrixerat, *had given up,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 3; cf. Memmius, id. Att. 4, 18, 3: charitas multorum, Vulg. Matt. 24, 12.

rĕ-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.* [frango], *to break up, break open* (class.; syn.: perfringo, dissicio). **I.** Lit.: cellas, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10: postes portasque, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 622, and ap. Hor. S. 1, 4, 61 (Ann. v. 271 Vahl.); Caes. B. G. 2, 33; Liv. 10, 43; 24, 30; 25, 9 et saep. al.: januam, Tac. A. 14, 8: palatii fores, id. H. 1, 35: claustra, Cic. Mur. 8, 17; Val. Fl. 1, 595: carcerem, Liv. 34, 44 *fin.:* glaebam et revolvere in pulverem, Col. 11, 2, 60: totas refringere vestes, *to tear open,* Ov. M. 9, 208: radium solis refringi, *is refracted,* Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 150.—**B.** In gen., *to break, break in pieces, break off* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae demersa liquore obeunt, refracta videntur Omnia convorti sursumque supina revorti, Lucr. 4, 440: refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat. 63, 86: ramum, *to break off,* * Verg. A. 6, 210; so, mucronem, Plin. 8, 15, 17, § 41; cf. aculeos, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3: silvas (Hyleus), Stat. Th. 4, 139.—**II.** Trop., *to break, break in pieces, check, weaken, destroy,* etc.: vim fluminis, Caes. B. G. 7, 56; cf. Liv. 5, 37: impotentem dominationem, Nep. Lys. 1, 4; cf.: Teutonicas opes, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 44: nec Priami domus Achivos refringit, Hor. C. 3, 3, 28: ingeniorum impetus, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 7: claustra pudoris et reverentiae, id. ib. 2, 14, 4: verba, *to mutilate* or *mangle speech,* like children, Stat. S. 2, 1, 123.

rĕfrīva or **rĕfĕrīva făba,** *which was carried home at seed-time to be sacrificed,* as a good omen: refriva, Fest. p. 277 Müll.: (refriva) fabam utique e frugibus referre mos est auspicii causâ, quae ideo referiva appellatur, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 119 Sillig *N. cr.*

* **rĕ-frondesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n., to be covered with leaves again, to grow green again:* palmes, Sid. Carm. 22, 46.

rĕfŭga, ae, *comm.* [refugio], *a runaway, fugitive* (post-class. for perfuga, transfuga), Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 6; 49, 16, 13, § 5; Tert. Hab. Mul. 5; Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 8.

rĕ-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* (freq. and class.). **I.** *Neutr., to flee back; to run away, flee, escape.* **A.** Lit.: ex alto, Caes. B. C. 2, 23; cf.: ex castris in montem, id. ib. 3, 99 *fin.:* ex caede in castra, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36: ex cursu ad Philippum, Liv. 23, 39: a Parthiâ, Just. 42, 5, 3: acie refugere, Caes. B. C. 3, 95: velocissime, id. B. G. 5, 35.—*Absol.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 31; id. B. C. 3, 40; 3, 101; Liv. 2, 50; 31, 36; Verg. A. 12, 449.—With *acc. of distance:* mille fugit refugitque vias (cervus), Verg. A. 12, 753: admissis equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: ad urbem, Liv. 43, 47 *fin.:* in portum, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: in aquam, Liv. 21, 28: in silvam, Verg. A. 3, 258: in nemus, id. ib. 6, 472: intra tecta, id. ib. 7, 500: per devios tramites, Suet. Aug. 16: Syracusas, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 101: domum, Suet. Caes. 16. —**2.** Of things: refugiat timido sanguen, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218; and id. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. v. 46 Vahl.): (sol) ubi medio refugerit orbe, *shrinks from sight,* Verg. G. 1, 442: vites a caulibus ut a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: refugere oculi, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: quo pridie refugisset (mare), Curt. 9, 9, 26.—**b.** Of places, *to run back, recede* in the distance: refugit ab litore templum, Verg. A. 3, 536; cf. Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76: ex oculis visa refugit humus, *flees, disappears, vanishes,* Ov. F. 3, 590: nam praestat a mari longo potius intervallo quam brevi refugisse (villas), Col. 1, 5, 6.—**B.** Trop.: ne recordatione mei casus a consiliis fortibus refugiatis, Cic. Sest. 23, 51: ab institutâ consuetudine, id. Att. 1, 1, 4: ab hac oratione turpitudine, id. Cael. 17, 41: a genere hoc toto sermonis, id. de Or. 1, 22, 99: a dicendo, id. ib. 2, 3, 10: dum recordationes fugio . . . refugio a te admonendo, id. Att. 12, 18, 1; cf.: ab iis quae laedunt, Quint. 4, 1, 44: animus luctu refugit, Verg. A. 2, 12: refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 9: possum multa tibi veterum praecepta referre, Ni refugis, *if you do not decline* (to hear them), Verg. G. 1, 177. —**2.** Pregn., *to flee, to take refuge with* a person or thing: ad legatos, Cic. Deiot. 11, 32: in arcem majorem, Liv. 38, 29: ad planctus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 30: ad carminis tranquillitatem tamquam ad portum faciliorem, Petr. 118, 2.—**II.** *Act., to flee back, run away from* any thing; *to avoid, shun* a thing. **A.** Lit.: judicem, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: impetum armati Antiochi ceterorumque tela atque incursus refugit, id. Caecin. 8, 22: quod autem refugit (animal), id contra naturam est, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: non modo id refugisti, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 40: C. Cassium obvium sibi, Suet. Caes. 63: trepidus repente refugit Attollentem iras (anguem), Verg. A. 2, 380: (Cupido) refugit te, Hor. C. 4, 13, 10.—Poet., with *inf.:* nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, Hor. C. 1, 1, 34; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 5.—**B.** Trop. (freq. after the Aug. per.): refugit Foeda ministeria, Verg. A. 7, 618: vicina jurgia, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 171: mandatum opus, Ov. H. 14, 50: haec vitia, Quint. 4, 2, 43: delicatam modulandi voluptatem, id. 9, 4, 31: distinctionem quaestionum, id. 4, 5, 6: id quod malum casurum putat refugit mens, Varr. L. L. 6, § 48 Müll.: et alia, quae nunc memoriam meam refugiunt, *escape my memory,* Col. 12, 52, 8: mortem natura refugit, Aug. Serm. 172, 1.

rĕfŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [refugio], *a recourse, a taking refuge* (mostly post-Aug.; cf.: perfugium, asylum). **I.** Lit. (not in Cic.). **A.** Abstr.: ad naves, Front. Strat. 1, 11 *fin.* —In *plur.:* portas refugiis profugorum aperuere, Just. 11, 4, 9.—**B.** Concr., *a place of refuge, a refuge:* silvae tutius dedere refugium, Liv. 9, 37: refugium abscondendi causâ servo praestare, Dig. 11, 3, 1, § 2.—In *plur.*, Front. Strat. 1, 3 *fin.:* refugia aperire, Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 7: quos refugia montium receperunt, Just. 2, 6, 11.—**II.** Trop., *a refuge:* regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, * Cic. Off. 2, 8, 26; Suet. Tib. 35: Dominus refugium pauperi, Vulg. Psa. 9, 9.—In *plur.:* refugia salutis, Just. 14, 2, 8.

rĕfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fleeing back, fleeing away, receding, vanishing* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Virg. or Hor.): unda, Ov. M. 10, 42; cf. flumen (with fugientia poma), id. H. 18, 182: fluctus, Luc. 1, 411: Nilus, id. 8, 526: mare, Stat. Th. 12, 634: latices, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 509: Nilus, Plin. Pan. 30, 4: equites irritato proelio sponte refugi, Tac. H. 2, 24: umbra, *vanishing,* Val. Fl. 4, 41: refugosque gerens a fronte capillos, *flying back,* Luc. 10, 132.—With *gen.* (late Lat.): jejunii, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 20, § 4.—*Subst.:* **rĕfŭgus,** i, *m.:* refugos sequi, *fugitives,* Tac. A. 13, 40; cf. id. H. 3, 61.

* **rĕfulgentĭa,** ae, *f.* [refulgeo], *a reflected lustre, refulgence:* lacunarium, App. Flor. p. 359, 4.

rĕ-fulgĕo, si (collat. form refulgit, Lucr. 2, 800 Lachm.), 2, *v. n., to flash back, reflect a shining light; to shine bright, glitter, glisten* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit., Lucr. 2, 800: fervidus ille Canis stellarum luce refulget, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 114: Cynosura, id. ib. 2, 41, 106: nautis Stella, Hor. C. 1, 12, 28: ut sol a liquidâ saepe refulget aquâ, Ov. A. A. 2, 722: cum caerula nubes Solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget, Verg. A. 8, 623: galea radiis refulget, id. ib. 9, 374: Aeneas clarâ in luce refulsit, id. ib. 1, 588; cf. id. ib. 2, 590: Venus roseâ cervice, id. ib. 1, 402: corpus versicolori veste, Liv. 7, 10: discolor auri aura per ramos, Verg. A. 6, 204; Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92: armis refulgentibus, Liv. 8, 10.—Poet.: late refulgent Ossibus campi, Sil. 9, 190. —**II.** Trop.: splendidaque a docto fama refulget aevo, Prop. 3, 20 (4, 19), 8: Jovis Tutela refulgens, Hor. C. 2, 17, 23: si dolosi spes refulserit nummi, Pers. prol. 12; cf.: tum refulsit certa spes liberorum parentibus, Vell. 2, 103, 4; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 60; Sedul. 2, 227; 4, 153.

rĕ-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a., to pour back; to pour out, cause to overflow,* etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: quibus (vaporibus) altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundunt eodem et rursum trahunt indidem, * Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: aequor refundit in aequor, Ov. M. 11, 488: ponto refuso, Verg. G. 2, 163: sanguinem, v. B. infra: luna glaciem refundit, *melts,* Plin. 2, 101, 104, § 223: imis Stagna refusa vadis, *flowing back,* Verg. A. 1, 126; cf.: Acheronte refuso, id. ib. 6, 107: unda refunditur, Stat. Th. 9, 465: Tiberis refusus, Tac. H. 1, 86: refusus Oceanus, i. e. *flowing back into itself* (the Homeric ἀψόρροος), Verg. A. 7, 225; Luc. 8, 797.—**B.** Transf., of things not liquid: refunditur alga, *is flung back,* Verg. A. 7, 590: intestina, Cels. 7, 16: quam libenter tot spoliatis, tot trucidatis sanguinem et bona

refudisses, i. e. *hadst given back*, *restored*, Plin. Pan. 40, 4; cf.: refudimus Nilo suas copias, id. ib. 31, 3: quod accepit, Dig. 12, 4, 5 *fin.*: fructus venditori, ib. 18, 2, 6: invicem impensas, ib. 19, 5, 5, § 4: huic dabis loricam, quam refundat, Val. Imp. ap. Treb. Pol. Claud. 14, 6; Veg. Mil. 1, 20. — Poet.: refusa Conjugis in gremium, *stretched out*, *lying at length*, Luc. 8, 105: refusis in spatium immensum campis, i. e. *outspread*, Sil. 13, 322.— **II.** Trop.: fletu super ora refuso, *pouring forth*, Ov. M. 11, 657 (dub.; al. profuso): necem in Tatiani consilia, i. e. *to infuse*, Spart. Hadr. 9: per cujus oboedientiam humani generis culpa deleta, refusa justitia est, *checked*, *satisfied*, Ambros. Apol. David, 17, § 81.

rĕ-fuscātus, a, um, *adj.*, *darkened*, *obscured* (late Lat.): luna sanguineo oculo refuscata est, Cassiod. Compl. Apoc. 12.

* **rĕfūsē,** *adv.* [refusus], *overflowingly*; *comp.*: refusius egesta humus, i. e. *mellowed* or *loosened by digging and fermenting*, Col. 4, 1, 3 dub. (others read: refusus ex egestâ humo).

rĕfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refundo], *an overflowing*: umoris, Macr. S. 1, 21 *fin.*— **II.** Transf., *a restitution*: possessionum, Ambros. Apol. David, 8, § 42.

* **rĕfūsōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to giving back*: litterae, *in which something is remitted*, Sid. Ep. 9, 10.

rĕfūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from refundo.

rĕfūtābĭlĭs, e, *adj.* [refuto], *that may be rejected* or *refuted*; hence, *contemptible*, Ambros. in Luc. 8, § 49; id. Spir. Sanct. 2, 8, § 80.

rĕfūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]; in rhet., *a refutation*, Cic. Top. 25, 93; Quint. 5, 13, 1; 3, 9, 5; 4, 3, 15; 6, 3, 72.

rĕfūtātĭuncŭla, ae, *f.* [refutatio], *petty attempts at refutation* (late Lat.), Aug. Alterc. Ecc. et Syn. p. 1133.

rĕfūtātor, ōris, *m.* [refuto], *a refuter*, Arn. 1, 18.

rĕfūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to refutation*, *refutatory*: preces, Cod. Just. 7, 61, 1 *fin.*; 7, 62, 18; Symm. Ep. 1, 31.

* **rĕfūtātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a refutation*: refutatu, Lucr. 3, 525.

rĕfūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [root fu-; Gr. χυ-, χεFω, χεῦμα; cf.: fundo, futtilis, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 204 sq.], *to check*, *drive back*, *repress*. **I.** Lit.: semper illas nationes nostri imperatores refutandas potius bello quam lacessandas putaverunt, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32.—**II.** Trop., *to repel*, *repress*, *resist*, *restrain*, *oppose* (freq. and class.; syn.: reicio, reprimo). **A.** In gen.: virtutem aspernari ac refutare, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 44: refutetur ac reiciatur ille clamor, id. Tusc. 2, 33, 55: alicujus cupiditatem, id. Fam. 1, 9, 25: vitam, *to contemn*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 218 (H. 1, 73 Dietsch); cf.: temporis munera, Quint. 10, 6, 6: alicujus libidinem, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: nummum, Sol. 22 *med.*: ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet!) Prodiderim, *may fate avert*, Verg. A. 12, 41.—**B.** In partic., *to repel*, *rebut* any thing by speech, etc.; *to confute*, *refute*, *disprove* (syn.: refello, redarguo): res refutat id, Lucr. 2, 245; 2, 867: nemo te ita refutandum ut gravem adversarium arbitrabatur, Cic. Vatin. 1, 1: testes, id. Font. 1, 1: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; so (opp. confirmare) Quint. 5, prooem. § 2: neque refutanda tantum, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt, id. 6, 4, 10: perjuria testimoniis, Cic. Font. 16, 35: oratio re multo magis quam verbis refutata, id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 52: infamiam pudicitiae posterae vitae castitate, Suet. Aug. 71: quos tum, ut pueri, refutare domesticis testibus solebamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2: a te refutentur, id. Fam. 9, 11, 2: tribunos oratione feroci, Liv. 2, 52 *fin.*— Poet., with *object-clause*: si quis corpus sentire refutat, *denies*, Lucr. 3, 350.

* **rēgālĭŏlus,** i, *m. dim.* [regalis], *a small bird*, perh. *the wren*: avis regaliolus, Suet. Caes. 81.

rēgālis, e, *adj.* [rex], *of* or *belonging to a king*, *kingly*, *royal*, *regal*. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.*: regalis corporis custodias agere, Naev. ap. Non. p. 323, 1: genus civitatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 41; id. Leg. 3, 7, 15; cf.: res publica, id. Rep. 3, 35, 47: nomen, id. ib. 2, 30, 53 (shortly afterwards: nomen regis): imperium, id. ib. 1, 38, 60: sceptrum, Ov. M. 5, 422: domus, id. ib. 1, 171: praesidium, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30: nomisma, id. ib. 2, 1, 234: virtus et sapientia, Cic. Rep. 2, 12, 24: quiddam praestans et regale, id. ib. 1, 45, 69; cf.: ut sapere, sic divinare regale ducebant, id. Div. 1, 40, 89: virgo, *a king's daughter*, Ov. A. A. 1, 697.—Poet.: comae, i. e. *of Lavinia*, Verg. A. 7, 75: carmen, *treating of kings*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 9: scriptum, id. Tr. 2, 553: situs pyramidum, Hor. C. 3, 30, 2: regalia fulmina, quorum vi tangitur vel comitium vel principalia urbis liberae loca, quorum significatio regnum civitati minatur, Caecin. ap. Sen. Q. N. 2, 49, 2.— *Comp.*: regum rex regalior, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 45. — *Sup.*: munus, quod regalissimum est, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 2, 30. — **B.** *Subst.*: **rēgāles,** ĭum, *m.* **1.** *Those belonging to a royal family*, *princes of the blood royal*, βασιλικοί: regales decem, Amm. 16, 12, 26; so Cod. Th. 7, 19; cf. Gramm. ap. Putsch. p. 2205.— **2.** REGALIVM ORDO, an unexplained phrase in an inscr. at Formiae, Inscr. Orell. 3884.— **C.** *Subst.*: **rēgālĭa,** ĭum, *the residence of the king*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 30; 11, 17.— Hence, trop.: animae regalia in capite, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 8, 56.— **II.** Transf., *usual with kings*, *worthy of a king*, *regal*, *splendid*: ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69: sententia, id. Off. 1, 13, 38: luxus, Verg. A. 1, 637: cultus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 15: divitiae, id. Ep. 1, 12, 6: impendia, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 110: animus, Liv. 27, 19 et saep.—Hence, *adv.*: **rēgālĭter,** *royally*, *regally*; in a good sense, *splendidly*, *magnificently*: sacrificio regaliter Minervae confecto, Liv. 42, 51, 2: revocatus, Amm. 30, 1, 4. — *Comp.*: postea vero regalius initiabatur, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 1, 7.—**2.** In a bad sense, *despotically*, *domineeringly*: precibus minas regaliter addere, Ov. M. 2, 397: turgidus, Amm. 29, 1, 18.

rĕ-gammans, antis, *adj.* [gamma], *having the form of the digamma*, *digammate* (late Lat.): limes, Aggen. ap. Front. p. 62 Goes.: linea, Auct. Limit. p. 254 ib.

rĕgĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regelo], *a thawing* (late Lat.), Aggen. ap. Front. pp. 57 and 70 Goes.

rĕgĕlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, qs. to unfreeze, i. e. *to thaw*, *warm* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: solum aedificii, Col. 1, 5, 8; Mart. 3, 93, 17: sucina regelata manu, id. 11, 8, 6: vites regelatae siccantur, Col. 11, 2, 7 Schneid. *N. cr.*: Riphaeae torpentia frigore brumae, Col. poët. 10, 78. — * **B.** Trop.: jam aetas mea contenta est suo frigore: vix mediâ regelatur aestate, Sen. Ep. 67, 1.—**II.** *To air*, *cool off*: granaria, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 3.

rĕ-gĕmo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to resound with sighs* or *groans* (perh. only in the foll. passages): abjunctis regemunt tabulata cavernis, Stat. Th. 5, 389: regemunt lacus, id. ib. 8, 17.

rĕgĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regenero], *a being born again*, *regeneration* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 5; Vulg. Matt. 19, 28; id. Tit. 3, 5: lavacrum regenerationis, *of baptism*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8, 5.

rĕ-gĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to bring forth again*, *reproduce* (Pliny and eccl. Lat.): signa quaedam naevosque et cicatrices etiam regenerari, Plin. 7, 11, 10, § 50: platani satae regeneravere vitium, id. 12, 1, 5, § 11.—**II.** Transf., *to bring forth something similar*, *to represent*: ipse avum regeneravit Aethiopem, *represented*, *resembled*, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 51; so, patrem Tiberium, id. 14, 22, 28, § 145.—**III.** Trop., *to regenerate*, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 3.

rĕgermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regermino], *a springing forth*, *sprouting*, or *germinating again*, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 147; 19, 7, 36, § 122.

rĕ-germĭno, āre, *v. n.*, *to spring forth*, *sprout*, or *germinate again*, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 141; 19, 7, 36, § 122; Calp. Ecl. 4, 111.

rĕ-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bear*, *carry*, or *bring back* (freq. only after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: si summa terra sublata ex fundo meo et alia regesta esset, Dig. 7, 4, 24 *fin.*: terram e fossâ, Liv. 44, 11: tellurem, *to throw back*, Ov. M. 11, 188: humum, *to throw up*, Col. 11, 3, 5; cf. *subst.*: **rĕgestum,** i, *n.*, *earth thrown up*, id. 11, 3, 10; 4, 1, 3; 3, 13, 8: radios, Plin. 37, 9, 47, § 131; Sen. Ep. 15, 3: decoquunt in ahenis levi igni duas partes (amurcae) quoad regerant, i. e. *cause to fly off*, *evaporate*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64, 2.—**B.** Transf., of written remarks, *to enter*, *transcribe*, *record*, *register*: aliquid in commentarios, Quint. 2, 11, 7: scholas in hos commentarios, id. 3, 6, 59.—Hence, in late Lat.: **rĕgesta,** ōrum, *n.*, *subst.*, *a list*, *catalogue*, *register*, Vop. Prob. 2, § 2; Prud. στεφ. 10, 1131.— **II.** Trop., *to throw* or *cast back*, *to retort* (cf. refero): Stoicos, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 1; cf. Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 91: convicia, Hor. S. 1, 7, 29: contagia regerimus, *wish away from us*, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35: invidiam in aliquem, Quint. 11, 1, 22; so, invidiam, Tac. H. 3, 78: crimen ipsi, Sen. Hippol. 720: culpam in illos, *to throw the blame on them*, Plin. Ep. 10, 19 (30), 2.

rĕgestum, i, v. regero, I.

rĕgestus, a, um, *Part.*, from regero.

rēgĭa, ae, v. regius, I. B.

rĕgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [rego], *that may be ruled*, *governable*, *tractable* (post-class.): juventus, Amm. 16, 12, 9: acies, id. 19, 7, 8.

rēgĭē, *adv.*, v. regius *fin.*

Rēgĭenses, v. Regium.

rēgĭfĭcē, *adv.*, v. regificus *fin.*

rēgĭ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [rex-facio], *kingly*, *royal*, *regal*, i. q. *magnificent*, *sumptuous* (poet.): epulae paratae Regifico luxu, Verg. A. 6, 605; cf.: mensae paratu Regifico, Val. Fl. 2, 652; Ambros. Virg. 3, 6, § 27. —*Adv.*: **rēgĭfĭcē,** *royally*, *splendidly*, *magnificently*, *sumptuously*: instructa domus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 122 Vahl.): exstructae mensae, Sil. 11, 273.

rēgĭ-fŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [rex-fuga, the king's flight], *a festival celebrated on the 24th of February*, *to commemorate the expulsion of the kings*, Aus. Ecl. Fer. Rom. 13; Fest. p. 278 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 279 ib.; Kalend. Maff. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 384; called regis fuga, Ov. F. 2, 685.

* **rĕ-gigno,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to beget* or *bear again*, *to reproduce*, Lucr. 5, 244.

1. rēgillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [regius], *royal*, *regal*, *magnificent*: inducula, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 39: tunica, Varr. ap. Non. 539, 10; cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 286 Müll.

2. Rēgillus, i, *m.* **I.** *A town of the Sabines*, *whence Appius Claudius emigrated to Rome*, Liv. 2, 16 Drak.; also called **Rēgilli,** ōrum, *m.*, Suet. Tib. 1.—Hence, **Rēgillānus,** a, um, and **Rēgillensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Regillus*: Claudius Appius Regillanus, Suet. Tib. 2: Claudius Regillensis, Liv. 8, 15.— **II.** *A small lake in Latium* (the mod. *Cornufelle*), *celebrated for the victory over the Latins gained there by the Romans under the dictator Postumius*, Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; called also lacus Regillus, Liv. 2, 19; Plin. 33, 2, 11, § 38; and Regilli lacus, Flor. 1, 11, 2; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 16.— Hence, **Rēgillensis,** *surname of the* Postumii: M. Postumio Regillensi, Liv. 4, 49, 7: A. et L. Postumii Regillenses, id. 6, 22, 5.—**III.** *A Roman surname in the Æmilian* gens, Cic. Att. 12, 24, 2: M. Aemilius Regillus, Liv. 24, 7 *fin.*; 8; 29, 11 *fin.*; 38.

rĕgĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [rego], *a guiding*, *guidance*, *direction* (freq. only after the Aug. per., esp. in Tac.; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: regimen equorum exercere, Tac. A. 13, 3 *fin.*: classis, Vell. 2, 85, 2; cf.: procellis regimen impedire, Tac. A. 2, 23: equarum, id. ib. 13, 3: vocis sermonisque regimen primores (dentes) tenet, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70.—**B.** Poet., concr., *a rudder*: frangitur et regimen, Ov. M. 11, 552: regimen carinae Flectere, id. ib. 3, 593: cum magnus inhorruit Auster . . . Non regimen prodest, Petr. poët. 123, 235. — **II.** Trop., *a guiding*, *governing*, *directing*; *rule*, *guidance*, *government*, *command*. **A.** In gen.: in quo (sc. animo) consilium vitae regimenque locatum est, *Lucr. 3, 95: regimen totius magistratûs penes Appium erat, Liv. 3, 33: rerum, id. 6, 6: summae rei penes Germanicum, Tac. A. 1, 31: regimen tenere, id. ib. 13, 49: cohortium, id. ib. 12, 42: morum legumque, Suet. Aug. 27 *fin.*: virtutis vestrae, Tac. H. 1, 84: in om-

nia regimen, id. A. 3, 47.—**B.** In partic., *the direction of State affairs, rule, government*, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 278 (Ann. v. 400 Vahl.); id. ap. Censor. Fragm. c. 14 (Trag. v. 381 ib.): regimen suscipere, Tac. A. 4, 9: regimen manu tractare cruentum, Stat. Th. 11, 658.—**C.** Concr., *a ruler, director, governor:* regimen rerum, i. e. *of the State*, Liv. 4, 31, 5: rerum humanarum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 9.

rĕgĭmentum, i, *n.* [rego], *rule, government* (post-class. for regimen); usually in *plur.*, Dig. 1, 11, 1; Amm. 25, 9, 7; 28, 1, 7.—In *sing.*, Fest. s. v. regimen, p. 278 Müll.

rēgīna, ae, *f.* [rex; cf. the Sanscr. rāgni, the same], *a queen.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 76; id. Trin. 1, 2, 170 al.—**B.** In partic., of *Cleopatra*, Cic. Att. 14, 8, 1; 14, 20, 1; 15, 15, 2; Hor. C. 1, 37, 7 al.; Suet. Aug. 69.—Of *Dido*, Verg. A. 1, 303; 454; 697; 717.—Of *the wife of Latinus*, Verg. A. 12, 659.—Sarcastically: regina Bithynica, of *Cæsar*, as paramour of King Nicomedes, Bibul. Suet. Caes. 49: sacrorum, *the wife of the* rex sacrificulus, Macr. S. 1, 15 *fin.;* Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 137.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A goddess:* Juno, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 184; Liv. 5, 21; Verg. A. 1, 9; 1, 46: o Venus, regina Gnidi Paphique, Hor. C. 1, 30, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 26, 11: siderum regina bicornis, Luna, id. C. S. 35: Calliope, id. C. 3, 4, 2: regina nemorum, i. e. *Diana*, Sen. Hippol. 406.—**B.** *A daughter of a king, a princess* (cf. rex and regulus); so of *Ariadne*, Verg. A. 6, 28.—Of *Medea*, Ov. H. 12, 1.—Of *the daughters of Darius*, Curt. 3, 11, 25; 3, 12, 12; cf. also in apposition: regina sacerdos (of Rhea Silvia), Verg. A. 1, 273: virgines reginae, Curt. 3, 12, 21.—**C.** *A noble woman, a lady:* sed istae reginae domi Suae fuere ambae (opp. ancillae), Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 50: quia solae utuntur his reginae, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 88; Mart. 10, 64, 1.—**D.** In gen., *she that is first, a leader, directress, mistress* (mostly poet.): silvestris regina chori, i. e. *the leader*, Stat. Th. 4, 379: Alpini veluti regina cupressus Verticis, id. ib. 6, 854: Appia regina viarum, id. S. 2, 2, 12.—**III.** Trop., *a queen, mistress*, etc.: oratio omnium rerum regina, Pac. ap. Non. 113, 32; id. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187; and ap. Quint. 1, 12, 18: (justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 28: regina Pecunia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 37: volucrum, Mart. 5, 55, 1.

rĕgĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rego], *a direction, line* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: nullā regione viaī Declinare, Lucr. 2, 249; cf.: notā excedo regione viarum, Verg. A. 2, 737: de rectā regione deflecto, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 176: haec eadem est nostrae rationis regio et via, id. ib. 2, 5, 70, § 181; cf.: oppidi murus ab planitie rectā regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCC. passus aberat, Caes. B. G. 7, 46; and: non rectā regione iter instituit, sed ad laevam flexit, Liv. 21, 31: declinamus item motus nec tempore certo, nec regione loci certā, *nor in a specified direction*, Lucr. 2, 260; cf. id. 2, 293; Curt. 8, 9, 2: (Hercynia silva) rectā fluminis Danubii regione pertinet, Caes. B. G. 6, 25; 7, 46; Curt. 7, 7, 4: ubi primos superare regionem castrorum animum adverterunt, *the line*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: eam esse naturam et religionem provinciae tuae, ut, etc., i. e. *the situation*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 6: traicere amnem in regionem insulae, Curt. 8, 13, 23.—**B.** E regione, adverbially. **a.** *In a straight line, directly:* e regione moveri (opp. declinare), Cic. Fat. 9, 18; so of the rectilinear motion of atoms, id. ib. 20, 46: ferri, petere, id. Fin. 1, 6, 19: ut cadat e regione loci, quā dirigit aestus, *straight down, perpendicularly*, Lucr. 6, 823; cf. id. 6, 833.—**b.** *In the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite;* constr. with *gen., dat.*, or *absol.* (α) With *gen.:* (luna) cum est e regione solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: erat e regione oppidi collis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: castris positis e regione unius eorum pontium, quos, etc., id. ib. 7, 35: praesidio e regione castrorum relicto, id. ib. 7, 61 *fin.:* rates duplices e regione molis collocabat, id. B. C. 1, 25: e regione turris, id. B. G. 7, 25.—(β) With *dat.:* dicitis, esse e regione nobis e contrariā parte terrae, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίποδας vocatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: e regione castris castra ponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 35.—(γ) *Absol.:* acie e regione instructā, Nep. Milt. 5, 3.—* **c.** Trop., *on the other hand, on the contrary* (late Lat.; syn.: e contra): Arabes camelorum lacte vivunt, e regione septentrionales, etc., Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The line which bounds the sight, the visual line, boundary-line, boundary* (cf.: limes, finis). **1.** Primarily in the lang. of augury: intra eas regiones, quā oculi conspiciant, Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.: nempe eo (sc. lituo) Romulus regiones direxit tum, cum urbem condidit . . . ab Attio Navio per lituum regionum facta descriptio, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31: lituus, quo regiones vincere terminavit, id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: regionibus ratis, id. Leg. 2, 8, 21.—**2.** In gen., *a boundary-line, limit, boundary;* usually in *plur.* **a.** Lit.: anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes iisdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 21; cf.: caeli regionibus terminare, id. ib. 3, 11, 26: orbis terrae regiones, id. Arch. 10, 23.—Rare in *sing.:* quae regione orbem terrarum definiunt, Cic. Balb. 28, 64.—**b.** Trop.: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia Determinabo, Plaut. Poen. prol. 45: animus si, quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes terminaret suas, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: pars (quaestionum) circumscripta modicis regionibus, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: vix facile sese regionibus officii continere, id. Agr. 2, 35, 97.—**3.** *A quarter, region* of the heavens or the earth (mostly poet.): (Nilus) exoriens penitus mediā ab regione diei, Lucr. 6, 723; so id. 6, 732: etiam regio (lunae mutatur), quae tum est aquilonaris, tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: deinde subter mediam regionem sol obtinet, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: atque eadem regio Vesper et Ortus erunt, Ov. Ib. 38; cf. vespertina, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30; Vitr. 4, 5, 1: caeli in regione serenā, Verg. A. 8, 528: regione occidentis, Liv. 33, 17; Just. 18, 3, 10.—**B.** *A portion* (of the earth or heavens) of indefinite extent; *a tract, territory, region* (cf.: tractus, plaga). **1.** Lit. **a.** In gen.: in hac regione, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 42: locum delegit in regione pestilenti salubrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: agri fertilissima regio, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.:* quā te regione reliqui? Verg. A. 9, 390: regione portae Esquilinae, *in the region, neighborhood*, Liv. 3, 66 *fin.* Drak.; 25, 25; 30; 33, 17; cf. Oud. de Auct. B. Alex. 30, 7; for which: e regione castrorum, *in the vicinity of the camp*, Liv. 10, 43 Drak.: eā regione quā Sergius erat, id. 5, 8: tam vasta, Just. 13, 7, 3: acclivis, Col. 3, 13, 8: deserta siti regio, Verg. A. 4, 42.—*Plur.:* hi loci sunt atque hae regiones, quae mihi ab ero sunt demonstratae, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 1: cur in his ego te conspicor regionibus? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 32: qui innumerabiles mundos infinitasque regiones mente peragravisset, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102: terrae maximae regiones inhabitabiles, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24 et saep.—**b.** In partic. (α) *A portion of country* of indefinite extent; *a territory, province, district, region;* esp. freq. in *plur., lands, territories:* at regione locoque alio terrisque remotis, Lucr. 2, 534: Trebonium ad eam regionem, quae Aduaticis adjacet, depopulandam mittit, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: in ejusmodi regione atque provinciā, quae mari cincta esset, Cic. Fl. 12, 27: quae regio orave terrarum erat latior? id. Sest. 30, 66: regio Pedana, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 2: quorum hominum regio, id. ib. 1, 15, 2: Sogdiana, Curt. 7, 10, 1: Cantium, quae regio est maritima omnis, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: quae regio totius Galliae media habetur, id. ib. 6, 13: Sida, quae extrema regio est provinciae meae, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 5: ubi major atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant, Caes. B. G. 7, 3: principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, id. ib. 6, 23: alias regiones partesque peteret, id. ib. 6, 43 *fin.;* cf. so with partes, id. B. C. 1, 25: deinde in quattuor regiones dividi Macedoniam. Unam fore et primam partem, quod, etc. . . . Secundam fore regionem, quam, etc., Liv. 45, 29: quod erant propinquae regiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 34: ut quam latissimas regiones praesidiis teneret, id. ib. 3, 44.—Sometimes *a district with its people:* tractus ille celeberrimus, tota denique nostra illa aspera et montuosa et felix et fautrix suorum regio, Cic. Planc. 9, 22.—(β) A principal division of the city of Rome, and of the territory around Rome, *a quarter, ward, district, circle* (of these, under Servius Tullius, there were in the city four, and in the Roman territory twenty-six; under Augustus, there were fourteen in the city), Laelius Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 66; Varr. ap. Non. 43, 10; Suet. Aug. 30; Tac. A. 14, 12; 15, 40; Inscr. Orell. 4 sq. et saep.; cf. Niebuhr, Gesch. 1, p. 458 sq.: regio quaedam urbis aeternae, Amm. 22, 9, 3; 16, 10, 15.—Of other cities, Inscr. Orell. 6, 768.—Hence, A REGIONIBVS, *a captain of a quarter*, Inscr. Murat. 894, 8; 895, 4 and 5.—(γ) Of the provinces into which Italy was divided by Augustus, *a province, division:* descriptionem ab eo (Augusto) factum Italiae totius in regiones undecim, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 46; 3, 11, 16, § 99; 3, 12, 17, § 106 al.—**2.** Trop., *a province, department, sphere:* dum in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, ut scias Juxta mecum mea consilia, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 78; 3, 3, 13: idque (consilium) situm mediā regione in pectoris haeret, Lucr. 3, 140: ceterae fere artes se ipsae per se tuentur singulae; benedicere autem non habet definitam aliquam regionem, cujus terminis saepta teneatur, *has no determinate province*, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5: eadem est nostrae rationis regio et via, *compass and course*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 181.—**3.** *The country, the field* (late Lat.): herba regionis, Vulg. Gen. 2, 5: ligna, id. Ezech. 17, 24; id. Joel, 1, 19: bestiae, id. Ezech. 31, 13.

rĕgĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [regio], *of* or *belonging to a province* or *region:* concilium, *provincial* (opp. plenarium), Aug. Bapt. contr. Donat. 7, 53.—*Adv.:* **rĕgĭōnālĭter,** *by provinces* or *regions*, = regionatim, App. de Mundo, 23, p. 68, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 157.

rĕgĭōnātim, *adv.* [id.], *by districts* or *wards:* regionatim commerciis interruptis, Liv. 45, 30, 1; 40, 51 *fin.:* (edidit) ludos regionatim Urbe totā, Suet. Caes. 39.

rĕgistōrĭa, ae, *f.* [re-gero], *a treasurer* (late Lat.), Caes. Reg. ad Verg. 26.

Rēgium (Rhēg-) (Lĕpĭdi), ĭi, *n.* **I.** *A city in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on the* Via Aemilia, *now Reggio*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 2; 12, 5, 2; Inscr. Orell. 78 and 3983.—Hence, **Rēgienses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Regium*, Cic. Fam. 13, 7, 4; Inscr. Orell. 4133.—**II.** *A city in the southern part of Calabria on the Sicilian strait, now Reggio*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33, §§ 55, 56; 2, 4, 60, § 135; Sall. J. 28, 6; Liv. 23, 30, 9; Tac. A. 1, 53 (called Region, Ov. M. 14, 48).—Hence, **Rēgīnus (Rhēg-),** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Regium:* litora, Sil. 13, 94: ager, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: municipes, id. ib. 1, 3, 7, § 8.—Hence, as *subst.* **I.** *Plur.:* **Rēgīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Regium*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11 *fin.;* 2, 5, 18 *fin.;* id. Att. 15, 7, 1.—**II.** *Sing.:* **Rēgīnus,** i, *m., a Roman name, a commander on the southern coast*, A. U. C. 705, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 1.

rēgĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rex], *of* or *belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal.* **I.** Lit.: cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50: potestas, id. ib. 2, 9, 15; 2, 23, 43; 2, 32, 56: nomen, id. ib. 2, 23, 43; 2, 28, 51: civitas, id. ib. 2, 29, 52: insignia, id. ib. 2, 17, 31: ornatus, id. ib. 2, 21, 38; id. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: apparatus, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 104: praefectus, id. ib. 3, 104 et saep.: anni, i. e. *the reign of the kings* (at Rome), Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 29; 2, 30, 53: auctio, i. e. *of royal property*, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 96: ales, i. e. *the eagle*, Ov. M. 4, 362: genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae, *very much resembling regal power*, Cic. Rep. 2, 32, 56: bellum, *with a king*, id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50: regios nutus tueri, *purposes*, id. Fam. 12, 1, 1: regia, crede mihi, res est succurrere lapsis, *befitting kings*, Ov. P. 2, 9, 11; cf.: regia res scelus est, id. F. 6, 595: sponsus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 10: genus, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: sanguis, id. ib. 3, 27, 65: stirps, Curt. 6, 2, 8: virgo, *princess*, Ov. M. 2, 570; 13, 523: puer, Verg. A. 1, 677: conjux, id. ib. 2, 783: parens, Ov. M. 13, 484: legatio, Liv. 35, 32: imperium, Sen. Med. 189: cohors, Curt. 10, 7, 16: interitus regii, Val. Max. 1, 8, 11: su-

perbum istud et regium, nisi, etc., Plin. Pan. 7, 6.—Hence, esp.: lex regia, *a law investing the emperor with all the power and authority of the Roman people*, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6 Sandars ad loc.—As *subst.* **A. Rē-gii**, ōrum, *m.* **1.** (Sc. milites.) *The royal troops, the king's soldiers*, Nep. Dat. 1, 4.—**2.** *The satraps of the king, the nobles of the royal court*, Nep. Ages. 8, 3.—**B. rēgia**, ae, *f.* **1.** (Sc. domus.) *A royal palace, castle, fortress, residence, the court* (cf.: aula, palatium): in regia regem ipsum quasi productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52; Caes. B. C. 3, 112: in vestibulo regiae, Liv. 1, 40: exaedificata, id. 35, 31: regiam occupare, Hor. C. 2, 18, 6; Ov. F. 4, 599: opulenta, Cat. 62, 44: Polycratis regia, Suet. Calig. 21.—**b.** In partic., *the royal castle of Numa, situated on the* Sacra Via, *close by the temple of Vesta, used subsequently for priestly purposes* (for appointed sacrifices, for meetings of the priests, as a residence of the Pontifex, etc.): haec est a sacris quae via nomen habet; Hic locus est Vestae, qui Pallada servat et ignem; Hic fuit antiqui regia parva Numae, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 30; cf. id. F. 6, 264; Varr. L. L. 6, § 12 Müll.; Fest. p. 178 ib.; Macr. S. 1, 15; 16; S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2; Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 6; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 363; Cic. Mil. 14, 37 Ascon.; id. Att. 10, 3, a, 1; Plin. 34, 8, 18, § 48 al.—Hence, atrium regium, *the hall of this* regia, Liv. 26, 27, 3.—**c.** Transf. (α) *The royal tent* in a camp, Liv. 2, 12, 10; cf.: armatus exercitus regiam obsedit, Curt. 9, 5, 30; 6, 2, 9: vestibulum regiae, id. 7, 1, 4.—(β) *The court*, i. e. *the royal family, the king and his courtiers* (cf. aula; first under Aug.): tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv. 1, 46: quicunque propinquitate regiam contigisset, id. 24, 22 *fin.*; Tac. A. 6, 34: Callistus prioris quoque regiae peritus, id. ib. 11, 29; cf. id. ib. 14, 13; Petr. poët. 5, 4; Curt. 6, 6, 2.—* (γ) Poet., like aula, *a court for the cattle, cattle-yard*: gregis regia, Val. Fl. 5, 67.—**2.** (Sc. urbs.) *A royal city, residence, capital* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Croesi regia Sardes, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2: non haec dotalis regia Amatae, i. e. Laurentum, Verg. A. 9, 737: Caesarea, Jubae regia, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20.—**3.** A pure Lat. name for basilica, *a colonnade, portico, hall* (not ante-Aug.): dum lectica ex regiā domum redeo, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 76: theatri, Suet. Aug. 31 *fin.*; Ascon. ap. Cic. Aem. Scaur. § 45 (p. 27 Orell.); cf. Vitr. 5, 7 *fin.*; Stat. S. 1, 1, 30.—**4.** A pure Lat. name for the plant basilisca (v. h. v.), App. Herb. 128.—**II.** Trop., *royal, regal, princely, splendid, magnificent, distinguished* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. regalis): forma, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 10: moles, *splendid edifices*, Hor. C. 2, 15, 1: vestis, Vulg. Act. 12, 21.—As an epithet of any remarkable production of nature or art: olea, Col. 5, 8, 3; 12, 49, 2; 7: pira, id. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56: laurus, id. 15, 30, 39, § 129: charta, Cat. 22, 6 et saep.: regius morbus, *the jaundice* (because it was said to be cured by delicate remedies, by exciting to cheerfulness, etc.), Cels. 3, 24; Varr. ap. Plin. 22, 24, 53, § 114; Ser. Samm. 58, 1033; Hor. A. P. 453: regia stella, *a large star in the constellation* Leo, *now called* Regulus, Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 235.—Hence, *adv.*: **rēgĭē**, *royally, regally, splendidly, sumptuously, magnificently; imperiously, despotically*: accubabo regie, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53: regie polita aedificia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10: quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit in aratores Apronius, *imperiously*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 115: crudeliter et regie factum, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30.

* **rē-glesco**, ĕre, *v. n.* [glisco], *to grow up, increase, augment*: reglescit cum dixit Plautus, significat crescit hoc versu: Vix supersum dolori, qui in dies misero mihi ac perdito reglescit, Fest. s. h. v. p. 278, 30 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 279, 5 ib.

rĕ-glūtĭno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** (Prop. to unglue, i. e.) *To unloose, separate* (very rare), Cat. 25, 9.—Trop.: reglutinatis luminibus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 586.—***II.** *To join together again*: amputatum plaga collum, Prud. στεφ. 10, 873.

regnātor, ōris, *m.* [regno], *a ruler, sovereign* (poet.): deûm regnator, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. quianam, p. 257, 28 Müll.; Verg. A. 4, 269: deorum, Plaut. Am. prol. 45; cf.: summi Olympi, Verg. A. 7, 558; 10, 437: regnator omnium deus, Tac. G. 39: corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum, Verg. A. 8, 77; Col. 10, 200: Asiae (Priamus), Verg. A. 2, 557 Wagn.: Neptunus regnator marum, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 770 P.; cf. of the same: freti, Sen. Hippol. 945: lyricae cohortis (Pindarus), Stat. S. 4, 7, 5: agelli, i. e. *owner*, Mart. 10, 61, 3.—With *dat.*: occiduis regnator montibus Atlas, Val. Fl. 2, 621: Illyricis regnator aquis, i. e. *the Danube*, Aus. Epigr. 3.—*Absol.*: in Siciliā, ubi rex Agathocles regnator fuit, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 58; Mart. 11, 6, 2.

* **regnātrix**, īcis, *adj. f.* [regnator], *ruling, reigning, imperial*: in domo regnatrice, Tac. A. 1, 4.

* **regnĭcŏla**, ae, *m.* [regnum-colo], *a dweller in a kingdom*, Aug. adv. Faust. 20, 7.

regno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [regnum]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to have royal power, to be king, to rule, reign*: ubi Pterela rex regnavit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 257: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 17; cf. id. ib. 2, 14, 27; 2, 18, 33; 2, 20, 36: Servius injussu populi regnavisse traditur, id. ib. 2, 21, 37: (Mithridates) annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, et ita regnat, ut, etc., id. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: tertium jam nunc annum regnans, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: regnante Romulo, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: (Camers) tacitis regnavit Amyclis, Verg. A. 10, 564: quâlibet exules In parte regnanto beati, Hor. C. 3, 3, 39: Latio regnans, Verg. A. 1, 265: regnandi dira cupido, id. G. 1, 37: Albae regnare, Liv. 1, 3: Romae, id. 1, 17 *fin.*; 1, 40: Tusco profundo, Ov. M. 14, 223: Graias per urbes, Verg. A. 3, 295: in Colchis, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52: advenae in nos regnaverunt, Tac. A. 11, 24.—Once poet., like βασιλεύω, with *gen.*: quâ Daunus agrestium Regnavit populorum, Hor. C. 3, 30, 12.—*Impers. pass.*: hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos Gente sub Hectoreâ, Verg. A. 1, 272: quia post Tatii mortem ab suâ parte non erat regnandum ... in variis voluntatibus regnari tamen omnes volebant, Liv. 1, 17 Drak. *N. cr.*: regnatum Romae ab conditâ urbe ad liberatam annos ducentos quadraginta quattuor, id. 1, 60 *fin.*: hinc Cytherea tuis longo regnabitur aevo, Sil. 3, 592.—**B.** In gen., *to be lord, to rule, reign, govern, be supreme* (syn. dominor); in a good sense: quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic. Fam. 11, 16 *fin.*; cf.: regnare in judiciis, Quint. 10, 1, 112: vivo et regno, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8.—Esp., of the gods: caelo tonantem credimus Jovem Regnare, Hor. C. 3, 5, 2: Saturno regnante, Ov. F. 1, 193: secundo Caesare regnes, Hor. C. 1, 12, 52.—In a bad sense (very freq.), *to lord it, tyrannize, domineer*, Cic. Sull. 7, 21: regnavit is paucos menses, id. Lael. 12, 41: quin se ille interfecto Milone regnaturum putaret, id. Mil. 16, 43: Timarchidem fugitivum omnibus oppidis per triennium scitote regnasse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 136: nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominentur, Liv. 24, 29, 7 Drak.; cf. so with dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21; Flor. 3, 12, 9.—**b.** Of things, *to reign, rule, hold sway* (mostly poet.): umor regnavit in arvis, Lucr. 5, 395: (ignis) per ramos victor regnat, Verg. G. 2, 307: in totum regnaret Sirius annum, Stat. Th. 1, 635: cum regnat rosa (i. e. at a banquet, where the guests were crowned with roses), Mart. 10, 19, 20: quid faciant leges, ubi sola pecunia regnat? Petr. poët. 14; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 74.—**2.** Trop., *to rule, have the mastery, prevail, predominate*: παθητικόν, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic. Or. 37, 128; cf.: (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, Quint. 7, 4, 24; 11, 3, 181: ardor edendi per avidas fauces regnat, Ov. M. 8, 829; cf.: ebrietas geminata libidine regnat, id. ib. 12, 221: regnat nequitiā, Sen. Ben. 1, 10: morbus regnans, Grat. Cyn. 462.—**II.** *Act.*, *to rule, sway, govern* (only in *pass.*, and poet. and in post-Aug. prose); *part. perf.* with *dat. of agent*: terra acri quondam regnata Lycurgo, Verg. A. 3, 14: Latio regnata per arva Saturno quondam, id. ib. 6, 794; Ov. M. 8, 623; 13, 720; id. H. 10, 69; Hor. C. 2, 6, 11; 3, 29, 27; Sil. 14, 7: si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam, Verg. A. 6, 770: trans Lugios Gotones regnantur, paulo jam adductius quam ceterae Germanorum gentes, Tac. G. 44: exceptis iis gentibus quae regnantur, id. ib. 25; cf. id. A. 13, 54: quae (gentes) regnantur, id. H. 1, 16 *fin.*; Mel. 2, 2, 24: gens regnata feminis, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76.

regnum, i, *n.* [rex], *kingly government, royal authority, kingship, royalty* (cf.: imperium, principatus): cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus rei publicae statum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: regique Thebano Creonti regnum stabilivit suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 39: regno regem spoliare, Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65: ob labefactandi regni timorem, id. ib. 2, 2: regni initium, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: neque potest ejusmodi res publica non regnum et esse et vocari, *royalty*, id. ib. 2, 23: regnum obtinere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54; cf.: regnum in suâ civitate occupare, id. ib. 1, 3: regnum reciperare, Auct. B. Alex. 36; Caes. B. G. 4, 12; 5, 20; 5, 25: dum stabat regno incolumis regumque vigebat Consiliis, Verg. A. 2, 88: Tulli ignobile regnum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 9; id. C. 1, 12, 34: Alexander periculoso regno securam ac tutam vitam anteponens, Just. 39, 4, 3.—**B.** In gen., *dominion, sovereignty, rule, authority.* **1.** In a good sense: possidere regna, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 21: quod imperium, qui magistratus, quod regnum potest esse praestantius, quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: omne regnum vel imperium bellis quaeritur et victoriis propagatur, id. ib. 3, 12, 20: sibi a Caesare regnum civitatis deferri, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: ego te in meum regnum accepi, Sall. J. 10, 1: adoptione in regnum pervenire, id. ib. 11, 6: nationes, quae in eorum (i. e. Populi Romani) regno ac dicione sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 60: nobile regnum, Ov. H. 17, 133: regnum sine vi tenere, id. M. 11, 270: regnum alicui permittere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 123: bonae Sub regno Cinarae, id. C. 4, 1, 4: nec regna vini sortiere talis, *the presiding over a drinking-bout*, Gr. ἀρχιποσία, id. ib. 1, 4, 18 (cf.: arbiter bibendi, id. ib. 2, 7, 25; v. also rex).—**2.** In a bad sense, *despotism, tyranny* (to a Roman of the time of the Republic, any sovereignty of a single individual): hic ait se ille, judices, regnum meum ferre non posse. Quod tandem, Torquate, regnum? Consulatus, credo, mei ... quo in magistratu non institutum est a me regnum, sed repressum, Cic. Sull. 7, 21; cf. Quint. 3, 8, 47: hoc vero regnum est, et ferri nullo pacto potest, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 1: Ti. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, id. Lael. 12, 41; so, occupare, id. Sull. 9, 27; id. Phil. 5, 6, 17: regnum appetere, id. Sen. 16, 56; id. Phil. 2, 44, 114; id. Mil. 27, 72 (for which affectare is cited, Quint. 5, 11, 12; v. Spald. *N. cr.* ad loc.): regnum judiciorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 35; cf. forense, id. Fam. 9, 18, 1: quod tribuni militum in plebe Romanâ regnum exercerent, Liv. 5, 2: damnatus crimine regni, Ov. F. 6, 189: dum regnum te, Roma, facit, i. e. *gives thee a sovereign*, Luc. 4, 692.—**C.** Trop., *rule, authority, power, influence*: abuteris ad omnia atomorum regno et licentiā, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: regnum voluptatis, id. Sen. 12, 41: sub regno tibi esse placet omnes animi partes et eas regi consilio? id. Rep. 1, 38, 60; Ov. M. 14, 20; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 50.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *a kingdom*: grates tibi ago, summe sol, quod conspicio in meo regno et his tectis P. Cornelium Scipionem, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9: ad fines regni sui, Caes. B. G. 5, 26; 5, 38: (flumen Mulucha) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92, 5: se patrio regno pulsos esse, Liv. 1, 40: (Aufidus) Qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, Hor. C. 4, 14, 26 al.: barbara regna, id. Ep. 2, 1, 253: regnum caelorum, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, § 28; cf. Vulg. Matt. 13, 11 et saep.—Poet., of bees: cerea regna refingunt, Verg. G. 4, 202.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Any place which one possesses, a territory, estate, possession*: id, nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, non tulissem, i. e. *on your own territories, on your own estate*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 41; cf. id. Att. 14, 16, 1: post aliquot mea regna videns, mirabor aristas? *fields*, Verg. E. 1, 70; cf. id. G. 1, 124; 3, 476: regna videt pauper Nasamon errantia vento, *his cottages*, Luc. 9, 458 al.: haec regna, *these realms*, i. e. of the dead, Verg. A. 6, 417.—**2.** Regna = reges, Stat. Th. 12, 380.

rĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* [Sanscr. arg-, argami, to obtain; Gr. ὀρέγω reach after; cf.

Sanscr. râgan; Goth. reiks, king; Germ. Reich and Recht], *to keep straight* or *from going wrong, to lead straight; to guide, conduct, direct* (freq. and class.; syn.: guberno, moderor). **I.** Lit.: deus est, qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, cui praepositus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 26: manus una (navem) regit, Lucr. 4, 903: onera navium velis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: arte ratem, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 12; cf. clavum, Verg. A. 10, 218: te ventorum regat pater, Hor. C. 1, 3, 3: vela, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 24: coërcet et regit beluam, Cic. Rep. 2, 40, 67: equum, Liv. 35, 11: equos, Ov. A. A. 3, 556; id. Ib. 474; cf. quadrupedes, id. M. 2, 86: spumantia ora (equi), id. ib. 8, 34: frena, id. P. 4, 12, 24: equi impotentes regendi, Liv. 35, 11; Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 28; Curt. 4, 15, 28: currus, Ov. A. A. 1, 4; Curt. 8, 14, 7: taurus ex grege, quem prope litora regebat, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 715 P.; Quint. 1, 1, 27: rege tela per auras, Verg. A. 9, 409: tela per viscera Caesaris, Luc. 7, 350; cf.: missum jaculum, Ov. M. 7, 684: sagittas nusquam, Luc. 7, 515: regens tenui vestigia filo, Cat. 64, 113; cf.: Daedalium iter lino duce, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 8: caeca filo vestigia, Verg. A. 6, 30: diverso flamina tractu, Ov. M. 1, 59: gressus, Vulg. Judic. 16, 26.—**B.** In partic., jurid. t. t.: regere fines, *to draw the boundaries, mark out the limits,* Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55; id. Top. 10, 43; id. Mur. 9, 22; Tib. 1, 3, 44; cf. Dig. 10, 1, and Cod. Just. 3, 39 tit. Finium regundorum.—**II.** Trop., *to guide, lead, conduct, manage, direct.* **A.** In gen.: Deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit, Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13: domum, id. ib. 1, 39, 61: rem consilio, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 13: belli fera munera Mavors regit, Lucr. 1, 33; cf. bella, Caes. B. G. 6, 17; Sil. 7, 47: omnia nostra ita gerito, regito, gubernato, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 2, 2: alicujus animum atque ingenium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 90; cf.: animi motus (with moderari cupiditates), Cic. Part. Or. 22, 76: mores, Ov. M. 15, 834: animos dictis, Verg. A. 1, 153: animum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: ut me ipse regam, id. ib. 1, 1, 27: consilia senatus, Quint. 12, 1, 26: valetudines principis, Tac. A. 6, 50; cf.: valetudinem arbitratu suo, Suet. Tib. 68 al.: neque regerentur magis quam regerent casus, Sall. J. 1, 5; cf.: jam regi leges, non regere, Liv. 10, 13: utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 6: vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum, Cic. Att. 10, 6, 2; cf. Suet. Tib. 50; id. Claud. 9: Silvanum specie obsequii regebat, Tac. H. 3, 50: nemo regere potest, nisi qui et regi, Sen. Ira, 2, 15 *fin.*; Quint. 12, 10, 69.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To sway, control, rule, govern, have the supremacy over* any thing: quare qui convenit polliceri operam suam rei publicae, cum rem publicam regere nesciant? Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 11; so, rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 26, 41; 1, 27, 43: in iis civitatibus quae ab optimis reguntur, id. ib. 1, 34 *fin.*; 2, 9, 15: illa civitas optimatium arbitrio regi dicitur, id. ib. 1, 26, 42; cf.: Massilienses per delectos et principes cives summâ justitiâ reguntur, id. ib. 1, 27, 43: Frisios, Tac. A. 4, 72: populos imperio, Verg. A. 6, 851: imperiis Italiam, id. ib. 4, 230: legiones, Tac. A. 15, 7; cf. cohortes, id. H. 4, 12: exercitum, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 2; id. Pan. 9, 2: domum, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 4: diva, quae regis Antium, Hor. C. 1, 35, 1: Diana, quae silentium regis, id. Epod. 5, 51.—Transf., of abstract objects: animi partes consilio, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: ut unius potestate regatur salus et aequabilitas et otium civium, id. ib. 2, 23, 43: rex ille (Tarquinius) neque suos mores regere poterat neque suorum libidines, id. ib. 2, 25, 46.—*Absol.*: Tiberio regente, Tac. A. 4, 33; 13, 3: stare rempublicam nisi uno regente non posse, Quint. 3, 8, 47: quo regente, Verg. Cul. 333; Just. 1, 9, 23: Clemens ambitioso imperio regebat, i. e. *used his authority to court popular favor*, Tac. H. 2, 12.—**2.** *To guide into the right way* one who has erred; *to set right, correct*: non multa peccas, sed si peccas, te regere possum, old poet ap. Cic. Mur. 29, 60 (with corrigere and inflectere): errantem regere, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: rogo, domine, consilio me regas, etc., Plin. Ep. 10, 19 (30), 1; cf.: alicujus dubitationem, id. ib 10, 118 (119), 3.—Hence, **I.** *P. a. as subst.*: **rĕgens**, entis, *m., a governor, prince, ruler, regent*: contemptus regentium, Tac. A. 12, 54: in obsequium regentis, id. Or. 41: clementia regentis, Sen. Clem. 1, 22, 3: vita regentis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 301: excogitare nemo quicquam poterit, quod magis decorum regenti sit quam clementia, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 1; id. Ep. 59, 7: in vulgus manant exempla regentum (= -tium), Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 168.—**II. rectus,** a, um, *P. a., led straight along, drawn in a straight line* (horizontal or vertical), *straight, upright,* ὀρθός. **A.** Lit., of horizontal direction: pars Remorum recta est (opp. refracta), Lucr. 4, 439: sed nil omnino rectâ regione viaï declinare, id. 2, 249 Munro: rectâ regione iter instituere, Liv. 21, 31: India, rectâ regione spatiosa, Curt. 8, 9, 2; cf. id. 7, 9, 2: ad nostras aedes hic quidem habet rectam viam, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 26: via, id. Cas. 5, 2, 7; id. Poen. 3, 3, 79; id. Ps. 4, 7, 37; Ter. And. 3, 4, 21; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 80; Mart. 8, 75, 2; cf. platea, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 58; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35; 43: porta, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 60: ostium, id. Mil. 2, 3, 58: ostia viarum (opp. iter flexum), Lucr. 4, 93: cursus hinc in Africam, Liv. 26, 43: saxa quae rectis lineis suos ordines servant, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 *fin.*: recto flumine, Verg. A. 8, 57: recto ad Iberum itinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 69; Liv. 22, 9: ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis, Verg. A. 8, 209: recto grassetur limite miles, Ov. Tr. 2, 477: velut rectae acies concurrissent, *in a straight line, line of battle*, Liv. 34, 28; so, acies, id. 35, 28: qui (quincunx), in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est, Quint. 8, 3, 9: hic vos aliud nihil orat, nisi ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: adversus adparatus terribilium rectos oculos tenet, Sen. Const. 5, 5: rectis oculis gladios micantes videre, id. Ep. 76, 33; 104, 24: oculi, Suet. Aug. 16; cf. acies, Ov. M. 2, 776: lumen, Luc. 9, 638: vultus, Stat. Th. 10, 542.—Of vertical direction: ut hae (partes) rursum rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolent, *in perpendicular lines*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: saxa, *perpendicular, steep*, Liv. 21, 36 (just before: pleraque Alpium arrectiora sunt); cf.: rectae prope rupes, id. 38, 20: truncus, Ov. M. 7, 640: ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat: qui ita talus erit jactus ut cadet rectus, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 53: caput rectum et secundum naturam (opp. dejectum, supinum), in latus inclinatum, Quint. 11, 3, 69: homines, *straight, erect*, Cat. 10, 20; so, Quintia, id. 86, 1: puella, Hor. S. 1, 2, 123: senectus, Juv. 3, 26: iterque Non agit in rectum, sed in orbem curvat eundem, *does not shape his course directly forward*, Ov. M. 2, 715: vidit ut hostiles in rectum exire cohortes, Luc. 7, 327. — *Comp.*: crus Rectius, Hor. S. 1, 2, 82: rectior coma, *smoother, straighter*, Sen. Ep. 95, 24: longâ trabe rectior exstet, Ov. M. 3, 78: crura, Pall. 7, 7. — *Sup.*: rectissima linea, Quint. 3, 6, 83: via, id. 12, 2, 27. — **B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *right, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting*; opp. to what is false or improper: vobis mentes rectae quae stare solebant, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 16 (Ann. v. 208 Vahl.): ut rectâ viâ rem narret ordine omnem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 28 (just before: aperte, ita ut res sese habet, narrato); cf. id. And. 2, 6, 11: *De.* Estne hoc, ut dico? *Li.* Rectam instas viam: Ea res est, *you're on the right way*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 39: in rectam redire semitam, cf. id. Cas. 2, 3, 33: rectâ viâ depelli, Quint. 2, 7, 29; 10, 1, 29; cf. Sen. Ep. 94, 54; Quint. 2, 6, 2; so post-class.: de viâ rectâ declinare, Gell. 1, 3, 15: a rectâ viâ avertere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 12, 17, 2: ad rectum iter retrahere, Hier. in Osee, 2, 8 sq.; id. in Mich. 3, 5: recta consilia dare, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: quae sint in artibus recta ac prava dijudicare, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 195; cf.: quae sunt recta et simplicia laudantur, id. Off. 1, 36, 130; Quint. 9, 3, 3: sermo rectus et secundum naturam enunciatus, id. 2, 5, 11; cf.: (oratio) recta an ordine permutato, id. 1, 13, 5; 9, 4, 27: per Marathonis propugnatores recto sono juravit (opp. flexus vocis), id. 11, 3, 168 Spald.; cf. id. 11, 3, 64: recto ac justo proelio dimicare, Liv. 35, 4 *fin.*: rectarum cenarum consuetudo, *a regular, formal supper*, Suet. Dom. 7; so, cena, Mart. 2, 69, 7; 7, 20, 2; also *absol.*: recta, Suet. Aug. 74; Mart. 8, 50, 10: domus recta est (with contenta decore simplici), Sen. Ep. 100, 6: nominibus rectis expendere nummos, i. e. *on good securities*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: ut natura dedit, sic omnis recta figura, *correct, beautiful*, Prop. 2, 18, 25 (3, 11, 3): absque te esset, ego illum haberem rectum ad ingenium bonum, *suitable, qualified*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 8.—*Subst.*: **rectum,** i, *n.*: rectum est etiam in illis contentionibus gravitatem retinere, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione pravumve, id. Ac. 1, 5, 19: aliter, quam est rectum verumque dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 89: cum sit rectum, Nocere facile est, etc., id. 8, 5, 6; so (opp. durum et incomptum), id. 8, 6, 65; (opp. vitiosum) id. 1, 5, 29: mutare aliquid a recto, id. 2, 13, 11: recta et vera loquere, i. e. *sincerely, openly*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7: qui haec recta tantum et in nullos flexus recedentia copiose tractaverit, Quint. 10, 5, 12: ea plerumque recta sunt, id. 9, 2, 5; cf. id. 9, 2, 45.—*Comp.*: rectior divisio, Quint. 7, 2, 39: si quid novisti rectius istis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 67; Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62.—*Sup.*: rectissima ratio, Quint. 2, 13, 3.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good* (opp. pravus); as *subst.*: **rectum,** i, *n., that which is right, good, virtuous; uprightness, rectitude, virtue* (very freq.): honesta res dividitur in rectum et laudabile. Rectum est, quod cum virtute et officio fit, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3: illud rectum, quod κατόρθωμα dicebat, Cic. Fin. 4, 6, 15: nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, id. Lael. 22, 82; so with honestum, id. ib. 21, 76; id. Fin. 1, 7, 25; id. Off. 1, 24, 82; id. Fam. 5, 19, 1 al.: (opp. pravum) neque id Putabit, pravum an rectum siet, quod petet, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 76; id. Phorm. 5, 2, 6; Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 33; id. Or. 14, 45; id. Lig. 9, 30; Quint. 1, 3, 12; 2, 4, 20 et saep.; cf.: recta consilia (opp. prava), Liv. 1, 27: in rectis (opp. in pravitatibus), Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 31: curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44: mens sibi conscia recti, Verg. A. 1, 604: fidem rectumque colebat, Ov. M. 1, 90: recta ingenia (opp. perversa), Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 3 et saep.: in omni vitâ suâ quemque a rectâ conscientiâ traversum unguem non oportet discedere, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4: animus secundis Temporibus dubiisque rectus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 36: natura, id. S. 1, 6, 66: ex consularibus, unus L. Caesar firmus est et rectus, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2: judex, Quint. 4, 1, 13; cf. auditor, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 6: vir rectus et sanctus, id. ib. 2, 11, 5; cf. id. ib. 7, 31, 1: beatus judicii rectus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 6, 2.—Rectum est, with *subjective-clause*: rectum est gravitatem retinere, Cic. Off. 1, 38 *fin.*; so id. ib. 3, 11, 47; id. Mur. 2, 3; id. Att. 6, 9, 4.—**b.** In gram.: rectus casus, *the nominative case* (because not inflected; opp. obliqui casus), Varr. L. L. 1 sq.; Quint. 1, 4, 13; 1, 5, 61; Gell. 13, 12, 4 et saep.—Hence the *adverbs*, **A.** rectâ, **B.** rectō, **C.** rectē.

A. rectâ (sc. viâ), *straightway, straightforwards, right on, directly* (freq. and class.): hic ad me rectâ habet rectam viam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 11; id. Ps. 4, 7, 37: jam ad regem rectâ me ducam, id. Am. 4, 3, 8; 5, 1, 63; id. Capt. 3, 5, 93; id. Cas. prol. 43; id. Mil. 2, 5, 50; id. Merc. 5, 2, 92; id. Ps. 4, 2, 11; id. Rud. 3, 6, 13; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 7: tu rus hinc ibis? .. rectâ, id. Ad. 3, 3, 79; id. Hec. 3, 3, 12; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 62; 5, 6, 19: Marius ab subselliis in rostra rectâ, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; id. Att. 5, 14, 2; 6, 8, 1; 16, 10, 1; id. Fam. 9, 19, 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 61, § 160; id. Cat. 1, 9, 23; Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63; Auct. B. Afr. 18; 40; Auct. B. Hisp. 3; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121 al.: tendimus hinc rectâ Beneventum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71. — **B. rectō,** *straightforwards, directly* (perh. only in the two foll. passages): appellationes, quae recto ad principem factae sunt, Dig. 49, 1, 21; Inscr. Grut. 611, 13.—**C. rectē. 1.** Lit., *in a straight line* (horizontal or perpendicular), *straightly, perpendicularly, uprightly,* ὀρθῶς (very rare): vitem bene enodatam deligato recte, flexuosa uti ne siet, Cato, R. R. 33, 4: sive aliae (atomi) declinabunt, aliae suo nutu recte ferentur ... quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: satyri, cum quadrupedes, tum recte currentes, humanâ effigie, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24.—**2.** Trop., *rightly, correctly, properly, duly, suitably, well, advantageously, accurately* (very freq. in all periods and styles): recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adhuc Fecisti umquam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7; cf. Cic. Lael. 2, 8: fecisti edepol et recte et bene, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 20: si facias recte

aut commode, id. Cas. 2, 3, 42; so with commode, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 100: recte et sapienter facit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 133; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 12: recte atque ordine factum, Cic. Quint. 7, 28: recte atque ordine facere, id. Phil. 3, 15, 38; Sall. C. 51, 4; Liv. 24, 31; 28, 39; 30, 17 et saep.; v. Brisson. Form. II. p. 197: recte ac merito miseriâ commoveri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: recte atque in loco constare, id. Mur. 12, 26: recte factum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 52: seu recte seu pervorse facta sunt, id. Trin. 1, 2, 146: seu recte seu perperam facere, Cic. Quint. 8, 31; so (opp. perperam) Sall. J. 31, 27; Liv. 29, 17: recte dictum (opp. absurde), Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 4: recte concludere (opp. vitiose), Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 98: recte factum (opp. turpiter), Caes. B. G. 7, 80 et saep.: recte rationem tenes, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 47: hercle quin tu recte dicis, id. Men. 2, 3, 74; id. Merc. 2, 3, 77; 5, 4, 47: recte auguraris de me, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, 1: non recte judicas de Catone, Cic. Lael. 2, 9; cf.: rectissime quidem judicas, id. Rep. 3, 32, 44: tum demum sciam Recta monuisse, si tu recte caveris, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 71 sq.: monere, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 96; id. Ps. 4, 4, 12; id. Pers. 4, 4, 53; id. Rud. 3, 5, 49; cf.: admonere recte, id. Men. 5, 9, 33: suis amicis recte res suas narrare, *properly, openly*, id. Poen. 5, 6, 2: hic (Epicurus) circumitione quâdam deos tollens recte non dubitat divinationem tollere, *consistently, logically*, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40: aliquem asservare recte, ne aufugiat, *duly, carefully*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 11: alicui recte dare epistulam, *correctly*, id. Ps. 4, 2, 33: cum fuit cui recte ad te litteras darem, *safely*, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 1; id. Fam. 1, 7, 1; so, sed habebat ducem Gabinium, quicum quidvis rectissime facere posset, id. Phil. 2, 19, 49; cf.: alicui suam salutem recte committere, Caes. B. G. 7, 6 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 74: si recte ambulaverit is, qui hanc epistulam tulit, *goes as he ought*, Cic. Att. 9, 4, 3: tabernaculum recte captum, i. e. *in the prescribed manner* (opp. vitio captum), id. Div. 2, 35, 75; Liv. 4, 7; cf.: ludi recte facti, id. 36, 2: ver sacrum non esse recte factum, id. 34, 44: procedere recte, *well, rightly*, Enn. ap. Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 37 (Ann. v. 454 Vahl.): *Pi.* Recte valet? *Ch.* Vivit recte et valet, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 11, and 14: valere, id. Merc. 2, 3, 53: apud matrem recte est, i. e. *she is quite well*, Cic. Att. 1, 7 *init.*; so, recte esse, id. ib. 14, 16, 4 (with belle); Hor. S. 2, 3, 162 Orell.; cf.: Tullia nostra recte valet ... Praeterea rectissime sunt apud te omnia, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1: recte sit oculis tuis, Gell. 13, 30, 11: olivetum recte putare, *properly, advantageously*, Cato, R. R. 44: solet illa recte sub manus succedere, *well*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 2: recte cavere, *to look out well, take good care*, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 15; id. Ep. 2, 2, 107; id. Most. 3, 3, 23; id. Men. 2, 2, 72; cf.: recte sibi videre, *to look out well for one's self*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 12 Ruhnk.: deos volo consilia vostra recte vortere, *well, happily*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 31; so, vortere, id. Aul. 2, 2, 41: recte vendere, *well*, i. e. *dearly, at a high price* (opp. male), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: alicui nec recte dicere, i. e. male, injuriose, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 11; id. Most. 1, 3, 83; id. Poen. 3, 1, 13; cf.: nec recte loqui alicui, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 83: nec recte dicere in aliquem, id. As. 1, 3, 3; and simply nec recte dicere, id. Ps. 4, 6, 23.—*Comp.*: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46: hic tibi erit rectius, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 31: rectius bella gerere, Liv. 3, 2 *fin.*: non possidentem multa vocaveris Recte beatum, rectius occupet Nomen beati, qui, etc., Hor. C. 4, 9, 46.—*Sup.*, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44; v. supra. — **b.** With *adjj.*, *right, well, properly, very, much*, to strengthen the idea (ante-class.): illasce oves, quâ de re agitur, sanas recte esse, uti pecus ovillum, quod recte sanum est, etc., an ancient formula in Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: locus recte ferax, Cato, R. R. 44: salvus sum recte, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 34: morata recte, id. Aul. 2, 2, 62: oneratus recte, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 115: non recte vinctus est, Ter. And. 5, 4, 52.—**c.** Ellipt., esp. in answers, in colloquial lang., *well, quite well, right, excellently*: *Thr.* Primum aedis expugnabo. *Gn.* Recte. *Thr.* Virginem eripiam. *Gn.* Probe. *Thr.* Male mulcabo ipsam. *Gn.* Pulchre, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3: quid vos? quo pacto hic? satin recte? (sc. est, agitur, valetis, etc.), *quite well?* id. And. 4, 5, 9; cf.: *Le.* Satin' salve? dic mihi. *Ca.* Recte, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 54; and: *De.* Quid fit? quid agitur? *Sy.* Recte. *De.* Optime'st, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 84.—**B.** So, in colloquial lang., freq. like benigne and the Gr. καλῶς, or κάλλιστα ἔχει, as a courteously evasive answer, *all's well, it's all right, there's nothing the matter*; or, in politely declining an offer, *nothing is wanting, no I thank you*: *De.* Unde incedis? quid festinas, gnate mi? *Ch.* Recte pater, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 33; cf.: *So.* Quid es tam tristis? *Pa.* Recte mater, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 20; and: *Ch.* Quid tu istic? *Syr.* Recte equidem, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 7: *Mi.* Quid est? *Aes.* Nihil, recte, perge, id. Ad. 4, 5, 19: rogo numquid velit? Recte inquit, i. e. *no, nothing*, id. Eun. 2, 3, 51; so, in an exclamation: clamabit, pulchre! bene! recte! Hor. A. P. 4, 28.

* **rĕgrădātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [regrado], *a putting back, degradation* in rank, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 2 *fin.*

rĕ-grădo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [re-gradus]. **I.** *To degrade in rank, set back, lower* (late Lat.), Hier. adv. Johan. Hieros. 19; Novel. Theod. 2, 21, 1: usque ad decimum locum regradari, Cod. Just. 12, 17, 3: sacerdotes qui peccaverant regradantur in aedituos, Hier. in Jovin. 2, 28.—**II.** *To bring back into the former order, to rearrange as before* (by intercalation), Sol. 1, 45.

rĕ-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v. dep. n.* [gradior], *to go* or *come back; to turn back, return* (class.; syn.: revertor, redeo). **I.** Lit.: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: illuc regredere ab ostio, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 7: ex itinere in castra regressi, Liv. 24, 18 (with redituros): regressus Tarraconem, id. 34, 16, 10: eâdem regreditur, Sall. J. 93, 5: ad Hiberum, Liv. 34, 19, 11; 38, 25, 3; 25, 22, 16: a Germaniâ in Urbem regressus, Suet. Tib. 20: regressus in insulam, id. ib. 41: regressus domum, id. ib. 11: retro (opp. ultro progredi), Auct. B. Afr. 50, 3: inde regressus Cretam, Just. 22, 4, 4: propius, Tac. A. 2, 70; 15, 54; id. H. 3, 77.—**B.** In milit. lang., *to march back, withdraw, retire, retreat*: illi autem hoc acrius instabant neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 45; id. B. G. 2, 23; 5, 44: statim in collis regredi, Sall. J. 55, 8; Front. Strat. 3, 11, 1, and 2.—**II.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: an in eum annum progredi nemo potuerit edicto, quo praetor alius futurus est: in illum, quo alius praetor fuit, regredietur? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 109: regredi infinite, id. Fat. 15, 35: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, eodem regressus, etc., Sall. C. 4, 2; cf.: ut et digredi ex eo et regredi in id facile possimus, Quint. 10, 6, 5: ad formandos animos, id. prooem. § 14: in memoriam regredior audisse me (with redeo), Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 26: in reorum potestatem regredi, Dig. 48, 5, 27.—**2.** Law t. t., *to have recourse*: ad venditorem, Dig. 21, 2, 21, § 3.

☞ *Act.* form **regrĕdo**: gradum regredere, Enn. ap. Non. 166, 23 (Trag. v. 13 Vahl.).

regrĕdo, ĕre, v. regredior *fin.*

rĕgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regredior], *a going back, return; a retiring, retreat* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: maturata, App. M. 2, p. 122, 39: vespertina, id. ib. 9, p. 227, 17: non incruenta, Front. Princ. Hist.—**II.** Trop., a fig. of rhetoric, *repetition*, the Gr. ἐπάνοδος, Quint. 9, 3, 35; Rufin. Schem. Lex. 19 (p. 252 Frotsch.).

1. rĕgressus, a, um, *Part.*, from regredior.

2. rĕgressus, ūs, *m.* [regredior], *a going back, return, regress* (class.). **I.** Lit.: nihil errat, quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus et regressus reliquosque motus constantes et ratos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51: regressus non dabat ille viro, Ov. A. A. 2, 32; App. M. 9, p. 235, 34.—Poet.: funditus occidimus neque habet Fortuna regressum, Verg. A. 11, 413; Stat. S. 3, 3, 157.—**B.** In milit. lang., *a retreat*: regressus inde in tutum non esset, Liv. 38, 4 *fin.*; Tac. A. 1, 51; Front. Strat. 1, 3, 10; 2, 5, 40; 3, 11, 3.—**II.** Trop., *a return, retreat, regress*: neque locus poenitendi aut regressûs ab irâ relictus esset, Liv. 24, 26 *fin.*: est privatis cogitationibus regressus, Tac. H. 2, 74; cf.: nullo ad poenitendum regressu, id. A. 4, 11: consul regressum animoso ejus dicto obtulit, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1.—**B.** In jurid. lang., *a remedy, reserve, resource*: nullum adversus venditorem habetis regressum, Dig. 21, 2, 34.—**2.** Transf., in gen.: ut contra judiciorum varietates superesset artificis regressus ad veniam, Plin. H. N. praef. § 26; Tac. A. 12, 10 *fin.*

rēgŭla, ae, *f.* [rego], *a straight piece of wood, ruler, rule* (class.; cf.: norma, libella). **I.** Lit.: atque si id crederemus, non egeremus perpendiculis, non normis, non regulis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 163, 2; cf. (with linea): perpendiculum, and norma, Vitr. 7, 3: materiam ad regulam et libellam exigere, Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188; Col. 3, 13, 11 sq.: hoc cum regulâ exploraveris aequale, Pall. 1, 9, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A straight staff*; in gen., *a stick, lath, bar* (of wood or iron): quadratas regulas, quattuor patentes digitos, defigunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; Front. Strat. 3, 13, 6; Col. 6, 19, 3; 6, 26, 2; 12, 50, 10; Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5; Cels. 8, 10; Vitr. 5, 10; Stat. Th. 6, 594: aurea, *an ingot of gold*, Vulg. Josue, 7, 21.—**2.** *A measuring-rod*: in regulâ, in pondere, Vulg. Lev. 19, 35.—**3.** In mechanics. **a.** *Plur.*, *the two cheeks on each side of the channel in which the dart of the catapult lay; also called* bucculae, Vitr. 10, 12.—**b.** *The shank of a triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3.—**c.** *The disks of an oil-press*: quod si regulis olea prematur, et praelum et suculam et regulas dominum parare oportere, Dig. 19, 2, 19, § 2.—**II.** Trop., *a rule, pattern, model, example* (cf.: formula, praescriptio): fontem omnium bonorum in corpore esse: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 140: regula, ad quam eorum dirigantur orationes, qui, etc., id. Opt. Gen. 7 *fin.*; id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: regula, quâ vera et falsa judicarentur, id. Brut. 41, 152: nos studia nostra nostrae naturae regulâ metiamur, id. Off. 1, 31, 110: (lex est) juris atque injuriae regula, id. Leg. 1, 6, 19: regula totius philosophiae, id. Ac. 2, 9, 29; cf. id. N. D. 1, 16, 43: pravissima consuetudinis regula, id. Brut. 74, 258: mediocritatis regula, id. Off. 2, 17, 59: omnium una regula est, id. ib. 3, 31, 81: emendate loquendi regula, Quint. 1, 5, 1; so, loquendi, id. 1, 7, 1: sermonis, id. 1, 6, 44: morum, Mart. 11, 2, 3 et saep.: ad legem ac regulam compositum esse, Quint. 12, 10, 50; cf.: locuti sunt ad hanc regulam, id. 9, 4, 4: habeo regulam, ut talia visa vera judicem, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58: assit Regula, peccatis quae poenas irroget aequas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118: secundam regulam nostram, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 15; cf. id. ib. v. 13, 16; id. Phil. 3, 16.—In *plur.* (only late Lat.), Gai. Inst. 3, § 142; Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 10; Arn. 1, n. 59: regulae credendi, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 9 *init.*

rēgŭlāris, e, *adj.* [regula, I. B. 1.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a bar*: aes, *that can be formed into bars; called also* aes ductile, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94; Isid. 16, 20, 7.—**II.** *Containing rules for guidance*: libri regulares, quos diaeteticos vocant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 145.—*Adv.*: **rēgŭlārĭter** (acc. to regula, II.), *according to rule, regularly* (late Lat.): dicere, Dig. 15, 3, 3, § 2; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20; Mart. Cap. 9, § 898: praeterita vestigia regulariter recurrere, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 29.

rēgŭlātim, *adv.* [id. II.], *according to rule, regularly* (late Lat.), Diom. p. 402 P.; Veg. Vet. 2, 41 *fin.*

* **rēgŭlo**, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to direct, regulate*: regulantur, sive diriguntur eorum virtutes, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

1. rēgŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rex]. **I.** *The ruler of a small country* (Gr. δυνάστης), *a petty king, prince, chieftain, lord* (freq. in the historians; not in Cæs. or Cic.): regulos se acceptos in fidem in Hispaniâ reges reliquisse, Liv. 37, 25; Sall. J. 11, 2; Liv. 5, 38; 27, 4; 29, 4 al.: Cilicum reguli, Tac. A. 2, 80; id. Agr. 24; Suet. Calig. 5; Vulg. Josue, 13, 3 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of *the king-bee*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 18.—**B.** *A king's son, a prince* (cf. rex and regina), Liv. 42, 24, 10; 45, 14, 6 al.—**C.** *A small bird*, Auct. Carm. Phil. 13.—**D.** *A kind of serpent*, Hier. in Isa. 16, 59, 6; Vulg. Prov. 23, 32; id. Isa. 30, 6.

2. Rēgŭlus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*. **I.** *Of the* Atilii, among whom was the cel-

ebrated consul M. Atilius Regulus, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99; id. Fin. 2, 20, 65; Sen. Prov. 4, 5; cf. Gell. 6, 4, 1 sqq.; Sen. Prov. 3, 4 and 9 sqq.—**II.** *Of the* Livineii, Auct. B. Afr. 89, 3; Cic. Fam. 13, 60, 1; id. Att. 3, 17, 1.—**III.** Another, called by Modestus omnium bipedum nequissimus, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 14.—**IV.** Aquilius Regulus, Tac. A. 3, 42.

rĕ-gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to taste again* or *repeatedly* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: bilem suam regustantes, Sen. Prov. 3, 13: regustatum digito terebrare salinum, i. e. *licked out*, Pers. 5, 138.—**II.** Trop.: illam (laudationem Lollii) legi, volo tamen regustare, i.e. *to read again*, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 2: crebro regusto litteras, id. ib. 13, 13, 3: ille Latinus ἀττικισμὸς ex intervallo regustandus, id. ib. 4, 17, 1.

***rĕ-gȳro,** āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to turn about again, to wheel round*; trop.: bellum in Hispaniam regyravit, Flor. 4, 2, 6.

rē-ĭcĭo (better than **rē-jĭcĭo**), rejēci, jectum, 3 (reicis, dissyl., Stat. Th. 4, 574; and likewise reice, Verg. E. 3, 96; and perh. also, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6; scanned elsewhere throughout rēĭcio, etc.), *v. a.* [jacio], *to throw, cast*, or *fling back* (freq. and class.; cf.: remitto, retorqueo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **a.** Of inanim. objects: imago nostros oculos rejecta revisit, Lucr. 4, 285; 4, 107; cf. id. 4, 570: telum in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: tunicam reicere, i.e. *to fling back, fling over the shoulder* (whereas abicere is to throw off, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4), Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.; cf.: togam in umerum, Quint. 11, 3, 131; 140: togam a sinistro, id. 11, 3, 144: togam ab umero, Liv. 23, 8 *fin.*: amictum ex umeris, Verg. A. 5, 421: ex umeris vestem, Ov. M. 2, 582: de corpore vestem, id. ib. 9, 32: penulam, Cic. Mil. 10, 29; Phaedr. 5, 2, 5 Burm.: sagulum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55; Suet. Aug. 26: amictum, Prop. 2, 23 (3, 17), 13: vestem, Cat. 66, 81 al.: ab ore colubras, Ov. M. 4, 474: capillum circum caput neglegenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 50: manibus ad tergum rejectis, *thrown back* or *behind*, Asin. Pol. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: manus post terga, Plin. 28, 4, 11, § 45: scutum, *to throw over one's back* (in flight), Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294; Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: parmas, Verg. A. 11, 619: ut janua in publicum reiceretur, *might be thrown back*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 112: fatigata membra rejecit, i.e. *stretched on the ground*, Curt. 10, 5, 3: voluit... Reicere Alcides a se mea pectora, *to push back*, Ov. M. 9, 51: librum e gremio suo, *to fling away*, id. Tr. 1, 1, 66: sanguinem ore, *to cast up, vomit*, Plin. 26, 12, 82, § 131; so, sanguinem, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6; 8, 1, 2: bilem, Plin. 23, 6, 57, § 106: vinum, Suet. Aug. 77: aliquid ab stomacho, Scrib. Comp. 191.—Poet.: oculos Rutulorum reicit arvis, *turns away, averts*, Verg. A. 10, 473: pars (vocum) solidis adlisa locis rejecta sonorem Reddit, *echoed*, Lucr. 4, 570.—**b.** Of living objects, *to drive back, chase back, force back, repel* (so in gen. not found in class. prose authors): hominem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 19: aliquem, id. Merc. 5, 2, 69: in bubilem reicere (boves), id. Pers. 2, 5, 18: pascentes a flumine capellas, Verg. E. 3, 96: in postremam aciem, *to place in the rear*, Liv. 8, 8.—(β) Reicere se, *to throw* or *cast one's self back* or *again*; or, in gen., *to throw* or *fling one's self* anywhere: tum illa Rejecit se in eum, *flung herself into his arms*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 109: se in gremium tuom, Lucr. 1, 34: se in grabatum, Petr. 92, 3; cf.: in cubile rejectus est, id. 103, 5; cf.: fatigata membra rejecit, *leaned back*, Curt. 10, 5, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to force back, beat back, repel, repulse* the enemy (cf.: repello, reprimo, refuto): eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem reiciebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 2 *fin.*: reliqui in oppidum rejecti sunt, id. B. G. 2, 33; 1, 24 *fin.*: Tusci rejecti armis, Verg. A. 11, 630: ab Antiocheā hostem, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2; cf.: praesidia adversariorum Calydone, Caes. B. C. 3, 35 (where, however, as id. ib. 3, 46, the MSS. vacillate between rejecti and dejecti; v. Oud. *N. cr.*).—**2.** Nautical t. t.: reici, *to be driven back* by a storm (while deferri or deici signifies to be cast away, and eici to be thrown on the shore, stranded; v. Liv. 44, 19, 2 Drak.): naves tempestate rejectas eodem, unde erant profectae, revertisse, Caes. B. G. 5, 5; so, naves, id. ib. 5, 23: a Leucopetrā profectus... rejectus sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 1; cf. id. Phil. 1, 3, 7; id. Caecin. 30, 88: sin reflantibus ventis reiciemur, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119; id. Att. 3, 8, 2.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to cast off, remove, repel, reject*: abs te socordiam omnem reice, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6: abs te religionem, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 430 Rib.): quam ut a nobis ratio verissima longe reiciat, Lucr. 6, 81: (hanc proscriptionem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis reicitis et aspernamini, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: ab his reicientur plagae balistarum, Vitr. 10, 20: foedum contactum a casto corpore, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9; Ter. Phorm. prol. 18: ferrum et audaciam, Cic. Mur. 37, 79; cf. ictus, Stat. Th. 6, 770; and: minas Hannibalis retrorsum, Hor. C. 4, 8, 16: (in Verrinis) facilius quod reici quam quod adici possit invenient, Quint. 6, 3, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to reject contemptuously; to refuse, scorn, disdain, despise*; esp. of a lover, etc.: forsitan nos reiciat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 5: petentem, Ov. M. 9, 512: Lydiam, Hor. C. 3, 9, 20: Socratem omnem istam disputationem rejecisse et tantum de vitā et moribus solitum esse quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 16: refutetur ac reiciatur ille clamor, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: qui Ennii Medeam spernat aut reiciat, id. Fin. 1, 2, 4; of an appeal to the Senate: quae cum rejecta relatio esset, Liv. 2, 31, 9: recens dolor consolationes reicit ac refugit, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11: ad bona deligenda et reicienda contraria, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60; cf. (vulgares rēĭce taedas, deligere), Ov. M. 14, 677: rejectā praedā, Hor. S. 2, 3, 68: condiciones, Auct. B. Alex. 39: rejecit dona nocentium, Hor. C. 4, 9, 42.—**b.** In jurid. lang.: judices reicere, *to set aside, challenge peremptorily, reject* the judges appointed by lot: cum ex CXXV. judicibus quinque et LXX. reus reiceret, Cic. Planc. 17, 41; 15, 36; id. Att. 1, 16, 3; id. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 18; 2, 3, 11, § 28; 2, 3, 13, § 32; 2, 3, 59, § 146; id. Vatin. 11, 27; Plin. Pan. 36, 4.—**c.** In the philosoph. lang. of the Stoics: reicienda and rejecta (as a transl. of the Gr. ἀποπροηγμένα), *rejectable things*, i.e. *evils to be rejected*, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 78; 3, 16, 52; id. Ac. 1, 10, 37; cf. rejectaneus.—**2.** With a designation of the term. ad quem, *to refer to, make over to, remand to*: ad ipsam te epistulam reicio, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 8: in hunc gregem vos Sullam reicietis? id. Sull. 28, 77 (with transferre).—**b.** Publicists' t. t.: reicere aliquid or aliquem ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices, etc.), *to refer a matter*, or *the one whom it concerns, from one's self to some other officer* or *authorized body* (esp. freq. in Liv.; v. the passages in Liv. 2, 22, 5 Drak.): totam rem ad Pompeium, Caes. B. C. 3, 17: senatus a se rem ad populum rejecit, Liv. 2, 27, 5; cf.: ab tribunis ad senatum res est rejecta, id. 40, 29; and: rem ad senatum, id. 5, 22, 1: aliquid ad pontificum collegium, id. 41, 16; so, rem ad pontifices, Ver. Flac. ap. Gell. 5, 17, 2: rem ad Hannibalem, Liv. 21, 31; id. 2, 28: tu hoc animo esse debes, ut nihil huc reicias, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 2.—Of personal objects: legati ab senatu rejecti ad populum, deos rogaverunt, etc., Liv. 7, 20; so id. 8, 1; 9, 43; 24, 2; 39, 3.—*Absol.*: tribuni appellati ad senatum rejecerunt, Liv. 27, 8; 42, 32 *fin.*—**c.** With respect to time, *to put off to a later period, to defer, postpone* (Ciceronian): a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. reiciebantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1: reliqua in mensem Januarium, id. ib. 2, 1, 3: repente abs te in mensem Quintilem rejecti sumus, id. Att. 1, 4, 1.—***d.** Reicere se aliquo, *to fling one's self on a thing*, i.e. *apply one's self to it* (very rare): crede mihi, Caesarem... maximum beneficium te sibi dedisse judicaturum, si huc te reicis, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, § 1.

rēĭcŭlus (**rējĭcŭlus**), a, um, *adj.* [reicio]; in econom. lang., *that is to be rejected, refuse, useless, worthless*. **I.** Lit.: oves, Cato, R. R. 2, 7; Varr. ap. Non. 168. 2 sq.; id. R. R. 2, 1, 24: vaccae, id. ib. 2, 5, 17: mancipia, Sen. Ep. 47.—***II.** Trop.: dies, i.e. *spent uselessly, lost*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 7, 4; cf. id. Q. N. 7, 32.

rĕ-invīto, āre, *v. a.*, *to invite again* or *in return*, Vulg. Luc. 14, 12.

(**rĕ-ĭtĕrātĭo,** a false read. for iteratione, Quint. 11, 2, 35; v. Spald. ad h. l.)

rĕ-ĭtĕro, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to repeat, reiterate*: ferinos mugitus, App. M. 8, p. 204 *fin.*

rējectānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [reicio], *that is to be rejected, rejectable* (a word formed by Cic. as a philosoph. t. t.): morbum, egestatem, dolorem non appello mala, sed si libet, rejectanea (as a transl. of the Stoic ἀποπροηγμένα), Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72 (cf. rejecta, id. ib. 3, 16, 52; and reicienda, id. ib. 5, 26, 78; and reducta, q. v.).

***rējectātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [rejecto], *a throwing back repeatedly* (late Lat. for rejectio): terrae, Sol. 5 *fin.* dub.

rējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reicio], *a throwing back; throwing away.* ***I.** Lit.: sanguinis, i. e. *throwing up*, Plin. 23, 8, 76, § 146; Pall. 3, 31, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a rejecting, rejection* (so in good prose, esp. freq. in Cic.). **A.** In gen.: selectio et item rejectio, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20: quod si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, id. Balb. 12, 29.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In jurid. lang., *a challenging, rejection* of a judge: judicum, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16; so id. Planc. 15, 36. —*Absol.*: rejectione interpositā, Cic. Sull. 33, 92; id. Att. 1, 16, 3.—**b.** Transf., in gen.: excutere, quicquid dici potest, et velut rejectione factā ad optimum pervenire, Quint. 7, 1, 34: eruditorum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 7.—**2.** Rhet. t. t. **a.** In alium, *a shifting off from one's self to another*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204 (al. trajectio; v. Orell. *N. cr.*); cited also in Quint. 9, 1, 30.—**b.** = Gr. ἀποδίωξις, *the setting aside* of considerations which are not pertinent, Jul. Rufin. Schem. Lex. § 12.

rējecto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To throw* or *cast back* (very rare): montes Icti rejectant voces ad sidera mundi, Lucr. 2, 328; Sil. 7, 421: caseum Alpinum rejectavit, *cast up, vomited*, Spart. Anton. 12.—**II.** *To throw away again*: praedam, Sil. 7, 722.

1. rējectus, a, um, *Part.*, from reicio.

***2. rējectus,** ūs, *m.* [reicio], *an unknown portion of the hinder part of a ship*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 36.

rējĭcio, 3, *v. a.*, v. reicio.

rĕ-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to slide* or *glide back; to sink* or *fall back* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: vix oculos tollens iterumque relabens, etc., *sinking back upon the couch*, Ov. M. 11, 619: (Orpheus) flexit amans oculos et protinus illa (Eurydice) relapsa est, id. ib. 10, 57: conscendere summas antennas prensoque rudente relabi, *to slide down*, id. ib. 3, 616: in sinus relabere nostros, *return*, id. H. 15, 95: retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens, *flowing back, retreating*, * Verg A. 10, 307; cf.: quis neget arduis Pronos relabi posse rivos Montibus, Hor. C. 1, 29, 11: flecte ratem, Theseu, versoque relabere vento, *sail back*, Ov. H. 10, 149: (mare) relabens terram naturae suae reddit, Curt. 6, 4, 19: (Tiberim) relabentem secuta est aedificiorum et hominum strages, Tac. A. 1, 76 *init.*: relabente aestu, id. ib. 2, 24.—**II.** Trop., *to sink* or *fall back; to relapse; to return*: nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: tunc mens et sonus Relapsus atque notus in vultus honor, id. Epod. 17, 18.

rĕ-lambo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to lick again*, Sed. 4, 248.

rĕ-languesco, gŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to sink down fainting; to grow languid* or *faint* (class. but rare). **I.** Lit.: (soror) Imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore, Ov. M. 6, 291.—**2.** Transf., of the wind, *to sink, slacken, lull, abate*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 8, 3.—Of a star, *to grow dim*, Plin. 37, 9, 51, § 134.—**II.** Trop., *to become enfeebled* or *relaxed, to relax*: quod iis rebus relanguescere animos eorum et remitti virtutem existimarent, * Caes. B. G. 2, 15: quod autem relanguisse se dicit, *that he has relaxed* (in his enmity), * Cic. Att. 13, 41; cf.: animo relanguit ardor, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 27: ut taedio impetus relanguescat regis, Liv. 35, 44 (relangueraț, v. l. for elanguerat, Tac. H. 1, 46): si prima indignatio relanguescat, id. ib. 1, 33.

rĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refero], *a carrying back, bringing back.* ***I.** Lit.: membranae ut juvant aciem, ita crebrā relatione, quoad intinguntur calami, morantur manum, *through the frequent carrying of the*

hand back to the inkstand, i.e. *by often stopping to dip the pen in the ink*, Quint. 10, 3, 31.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In law t. t., *a throwing back, retorting*: relatio criminis, est cum ideo jure factum dicitur, quod aliquis ante injuriâ lacessierit, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15; so Dig. 48, 1, 5: jurisjurandi, ib. 12, 2, 34 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A returning, repaying*: gratiae, Sen. Ben. 5, 11; id. Ep. 74, 13.—**2.** In publicists' lang., *a report; a proposition, motion*: ecquis audivit non modo actionem aliquam aut relationem, sed vocem omnino aut querellam tuam? Cic. Pis. 13, 29: relatio illa salutaris, id. ib. 7, 14; Liv. 3, 39: relationem approbare, id. 32, 22: incipere, Tac. A. 5, 4; 13, 26: mutare, id. ib. 14, 49: egredi, id. ib. 2, 38: postulare in aliquid, id. ib. 13, 49: relationi intercedere, id. ib. 1, 13 al.: jus quartae relationis, *the right accorded to the emperor, without being consul, of making communications in the Senate* (this right was simply jus relationis; tertiae, quartae, etc., denote the number of subjects he might introduce at each meeting, which varied at different periods), Capitol. Pert. 5; Vop. Prob. 12 *fin.* —Hence, **b.** Transf., in gen., *a report, narration, relation* (only post-Aug.): dictorum, Quint. 2, 7, 4; cf. id. 9, 2, 59: causarum, id. 6, 3, 77: meritorum, id. 4, 1, 13: rerum ab Scythis gestarum, Just. 2, 1, 1: gentium, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 6.—Of military reports to the general-in-chief or emperor: addens quaedam relationibus supervacua, quas subinde dimittebat ad principem, Amm. 14, 7, 10; 20, 4, 7; 28, 1, 10.—**3.** *A rhetorical figure* mentioned by Cicero, of the nature of which Quintilian was ignorant, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 3, 97: epanaphora est relatio; quotiens per singula membra eadem pars orationis repetitur, hoc modo: Verres calumniatores apponebat, Verres de causâ cognoscebat; Verres pronunciabat? i. e. *the repetition of a word for rhetorical effect*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 534 *init.*; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 33.—**4.** In philos. and gram. lang., *reference, regard, respect, relation*: illud quoque est ex relatione ad aliquid, Quint. 8, 4, 21: relatione factâ non ad id, Dig. 1, 1, 11.

rĕlātīvē, *adv.*, v. relativus *fin.*

rĕlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [refero], *having reference* or *relation, referring, relative* (post-class.), Arn. 7, p. 221: qualitas, Mart. Cap. 5, § 451: appellatio, Aug. Trin. 5, 16.—In gram.: pronomen, Prisc. p. 1063 sq. P.—*Adv.*: **rĕlātīvē**, *relatively*: vicinus et amicus relative dicuntur, Aug. Trin. 5, 71.

rĕlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A mover, proposer*, in public deliberations: Lentulo consule relatore, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, § 2.—**2.** *A relater, narrator*, in gen., Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 471; Sid. Ep. 7, 2 al.—**II.** RELATOR AVCTIONVM, *a reporter* or *recorder of public auctions*, Inscr. Orell. 3238.

* **rĕlātōrĭa**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a receipt, acquittance*, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 8.

rĕlātrix, īcis, *f.* [relator], *a female teller, narrator* (late Lat.), Dracont. Carm. 9, 17 Duker.

1. rĕlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from refero.

2. rĕlātus, ūs, *m.* [refero]. **I.** *An official report*: abnuentibus consulibus eâ de re relatum, Tac. A. 15, 22.—**2.** In gen., *a narration, recital*: carmina, quorum relatu, quem baritum vocant, accendunt animos, *with the delivery of which*, Tac. G. 3: virtutum, id. H. 1, 30: incredibilium relatu commendationem parare, Sen. Q. N. 7, 16, 1; Sedul. 1, 80; Symm. Ep. 5, 64.

rĕlaxātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [relaxo, trop.], *an easing, relaxation* (Cic.): verum otii fructus est non contentio animi sed relaxatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 22: vel loci mutatio vel animi relaxatio, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1.—*Absol.*: quae est ista relaxatio, cum (sc. doloris), *mitigation, alleviation*, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95.

* **rĕlaxātor**, ōris, *m.* [relaxo], *a loosener, opener*: fluentium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 38, 221.

rĕ-laxo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to stretch out* or *widen again; to unloose, loosen, open* (class.; cf.: solvo, libero). **I.** Lit.: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; cf.: tum astringentibus se intestinis tum relaxantibus, id. ib. 2, 55, 138: densa relaxare (opp. rara densare), Verg. G. 1, 419: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant, Lucr. 6, 356: tunicarum vincula, Ov. F. 2, 321; cf. nodos (sc. aquaï), Lucr. 6, 878 (with exsolvere glaciem); cf.: fontibus ora, Ov. M. 1, 281: caecos fontes, Sil. 3, 51: glaebas, *to loosen*, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 2: humum, Col. 11, 3, 46 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Pall. 2, 13, 3: vias et caeca Spiramenta, Verg. G. 1, 89: claustra, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17; cf. flores, Sen. Thyest. 903: diversa bracchia, *to spread out*, Sil. 14, 399: arcum, *to unbend*, Sen. Agam. 322: ut, quae (aedificia) sunt vetustate sublapsa, relaxentur in melius, *restored*, Plin. Ep. 10, 70 (75), 1 Keil (al. reparentur).—**II.** Trop., *to slacken, ease, lighten, alleviate, mitigate, soften, assuage; to cheer up, enliven, relax* (a favorite word of Cic.; cf.: relevo, recreo, mitigo): animos doctrinâ, Cic. Arch. 6, 12; cf.: tu a contentionibus cottidie relaxes aliquid, id. Leg. 1, 4, 11: quaero enim non quibus intendam rebus animam, sed quibus relaxem, ac remittam, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 329, 7, and 383, 23: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, id. Part. 6, 21: pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, id. Att. 10, 6, 2: animus somno relaxatus, id. Div. 2, 48, 100: animum, id. Brut. 5, 21; id. Rep. 1, 9, 14; cf.: relaxare animos et dare se jucunditati, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: ut ex pristino sermone relaxarentur animi omnium, id. de Or. 1, 8, 29: anxiferas curas requiete, id. poët. Div. 1, 13, 22: (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, id. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf.: tristem vultum relaxare, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 15; and, with this, cf.: relaxato in hilaritatem vultu, Petr. 49, 8: ne nocturna quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, Curt. 5, 13, 5: mores aetas lasciva relaxat, i. e. *makes dissolute*, Claud. Prob. et Olybr. 153: (animi) cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, Cic. Sen. 22, 81; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 330: se occupationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5; id. Att. 16, 16, 2: se a nimiâ necessitate, id. Or. 52, 176.—Mid.: homines quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, tamen interdum animis relaxantur, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 39: insani cum relaxentur, *when they come to themselves, when the attack abates*, id. Ac. 2, 17, 52.—*Absol.*: (dolor) si longus, levis; dat enim intervalla et relaxat, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

rĕlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [re-lego], *reperusal* (late Lat.), Facund. Defens. 5, 2.

rĕlectus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. relego.

rĕlēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. relego]. **I.** *A sending away, exiling, banishment, relegation*: atque amandatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44; with exsilium, Liv. 3, 10 *fin.*; 4, 4.—With *dat.*: insulae, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 17; v. 1. relego, I. A. 2.—**2.** *A bequest, legacy*: dotis, Dig. 33, 4, 1, § 5.

1. rĕ-lēgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To send away* or *out of the way, to despatch, remove* (class.; in class. prose usually with an odious accessory meaning; syn. amando). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: (L. Manlium tribunus plebis) criminabatur, quod Titum filium ab hominibus relegasset et ruri habitare jussisset, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; Sen. Ben. 3, 37; Val. Max. 6, 9, 1; cf.: filium in praedia rustica, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: rejecti et relegati longe ab ceteris, Caes. B. G. 5, 30 *fin.*: procul Europâ in ultima orientis relegati senes, Curt. 5, 5, 14: relegatos in ultimum paene rerum humanarum terminum, id. 9, 2, 9: cives tam procul ab domo, Liv. 9, 26: aliquem a republicâ sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo, Vell. 2, 45, 4: exercitum in aliâ insulâ, Tac. Agr. 15: me vel extremos Numidarum in agros Classe releget, Hor. C. 3, 11, 48: tauros procul atque in sola relegant Pascua, Verg. G. 3, 212.—Poet., with *dat.*: terris gens relegata ultimis, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: Trivia Hippolytum ... nymphae Egeriae nemorique relegat, *consigns him to Egeria*, Verg. A. 7, 775.—**b.** Transf., of a locality, *to place at a distance, remove*: Taprobane extra orbem a naturâ relegata, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84; cf. Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 250.—**2.** In partic., a publicists' t. t., *to send into exile, to banish, relegate*; said of banishment by which a person was sent only a certain distance from Rome, and usually for a limited time, without suffering a capitis deminutio (cf. deportatio and exilium): relegatus, non exsul, dicor in illo, Ov. Tr. 2, 137; 5, 11, 21; 5, 2, 61; id. P. 4, 13, 40: (consul) L. Lamiam ... in concione relegavit, edixitque, ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, Cic. Sest. 12, 29: Marcus Piso in decem annos relegatur, Tac. A. 3, 17 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 50; id. Aug. 24: ipse quosdam novo exemplo relegavit, ut ultra lapidem tertium vetaret egredi ab Urbe, id. Claud. 23 *fin.*: nemo eorum relegatus in exilium est, Liv. 25, 6; cf.: milites relegatos prope in exilium, id. 26, 2 *fin.*: ultra Karthaginem, id. 40, 41: aliquem Circeios in perpetuum, Suet. Aug. 16 *fin.*: in decem annos, Tac. A. 3, 17: in insulam, id. 3, 86.—**B.** Trop., *to send away, put aside, reject*: apud quem ille sedens Samnitium dona relegaverat, *had sent back, rejected*, Cic. Rep. 3, 28, 32 Moser (for which: repudiati Samnites, Cic. Sen. 16, 55): ambitione relegatâ, *put aside, apart*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84: bella, Luc. 6, 324 (dimoveam, removeam, Schol.): inimicas vitiis artes non odio magis quam reverentia, Plin. Pan. 47, 1: verba alicujus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 7.—**2.** In partic., with a specification of the term. ad quem, *to refer, attribute, ascribe, impute* (post-Aug.): nec tamen ego in plerisque eorum obstringam fidem meam potiusque ad auctores relegabo, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8: totamque ad solos audito res relegâsse, Quint. 3, 7, 1: orationem rectae honestaeque vitae ad philosophos, id. 1, prooem. § 10: mala ad crimen fortunae, id. 6, prooem. § 13; cf.: culpam in hominem, id. 7, 4, 13: invidiam in aliquem, Vell. 2, 44, 2; 2, 64, 2 Ruhnk.—Poet., with *dat.*: causas alicui, *to ascribe*, Tib. 4, 6, 5.—**3.** *To refer* to a book or an author: ad auctores, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8 (cf. Nep. Cat. 3, 5, delegare).—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *to bequeath, devise*, as an inheritance: dotem, Dig. 33, 4, 1 sq.; 23, 5, 8: usum fructum, ib. 23, 2, 23.

2. rĕ-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To gather together* or *collect again* (almost exclusively poet.): janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto, i. e. *by the thread* (of Ariadne) *wound up again*, Ov. M. 8, 173: (abies) docilis relegi, docilisque relinqui, i. e. *to be drawn back*, Val. Fl. 6, 237: menses decem a coactore releget (pecuniam), Cato, R. R. 150, 2.—**2.** In partic., of localities, *to travel over* or *through again, to traverse* or *sail over again*: litora, Verg. A. 3, 690: Hellespontiacas illa (navis) relegit aquas, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 24: egressi relegunt campos, Val. Fl. 8, 121: vias, id. ib. 4, 54: iter, Stat. Achill. 1, 23; cf. id. S. 5, 3, 29: spatia retro, Sen. Agam. 572: ter caelum (luna), Stat. S. 5, 3, 29: vestigia cursu, Claud. B. G. 529: cursum, Prud. Apoth. 1004.—In prose: relegit Asiam, *again coasts along*, Tac. A. 2, 54: rex cum suis dumeta relegens, Amm. 30, 1, 15: relegens margines lacus Brigantiae, id. 15, 4, 1.—**II.** *To go through* or *over again* in reading, in speech, or in thought, *to read* or *relate again*, = retractare (rarely in prose): Trojani belli scriptorem Praeneste relegi, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2: scripta, Ov. R. Am. 717 sq.: alicui librum, *to read aloud*, Col. 4, 1, 1: de nostris relegens quemcunque libris, Mart. 4, 29, 9.—*Absol.*: deinde relegentes inveniunt, ubi posuerint (verba), Quint. 11, 2, 23: dum relegunt suos sermone labores, Ov. M. 4, 569: qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex eligendo, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72.—Acc. to this last passage is to be explained: **rĕlĭgens**, entis, *P. a.*, *revering the gods*, i. e. *pious, religious*: religentem esse oportet, religiosumst nefas, Poët. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 1.

* **rĕ-lentesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow slack again, to slacken*; trop.: amor relentescit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76.

* **rĕlĕvāmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [relevo], *a lightening, alleviation*: partus, Prisc. Perieg. 440.

rĕlĕvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** = ἐναιώρημα (Hippoc.), *scum*: ut urina nullam faciat relevationem, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 55.—**II.** *A lightening, alleviation, relief* (post-class. and very rare): oneris, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 13.—*Absol.* (opp. gravatio), Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 96; Octav. Hor. 1, 9.

rĕ-lĕvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To lift up, raise* (very rare, and almost exclusively poet.; syn.: reficio, recreo, mitigo). **A.** Lit.: e terra corpus, Ov. M. 9, 318: umeros, id. F. 4, 169: in cubitum membra, id. P. 3, 3, 11.—**B.** Trop.: nec sic mea fata premuntur, Ut nequeam relevare caput,

Luc. 3, 268 Corte; so, caput, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4: si forte relevet manum suam a nobis, Vulg. 1 Reg. 6, 5: eos qui oppressi fuerant relevans, id. Job, 12, 21.—**II.** Transf., *to make light, to lighten* (class.). **A.** Lit.: epistulam graviorem pellectione, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1: vimina curva favi (i. e. exonerare), Ov. R. Am. 186.—Poet.: sic unquam longâ relevere catenâ, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 25: minimo ut relevere labore Utque marem parias, i. e. *may be delivered*, id. M. 9, 675. — **B.** Trop., *to relieve, free from* any evil; or, *to alleviate, mitigate, lessen, diminish, assuage, abate* the evil itself; *to ease, comfort, refresh, console:* videbimur . . . curâ et metu esse relevati, periculum autem residebit . . . Ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi . . . si aquam gelidam biberint, primo relevari videntur . . . sic hic morbus, qui est in re publicâ, relevatus istius poenâ, vehementius vivis reliquis ingravescet, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31; cf.: animum molestiis, id. ib. 2, 4, 7 (with recreata): aegrum, Ov. P. 1, 3, 17: pectora sicca mero, id. F. 3, 304: membra sedili, id. M. 8, 639: mens a cura relevata est, id. Tr. 1, 11, 12; cf.: publicanos tertiâ mercedum parte, Suet. Caes. 20: ut me relevares, *might comfort, console me*, Cic. Att. 3, 10, 3: nam et illic animum jam relevaris, quae dolore ac miseria Tabescit, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 11: quia (pupilla) videtur in ceteris litis speciebus relevata fuisse, i. e. *to have been restored*, Dig. 4, 4, 29. — With things as objects: ut cibi satietas et fastidium aut subamara aliquâ re relevatur aut dulci mitigatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: ad relevandos castrenses sumptus, Suet. Dom. 12: communem casum misericordiâ hominum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4; cf.: casus, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 43: luctus, id. R. Am. 586: studium omnium laboremque, Plin. Pan. 19, 3: requie laborem, Ov. M. 15, 16: aestus, id. ib. 7, 815; id. A. A. 3, 697; cf. sitim, id. M. 6, 354: famem, id. ib. 11, 129.

rĕ-lĭcĕor, ēri, *v. n.*, *to bid less at an auction*, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61 Orell. (but the better reading is se liceatur, Bait. v. Heine ad loc.).

rĕ-lĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.*, *bent* or *curled backwards* or *upwards* (App.): comâ relicinus, App. Flor. p. 341, 37: frons, i. e. *open*, id. ib. p. 344, 19.

rĕlictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [relinquo], *a leaving behind, a forsaking, abandoning:* vituperatio desperationis ac relictionis rei publicae (just before, relinques patriam?), Cic. Att. 16, 7, 5: relictionem proditionemque consulis sui, id. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 35: propter argenti vivi relictionem, i. e. *because of its separation from it*, Vitr. 7, 9, 1.

rĕlictor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who abandons* or *disregards* (late Lat.): deus voluntatum bonarum adjutor, malarum autem relictor, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 26.

1. rĕlictus, a, um, *Part.*, from relinquo.

* **2. rĕlictus,** ūs, *m.* [relinquo], *a forsaking, abandoning:* ut labor virilis exercendique corporis studium, relictui sit, i. e. *be abandoned, neglected*, Gell. 3, 1, 9.

rĕlĭcŭus, a, um, v. reliquus.

rĕ-līdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3, *v. a.* [laedo], *to strike back, to strike* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: relisâ fronte lignum dissilit, Prud. στεφ. 9, 47: alapis relisis, id. Apoth. 162; Avien. Fab. 3.—* **II.** Trop., *to refuse, reject:* quae firmata probant aut infirmata relidunt, Aus. Ep. 25, 42.

* **rĕlĭgāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [religo], *a band, ligament*, Prud. Psych. 358.

* **rĕlĭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a binding up, tying up:* religatio et propagatio vitium, Cic. Sen. 15, 53.

rĕlĭgens, entis, v. 2. relego, *P. a.*

rĕlĭgĭo (in poetry also **rellĭgĭo,** to lengthen the first syllable), ōnis, *f.* [Concerning the etymology of this word, various opinions were prevalent among the ancients. Cicero (N. D. 2, 28, 72) derives it from relĕgere, an etymology favored by the verse cited ap. Gell. 4, 9, 1, religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas; whereas Servius (ad Verg. A. 8, 349), Lactantius (4, 28), Augustine (Retract. 1, 13), al., assume religare as the primitive, and for this derivation Lactantius cites the expression of Lucretius (1, 931; 4, 7): religionum nodis animos exsolvere. Modern etymologists mostly agree with this latter view, assuming as root lig, to bind, whence also lic-tor, lex, and ligare; hence, religio sometimes means the same as obligatio; v. Corss. Aussprache, 1, 444 sq.; cf. Munro ad Lucr. 1, 109.] **I.** *Reverence for God (the gods), the fear of God*, connected with a careful pondering of divine things; *piety, religion*, both pure inward piety and that which is manifested in religious rites and ceremonies; hence the rites and ceremonies, as well as the entire system of religion and worship, the res divinae or sacrae, were frequently called religio or religiones (cf. our use of the word religion): qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex elegendo, tamquam a diligendo diligentes, ex intellegendo intellegentes: his enim in verbis omnibus inest vis legendi eadem, quae in religioso, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: religione id est cultu deorum, id. ib. 2, 3, 8: religio est, quae superioris cujusdam naturae (quam divinam vocant) curam caerimoniamque affert, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161: (Pompilius) animos ardentes consuetudine et cupiditate bellandi religionum caeremoniis mitigavit, etc., id. Rep. 2, 14, 26; with which cf.: illa diuturna pax Numae mater huic urbi juris et religionis fuit, id. ib. 5, 2, 3: de auguriis, responsis, religione denique omni, Quint. 12, 2, 21: unde enim pietas? aut a quibus religio? Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2; cf. id. Leg. 2, 11, 26: aliquem a pietate, religione deducere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12: horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt, in quâ inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, etc., id. N. D. 1, 42, 117: quis enim istas (Democriti) imagines . . . aut cultu aut religione dignas judicare? id. ib. 1, 43, 121; cf.: cum animus cultum deorum et puram religionem susceperit, id. Leg. 1, 23, 60: sacra Cereris summa majores nostri religione confici caerimoniaque voluerunt, id. Balb. 24, 55; cf. id. Leg. 2, 22, 55: in quibus erant omnia, quae sceleri propiora sunt quam religioni, id. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 112: nec vero superstitione tollenda religio tollitur, id. Div. 2, 72, 148; cf. id. Part. 23, 31: medemini religioni sociorum, judices, conservate vestram. Neque enim haec externa vobis est religio (sc. Cereris) neque aliena, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 114: istorum religio sacrorum, id. Fl. 28, 69; id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 8, § 18: religio deorum immortalium, id. Lael. 25, 96; cf.: per deos immortales! eos ipsos, de quorum religione jam diu dicimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 105: religio divum, Lucr. 6, 1276: mira quaedam totâ Siciliâ privatim ac publice religio est Cereris Hennensis . . . quantam esse religionem convenit eorum, apud quos eam (Cererem) natam esse constat? . . . tanta erit enim auctoritas illius religionis, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 45, § 99: qui (Mercurius) apud eos summâ religione coleretur, id. ib. 2, 4, 39, § 84; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 39, § 85; 2, 4, 44, § 96: (simulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthaginem locum tantum hominesque mutarat: religionem quidem pristinam conservabat, id. ib. 2, 4, 33, § 72; cf., of the same, id. ib. 2, 4, 35, § 78: fanum Junonis tantâ religione semper fuit, ut . . . semper inviolatum sanctumque fuit, *enjoyed such honor, was held in such reverence*, id. ib. 2, 4, 46, § 103; 2, 4, 58, § 129: hac (panacea) evulsâ scrobem repleri vario genere frugum religio est, *is a religious custom*, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30; cf.: et obrui tales religio est, id. 30, 5, 14, § 42: hi (barbari) ignari totius negotii ac religionis, *of religious belief, of religion*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; cf.: venit mihi fani, loci, religionis illius in mentem, id. ib. 2, 4, 50, § 110: de religione queri, id. ib. 2, 4, 51, § 113.—In late and eccl. Lat., *a religious ordinance, ceremony, rite:* quae est ista religio? Vulg. Exod. 12, 26: ista est religio victimae, id. Num. 19, 2.—In *plur.:* expertes religionum omnium, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: qui in bello religionum et consuetudinis jura continent, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122; cf.: a quibus (rebus) etiam oculos cohibere te religionum jura cogebant, id. ib. 2, 4, 45, § 101: religiones expiare, id. Mil. 27, 73: ceterae (nationes) pro religionibus suis bella suscipiunt, istae contra omnium religiones, id. Font. 9, 30: Druides religiones interpretantur, *religious matters*, *religion*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: scientia morum ac religionum ejus rei publicae, Quint. 12, 3, 1: civitas religionibus dedita, Plin. Pan. 74, 5: liberum a religionibus matutinum, Col. 6, 2, 3.

II. Transf. **A.** Subject., *conscientiousness, scrupulousness* arising from religion, *religious scruples, scruples of conscience, religious awe*, etc. (cf. sanctimonia): refrenatus religione, Lucr. 5, 1114: oppressa gravi sub religione vita, id. 1, 64: sese cum summâ religione, tum summo metu legum et judiciorum teneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 75; cf.: ut eam non metus, non religio contineret, id. ib. 2, 4, 45, § 101: memini perturbari exercitum nostrum religione et metu, quod serenâ nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, id. Rep. 1, 15, 23: tantâ religione obstrictâ tota provincia est, tanta superstitio ex istius facto mentes omnium Siculorum occupavit, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 113; cf.: obstrinxisti religione populum Romanum, id. Phil. 2, 33, 83: recitatis litteris oblata religio Cornuto est, etc., id. Fam. 10, 12, 3: ad oblatam aliquam religionem, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: non recordabantur, quam parvulae saepe causae vel falsae suspicionis vel terroris repentini vel objectae religionis magna detrimenta intulissent, Caes. B. C. 3, 72: obicere religionem, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 40; cf.: inicere religionem alicui, Cic. Caecin. 33, 97: vide ne quid Catulus attulerit religionis, id. de Or. 2, 90, 367: Gracchus cum rem illam in religionem populo venisse sentiret, ad senatum retulit, id. N. D. 2, 4, 10: nec eam rem habuit religioni, id. Div. 1, 35, 77: ut quae religio C. Mario non fuerat, quo minus C. Glauciam praetorem occideret, eâ nos religione in privato P. Lentulo puniendo liberaremur, id. Cat. 3, 6, 15: tunc quoque, ne confestim bellum indiceretur, religio obstitit, Liv. 4, 30: cum ibi quoque religio obstaret, ne, etc. . . augures consulti eam religionem eximere, id. 4, 31: cum plenâ religione ci vitas esset, id. 7, 28; 21, 62: nihil esse mihi, religio'st dicere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 16; cf.: ut velut numine aliquo defensa castra oppugnare iterum, religio fuerit, Liv. 2, 62; 6, 27: rivos deducere nulla Religio vetuit (with fas et jura sinunt), Verg. G. 1, 270: nulla mihi Religio est, Hor. S. 1, 9, 71: nullâ religione, ut scelus tegat, posse constringi, Curt. 6, 7, 7: quosdam religio ceperit ulterius quicquam eo die conandi, Liv. 28, 15; cf.: movendi inde thesauros incussa erat religio, id. 29, 18: religio fuit, denegare nolui, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 71.—In *plur.:* non demunt animis curas ac religiones Persarum montes, Varr. ap. Non. 379, 11: artis Religionum animum nodis exsolvere, Lucr. 1, 932; 4, 7: religionibus atque minis obsistere vatum, id. 1, 109: plerique novas sibi ex loco religiones fingunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: natio est omnis Gallorum admodum dedita religionibus, id. ib. 6, 16: religionibus impediri, id. ib. 5, 6; Auct. B. Alex. 74; Phaedr. 4, 10, 4: plenis religionum animis, prodigia insuper nunciata, Liv. 41, 16: nullus locus non religionum deorumque est plenus, id. 5, 52, 2: pontifices flaminesque neglegentiores publicarum religionum esse, id. 5, 52, 5.—**b.** Meton. (*effect. pro causâ*), *a religious offence*, giving rise to scruples of conscience: ut si profectus non esset, nullâ tamen mendacii religione obstrictus videretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 11: liberaret religione templum, Liv. 45, 5: se domumque religione exsolvere, id. 5, 23.—In *plur.:* inexpiabiles religiones in rem publicam inducere, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13.—**c.** In partic.: religio jurisjurandi, or *absol.*, *scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath, the obligation of an oath, plighted faith:* religione jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimoniis dicendis commoveri, Cic. Font. 9, 20; so, jurisjurandi, Caes. B. C. 1, 76 *fin.*; 3, 28; cf.: nec Achaeos religione obstringerent, Liv. 39, 37; Just. 1, 9, 18; 18, 6, 11. — *Absol.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: nocturna proelia esse vitanda, quod perterritus miles in civili dissensione timori magis quam religioni consulere consuerit, id. ib. 1, 67: religionem servare, Nep. Ages. 2, 5.—**2.** In gen., *a strict scrupulousness, anxiety, punctiliousness, conscientiousness, exactness*, etc.: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque judicium, nihil ut possent nisi incorruptum audire et elegans. Eorum religioni cum serviret orator, nullum verbum inso-

lens, nullum odiosum ponere audebat, Cic. Or. 8, 25; cf. id. ib. 11, 36; id. Brut. 82, 283: fide et religione vitae defendi, id. Deiot. 6, 16; cf.: propter fidem et religionem judicis, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 45; and: testimoniorum religionem et fidem, id. Fl. 4, 9: homo sine ullâ religione ac fide, Nep. Chabr. 8, 2: sin est in me ratio rei publicae, religio privati officii, etc., Cic. Sull. 3, 10; so, officii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 2: religio in consilio dando, id. Fam. 11, 29, 1: alicujus facta ad antiquae religionis rationem exquirere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 10; so, antiqua, id. Caecin. 10, 28: nefas est religionem decipi judicantis, Amm. 30, 4, 10.—In *plur.*: judicum religiones, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 31.—**B.** Object. **1.** Abstr., *the holiness, sacredness, sanctity* inhering in any religious object (a deity, temple, utensils, etc.; cf. sanctitas): quae (fortissimorum civium mentes) mihi videntur ex hominum vitâ ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: propter singularem ejus fani religionem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 96: in sacerdotibus tanta offusa oculis animoque religio, Liv. 2, 40, 3; so, fani, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110; id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: sacrarii, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: templorum, Tac. H. 1, 40: signi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127: jam tum religio pavidos terrebat agrestes Dira loci, Verg. A. 8, 349.—**2.** Concr., *an object of religious veneration, a sacred place* or *thing*: uno tempore Agrigentini beneficium Africani (sc. signum Apollinis), religionem domesticam, ornamentum urbis, etc. . . . requirebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 93; cf.: religionem restituere, id. ib. 2, 4, 36, § 80: sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis praedoque, id. ib.; cf.: praedo religionum, id. ib. 2, 4, 43, § 95: quem tibi deum tantis eorum religionibus violatis auxilio futurum putas? id. ib. 2, 4, 35, § 78; cf.: est sceleris, quod religiones maximas violavit, id. ib. 2, 4, 41, § 88.—Poet.: quae religio aut quae machina belli, of the Trojan horse, Verg. A. 2, 151.—(β) *A system of religious belief, a religion* (late Lat.): Christiana, *Christianity*, Eutr. 10, 16 *fin.*; Leo M. Serm. 66, 2 *init.*: Christianam religionem absolutam et simplicem anili superstitione confundens, Amm. 21, 16, 18; Lact. 5, 2, 8.

rĕlĭgĭōsē, *adv.*, v. religiosus *fin.*

rĕlĭgĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [religiosus], *reverence for God (the gods), religiousness* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 3; Tert. Apol. 25 al.; Vulg. Ecclus. 1, 17.

* **rĕlĭgĭōsŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *religious little, somewhat religious*, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 7.

rĕlĭgĭōsus (in the poets also **rellig-**), a, um, *adj.* [religio], *reverencing* or *fearing God (the gods), pious, devout, religious*: qui omnia quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72 (cf. religio *init.*): religiosi dicuntur, qui faciendarum praetermittendarumque rerum divinarum secundum morem civitatis delectum habent, nec se superstitionibus implicant, Fest. p. 289, 15 Müll.: naturâ sancti et religiosi, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: asotos ita non religiosos ut edant de patellâ, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22: si magis religiosa fuerit, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 37: nostri majores, religiosissimi mortales, Sall. C. 12, 3: mortuis religiosa jura tribuere, *religious rites*, Cic. Lael. 4, 13: mores justi, integri, religiosi, id. de Or. 2, 43, 184: amicitiae religiosâ quâdam necessitudine imbutae, Quint. 1, 2, 20: hominem occidere religiosissimum erat, *was a thing exceedingly pious* or *pleasing to the gods*, Plin. 30, 1, 4, § 13; cf.: aliqui nomine quoque consalutare religiosius putant, etc., id. 28, 2, 5, § 23: Judaei, viri religiosi, Vulg. Act. 2, 5.—**b.** Eccl. Lat., *of* or *belonging to the clergy, clerical* (opp. saecularis), Salv. Avar. 3, 5.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to religio, II.). **A.** Subject., *religiously considerate, careful, anxious, scrupulous*: civitas religiosa, in principiis maxime novorum bellorum . . . ne quid praetermitteretur, quod aliquando factum esset, ludos Jovi donumque vovere consulem jussit, Liv. 31, 9: per hos quoque dies abstinent terrenis operibus religiosiores agricolae, Col. 11, 2, 98; 11, 3, 62: quem campi fructum quia religiosum erat consumere, *was a matter of religious scruple*, Liv. 2, 5; 3, 22; 5, 52; 6, 27; cf.: religiosum est, quod jurati legibus judicarunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48.—**b.** *Over-scrupulous, over-anxious, superstitious* (rare and only ante-class.): religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas, Poët. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 1: ecquis incultior, religiosior, desertior? Cato ap. Fest. s. v. repulsior, p. 236: ut stultae et miserae sumus Religiosae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37.—**2.** In gen., *scrupulous, strict, precise, accurate, conscientious*: religiosus est non modo deorum sanctitatem magni aestimans, sed etiam officiosus adversus homines, Fest. p. 278 Müll.: quod et in re misericordem se praebuerit et in testimoniis religiosum, Cic. Caecin. 10, 26: testis religiosissimus, id. Vatin. 1, 1: natio minime in testimoniis dicendis religiosa, id. Fl. 10, 23: judex, Quint. 4, 1, 9: quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44: ad Atticorum aures teretes et religiosas qui se accommodant, id. Or. 9, 27: ephorus vero non est religiosissimae fidei, Sen. Q. N. 7, 16, 2: religiosissimis verbis jurare, Petr. 21.—**B.** Of the objects of religious veneration (temples, statues, utensils, etc.), *holy, sacred*: templum sane sanctum et religiosum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; cf. id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 65: signum sacrum ac religiosum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127; and so with sacer, id. Leg. 3, 13, 31: dies, Suet. Tib. 61: ex Aesculapi religiosissimo fano, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 93: Ceres antiquissima, religiosissima, id. ib. 2, 4, 49, § 109; cf.: religiosissimum simulacrum Jovis Imperatoris, id. ib. 2, 4, 57, § 128: altaria, id. Planc. 35, 68: deorum limina, Verg. A. 2, 365: loca, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 7: sacra religiosissima, Vell. 2, 45, 1; Suet. Aug. 7: vestes, id. Tib. 36; id. Oth. 12: simulacra, Sedul. 1, 227: divini juris sunt veluti res sacrae et religiosae . . . (sunt res) religiosae quae diis manibus relictae sunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 3 sq.—**2.** Esp.: dies religiosus, *a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen*, e. g. the dies Alliensis, the dies atri, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 5, 2; Lucil. ap. Non. 379, 19; Liv. 6, 1; 26, 17; 37, 33; Suet. Tib. 61; id. Claud. 14 al.; cf. Gell. 4, 9, 4; and Fest. s. h. v. p. 231.—**3.** Solum religiosum, *land consecrated by the burial of the dead*, Gai. Inst. 2, 6 sq.—Hence, *adv.*: **rĕlĭgĭōsē.** **1.** *Piously, religiously*: religiosius deos colere, Liv. 10, 7; cf.: templum religiosissime colere, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: natalem religiosius celebrare, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 8.—**2.** *Considerately, scrupulously, punctually, exactly, conscientiously*: testimonium dicere, Cic. Cael. 22, 55; cf. Plin. Pan. 65, 2: commendare, Cic. Fam. 13, 17 *fin.*: nihil religiose administrabat, Col. 3, 10, 7; cf. id. 8, 5, 11: quicquid rogabatur, religiose promittebat, *considerately, cautiously*, Nep. Att. 15: religiosius rem rusticam colere, Col. 11, 2, 95: poëticen religiosissime veneror, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 2.

rĕ-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To bind back* or *behind, to bind* or *fasten up, to bind fast* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit.: aspicite (Prometheum) religatum asperis Vinctumque saxis, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; cf.: trahit Hectorem ad currum religatum Achillis, id. ib. 1, 44, 105; and: (Andromedam) ad duras religatam bracchia cautes Vidit, Ov. M. 4, 671; 683: manus post terga, Suet. Vit. 17: aliquem inter duos currus, Flor. 1, 3, 8: remos struppis, Liv. Andron. ap. Isid. 19, 4, 9: flavam comam, Hor. C. 1, 5, 4; cf.: religata comas in nodum, id. ib. 2, 11, 24: religata crines, id. ib. 4, 11, 5: navem ferreis manibus injectis, *fastened with grappling-irons, grappled*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: transversas trabes axibus, id. ib. 2, 9, 2; cf. id. ib. § 5; 2, 10: restim ad pinnam muri, Liv. 8, 16: religato pro foribus cane, Suet. Vit. 16: religatos rite videbat Carpere gramen equos, Verg. A. 9, 352: capillum in vertice, Tac. G. 38: desectam herbam, *to bind together, tie up*, Col. 2, 18, 5; cf.: folia lactucae, Plin. 19, 8, 39, § 131: robora catenis, Luc. 2, 671: catenâ religari, Ov. H. 10, 89: catenâ aliquem, id. Am. 1, 6, 1; Flor. 3, 19: religavit (Raphael) illud (daemonium) in deserto, Vulg. Tob. 8, 3.—**2.** In partic., nautical t. t., *to fasten* or *moor* a ship to the shore: naves ad terram religare, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; Plin. Pan. 82, 2 (with revincire): ab aggere classem, Verg. A. 7, 106: litore Threïcio classem, Ov. M. 13, 439; religata in litore pinus, id. ib. 14, 248; Hor. C. 1, 32, 7; id. S. 1, 5, 19; cf.: funem (navis) in Cretam, Cat. 64, 174: ab Emathio litore funem, Luc. 7, 860: funes ex arboribus ripae, Dig. 1, 8, 5 pr.—**B.** Trop., *to bind, fasten, chain, fetter*: quae (prudentia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, etc., *bound to external things*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37: hoc vinculo pietatis obstricti Deo et religati, Lact. 4, 28, 3; cf. id. 4, 28, 12: dapibusque simul religataque somno agmina, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 472.—**II.** *To unbind* (only poet. and in post-class. prose): Cybele religat juga manu, Cat. 63, 84 (for which id. 63, 76: resolvens juga): vitem resolvere ac religare, Pall. 3, 13, 2.

rĕ-lĭno, lēvi, 3, *v. a.*, *to unpitch, unseal, open* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): relevi dolia omnia, omnes serias, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51.—Poet.: servata mella Thesauris, i. e. *to take out*, Verg. G. 4, 229 (but for relevimus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 38, Fleck. reads rei erimus).

rĕ-linquo, līqui, lictum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** (With the idea of the *re* predominating.) *To leave behind* (cf. desero, omitto). **A.** In gen., *to leave behind* by removing one's self; *to leave, move away from; to leave, abandon* (a person or thing). **1.** Lit.: puerum apud matrem domi, Plaut. Men. prol. 28: ipse abiit foras, me reliquit pro atriensi in sedibus, id. Poen. 5, 5, 4: me filiis Relinquont quasi magistrum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 22: dicerent non me plane de provinciâ decessisse, quoniam alterum me reliquissem, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 4: C. Fabium legatum cum legionibus II. castris praesidio relinquit, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: cum me servum in servitute pro te hic reliqueris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 75; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 18: fratrem, sc. in provinciâ, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 4: post tergum hostem relinquere, Caes. B. G. 4, 22; cf. id. ib. 7, 11: ille omnibus precibus petere contendit, ut in Galliâ relinqueretur, *might be left behind*, id. ib. 5, 6: greges pecorum . . . sub opacâ valle reliquit, Ov. M. 11, 277 et saep.: ea causa miles hic reliquit symbolum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 53: hic exemplum reliquit ejus, id. ib. 2, 2, 56: (Hecuba) Hectoris in tumulo canum de vertice crinem . . . relinquit, *leaves behind*, Ov. M. 13, 428: (cacumina silvae) limum tenent in fronde relictum, *left behind, remaining*, id. ib. 1, 347.—*To leave behind* one's self by moving away: longius delatus aestu, sub sinistrâ Britanniam relictam conspexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: jamque hos, jamque illos, populo mirante, relinquit, Sil. 16, 503; cf. in *pass.*, *to remain* or *be left behind*, Lucr. 5, 626.—**2.** Trop.: hanc eram ipsam excusationem relicturus ad Caesarem, *was about to leave behind me just this excuse* (for my departure), Cic. Att. 9, 6, 1: aculeos in animis, id. Brut. 9, 38: quod coeptum est dici, relinquitur in cogitatione audientium, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41: aetate relictâ, Ov. M. 7, 170: repetat relicta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 97.—Of rank or merit: (Homerus) omnes sine dubio et in omni genere eloquentiae procul a se reliquit, Quint. 10, 1, 51.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To leave behind one* by death; *to leave, bequeath*, etc. **a.** Lit.: ea mortua est: reliquit filiam adulescentulam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 41: cum pauper cum duobus fratribus relictus essem, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 2; cf.: pauper jam a majoribus relictus, Nep. Epam. 2, 1: agri reliquit ei non magnum modum, Plaut. Aul. prol. 13: heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: cum ei testamento sestertium milies relinquatur, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: non, si qui argentum omne legavit, videri potest signatam quoque pecuniam reliquisse, Quint. 5, 11, 33: qui mihi reliquit haec quae habeo omnia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 40: cedo, quid reliquit Phania, id. Hec. 3, 5, 8 and 13: fundos decem et tres reliquit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: aliquantum aeris alieni, id. Quint. 4, 15: servus aut donatus aut testamento relictus, Quint. 5, 10, 67: alicui arva, greges, armenta, Ov. M. 3, 585: se testamento liberum relictum, Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 16.—**b.** Trop., *to leave, leave behind* one: consiliorum ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem, Cic. Arch. 12, 30: qui sic sunt, haud multum heredem juvant, Sibi vero hanc laudem relinquont: vixit, dum vixit, bene, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 11: rem publicam nobis, Cic. Rep. 1, 46, 70; cf.: statum civitatis, id. ib. 1, 21, 34; id. Par. 1, 2, 10: opus alicui, id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: memo-

riam aut brevem aut nullam, id. Off. 2, 16, 55: monumentum audaciae suae aeternum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 129: quae scripta nobis summi ex Graeciâ sapientissimique homines reliquerunt, id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: scriptum in Originibus, id. Brut. 19, 75: scripta posteris, Quint. 1, praef. 1: in scriptis relictum, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 194: orationes reliquit et annales, id. Brut. 27, 106: duo tantum volumina, Suet. Gram. 7: librum de suis rebus imperfectum, id. ib. 12; cf.: si non omnia vates Ficta reliquerunt, Ov. M. 13, 734: pater, o relictum Filiae nomen, Hor. C. 3, 27, 34.—**2.** *To leave* a thing *behind; to leave remaining; to allow* or *permit to remain, to let remain, leave; pass., to be left, to remain.* **a.** Lit.: nihil relinquo in aedibus, Nec vas, nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 88: multis autem non modo granum nullum, sed ne paleae quidem ex omni fructu atque ex annuo labore relinquerentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 114: nihil de tanto patrimonio, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 10: equitatus partem illi adtribuit, partem sibi reliquit, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: angustioribus portis relictis, id. ib. 7, 70; 41: unam (filiam) minimamque relinque, *leave to me*, Ov. M. 6, 299: jam pauca aratro jugera regiae Moles relinquent, Hor. C. 2, 15, 2: dapis meliora relinquens, id. S. 2, 6, 89: magis apta tibi tua dona relinquam, id. Ep. 1, 7, 43: haec porcis hodie comedenda relinquis, id. ib. 1, 7, 19; cf.: habitanda fana Apris reliquit, id. Epod. 16, 20: relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, *remained*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9; cf.: unâ ex parte leniter acclivis aditus relinquebatur, id. ib. 2, 29: se cum paucis relictum videt, Sall. C. 60, 7: nec aliud dicionis Atheniensium praeter ipsam urbem reliquit, Just. 5, 7, 3.—**b.** Trop.: quasi corpori reliqueris Tuo potestatem coloris ulli capiendi mala, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 37: quam igitur relinquis populari rei publicae laudem? Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 48: ut vobis non modo dignitatis retinendae, sed ne libertatis quidem recuperandae spes relinquatur, id. Agr. 1, 6, 17: ceterorum sententiis semotis, relinquitur non mihi cum Torquato, sed virtuti cum voluptate certatio, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44; cf.: ne qua spes in fugâ relinqueretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: nullâ provocatione ad populum contra necem et verbera relicta, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 62; Hor. S. 1, 10, 51: quis igitur relictus est objurgandi locus? Ter. And. 1, 1, 127; cf.: nihil est preci loci relictum, id. ib. 3, 4, 22; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 14; and, in another sense: plane nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus relinquit locum, i. e. *he leaves no occasion for them, renders them superfluous*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: ne cui iniquo relinqueremus vituperandi locum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1: Aedui nullum sibi ad cognoscendum spatium relinquunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: spatium deliberandi, Nep. Eun, 12, 3: vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, Cic. Quint. 15, 49; Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 33; cf. Cic. Brut. 72, 253 (v. Bernhardy ad loc.): vita relicta est tantum modo, Ov. P. 4, 16, 49: quod munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 9 *fin.*: mihi consilium et virtutis vestrae regimen relinquite, Tac. H. 1, 84: suspicionem alicui relinquere, Suet. Caes. 86: aliquem veniae vel saevitiae alicujus, Tac. H. 1, 68 *fin.*: aliquem poenae, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 20: aliquem poenae, Ov. M. 7, 41: leto, poenaeque, id. id. 14, 217; cf.: urbem direptioni et incendiis, *to give up, surrender, abandon*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2: neu relinquas hominem innocentem ad alicujus tui dissimilis quaestum, *do not leave*, id. ib. 13, 64: aliquid in alicujus spe, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 26; cf. id. ib. 4, 16. — Poet., with *obj.-clause:* (metus) Omnia suffundens mortis nigrore, neque ullam Esse voluptatem liquidam puramque relinquit, Lucr. 3, 40; 1, 703; Ov. M. 14, 100: dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52; Sil. 3, 708: nihil relinquitur nisi fuga, *there is nothing left, nothing remains, but*, etc., Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6: relinquitur illud, quod vociferari non destitit, non debuisse, etc., Cic. Fl. 34, 85; cf.: mihi nihil relicti quicquam aliud jam esse intellego, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 81.—*Impers.* relinquitur, with *ut* (Zumpt, Gram. § 621): relinquitur, ut, si vincimur in Hispaniâ, quiescamus, *it remains, that*, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2; cf.: relinquebatur, ut neque longius ab agmine legionum discedi Caesar pateretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 19 *fin.*— In a logical conclusion: relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tria genera sint causarum, *hence it follows that*, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; id. Div. 2, 5, 14.—**3.** With double predicate, *to leave* a thing *behind* in a certain state; *to leave, let remain, suffer to be*, etc.: eum Plautus locum Reliquit integrum, *has left untouched*, Ter. Ad. prol. 10: praesertim cum integram rem et causam reliquerim, *have left unaltered*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13; cf.: Scaptius me rogat, ut rem sic relinquam, id. ib. 5, 21, 13, § 12: Morini, quos Caesar in Britanniam proficiscens pacatos reliquerat, Caes. B. G. 4, 37; cf.: amici, quos incorruptos Jugurtha reliquerat, Sall. J. 103, 2: reliquit (eam) Incertam et tristi turbatam volnere mentis, Verg. A. 12, 160: (naves) in litore deligatas ad ancoram relinquebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: erat aeger in praesidio relictus, id. ib. 6, 38: in mediis lacerâ nave relinquor aquis, Ov. P. 2, 3, 28: quod insepultos reliquisset eos, quos, etc., Cic. Rep. 4, 8, 26; 2, 11, 21: aliquid incohatum, id. ib. 1, 35, 55; cf.: inceptam oppugnationem, *to give up, abandon, quit*, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: incoepta fila, Ov. M. 6, 34: infecta sacra, id. ib. 6, 202: opus incoeptum, id. A. A. 2, 78: verba imperfecta, id. H. 13, 13: pro effectis relinquunt, vixdum incohata, Quint. 5, 13, 34: aliquid injudicatum, id. 10, 1, 67: aliquid neglectum, id. 1, 1, 29: incertum, id. 2, 10, 14: tantas copias sine imperio, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *init.;* cf.: sine ture aras, Ov. M. 8, 277: verbum in ambiguo, Lucr. 4, 1137: mulierem nullam nominabo: tantum in medio relinquam, Cic. Cael. 20, 48; cf.: correptio in dubio relicta, Quint. 7, 9, 13.

II. (With the idea of the verb predominant.) *To leave behind* one, *to leave, go away from; to forsake, abandon, desert* a person or thing. **A.** In gen. **1.** Lit.: ubi illaec obsecrost quae me hic reliquit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 32: relinquamus nebulonem hunc, Scip. Afr. ap. Gell. 4, 18, 3; cf.: non ego te hic lubens relinquo neque abeo abs te, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 33: domum propinquosque reliquisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; cf. id. ib. 1, 30: relictis locis superioribus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36: loci relinquendi facultas, Caes. B. G. 3, 4 *fin.:* Ilio relicto, Hor. C. 1, 10, 14: urbes, id. ib. 2, 20, 5: moenia, id. Epod. 17, 13: litus relictum Respicit, Ov. M. 2, 873: Roma relinquenda est, id. Tr. 1, 3, 62: colles clamore relinqui (sc.: a bubus), *were left behind*, Verg. A. 8, 216 Wagn.: limen, id. ib. 5, 316: mensas, id. ib. 3, 213: dominos, Cat. 61, 51: volucres Ova relinquebant, Lucr. 5, 802 et saep.—**2.** Trop.: me somnu' reliquit, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 52 Vahl.); cf.: quem vita reliquit, Lucr. 5, 63: reliquit aliquem vita, for *to die*, Ov. M. 11, 327: ubi vita tuos reliquerit artus, id. Ib. 339; for which, also, reversely: animam relinquam potius, quam illas deseram, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 52; so, vitam, Verg. G. 3, 547; cf. Tac. A. 4, 34: lucem, Verg. A. 4, 452: lumen vitale, Ov. M. 14, 175: consitus sum senectute, vires Reliquere, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 6: aliquem animus, id. Mil. 4, 8, 37; Caes. B. G. 6, 38: animus reliquit euntem, Ov. M. 10, 459: aliquem anima, Nep. Eum. 4, 2: ab omni honestate relictus, *abandoned, destitute of*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 8, 23: ab alterâ (quartanâ) relictum esse, id. Att. 8, 6, 3; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 290.—**B.** In partic., pregn., *to leave in the lurch; to forsake, abandon, desert*, etc. (v. desero, destituo, prodo). **1.** Lit.: qui . . . Reliquit deseruitque me, *has forsaken me, has given me the slip*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 45; cf.: reliquit me homo atque abiit, Ter. And. 4, 4, 5: succurrere relictae, Verg. A. 9, 290.—Of the forsaking of a lover by his mistress, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 64; Tib. 3, 6, 40; Prop. 1, 6, 8; Ov. H. 10, 80; id. M. 8, 108: paucos, qui ex fugâ evaserant, reliquerunt, i. e. *let them escape*, Caes. B. G. 3, 19. — Of things, *to leave, give up, abandon*, etc.: argentum si relinquo ac non peto, etc., Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 31: auctores signa relinquendi et deserendi castra, Liv. 5, 6; cf.: relictâ non bene parmulâ, Hor. C. 2, 7, 10.—**2.** Trop., *to leave, let alone, give up, resign, neglect, forsake, abandon, relinquish*: rem et causam et utilitatem communem non relinquere solum, sed etiam prodere, Cic. Caecin. 18, 50 (for which: derelinquo jam communem causam, id. ib. 35, 103): jus suum dissolute, id. ib. 36, 103: affectum, cum ad summum perduxerimus, Quint. 6, 1, 29: (puella) Quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 100: eum rogato, ut relinquat alias res et huc veniat, *to leave* or *lay aside every thing else*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 8; cf.: omnibus relictis rebus, id. Cist. 1, 1, 6; so, relictis rebus (omnibus), id. Ep. 4, 2, 35; id. Truc. 2, 1, 25; Ter. And. 2, 5, 1; id. Eun. 1, 2, 86; id. Heaut. 4, 7, 12; Lucr. 3, 1071; Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 51; Caes. B. C. 3, 102; cf. also: res omnes relictas habeo prae quod tu velis, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 38: omnia relinques, si me amabis, cum, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 14: et agrorum et armorum cultum, *to give up, abandon, neglect*, id. Rep. 2, 4, 7: si tu ea relinquis et deseris, id. Verr. 2, 4, 36, § 80: studium exquirendi, id. Ac. 1, 3, 7: agrum alternis annis, *to suffer to lie fallow*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 3: loca relicta, *uncultivated, wild lands*, Front. Limit. p. 42 Goes.; so, relictae possessiones, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3: milites bellum illud, quod erat in manibus, reliquisse, *abandoned, relinquished*, id. Rep. 2, 37, 63; cf. possessionem, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: obsidionem, *to raise the siege*, Liv. 5, 48: caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, *leave unmentioned*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, 6: consulto relinquere (locum), opp. praetermittere, id. Off. 3, 2, 9; cf.: hoc certe neque praetermittendum neque relinquendum est, id. Cat. 3, 8, 18; and: audistis haec, judices, quae nunc ego omnia praetereo et relinquo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 106; in this sense also, id. Brut. 45, 165; cf. id. ib. 19, 76; Hor. A. P. 150: cur injurias tuas conjunctas cum publicis reliquisti? *left unnoticed, uncensured*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33, § 84; cf.: vim et causam efficiendi reliquerunt, id. Fin. 1, 6, 18: vos legatum omni supplicio interfectum relinquetis? id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: quis est, qui vim hominibus armatis factam relinqui putet oportere, id. Caecin. 3, 9.—Poet., with *obj.-clause:* quod si plane contueare, mirari multa relinquas, *leave off, cease*, Lucr. 6, 654.

rĕlĭquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reliquor], *an arrearage, arrears* of a sum (post-class.), Dig. 26, 7, 44.—Trop.: aetatis, temporum, Tert. Anim. 56.

rĕlĭquātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one in arrears, a defaulter* (post-class.): superioris anni, Dig. 46, 3, 102: vectigalium, ib. 39, 4, 9, § 2: decem millium solidorum, Cassiod. Var. 5, 6.

* **rĕlĭquātrix,** īcis, *f.* [reliquator], *she that is in arrears, a defaultress*, trop.: anima reliquatrix delictorum, Tert. Anim. 35.

rĕlĭquĭae (in the poets, also **rellĭqu-;** cf. religio *init.*), ārum (*gen. sing.* reliquiae, App. Apol. ap. Carm. p. 277, 13), *f.* [relinquo, I. B. 1.], *the leavings, remains, relics, remnant, rest, remainder* of any thing. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: is navem atque omnia, perdidit in mari, Haec bonorum ejus sunt reliquiae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 17; cf.: de bonis quod restat reliquiarum, id. ib. 5, 1, 7: paucorum mensum sunt relictae reliquiae, id. Most. 1, 1, 81 Lorenz ad loc.; cf. exercitûs, Auct. B. Alex. 40 *fin.:* copiarum, Nep. Them. 5, 1; cf.: tantae cladis, Liv. 22, 56; 43, 10: pugnae, id. 5, 12: belli, id. 9, 29; Sall. H. 1, 48, 8 Dietsch; Vell. 2, 17, 1: legionum, id. 2, 46, 4: dum belli reliquiae peraguntur, Just. 22, 8, 6; 15: Danaûm, i. e. *the remnant of the Trojans who had escaped from the hands of the Greeks*, Verg. A. 1, 30; 598; 3, 87 al.: hujus generis reliquias restare video (sc. hominum), Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 90: gladiatoriae familiae, * Caes. B. C. 21, 4: cibi, *excrements*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; so *absol.*, Sen. Const. 13, 1: hordei, Phaedr. 5, 4, 3: vini, id. 3, 1, 6: virorum, Verg. A. 8, 356: limae, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 44; cf. Vulg. Exod. 8, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *The leavings, remains, remnants, fragments* of food (cf.: cenarum reliquiae, App. M. 2, p. 125, 22), Plaut. Curc. 3, 18: immo si scias reliquiae quae sint, id. ib. 2, 3, 42: cras de reliquiis nos volo, id. Stich. 3, 2, 40: reliquias ubi videro, id. Men. 1, 2, 33; 3, 1, 15; id. Pers. 1, 3, 25: Phaedr. 1, 22, 6; Suet. Galb. 22; Petr. 6.—Hence in a double sense: vellem Idibus Martiis me ad cenam (i. e. *to the assassination of Cæsar*) invitasses: reliquiarum (i. e. *Antony*) nihil fuisset, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1.—**2.** *The remains, relics, ashes* of a deceased person; esp. of a body that has been burned: C. Marii sitas reliquias apud Anienem dissipari jussit Sulla victor, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56;

Sen. Ep. 92, 35; Tac. A. 1, 62; 2, 69; 75; 3, 4; Suet. Oth. 10; id. Aug. 100; id. Ner. 38; id. Tib. 54; id. Calig. 3; Just. 11, 15, 15; Verg. A. 5, 47; 4, 343; 6, 227; cf.: reliquiae (polypi) adservatae miraculo pependere pondo DCC., Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 93.—Hence in a double sense: si funus id habendum sit, quo non amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, sed bonorum emptores, ut carnifices ad reliquias vitae lacerandas et distrahendas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50.—**3.** *The* (unconsumed) *remains of* the flesh of a sacrifice (different from exta), Suet. Aug. 1.—**II.** Trop., *remnants, remains, remainder, rest*, etc.: animaī reddidit omnes, Lucr. 3, 656: vis illius aestus Reliquias vitae membris ex omnibus aufert, id. 6, 825: motus vitalis, id. 2, 955: donec reliquias maxime reliquiae rerum earum moventur in animis et agitantur, de quibus vigilantes aut cogitavimus aut agimus, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 140: pristinae fortunae, id. Sull. 1, 1: maximi belli, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: quam palmam utinam di immortales, Scipio, tibi reservent, ut avi reliquias persequare, i. e. *the finishing of the Punic war*, id. Sen. 6, 19: id cum est apud oratores frequentissimum, tum etiam in usu cottidiano quasdam reliquias habet, Quint. 8, 5, 1.

rĕlĭquo, āre, v. reliquor *init.*

rĕlĭquor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (*act.* collat. form reliquavit, Dig. 34, 3, 9) [reliquus], *to be in arrears, to leave a balance, to owe a balance, remain indebted* (jurid. Lat.). **I.** *Neutr.*: eos debitores rerum publicarum accipere debemus, qui ex administratione reipublicae reliquantur, Dig. 50, 4, 6: si filius in muneribus publicis reliquatus est, ib. 10, 2, 20, § 6; 33, 8, 23 pr.—**II.** *Act.*: reliquatus est amplam summam, Dig. 33, 7, 20: debitum ex conductione, ib. 26, 7, 46.

rĕlĭquus (sometimes written **rĕlĭcus, rell-, -qus,** v. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 305; Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 31–34. Rĕlĭcŭus as a quadrisyl., Lucr. 1, 560 Munro ad loc.; 4, 976), a, um, *adj.* [relinquo, I.], *that is left* or *remains, that is left behind, remaining*, = relictus (freq. and a good prose word; not found in Cat., Tib., Verg., or Hor.). (*a*) With *dat.*: hoc mihi unum ex plurimis miseriis reliquom fuerat malum, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 55: ut spes nulla reliqua in te siet tibi, id. Eun. 2, 2, 9: potes mulo isto, quem tibi reliquum dicis esse, Romam pervehi, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4: quod erant oppida mihi etiam complura reliqua, id. Verr. 2, 2, 27, § 65: quae deprecatio est igitur ei reliqua, qui, etc., id. ib. 2, 4, 50, § 120: quibus lubido atque luxuria ex magnis rapinis nihil reliqui fecerat, Sall. C. 28, 4: reliqua alia optio, Quint. 7, 7, 8.—(*β*) Without a *dat.*, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 696 P.: ne a stirpe genus nostrum interiret et uti aliqua propago generis nostri reliqua esset (just before, restare), C. Gracch. ap. Schol. Cic. Sull. 9, p. 365 Orell.; cf.: neu causa ulla restet reliqua, Quin, etc., Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 11: ex quâ (familiâ) reliquus est M. Titurnius Rufus, Cic. Fam. 13, 39; cf. id. Clu. 7, 22: reliquos hos esse non ex bello ... sed ex tuo scelere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 124; and: moriar, si praeter te quemquam reliquum habeo, in quo, etc., id. Fam. 9, 15, 2; and with this cf. Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 15 (p. 216 Gerl.): qui lucus in Graeciâ totâ tam sanctus fuit, in quo ullum simulacrum, ullum ornamentum reliquum sit? Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: si qua reliqua spes est, quae sociorum animos consolari possit, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18.—Esp., *subst.*: **rĕlĭquum (-quom)**, i, *n.*, *that is left, a remainder, residue, rest*: numquam ab amatore suo postulat id, quod datum est, Sed reliquom dat operam, ne sit reliquum, Plaut. Truc. prol. 15: quod ad vos, spectatores, reliquum relinquitur, More majorum date plausum, id. Cist. grex 5: ut pernoscatis, ecquid spei sit relicuom, Ter. And. prol. 25; cf. id. Eun. 5, 5 (6), 26: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fuit, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: quid reliqui'st, quin habeat quae quidem in homine dicuntur bona, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 19: quid enim est huic reliqui, quod, etc., Cic. Sull. 31, 89: cum reliqui nihil sit omnino, quod pertinet ad nos, id. Fin. 2, 31, 101: quid reliqui habemus praeter, Sall. C. 20, 13: nec, quod ab hoste crudelius pati possent, reliqui quicquam fuit, Liv. 32, 13.—With *gen.* (syn. reliquiae): illud breve vitae reliquum nec avide adpetendum senibus sit, Cic. Sen. 20, 72: Agrigentum, quod belli reliquum erat, i. e. *where alone the war was afterwards carried on*, Liv. 26, 40; cf., in *plur.*: reliqua belli perfecta, id. 9, 16; and Tac. H. 4, 2: ubi reliquum vitae degere tuto posset, Liv. 39, 13: reliquum dici, id. 2, 25, 2; 3, 15, 8; 3, 52, 5: corporis reliqua, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21 *fin.* (but in Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 4, the correct read. is: reliquom vitae spatium, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—So in late Lat. persaep.: reliqua verborum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 41: urbis, id. 1 Par. 11, 8.—**2.** Partic. constructions. **a.** Reliquum est, ut, or with *inf.*, *it remains, that* (syn.: relinquitur, restat, superest): reliquum est, ut officiis certemus inter nos, Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 1; id. Att. 7, 13, 4; id. Fl. 14, 32; Nep. Att. 21, 5; Quint. 5, 7, 19; cf.: reliquum est, ubi nunc est res publica, ibi simus, Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 3 (where B. and K. supply ut, ex conj.); so, reliquum est, tuam profectionem amore prosequar, id. ib. 15, 21, 5.—With *inf.*: nunc hortari modo reliquum est et ire, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 22 (p. 232 Gerl.).—**b.** Reliquum (aliquem, aliquid) or aliquid reliqui facere, a periphrase for relinquere, and in the twofold signification of that word. (*a*) *To leave behind, leave remaining*: ut arent, quibus aratrum saltem aliquod satelles istius Apronius relicum fecit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 128: quos belli calamitas reliquos fecerat, id. ib. 2, 3, 53, § 126: haec addita cura vix mihi vitam reliquum fecit, id. Att. 3, 8, 2: si quos fortuna fecisset reliquos, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24 *fin.*; cf.: quos reliquos fortuna ex nocturnâ caede ac fugâ fecerat, Liv. 9, 24; Curt. 6, 9, 27: duarum mihi civitatum reliquos feci agros, i. e. *have left to be considered*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104.—*Subst.*: **rĕlĭquum,** i, *n.*, *a remnant, remainder* (cf. 1. *β fin.* supra): quod reliquum vitae viriumque fames fecerat, id, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 89: quod fortuna in malis reliqui fecit, id, etc., id. Sull. 32, 89.—Esp. negatively: te nullum munus officii cuiquam reliquum fecisse, *have left behind you*, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 1: quibus nihil non modo de fructu, sed ne de bonis quidem suis reliqui fecit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 115: hi milites nihil reliqui victis fecere, Sall. C. 11, 7 Kritz; cf.: captâ urbe nihil fit reliqui victis, id. ib. 52, 4: quibus libido atque luxuria ex magnis rapinis nihil reliqui fecerant, id. ib. 28, 4; cf. Liv. 7, 35: ne hoc quidem sibi reliqui facit, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2.—(*β*) *To leave undone, to omit, neglect* (rare and perh. only in the historians; also only negatively): nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, *omitted nothing, made every exertion*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26 *fin.*: prorsus ab utrisque nihil reliquum fieri, Sall. J. 76, 4: me nihil reliqui fecisse, quod, etc., Nep. Att. 21, 5: nihil reliqui faciunt, quominus, etc., Tac. A. 1, 21 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of time, *that is left* or *remains, future, subsequent*: spe reliquae tranquillitatis, Cic. Sest. 34, 73: reliquae vitae dignitas, id. Fam. 10, 3, 2: reliqua et sperata gloria, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: in reliquum tempus vectigalibus prospexi, Metell. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 128: reliquum in tempus, id. Agr. 1, 4, 13; Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*; 3, 16 *fin.*; cf. so, reliquum tempus (opp. praesenti bello), Nep. Them, 2, 1.—In the *neutr. absol.*: numquam ecastor ullo die risi adaeque, neque hoc, quod reliquom est (sc. vitae), plus risuram opinor, *in all my life, to the end of my days*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 4.—Hence, in reliquum, adverb., *for the future, in future, henceforward*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2; Sall. J. 42, 4; Liv. 23, 20; 25, 32; 36, 10 *fin.* al.—**2.** In mercantile lang., of debts, *remaining, outstanding, in arrear*: reliquom, quod ex eo quod debitum reliquom, Varr. L. L. 5, § 175 Müll.: nunc quod reliquom restat, volo persolvere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 40: quod dedi datum non vellem, quod reliquom est non dabo, id. ib. 2, 1, 30: rationes putare argentariam ... quid venierit, quid exactum siet, quid reliquum siet, Cato, R. R. 2, 5: erat ei de ratiunculâ Jampridem apud me reliquom pauxillulum Nummorum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3: ut pecuniam reliquam Buthrotii ad diem solverent, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, § 4 (Cod. Faerni: pecuniae reliquum).—As *subst.*: **rĕlĭqua,** ōrum, *n.* (less freq. **rĕlĭquum,** i, *n.*), *the remainder* of a debt, *balance, arrears*: reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 19; cf.: maxime me angit ratio reliquorum meorum, id. ib. 16, 3, 5: cum tanta reliqua sint, id. ib. 16, 15, 4; 15, 15, 3: dum reliqua colonorum minuit ad tempus, vires in posterum exhausit, quarum defectione rursus reliqua creverunt, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 6; 9, 37, 2: Sticho reliqua habente, *holding a balance*, i. e. *being in arrears*, Dig. 35, 1, 81; so, reliqua trahere, ib. 26, 7, 46: computare, ib. 40, 7, 34: in adaerandis reliquorum debitis (= reliquiis debitorum), Amm. 31, 14, 2; 16, 5, 15.—In *sing.*: nisi forte fidejussores minus idonei sunt et in reliquum non exsolutae quantitatis accesserint, Dig. 49, 14, 45 *fin.*; Symm. Ep. 10, 47.—Hence, by a lusus verbb., of a narration in arrears, *the rest, remainder*: accipite reliquom, alieno uti nil moror, Plaut. Capt. prol. 16; cf. also the passage cited above, id. Cist. 1, 3, 40.

II. Transf., of that which remains after a part just mentioned, *the remaining, the other*; and, in the *sing.*, *the remainder, the rest* of a thing (diff. from ceteri, q. v.). (*a*) *Plur.*: murus cum Romuli tum etiam reliquorum regum sapientiâ definitus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 22: decemviros ... reliquos magistratus, id. ib. 2, 31, 54; cf.: Servilius consul reliquique magistratus, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17; cf. id. ib. 6, 9, 9; 6, 20, 22; id. Planc. 1, 3: ipsum regale genus civitatis haud scio an reliquis simplicibus longe anteponendum, id. Rep. 2, 23, 43: res capitales et reliquas omnes judicabant iidem, id. ib. 3, 35, 48; cf. id. ib. 6, 17, 17; id. Leg. 3, 7, 16: ad eam sententiam, cum reliquis causis, haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: oppida, vicos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt, id. ib. 1, 5: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliquarum signa in subsidio collocat, Sall. C. 59, 2.—As *subst.*: princeps ille (Plato) aream sibi sumpsit, in quâ, etc.... Reliqui disseruerunt, etc., *the others, the rest*, Cic. Rep. 2, 11, 21; 1, 4, 7: in quâ (causâ) et ipse sentiat et reliqui omnes me, etc., id. Att. 16, 15, 1: aurum perinde aspernantur (Scythae) ac reliqui mortales appetunt, Just. 2, 2, 7: deinceps Jovem atque Junonem, reliquos, quos, etc., Cic. Univ. 11; cf. thus, without a copula, Brutorum, C. Cassii, Cn. Domitii, C. Trebonii, reliquorum, *and so forth*, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; cf.: Africanus, cum patria illo modo loquens... reliquaque praeclare, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106; Quint. 9, 4, 124: si placet, in hunc diem hactenus. Reliqua (satis enim multa restant) differamus in crastinum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71: audi reliqua, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 46: age, ambula, ibique reliqua alia fabulabimur, id. Poen. 3, 4, 8: reliqua vaticinationis brevi esse confecta, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68: aderat janitor carceris et carnifex praetoris, reliqua, *and the like, and so forth, and so on*, Quint. 9, 4, 124; but post-class.: et reliqua, Vop. Firm. 5 *fin.*—(*β*) *Sing.*: corpore relicuo pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr. 3, 648 Lachm.: equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato, reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: scribit Labieno ... cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, reliquam partem exercitûs non putat exspectandam, Caes. B. G. 5, 46 *fin.*; 1, 18: neque de frumento reliquoque commeatu satis esse provisum, id. ib. 3, 3: militibus quoque equis exceptis reliquam praedam concessimus, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5: jampridem cupio Alexandream reliquamque Aegyptum visere, id. ib. 2, 5, 1; cf. id. Lael. 2, 6; id. Rep. 2, 38, 64.—As *subst.*: paene oblitus sum, reliquom dicere, Plaut. Poen. prol. 118; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103: reliquum temporis cum magnâ trepidatione vigilavit, Suet. Ner. 34: haec quidem hactenus: quod reliquum est, cottidie tabellarios habebis, *as for the rest, as for what remains*, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 3; so, quod reliquum est, id. Fam. 13, 72, 2; id. Planc. 10, 11; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 48; cf.: de reliquo quid tibi ego dicam? Cic. Att. 16, 13, c, 2; id. Fam. 6, 20, 3; id. de Or. 1, 22, 100.

rĕlīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from relido.

rellig- and **rellĭqu-,** v. relig- and reliqu-.

rĕ-lŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (late Lat.). **I.** *To bring a thing back to its former place, to*

replace: linguam, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 75: articulum, id. ib. 2, 1, 28.—**II.** *To let out again, relet,* Dig. 19, 2, 13, § 10; 19, 2, 51 praef.

‡ **rĕ-lŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [re-loquor], *speaking back, answering, opposing:* hinc dicuntur eloquium ac reloqui in fanis Sabinis, e cellā dei quei loquuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 57 Müll. (cf. Lachm. in Lucr. 5, 679).

rĕ-lūcĕo, xi, 2, *v. n., to shine back, shine out; to blaze, shine, glow, give light* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stella relucet, *Cic. Arat. Fragm. N. D. 2, 42, 107: flamma reluxit, Verg. G. 4, 385; cf.: relucens flamma, Liv. 22, 17; 30, 6: olli ingens barba reluxit, Verg. A. 12, 300; cf.: vestis fulgore reluxit Sacra domus, Ov. M. 11, 617: Sigea igni freta lata relucent, Verg. A. 2, 312: piscis lucerna tranquillis noctibus relucet, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82: focus reluxit vivo torre, Val. Fl. 3, 115: e Vesuvio flammae relucebant, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 13; 8, 8, 2: pro favillā relucenti, Gell. 17, 10, 18.

rĕ-lūcesco, luxi, lucescĕre, *v. inch. n.* [re-luceo], *to grow bright again, to shine out, become clear* (poet.): luna plena luminis effigie relucescit, Mart. Cap. 8, § 870: solis imago reluxit, Ov. M. 14, 769: reluxit dies, Tac. H. 4, 81 *fin.*—*Impers.:* paulum reluxit, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 16.

rĕluctanter, *adv.* [relucto], *reluctantly* (late Lat.), Aug. Lib. Arbitr. 3, 69.

rĕlucto, āre, v. reluctor *fin.*

rĕluctor, ātus, 1 (*abl. part. pres.* reluctanti, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 14), *v. dep. n., to struggle against* any thing, *to resist* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: repugno, renitor, adversor). **I.** L i t.: visit cubiculum, in quo reluctantis et impulsae (uxoris) vestigia cernebantur, Tac. A. 4, 22: huic spiritus oris Multa reluctanti obstruitur, Verg. G. 4, 301: reluctantes dracones, Hor. C. 4, 4, 11; Ov. Am. 3, 4, 14: hostis reluctans, id. ib. 2, 9, 12; Curt. 6, 2, 6.—P o e t., with *inf.:* equites illic poscentia cursum Ora reluctantur pressis sedare lupatis, Claud. in Ruf 2, 354.—**2.** T r a n s f., of inanimate subjects: Mycale, quam deduxisse canendo Saepe reluctatae constabat cornua lunae, Ov. M. 12, 264: inter obstantia saxa fractis aquis ac reluctantibus, Quint. 9, 4, 7: reluctantur faces, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1729: domitare ventos reluctantes, Plin. Pan. 81, 4.—**II.** T r o p., *to oppose, resist; to be adverse* or *reluctant:* reluctatus invitusque revertens in Italiam, Vell. 2, 102, 5; cf.: diu sum equidem reluctatus, Quint. prooem. § 1: diuque precibus ipsum reluctatum aegre vicerunt, ut, etc., Curt. 8, 2, 11; cf. Mart. 5, 35, 5: his tot tantisque rationibus, quamquam multum reluctata verecundia Principis nostri, tandem tamen cessit, Plin. Pan. 60, 4: fatis reluctantibus, Petr. 111.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form: faucibus ipsis hiantis Cerberi reluctabat, App. M. 4, p. 151, 28: pectus et venter reluctabat, id. ib. 7, p. 189, 38; Fulg. contr. Verg.—**2.** Reluctatus, in a *pass.* signif., Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 42.

rĕ-lūdo, si, 3, *v. n.* and *a., to jest* or *jeer at, to banter* (very rare): sibi ipse reludat, Manil. 5, 170: temerarios mariti jocos relusit, Sen. Contr. 2, 10, 7.

‡ **rĕlūmĭnātĭo,** ἀνταυγασία [relumino], Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rĕ-lūmĭno, āre, *v. a., to light up again, reillumine* (post-class.): caecos, i. e. *to restore to sight,* Tert. Apol. 21; id. Anim. 34; Paul. Nol. Ep. 30, 4.

* **rĕ-lŭo,** ĕre, *v. a., to redeem, take out of pawn,* sc. a pledge: aurum, vestem, Caecil. ap. Fest. s. h. v. p. 281 Müll. (resolvere, repignerare, Fest.).

(**Rĕma,** ae, a false read. for Remoram, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107; v. Enn. p. 15 Vahl.)

rĕ-măcresco, crŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow very lean* or *thin,* Suet. Dom. 18.

rĕ-mălĕdīco, ĕre, *v. n., to return reproachful language, to abuse* or *revile back:* non oportere maledici senatoribus, remaledici civile fasque esse, Vespas. ap. Suet. Vesp. 9 *fin.;* Tert. Idol. 21; Hier. Ep. 69, 9.

rĕ-mancĭpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to transfer back again, remancipate:* quem pater eā lege mancipio dedit, ut sibi remanciparetur, Gai. Inst. 1, 140; 1, 172; cf. Fest. s. v. remancipatam, p. 277 Müll.

1. rĕ-mando, āre, *v. a.* (late Lat.). **I.** *To send back word, to notify in return,* Eutr. 2, 13; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 12.—**II.** *To repeat a command:* manda, remanda, Vulg. Isa. 28, 10; 13.

2. rĕ-mando, ĕre, *v. a., to chew over again, to chew the cud, ruminate* (post-Aug.): Pontici mures simili modo remandunt, Plin. 10, 73, 93, § 200: taedium scripta et lecta saepius revolvendi et quasi eundem cibum remandendi, Quint. 11, 2, 41.

rĕ-mănĕo, mansi, 2, *v. n., to stay* or *remain behind* (freq. and class.; cf. commoror). **I.** I n g e n., *absol.:* ita sermone confecto, Catulus remansit, nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 148; id. Cat. 1, 3, 7 (opp. discessus): qui per causam valetudinis remansit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: in castris Pompei, id. ib. 3, 97: cubito remanete presso, Hor. C. 1, 27, 8: quid fugis? O remane, Ov. M. 3, 477 (opp. deserere) et saep.: mulieres nostrae Romae remanserunt, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 3: Romae, Caes. B. C. 1, 33; 3, 83: in exercitu, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: in Galliā, Caes. B. G. 4, 8: ad urbem cum imperio, id. ib. 6, 1: domi, id. ib. 4, 1: apud aliquem, id. ib. 4, 15 *fin.:* ferrum ex hastili in corpore remanserat, Nep. Epam. 9, 3: qui tam pauci remanserint, Just. 11, 4, 4.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *to stay, remain, be left, continue, abide, endure:* at manet in vitā, cui mens animusque remansit, Lucr. 3, 402; 1, 246: expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: equos eodem remanere vestigio adsuefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2; cf.: vestigia antiqui officii remanent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 27; cf.: quorum usque ad nostram memoriam disciplina navalis et gloria remansit, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54: in duris remanentem rebus amicum, *persevering, constant,* Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 23: specie remanente coronae, id. M. 8, 181: remanentes spicas, *the remaining ears,* Vulg. Lev. 19, 9: si ulla apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Masinissae, Sall. J. 24, 10: id nomen (i. e. hostis) a peregrino recepit et proprie in eo, qui arma contra ferret, remansit, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37; Quint. 1, 6, 32: vobis aeterna sollicitudo remanebit, Sall. J. 31, 22: ne quam contumeliam remanere in exercitu victore sinat, *would suffer to cleave to the army,* id. ib. 58, 5: ne quid ex contagione noxae remaneret penes nos, Liv. 9, 1: quod est oratori necessarium, ab iis petere necesse est, apud quos remansit, Quint. 12, 2, 8: si quid antiqui remanet tibi vigoris, Sen. Med. 41: ne qua materia seditionis remaneret, Just. 11, 5, 2: solum se de cohorte Alexandri remansisse, id. 17, 2, 2.—**2.** With an *adjectival predicate, to remain, continue* in a certain state or condition (cf. relinquo, I. B. 3.): quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: quae (potentia senatūs) gravis et magna remanebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 59; Vell. 2, 123, 2: nec cognoscenda remansit Herculis effigies, Ov. M. 9, 264.

1. rĕ-māno, āre, *v. n., to flow back* (Lucretian), Lucr. 5, 269; 6, 635.

2. rĕmāno, āre, *v. n.,* v. remeo *fin.*

rĕmansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remaneo], *a staying* or *remaining behind; a remaining, continuing* in one's place (Ciceronian): profectio animum tuum non debet offendere: num igitur remansio? etc., Cic. Lig. 2, 4: tua remansio, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 17.

‡ **remansor,** ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A soldier who stays at home by permission of his commander,* Inscr. Murat. 347, 2.—**II.** *A soldier who overstays his furlough,* Dig. 49, 16, 5, § 6 (but emansor is the true reading, Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 13).

rĕmĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [remeo], *that goes* or *comes back, returning* (post-Aug. and very rare): saxum (i. e. of Sisyphus), Stat. Th. 4, 537: Christus e tumulo, Prud. Apoth. 1117: anima in corpora, Tert. Res. Carn. 1.

* **rĕmĕācŭlum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a way back, a return,* App. M. 6, p. 174.

rĕmĕātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a return,* Dig. 48, 19, 4.

rĕmĕdĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [remedio]. **I.** *That may be healed, curable;* only trop.: (philosophia) fuit aliquando simplicior inter minora peccantes et levi quoque curā remediabiles, Sen. Ep. 95, 29.—**II.** *Healing, remedial:* bonum Cassiod. Var. 3, 14.

rĕmĕdĭālis, e, *adj.* [remedio], *healing, remedial:* vis, Macr. S. 7, 16 *fin.:* jussio, Cassiod. Var. 10, 29.

rĕmĕdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a healing, remedying,* Scrib. Comp. 11.

rĕmĕdĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a healer, curer:* valetudinum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8: languorum, id. ib. 4, 35.

rĕmĕdĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.,* and **rĕ-mĕdĭor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [remedium], *to heal, cure, remedy* (post-class.; cf.: sano, curo, medico). (*α*) *Act.:* capitis dolorem, Scrib. Comp. 11; 18: multos, id. ib. 122; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35; id. ad Scapul. 4 al.—(*β*) *Dep.,* Hier. Ep. 68; App. Herb. 2; 105.

rĕmĕdĭum, ii, *n.* [re-medeor], *that which heals again; a cure, remedy* (class. and freq.). **I.** L i t., *a remedy, medicine:* ratio remedi certa, Lucr. 6, 1226: pantheras, quae in barbariā venenatā carne caperentur, remedium quoddam habere, quo cum essent usae, non morerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126: contrariis remediis sanant, Cels. 3, 9.—With *gen.:* remedium est magni et recentis doloris sanguis missus, Cels. 4, 6.—With *contra:* contra omnium morsus remedio est gallinaceum cerebrum, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 88: fumum ejus contra alia ligna, id. 12, 17, 39, § 78; Aug. Pecc. Merit. 2, 3.—*Absol.:* abstinere cibo omni, aut potu, etc. . . . in praesentissimis remediis habetur, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 53: in remedio est, id. 29, 4, 27, § 88: remedium ad fauces pollicitus, Suet. Ner. 35 *fin.* et saep.—**B.** E s p., *a charm, amulet, magic preventive:* si qui remedia quartanae vel doloris alterius collo gestaret, Amm. 19, 12, 14.—**II.** T r o p., *a means of aid, assistance,* or *relief; a remedy:* ad magnitudinem frigorum remedium comparare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26; so, remedia sibi comparare ad tolerandum dolorem, id. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: remedium quaerere ad moram, id. Clu. 9, 27; cf.: adversus consulta senatūs et decreta principum vel magistratuum remedium nullum est, nisi, etc., Quint. 5, 2, 5: adversus reliqua uti remediis, id. 4, 2, 101: remedium in ceteros, Tac. H. 1, 20 *fin.:* illius tanti vulneris, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1: aegritudinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28: miseriarum, id. Ad. 3, 1, 7: iracundiae, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 8: infirmae memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 49: hujus metūs, id. 1, 2, 6: ubertatis, id. 2, 4, 6: cum hoc unum his tot in commodis remedium esse arbitrarer, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 9: quibus rebus nostri haec reperiebant remedia, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 50; cf.: veneficiis remedia invenire, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 25: quod remedium huic malo inveniam? Ter. And. 3, 1, 10; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 23; 4, 3, 11: acrioribus saluti suae remediis subvenire, Cic. Clu. 24, 67: id remedium timori fuit, Liv. 3, 3, 5: cum utrumque ipsi pro remedio aegris rebus discordiā intestinā petissent, id. 9, 20, 5: hinc ira et questus, et postquam non subveniebat (Olennius) remedium ex bello, Tac. A. 4, 72.

rĕmĕlĭgo, ĭnis, *f.* [acc. to Fest. p. 277 Müll. from remoror, and hence qs. for remŏrigo], perh. i. q. 1. remora, but concr., *she that delays* or *hinders, the* (*fem.*) *delayer, hinderer:* remeligines et remorae a remorando dictae sunt a Plauto in Casinā (4, 3, 6): nam quid illaec nunc tamdiu intus remorantur remeligines. Ab Afranio in Prodito: remeligo a Laribus missa sum, Fest. l. l. (the palimpsest of Plautus, acc. to Ritschl's collation, has, instead of the last two words of the verse in question, remoranturreme . . .); cf.: Remelicines remoratrices, Gloss. Isid.

* **rĕ-mĕmĭni,** isse, *v. n., to recall to mind, to remember:* priorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1.

rĕmĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rememoror], *remembrance* (late Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 37, 1; 69, 1 (transl. of the Greek of the Sept. ἀνάμνησις); Arn. in Psa. 69.

rĕmĕmŏror, ātus sum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [re-memor], *to remember again, call to mind* (late Lat.).—With *acc.:* rememoramini pristinos dies, Vulg. Heb. 10, 32; Isid. 11, 1, 109.—With *rel.-clause,* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 4, 3; cf.: rememorati sunt quia Deus adjutor est, Vulg. Psa. 77, 35.

rĕmensus, a, um, *Part.,* v. remetior, I. A. and B.

rĕ-mĕo, āvi, 1, *v. n., to go* or *come back, to turn back, return* (not freq. till after the

Aug. period; only once in Cic.; in Cæs. not at all; syn.: redeo, regredior). **I.** Lit.: remeabo intro, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 55: remeato audacter, id. As. 1, 3, 75: in ludum, Afr. ap. Fest. s. h. v. p. 277 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 151 Rib.): in patriam, Ov. M. 15, 480: patrias in sedes, Tac. A. 14, 25 *fin.*: rursum in terga (with cedere), id. ib. 3, 21: ad se (legati), Liv. 9, 16: ex Campaniâ, Tac. A. 15, 60; cf. Aegypto, id. ib. 2, 69: eodem remeante nuntio, Liv. 9, 3: navibus remeabat disjecto agmine, Tac. H. 5, 22; cf. Suet. Vit. Plin. *fin.*: (coturnices) cum ex Italiâ trans mare remeant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8: greges nocte remeabant ad stabula, Liv. 24, 3, 5; Pall. 1, 39, 1. —(β) Poet. and late Lat. with *acc.*: patrias remeabo inglorius urbes, Verg. A. 11, 793: Euboicos penates, Stat. S. 3, 5, 12: destinatas remeârunt sedes, Amm. 17, 13, 34: castra, App. M. 7 pr.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: cum umore consumpto neque terra ali posset neque remearet aër, *would flow back again*, * Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: (naves) mari remeabant, Tac. A. 12, 17 *fin.*: remeante flumine, *receding*, id. H. 1, 86 *fin.*: bis adfluunt bisque remeant (aquae), Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 212.—**B.** In partic., *to come back* as a victor, *return home* in triumph (poet.; cf. Cort. ad Luc. 7, 256; Burm. ad Val. Fl. 4, 589): victor ad Argos, Verg. A. 2, 95; cf.: victor domito ab hoste, Ov. M. 15, 569: Scythicis Crassus victor ab oris, Luc. 2, 553: nunc neque te longi remeantem pompa triumphi Excipit, id. 1, 286: triumpho, Stat. Th. 12, 164.—With *acc.*: vetitos remeare triumphos, *to return home to the triumph denied* (*me*), Luc. 7, 256.—**II.** Trop., *to come back*, *return*: transiit aetas, Quam cito, non segnis stat remeatque dies, Tib. 1, 4, 28.—With *acc.*: si natura juberet A certis annis aevom remeare peractum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 94.—In discourse: ad ordinem remeabo coeptorum, Amm. 22, 16, 24 al.

☞ Lengthened collat. form remānant = remeant (like dānunt = dant, prodīnunt = prodeunt, redīnunt = redeunt): rivos camposque remanant, Enn. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 282 Müll. (Ann. v. 72 Vahl.).

* **rĕ-mergo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to dip in* or *immerse again*; trop.: soporis altitudine remerguntur, Aug. Conf. 8, 5.

rĕ-mētior, mensus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to measure* or *mete again*, *measure* or *mete back* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: iter retro remensumst, Lucr. 2, 516: si modo rite memor servata remetior astra, Verg. A. 5, 25: frumentum pecuniâ remetiri, *to measure back with money*, i. e. *to pay for with an equal measure of money*, Quint. Decl. 12, 19 *fin.*—In *pass.* sense: in quâ mensurâ mensi fueritis, remetietur, Vulg. Matt. 7, 2; id. Marc. 4, 24.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To measure back*, i. e. *to go*, *pass*, or *travel over again*: iter, Stat. Th. 3, 324: stadia, Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181.—In *pass.* sense: pelagoque remenso, Improvisi aderunt, Verg. A. 2, 181: remenso mari, id. ib. 3, 143.—**2.** In gen., *to void* or *discharge back again*: ille fide summâ testae sue vina remensus, Reddidit oenophori pondera plena sui, Mart. 6, 89, 5: vinum omne vomitu, Sen. Ep. 95, 21; cf. id. Prov. 3, 13.—**II.** Trop., *to go over* in one's mind; *to think over*, *reflect upon*; *to tell again*, *repeat*: totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. Ira, 3, 36: fabulam, App. M. 1, p. 104, 7; 2, p. 123, 35.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *To measure* or *pass over again*: transmissum discrimen convalescendo remetiri, *to remeasure*, *in recovering*, *the danger surmounted* (i. e. *to be continually advancing in recovery*), Plin. Ep. 8, 11, 2.

rēmex, ĭgis (*gen. plur.* remigium, Symm. Ep. 4, 7), *m.* [remus-ago], *a rower*, *oarsman*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 35; id. Merc. 4, 2, 5; Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114; id. Att. 13, 21, 3; id. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 76; 2, 5, 33, § 86; Hor. Epod. 17, 16; Curt. 4, 5, 18.—Poet., of Charon, Sen. Herc. Fur. 557.—Of the fish that swallowed Jonah: remige inimico, Sedul. 1, 180.—**b.** Remex, collect. for remiges, *a bench of rowers*, *the oarsmen* of a vessel (poet. and post-Aug.): vacuos sensit sine remige portus, Verg. A. 4, 588: Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim, id. ib. 5, 116; Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 34; Ov. M. 6, 445; 8, 103; id. H. 3, 153; Hor. Epod. 16, 57: non remigem, non socios navalis ad classem frequentis habiturum, Liv. 37, 10, 9; Tac. A. 4, 5: remex militis officia turbabat, Curt. 4, 3, 18: milite ac remige, id. 4, 5, 18; Vell. 2, 79, 1.

Rēmi (Rhēmi), ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A considerable people of Gaul*, in the region round about the modern Rheims, Caes. B. G. 2, 3; 5 sq.; 9; 12; 3, 11; 5, 3 et saep.; Tac. H. 4, 67 sq.—In *sing.*: Iccius Remus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6.—Poet., collect., Luc. 1, 424.—**II.** In later authors, *the chief town of the* Remi, now *Rheims* (in earlier writers, Durocortorum; cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 44), Amm. 15, 11, 10; 16, 2, 8.

* **rēmĭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [remigo], *a rowing*, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3.

rēmĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [remex]. **I.** Lit., *a rowing*: homines remigio sequi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 55: olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, Verg. A. 8, 94: portus decem dierum remigio ab oppido distans (just before: abest a Ptolemaide quinque dierum navigatione), Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174; 9, 3, 2, § 6.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto). **A.** *The parts of a vessel that belong to the rowing of it*, *the oars*, Cat. 64, 13; Verg. G. 1, 202; Hor. C. 1, 14, 4; Tac. A. 2, 24; id. H. 3, 47; id. G. 44.—Prov.: remigio veloque festinare, i. e. *with all possible speed*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 5 (cf.: remis velisque; v. l. remus, I. A.): meo remigio rem gero, i. e. *I steer my own course*, *do just as I please*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 152 (v. l. meo remigio remigo; cf. Brix ad loc.).—**2.** Poet., of wings: remigi oblitae (aves), Lucr. 6, 743: volat ille per aëra magnum Remigio alarum, Verg. A. 1, 301; 6, 19 (mentioned in Quint. 8, 6, 18); Ov. M. 8, 228; id. A. A. 2, 45: (aquila) remigium dextrâ laevâque porrigens, App. M. 6, p. 179 al. (cf. in the Gr. Aesch. Agam. 52: πτερύγων ἐρετμοῖσιν ἐρεσσόμενοι).—**B.** *Those that perform the rowing*, *the oarsmen*, *rowers*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: remigium classicique milites, tranquillo in altum evecti, Liv. 26, 51; 21, 22; 26, 39; 33, 48; 37, 11; Tac. A. 3, 1; 14, 39; Verg. A. 3, 471: remigium vitiosum Ulixei, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63.

rēmĭgo, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to row* (class.), Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: utrum mavis? statimne vela facere, an paululum remigare? id. Tusc. 4, 4, 9: non intermisso remigandi labore, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; Auct. B. Alex. 46, 2; Tac. Agr. 10; 28: contra aquam, Sen. Ep. 122 al.—Poet., with *acc.*: remigare alnum (i. e. navem), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 178.

rĕ-mĭgro, āre, *v. n.*, *to remove* or *journey back*; *to go back*, *return* (class.). **I.** Lit.: facere ut remigret domum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 3; cf.: in domum suam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: in domum veterem e novâ, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: in locum, Lucr. 2, 966: trans Rhenum in suos vicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: in agros, id. ib. 4, 27 *fin.*: Romam, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4.—*Absol.*: subitum est ei remigrare Kalendis Quintilibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 2.—**II.** Trop.: ad argumentum, Plaut. Poen. prol. 47: ad justitiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: ad deos (anima sapientis), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 23, 19: remigrat animus nunc demum mihi, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 42.

‡ **remillum** dicitur quasi repandum, Fest. p. 277 Müll.

rĕmĭniscentĭae, ārum, *f.* [reminiscor], *recollections*, *remembrances*, *reminiscences*, a transl. of the Platonic ἀναμνήσεις, Tert. Anim. 23 sq.; Arn. 2, 57.

rĕ-mĭniscor, sci, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [root men; whence mens, memini; v. comminiscor]. **I.** *To recall to mind*, *recollect*, *remember* (syn. recordor): reminisci, quom ea quae tenuit mens ac memoria, cogitando repetuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 44 Müll.: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; cf. id. Sen. 21, 78: te de aliis quibusdam quaestoribus reminiscentem recordari, id. Lig. 12, 35.—With *gen.*: reminisceretur veteris incommodi populi Romani, * Caes. B. G. 1, 13: veteris famae, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1: Satyri, Ov. M. 6, 383: facti, Suet. Claud. 41: reminiscere quae traduntur mysteriis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29.—With *acc.*: ea potius reminiscere, quae, etc., Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5: acerbitatem pristini temporis, Nep. Alcib. 6, 3: dulces Argos, Verg. A. 10, 782: animo dulces amicos, Ov. P. 1, 8, 31: tempus illud, id. Tr. 5, 4, 31: acta, id. M. 11, 714; Vulg. 2 Cor. 7, 15.—With *obj.-clause*: reminiscere, totius imum Nil esse in summâ, Lucr. 2, 90; 6, 649; Ov. M. 1, 256; cf. id. ib. 7, 293.—With *rel.-clause*: reminiscerentur quam majestatem accepissent, Liv. 4, 2, 4; Nep. Dat. 5, 1.—**II.** *To call to mind*, *imagine*, *conceive*: ut, si ipse fingere vellet, neque plura bona reminisci, neque majora posset consequi, quam vel fortuna vel natura tribuerat, Nep. Alcib. 2, 1 dub. (al. comminisci): reminiscimini quod respondeatis, App. Mag. p. 338, 38: finge quidvis, reminiscere, excogita, quid possit magicum videri, id. ib. p. 308, 33.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **rĕmĭnisco,** ĕre, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.; censured by Aus. Epigr. 48 and 49.

rēmĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [remus], *oar-footed*, i. e. which has oars for feet (Auson.): anates, Aus. Ep. 3, 13: ratis, id. ib. 5, 34: lembi, id. Idyll. 10, 201.

rĕ-miscĕo, no *perf.*, mixtum or mistum, 2, *v. a.*, *to mix* or *mingle again*, *to mix up*, *intermingle* (perh. only in the foll. passages). **I.** Lit.: venenum remixtum cibo, Sen. Const. 7, 4.—**II.** Trop.: sic veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151: animus naturae suae remiscebitur, Sen. Ep. 71, 15: remixto carmine tibiis, Hor. C. 4, 15, 30.

rĕmissa, ae, *f.* [remitto], *a pardon*, *remission* (eccl. Lat., for remissio): peccatorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18 *fin.*; Cypr. Ep. 59 *fin.*

* **rĕmissārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that can be easily shoved back*: vectes, *a sliding bolt*, Cato, R. R. 19 *fin.*

rĕmissē, *adv.*, v. remitto, *P. a. fin.*

rĕmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [remitto] (post-class.). **I.** *Pardonable*, *remissible*: delicta, Tert. Pudic. 2.—**II.** *Easy*, *light*: digestio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 164.

rĕmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (acc. to remitto, I. A. and B.), *a sending back* or *away*, *releasing*. **I.** Lit. (rare). **1.** *A sending back*, *returning*; of persons: obsidum captivorumque, Liv. 27, 17, 1.—Of things, *a throwing back*, *reflecting*: splendoris, Vitr. 7, 3, 9.—**2.** *A letting down*, *lowering*: ex superciliorum aut remissione aut contractione, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A slackening*, *relaxing*, *abating*, *diminishing*, *remitting*; *remission*, *relaxation*, *abatement* (syn. relaxatio): animus intentione suâ depellit pressum omnem ponderum, remissione autem sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: contentiones vocis et remissiones, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261; cf. id. Brut. 91, 314; so, vocis, Quint. 1, 10, 25: σφυγμὸς est intentio motûs et remissio in corde et in arteria, Gell. 18, 10, 10: remissio lenitatis quâdam gravitate et contentione firmatur, *laxity*, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 212: operis, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7; cf. laboris, id. ib. 2, 6, 4; Quint. 3, 8, 29: tales igitur amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae, Cic. Lael. 21, 76: senescentis morbi remissio, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1; so, febris, Suet. Tib. 73: doloris, Scrib. Comp. 99.—**2.** *Slackness*, *laxness*, *want of spirit*: in acerbissimâ injuriâ remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9.—**3.** *Relaxation*, *recreation*: ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22; so, animorum, id. Fam. 9, 24, 3; id. Arch. 7, 16.—*Absol.*: quem non quies, non remissio, non aequalium studia, non ludi delectarent, Cic. Cael. 17, 39: danda est omnibus aliqua remissio, Quint. 1, 3, 8.—*Absol.* in *plur.*, Quint. 1, 3, 8, § 11; Gell. 15, 2, 5; Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 1; id. Pan. 49, 4: tempora curarum remissionumque, Tac. Agr. 9; id. Or. 28.—**4.** *Mildness*, *gentleness*, *lenity*: (Adversarius) tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72 (cf. remissus, B. 1.): so, remissione poenae, *by a relaxing*, *diminishing of punishment*, *by a milder punishment*, id. Cat. 4, 6, 13.—**B.** (Acc. to remitto, I. B. 2. b.) *A remitting* of a penalty, etc., *a remission*, Col. 1, 7, 1; Suet. Caes. 20; Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 6; 10, 8, 5: remissio tributi in triennium, Tac. A. 4, 13: nuntiationis, *remission*, *abrogation*, Dig. 39, 1, 8, § 4.—*Plur.*: post magnas remissiones, *reduction of rent*, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 2.—**C.** In eccl. Lat., *remission*, *forgiveness* of sin, etc.: delicti, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28: peccatorum, Ambros. de Isaac et Anim. 1, 1; Vulg. Matt. 26, 28; id. Act. 2, 38.—* **III.** *A repetition*: nova ludorum remissio, Petr. 60, 5.

rĕmissīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (late Lat.). **I.** In medicine, *relaxing*, *laxative*: relax-

are tumentia rebus congruis et remissivis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.— **II.** In gram.: adverbia, *formed to express the idea in a weakened* or *moderated sense*, *remissive* (like pedetentim, paulatim, sensim, etc.), Prisc. p. 1021 P.

rĕmissor, ōris, *m.* [remitto], *he who remits* or *forgives:* injuriae, Ambros. Off. Min. 1, 17, 66: peccati, Hilar. Psa. 121, 8: peccatorum, Ambros. Psa. 39, 10.

rĕmissus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from remitto.

rĕ-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to let go back, send back, despatch back, drive back, cause to return* (class. and very freq.; cf. reddo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: *Al.* Redde mihi illam (filiam) . . . Non remissura es mihi illam? . . . non remittes? *Me.* Non remittam! Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 29 sq.: a legione omnes remissi sunt domum Thebis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 22: aliquem domum, Caes. B. G. 1, 43 *fin.;* 4, 21; 7, 4 *fin.;* id. B. C. 3, 27 *fin.:* mulieres Romam, Cic. Att. 7, 23, 2: paucos in regnum, Caes. B. C. 2, 44: Fabium cum legione in sua hiberna, id. B. G. 5, 53: partem legionum in sua castra, id. B. C. 3, 97: ad parentes aliquem nuntium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 15: aliquem ad aliquem, id. Cas. 2, 8, 1; Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 24; 26: obsides alicui, id. B. G. 3, 8 *fin.;* Lucil. ap. Lact. 5, 14: is argentum huc remisit, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 69: librum tibi remisi, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: pila intercepta, *to cast* or *hurl back*, Caes. B. G. 2, 27; so, tractum de corpore telum, Ov. M. 5, 95: epistulam ad aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 43: litteras Caesari, Caes. B. G. 5, 47; cf.: scripta ad eum mandata per eos, id. B. C. 1, 10: naves ad aliquem, id. B. G. 5, 23; so, naves, id. B. C. 1, 27: obsides, id. B. G. 3, 8; 3, 29: nonne vides etiam, quantā vi tigna trabesque Respuat umor aquae? . . Tam cupide sursum revomit magis atque remittit, *drives back*, Lucr. 2, 199; so, aquas longe (cautes), Sen. Hippol. 583: calces (equi), i. e. *kick out behind*, Nep. Eum. 5, 5.—**b.** *To send forth* from itself, *give out, yield:* ut melius muriā, quam testa marina remittit, *gives forth, yields*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 53: muriam, Col. 12, 9 *init.:* minimum seri, id. 12, 13: umorem (humus), id. 12, 15 *init.:* aeruginem (vasa aenea), id. 12, 20, 2: nec umenti sensit tellure remitti (nebulas), Ov. M. 1, 604: umorem ex se ipsa remittit, Verg. G. 2, 218: quod baca remisit olivae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 69: sanguinem e pulmone, Ov. P. 1, 3, 19.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To let go back, to loosen, slacken, relax* any thing strained, bound, rigid, etc. (syn. relaxo; opp. intendo, adduco): in agro ambulanti ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum recidisse, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123; cf.: habenas vel adducere vel remittere, id. Lael. 13, 45: frena, Ov. M. 2, 191 (opp. retinere); 6, 228: lora, id. ib. 2, 200; id. Am. 3, 2, 14; cf.: vela pennarum, Lucr. 6, 743: ira contractis, hilaritas remissis (superciliis) ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 79: quattuor remissis (digitis) magis quam tensis, id. 11, 3, 99: digitis, Ov. H. 19, 197: remissis, id. M. 4, 229: junctasque manus remisit; vinclis remissis, etc., i. e. *to loose*, id. ib. 9, 314 sq.: digitum contrahens ac remittens, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94: bracchia, i. e. *to let sink* or *fall down*, Verg. G. 1, 202: remissas manus, *sinking* or *failing*, Vulg. Heb. 12, 12: frigore mella Cogit hiems eademque calor liquefacta remittit, *dissolves again, melts*, Verg. G. 4, 36; cf.: cum se purpureo vere remittit humus, *opens again, thaws*, Tib. 3, 5, 4: vere remissus ager, Ov. F. 4, 126.— **b.** *To leave behind, produce:* veluti tractata notam labemque remittunt Atramenta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 235.— **c.** Jurid. t. t.: remittere nuntium or repudium, *to send a bill of divorce, to dissolve a marriage* or *betrothal;* v. nuntius and repudium.— **B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to send back, give back, return, restore, dismiss, remove*, etc.: (specula) simulacra remittunt, Lucr. 4, 337 Lachm.: vocem late nemora alta remittunt, Verg. A. 12, 929; cf.: totidemque remisit Verba locus, Ov. M. 3, 500: chorda sonum . . . remittit acutum (with reddere), Hor. A. P. 349: vos me imperatoris nomine appellavistis: cujus si vos paenitet, vestrum vobis beneficium remitto, mihi meum restituite nomen, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.:* quin etiam ipsis (imperium) remittere, id. B. G. 7, 20: integram causam ad senatum remittit, *refers*, Tac. A. 3, 10: a quibus appellatum erit, si forte ad eosdem remittemur, Quint. 11, 1, 76; 12, 10, 21: veniam, *to return, repay*, Verg. A. 4, 436: quae nisi respuis ex animo longeque remittis, Lucr. 6, 68; cf.: opinionem animo, *to dismiss, reject, cast off*, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *resign it*, id. Sull. 30, 84: utramque provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, id. Phil. 8, 8, 25: Galliam togatam, id. ib. 8, 9, 27.— **2.** In partic. **a.** (Acc. to I. A. 2. a.) *To slacken, relax, relieve, release, abate, remit* (freq. and class.): omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequetur gradus, Cic. Or. 18, 59; cf.: (sonorum vis) tum remittit animos, tum contrahit, id. Leg. 2, 15, 38: quaero enim non quibus intendam rebus animum, sed quibus relaxem ac remittam, *relieve, recreate, refresh*, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 383, 23: ut requiescerem curamque animi remitterem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 61, § 137: animum per dies festos licentius, Liv. 27, 31; and in a like sense with *se*, Nep. Alcib. 1 *fin.;* and mid.: mirum est, ut opusculis animus intendatur remittaturque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 13: animos a contentione pugnae, Liv. 5, 41: animos a certamine, id. 9, 12: animos a religione, id. 5, 25; cf.: nihil apud milites remittitur a summo certamine, id. 6, 24, 10: superioris temporis contentionem, Caes. B. C. 2, 14 *fin.;* cf. Cic. Brut. 55, 202: diligentiam in perdiscendo ac memoriam, Caes. B. G. 6, 14; cf.: curam et diligentiam remittunt, id. B. C. 2, 13: summum illud suum studium remisit, Cic. Brut. 93, 320: ea studia remissa temporibus revocavi, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: belli opera, Liv. 30, 3: bellum, id. 30, 23: pugnam, Sall. J. 60, 3 al.: urguent tamen et nihil remittunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 77: equites petere ut sibi laxaret aliquid laboris; quibus ille, ne nihil remissum dicatis, remitto, etc., Liv. 9, 16: cottidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 19; cf. id. Att. 10, 4, 2: aliquid de suo, id. Rab. Post. 11, 31: horam de meis legitimis horis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: aliquid de severitate cogendi, id. Phil. 1, 5, 12; 13, 17, 36: nihil de saevitiā, Tac. A. 6, 25 al.; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 17: ex eo, quod ipse potest in dicendo, aliquantum remittet, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: aliquid ex pristinā virtute, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: aliquid ex curā verborum, Quint. 10, 7, 22; 7, 1, 22.—With ellipsis of *aliquid*, etc.: illum viris fortissimis remittere de summā non potuisse, te mulieri deterrimae recte remisisse, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 35, § 82; Liv. 4, 43, 11: de voluntate nihil, Cic. Brut. 5, 17: nihil e solito luxu, Tac. H. 3, 55: nihil ex arrogantiā, id. Agr. 27 al.— *Impers.:* tum aequo animo remittendum de celeritate existumabat, Caes. B. G. 5, 49.—(β) With *inf.*, *to cease, leave off, omit* to do any thing (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8: neque remittit quid ubique hostis ageret explorare, Sall. J. 52, 5; cf.: quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, remittas Quaerere, Hor. C. 2, 11, 3.—(γ) With *se*, or mid., *to relax, abate:* ubi dolor et inflammatio se remiserunt, Cels. 4, 24 *fin.;* cf.: cum se furor ille remisit, Ov. H. 4, 51: quae (febres) certum habent circuitum et ex toto remittuntur, Cels. 3, 12; cf. under II.—(δ) Mid., *to recreate one's self:* eundem, cum scripsi, eundem etiam cum remittor, lego, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 7; cf.: fas est et carmine remitti, id. ib. 7, 9, 9; cf. supra: animus remittatur, id. ib. 7, 9, 13.—(ε) *To give free course to* (opp. continere): animi appetitus, qui tum remitterentur, tum continerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 34.—**b.** With respect to a person, *to free* one *from* any thing; *to give up, grant, forgive, yield, resign, concede, surrender, sacrifice* a thing to any one (= concedere, condonare); with *acc. of the offence:* Tranioni remitte quaeso hanc noxiam causā meā, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 47: injuriam, Sall. H. 3, 61, 2 Dietsch: quare tum cito senex ille remisit injuriam? Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 1: ut ex animo tibi volens omne delictum remittam, App. M. 3, p. 137, 29; so freq. in late Lat., *to remit, forgive* a sin or offence: peccata, Vulg. Matt. 9, 2: blasphemia, id. ib. 12, 31: cogitationem, id. Act. 8, 22.— Freq. with *acc. of the penalty:* multam, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: poenam alicui, Liv. 40, 10, 9: ipso remittente Verginio ultimam poenam, id. 3, 59, 10; 8, 35, 1: omnia tibi ista concedam et remittam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22; cf. id. Ac. 2, 33, 106; and: alicui remittere atque concedere, ut, etc., id. Planc. 30, 73: meam animadversionem et supplicium . . . remitto tibi et condono, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: quod natura remittit, Invida jura negant, Ov. M. 10, 330: si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: pecunias, quas erant in publicum Varroni cives Romani polliciti, remittit, id. B. C. 2, 21; cf. Liv. 42, 53: aedes (venditas) alicui, *to give up, resign* a purchase, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 111: tempus vobis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 30: ut patria tantum nobis in nostrum privatum usum, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8: navem imperare debuisti ex foedere: remisisti in triennium: militem nullum umquam poposcisti per tot annos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 21: tibi remittunt omnes istam voluptatem et eā se carere patiuntur, *resign that pleasure to you*, id. de Or. 1, 58, 246: ut memoriam simultatium patriae remitteret, *sacrifice to his country*, Liv. 9, 38; cf.: privata odia publicis utilitatibus remittere, Tac. A. 1, 10: ut sibi poenam magistri equitum remitteret (dictator), *that he would remit for their sake*, Liv. 8, 35: dictator consulibus in senatu magnifice conlaudatis et suarum quoque rerum illis remisso honore, dictaturā se abdicavit, *having been resigned in their favor*, id. 7, 11: jus ipsi remittent, *will abandon their claim*, id. 6, 18, 7.— *Absol.:* remittentibus tribunis plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, *withdrawing their opposition*, Liv. 6, 36, 3: de tributo remiserunt, id. 5, 12, 13; cf. Tac. A. 1, 8: si hoc ipsi remitti vellent, remitterent ipsi de maritumis custodiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 17.—(β) Poet., with *inf.*, *to allow, permit:* sed mora damnosa est nec res dubitare remittit, Ov. M. 11, 376; cf.: (Fides) occulte saevire vetat, prodesse remittit, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 37. — **II.** *Neutr.*, *to decrease, abate* (very rare, but class.): si forte ventus remisisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: imbres, Liv. 40, 33, 4: pestilentia, id. 2, 34, 6: cum remiserant dolores pedum, Cic. Brut. 34, 130; cf.: si remittent quippiam Philumenae dolores, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 14: tumor remittens, Cels. 7, 18: vapor calidus primo non remittit propter levitatem, *does not sink*, Vitr. 8, 2.— Hence, **rĕmissus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. A. 2. a.), *slack, loose, relaxed, languid* (opp. contentus, contendere): membra, Lucr. 5, 852. **A.** Lit.: ut onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; cf.: vox, ut nervi, quo remissior, hoc gravior et plenior, Quint. 11, 3, 42: ridens Venus et remisso Filius arcu, Hor. C. 3, 27, 67: ammoniacum, i. e. *liquid*, Pall. 1, 41, 2; cf. adeps, Veg. 1, 11, 4. — **B.** Trop., *relaxed, not rigid, strict*, or *hard*, both in a good and bad sense. **1.** *Mild, gentle, soft, indulgent, cheerful, good-humored, gay*, etc. (syn.: lenis, mitis, dulcis): remissior ventus, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: remissiora frigora, id. B. G. 5, 12 *fin.:* cantūs remissiores, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254; cf.: tum intentis tum remissis modis, Quint. 11, 3, 17: si me non improbissime Dolabella tractasset, dubitassem fortasse, utrum remissior essem, an summo jure contenderem, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 1: in eo sermone non remissi sumus, id. Fin. 3, 1, 2: remissus et subridens, Tac. Or. 11 *init.:* nisi magistratus valde lenes et remissi sint, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: in ulciscendo remissior, id. Red. ad Quir. 7, 23: animus (with lenis), id. de Or. 2, 46, 193; cf.: remississimo ad otium et ad omnem comitatem animo, i. e. *most prone*, Suet. Aug. 98: remissus et mitis, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 5: cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13; cf. Suet. Galb. 14; id. Claud. 21: decorus est sermo senis quietus et remissus, Cic. Sen. 9, 28: remissius genus dicendi, id. Sest. 54, 115: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, id. Lael. 18, 66; cf. affectus, Quint. 10, 1, 73: egressiones dulces et remissae, id. 11, 3, 164: joci, *gay, merry* (opp. curae graves), Ov. M. 3, 319; cf.: remissiores hilarioresque sermones, Suet. Tib. 21: opus, Ov. Tr. 2, 547. — **2.** *Slack, negligent, remiss* (syn. languidus): esse remisso ac languido animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21; cf.: nostris languentibus atque animo remissis, id. ib. 2, 14: dolus Numida-

rum nihil languidi neque remissi patiebatur, i. e. *no negligence*, Sall. J. 53, 6; 88, 2: in labore, Nep. Iphic. 3, 1: oderunt agilem gnavumque remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: remissior in petendo, Cic. Mur. 26, 52: vita remissior, Suet. Tib. 52.—**b.** *Lower, cheaper:* remissior aliquanto ejus fuit aestimatio quam annona, *below the market price*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 214. — Hence, *adv.:* **rĕ-missē** (acc. to B. 1.), *gently, mildly* (with leniter, urbane; opp. severe, graviter, vehementer, etc.), Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; id. Cael. 14, 33; Col. 1, 8, 10; Quint. 10, 2, 23; 12, 10, 71; Suet. Claud. 30.—*Comp.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255; id. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 76; Quint. 9, 2, 91.—*Sup.* is not found.

* **rēmĭ-văgus,** a, um, *adj.* [remus], *oar-wafted, impelled by oars:* celox, Varr. ap. Non. 533, 8.

rĕmixtus (remistus), a, um, *Part.*, from remisceo.

Remmĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** *Name of a Roman* gens, e. g., Tac. A. 2, 68; Suet. Gram. 23.—Hence, **II.** Lex Remmia de calumniatoribus, *of Remmius, Remmian*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 55; Dig. 48, 16, 1; 22, 5, 13: quâ, qui calumniabatur, damnabatur, si crimen approbare non poterat, Schol. ad Cic. l. l. (p. 431 Orell.).

rĕ-mōlĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to press, push*, or *move back* or *away* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): saepe remoliri luctatur pondera terrae (Typhoëus), Ov. M. 5, 354; so, ferrea claustra, Stat. Th. 10, 527; Sen. Q. N. 6, 13 *fin.*—**II.** *To stir* or *take up again:* arma, Sil. 1, 36.

☞ **rĕmōlītus,** a, um, *pass.:* orbe remolito, Sen. Herc. Fur. 504.

rĕ-mollesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become soft again, to become* or *grow soft* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ut Hymettia sole Cera remollescit, *softens*, Ov. M. 10, 285: sole remollescit quae frigore constitit unda, i. e. *melts*, id. ib. 9, 661.—**II.** Trop.: quod ea re (vino) ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur, *to be enervated*, * Caes. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.:* si precibus numina justis Victa remollescunt, *are softened, touched*, Ov. M. 1, 378.

rĕ-mollio, no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to make soft again, to make soft, soften* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: terram, Col. 2, 11, 9: grana umore remollita, App. Herb. 3, 9: quare ... Salmacis enervet tactosque remolliat artus, *softens, weakens*, Ov. M. 4, 286.—**II.** Trop.: eo se inhibitum ac remolitum, quo minus, ut destinarat, etc., *softened, mollified*, Suet. Aug. 79.

* **rĕ-mŏnĕo,** ēre, *v. a.*, *to warn again, remind:* haec benevole remonebam, App. M. 5, p. 169, 23.

1. rĕ-mŏra, ae, *f.*, *delay, hinderance, passive resistance* (ante- and post-class.): quae Remoram faciunt rei privatae et publicae, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 16; cf. Lucil. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 276, 8 Müll.: remora si sit, *if I delay*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 106: remorâ ausus miserabiles casus levare multorum, Amm. 14, 5, 8 (but in Cels. 7, 15, the correct read. is mora).

2. Rĕmŏra, ae, *f.*, *the name given to Rome by Remus:* certabant urbem Romam Remoramne vocarent, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 85 Vahl.).

* **rĕmŏrāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [remoror], *a delay, hinderance;* in *plur.*, Ov. M. 3, 567; cf.: Remoramina impedimenta, Gloss. in Auct. Class. Vatic. tom. 8, p. 507, a, Mai.

rĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *slowness, delaying* (late Lat.), Aug. Don. Persev. 17, 3.

* **rĕmŏrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a delayer, hinderer*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 70.

‡ **rĕmŏrātrix,** īcis, *f.* [remorator], *she that delays, hinders*, Gloss. Cyril.

* **rĕ-morbesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [morbus], *to become sick again, suffer a relapse*, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 277 Müll. (cf. Enn. p. 178 Vahl.).

rĕ-mordeo, no *perf.*, rsum, 2, *v. a.*, *to bite again;* mostly poet., and only in the trop. sense; *to vex, torment, disturb:* me remorsurum petis, Hor. Epod. 6, 4: praeteritis male admissis peccata remordent, Lucr. 3, 827: animus se forte remordet, id. 4, 1135: quando haec te cura remordet, Verg. A. 1, 261; cf. *absol.:* si juris materni cura remordet, id. ib. 7, 402: vitia castigata remordent, Juv. 2, 35.—In prose: sin tandem libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv. 8, 4, 3.

‡ **rĕmōres** aves in auspicio dicuntur, quae acturum aliquid remorari compellunt, Fest. p. 276 Müll.: Remum dictum a tarditate, quippe talis naturae homines ab antiquis remores dicti, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 21 *fin.*

‡ **remoria,** v. ‡ remurinus.

rĕ-mŏror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to stay, tarry, linger, loiter, delay* (so rarely): nam quid illaec nunc tam diu intus remorantur remeligines? Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 7: ibi corpora, Lucr. 2, 75: res nulla foris, id. 2, 158: in concilio, id. 2, 564; cf.: in Italiâ, Liv. 27, 12, 3: sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores, Ov. M. 4, 137: perge, ne remorare. Non diu remoratus es: Jam venis, Cat. 61, 200 sq.: Etesiae contra fluvium flantes remorantur, Lucr. 6, 717.—**II.** *Act.*, *to hold back, stay, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer* (syn. retardare; freq. and class.): aliquem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 46: haec edepol remorata med est, id. Ep. 5, 1, 23; id. Rud. 4, 6, 4 et saep.: di illum perdant, qui me hodie remoratus est, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 11: eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 40: nox atque praeda castrorum hostes quominus victoriâ uterentur remorata sunt, Sall. J. 38, 8; Prop. 1, 6, 5: quamvis te longae remorentur fata senectae, i. e. *should preserve you to a good old age*, id. 1, 19, 17: num unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum plebis et C. Servilium praetorem mors ac poena remorata est? i. e. *was it put off, deferred?* Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: cur non remoratur ituros, Ov. M. 13, 220.—*Absol.:* ab negotiis numquam voluptas remorata, Sall. J. 95, 3.—With inanimate and abstract objects: alicujus commodum, Ter. And. 4, 3, 24: scio te me iis epistulis potius et meas spes solitum esse remorari, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 1: alicujus iter, Sall. J. 50, 1; so, iter, Ov. M. 11, 233.—*Absol.:* fugiunt, freno non remorante, dies, Ov. F. 6, 772.

☞ **rĕmŏrātus,** a, um, in a *pass.* signif.: remorandust gradus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 28: pomi jactu remorata (Atalanta), Ov. M. 10, 671.

rĕmorsus, ūs, *m.* [mordeo], *a biting back* or *in return* (late Lat.), Primas. in Gal. ad c. s.

rĕmōtē, *adv.*, v. removeo, *P. a. fin.*

rĕmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [removeo], *a putting back, withdrawing:* bracchii, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26.—**II.** *A putting away, removing, removal.* **1.** Lit.: tutoris, Dig. 26, 10, 4.—**2.** Trop.: remotio criminis est cum ejus intentio facti, quod ab adversario infertur, in alium aut in aliud demovetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 29, 86; 2, 30, 91.

rĕmōtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from removeo.

rĕ-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (sync. *pluperf.* remorant, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71; Sil. 11, 175; *inf.* remosse, Lucr. 3, 69; *perf.* remorunt, Ov. Ib. 240), *v. a.*, *to move back, draw back; to take away, set aside, withdraw, remove* (freq. and class.; syn.: amolior, repono, segrego). **I.** Lit.: tolle hanc patinam, remove pernam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 163 sq.: pecora, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: equos, Sall. C. 59, 1: equos ex conspectu, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: dapes, Ov. M. 8, 571: mensam, id. ib. 13, 676: frena, Hor. S. 2, 7, 74: tegimen, *to lay aside*, Ov. M. 1, 674: Aurora removerat ignes, *had driven away*, id. ib. 4, 81: monstra, id. ib. 5, 216: remoto atque ablegato viro, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 82: remotis arbitris, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: custode remoto, Hor. A. P. 161: remoto Hannibale, Just. 31, 5, 1: quae jam infantem removerit, i. e. *has weaned*, Plin. 28, 7, 21, § 72: naves longas ab onerariis navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: cupas furcis ab opere, id. B. C. 2, 11: castra sex milia ab oppido, Liv. 9, 24: quae natura occultavit ab oculis, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 127: bracchia a latere modice, Quint. 11, 3, 159: comas a fronte ad aures, Ov. M. 5, 488: se a corpore, Lucr. 3, 895: se a vulgo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: parvos natos a se, id. C. 3, 5, 43: se a conspectu, Auct. B. Afr. 62: plura de medio (with auferre), Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: togam inde, Quint. 11, 3, 124: oculos, Cic. Balb. 5, 11: arcanis oculos profanos, Ov. M. 7, 256: tactu viriles virgineo manus, id. ib. 13, 467: toto sumus orbe remoti, id. P. 2, 2, 123: mensae remotae, Verg. A. 1, 216; Ov. M. 13, 676: cum paulum ab legionibus nostros removissent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: aliquem ab exercitu, Auct. B. Afr. 54: praesidia ex iis locis, quae, etc., Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 3: se in montes ex urbe, Hor. S. 2, 6, 16: ex oculis manus, Ov. M. 9, 390: ut propinquis suis ultra ducentesimum lapidem removeretur, Tac. A. 2, 50.—**II.** Trop.: removete moram, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 37; Quint. 8, prooem. § 3: sumptum removit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 27: hominum conscientiâ remotâ, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: remotâ subtilitate disputandi, id. ib. 2, 38, 98: omnia removistis, avaritiam, imperitiam, superbiam, Sall. J. 85, 45; cf.: remoto metu, id. ib. 87, 4; Tac. Agr. 15: remoto joco, *jesting aside*, Cic. Fam. 7, 11, 3: remoto personarum complexu, Quint. 3, 6, 57; 12, 11, 30: formam anilem, Ov. M. 6, 43: soporem, id. ib. 6, 493: obstantia fata, id. ib. 13, 373: remove istaec, *no more of that* (i. e. *do not speak of it*), Cic. ap. Suet. Caes. 49 *fin.:* aliquem ab studio, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 14: aliquem ab republicâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 21; Liv. 5, 11: aliquem ab hoc sermone, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: aliquem a legibus (sc. ferendis), id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: aliquem a vitâ (natura), Lucr. 5, 350: se a negotiis publicis, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 69: se ab omni ejusmodi negotio, id. Clu. 15, 43: se ab amicitiâ alicujus, id. Lael. 21, 77; cf.: se ab aliquo, id. Att. 4, 8, b, 3: se a suspitione, id. Agr. 2, 8, 22; cf.: illam suspitionem ab sese removere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136: invidiam a se, Ov. M. 12, 626: vim procul hinc, id. Am. 1, 14, 29: (levissima) secerni arbitror oportere atque ex oratione removeri, Cic. de Or. 2, 76, 309: quartum (statum) ex generalibus, Quint. 3, 6, 67: omnes tribu remoti, Liv. 45, 15 Drak. *N. cr.:* ordine, Tac. A. 13, 11: quaesturâ, Suet. Tib. 35: pudorem thalamis, Ov. M. 8, 157; cf.: se artibus suis, Cic. Or. 2, 5: se ministerio sceleris, Ov. M. 3, 645: aliquem tutelâ, Dig. 26, 10, 4.—*Absol.*, Dig. 26, 10, 3.—**B.** *To deduct, subtract:* si de quincunce remota est Uncia, Hor. A. P. 327.—Hence, **rĕmōtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *removed*, i. e. *afar off, distant, remote.* **A.** Lit.: silvestribus ac remotis locis, *distant, retired*, Caes. B. G. 7, 1; cf.: remoto loco, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 2: terrae, Lucr. 2, 534: Gades, Hor. C. 2, 2, 10: Britanni, id. ib. 4, 14, 47: fontes, id. S. 2, 4, 94: gramen, id. C. 2, 3, 6: rupes, id. ib. 2, 19, 1: domûs pars, i. e. penetralia, Ov. M. 6, 638. —*Neutr.* as *subst.:* in remoto, *far away*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 26, 1: remotius antrum, Ov. F. 6, 121: sedes, remotas a Germanis, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ab arbitris remoto loco, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 80: civitas a conspectu remota, id. ib. 2, 3, 37, § 85: in quibus (studiis) remoti ab oculis populi omne otiosum tempus contrivimus, id. Lael. 27, 104: ab aulâ, Ov. M. 11, 764.—With *abl.:* civitatis oculis remotus, Suet. Tib. 42: quamvis longâ regione remotus Absim, *by however great a distance I am removed from you*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 73; cf.: licet caeli regione remotus, id. M. 15, 62.—**B.** Trop., *removed, disconnected, separate, clear, free* from, *strange* to any thing: quae jam diu gesta et a memoriâ remota, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: genus (narrationum) remotum a civilibus causis, id. ib. 1, 19, 27: natura deûm longe remota Sensibus ab nostris, Lucr. 5, 148: scientia remota ab justitiâ, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: (defensio) remota ab utilitate rei publicae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 193: a verâ ratione longe remotum, Lucr. 6, 853: (fabula) non a veritate modo, sed etiam a formâ veritatis remota, Quint. 2, 4, 2: naturae jura a vulgari intellegentiâ remotiora, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 67: sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, id. Or. 9, 32; Quint. 11, 1, 89 Spald. *N. cr.:* (Vestorium) hominem remotum a dialecticis, in arithmeticis satis versatum, Cic. Att. 14, 12, 3: homines maxime ab injuriis nostrorum magistratuum remoti, id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160: a Tib. Gracchi aequitate ac pudore longissime remotus, id. Agr. 2, 12, 31: hic a culpâ est remotus, id. Mur. 35, 73: ab inani laude et sermonibus vulgi, id. Fam. 15, 4, 13: a vulgo longe lateque, Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: vitio ab omni, id. A. P. 384: ab omni minimi errati suspicione remotissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 40: (vilica) a vino, ab escis, a superstitionibus remotissima sit, Col. 12, 1, 3 et saep.—**2.** In the philos. lang. of the Stoics, remota, a transl. of the Gr. προηγμένα, *things not to be pre-*

ferred; things to be rejected or *postponed* (opp. promota), Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52.—Hence, *adv.:* **rĕmōtē,** *at a distance, afar off, remotely* (very rare).—*Comp.:* stellae eundem orbem tenentes aliae propius a terris, aliae remotius ab eisdem principiis eadem spatia conficiunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87.—*Sup.:* remotissime, Aug. Trin. 12, 5.

rĕ-mūgĭo, īre, *v. n., to bellow back; to resound, re-echo* (poet.): ad mea verba remugis, Ov. M. 1, 657: Sibylla antro remugit, Verg. A. 6, 99: totus remugit Mons, id. ib. 12, 928: Ionius remugiens sinus Noto, Hor. Epod. 10, 19: nemus ventis, id. C. 3, 10, 6: gemitu nemus, Verg. A. 12, 722: nemus alio bellatore (i. e. tauro), Stat. Th. 12, 602: nemus latratu, Sen. Thyest. 675; cf.: vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Verg. G. 3, 45: sequitur clamor caelumque remugit, id. A. 9, 504: leve tympanum remugit, Cat. 63, 29.

rĕ-mulcĕo, si, sum, 2, *v. a., to stroke back* (poet. and rare). **I.** Lit.: caudam, i. e. *to droop,* Verg. A. 11, 812: aures, *to stroke gently,* App. M. 1, p. 103, 8: crines, id. Flor. 2, p. 350, 39.—**II.** Trop., *to soothe:* minas stimulataque corda remulce, Stat. Th. 8, 93: animos dulcissimis modulis, *to delight,* App. M. 5, p. 165, 8.

rĕmulco, āre, v. remulcum.

† **rĕmulcum** (**rymulcum,** acc. to the Gr., Amm. 18, 5, 6), i (for the most part only in *abl.*), *n.* [ῥυμουλκέω], nautical t. t., *a tow-rope,* or *any other contrivance for towing:* remulcum funis, quo deligata navis magnâ trahitur vice remi, Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 8: remulco est, cum scaphae remis navis magna trahitur, Fest. p. 279 Müll.: navem remulco abstraxit, Caes. B. C. 2, 23 *fin.:* submersam navim remulco adduxit, id. ib. 3, 40: naves onerarias remulco Alexandriam deducit, Auct. B. Alex. 11 *fin.:* navem remulco trahere, Liv. 25, 30; 32, 16. —Here prob. belongs the fragment of Sisenna: in altum remulco trahit, Sisenn. ap. Non. 57, 29 (where Nonius erroneously assumes a verb, remulco, āre; cf. supra, the article of Festus, where also remulco forms the heading); Valgius ap. Isid. l. l.; Aus. Idyll. 10, 41; id. Ep. 2, 9; Paul. Nol. Ep. 49. —Prov.: non contis nec rymulco, ut aiunt, sed velificatione plenâ in rempublicam ferebantur, Amm. 18, 5, 6.

rĕmulsus, a, um, *Part.,* from remulceo.

* **1. rēmŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [1. remus], *a small oar,* Turp. ap. Non. 533, 6.

2. Rĕmŭlus, i, *m., a proper name.* **I.** Remulus Silvius, *a king of Alba,* Ov. M. 14, 616; id. F. 4, 49 sq. (called Romulus Silvius, Liv. 1, 3).—**II.** For *Remus,* Sulp. Sat. 19; cf. 2. Remus.—**III.** *A name of fictitious heroes,* Verg. A. 9, 360; 593; 633; 11, 636; Sil. 4, 186.

‡ **rĕ-mundo,** āre, *v. a., to cleanse again,* Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron. 146.

rĕmūnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remuneror], *a repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration* (Ciceron.): expeditior et celerior remuneratio, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: benevolentiae, id. Lael. 14, 49: officiorum, id. Inv. 2, 22, 66: RAT. S. R., i. e. rationalis sacrarum remunerationum, Inscr. Orell. 1090: SANCTARVM REMVNERATIONVM PER TRIENNIVM COMES, ib. 1140.

rĕmūnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that repays* or *recompenses, a rewarder, recompenser* (post-class.): Deus, Tert. Apol. 36; Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 26; Vulg. Heb. 11, 6: VIRTVTVM, Inscr. Orell. 1140.

rĕmūnĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [remunerator], *she that repays* or *avenges,* Ambros. Psa. 118, 14, 31 *fin.;* id. Cant. Cantic. 2, 33 *fin.*

rĕmūnĕro, āre, v. remuneror *fin.*

rĕ-mūnĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a., to repay, reward, recompense, remunerate* (class.; syn. retribuo). (α) Aliquem, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2; Cic. Att. 8, 1, 7; id. Fam. 3, 9, 3: aliquem munere, id. ib. 9, 8, 1; id. Brut. 4, 15: aliquem magno praemio, Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.:* aliquem officio, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 38 Orell. *N. cr.:* te his suppliciis remunerabor, *punish,* Cat. 14, 20.—(β) Aliquid: quibus autem officiis T. Annii beneficii remunerabor? Cic. Red. in Sen. 12, 30: quasi remunerans meritum, Liv. 2, 12: sophisma, *to refute,* Gell. 18, 13, 7.—Of an inanim. subject: quod (solum) impensam coloni laboremque magno fetu remuneratur, Col. 2, 2, 5.—(γ) *Absol.:* nullam esse gratiam tantam, quam non vel capere animus meus in accipiendo vel in remunerando cumulare atque illustrare posset, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 2: ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, id. ib. 15, 13, 2; so, remunerandi voluntas, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form **rĕmūnĕro,** āre, *to repay, reward,* etc. (post-class.): ille puellae artificium pari motu remunerabat, Petr. 140, 8: si laborem dominus remunerare voluerit, Dig. 17, 1, 7; Quint. Decl. 2, 6; Tert. Apol. 25.—**2.** *Pass.:* philosophi statuis et salariis remunerantur, Tert. Apol. 46: remuneratus est a me mutuo, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1; App. M. 7, p. 194, 13: neque enim obligandus sed remunerandus est in amoris officio qui prior coepit, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 7.

‡ **rĕmūrĭa. 1.** = ‡ **rĕmōrĭa,** v. remurinus.—**2.** = ‡ **lĕmūrĭa,** v. h. v.

‡ **remurīnus** ager dictus, qui possessus est a Remo, et habitatio Remi Remorima. Sed et locus in summo Aventino Remoria dicitur, ubi Remus de urbe condendâ fuerat auspicatus, Fest. p. 276 and 277 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 ib.; cf. Müll. p. 402: eundem locum (Remus) ex suo nomine Remuriam appellarat, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 23.

rĕmurmŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [re-murmuro], *a murmuring back* or *against* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 37, 14.

rĕ-murmŭro, āre, *v. a.* and *n., to murmur back, remurmur* (poet.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.:* remurmurat unda, Verg. A. 10, 291: pinus remurmurat, Stat. S. 5, 1, 153. —**B.** *Act.:* carmina remurmurat echo, Calp. Ecl. 4, 28.—**II.** Trop., *to murmur back, object:* si quis quid remurmurat, Front. Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6.

1. rēmus, i, *m.* [ἐρετμός], *an oar.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. As. 3, 1, 16: ut retinet navis cursum, intermisso impetu pulsuque remorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 153; Caes. B. G. 3, 13: remis navem incitare, id. ib. 3, 14; 4, 25: remis contendere, id. ib. 5, 8; Verg. A. 1, 104; 552; Hor. Epod. 10, 6; id. A. P. 65: incumbere remis, Verg. A. 10, 294: remis insurgere, id. ib. 3, 207; 560: inpellere aequora remis, Ov. M. 3, 657.—Prov.: remis velisque, velis remisque, remis ventisque; also, ventis remis, *with sails and oars,* i. e. *with all one's might, with all possible speed:* ita citi remis velisque impellite puppim, Sil. 1, 568: res omni contentione, velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit, Verg. A. 3, 563: inde ventis remis in patriam omni festinatione properavi, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3 (cf.: remigio veloque festinare, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 5).—**B.** Poet., transf., of the wings of birds: alarum, Ov. M. 5, 558: pennarum (Icari), Sil. 12, 98.—Of the hands and feet of a swimmer, Ov. H. 18, 215.—**II.** Trop.: quaerebam, utrum panderem vela orationis statim, an eam ante paululum dialecticorum remis propellerem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9 (shortly before, remigare; opp. vela facere).

2. Rĕmus, i, *m., the brother of Romulus,* Liv. 1, 5; 1, 7; Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4; id. Div. 2, 38, 80; Verg. G. 2, 533; Ov. F. 3, 41; 4, 56; 5, 464.—In the poets, as the ancestor of the Romans, instead of the more usual Romulus: glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat. 58, 6: turba, Juv. 10, 73 Rupert.: plebs, Mart. 10, 76, 4: regna prima Remi, Prop. 2, 1, 23: domus, id. 4 (5), 1, 9: culmina, Stat. S. 2, 7, 60: signa, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 80.

3. Rēmus, v. Remi, I.

rēn, rēnis, *m.,* only in *plur.* renes, q. v.

rēnālis, e, *adj.* [renes], *of* or *belonging to the kidneys* or *reins, renal:* passio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

‡ **renancĭtur** significat reprehendit. Unde adhuc nos dicimus nanciscitur et nactus id est adeptus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 276, and Fest. p. 277 Müll.

rĕ-narro, āre, *v. a., to tell over again; to tell of, relate* (poet.): fata divom, Verg. A. 3, 717: facta, Ov. M. 5, 635 Bach.: priora, id. ib. 6, 316: Thebas Argosque, Stat. Th. 12, 390.

rĕnascĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [renascor], *a regeneration, new birth* (eccl. Lat.), Inc. Qu. ex Nov. Test. 50.

rĕ-nascor, ātus, 3, *v. dep. n., to be born again; to grow, rise,* or *spring up again* (class.; cf. regeneror). **I.** Lit.: res quaeque... De niloque renata forent, Lucr. 1, 542: de nilo, id. 1, 674; 757; cf.: corpore de patrio parvus phoenix, Ov. M. 15, 402: ex se ipsa phoenix, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 43: nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati, Hor. Epod. 15, 21: ut revixisse aut renatum sibi quisque Scipionem imperatorem dicat, Liv. 26, 41, 25: illi qui mihi pinnas inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci. Sed, ut spero, jam renascuntur, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: fibrae, Verg. A. 6, 600: dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 168: dente renato, Juv. 14, 11: amarantus, Plin. 21, 8, 23, § 47.—**B.** Transf., *to come forth again, rise,* or *spring up again:* velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renatae urbis, Liv. 6, 1, 3; cf.: tot nascentia templa, tot renata, Mart. 6, 4, 3: ubi terreno Lycus (fluvius) est epotus hiatu, Exsistit procul hinc alioque renascitur orbe, i. e. *comes forth again, reappears,* Ov. M. 15, 274: flumen fonte novo, Luc. 3, 262.—**II.** Trop., *to be renewed, to revive:* principium exstinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec ex se aliud creabit, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54; id. Rep. 6, 24, 27: bellum renatum, id. Fam. 11, 14, 3; so, bellum, Liv. 9, 12: bellum ex integro, Tac. H. 3, 59: multa (vocabula) renascentur, quae jam cecidere, Hor. A. P. 70: Trojae renascens Fortuna, id. C. 3, 3, 61: dies, Sen. Herc. Oet. 862; Inscr. Orell. 2352. —Esp., **B.** (In eccl. Lat.) *To be renewed* in heart, *to be born again,* Vulg. Johan. 3, 3; 4; id. 1 Pet. 1, 23.

rĕnātus, a, um. **1.** *Part.,* from reno. —**2.** *Part.,* from renascor.

rĕ-nāvĭgo, āvi, 1, *v. n.* and *a., to sail back.* **1.** *Neutr.:* post in haec Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigaro, Cic. Att. 14, 16, 1: ab Asturâ Antium, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 4: ex Indiâ, id. 6, 23, 26, § 106.—**2.** *Act.:* Acheron invius Renavigari, Sen. Herc. Fur. 716.

* **rĕ-necto,** ĕre, *v. a., to connect:* aliquem, Avien. Arat. 474.

rĕ-nĕo, ēre, *v. a., to unspin,* i. e. *to undo, unravel* what had been spun (poet.): at Clymenus Clothoque dolent, haec fila reneri, i. e. *that the destiny is reversed,* Ov. F. 6, 757: Parcarum fila, Stat. S. 3, 1, 171 (dub.); cf.: fila manu, Albin. 1, 444.

rēnes, renum (renium, Plin. 21, 29, 103, § 175; 28, 8, 27, §§ 98 and 102; Scrib. Comp. 125; 143.—*Sing.* **rēn,** not used.—Collat. form **rien,** Plaut. ap. Fest. p. 276 Müll.; cf. Charis. p. 24 P.; Prisc. p. 645 P.), *m.* [φρένες; cf. Lid. and Scott, s. v. φρήν]. **I.** *The kidneys, reins,* Cels. 4, 1, 10; Plin. 11, 37, 81, § 206: renum vitia, id. 23, 7, 63, § 121; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 21: umores, qui ex renibus profunduntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137; id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: renes morbo temptantur acuto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 163; id. Ep. 1, 6, 28 al. —* **B.** *The loins:* accingere, Vulg. Exod. 12, 11; id. Dan. 10, 5: canis, Nemes. Cyn. 112.—**II.** Trop. (eccl. Lat.), *the seat of the affections,* Vulg. Psa. 138, 12; id. Apoc. 2, 23.

* **rēnĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [ren, renes], *a little kidney,* Marc. Emp. 26 *fin.*

* **rĕnīdentĭa,** ae, *f.* [renideo], *a smiling, a smile:* infantum, Tert. Anim. 49.

rĕ-nīdĕo (*perf.* reniduit, ἐμειδίασεν, Gloss. Philox.), ēre, *v. n.* [perh. kindr. with νίζω], *to shine again, shine back; to glitter, glisten, be bright* or *resplendent* (poet. and not freq. till after the Aug. period). **I.** Lit.: nec domus argento fulgenti auroque renidet, Lucr. 2, 27: ut pura nocturno renidet Lunâ mari Gnidiusve Gyges, Hor. C. 2, 5, 19: non ebur neque aureum Meâ renidet in domo lacunar, id. ib. 2, 18, 2; so, sparsa orichalca, Stat. Th. 10, 660: ostrum, Petr. poët. 119, 29: circum renidentes Lares, i. e. *shining from the reflection of the fire,* Hor. Epod. 2, 66: late fluctuat omnis Aere renidenti tellus, *with gleaming brass* (of arms), Verg. G. 2, 282 (cf.: aere renidescit tellus, Lucr. 2, 326).—**II.** Trop. * **A.** In gen., *to shine:* jam sola renidet in Stilichone salus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 501.—**B.** In partic., *to shine* or *beam for joy, to be glad, cheerful:* (puer Icarus) ore renidenti Captabat plumas, Ov. M. 8, 197; Val. Fl. 4, 234: tractabat ceram puer pennasque renidens, id. A. A. 2, 49: puer, Stat. Th. 4, 789; cf.: hilarior protinus renidet oratio, Quint. 12, 10, 28.—With *object-clause,* as cause of the joy: adjecisse praedam Torquibus exi-

guis renidet, *rejoices*, Hor. C. 3, 6, 12.—**2.** Transf. (by a natural figure, as, conversely, ridere is used poet. for splendere, Hor. C. 4, 11, 6 al.), *to smile, laugh* (syn. subrideo): homo renidens, *smiling*, Liv. 35, 49; Tac. A. 15, 66: ad haec renidens Milo . . . inquit, App. M. 2, p. 120, 16: Tiberius torvus aut falsum renidens vultu, Tac. A. 4, 60; cf.: torvum renidens, Amm. 14, 9, 6; Tac. H. 4, 43: renidenti cohibens suspiria vultu, Val. Fl. 4, 359: (Cupido) Iste lascivus puer ac renidens, Sen. Hippol. 277: Egnatius quod candidos habet dentes, Renidet usquequaque, Cat. 39, 1 sq.—* **b.** With *dat.* (like arridere), *to smile upon, be gracious to:* mihi renidens Fortuna, App. M. 10, p. 246, 17.

rĕnīdesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [renideo], *to grow bright, to shine:* tota circum Aere (i. e. armis) renidescit tellus, Lucr. 2, 326.

rĕnīsus, ūs, *m.* [renitor], *resistance* (post-Aug. and very rare), Cels. 5, 28, 12; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 16.

rĕnītenter, *adv.* [id.], *unwillingly* (late Lat.), Aug. Lib. Arbit. 3, 69.

rĕ-nĭtĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to shine back, flash* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. de Fide, 2, 14 al.

rĕ-nītor, nīti, *v. dep. n.*, *to strive* or *struggle against, to withstand, resist* (rare and not ante-Aug.; syn.: resisto, adversor, reluctor). **I.** Lit.: quoniam alter motus alteri renititur, Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198; 16, 42, 81, § 222; so, os (specillo), Cels. 5, 28, 12.—**II.** Trop.: cum illi renitentes pactos dicerent sese, Liv. 5, 49 Drak.: renitentibus vobis, Curt. 6, 3, 5; Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 118: quo renitente, Amm. 31, 12, 15; 31, 13, 10.

1. rĕ-no, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to swim back* (very rare): per Stygias aquas, Albin. 1, 432: simul imis saxa renarint Vadis levata, i. e. *shall float back to the surface*, Hor. Epod. 16, 25: eodem renato stagno, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 17.

††**2. rēno** or **rhēno,** ōnis, *m.* [Celtic], *a reindeer-skin*, as a garment of the ancient Germans, *a fur pelisse:* renones sunt velamina umerorum et pectoris usque ad umbilicum atque intortis villis adeo hispida, ut imbrem respuant, Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 4: (Germani) pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegimentis utuntur (i. e. rhenonibus quae sunt parva tegimenta), Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.* (v. Kraner ad h. l.); cf.: Germani intectum renonibus corpus tegunt, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Isid. l. l.; cf. also Serv. Verg. G. 3, 383.—Acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll., *a Gallic dress:* sagum reno Gallica (vestimenta).

* **rĕ-nōdis,** e, *adj.* [nodus], *unbound, loose:* capillus, Capitol. Albin. 13.

rĕ-nōdo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* * **I.** (Like religo, I.) *To bind back* or *behind* (= in nodum colligere): longam comam, Hor. Epod. 11, 28; v. Dillenb. and Orell. ad h. l.—**II.** *To untie, unbind, loosen:* teque (Dianam) renodatam pharetris, i. e. *released from your quiver* (= quae solvit et deposuit umero pharetram), Val. Fl. 5, 381.

rĕ-normātus, a, um, *Part.* [normo], *arranged* or *laid out anew:* ager, Front. Col. p. 104 and 137 Goes.

* **rĕ-nosco,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to recognize*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 342.

* **rĕnŏvāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [renovo], *a renewing, renewal:* quorum Forma . . . in hoc renovamine mansit, *in that new condition*, Ov. M. 8, 731.

rĕnŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a renewing, renewal* (Ciceron.): mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: doctrinae, id. Brut. 71, 250: timoris, id. Fam. 11, 18, 3; Vulg. Tit. 3, 5.—**2.** In partic., in business lang., *a renewing of interest, compound interest:* confeceram, ut solverent, centesimis sexennii ductis cum renovatione singulorum annorum, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5.—**II.** Trop.: auspiciorum, Liv. 5, 52, 9.

‡ **rĕnŏvātīvum** fulgur vocatur, cum ex aliquo fulgure functio fieri coepit, si factum est simile fulgur, quod idem significet, Fest. p. 289 Müll.

‡ **rĕnŏvātor,** ōris, *m.* [renovo], *a renovator, restorer:* OPERVM PVBLICORVM, Inscr. Fabr. p. 101.

rĕ-nŏvello, āre, *v. a.*, *to renew:* vineam, i. e. *to plant* or *set anew*, Col. Arb. 6.

rĕ-nŏvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to renew, restore* (class., esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: instauro, redintegro). **I.** Lit.: mare fontes assidue renovant, Lucr. 2, 591; cf.: quibus (vaporibus) altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundunt eodem, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: Lucifer renovatus undâ Oceani, Sil. 7, 639: vides Virtutis templum a M. Marcello renovatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61: VIAS ET MILLIARIA, Inscr. Orell. 905: renovare veteres colonias, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34: vitem, Col. 4, 27, 6: durum arvum, *to renew by ploughing*, Ov. M. 15, 125: agrum aratro, id. Tr. 5, 12, 23; id. F. 1, 159: meus renovatur campus aratris, id. Am. 1, 3, 9: multa jugera (tauri), Tib. 3, 3, 5; but also, *to restore by not cultivating, to let lie fallow:* agrum, Ov. M. 1, 110: sedeat praeterea cottidie ad rationes, tabulasque testamenti omnibus renovet, *retouch, change, alter before everybody*, Petr. 117, 10.—Poet.: (Ulixem) veteres arcus leto renovasse procorum, i. e. *used again*, Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 35.—*Absol.:* non si Neptuni fluctu renovare operam des (sc.: purpureum colorem conchyli), *to restore*, Lucr. 6, 1076.—* **2.** In partic., in business lang., *to renew* or *redouble interest*, i. e. *to take interest on interest, take compound interest:* Scaptius centesimis renovato in singulos annos faenore, contentus non fuit, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5; cf. renovatio, I. 2.—**II.** Trop., *to renew, restore:* periculum sit, ne instauratas maximi belli reliquias ac renovatas audiamus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: scelus renovare et instaurare, id. Verr. 1, 4, 11: institutum, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68: vetus exemplum, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1; cf.: veterem iram, Tac. H. 4, 36: veterem animi curam molestiamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 1: nolo eam rem commemorando renovare, id. Quint. 21, 70: infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem, Verg. A. 2, 3: memoriam prope intermortuam, Cic. Mur. 7, 16: antiquarum cladium memoriam, Liv. 23, 41; 22, 61: bona praeterita gratâ recordatione renovata, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57: haec studia, id. Div. 2, 2, 7; cf. id. Ac. 1, 3, 11: pristina bella, id. Rep. 6, 11, 11: bellum, id. Fam. 4, 7, 3: belli renovandi consilium capere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2; id. B. C. 3, 102; Sall. J. 36, 1; Liv. 2, 31; cf. proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 *fin.;* Sall. J. 51, 5; Ov. M. 5, 156: casus omnes, Verg. A. 2, 750: vulnera, *to tear open*, Ov. Tr. 2, 209: rursus cursum, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: sacra rite, Liv. 5, 18: auspicia, id. 5, 31; 6, 5: societatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 28, 2; cf. foedus, Liv. 9, 43 *fin.:* amicitiam et societatem, id. 34, 31: dextras, Tac. A. 2, 58: luctus, Tib. 2, 6, 41; Ov. M. 14, 465: lacrimas, id. ib. 11, 472: renovata clades domûs, Juv. 10, 243: viam doloremque, Curt. 3, 12, 17: gaudia (with redintegrare), Plin. Pan. 61 *fin.:* annos Anchisae, i. e. *to restore his youth, make him young again*, Ov. M. 9, 424: senectutem, id. ib. 7, 215: florem aetatis ex morbo, Liv. 28, 35: annos renovaverat Titan, Tib. 4, 1, 113.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To repeat* in words, *say again, say repeatedly:* hic renovabo illud, quod initio dixi, regnum comparari, etc., Cic. Agr. 2, 10, 24; cf.: ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: de lege, de foedere, etc. . . . renovabo ea quae dicta sunt, Cic. Balb. 7.—With *ut:* (consules) ipsis tribunis (plebis) ut sacrosancti viderentur, renovarunt, *declared anew, repeated, that*, Liv. 3, 55 Drak.—**2.** *To renew in strength; to refresh, recreate, recover, revive* (syn.: recreare, reficere): quies renovavit corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patienda, Liv. 21, 21: animum auditoris ad ea quae restant, Cic. Inv. 2, 15, 49: animos equitum ad alicujus odium, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: virtus, quae risum judicis movendo . . . animum aliquando reficit et a satietate vel a fatigatione renovat, Quint. 6, 3, 1: refici atque renovari, id. 12, 6, 6: ars variandi renovat aures, id. 11, 3, 44: fatigata (facundia) renovatur, id. 10, 5, 14: et virium plus afferunt ad discendum renovati ac recentes, *restored and fresh*, id. 1, 3, 9: renovato modica quiete exercitu, Liv. 36, 14: se novis opibus copiisque, Cic. Mur. 15, 33: ipsi mihi locus optimi illius viri desiderium renovavit, Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 1.

rĕ-nūbo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to marry again*, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 7.

rĕ-nūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to uncover, make naked; to bare, strip* (post-class.): bracchia umero tenus, App. M. 8, p. 214, 10: puellam laciniis cunctis, id. ib. 2, p. 122, 9; 8, p. 215, 37: tectum, parietes, januas, *to uncover, open*, Arn. 2 *fin.;* cf. coronam, Mart. Cap. 1, 15.

* **rĕ-nūdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *bare*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 17 (others, nudae).

rĕ-nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (ante- and post-class.). Lit., *to count over, count up.*—Hence, transf., *to pay back, repay:* aurum alicui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 12; 3, 4, 18: omnem pecuniam patri, id. ib. 4, 2, 26; cf.: dotem huc, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 52: pecuniam, App. Mag. p. 332, 25.

rēnuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ren], *a little kidney* (only in *plur.* and late Lat.), Marc. Emp. 26; Vulg. Lev. 3, 4; 9, 10.

rĕnuntĭātĭo (rĕnunc-), ōnis, *f.* [renuntio]. **I.** Publicists' and jurid. t. t., *a report, declaration, proclamation, notice, announcement* (class.), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 88: Caesio renuntiat, se dedisse: cognoscite renuntiationem ex litteris publicis, id. ib. 2, 3, 39, § 89: suffragiorum, id. Planc. 6, 14: non eundem esse ordinem dignitatis et renuntiationis (sc. magistratus), propterea quod renuntiatio gradus habeat, id. Mur. 8, 18: alicujus, Plin. Pan. 77, 1: interest nostrâ, ne fallamur in modi renuntiatione, Dig. 11, 6, 1.—**II.** *A giving notice* or *warning* (post-class.): voluntate distrahitur societas renuntiatione, Dig. 17, 2, 63 *fin.;* 17, 2, 65, § 3; 6 al.

rĕnuntĭātor (rĕnunc-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reporter, relater, proclaimer* (late Lat.): consiliorum nostrorum renuntiatores, Dig. 48, 19, 38: dispositionis infernae, Tert. Anim. 57 *fin.:* erroris tui, id. Pall. 4, *fin.*

rĕ-nuntĭo (rĕnuncĭo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To bring* or *carry back word, to report, give notice, declare, announce.* **A.** In gen. (rare and mostly ante-class.; syn. refero): quid nunc renuntiem abs te responsum, Chreme? Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 18: hoc alii mihi renuntiant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 6; cf. id. ib. 1, 5, 36: quia nihil a quoquam renuntiabatur, *no answer was brought*, Suet. Ner. 47: teque ad patrem esse mortuum renuntiem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 49.—With *obj.-clause:* istaec quae tibi renuntiantur, filium te velle circumducere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 15: quasi non tibi renuntiata sint haec, sic fore, Ter. And. 3, 2, 28: Alexandro regi renuntiatam adeo divitem (insulam), Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 198: is me nunc renuntiare repudium jussit tibi, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 54; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 72: deliberet renuntietque hodie mihi, Velintne annon, id. Hec. 3, 5, 58: hunc metuebam, ne meae Uxori renuntiaret de pallâ, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 67.—*Impers.*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 18: posteaquam mihi renuntiatum est de obitu Tulliae filiae tuae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1: tibi renuntiari sic me habere in animo, Cic. Clu. 5, 17.—*Absol.:* abi et renuntia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 10; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 5: rus abiisse aiebant, nunc domum renuntio, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 2: huc, Ter. And. 3, 4, 15: ita mihi renuntiatum est, quibus credo satis, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 19; so, renuntiatum est, Ter. And. 3, 2, 21.—**B.** In partic., publicists' and jurid. t. t., *to state officially, to report, declare, proclaim, announce*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn. indico): legati ex auctoritate haec Caesari renuntiant, Intelligere se, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 35: Volusenus perspectis regionibus . . . ad Caesarem revertitur quaeque ibi perspexisset, renuntiat, id. B. G. 4, 21 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 7, 5: Roscius postulata Caesaris renuntiat, id. B. C. 1, 10: Caesari renuntiaverunt, pulverem majorem in eâ parte videri, id. B. G. 4, 32: Caesar cognoscit Considium timore perterritum, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renuntiasse, id. ib. 1, 22: si ille vir legationem renuntiare potuisset, *had been able to give an account of his mission*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 1; so, legationem, Liv. 9, 4; 23, 6; 35, 32; 36, 35; 39, 33; Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 20 al.; cf.: haec dicta legatis renuntiataque in consilium, Liv. 29, 3: nunc imperant pullario: ille renuntiat, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 74; cf. Liv. 34, 44: haec cum renuntiata essent, id. 36, 1, 4: renuntiat collegae facturum se quod is censeret, id. 37, 1, 8: tribuni revocaturos se easdem tribus renuntiarunt, id. 45, 36 *fin.:* hostium numerum, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: acta et imperia tua domum ad senatum suum renuntiaverunt, id. Verr. 2, 3, 31, § 73.—Esp. of the official announcement of an election (either by the praeco or the presiding magistrate), *to declare* or *announce elected, to make the return:* coepti sunt a praecone renuntiari, quem quaeque

tribus fecerint aedilem, Varr. R. R. 3, 17; cf.: cum esset praetor renuntiatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 38: cum propter dilationem comitiorum ter praetor primus centuriis cunctis renuntiatus sum, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: eo modo sacerdos Climarchias renuntiatus est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129: qui (magistratus) priusquam renuntiarentur, Liv. 5, 18 et saep.: aliquem consulem, Cic. Mur. 1, 1; cf. id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: ut hostis renuntiaretur, *declared a public enemy*, Spart. Jul. 5, 3: dictator comitia consularia habuit aemulumque decoris sui absentem M. Valerium Corvum consulem renuntiavit, Liv. 7, 26; Plin. Pan. 92, 3; Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 3: renuntiare repudium, v. h. v.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *to announce, report, declare:* assentior vero renuntioque vobis, nihil esse, quod adhuc de re publicâ dictum putemus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71.—**C.** Renuntiare sibi, *to report to one's self, impress on one's own mind*, i. e. *reflect, think:* qui renuntient sibi, quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi, quae velit, *represent to themselves*, i. e. *think, meditate*, Quint. 12, 11, 10; cf.: potest et illa res a luctu te prohibere nimio, si tibi ipse renuntiaveris, nihil horum, quae facis, posse subduco, Sen. ad Polyb. 6 (25), 1.—**II.** (*Re* negative or qs. rejecting.) *To retract, revoke, recall, refuse; to give up, break off, protest against, disclaim, renounce* (good prose): *Pa.* Ad cenam hercle alio promisi foras. *Ge.* Jube domi cenam coqui Atque ad illum renuntiari, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 19; cf.: renuntiari extemplo amicis, quos in consilium rogaverat, imperavit, Sen. Clem. 1, 9: ego illi ad prandium promisissem, and prandium renuntiassem, id. Suas. 2, 12: incensus hospitium ei renuntiat; domo ejus emigrat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 89: societatem et amicitiam alicui, Liv. 36, 3; so, societatem alicui, id. 38, 31: amicitiam alicui, id. 42, 25, 1; Tac. A. 2, 70; Suet. Calig. 3: renuntiat Habonius illam decisionem tutoribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141; cf. id. ib. 1, 6, 16.—*Absol.:* quid imprudentius publicanis renuntiantibus? Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8: nemo ingemuit, etc. . . . pedem nemo in illo judicio supplosit, credo, ne Stoicis renuntiaretur, id. de Or. 1, 53: civilibus officiis, Quint. 10, 7, 1; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 8: vitae, Suet. Galb. 11: foro, id. Rhet. 6: Campaniae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 10: inertiae, Plin. Pan. 59, 2: nuptiis, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 1: societati, Dig. 17, 19, 65, § 3.

rĕnuntĭus, ii, *m.* [renuntio], *one who brings back intelligence, a reporter* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22; Cod. Th. 3, 7, 1.

rĕ-nŭo, ŭi, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* [nuo, whence nutum; abnuo], *to nod back the head, to deny by a motion of the head; to deny, oppose, disapprove, reject, decline, refuse*, = recusare (rare before the Aug. per.; syn.: abnuo, abnego). **I.** *Neutr.:* renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49: renuit Tiberius, Tac. A. 1, 76: renuenti et gestu in aliud tempus differenti (Caesari), Suet. Caes. 82: renuente deo, *against the will of the god*, Ov. M. 8, 325; Tib. 1, 5, 20; Mart. 2, 14, 14; cf.: fato renuente, Sil. 10, 49: credere me tamen hoc oculo renuente negavi, *with an incredulous eye*, Ov. H. 17, 89.—With *dat.:* dixerunt hic modo nobiscum ad haec subsellia: quibus superciliis renuentes huic decem millium crimini! *they deny this charge*, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36: idem Subrio Flavio annuenti an destringeret gladium renuit infregitque impetus, *checked*, Tac. A. 15, 58 *fin.:* vocavi et renuistis, Vulg. Prov. 1, 24.—**II.** *Act.:* renuis tu quod jubet alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 63: convivium, *to decline*, Cic. Cael. 11, 27: nec laudem Danai tanto renuere labori, *refused*, Sabin. 1, 27: plaga renuit curari, Vulg. Jer. 15, 18.

rĕnūto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [renuo], *to decline, refuse* (ante- and post-class.), Lucr. 4, 600; Prud. Ham. 774.

***rĕ-nutrĭo**, īre, *v. a.*, *to nourish again:* aliquem, Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, 9.

***rĕnūtus**, ūs, *m.* [renuo], *a denying, refusal;* a word formed by Pliny the Younger, for the Homeric ἀνένευσεν (Il. 16, 250): ego quoque simili nutu ac renutu respondere voto tuo possum, Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 2.

rĕor, rătus, 2 (2 *pers. pres.* rere, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 22; id. Ep. 3, 4, 45; id. Trin. 2, 4, 13; Verg. A. 3, 381; 7, 437; Hor. S. 1, 9, 49: reris, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 9; Verg. A. 6, 97; Hor. S. 2, 3, 134), *v. dep. a.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. rta, correct; Zend, areta, complete; Gr. ἀρετή, valor]. **I.** *To reckon, calculate;* v. infra, *P. a.*—Hence, by a usual transfer (like censere, putare, existimare, etc.),—**II.** *To believe, think, suppose, imagine, judge, deem* (class.; esp. freq. in the poets; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; not in Cæs.: horridum reor, Quint. 8, 3, 26; cf.: opinor, arbitror, credo, censeo). (α) With *obj.-clause:* hoc servi esse officium reor, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 7; so, reor, id. Ep. 3, 4, 49; id. Pers. 2, 1, 2; id. Rud. 4, 2, 21; id. Truc. 2, 7, 16; Lucr. 5, 1419; Verg. A. 4, 45; 5, 24; 7, 273; 370; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70; Ov. M. 1, 394; 11, 438; 12, 505; Quint. 2, 16, 9 al.: reris and rere, v. supra: retur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 17; id. Ep. 3, 2, 32; id. Mil. 3, 1, 119; id. Truc. 1, 1, 72; Stat. Th. 11, 59: remur, Plaut. As. Grex. 6; Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: remini, Arn. 4, 146: rentur, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 20; id. Mil. 2, 6, 7; Lucr. 1, 155; 6, 91; Cic. Top. 20, 78; Liv. 1, 59; 5, 3; 24, 37; 40, 5 *fin.* Drak.: rebar, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 5; Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 82; Verg. A. 6, 690; Ov. M. 13, 497; 14, 203: rebare, Cic. Att. 14, 8, 1: rebatur, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26; id. Att. 7, 3, 10; Liv. 9, 3; 27, 25; 30, 9 al.: rebamur, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 43: rebantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; Liv. 1, 26; 3, 41; 4, 1 et saep.: rebor, Sen. Herc. Fur. 303: rebitur, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 28: rear, id. Most. 1, 3, 2; Cat. 63, 55; Verg. A. 9, 253: rearis, Lucr. 1, 80; 2, 731; 5, 114; 247; 6, 536 al.: reare, Caecil. ap. Gell. 617, 13: reamur, Lucr. 2, 952; 4, 37; 5, 78; 6, 764: reantur, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 34: ratus sum, etc., sim, etc., id. As. 5, 2, 11; id. Capt. 2, 2, 6; id. Ep. 4, 2, 26 al.; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 21; Verg. A. 2, 25; Ov. M. 4, 674; 5, 203; 7, 841 al.; Sall. C. 48, 5; 55, 1; Liv. 2, 27; 3, 2; Quint. 11, 3, 31; 12, 10, 5 et saep. al.—(β) *Absol.*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 4: quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 5: jam illud mali plus nobis vivit quam ratae (sc. sumus), Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 32: ut reor a facie, Calliopea fuit, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 38: ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit) Trojanas sustentat opes, Verg. A. 10, 608: ut potius reor, id. ib. 12, 188: atque, ut ipse rebatur viam suâpte naturâ difficilem inexpugnabilem fecit, Liv. 31, 39, 9: nam, reor, non ullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94.—Hence, **rătus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *pass.*, *reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation;* hence, *fixed, settled, established, firm, unalterable, sure, certain, valid*, etc. (class.): quod modo erat ratum inritumst, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (7), 58: neu quod egissem esset ratum, id. Hec. 4, 1, 30: rata et certa spatia definire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: motus (stellarum) constantes et rati, id. N. D. 2, 20, 51: astrorum rati immutabilesque cursus, id. ib. 2, 37, 95; 2, 38, 97: si nihil fieri potest, nisi quod ab omni aeternitate certum fuerit esse futurum rato tempore, id. Div. 2, 7, 19; 2, 30, 63: jussum ratum atque firmum, id. Caecin. 33, 96: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum esse debeat, id. Ac. 2, 9, 27: illud certum, ratum, firmum, fixum vis, id. ib. 2, 46, 141: censorias subscriptiones omnes fixas et in perpetuum ratas putet esse, id. Clu. 47, 132; cf.: ut amicitia societasque nostra in aeternum rata sit, Tac. H. 4, 64: cujus tribunatus si ratus est, nihil est, quod irritum possit esse, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19, 45; cf. so, opp. irritus, id. Phil. 5, 7, 21; cf. ratosne habeant an vanos pectoris orsus, id. poët. Div. 2, 30, 63: testamenta (opp. rupta), id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: populi comitia ne essent rata, nisi, etc., id. Rep. 2, 32, 56: ut Faustae, cui cautum ille voluisset, ratum esset, id. Att. 5, 8, 2: neque ratum est quod dicas, Att. ap. Fest. p. 228; Nep. Att. 10, 1: dixerat idque ratum Stygii per flumina Annuit, Verg. A. 9, 104: si haec Turno rata vita maneret, id. ib. 10, 629: rata sint sua visa precatur, *may be fulfilled, accomplished*, Ov. M. 9, 702; 9, 474; 14, 815; 3, 341; id. H. 15 (16), 15; id. F. 1, 696; 3, 77; id. P. 2, 5, 3; cf.: (ebrietas) spes jubet esse ratas, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 17: pax, Sall. J. 112, 3: fides et vox, Ov. M. 3, 341; id. Tr. 3, 10, 36: dicta, id. F. 2, 488.—*Sup.:* beneficia ratissima atque gratissima, Cato ap. Fest. pp. 286 and 287 Müll.—Poet., transf., of a person: occiduntur: ubi potitur ratu' Romulu' praedam, *the resolved, determined* (syn. certus), Enn. ap. Fest. p. 274 Müll. (Ann. v. 78 Vahl.).—Hence, **B.** In particular connections. **1.** Pro ratâ parte (portione), secundum ratam partem, and *absol.*, pro ratâ, *according to a certain part*, i. e. *in proportion, proportionally:* militibus agros ex suis possessionibus pollicetur, quaterna in singulos jugera, et pro ratâ parte centurionibus evocatisque, Caes. B. C. 1, 17 *fin.;* cf.: pro ratâ parte, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18 Mos. *N. cr.:* perinde ut cuique data sunt pro ratâ parte, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: utinam ex omni senatu pro rata parte esset! id. Rep. 2, 40, 67: decumam partem relinqui placet, si plenae fuerint alvi, si minus, pro ratâ portione, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 40: item secundum ratam partem ex altitudine columnarum expediendae sunt altitudines epistyliorum, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.:* tantum pediti daturum fuisse credunt, et pro ratâ aliis, si, etc., Liv. 45, 40; so Capitol. M. Aur. 7, and often in the Digests.—**2.** Ratum aliquid facere (efficere) habere, ducere, also ratum alicui esse, *to make* or *account* any thing *fixed* or *valid; to confirm, ratify, approve:* quid augur (habet), cur a dextrâ corvus a sinistrâ cornix faciat ratum? *make a confirmatory*, i. e. *a favorable augury*, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: parens nati rata verba Fecit, i. e. *fulfilled*, Ov. M. 4, 387: juvenes cum avum regem salutassent, secuta ex omni multitudine consentiens vox ratum nomen imperiumque regi effecit, Liv. 1, 6: efficiant ratas, utraque diva preces, Ov. F. 1, 696: quae nobis imperatores commoda tribuerunt, ea rata atque perpetua auctoritate vestrâ faciatis, Liv. 28, 39, 16: eos ratum habere judicium, si totum corruptum sit; si unus accusator corruptus sit, rescindere, Cic. Part. Or. 36, 125; so, ratum habere, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 3; id. Att. 14, 21, 2; id. N. D. 1, 5, 10: Atteius Capito ap. Gell. 13, 12, 2; cf.: (fata) ratosne habeant an vanos pectoris orsus, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 63: cavere de rato, Dig. 3, 4, 6, § 3: qui non duxerint societatem ratam, ubi nec divini quicquam nec humani sanctum esset, Liv. 27, 17 *fin.:* ista ipsa, quae te emisse scribis, non solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1.—Rarely, ratum servare: quaeris an quod gessit ratum servum. Ego vero servo, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 1.

☞ In Liv. 25, 12, for the corrupted curata auctoritas eventu of the MS., read cum rato auctoritas eventu; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.

‡ **rĕpāges**, poet., = repagula, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 280, and Fest. p. 281 Müll.

rĕ-pāgŭla, ōrum, *n.* [pag, pango, that which is thrust back again], *bolts* or *bars* of a door. **A.** Lit.: occludite aedes pessulis, repagulis, Plaut. Cist. 3, 18: valvae clausae repagulis, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: convulsis repagulis (templi) effractisque valvis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: sola Venus portae cecidisse repagula sensit, Ov. M. 14, 783: pedibusque repagula pulsant, 2, 155; 5, 120; Sil. 16, 318: laxare, Luc. 1, 295; App. M. 1, p. 108, 23; cf. Fest. p. 280 Müll.—**B.** Trop., *bars, restraints, limits:* repagula, quibus ego iram omnem recludam, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 66: omnia repagula juris pudoris officiique perfringere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39.

***rĕpandĭ-rostrus**, a, um, *adj.* [repandus-rostrum], *with a turned-up snout:* pecus Nerei, *the dolphins* or *sea-calves*, Pac. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 67.

rĕ-pando, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to open again, throw open:* fores, App. M. 3, p. 150, 37; 9, p. 226, 20.

rĕ-pandus, a, um, *adj.*, *bent backwards, turned up* (syn.: recurvus, reduncus): lascivire pecus . . . rostrique repandum, *with turned-up snouts* (dolphins, seacalves), Lucil. ap. Non. 159, 1 (cf. repandirostrus): dorsum (delphini), Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 23; cf.: repandus (delphinus), Ov. M. 3, 680: cervix, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140: crura Socratis, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 48: calceoli, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: cornu, Sol. 43: lilium, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 26.

rĕ-pango, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to set in, plant:* semen ferulae, Col. 5, 10, 14; id. Arb. 22 *fin.*

rĕpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [reparo], *that may be repaired, restored*, or *regained; retrievable, reparable* (mostly poet.; not ante-Aug.): damnum, Ov. M. 1, 379; id. Am. 1, 14, 55: laesa pudicitia, id. H. 5, 103: caelum, Val. Fl. 6, 562: res, Sen. Vit. Beat. 6, 4; id. Ep. 1, 3: ales phoenix, i. e. *coming*

to life again, Aus. Idyll. 18, 6: echo, i. e. *repeating*, Pers. 1, 102.—**II.** *Always ready, alert*: reparabilis gentis motus infidi, Amm. 27, 10, 5: barbarique ut reparabiles semper et celeres, id. 31, 7, 12.

rĕpărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reparo], *a restoration, renewal*: THERMARVM, Inscr. Orell. 1147: vitae, Prud. Cath. 10, 128.

rĕpărātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a restorer, renovator*: aevi, Stat. S. 4, 1, 11: ORBIS, Inscr. Orell. 1103.

rĕ-parco (**-perco**), ĕre, *v. n.*, *to be sparing with* any thing; *to spare, to refrain* or *abstain from* (ante- and post-class.): utinam a principio rei pepercisses meae, Ut nunc repercis saviis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 25 (where Speng. conjectures repercisses): ex nullâ facere id si parte reparcent, *if they in no way refrain from doing* (i. e. *believing*) *this*, Lucr. 1, 667 Munro: istius muneris operam non reparcam, Symm. Ep. 1, 33.

rĕ-păro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to get, acquire*, or *procure again; to recover, retrieve; to restore, repair, renew* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cæs.; cf.: recupero, redimo, reficio). **I.** Lit.: id perdere videbatur, quod alio praetore eodem ex agro reparare posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 199; cf.: reparare quod amiseris gravius est, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 6: id quod amittitur non parvo sumptu reparatur, Col. 7, 3, 10: classes, Suet. Aug. 16; Auct. B. Alex. 72; Lucr. 1, 1037: amissas res, Hor. S. 2, 5, 2: bibliothecas incendio absumptas, Suet. Dom. 20: Academiae villam, Laurea Tullius ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 8: tecta Trojae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 60: sublapsa aedificia, Plin. Ep. 10, 70 (75), 1 (Keil, relaxentur): exercitum, Liv. 30, 7: majores copias, Curt. 4, 9, 11: auxilia, Tac. A. 3, 73: capillos, si effluxerint, Plin. 27, 13, 111, § 138: aegerrime ignem dimissum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 11: aliud ex aliis, Lucr. 3, 965: ex aliis alias figuras, Ov. M. 15, 253: nova cornua (luna), id. ib. 1, 11: populos artibus, id. ib. 1, 363.—**B.** In partic., in mercant. lang., *to procure by exchange; to purchase, obtain* with something: vina Syrâ reparata merce, Hor. C. 1, 31, 12: alios boves his nummis, Dig. 15, 3, 16: merces, ib. 45, 1, 122.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To renew, restore, repair*, etc.: tribuniciam potestatem, rem intermissam, reparare, Liv. 3, 37; cf.: intermissam historias scribendi industriam, Quint. 10, 1, 75: bellum, Liv. 4, 45 Drak.; 24, 42 (with instaurare); 30, 7; Just. 3, 6, 1; 22, 3, 9; 24, 1, 7: proelium, id. 3, 6, 7: pristinam fortunam, Curt. 5, 1, 8.—**B.** Of loss or damage, *to make good, restore, repair* (poet. and post-Aug.): damna, Hor. C. 4, 7, 13; Just. 14, 3, 6; Sen. Phaedr. 476; Lact. Epit. 71, 8.—**C.** Like reficere, recreare, *to refresh, restore, revive, recruit*: tam assiduus in tribunali, ut labore refici ac reparari videretur, Plin. Pan. 77, 5: attrita cottidiano actu forensi ingenia optime rerum talium blanditiâ reparantur, Quint. 10, 1, 27: animos, Liv. 44, 38: haec (quies) reparat vires, fessaque membra novat, Ov. H. 4, 90: magnas novi exercitûs vires, Vell. 2, 37, 1: respublica per Augustum reparata, Vop. C. 3: ea fessa Membra reparat labori, Ov. M. 4, 216: corpora fessa reparas labori, id. ib. 11, 625: pars magna terrarum (Aegypti) mergi repararique amne consueta, Plin. Pan. 30, 3: nec (Cleopatra) latentes Classe citâ reparavit oras (= alias sibi parare studuit regiones), Hor. C. 1, 37, 24; v. Orell. ad h. l.: PATRIOS PENATES (= repetere), Inscr. Orell. 1587: rapidos meatus, Aus. Mos. 35.

rĕ-partŭrĭens, entis, *Part.* [parturio], *bringing forth again*, Alcim. 6, 71.

rĕ-pasco, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to feed* or *nourish again* (late Lat.): divitem impendiis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 44, 1 *fin.*: parentes, id. Carm. 21, 853.

rĕpastĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repastino]. **I.** Lit., agricult. t. t., *a digging up again*: quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic. Sen. 15, 53; Col. 2, 2, 13.—***II.** Trop., *a revising, pruning*, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 6 *fin.*

rĕ-pastĭno, āvi, ātum (old *inf.* repastinassere, Afran. Com. 288), 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., agricult. t. t., *to dig again, to dig* or *delve anew; to dig around, trench, grub*, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 8; 1, 37, 4; Col. 3, 18; 4, 32, 3; Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 84; 17, 10, 11, § 61 al.; cf. Fest. pp. 137 and 231.—**II.** Transf., *to clean* (post-class.). Lit.: ungues, Tert. Poen. 11.—**III.** Trop.: usum divitiarum, *to check*, = coërcere, Tert. Cult. Fem. 9: vitam, i. e. *to renew*, id. Anim. 50 *fin.*: commissionem injuriae, i. e. *to prevent*, id. adv. Marc. 2, 18.

rĕ-patrĭo, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to return to one's country, go home again* (late Lat.): cum multi captivorum intacti repatriaverint, Sol. 27: hinc ad Pelusium, id. 33: ad Romanum imperium, Cassiod. Var. 3, 18.

rĕ-pecto, no *perf.*, xum, 3, *v. a.*, *to comb again, to comb* (poet.): jubas, Stat. Th. 6, 418: in liquidos fontes se barba repectit, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 222: coma repexa, Ov. A. A. 3, 154: crinis, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 240.

* **rĕpĕdābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [repedo], *giving way, yielding*: arbor, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 266.

rĕ-pĕdo, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [pes], *to go* or *step back, to turn back, retreat, recoil* (ante- and post-class.): repedare, recedere, Fest. pp. 280 and 281 Müll.: redisse ac repedasse, Lucil. ap. Non. 165, 13: Romam, id. 165, 13: ad signa repedavit ocius miles, Amm. 24, 4, 30: nec amplius ausa repedavit ad sua, id. 17, 2, 4; Vulg. 1 Macc. 12, 37. — With homogeneous object: gradum a vestibulo, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 280 Müll. (but in Lucr. 6, 1280, the correct reading is trepidabat; v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

rĕ-pello, reppuli (less correctly repuli), rĕpulsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to drive, crowd*, or *thrust back; to reject, repulse, repel*, etc., = reicere (freq. and class.; syn.: reicio, repono, removeo). **I.** Lit.: eum ego meis Dictis malis his foribus atque hac reppuli, rejeci hominem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 19: aliquem foribus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 90: foribus tam saepe repulsus, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 9: homines inermos armis, Cic. Caecin. 12, 33: adversarius, qui sit et feriendus et repellendus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: aliquem ab hoc templo, id. Phil. 14, 3, 8: homines a templi aditu, id. Dom. 21, 54: Sabinos a moenibus urbis, id. Rep. 2, 20, 36: hostes a ponte, Caes. B. C. 1, 16; ab castris, id. ib. 1, 75: a citeriore ripâ, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 10: aliquem inde, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: hostes in silvas, Caes. B. G. 3, 28 *fin.*: in oppidum, id. ib. 3, 22 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 14 *fin.*—*Absol.*: nostri acriter in eos impetu facto, repulerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17.—Of impersonal objects (mostly poet.): reppulit mihi manum, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 14; cf. Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 72: telum aere repulsum, *repelled*, Verg. A. 2, 545: mensas, *to push back*, Ov. M. 6, 661; cf. aras, id. ib. 9, 164: repagula, *to shove back*, id. ib. 2, 157: tellurem mediâ undâ, *crowds back*, id. ib. 15, 292: navem a terrâ, Auct. B. Alex. 20: serpentes, Amm. 14, 2, 5. — Poet., of the apparent pushing back or away of the starting-point, in flying up or sailing away: Oceani spretos pede reppulit amnes, Verg. G. 4, 233; cf.: cum subito juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsâ, Arduus in nubes abiit, *spurning the ground*, Ov. M. 4, 710: impressâ tellurem reppulit hastâ, id. ib. 2, 786; 6, 512: aera repulsa, i. e. *cymbals struck together*, Tib. 1, 3, 24; 1, 8, 22; cf.: aera Aere repulsa, Ov. M. 3, 533.—**II.** Trop., *to drive away, reject, remove; to keep off, hold back, ward off, repulse*, etc.: repelli oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: aliquem a consulatu, id. Cat. 1, 10, 27: ab hoc conatu, id. Or. 11, 36: a cognitione legum, id. Balb. 14, 32: ab impediendo ac laedendo, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 14, 55: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: repulsum ab amicitiâ, Sall. J. 102, 13: fracti bello fatisque repulsi, Verg. A. 2, 13: repulsus ille veritatis viribus, Phaedr. 1, 1, 9: hinc quoque repulsus, Nep. Lys. 3: per colloquia repulsus a Lepido, Vell. 2, 63, 1. — Of suitors for office, Cic. Planc. 21, 51: haud repulsus abibis, Sall. J. 110, 8; Liv. 39, 32.—Of lovers: saepe roges aliquid, saepe repulsus eas, Prop. 2, 4, 2 (12): proci repulsi, Ov. M. 13, 735: aliquam ad meretricium quaestum, *to drive*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 43.—Of abstract objects: dolorem a se repellere, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: furores Clodii a cervicibus vestris, id. Mil. 28, 77: illius alterum consulatum a re publicâ, id. Att. 7, 18, 2: quod tamen a verâ longe ratione repulsum'st, *removed*, Lucr. 1, 880; cf. id. 2, 645; 5, 406: tegimenta ad defendendos ictus ac repellendos, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; 6, 767: cute ictus, Ov. M. 3, 64: pericula, Cic. Mur. 14, 30; Caes. B. C. 1, 79, 2: vim (opp. inferre), Cic. Mil. 19, 51: crimen (with transferre), Quint. 4, 2, 26: temptamina, Ov. M. 7, 735: facinus, id. ib. 15, 777: fraudem, id. A. A. 3, 491: verba, id. P. 4, 1, 19: ver hiemem repellit, id. M. 10, 165: conubia nostra, *to reject, disdain*, Verg. A. 4, 214: amorem, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76: preces, id. M. 14, 377: diadema, *to refuse, reject*, Vell. 2, 56, 4; Suet. Caes. 79; cf. dictaturam, Vell. 2, 89, 5: ut contumelia repellatur, *be discarded*, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 137.—Hence, **rĕpulsus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *removed, remote*; once in Cato: ecquis incultior, religiosior, desertior, publicis negotiis repulsior, Cato ap. Fest. p. 286, and ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 287 Müll.

rĕ-pendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to weigh back* (syn. compenso). **I.** Lit. (rare): aequaque formosae pensa rependis erae, *you weigh back, return by weight, the wool weighed out*, Ov. H. 9, 78: pensa, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 41: Ravenna ternos (asparagos) libris rependit, i. e. *produces them three to the pound*, Plin. 19, 4, 4, § 54.—**II.** Transf., *to weigh in return, to pay with the same weight, purchase* a thing *with its weight* in money. **A.** Lit.: cui (Septumuleio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, *Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 269: cum Septumuleius Gai Gracchi auro rependendum caput abscisum ad Opimium tulerit, etc., Plin. 33, 3, 14, § 48; Val. Max. 9, 4, 3: Aethiopico (magneti) laus summa datur, pondusque argento rependitur, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 129: (balsamum) duplo rependebatur argento, id. 12, 25, 54, § 117: auro repensus Miles, *ransomed* (syn. redemptus), Hor. C. 3, 5, 25.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To pay in kind, pay back, repay, requite, recompense, return, reward*, in a good and bad sense (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hac vitam servatae dote rependis? Ov. M. 5, 15; cf.: gratiam facto, id. ib. 2, 694: gratiam, Phaedr. 2, prol. 12: magna, Verg. A. 2, 161: fatis contraria fata, *to balance*, id. ib. 1, 239: pretium vitae, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 100: vices, id. 4 (5), 4, 58: pro officiis pretium, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 21: pia vota, Stat. S. 3, 3, 155: decus suum cuique (posteritas), Tac. A. 4, 35: exemplum contra singulos utilitate publicâ, id. ib. 14, 44 *fin.*: ingenio formae damna, *to counterbalance, compensate*, Ov. H. 15, 32; cf.: rependere et compensare leve damnum delibatae honestatis majore aliâ honestate, Gell. 1, 3, 23: incolumitatem turpitudine, *to pay for, purchase*, Plin. Pan. 44, 5; cf.: honorem servitute, donis, Col. praef. § 10: culpam hanc magno terrore, Val. Fl. 6, 744: regis pacta magno luctu, id. 6, 4: moestam noctem (with ulcisci socios), Stat. Th. 8, 666.—***2.** *To weigh* in the mind, *to meditate upon, ponder, consider*: qui facta rependens, Consilio punire potest, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 228.

1. rĕpens, entis, *Part.*, from repo.

2. rĕpens, entis, *adj.* [etymology unknown]. **I.** Lit., *sudden, hasty, unexpected, unlooked for* (class., but less freq. than the deriv. repentinus; for the most part only in *nom. sing.*; a favorite word with Liv.; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 8, 29, 1): ne me inparatum cura laceraret repens, Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 14, 29: hostium adventus (opp. exspectatus, and with maris subita tempestas), id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: adventus consulis, Liv. 9, 41: bellum, id. 4, 14; 10, 7: casus Attali, id. 33, 2: clades, id. 22, 7; 8: defectio, id. 8, 29: fama belli, id. 6, 42: cum fama repens alio avertit bellum, id. 22, 21, 6: religio, id. 29, 10: terror, id. 21, 30; 33, 15: tumultus, id. 1, 14; 10, 18; 21, 26: discordia, Verg. A. 12, 313: seditio, Ov. M. 12, 61: clamor, Sil. 3, 220: singultus vocis, Stat. Th. 7, 360: sonus, Sen. Med. 971: vox, Val. Fl. 2, 91: consternatio, Curt. 10, 2, 15.—In *abl.*: repenti fulminis ictu, Lucr. 5, 400.—**II.** Transf. (in Tac.), opp. to earlier, more ancient, i. e. for recens, *new, fresh, recent*: neque discerneres, quid repens aut vetustate obscurum, Tac. A. 6, 7; 11, 24: causa, id. ib. 15, 68: cogitatio, id. H. 1, 23; 2, 49: perfidia, id. ib. 4, 25.—*Adv.*, in two forms, *suddenly, unexpectedly*. **a. rĕpens**: (Janus) Bina repens oculis obtulit ora meis, Ov. F. 1, 96.—**b. rĕpentē** (class. and freq.): abripuit repente sese subito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 21; so (corresp. to subito) Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: repente exor-

tus sum, repentino occidi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 37: repente celeriterque, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: repente e vestigio, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: repente a tergo signa canere, Sall. J. 94, 5: repente praeter spem, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: repente ex inopinato, Suet. Galb. 10; cf.: cunctisque repente Improvisus ait, Verg. A. 1, 594: lapsa repente (turris), id. ib. 2, 465: amicitias repente praecidere (opp. sensim dissuere), Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: repente collectam auctoritatem tenebant, Caes. B. G. 6, 12 *fin.*; cf.: modo egens, repente dives, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 65: an dolor repente invasit? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 21: me repente horum aspectus repressit, Cic. Sest. 39, 144: abjectus conscientiâ repente conticuit, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10; id. Rep. 1, 16, 25: cum circumfusa repente Scindit se nubes, Verg. A. 1, 586 et saep.

3. rĕpens, *adv.*, v. 2. repens *fin.* a.

* **rĕpensātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [repenso], *a recompense:* vicissitudinis, Salv. in Avar. 4, 3.

* **rĕpensātrix,** īcis, *f.* [repensator], *she who recompenses*, Mart. Cap. 9, 304.

rĕpenso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [rependo, II. B.]. **I.** Lit., *to weigh against:* illud sacrosanctum caput Tribuni plebis percussoribus auro repensatum est, Flor. 3, 15, 6 (dub.).—**II.** Transf., *to make up for*, *counterbalance*, *recompense* (post-Aug.): id incommodum uvarum multitudine, Col. 3, 2, 15: merita meritis, injurias injuriis, Sen. Ira, 2, 32, 1: bona malis, Vell. 2, 12, 5: voluptatem damno, id. 2, 21, 4: ea quae legunt, et non intellegunt, Deo repensante patientur, Lact. 7, 1 *fin.*

rĕpensus, a, um, *Part.*, from rependo.

rĕpentē, *adv.*, v. 2. repens *fin.* b.

rĕpentīnālĭter, *adv.* [repentinus], *suddenly* (late Lat.), Fulg. Myth. 3, 2.

rĕpentīnō, *adv.*, v. repentinus *fin.*

rĕpentīnus, a, um, *adj.* [repens], *sudden*, *hasty*, *unlooked for*, *unexpected* (freq. and class.): adventus hostium (opp. exspectatus), Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6; so (opp. meditata et praeparata) id. Off. 1, 8, 27: unde iste amor tam improvisus ac tam repentinus? id. Agr. 2, 22, 60: sentit omnia repentina et nec opinata esse graviora, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 45; cf.: repentinus inopinatusque finis vitae, Suet. Caes. 87 (shortly before, subita celerisque mors): vis repentina et inexspectata, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: consilium (with temerarium), id. Inv. 2, 9, 28: exercitus (with tumultuarius), Liv. 41, 10; cf. cohors, id. 41, 1: venenum (with praeceps), Tac. A. 12, 66: periculum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: bonum, Ter. And. 5, 4, 35: mors, Cic. Clu. 62, 173; id. Div. 2, 35, 74: edictum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36: motus Galliae, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: tumultus ac defectio, id. ib. 5, 26; cf. tumultus, Ov. M. 5, 5: conjuratio Gallorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 27 et saep.: ignoti homines et repentini, *upstart*, Cic. Brut. 69, 242; cf.: repentina atque ex virtute nobilitas, Liv. 1, 34: consilium, Nep. Paus. 4, 5.—De repentino, adverb., *suddenly*, App. Flor. p. 353; id. de Deo Socr. p. 365, 14.—*Comp.:* nimbus quanto repentinior est, tanto vehementior, App. Mund. p. 61, 20 (al. repentinus). — *Adv.* (rare for repente): **rĕpentīnō,** *suddenly*, *unexpectedly*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 37; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 193 P.; Cic. Quint. 4, 14; Caes. B. G. 2, 33.

rĕperco, v. reparco.

rĕpercussĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [repercutio], *that can be struck back*, *that can rebound*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 45; 3, 6 *fin.*

rĕpercussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a rebounding*, *repercussion:* vicinorum siderum, i. e. *reflection*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 19.

1. rĕpercussus, a, um, *Part.*, from repercutio.

2. rĕpercussus, ūs, *m.* [repercutio], *a rebounding*, *reverberation*, *repercussion*, of light, sound, wind, etc.; *reflection*, *echo*, *counter-pressure:* solis, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 35; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 17: Etesiarum, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 55: colorum, id. 37, 2, 8, § 22: vocis, Tac. G. 3 al.: attolli colles occursantium inter se radicum repercussu, *by the meeting* or *crowding together*, Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6: ut, ex splendore galearum, et repercussu, quasi ardere caelum videretur, Flor. 3, 3, 15: maris, Plin. Ep. 10, 61 (69), 4.

rĕ-percŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3, *v. a.*, *to strike*, *push*, or *drive back*, *cause to rebound; to reflect*, *reverberate*, *re-echo*, *resound* (not ante-Aug.; cf.: repello, reflecto). **I.** Lit., of light, sound, etc.: gemmae Clara repercusso reddebant lumina Phoebo, *reflected*, Ov. M. 2, 110: lumen, Verg. A. 8, 23: aes clipei, Ov. M. 4, 782: illa repercussae imaginis umbra est, id. ib. 3, 434; cf. Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 128: montis anfractu repercussae voces, *re-echoing*, *resounding*, Tac. A. 4, 51: clamor, Curt. 3, 10, 2: valles, Liv. 21, 33.—**B.** Of other objects: (discus) repercussus, *rebounding*, Ov. M. 10, 184 Jahn *N. cr.:* remigem cum e navi fluctus abjecisset, altero latere repercussum fluctus contrarius in navem retulit, *hurled back*, Val. Max. 1, 8, 11: ita est aliquid quod hujus fontis excursum repercutiat, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 8.—**II.** Trop., *to cast back*, *retort*, *repel:* aliena aut reprehendimus, aut refutamus, aut elevamus, aut repercutimus, aut eludimus, Quint. 6, 3, 23: repercutiendi multa sunt genera, id. 6, 3, 78: orationes dicto, Plin. praef. § 31: fascinationes (despuendo), *to avert* (syn. aversari), id. 28, 4, 7, § 35.

rĕ-pĕrĭo, repperi (less correctly reperi), rĕpertum, 4 (old *fut.* reperibit, Caecil. ap. Non. 508, 16: reperibitur, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 48; Pompon. ap. Non. l. l.; *inf.* reperirier, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 1; Lucr. 4, 480), *v. a.* [pario] (orig., perh., *to procure* or *find again;* hence), in gen., *to find*, *meet with*, *find out*, either by searching or by accident (cf.: invenio, offendo, nanciscor). **I.** Lit.: ego illam reperiam, *will find her again*, *will find her out*, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 32: Glycerium suos parentes repperit, Ter. And. 4, 5, 11; 5, 6, 5: perscrutabor fanum, si inveniam uspiam Aurum: sed si repperero, etc., Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 14: quid repperisti? Non quod pueri clamitant in fabâ se repperisse, id. ib. 5, 10; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 33: facile invenies pejorem ... meliorem neque tu reperies, etc., id. Stich. 1, 2, 53: curculiones in tritico, id. Curc. 4, 4, 31; cf. Ov. M. 1, 654: aliquem hominem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 8: multos, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 28: mortui sunt reperti, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 114: puerum aut puellam sibi recens natum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 16: ibi quoque equi caput repertum, Just. 18, 5, 16: ceterarum artium repertos antistites agriculturae neque discipulos neque praeceptores inventos, Col. 11, 1, 10: divitiis incubare repertis, Verg. A. 6, 610. —**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to find*, *find out*, *discern; to get*, *procure*, *obtain:* occasionem, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 9: propter paupertatem nomen, id. Stich. 11, 3, 22: gloriam armis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60: quamvis malam rem quaeris, illic reperias, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 153; cf.: si quaerimus, cur, etc. ... causas reperiemus verissimas duas, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: rem repperi omnem ex tuo magistro, ne nega, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 37: verae amicitiae difficillime reperiuntur in iis, qui, etc., Cic. Lael. 17, 64: nec quicquam difficilius quam reperire, quod sit omni ex parte in suo genere perfectum, id. ib. 21, 79: nec vos exitum reperitis, id. N. D. 1, 38, 107: perpauci lintribus inventis sibi salutem reppererunt, *found*, *obtained*, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 Oud. *N. cr.:* aristolochia nomen ex inventore reperit, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: sollicitudinis finem, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 4: cujus praeclara apud Vergilium multa exempla reperio, Quint. 8, 3, 79; cf. in *pass.*, id. 1, 5, 43: quibus (armis) quemadmodum salutariter uterentur, non reperiebant, Cic. Brut. 2, 8. — **B.** In partic. **1.** With a double predicate, *to find*, *discover*, *perceive*, *learn*, *ascertain* a thing to be in any manner: qui invident, omnes inimicos mihi istoc facto repperi, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 6: hoc si secus reperies, nullam causam dico, id. Capt. 3, 4, 92: quam paucos reperias meretricibus Fideles evenire amatores, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 3: re ipsâ repperi, Facilitate nihil esse homini melius, id. Ad. 5, 4, 6; cf.: cum transgressos repperisset consules, Vell. 2, 50, 1: quorum de moribus Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: neque, quanta esset insulae magnitudo, reperire poterat, id. ib. 4, 20; 1, 50: Caesar repperit ab Suevis auxilia missa, id. ib. 6, 9: repperit esse vera, id. ib. 1, 18: quem Tarentum venisse reperio, Cic. Sen. 4, 10.—So *pass.*, with a double subject (i.e. with a predicate *nom.*), *to be found*, *discovered*, *recognized* to be any thing: quos cum censeas Esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 12: ingrato ingratus repertus est, id. Pers. 5, 2, 59: improbissimus reperiebare, Cic. Quint. 20, 56: ceteris rebus aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur, religione multo superiores, id. N. D. 2, 3, 8; id. Fl. 38, 94.—With *inf.:* quoniam duplex natura duarum Dissimilis rerum longe constare reperta'st, Lucr. 1, 504: Sybarim et Crotonem et in eas Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28: nec ulli periisse nisi in proelio reperiuntur, Suet. Caes. 75.—**2.** *To find out*, *hit upon*, *invent*, *devise*, *discover* (freq. after the Aug. period; cf. repertor; whereas invenire is used in this signif. in all periods): reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 71; cf.: aliquid calidi consilii, id. Ep. 2, 2, 71: sibi aliquam astutiam, id. Capt. 3, 4, 7: repperisti tibi quod placeat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 35; 3, 2, 22: consilium, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 1: causam, id. ib. 2, 1, 4: mihimet ineunda ratio et via reperiunda est, quâ, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110: nihil novi reperiens, id. Ac. 2, 6, 16: hoc reperire difficilius, quam, cum inveneris, argumentis adjuvare, Quint. 5, 10, 116: reperta verba (opp. nativa), id. 8, 3, 36: medicina ex observatione salubrium reperta est, id. 2, 17, 4; 9, 4, 114: ludusque (scaenicus) repertus, Hor. A. P. 405: serrae reperit usum, Ov. M. 8, 246; 1, 687: repertâ nuper conjuratione, *discovered*, Tac. A. 16, 15; cf.: posterius res inventa est aurumque repertum, Lucr. 5, 1112; 1240: in quarum exercitationem reperta est (declamatio), Quint. 2, 10, 4; 4, 2, 21; 4, 3, 2; 8, 3, 72; 12, 10, 72; Tac. Agr. 19.—With *dat.*, Quint. 8, 6, 19.—With *object-clause:* Indi gemmas crystallum tingendo adulterare repererunt, Plin. 35, 5, 20, § 79 (where, however, Jahn reads invenerunt).—Hence, **rĕperta,** ōrum, *n.*, *inventions* (mostly in Lucr.): exponunt praeclara reperta, Lucr. 1, 732; 136; 5, 2; 13; 6, 7; and (perh. in imitation), Rhem. Fan. Pond. 15.

rĕpertīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [reperio], *accidentally met* or *found*, *random:* quasi unus reliquus ex familiâ Scipionis, ac non reperticius civis, Sal. ap. Cic. Decl. 1, 1.

rĕpertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an invention*, *device:* rhetoricae, App. Flor. 4, p. 360, 12 Hild. (dub.; al. repertoribus).

rĕpertor, ōris, *m.* [id. II. B. 2.], *a discoverer*, *inventor*, *deviser*, *author* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. inventor): vitis, i. e. *Bacchus*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 19; Ov. Am. 1, 3, 11: mellis, id. F. 3, 762: carminis et medicae opis, Phoebus, id. R. Am. 76: poenae, id. Tr. 3, 11, 51: medicinae, i. e. *Æsculapius*, Verg. A. 7, 772: hominum rerumque, i. e. *Jupiter*, id. ib. 12, 829: doctrinarum atque leporum, Lucr. 3, 1049: pallae honestae, Hor. A. P. 278: legum, Quint. 2, 16, 9: novi juris, Tac. A. 2, 30: relationis, id. ib. 12, 53: facinorum omnium, id. ib. 4, 11: flagitii ejus, id. ib. 4, 71: perfidiae, Sall. H. 4, 61, 7 Dietsch; Cels. 7, 26, 3; Macr. S. 1, 7, 25: orbis, Prud. Cath. 4, 9: artis rhetoricae, App. Flor. 4, p. 360, 12 codd. (v. repertio).

rĕpertōrĭum, ii, *n.* [reperio], *an inventory*, *catalogue*, *repertory* (post-class.), Dig. 26, 7, 7.

* **rĕpertrix,** īcis, *f.* [repertor], *she that finds out*, *an inventress:* artium (Minerva), Hier. Ep. 46, 1: omnium artium paupertas, App. Mag. p. 285, 35; *absol.:* Ecclesia, Tert. Pudic. 7 *fin.*

1. rĕpertus, a, um, *Part.*, from reperio.

2. rĕpertus, ūs, *m.* [reperio] (Appuleian). **I.** *A finding again:* filiae, App. M. 11, p. 257.—**II.** *A discovery*, *invention*, App. M. 11, p. 262, 22; id. Flor. p. 341, 15.

rĕpĕtentĭa, ae, *f.* [repeto], *memory*, *remembrance*, Arn. 2, pp. 61 and 62 (but in Lucr. 3, 851, the correct read. is retinentia).

rĕpĕtītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A demanding back*, *reclamation*, Dig. 50, 17, 41; App. Mag. p. 332, 4; hence, repetitionem habere, i. e. jus repetendi, Dig. 3, 6, 3.—**II.** *A repetition*, in speaking or writing: repetitio frequentior ejusdem nominis, Quint. 9, 1, 24: brevis rerum, id. 4, prooem. § 6: probationis ejusdem, id. 8, 3, 88; 9, 3, 22; 6, 1, 1: effugere repetitiones, id. 10, 1, 7: repetitio instaurationque ejusdem rei sub alio nomine, Favorin. ap. Gell. 13, 25 (24), 9: legatorum, Dig. 30, 1, 19. — **2.** In partic.

rhet. t. t., *a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences*: anaphora, ἀναφορά, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19: crebra, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 1, 33; cf. Mart. Cap. 5, § 533.

***rĕpĕtītor,** ōris, *m.* [repeto], *one that demands back, a reclaimer*: nuptae ademptae, Ov. H. 8, 19.

rĕpĕtītus, a, um, *Part.*, from repeto.

rĕ-pĕto, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3, *v. a.*, *to fall upon* or *attack again* or *anew, to strike again* (syn. repercutio). **I.** Lit. (in gen. not till after the Aug. per.): regem repetitum saepius cuspide ad terram affixit, *after he had repeatedly attacked him*, Liv. 4, 19; cf.: mulam calcibus et canem morsu, Sen. Ira, 3, 27, 1: repetita per ilia ferrum, Ov. M. 4, 733; 6, 562.—*Absol.*: bis cavere, bis repetere, *to attack twice*, Quint. 5, 13, 54: signum erat omnium, Repete! *strike again*, Suet. Calig. 58: ad Nolam armis repetendam, Liv. 9, 28: repetitus toxico, id. Claud. 44.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To prosecute again*: condicione propositâ, ut, si quem quis repetere vellet, par periculum poenae subiret, Suet. Aug. 32; id. Dom. 8 and 9; Dig. 48, 2, 3; 48, 16, 10; 15.—**2.** *To seek again; to go back to, return to, revisit* a person or thing. (*a*) With *acc.*: fratresque virumque, Ov. H. 3, 143: Nearchum, Hor. C. 3, 20, 6: Penates, ab orâ Hispanâ, id. ib. 3, 14, 3: viam, quâ venisset, *to retrace*, Liv. 35, 28; cf. id. 9, 2, 8: castra, id. 31, 21; Suet. Tib. 12: domum, Hor. C. 1, 15, 6; Ov. P. 4, 4, 41; id. M. 3, 204: patriam, id. H. 18, 123; Just. 32, 3, 7: Africam, Liv. 25, 27: locum, id. 3, 63: retro Apuliam, id. 22, 18; cf. id. 31, 45 *fin.*; 40, 58 *fin.*: rursus Bithyniam, Suet. Caes. 2: urbem atque ordinem senatorium, id. Vit. 1: paludes, Hor. C. 3, 27, 9: cavum, id. Ep. 1, 7, 33: praesepia, Verg. E. 7, 39: urbem, id. A. 2, 749: Macedoniam, Nep. Eum. 6, 1: pugnam (shortly before, redire in pugnam), Liv. 37, 43: expeditionem, Suet. Claud. 1.—(*β*) With *prep.*: onerarias retro in Africam repetere, Liv. 25, 25 *fin.* Drak.: ad vada, Verg. Cul. 104: ad prima vestigia, Grat. Cyn. 245.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: quid enim repetiimus (sc. patriam)? Liv. 5, 51.—Freq. in medic. lang., *to return, recur*: morbi repetunt, Cels. 2, 1; 3, 22; 4, 4; 14 al.—**II.** Transf. (class.). **A.** *To fetch, bring,* or *take back* (cf. revoco). **1.** Lit.: filium istinc repetere, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 72: repudiatus repetor, Ter. And. 1, 5, 14: Lysias est Atticus, quamquam Timaeus eum quasi Liciniâ et Muciâ lege repetit Syracusas, Cic. Brut. 16, 63: qui maxime me repetistis atque revocastis, id. Dom. 57, 144: navigo in Ephesum, ut aurum repetam ab Theotimo domum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 7: ad haec (impedimenta) repetenda, Caes. B. C. 3, 76: aliquid ab Urbe, Suet. Calig. 39; cf.: thoracem Magni Alexandri e conditorio ejus, id. ib. 52 *fin.*: partem reliquam copiarum continenti, id. Aug. 16: alii (elephanti) deinde repetiti ac trajecti sunt, *others were then brought and passed over*, Liv. 21, 28: ut alium repetat in eundem rogum, Sen. Oedip. 61.—**2.** Trop., in partic. **a.** *To take hold of* or *undertake again; to enter upon again; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat* an action, a speech, etc. (cf.: renovo, restauro): praetermissa repetimus, incohata persequimur, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51: longo intervallo haec studia repetentem, id. Fat. 2, 4; id. Att. 15, 11, 1: oratio carens hac virtute (sc. ordine) necesse est multa repetat, multa transeat, Quint. 7, prooem. § 3: ad verbum repetita reddantur, id. 11, 2, 39 et saep.: eadem vetera consilia, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17: hoc primus repetas opus, hoc postremus omittas, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 48: susurri Compositâ repetantur horâ, id. C. 1, 9, 20: relicta, id. Ep. 1, 7, 97: verba, Ov. H. 20, 9: audita, id. ib. 20, 193: repetitum Mulciber aevum Poscit, id. M. 9, 422: auspicia de integro, Liv. 5, 17: pugnam, id. 10, 36 acrius bellum, Just. 12, 2, 13: iter, Ov. A. A. 3, 747: sollemnia, Tac. A. 3, 6 *fin.*: spectacula ex antiquitate, *to restore*, Suet. Claud. 21; cf.: genera ignominiarum ex antiquitate, id. Tib. 19: legatum, Dig. 30, 1, 32: usum fructum, ib. 7, 4, 3.—With *de*: de mutatione litterarum nihil repetere hic necesse est, Quint. 1, 7, 13.—With *object-clause*: repetam necesse est, infinitas esse species, Quint. 6, 3, 101; 46: ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, Lucr. 1, 418; cf.: commemorare res, id. 6, 936.—Poet.: **rĕpĕtītus,** a, um, as an *adv.*, *repeatedly, anew, again*: repetita suis percussit pectora palmis, Ov. M. 5, 473; 12, 287: robora caedit, id. ib. 8, 769: vellera mollibat longo tractu, *by drawing out repeatedly*, id. ib. 6, 20; cf.: haec decies repetita placebit, Hor. A. P. 365.—**b.** In discourse, *to draw, deduce, derive from* anywhere; *to go back to, begin from* anywhere (cf. deduco): populum a stirpe, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21: repetere populi originem, id. ib. 2, 1, 3: ipsius juris ortum a fonte... stirpem juris a naturâ, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: usque a Corace nescio quo et Tisiâ, id. de Or. 1, 20, 91; 2, 2, 6: ab ultimâ antiquitate, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: brevis erit narratio, si non ab ultimo repetetur, id. Inv. 1, 20, 28; Quint. 5, 10, 83: aliquid a Platonis auctoritate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: ingressio non ex oratoriis disputationibus ducta sed e mediâ philosophiâ repetita, id. Or. 3, 11: res remotas ex litterarum monumentis, id. Inv. 1, 1, 1: initia amicitiae ex parentibus nostris, Bithyn. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 16 *init.*: verba ex ultimis tenebris, ex vetustate, Quint. 8, 3, 25; 11, 1, 49; 1, 4, 4: alte vero et, ut oportet, a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18: tam longa et tam alte repetita oratio, id. de Or. 3, 24, 91; id. Rep. 4, 4, 4: repetam paulo altius, etc., id. Clu. 24, 66: altius omnem Expediam primâ repetens ab origine famam, Verg. G. 4, 286; so, altius, Quint. 5, 7, 27; 6, 2, 2; 11, 1, 62; Suet. Ner. 2: transilire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160; so, longe, id. Fam. 13, 29, 2; id. Div. 2, 58, 119: longius, id. Inv. 1, 49, 91; Quint. 5, 7, 17; 5, 11, 23: repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, *reckoned backwards*, Caes. B. C. 3, 105; so, repetitis diebus ex die vulneris, Dig. 9, 2, 51, § 2: repetitâ die, ib. 10, 4, 9, § 6; 39, 2, 15, § 31; 43, 19, 1, § 10; 22, 4, 3.—**c.** Repetere aliquid memoriâ, memoriam rei, or (rarely without memoriâ) aliquid, *to call up again in the mind; to call to mind, recall, recollect* (cf.: revoco, recordor): cogitanti mihi saepenumero et memoriâ vetera repetenti, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 1; id. Fam. 11, 27, 2; id. Rep. 1, 8, 13; Verg. A. 1, 372: repete memoriâ tecum, quando, etc., Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 3; cf. with *object-clause*: memoriâ repeto, diem esse hodiernum, quo, etc., Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 4, 18, 3; Quint. 1, 6, 10: repete temporis illius memoriam, Cic. Deiot. 7, 20; id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 105: memoriam ex annalibus, Liv. 8, 18: veteris cujusdam memoriae recordationem, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 4.—Without *memoriâ*: reminisci quom ea, quae tenuit mens ac memoria, cogitando repetuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 44 Müll.: si omnium mearum praecepta litterarum repetes, intelleges, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: supra repetere et paucis instituta majorum disserere, Sall. C. 5, 9: unde tuos primum repetam, mea Cynthia, fastus, Prop. 1, 18, 5: cum repeto noctem, quâ, etc., Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 3: te animo repetentem exempla tuorum, Verg. A. 12, 439.—With *object-clause*: repeto, me correptum ab eo, cur ambularem, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 16; 7, 6, 7; 13; Suet. Gram. 4: multum ante repetito, concordem sibi conjugem, etc., Tac. A. 3, 33.—*Absol.*: inde usque repetens, hoc video, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: genitor mihi talia (namque Nunc repeto) Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit, Verg. A. 7, 123; 3, 184.—**B.** *To ask, demand,* or *take again* or *back; to demand* or *claim* what is due (syn. reposco). **1.** In gen. **a.** Lit.: si quis mutuom quid dederit, fit pro proprio perditum, quom repetas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 45; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 7: suom, id. Ps. 1, 3, 63: neque repeto pro illâ quidquam abs te pretii, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 11: bona sua, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 13, § 32: abs te sestertium miliens ex lege, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: ereptas pecunias, id. ib. 5, 18; cf.: quae erepta sunt, id. Sull. 32, 89: mea promissa, id. Planc. 42, 101: obsides, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: urbes bello superatas in antiquum jus, Liv. 35, 16, 6: Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Cic. Arch. 8, 19: Cicero Gallum a Verticone repetit, qui litteras ad Caesarem referat, *applied again for*, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: si forte suas repetitum venerit plumas, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 18: nec repetita sequi curet Proserpina matrem, Verg. G. 1, 39: Politorium rursus bello, *to retake*, Liv. 1, 33, 3.—**b.** Trop.: qui repetit eam, quam ego patri suo quondam spoponderim, dignitatem, Cic. Fl. 42, 106; cf.: pro eo (beneficio) gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47: civitatem in libertatem, id. 34, 22, 11: parentum poenas a conscelaratissimis filiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: ab isto eas poenas vi repetisse, aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: ut ne mors quidem sit in repetendâ libertate fugiendâ, *in the effort to recover*, id. Phil. 10, 10, 20: libertatem per occasionem, Liv. 3, 49; cf.: dies ille libertatis improspere repetitae, Tac. A. 1, 8: beneficia ab aliquo, Sall. J. 96, 2: honores quasi debitos ab aliquo, id. ib. 85, 37: repete a me rempublicam, *take back from me*, Suet. Caes. 78: repetitumque, duobus uti mandaretur consulum nomen imperiumque, *it was demanded again, that*, etc., Liv. 3, 33: se repetere, *to recover one's self*, Sen. Ep. 104, 6.—**2.** In partic., publicists' and jurid. t. t. **a.** Of the fetiales: repetere res, *to demand back from the enemy things which they had taken as booty*; hence, in gen., *to demand satisfaction*: (fetiales) mittebantur antequam conciperetur (bellum), qui res repeterent, Varr. L. L. 5, § 86 Müll.; Liv. 1, 32; 4, 30; 7, 6; 32; Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: jure gentium res repeto, Sall. H. 3, 61, 17 Dietsch: amissa bello repetere, Just. 6, 6, 7; cf. clarigatio and clarigo.—**b.** In jurid. lang.: res repetere, *to demand back* or *reclaim one's property* before a court: in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, Cic. Mur. 2, 3.—Hence, transf., in gen., *to seek to obtain, to reclaim*: non ex jure manum consertum, sed magi' ferro Rem repetunt, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 277 Vahl.).—**c.** Pecuniae repetundae, or simply repetundae, *money* or *other things extorted by a provincial governor, and that are to be restored* (at a later period, referring to any bribed officer): L. Piso legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195; 2, 4, 25, § 56; id. Brut. 27, 106; id. Off. 2, 21, 75: quorum causâ judicium de pecuniis repetundis est constitutum, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: clames te lege pecuniarum repetundarum non teneri, id. Clu. 53, 148: pecuniarum repetundarum reus, Sall. C. 18, 3: oppugnatus in judicio pecuniarum repetundarum, id. ib. 49, 2: quâ lege a senatore ratio repeti solet de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Clu. 37, 104: accusare de pecuniis repetundis, id. Rab. Post. 4, 9; id. Clu. 41, 114: cum de pecuniis repetundis nomen cujuspiam deferatur, id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 10: de pecuniis repetundis ad recuperatores itum est, Tac. A. 1, 74 *fin.*—With ellipsis of *pecuniis*: repetundarum causae, crimen, lex, Quint. 4, 2, 85; 5, 7, 5; 4, 2, 15; Tac. A. 4, 19; 13, 43; 12, 22; 13, 33; id. H. 1, 77; 4, 45; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 3: repetundarum reus, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7: repetundarum argui, Tac. A. 3, 33: accusare, Suet. Dom. 8: postulari, Tac. A. 3, 66; Suet. Caes. 4: absolvi, Tac. A. 13, 30: convinci, Suet. Caes. 43: damnari, Tac. A. 3, 70; 14, 28: teneri, id. ib. 11, 7: Pilius de repetundis eum postulavit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2 (for which, § 3, de pecuniis repetundis): neque absolutus neque damnatus Servilius de repetundis, id. ib. § 3: damnatum repetundis consularem virum, Suet. Oth. 2 *fin.*

rĕpĕtundae, ārum, v. repeto *fin.*

rĕpexus, a, um, *Part.*, from repecto.

rĕ-pignĕro (rĕpignŏro), āre, *v. n.*, *to redeem a pledge*, Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 12; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. reluere, p. 280, and Fest. p. 281 Müll.

rĕ-pigro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To make slothful*: uxoris Cyllenius fotibus repigratus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 35.—**II.** Trop., *to check, keep back, retard* (post-class.): dirarum bestiarum impetum, App. M. 8, p. 208, 19; p. 175 Bip.: repigrato fetu, id. ib. 1, p. 106, 21.—Hence, **rĕpigrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *retarded, slow*: repigratior paululum, Mart. Cap. 1, § 36 (al. repigritior).

rĕ-pingo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to paint* or *form again* (late Lat.): oculos, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 172: arma crucis digitis, id. ib. 1, 246.

rĕ-plaudo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to strike on* or *against* (Appuleian): frontem replaudens, App. M. 1, p. 105, 15; 6, p. 185, 7.

rĕ-plĕo, ēvi, ētum (contr. form replesti, Stat. S. 3, 1, 92: replerat, Lucr. 6, 1270), 2, *v. a.* **I.** *To fill again, refill; to fill up, replenish, complete*, etc. **A.** Lit. (class.):

exhaustas domos, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: exhaustum aerarium, Plin. Pan. 55, 5: consumpta, *to supply, make up for*, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: exercitum, *to fill up the number of*, Liv. 24, 42; cf.: castra, tribus ex his, Plin. Pan. 28, 5: scrobes terrâ, Verg. G. 2, 235: fossam humo, Ov. F. 4, 823: vulnera, i.e. *to fill up again with flesh*, Plin. 34, 15, 46, § 155: alopecias, id. 20, 23, 99, § 263.—*Absol.*: cinis purgat, conglutinat, replet, adstringit, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 124: veteremque exire cruorem Passa, replet sucis (corpus), Ov. M. 7, 287.—Mid.: quoties haustum cratera repleri vident, *filled again*, Ov. M. 8, 680.—**B.** Trop., *to supply, make up for, complete* (rare): quod voci deerat, plangore replebam, Ov. H. 10, 37; cf.: repletur ex lege, quod sententiae judicis deëst, Dig. 42, 1, 4, § 5: quae (in oratione) replenda vel deicienda sunt, *to be filled out, supplied* (shortly before, adicere, detrahere), Quint. 10, 4, 1: pectora bello Exanimata reple, i.e. *strengthen again, reinvigorate, reanimate*, Stat. Th. 4, 760.—**II.** (With the idea of the verb predominating.) Ingen., *to fill up, make full, to fill* (freq. in the poets and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: navibus explebant sese terrasque replebant, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 545 (Ann. v. 310 Vahl.): delubra corporibus, Lucr. 6, 1272; cf.: campos strage hominum, Liv. 9, 40 Drak.: sanguine venas, Ov. M. 7, 334: flore sinus, id. F. 4, 432: lagenam vino, Mart. 7, 20, 19: galeas et sinus conchis, Suet. Calig. 46: corpora carne, *to fill, satisfy, satiate*, Ov. M. 12, 155; cf.: se escâ, Phaedr. 2, 4, 19: se cibo, Col. 9, 13, 2; Petr. 96; 111: virginem, *to get with child*, Just. 13, 7, 7; cf. equas, Pall. Mart. 13, 1: orbem (luna), *to fill*, Ov. F. 3, 121; cf. numerum, *to complete*, Lucr. 2, 535: summam, Manil. 2, 719: pretium redemptionis, *to make up*, Dig. 40, 1, 4, § 10: foramen auris repletum, *stopped up*, Lucr. 5, 814.—Poet.: femina, quom peperit, dulci repletur lacte, *becomes filled*, Lucr. 5, 814: (Etesiae) undas replent, *swell up*, id. 6, 718: tu, largitor opum, juvenem replesti Parthenopen (i. e. exornasti), Stat. S. 3, 1, 92.—**B.** Trop.: nemora ac montes gemitu, Lucr. 5, 992; so Verg. A. 2, 679; Ov. M. 1, 338; 3, 239: populos sermone, Verg. A. 4, 189: Pontum rumore, Ov. P. 4, 4, 19: aures, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 22: vias oculorum luce, Lucr. 4, 319; cf. id. 4, 378: naumachiae spectaculis animos oculosque populi Romani, Vell. 2, 100, 2; cf.: patriam laetitiâ id. 2, 103, 1: eruditione varia repletus est, Suet. Aug. 89: fabulis omnis scaenas, Just. 11, 3, 11.—Esp. freq. in eccl. Lat.: replere aliquem spiritu intellegentiae, Vulg. Ecclus. 39, 8: amaritudinibus, id. Thren. 3, 15: insipientia, id. Luc. 6, 11: gaudio, id. Rom. 15, 13: replevi Evangelium, *I have thoroughly disseminated the Gospel*, id. ib. 15, 19.—Mid.: repleri justâ juris civilis scientiâ, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 191.—Hence, **rĕplētus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *filled full* (freq. and class.). **1.** Lit.: referto foro repletisque omnibus templis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44; so, Curia, Suet. Dom. 23: amnes, Verg. A. 5, 806: paulatim gracilitas crurum, Suet. Calig. 3.—(β) With *abl.*: amphorae argento, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12 *fin.*: cornu pomis, Ov. M. 9, 87: insula silvis, Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38: cauda pavonis luce, Lucr. 2, 806: exercitus iis rebus (sc. frumento et pecoris copiâ), *abundantly provided*, Caes. B. G. 7, 56 *fin.*: repletus epulis, Claud. Fesc. 16.—(γ) With *gen.*: repletae semitae puerorum et mulierum, Liv. 6, 25, 9 Drak.—**2.** Trop., with *abl.*: (terra) trepido terrore, Lucr. 5, 40: quaeque asperitate, id. 4, 626: genus antiquom pietate, id. 2, 1170; vates deo, Capitol. Macr. 3: curantis eâdem vi morbi repletos traherent, *infected* (cf. impleo and ἀναπιμπλάμενοι, Thuc. 2, 51, 4), Liv. 25, 26, 8: vita, i. e. *long enough*, Luc. 3, 242: vox repleta, *full*, Stat. Th. 2, 625: repleti his voluptatibus, Petr. 30, 5.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* do not occur.

rĕplētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repleo, I.], *a filling up, complement*, Isid. 4, 6, 11; Cod. Just. 6, 28, 4; 7, 2, 15, § 4.

rĕplētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from repleo.

rĕ-plexus, a, um, *Part.* [plecto], *bent* or *turned back*: cauda, Plin. 20, 1, 3, § 7 (Jahn, reflexa).

rĕplĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [replico], *worth repeating* (late Lat.): nomen, Ven. Carm. 7, 8, 33; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 161.

rĕplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. * **I.** *A folding* or *rolling back again* (of a book). Transf.: ut replicatione quâdam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, qs. *by winding it up again*, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 33.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *a reply, replication*, Just. Inst. 4, 14; Dig. 27, 10, 7; 44, 2, 24 al.—**III.** Numeri (opp. multiplicatio), *a reduction* of a number, Mart. Cap. 7, §§ 757, 759.—**IV.** *A repetition*: proeliorum, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.—Also as rhet. t. t. = ἀναδίπλωσις, Mart. Cap. 5, § 533.

rĕplĭcātus, a, um, *Part.*, from replico.

rĕ-plĭco, āvi (e. g. Vulg. Gen. 4, 27; id. Jos. 8, 35 al.), ātum (collat. form, replictae tunicae, Stat. S. 4, 9, 29), 1, *v. a.*, *to fold* or *roll back, to bend* or *turn back* (cf.: revolvo, reflecto). **I.** Lit.: vel Euhemero replicato, vel Nicagorâ, etc., *unrolled, opened*, Arn. 4, 147; cf. infra, II.: surculos in terram dimittito replicatoque ad vitis caput, *bend back*, Cato, R. R. 41, 4; so, labra, Quint. 11, 3, 81; cf.: replicatâ cervice, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 80; and: margine intus replicato, id. 9, 33, 52, § 102: ab omni laevitate acies radios tuos replicat, *casts back, reflects*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 7; cf.: quia radii solis replicantur, id. ib. 2, 10, 3: jocinera replicata, *folded inwards*, Suet. Aug. 95.—**II.** Trop., *to unfold, unroll, turn over; to bend* or *turn back; to open*: ut ne replices annalium memoriam, *unfold, turn over*, Cic. Sull. 9, 27; so, memoriam temporum, id. Leg. 3, 14, 41: traductio temporis nihil novi efficientis et primum quicque replicantis, *unrolling, unwinding*, id. Div. 1, 56, 127: cujus acumen nimis tenue retunditur et in se saepe replicatur, *is bent back*, Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 1: vestigium suum, *to withdraw*, i. e. *to go back*, App. M. 4, p. 151, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To turn over and over in the mind, to think* or *reflect upon; to go over, repeat* (post-class.): haec identidem mecum, App. M. 3, p. 129: titulos, singula, Prud. στεφ. 11, 3: necem, *to tell again*, Amm. 30, 1, 3: vitam, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: lamentum, Vulg. 2 Par. 35, 25; id. Num. 27, 23: quorum (glirium) magnitudo saepius replicata laudatur adsidue, Amm. 28, 4, 13: vultu adsimulato saepius replicando, quod, etc., id. 14, 11, 11.—**2.** In jurid. and late Lat., *to make a reply* or *replication*, Dig. 2, 14, 35 *fin.*; Greg. Mag. in Job, 16 *init.*

replum, i, *n.*, *a bolt for covering the commissure of the folding-door*, Vitr. 4, 6; 10, 17.

rĕ-plumbo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to free from lead, to unsolder* (post-Aug.), Dig. 34, 2, 19; 34, 2, 32; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 18.

* **rĕ-plūmis**, e, *adj.* [pluma], *covered again with feathers, fledged anew*: corpus (aquilae), Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 857.

* **rĕ-plŭo**, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to rain down again*: caelo, Musa ap. Sen. Contr. 5 praef. *med.*

rēpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. n.* [Gr. ἕρπω; Sanscr. root sarp-, creep; cf. Lat. serpo, serpens], *to creep, crawl* (cf. serpo). **I.** Lit. **1.** Of animals: repens animans, Lucr. 3, 388: cochleae inter saxa, Sall. J. 93, 2: millipeda, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136: formica, id. 37, 11, 72, § 187: muraenae, id. 9, 20, 37, § 73: volpecula, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29 dub.: elephas genibus in catervas, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 20 et saep.—**2.** Of creeping children, Quint. 1, 2, 6; Stat. Th. 9, 427.—**3.** Of other persons in gen.: quâ unus homo inermis vix poterat repere, Nep. Hann. 3 *fin.*: super altitudinem fastigii (templi), Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 44: Pyrrho regi, quo die periit, praecisa hostiarum capita repsisse, id. 11, 37, 77, § 197.—**B.** Transf., *to creep, crawl*, of persons travelling slowly: milia tum pransi tria repimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25.—Of persons swimming: qui flumen repunt, Arn. 1, 20.—Of cranes slowly stalking, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 3, 76 (Ann. v. 545 Vahl.).—Of boats moving slowly along: aequore in alto ratibus repentibus, Poet. (Enn.?) ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 23 Müll. (cf. Enn. p. 87 Vahl.; Trag. Rel. p. 292 Rib.).—Of water flowing slowly: aqua palustris, quae pigro lapsu repit, Col. 1, 5, 3.—Of clouds, Lucr. 6, 1121.—Of fire: ignis per artus, Lucr. 6, 661.—Of plants, Col. Arb. 4 *fin.*; 16, 4: genus cucurbitarum, quod humi repit, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 70; 22, 22, 39, § 82.—Of movable towers, Luc. 3, 458.—Of the stealthy advance of a snare, Stat. S. 1, 2, 60.—**II.** Trop.: sermones Repentes per humum, i. e. *low, common, mean*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251.

rĕ-pōlĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to clean again*: frumenta (with repurgare), Col. 2, 20 *fin.*

rĕ-pondĕro, āre, *v. a.*, *to weigh in return*; trop., *to repay, return* (late Lat.): studii vicissitudinem tibi, Sid. Ep. 1, 4 *fin.*: gloriam tibi, id. ib. 5, 1: pro falsitate alicui veritatem, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 15.

rĕ-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*perf.* reposivi, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 16; *part.* sync. repostus, a, um, on account of the metre, Lucr. 1, 35; 3, 346; Verg. G. 3, 527; id. A. 1, 26; 6, 59; 655; 11, 149; Hor. Epod. 9, 1; Sil. 7, 507 al.), *v. a.*, *to lay, place, put*, or *set back*, i. e., **I.** With the idea of the *re* predominant. **A.** *To lay, place, put*, or *set* a thing *back in its former place; to replace, restore*, etc. (class.; syn. remitto). **1.** Lit.: cum suo quemque loco lapidem reponeret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 146: quicque suo loco, Col. 12, 3, 4: humum, *the earth dug from a pit*, Verg. G. 2, 231: pecuniam in thesauris, Liv. 29, 18, 15 Weissenb.; 31, 13; cf.: ornamenta templorum in pristinis sedibus, Val. Max. 5, 1, 6: infans repositus in cunas, Suet. Aug. 94: ossa in suas sedes, Cels. 8, 10, 1: femur ne difficulter reponatur vel repositum excidat, *set again*, id. 8, 20; 8, 10, 7: se in cubitum, *to lean on the elbow again* (at table), Hor. S. 2, 4, 39: insigne regium, quod ille de suo capite abjecerat, reposuit, Cic. Sest. 27, 58: columnas, id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147: tantundem inaurati aeris, Suet. Caes. 54: togam, *to gather up again*, Quint. 6, 3, 54; 11, 3, 149: capillum, id. 11, 3, 8, prooem. § 22: excussus curru ac rursus repositus, Suet. Ner. 24: nos in sceptra, *to reinstate*, Verg. A. 1, 253; cf.: reges per bella pulsos, Sil. 10, 487: aliquem solio, Val. Fl. 6, 742: veniet qui nos in lucem reponat dies, Sen. Ep. 36, 10: ut mihi des nummos sexcentos quos continuo tibi reponam hoc triduo aut quadriduo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 38; Sen. Ben. 4, 32 *fin.*: quosdam nihil reposuisse, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 6: donata, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 39: flammis ambesa reponunt Robora navigiis, *to replace, restore*, Verg. A. 5, 752: aris ignem, id. ib. 3, 231: molem, Sil. 1, 558: ruptos vetustate pontes, Tac. A. 1, 63: fora templaque, id. H. 3, 34: amissa urbi, id. A. 16, 13: statuas a plebe disjectas, Suet. Caes. 65: cenam, Mart. 2, 37, 10; so esp. freq. in Vergil, of the serving up of a second course, as of a renewed banquet: sublata pocula, Verg. A. 8, 175: plena pocula, id. G. 4, 378: vina mensis (soon after, instaurare epulas), id. A. 7, 134: epulas, id. G. 3, 527: festas mensas, Stat. Th. 2, 88: cibi frigidi et repositi, Quint. 2, 4, 29.—**2.** Trop., *to put* or *bring back; to replace, restore, renew*: ut, si quid titubaverint (testes), opportuna rursus interrogatione velut in gradum reponantur, Quint. 5, 7, 11; cf.: excidentes unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, id. 11, 2, 19: nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, Curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 30.—(β) *To represent* or *describe again, to repeat*: fabula quae posci vult et spectata reponi, Hor. A. P. 190: Achillem (after Homer), id. ib. 120; cf.: dicta paterna, Pers. 6, 66.—(γ) *To repay, requite, return*: cogitemus, alios non facere injuriam, sed reponere, Sen. Ira, 2, 28; cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19: semper ego auditor tantum? nunquamne reponam? *repay*, Juv. 1, 1.—(δ) *To put back, put to rest, quiet*: pontum et turbata litora, Val. Fl. 1, 682; cf.: post otiosam et repositam vitam, Amm. 29, 1, 44.—**B.** *To bend backwards, lay back*: (grues) mollia crura reponunt, *bend back* (in walking), Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 76 (Ann. v. 545 Vahl.); whence by Virgil: pullus mollia crura reponit, Verg. G. 3, 76: cervicem reponunt et bracchium in latus jactant, Quint. 4, 2, 39: tereti cervice repostâ, Lucr. 1, 35: interim quartus (digitus) oblique reponitur, Quint. 11, 3, 99: hic potissimum et vocem flectunt et cervicem reponunt, id. 4, 2, 37: membra (mortui) toro, Verg. A. 6, 220: membra stratis, id. ib. 4, 392.—**C.** *To lay aside* or *away* for preservation; *to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve* (class.; cf.: regero, reservo). **1.** Lit.: nec tempestive deme-

tendi percipiendique fructûs neque condendi ac reponendi ulla pecudum scientia est, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: cibum, Quint. 2, 4, 29: formicae farris acervum tecto reponunt, Verg. A. 4, 403: Caecubum ad festas dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1: mella in vetustatem, Col. 12, 11, 1; 12, 44, 7: alimenta in hiemem, Quint. 2, 16, 16: (caseum) hiemi, Verg. G. 3, 403: omnia quae multo ante memor provisa repones, id. ib. 1, 167: thesaurum, Quint. 2, 7, 4: scripta in aliquod tempus, id. 10, 4, 2.—Poet.: eadem (gratia) sequitur tellure repostos, i. e. conditos, *buried*, Verg. A. 6, 655; cf.: an poteris siccis mea fata reponere ocellis? (= me mortuum), Prop. 1, 17, 11: tu pias laetis animas reponis Sedibus, Hor. C. 1, 10, 17: repono infelix lacrimas, et tristia carmina servo, Stat. S. 5, 5, 47.—**2.** Trop.: opus est studio praecedente et acquisitâ facultate et quasi repositâ, Quint. 8, prooem. § 29: aliquid scriptis, id. 11, 2, 9: manet altâ mente repostum Judicium Paridis, Verg. A. 1, 26: reponere odium, Tac. Agr. 39 *fin.*: sensibus haec imis ... reponas, Verg. E. 3, 54.—**D.** *To put in the place of, to substitute* one thing for another (class.). **1.** Lit.: non puto te meas epistulas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2: Aristophanem pro Eupoli, id. Att. 12, 6, 2; Quint. 11, 2, 49: eorumque in vicem idonea reponenda, Col. 4, 26, 2: dira ne sedes vacet, monstrum repone majus, Sen. Phoen. 122.—**2.** Trop.: at vero praeclarum diem illis reposuisti, Verria ut agerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52.—**E.** *To lay aside, to lay down, lay by, put away.* **1.** Lit.: remum, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 16: arma omnia, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: caestus artemque, Verg. A. 5, 484: feretro reposto, id. ib. 11, 149: onus, Cat. 31, 8: telasque calathosque infectaque pensa, Ov. M. 4, 10; Sil. 7, 507: rursus sumptas figuras, Ov. M. 12, 557: bracchia, *to let down*, Val. Fl. 4, 279.—Poet.: jam falcem arbusta reponunt, i. e. *permit to be laid aside*, Verg. G. 2, 416.—**2.** Trop.: brevem fugam, *to end the flight*, Stat. Th. 6, 592: iram, Manil. 2, 649.—**II.** With the idea of the verb predominant, *to lay, place, put, set* a thing anywhere (freq. and class.; syn. colloco). **A.** Lit.: grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: colla in plumis, Ov. M. 10, 269: litteras in gremio, Liv. 26, 15: hunc celso in ostro, Val. Fl. 3, 339: ligna super foco Large reponens, Hor. C. 1, 9, 6: (nidum) ante fores sacras reponit, Ov. M. 15, 407.—With *in* and *acc.*: uvas in vasa nova, Col. 12, 16: data sunt legatis, quae in aerarium reposuerant, Val. Max. 4, 3, 9: anulos in locellum, id. 7, 8, 9; cf.: mergum altius in terram, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 205.—**B.** Trop., *to place, put, set; to place, count, reckon among*: in vestrâ mansuetudine atque humanitate causam totam repono, Cic. Sull. 33, 92: vos meam defensionem in aliquo artis loco reponetis, id. de Or. 2, 48, 198: suos hortatur, ut spem omnem in virtute reponant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: in se omnem spem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: nihil spei in caritate civium, Liv. 1, 49; 2, 39: salutem ac libertatem in illorum armis dextrisque, id. 27, 45: verum honorem non in splendore titulorum, sed in judiciis hominum, Plin. Pan. 84, 8; id. Ep. 1, 3, 3: plus in duce quam in exercitu, Tac. G. 30; Liv. 24, 37: plus in deo quam in viribus reponentes, Just. 24, 8, 2: fiduciam in re reponere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16; 1, 8, 14: ea facta, quae in obscuritate et silentio reponuntur, id. ib. 1, 8, 6: quos equidem in deorum immortalium coetu ac numero repono, *place, count, reckon among*, Cic. Sest. 68, 143; so, sidera in deorum numero, id. N. D. 2, 21, 54; cf. id. ib. 3, 19, 47 Mos. *N. cr.*: Catulum in clarissimorum hominum numero, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210: aliquem in suis, Antonius ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, A, 1.—With *in* and *acc.*: homines morte deletos in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 38: in deorum numerum reponemus, id. ib. 3, 19, 47: Isocratem hunc in numerum non repono, id. Opt. Gen. 6, 17: aliquid in fabularum numerum, id. Inv. 1, 26, 39; and: hanc partem in numerum, id. ib. 1, 51, 97: in ejus sinum rem publicam, Suet. Aug. 94.—Hence, **rĕpŏsĭtus (rĕpostus)**, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** *Remote, distant* (syn. remotus; very rare): penitusque repostas Massylum gentes, Verg. A. 6, 59: terrae, id. ib. 3, 364: populi, Sil. 3, 325: convalles, App. M. 4, p. 145, 6.—**II.** *Laid aside, stored up*: spes, Vulg. Col. 1, 5: corona justitiae, id. 2 Tim. 4, 8.

* **rĕ-porrĭgo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to reach forth* or *hand again*: phialam, Petr. 51, 2.

rĕ-porto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bear, carry*, or *bring back* (class.; syn. refero). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: alii vini amphoras, quas plenas tulerunt, eas argento repletas domum reportaverunt, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12, 4; so, aurum ab Theotimo domum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 92: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64: infantem suam, Quint. 6, 1, 39: spolia opima Feretrio Jovi, Flor. 1, 1, 11: naves, quibus (milites) reportari possent, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*: milites navibus in Siciliam, id. B. C. 2, 43: exercitum duobus commeatibus, id. B. G. 5, 23: legiones classe, Tac. A. 1, 63; 4, 23: exercitum Britanniâ, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3; Just. 31, 3, 2: exercitum, Liv. 38, 50: legiones, id. 38, 42; 42, 34: ducem, Hor. Epod. 9, 24: cineres Lolliae Paulinae, Tac. A. 14, 12: atrae massam picis urbe reportat, Verg. G. 1, 275: cubiculum me reporto, App. M. 1, p. 114, 5: se ad Didium, *to return*, Auct. B. Hisp. 40, 2; for which, poet.: reportare pedem (with redire), Verg. A. 11, 764.—Poet., with an inanimate subject: quos variae viae reportant, *lead back*, Cat. 46, 11.—**B.** In partic., as a victor, *to carry off, bear away; to get, gain, obtain* (cf. deporto): nihil ex praedâ domum suam, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 15: a rege insignia victoriae, non victoriam, id. Imp. Pomp. 3, 8: nihil praeter laudem neque ex hostibus, neque a sociis, id. Leg. 3, 8, 18: gloriam ex proconsulatu Asiae, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 3: veram ac solidam gloriam, id. Pan. 16, 3: triumphum (imperator), Plin. praef. § 30: praedam ac manubias suas ad decemviros, tamquam ad dominos, reportare, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 61: praemium, App. M. 11, p. 264, 1; cf.: non reducti sumus in patriam, sicut nonnulli clarissimi cives, sed equis insignibus et curru aurato reportati, Cic. Red. in Sen. 11, 28.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring back*: non ex litibus aestimatis tuis pecuniam domum, sed ex tuâ calamitate cineri atque ossibus filii sui solatium vult aliquod reportare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128: spem bonam certamque domum reporto, Hor. C. S. 74: (Echo) Ingeminat voces auditaque verba reportat, *gives back, returns*, Ov. M. 3, 369: gaudium parentibus, Just. 11, 14, 12: gaudia mente, Stat. S. 1, 3, 13.—**B.** In partic., *to bring back, carry back* an account; *to report* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, Verg. A. 2, 115: pacem, id. ib. 7, 285: mea mandata, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 37: fidem, *a certain account*, Verg. A. 11, 511: haud mollia ad socerum, App. Mag. p. 323, 29.—With *object-clause*: nuntius ingentes ignotâ in veste reportat Advenisse viros, Verg. A. 7, 167.

1. rĕ-posco, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to demand back, to ask for again*, as something belonging to one (class.); constr. *aliquid; aliquid ab aliquo;* more freq., *aliquem aliquid*, and *absol.* **I.** Lit.: dedisti eam dono mihi: Eandem nunc reposcis, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 16: quoi talentum mutuom dedi, reposcam, id. Trin. 3, 2, 202: quae deposueris, Quint. 9, 2, 63: pecuniam, Tac. A. 1, 35: ignes commissos, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 53: fratrem clamore magno, Sil. 17, 460: ego ab hac puerum reposcam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 76: virginem, id. Curc. 5, 2, 16: aulam auri te reposco, id. Aul. 4, 10, 33: eum vidulum, id. Rud. 5, 2, 65: eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 113: alter me Catilinam reposcebat, id. Red. in Sen. 4, 10: Parthos signa, Verg. A. 7, 606: (talenta) Thebani reposcunt Thessalos, Quint. 5, 10, 111: propensiores ad bene merendum quam ad reposcendum, Cic. Lael. 9, 32. — **II.** Trop., *to ask for, claim, demand, exact, require*, as something due: attentas aures animumque reposco, Lucr. 6, 920: quod natura reposcit, id. 2, 369: vitam (mea fata), Prop. 2, 1, 71: amissam meâ virtutem voce, Ov. M. 13, 235: foedus flammis, Verg. A. 12, 573: responsa Ordine cuncta suo, id. ib. 11, 240: promissa, id. ib. 12, 2: pretium libelli, Plin. Ep. 7, 12, 5: gratiam, id. ib. 1, 13, 6: vicem, Mart. 8, 38, 3: natos poenas, Verg. A. 2, 139 Forbig. ad loc. (Heyne, ad poenas): ab altero rationem vitae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 1: rationem (rei) ab aliquo, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27; Caes. B. G. 5, 30; cf.: vos rationem reposcitis, quid Achaei Lacedaemoniis bello victis fecerimus? Liv. 39, 37: quid dicturos reposcentibus aut prospera aut adversa, *who demanded an account of their successes or reverses*, Tac. H. 3, 13 *fin.*: cave respuas, Ne poenas Nemesis reposcat a te, Cat. 50, 20.

* **2. rĕposco**, ōnis, *m.* [1. reposco], *one who makes a demand, who urges a claim, a dun*: acerrimi, Amm. 22, 16, 23.

rĕpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repono, I. C.], *a laying up, storing up* (late Lat.): faeni, palearum, etc., Pall. 1, 32.

rĕpŏsĭtōrium (**rĕpostōrium**, Capitol. M. Aur. 17), ii, *n.* [repono], *that on* or *in which any thing is placed* or *laid.* **I.** *A stand, tray*, or *waiter* on which the dishes were brought to the table, Petr. 33 sq.; Sen. Ep. 78, 23; Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140; 33, 11, 52, § 146; 28, 2, 5, § 26; 18, 35, 90, § 365; cf. Becker, Gallus, 1, p. 177; 3, p. 216 (2d edit.).—**II.** *A repository, cabinet*: repositorium sanctius Hadriani, Capitol. M. Aur. 17, 4.

rĕpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of repono, q. v. *fin.*

* **rĕpostor**, ōris, *m.* [repono, I. A.], *a restorer*: templorum, Ov. F. 2, 63.

rĕpostōrium, ii, v. repositorium.

rĕpostus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of repono.

(**rĕpōtātĭo**, ōnis, a false read. for repotia, Varr. L. L. 6, § 84 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 5, § 122.)

rĕ-pōtĭa, ōrum, *n.* [poto], an after-drinking, i. e., **I.** *A drinking* or *carousing on the day after an entertainment*, at a wedding, a birth, or other festive occasion, Hor. S. 2, 2, 60 Acro; Gell. 2, 24, 14; Aus. Ep. 9 *fin.*; Fest. s. h. v. pp. 137 and 231; Varr. L. L. 5, § 122, and id. ib. 6, § 84 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 27 (2d edit.).—**II.** In Appuleius, in gen., *the drinking after a banquet*: cenae, App. Mag. p. 312, 30: convivii, id. de Mundo, p. 74, 19.

repperi, v. reperio.

* **re-praesentānĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *present*: potestas, Tert. Apol. 28.

rĕpraesentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repraesento]. **I.** *A bringing before one; a showing, exhibiting, manifesting; a representation* (post-Aug.): plus est evidentia, vel ut alii dicunt, repraesentatio, quam perspicuitas, Quint. 8, 3, 61; cf. Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 12; Gell. 10, 3, 12; Tert. adv. Prax. 24: Paulus felicissimi patris repraesentatio, *the image*, Val. Max. 5, 10, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to repraesento, II.) Mercant. t. t., *a cash payment* (class.), Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 1; id. Att. 12, 31, 2; 13, 29, 3; Dig. 35, 1, 36.

* **rĕpraesentātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a representative*: patris (filius), Tert. adv. Prax. 24.

rĕ-praesento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To bring before one, to bring back; to show, exhibit, display, manifest, represent* (class.): per quas (visiones) imagines rerum absentium ita repraesentantur animo, ut eas cernere oculis ac praesentes habere videamur, Quint. 6, 2, 29: memoriae vis repraesentat aliquid, id. 11, 2, 1; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 3: quod templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatûs mei, Cic. Sest. 11, 26: si quis vultu torvo ferus simulet Catonem, Virtutemne repraesentet moresque Catonis? * Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 14: imbecillitatem ingenii mei, Val. Max. 2, 7, 6: movendi ratio aut in repraesentandis est aut imitandis adfectibus, Quint. 11, 3, 156: urbis species repraesentabatur animis, Curt. 3, 10, 7; cf.: affectum patris amissi, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 1: nam et vera esse et apte ad repraesentandam iram deûm ficta possunt, Liv. 8, 6, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.: volumina, *to recite, repeat*, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 89: viridem saporem olivarum etiam post annum, Col. 12, 47, 8: faciem veri maris, id. 8, 17, 6: colorem constantius, *to show, exhibit*, Plin. 37, 8, 33, § 112: vicem olei, i. e. *to supply the place of*, id. 28, 10, 45, § 160; cf. id. 18, 14, 36, § 134.—**B.** Of painters, sculptors, etc., *to represent, portray*, etc. (post-Aug. for adumbro): Niceratus repraesentavit Alcibiadem, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 88.—With *se*, *to present one's self, be present*, Col. 1, 8, 11; 11, 1, 26; Dig. 48, 5, 15, § 3.—**II.** In partic., mercant. t. t., *to pay immediately* or *on the spot; to pay in ready money*: reliquae pecuniae vel usu-

ram Silio pendemus, dum a Faberio vel ab aliquo qui Faberio debet, repraesentabimus, *shall be enabled to pay immediately*, Cic. Att. 12, 25, 1; 12, 29, 2: summam, Suet. Aug. 101: legata, id. Calig. 16: mercedem, id. Claud. 18; id. Oth. 5; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 2 Oud. *N. cr.:* dies promissorum adest: quem etiam repraesentabo, si adveneris, *shall even anticipate*, Cic. Fam. 16, 14, 2; cf. fideicommissum, *to discharge immediately* or *in advance*, Dig. 35, 1, 36.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to do, perform*, or *execute* any act *immediately, without delay, forthwith;* hence, *not to defer* or *put off; to hasten* (good prose): se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repraesentaturum et proximā nocte castra moturum, * Caes. B. G. 1, 40: festinasse se repraesentare consilium, Curt. 6, 11, 33: petis a me, ut id quod in diem suum dixeram debere differri, repraesentem, Sen. Ep. 95, 1; and Front. Aquaed. 119 *fin.:* neque exspectare temporis medicinam, quam repraesentare ratione possimus, *to apply it immediately*, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 6; so, improbitatem suam, *to hurry on*, id. Att. 16, 2, 3: spectaculum, Suet. Calig. 58: tormenta poenasque, id. Claud. 34: poenam, Phaedr. 3, 10, 32; Val. Max. 6, 5, ext. 4: verbera et plagas, Suet. Vit. 10: vocem, *to sing immediately*, id. Ner. 21 et saep.: si repraesentari morte meā libertas civitatis potest, *can be immediately recovered*, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118: minas irasque caelestes, *to fulfil immediately*, Liv. 2, 36, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. Suet. Claud. 38: judicia repraesentata, *held on the spot, without preparation*, Quint. 10, 7, 2.—**C.** *To represent, stand in the place of* (late Lat.): nostra per eum repraesentetur auctoritas, Greg. M. Ep. 1, 1.

rĕ-prĕhendo (**rēpraehendo, rĕprendo,** or **rĕpraendo;** cf. prehendo. Examples of the contracted form among the poets are, Lucil. ap. Non. 427, 31; Ov. H. 11, 53; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 39; id. S. 1, 10, 55 al.), di, sum, 3, *v. a., to hold back, hold fast, take hold of, seize, catch.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): ille reprehendit hunc priorem pallio, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 23: me pallio, id. Mil. 1, 1, 60: hominem, id. Ps. 1, 3, 19: quosdam manu, Liv. 34, 14; Phaedr. 5, 8, 4: servi fugiunt, sed si reprehensi sunt, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 6: veluti profugos et reprensos in catenis reducere, Suet. Calig. 45; cf.: reprehensi ex fugā Persae, Curt. 4, 14, 2: membra rapi partim, partim reprensa relinqui, *caught fast, sticking behind*, Ov. M. 15, 526.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen, *to hold fast, take* or *lay hold of, restrain; to recover* (rare, but found in Cic.): revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139: res ab exitio reprehendere euntes, Lucr. 6, 569: omnes extremum cupiunt vitae reprehendere vinclum, *to hold fast, retain*, id. 3, 599; cf.: id memori mente, id. 3, 858: sese (sensus), id. 4, 497; Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 9: sed reprendi me tamen, Nequid de fratre garrulae illi dicerem, *have restrained myself*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 16: pernoscite, locum Reprehendere, *to recover* or *restore* what had been left out or omitted, id. ib. prol. 14: quod erat praetermissum, id reprehendisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 51.—**B.** In partic., *to check, restrain* an erring person or (more freq.) the error itself; hence, by metou., *to blame, censure, find fault with, reprove, rebuke, reprehend* (freq. and class.; cf.: vituperor, criminor, increpo): cum in eodem genere, in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic. Clu. 36, 98: quem qui reprehendit, in eo reprehendit, quod gratum praeter modum dicat esse, id. Planc. 33, 82; cf. id. ib. 26, 63; 34, 84: si quos (aculeos) habuisti in me reprehendendo, id. ib. 24, 58: non modo non sum reprehendendus, sed etiam, etc., id. ib. 38, 91; Quint. 12, 10, 43; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 37: meum discessum reprehendere et subaccusare, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: quod reprehendit Lauranius, Messala defendit, Quint. 9, 4, 38: aliquem communi vituperatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 46: nihil haberem quod reprehenderem, si, etc., id. Fin. 2, 8, 23: ea res omnium judicio reprehendebatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14 *fin.:* consilium, id. B. G. 5, 33; id. B. C. 3, 51: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum, licentiam, arrogantiam, id. B. G. 7, 52: delicta, Sall. C. 3, 2: studia aliena, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 39: versus inertes, id. A. P. 445: carmen, id. ib. 292: cum de se loquitur, non ut majore reprensis, id. S. 1, 10, 55: si inspersos egregio reprendas corpore naevos, id. ib. 1, 6, 67: in hoc ipso (Demosthene) reprehendit Aeschines quaedam et exagitat, Cic. Or. 8, 26: tu id in me reprehendis, quod Q. Metello laudi datum est, id. Planc. 36, 89: omnes istius modi artes in iis, id. ib. 25, 62: quae in eo, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.:* dentes albos in iis, Quint. 8, 6, 40: nihil in magno Homero, Hor. S. 1, 10, 52 et saep.: verum ea ne quis credat eo reprehendenda, quod multos cognovimus qui, etc., Quint. 12, 3, 11: sunt inevitabiles soni, quibus nonnumquam nationes reprendimus, id. 1, 5, 33.—*Absol.:* visum te aiunt in regiā: nec reprehendo, quippe cum ipse istam reprehensionem non fugerim, Cic. Att. 10, 3, a, 1: quo plures det sibi tamquam ansas ad reprehendendum, id. Lael. 16, 59: irridentis magis est quam reprehendentis, id. Planc. 31, 75.—**2.** Esp., of public and formal condemnation, *to convict, pass judgment on:* quam multa vero injuste fieri possunt, quae nemo possit reprehendere, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 57: si senatores judicent, hoc unum genus pecuniae per injuriam cogendae nullo modo posse reprehendi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 96, § 223: neque id ullo modo senatoriis judiciis, reprehendi posse, id. ib. 2, 3, 96, § 224.—**3.** In rhet., *to refute:* expone nunc de reprehendendo, Cic. Part. Or. 12, 44: omnis argumentatio reprehenditur, si aut ex eis, quae sumpta sunt, non conceditur aliquid, etc., id. Inv. 1, 42, 79; cf. reprehensio, II. B. 2.

rĕ-prĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [reprehendo], *blamable, reprehensible* (late Lat.): ebrietas, Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, 14; Lact. 4, 28, 8; Vulg. Gal. 2, 11.

rĕprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a holding back*, trop. * **I.** *A checking, check*, in speaking: (orationem) concinnam . . . festivam, sine intermissione, sine reprehensione, sine varietate, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 100.—**II.** *Blame, censure, reprimand, reproof, reprehension* (freq. and class.). (*a*) With *gen.:* gloriam in morte debent ii, qui in re publicā versantur, non culpae reprehensionem et stultitiae vituperationem relinquere, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 25: vitae, id. Mur. 5, 11: temeritatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 1: brevis neglegentiae, Quint. 5, 13, 10: personarum, id. 9, 2, 68: vereri reprehensionem doctorum atque prudentium, Cic. Or. 1, 1.—In *plur.:* obscuritatis, infantiae, inscitiae rerum verborumque, et insulsitatis etiam, Quint. 5, 13, 38; cf.: dissentientium inter se reprehensiones non sunt vituperandae, Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 27.—(*β*) *Absol.:* reprehensionem non fugere, Cic. Att. 10, 3, a, 1: justā reprehensione carere, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: sine reprehensione, Quint. 1, 5, 14; 1, 11, 18; 9, 2, 68; Plin. 3, 1, praef. § 1; Tac. H. 1, 49: citra reprehensionem, Quint. 1, 5, 64; 8, 5, 34: cum reprehensione, id. 11, 3, 165: reprehensionem capere, *to be found fault with*, id. 5, 7, 1.—In *plur.:* fore ut hic noster labor in varias reprehensiones incurreret, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Like our *blame* for the thing blamed, *a fault:* Hermagoras, in plurimis admirandus, tantum diligentiae nimium solicitae, ut ipsa ejus reprehensio laude aliquā non indigna sit, Quint. 3, 11, 22; cf.: usque ad emacitatis reprehensionem, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 7.—**2.** Rhet. t. t., *a refutation*, Cic. Inv. 1, 42, 78; id. Part. Or. 12, 44; id. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 34 (cf. reprehendo, II. B. 2.).

rĕprĕhenso, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to hold back continually, detain from time to time* (very rare, perh. ἅπ. εἰρ): reprehensans singulos, Liv. 2, 10, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.

rĕprĕhensor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a blamer, censurer, reprehender:* restat unum genus reprehensorum, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 7; id. Opt. Gen. 6, 18: comitiorum, id. Planc. 3, 8: delicti, Ov. H. 17, 219: id factum non accusatore tantum, sed etiam reprehensore caruit, Val. Max. 6, 3, 9.

rĕprĕhensus, a, um, *Part.*, from reprehendo.

rĕprendo, ĕre, v. reprehendo.

rĕpressē, *adv.*, v. reprimo *fin.*

rĕpressor, ōris, *m.* [reprimo], *a restrainer, represser; a limiter* (very rare): caedis cottidianae, * Cic. Sest. 69, 144: tributorum, Eutr. 10, 8.

rĕpressus, a, um, *Part.* of reprimo.

rĕ-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3, *v. a., to press back, keep back; to check, curb, restrain* (class., partic. in the trop. sense; cf.: repello, refuto). **I.** Lit.: illa praedicta Veientium, si lacus Albanus redundasset, Romam periturum; si repressus esset, Veios, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: amnem, Flor. 1, 1, 3: fontes, Stat. Th. 5, 522: alvum, Cels. 2, 12; cf.: medicamenta reprimentia, id. 6, 6, 2; 6, 16, 2 al.: vulvas procidentes, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 182: sudorem, id. 20, 13, 51, § 142: labra, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 16: dextram, Verg. A. 12, 939: ensem, Stat. Th. 11, 309: retro pedem cum voce, Verg. A. 2, 378.—Of personal objects: represso jam Lucterio et remoto, *forced back*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8; cf.: aliquem repressum, non oppressum relinquere, Cic. Mur. 15, 32.—**II.** Trop. (the figure borrowed from the restraining, confining of a stream), *to check, curb, restrain, limit, confine, repress:* difficilem quandam temperantiam postulant in eo, quod semel admissum coërceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2; cf.: furorem exsultantem reprimere, id. Sest. 44, 95: intellego hanc rei publicae pestem paulisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30: memoria, non exstincta, sed repressa vetustate, *suppressed*, id. Cael. 30, 71: impetus hostium repressos esse intellegunt ac retardatos, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: iis regios spiritus repressit, Nep. Dion, 5, 5: animi incitationem atque alacritatem non reprimere sed augere, Caes. B. C. 3, 92 *fin.:* cursum, id. ib. 3, 93: itinera, Cic. Att. 10, 9: fugam hostium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: iracundiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8; 9: nunc reprimam susceptam objurgationem, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 9 (15): illius conatus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 64: consuetudinem peccandi, id. ib. 2, 2, 22, § 53: fletum, id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: gemitum, Ov. M. 9, 163 et saep.: odium suum a corpore alicujus, Cic. Sest. 55, 117: famam, id. Phil. 11, 10, 23: ferocitatem, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: impetum, id. Leg. 3, 12, 27.—Poet., with *inf.:* ast occasus ubi tempusve audere repressit, *the bold undertaking*, Enn. ap. Tert. p. 178 Müll. (Ann. v. 292 Vahl.).—Of personal objects: quem neque fides, neque jusjurandum . . . Repressit, *has restrained*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9: me . . . horum aspectus in ipso cursu orationis repressit, Cic. Sest. 69, 144: quem L. Murena repressum magnā ex parte, non oppressum reliquit, id. Mur. 15, 32: reprimam me, ne aegre quicquam ex me audias, *I will control myself, check* or *restrain myself*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 38; so, me, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 25; Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 44: hac repressi castigatione in proelium redeunt, Just. 1, 6, 15; cf. mid.: vix reprimor, quin te manere jubeam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 58: se ab omni contagione vitiorum, Plin. Pan. 83, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **rĕpressē**, *with restraint, constrainedly:* repressius peccare, Gell. 12, 11, 5: repressius actum est, Amm. 29, 2, 12.

‡ **rĕprŏbātĭcĭus**, ἀποδοκιμαστέος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rĕprŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reprobo], *rejection, reprobation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 13; id. adv. Marc. 4, 35 *fin.;* Vulg. Heb. 7, 18.

rĕprŏbātrix, īcis, *f.* [reprobator], *she that condemns* or *reprobates* (eccl. Lat.): superbiae (disciplina), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

rĕ-prŏbo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to disapprove, reject, condemn* (post-Aug.; not in Cicero, for in Fin. 1, 7, 23, the correct reading is: et probet, v. Madv. ad h. l.; and in Quint. 6, prooem. § 3, Halm reads: dis repugnantibus, v. Madv. l. l.; syn.: reicio, repudio, respuo): statuae reprobatae, Dig. 48, 4, 4: lapidem, Vulg. Luc. 20, 17.

rĕ-prŏbus, a, um, *adj., false, spurious* (late Lat.): nummi, pecunia, Dig. 13, 7, 24: homines circa fidem, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 8.

rĕprōmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repromitto], in business lang., *a counter-promise* (syn. restipulatio), Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 39, and 18, 56; Vulg. Ecclus. 29, 24; id. Rom. 4, 20.

rĕprōmissŏr, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who answers* or *promises* in return; *a surety, bail*, Vulg. Ecclus. 29, 21 sq.: vitae aeternae, Ambros. Fid. 4, 11, 154.

rĕ-prōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., mercant. t. t., *to promise in return, to engage* or *bind one's self:* repromittam istoc tibi nomine solutam rem futuram, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 48; id. Curc. 5, 2, 67; Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 39; Suet. Claud. 20; Just. 22, 2, 5.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to promise in*

return, etc.: non mehercule, inquit, tibi repromittere istuc quidem ausim, Cic. Brut. 5, 18: ad hunc gustum totum librum repromitto, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 5; Suet. Tib. 17.—* **II.** *To promise again* or *anew:* imperaturum repromittens, Suet. Oth. 4.

rĕ-prŏpĭtĭo, āre, *v. a.*, *to propitiate again, make propitiation for* (late Lat.): imagines Caesarum, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17; Vulg. Lev. 19, 22: tu repropitiaberis, id. 3 Reg. 8, 39; id. Heb. 2, 17.

reptābundus, a, um, *adj.* [repto], *creeping, crawling* (post-Aug.): effusus in voluptates, reptabundus (al. vagabundus) semper atque ebrius, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12.—Trop.: (virtutem) ex intervallo ingenti reptabundus sequar, Sen. Vit. Beat. 18 (dub.; al. ructabundus).

* **reptātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a creeping, crawling:* infantium per manus et genua, Quint. 1, 12, 10.

reptātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a creeping, crawling* (post-Aug., and only in *abl. sing.*). **I.** Lit.: spumans limacum, Tert. Anim. 10 *med.*—**II.** Transf., of plants: vitium, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13.

reptĭlis, e, *adj.* [repo], *creeping, reptile:* cochleae, Sid. Ep. 3, 12.—*Neutr.* as *subst.:* **reptĭle,** is, *a reptile*, Vulg. Gen. 1, 24; id. Deut. 4, 18.

repto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to creep, crawl* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; a favorite word with Claud.). **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., of animals and men, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95: chamaeleon humi reptans, Gell. 10, 12, 2: anguis reptans, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 172; id. III. Cons. Hon. 22; id. Rufin. 1, 93; id. Eutr. 2, 443 al.—**B.** Transf., of persons walking slowly or lazily: major pars populi aridi reptant fame, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5.—Of beasts: pecudes, Lucr. 2, 318: an tacitum silvas inter reptare salubris, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 4: per limitem, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4; 9, 26, 2.—Of plants, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 69.—**II.** *Act.*, *to creep* or *crawl through.* So only in *part. perf.:* **reptātus,** a, um, *crept* or *crawled through:* ager (ab angue), Stat. Th. 5, 581: Creta tenero Tonanti, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 134; cf.: amnis tenero Achilli, id. Rufin. 2, 180: Delos geminis numinibus, Pac. Pan. Theod. 4 *fin.*

rĕ-pūbesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow young again;* trop., with revirescere, Col. 2, 1, 4.

rĕpŭdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repudio], *a rejection, refusal, disdaining* (rare, but good prose): supplicum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9: fideicommissi, Cod. Just. 6, 42, 26.—*Absol.:* mihi simulatio pro repudiatione fuerit, Cic. Att. 12, 51, 2.

* **rĕpŭdĭātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a rejecter, contemner:* Creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 14.

rĕpŭdĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [repudium], t. t. **A.** Of persons married or betrothed, *to cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate* (cf. reicio): sponsas admodum adulescens duas habuit ... priorem ... virginem adhuc repudiavit, Suet. Claud. 26: uxorem, id. Caes. 79; so id. Tib. 35 *fin.:* Liviam repudiatam relegavit, id. Calig. 25: ob hoc repudiatus, id. Gram. 3; Quint. 4, 2, 98; 8, 5, 31: si repudiatur miles, mulier mecum perit, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 8; cf.: repudiatus repetor, Ter. And. 1, 5, 14: sponsum, Suet. Caes. 21; id. Gram. 3: (mulier marito) amatorium dedit, repudiavit, Quint. 7, 8, 2: repudiari etiam futurum matrimonium potest, Dig. 50, 16, 191.—**B.** *To reject, refuse to accept* an inheritance: si heres bona repudiaverit, Dig. 37, 14, 21 *fin.:* fideicommissum, ib. 31, 1, 35: hereditatem, ib. 31, 1, 77, § 31: legatum a se, ib. 33, 5, 10: voluntatem defuncti, ib. 32, 1, 80.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate* (very freq. and good prose; syn.: reprobo, aspernor, respuo): cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic. Clu. 70, 201: consilium senatûs a re publicâ, *to remove, withdraw from the State*, id. de Or. 3, 1, 3: repudia istos comites, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 30: duces, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: nobilitatem supplicem, Cic. Planc. 20, 50: eloquentia haec forensis spreta a philosophis et repudiata, id. Or. 3, 13; cf.: repudiata rejectaque legatio, id. Phil. 9, 6, 15; Quint. 3, 6, 33: genus totum liberi populi, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 49: condicionem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 54; Cic. Quint. 14, 46: beneficium, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 11; cf.: gratiam populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: consilium, Ter. And. 4, 3, 18: legem, Cic. Lael. 25, 96: patrocinium voluptatis (corresp. to vituperare), id. Fin. 2, 21, 67: provinciam, id. Phil. 3, 10, 26: opimum dictionis genus funditus, id. Or. 8, 25: ista securitas multis locis repudianda, id. Lael. 13, 47: iracundia omnibus in rebus repudianda, id. Off. 1, 25, 89: virtus, quam sequitur caritas, minime repudianda est, id. Lael. 17, 61.—Hence, *part.:* **rĕpŭdĭātus,** a, um; as *subst.:* **rĕpŭdĭāta,** ae, *f.*, *a divorced wife:* sin autem vidua, vel repudiata, Vulg. Lev. 22, 13; id. Num. 30, 10; cf. id. Ezech. 44, 22.

* **rĕpŭdĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [repudium], *that ought to be rejected* or *disdained:* nuptiae, *scandalous, offensive*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 56 Ritschl.

rĕ-pŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [pudet], t. t., of married or betrothed parties, *a casting off, putting away* of the opposite party; *a dissolution of the marriage contract, a separation, divorce, repudiation:* inter divortium et repudium hoc interest, quod repudiari etiam futurum matrimonium potest, non recte autem sponsa divertisse dicitur, quando divortium ex eo dictum est, quod in diversas partes eunt, qui discedunt, Dig. 50, 16, 191; cf.: divortium inter virum et uxorem fieri dicitur, repudium vero sponsae remitti videtur, quod et in uxoris personam non absurde cadit, ib. 50, 16, 101 (Cic. uses only divortium, v. h. v.): renuntiare repudium sponsae, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 53 sq.; so, renuntiare, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 72: repudium (sponsae) remittere, Lucil. ap. Non. 383, 20; so, remittere, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 69; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 35; cf.: remittere uxori, Suet. Tib. 11: mittere mulieribus absentium maritorum nomine, id. Calig. 36; cf.: Maevia repudium misit, Dig. 24, 3, 38: dicere, Tac. A. 3, 22: scribere, Tert. Apol. 6: M. Lepidus Appuleiae uxoris caritate post repudium obiit, Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 122: repudio dimittere uxorem, Just. 11, 11, 5; 9, 7, 1: causam repudii dare, Dig. 24, 3, 39: repudium inter uxorem et virum nullum intercessit, Val. Max. 2, 1, 4: libellum repudii, Vulg. Matt. 5, 31 al.; cf. Dig. 24, tit. 2: De divortiis et repudiis.—**II.** Trop. (late Lat.): amphitheatri, Tert. Spect. 19: spectaculorum, id. ib. 24.

rĕ-pŭĕrasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become a boy again.* **I.** Lit.: quia repuerascis, Novat. ap. Non. 165, 25 (Com. Rel. p. 215 Rib.): si quis mihi deus largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam et in cunis vagiam, Cic. Sen. 23, 83.—**II.** Trop., *to become childish;* also, *to play* or *frolic like a child*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 25: Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, eosque incredibiliter repuerascere esse solitos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22.

rĕpugnans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. repugno.

rĕpugnanter, *adv.*, v. repugno, *P. a. fin.*

1. rĕpugnantĭa, ae, *f.* [repugno]. * **I.** *A resistance, opposition;* concr.: (natura) hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus (sc. cuspidem), *a means of defence*, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 78.—**II.** *A contradiction, contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance:* rerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 19: utilitatis, id. Off. 3, 4, 17: naturae (opp. concordiae), Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 106: repugnantiam inducere, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 34.

2. rĕpugnantĭa, ĭum, *n.*, v. repugno, *P. a.*

rĕpugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repugno], *a resistance, opposition*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9.

* **rĕpugnātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to resistance, defensive:* res, *means of defence*, Vitr. 10, 22.

rĕ-pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to fight against, oppose; to make resistance, resist, defend one's self* (class.; syn.: adversor, resisto, renitor). **I.** Lit.: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, Caes. B. G. 3, 4; so in milit. lang.: repugnantes noctem diemque obsident, id. ib. 7, 42; id. B. C. 3, 67 *fin.;* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 91; Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, §§ 1 and 3: in repugnando telis obruta est, Liv. 29, 33; Verg. A. 11, 749: oppidanis non repugnantibus, Just. 12, 7, 8.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to resist, make resistance; to oppose, contend against.* (α) *Absol.:* catuli pantherarum unguibus ac pedibus morsuque repugnant, Lucr. 5, 1037; cf.: de praedâ (volucres), id. 5, 1082: Catone acerrime repugnante, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2; cf. id. Ac. 2, 13, 41: haec bene dicuntur, nec ego repugno, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: adversante et repugnante naturâ, id. Off. 1, 31, 110; so (with adversari) id. ib. 3, 19, 78; id. de Or. 2, 44, 187; with resistere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22 *fin.:* nec ego repugno: sed inter sese ipsa pugnant, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90.—(β) With *dat.:* ego omnibus meis opibus ... repugnarim et restiterim crudelitati, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 15: fortunae (with obsistere), id. Fin. 4, 7, 17: fratri tuo (preceded by resistere fratri tuo), id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: his perturbationibus, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: dictis, Ov. M. 2, 103: amori, id. ib. 10, 319: patronis, Quint. 6, 1, 38: historiae cuidam tamquam vanae, id. 1, 8, 20: cui in ullâ re, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 12; cf.: tibi in hoc uno, id. ib. 7, 14, 2: alicujus voluntati, id. ib. 8, 6, 10: precibus, Sen. Med. 294: his omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, quod, etc., *one consideration opposed itself*, Caes. B. G. 1, 19.—(γ) Other constructions: resistere et repugnare contra veritatem non audet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 51: circa quae si is, qui instituetur, non repugnaverit, etc., i. e. *shows himself not indocile*, Quint. 8, prooem. § 5.—Poet., with *ne:* si quis, ne fias nostra, repugnat, Ov. H. 20, 121; Col. 7, 10, 7 (al. ut).—With *obj.-clause:* mulier prohibet se concipere atque repugnat, *and opposes it*, Lucr. 4, 1269; 1088: amare repugno Illum, quem fieri vix puto posse meum, Ov. H. 17, 137; cf. once in *pass.:* et a vobis diversitas defendenda est, sicuti et a nobis repugnanda, *to be opposed*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To oppose* with words, *advise against, object:* cum id censuisset Cassius, Brutus repugnaverat, Vell. 2, 58, 2.—**2.** *To hinder, be in the way:* sed syllaba contumax repugnas, Mart. 9, 11, 12: repugnat invidia furiosa, Vop. Prob. 22.—**3.** To oppose from natural incongruity, i. e. *to disagree with, be contrary to;* of several things compared together, *to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant* (so mostly only in Cic.): quidquid antecedit quamque rem, id cohaeret cum re necessario: et quicquid repugnat id ejusmodi est, ut cohaerere numquam possit, Cic. Top. 12, 53: simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, id. Lael. 25, 92: sed haec inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 72; so, inter se, id. N. D. 1, 12, 30; Quint. 1, 5, 65: repugnat recte accipere et invitum reddere, Cic. Top. 4, 21; cf.: nam illud vehementer repugnat, eundem et beatum esse et multis malis oppressum. Haec quomodo conveniant, non sane intellego, id. Fin. 5, 26, 77: sensus moresque repugnant, Hor. S. 1, 3, 97.—Hence, **rĕpugnans,** antis, *P. a.* (acc. to II. B.), *contrary, opposed, repugnant; comp.:* quo quid repugnantius dici possit, non video, Lact. Ira Dei, 9.—As *subst.:* **rĕpugnantĭa,** ĭum, *n.;* in rhet., *contradictions* (syn. contraria): locus ex repugnantibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170; id. Top. 4, 19; 12, 53; Quint. 5, 8, 5; 5, 10, 2; 5, 11, 31; 6, 3, 66.—*Adv.:* **rĕpugnanter** (acc. to repugno, II. A.), *unwillingly, with repugnance* (very rare): aliquid patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic. Lael. 25, 91; Amm. 20, 8, 4.

rĕ-pullesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pullus], *to bud* or *sprout forth again*, Col. 4, 22, 5; 4, 24, 4.

rĕ-pullŭlo, āre, *v. n.*, *to sprout forth again*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 46; 16, 44, 90, § 241; Isid. 17, 6, n. 10.

rĕpulsa, ae, *f.* [repello; prop. *Part.*, sc. petitio]; publicists' t. t., *a refusal, denial, repulse* in soliciting for an office: Catonem veteres inimicitiae Caesaris incitant et dolor repulsae, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: omnes magistratus sine repulsâ assequi, Cic. Pis. 1, 2; cf.: qui sine repulsâ consules facti sunt, id. Agr. 2, 2, 3; so, sine repulsâ, id. Planc. 21, 51; and, on the other hand: Laelii unum consulatum fuisse cum repulsâ, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: repulsam ferre, *to be rejected, to lose one's election*, id. de Or. 2, 69, 280; so (the class. technical phrase) id. Phil. 11, 8, 19; id. Att. 5, 19, 3 al.; cf.:

a populo repulsam ferre, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: repulsam referre, id. Off. 1, 39, 138; cf.: Mamerco praetermissio aedilitatis consulatus repulsam attulit, id. ib. 2, 17, 58: repulsam consulatûs pati, Pac. Pan. Theod. 12: nunciatâ fratris repulsâ in consulatus petitione, Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 122: turpis repulsa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: virtus, repulsae nescia sordidae, id. C. 3, 2, 17: repulsam solari, Tac. A. 2, 36: repulsâ notatus, Val. Max. 7, 5, 1.—In *plur.*: quid ego aedilicias repulsas colligo? Cic. Planc. 21, 52 (cf. shortly before: C. Marius duabus aedilitatibus repulsus): videntur offensionum et repulsarum quasi quandam ignominiam timere et infamiam, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: nobis reliquere pericula, repulsas, judicia, egestatem, Sall. C. 20, 8.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a rejection, denial, refusal, repulse* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Echedemus fatigatos tot repulsis Aetolos ad spem revocavit, Liv. 37, 7, 4: posce aliquid; nullam patiere repulsam, Ov. M. 2, 97: elige; nullam patiere repulsam, id. ib. 3, 289; cf.: sint tua vota secura repulsae, id. ib. 12, 199: amor crescit dolore repulsae, id. ib. 3, 395; cf. Veneris, id. ib. 14, 42: longae nulla repulsa morae, *no repulse caused by long delays*, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 26: in hanc (tristitiam) omnis ira post repulsam revolvitur, Sen. Ira, 2, 6, 2: indignatio repulsae, App. M. 10, p. 255, 35.

rĕpulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repello]. **I.** Lit., *a repelling, resistance:* violentiae per vim, Isid. 5, 4, 2.—**II.** Transf., *a refutation* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7 *fin.*

rĕ-pulso, āre, 1, *v. freq.* [id.], *to drive back* or *beat back again, to repel again and again.* **I.** Lit.: civitas eloquiis caelestibus magis quam corporis voluptatibus hostiles impetus repulsare consueta, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 22, § 37 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: colles verba repulsantes, *re-echoing*, Lucr. 4, 579.—**III.** Trop.: vera repulsans pectus dicta, Lucr. 4, 914.

rĕpulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who repels* or *drives back*, Ambros. in Job, 4, 11, 29; id. in Psa. 118, Serm. 2, § 22.

rĕpulsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *driving* or *forcing back, repulsory:* cohortes, Amm. 24, 4, 7.—As *subst.*: **rĕpulsōrĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a means of driving back*, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 4, § 15 *fin.*

1. rĕpulsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of repello.

2. rĕpulsus, ūs, *m.* [repello], *a driving back, repulsion, rebounding, reflection, reverberation* (of light, sound, etc.; poet.; usually in *abl. sing.*): (effigies) assiduo crebroque repulsu Rejectae, Lucr. 4, 106: lucis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 106: stridor adaugescit scopulorum saepe repulsu, *re-echoing*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13: repulsus raucos umbonum, Claud. B. Gild. 433: dentium, i. e. *the striking together*, Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 164: durioris materiae, *resistance*, id. 8, 43, 68, § 169.

* **rĕ-pūmĭcātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [pumico], *a making smooth again; a smoothing, polishing:* repumicatio et quaedam politura gemmarum, i. e. *a trimming off of the buds*, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246.

* **rĕpungo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to prick* or *goad again;* trop.: leviter illorum animos, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19.

rĕpurgĭum, ii, *n.* [repurgo], *a cleansing again, a cleaning out* (late Lat.): formarum (aquaeductuum), Cod. Th. 15, 2, 1; Cod. Just. 11, 42, 1.

rĕ-purgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to clean, cleanse,* or *clear again* (not ante-Aug.): iter, Liv. 44, 4 *fin.*: alveum Tiberis, Suet. Aug. 30: ergastula, id. Tib. 8: os, mox dentes, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 90: nomas, id. 23, 4, 38, § 78: vulnera, id. 34, 15, 46, § 155: humum, Ov. de Nuce, 125: hortum repurgare steriles herbas eligens, Curt. 4, 1, 21: repurgato fugiebant nubila caelo, Ov. M. 5, 286: serenitas caeli non recipit majorem claritatem in sincerissimum nitorem repurgata, Sen. Ep. 66, 46.—**II.** Transf., *to purge away; to take away, remove,* for the sake of cleaning: quicquid in Aeneâ fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov. M. 14, 603: fetus, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217: aurum venis, Flor. 4, 12, 12.

rĕpŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reputo] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A reckoning, computation*, Dig. 46, 3, 48.—In *plur.*, Dig. 10, 2, 19; 27, 2, 2.—**II.** *A thinking over, pondering, considering, consideration* (cf.: cogitatio, consideratio): sed me veterum novorumque morum reputatio longius tulit, Tac. H. 2, 38 *fin.*; Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 2; 25, 3, 7, § 23; Plin. Pan. 70, 5; corresp. to contemplatio, Gell. 12, 5, 7.

* **rĕ-pūtesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become stinking again*, Tert. Anim. 32.

rĕ-pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to count over, reckon, calculate, compute* (syn.: numero, expendo). **I.** Lit. (mostly post-Aug.): solis defectiones, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: tempora, Tac. H. 2, 50: annos infantiae, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 167: alimenta, Dig. 3, 5, 34: sumptus litis et viatica, ib. 27, 3, 1: (vir) reputaturus patri, quod eo nomine praestiterit, *to charge in account, charge to*, ib. 11, 7, 17.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To think over, ponder, meditate, reflect upon* (freq. and class.; a favorite word of Sall. and Tac.; not used by Cæs.; syn.: cogito, delibero): non reputat laboris quid sit, Nec, aequom anne iniquom imperet, cogitabit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 18; cf.: haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic. Deiot. 13, 38: magis quam id reputo, tam magis uror, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 5: humanae vitae varia reputantes mala, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115: horum nihil, id. N. D. 2, 46, 119: scelera sua, Tac. A. 2, 67: infirmitatem suam, id. H. 2, 16: adversa, id. ib. 2, 74: vim Romanam, id. ib. 4, 21 et saep.: ipsus secum eam rem reputavit viâ, Ter. And. 2, 6, 11: dum haec mecum reputo, id. Eun. 3, 5, 44; Sall. C. 52, 2; Tac. A. 15, 54; cf.: facinus suum cum animo, Sall. J. 13, 5; 70, 5; 85, 10; Lact. 4, 1, 1: sed hoc animo reputet, nostras nunc manus intueri senatum, Liv. 21, 41, 16: in animo reputare, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 24, 7; v. also in the foll.—With *obj.-clause:* cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 5; Tac. A. 6, 30 *fin.*; 11, 28; 12, 51 *fin.*; id. H. 1, 70; 3, 8; Suet. Aug. 28.—With *rel.-clause:* te moneo, hoc etiam atque etiam ut reputes, quid facere expetas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 48: quid ille vellet, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 6: cum secum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62, 9: proinde reputaret cum animo suo, praemia an cruciatum mallet, id. ib. 70, 5; cf. id. ib. 85, 10.—*Absol.:* vere reputantibus Galliam suismet viribus concidisse, *if we consider it rightly*, Tac. H. 4, 17.—**B.** (Late Lat.) *To impute, ascribe:* alicui nec bona opera nec mala, Tert. Res. Carn. 16: reputaturus patri, quod eo nomine praestiterit, Dig. 11, 7, 17: et reputatum est ei ad justitiam, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 52; id. Rom. 4, 3.

rĕ-quĭes, ētis (*gen.* requieī, Ambros. Parad. 3, 19; cf. Prisc. p. 704 P., and Val. Prob. II. p. 1460 ib.: requie, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 781 ib., or id. H. 1, 97 Dietsch), *f.*, qs. *after-rest*, i. e. *rest, repose* from labor, suffering, care, etc.; *relaxation, respite, intermission, recreation* (freq. and class.; not in Cæs.; cf.: otium, quies): nec requies erat ulla mali, Lucr. 6, 1178: requies curarum, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 6: requies plena oblectationis, id. Lael. 27, 103: nec mora, neo requies, Verg. G. 3, 110; id. A. 5, 458; 12, 553; 9, 482: requies pedum, Hor. C. 1, 36, 12: curae requies medicina mali, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 118: bellorum, Stat. Th. 3, 295: nec requies (est), quia, etc., Val. Fl. 5, 602; cf. infra, Lucr. 4, 227.—*Gen.:* ut tantum requietis habeam, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1: intervalla requietis, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49.—*Acc.* requietem, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54; id. ap. Charis. p. 52 P.: requiem, id. de Or. 1, 52, 224 (with otium); id. Arch. 6, 13; Sall. C. 51, 20; id. H. 3, 61, 17; Tac. A. 1, 35; 2, 23; 4, 25; Suet. Caes. 4; id. Tib. 10; 24; Tib. 1, 7, 41; Verg. A. 4, 433; 12, 241; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 79; Ov. M. 1, 541; 4, 628; Lact. 7, 17, 12; 7, 27, 2; Curt. 9, 6, 3; Sen. Ira, 3, 39, 3; id. Ep. 30, 12; Luccei. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1 B. and K.—*Voc.:* requies (hominum, Calliope), Lucr. 6, 94.—*Abl.* requiete, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 13, 22: requiē, Liv. 22, 9, 5; Ov. M. 13, 317; 15, 16; id. H. 4, 89.—*Dat. sing.* and the *plur.* do not occur.—**B.** Poet., in gen., = quies, *rest, repose:* nec mora nec requies inter datur ulla fluendi, Lucr. 4, 227; 6, 934: nunc nimirum requies data principiorum Corporibus nulla est, id. 1, 991: requie sine ullâ Corpora vertuntur, Ov. M. 15, 214.—**2.** *A place of rest:* hic locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum, Verg. A. 3, 393.

rĕ-quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (sync. requierant, Cat. 84, 7: requierunt, Verg. E. 8, 4: requiesset, Cat. 64, 176: requiesse, Liv. 26, 22), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to rest one's self, to rest, repose* (very freq. and class.). **A.** Lit., Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 21: legiones invicem requiescere atque in castra reverti jussit, Caes. B. C. 3, 98 *fin.*: ut in ejus sellâ requiesceret, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: in nostris sedibus, Cat. 64, 176: lecto, Prop. 1, 8, 33; Tib. 1, 1, 43: hac humo, Ov. M. 10, 556 sq.: terrâ Sabaeâ, id. ib. 10, 480: somno molli, Cat. 66, 5: sub umbrâ, Verg. E. 7, 10 et saep.: nullam partem noctis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: hanc noctem mecum, Verg. E. 1, 80: longas noctes tecum, Tib. 6, 53: geminas Arctos Alcmenae, *rested two nights for the sake of Alcmena*, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 25: requiescens a rei publicae pulcherrimis muneribus... requiescendi studium, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 2: a turbâ rerum, Ov. P. 4, 5, 27: quamvis ille suâ lassus requiescat avenâ, Prop. 3, 32, 75.—In *part. perf.:* paulum requietis militibus, *having rested themselves*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 8, 4; v. under *P. a.*—**b.** Of things (mostly poet.): luce sacrâ requiescat humus, requiescat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5: aures omnibus, Cat. 84, 7: aures a strepitu hostili, Liv. 26, 22: postes, Prop. 1, 16, 15: navis in vacua harenâ, id. 2, 25 (3, 20), 7: vitis in ulmo, *rests, supports itself*, Ov. M. 14, 665; cf.: cum tot sideribus caelum requievit in illo (Atlante), id. ib. 4, 661: infelix dum requiescit amor, Tib. 1, 2, 4: requiescit labor ille, etc., Quint. 11, 2, 43: stilus lectione, id. 1, 12, 4: pectora requierunt, Stat. Th. 12, 514.—**2.** In partic., of the dead, *to rest, repose* in the grave: ubi (sc. in sepulcro) remissa humana vita corpus requiescat malis. Vides quanto haec (sc. verba Ennii) in errore versentur; portum esse corporis et requiescere in sepulcro putat mortuum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107; Mart. 1, 94, 1: ossa quieta, precor, tutâ requiescite in urnâ, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 67; cf. Vulg. Apoc. 14, 13.—Freq. in epitaphs: hic requiescit, Petr. 71, 12; Mart. 6, 18, 1 al.: REQVIESCIT IN PACE D(omini), Inscr. Orell. 962.—**B.** Trop., *to repose, find rest, take consolation:* ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall. C. 4, 1: lacrimis fatigatur auditor et requiescit, Quint. 6, 1, 28: in alicujus Caesaris sermone, quasi in aliquo peropportuno deversorio, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 234: in spe alicujus requiescere, id. Cael. 32, 79: requiescendum in hac lectione, Quint. 10, 1, 27: nisi eorum exitio non requieturam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 886.—**II.** *Act.*, *to let rest; to stop, stay, arrest* (only poet., and mostly with a homogeneous object): sol quoque perpetuos meminit requiescere cursus, Calvus ap. Serv. Verg. E. 8, 4: mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus, Verg. E. 8, 4; id. Cir. 232.—Hence, **rĕquĭētus**, a, um, *P. a.* (not ante-Aug.). **1.** *Rested, refreshed:* militem requietum, integrum (opp. itinere fatigatum et onere fessum), Liv. 44, 38 *fin.*: paululum requietis militibus, Sall. H. 1, 41 Dietsch: requietis et ordinatis suis, Front. Strat. 1, 6, 3; 2, 5, 25: ager, i. e. *that has lain fallow*, Ov. A. A. 2, 351.—*Comp.:* terra requietior et junior, Col. 2, 1, 5.—**2.** In econom. lang., *that has lain* or *been kept for a long time*, i. e. *that is not fresh, stale:* lac, Col. 7, 8, 1: ova, id. 8, 5, 4.

rĕquĭētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [requiesco], *rest* (late Lat.): septimo requictionis anno, i. e. *in the Sabbatical year*, Jov. ap. Hier. in Jov. 2, 18: sabbatum enim requietionis est, Vulg. Lev. 16, 31; id. Act. 7, 49.

‡ **rĕquĭētōrĭum**, ii, *n.* [id. I. A. 2], *a resting-place, sepulchre, requietory*, Inscr. Orell. 4533.

rĕquĭētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of requiesco.

* **rĕquīrĭto**, āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to ask after, inquire for* any thing: res novas, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 11.

rĕ-quīro, sīvi or sii, sītum, 3, *v. a.* [quaero], *to seek again; to look after, to seek* or *search for; to seek to know, to ask* or *inquire after* (class.; cf.: repeto, reposco, exploro). **I.** In gen.: *Ph.* Quid quaeritas? *Ha.* Vestigium hic requiro, Qua, etc., Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 58: ego illam requiram jam, ubi ubi est, id. Ep. 3, 4, 56; so, aliquem, id. As. 2, 2, 1; id. Capt. 3, 1, 13; id. Bacch. 3, 5, 2; id. Pers. 4,

6, 14; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 65; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 79; 5, 6, 41; Caes. B. C. 2, 35; Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44; Sall. C. 40, 1: legatos Allobrogum, Greg. M. in Job, 31, 54; Amm. 23, 6 al.; cf.: juvenem oculisque animoque, Ov. M. 4, 129: oculis terram, Curt. 4, 7, 11: cerva requisita, Gell. 15, 22, 6: libros, Cic. Fin. 3, 3, 10; cf.: scripta SCtis abolita, Suet. Calig. 16: extractum anulum, id. Tib. 73: membra omnia, Quint. 11, 2, 13: artus, ossa, Ov. M. 2, 336: portus Velinos, Verg. A. 6, 366: cibos, Col. 8, 8, 1: vinum generosum et lene, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18: animi neque admirantur neque requirunt rationes earum rerum, quas semper vident, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96: causam tam facilis eventus, Front. Strat. 3, 1, 2; cf. causam, Ov. M. 10, 388: vera, Lucr. 1, 640: tua facta, Ov. H. 6, 31: mea facta, id. M. 13, 211: quaedam requisita se occultant, et eadem forte succurrunt, Quint. 11, 2, 7; cf. id. 8, prooem. § 30 Zumpt *N. cr.*; id. 5, 10, 121: quod si quis parum credat, apud ipsum (Lucilium) in nono requirat, id. 1, 7, 19.—With *dependent clause:* requireres, rogitares, quis esset, aut unde esset, etc., Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 48: (bestiae) ut requirant atque appetant, ad quas se applicent ejusdem generis animantes, Cic. Lael. 21, 81: illud quoque requisivi, quâ ratione, etc., id. Quint. 29, 88; cf. id. N. D. 1, 22, 60: requirunt, num aliquid, etc., Quint. 12, 9, 17: forsitan et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras, Verg. A. 2, 506: cum requisisset ubinam esset, Nep. Att. 10, 4: secum, cur sit bis rapta, requirit, Ov. M. 15, 233.—*Impers. pass.:* requiretur fortasse nunc, quemadmodem, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22. —*Absol.:* videmusne, ut pueri ... pulsi requirant et aliquid scire se gaudeant? Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48: subito res vetustas reddere se et offerre, nec tantum requirentibus, sed etiam sponte interim, Quint. 11, 2, 5: pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque, Ov. M. 4, 679.—**b.** Requirere ex or ab aliquo (aliquid), *to ask, demand, inquire any thing of a person; to question a person about any thing:* ex quibus requiram, quonam modo latuerint aut ubi, etc., Cic. Cael. 28, 67: si quis requirit cur Romae non sim, id. Att. 12, 40, 3; cf.: saepe ex me requiris, cur, etc., Tac. Or. 1: quoniam nihil ex te hi requirunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 38, 64; Quint. 1, 6, 31: facilia sunt ea, quae a me de Vatinio requiris, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19; cf.: ut id a me neve in hoc reo neve in aliis requiras, id. ib. 1, 9, 19: illud mihi numquam in mentem venit a te requirere, id. Ac. 1, 1, 5: aliquid de antiquitate ab aliquo, Nep. Att. 20, 2.—**II.** In partic., with the accessory idea of need, *to ask for* something needed; *to need, want, lack, miss, be in want of, require* (syn. desidero): omnes hoc loco cives Romani vestram severitatem desiderant, vestram fidem implorant, vestrum auxilium requirunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: qui beatus est, non intellego, quid requirat, ut sit beatior, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: habuit, non habet: desiderat, requirit, indiget, id. ib. 1, 36, 87: isto bono utare, dum assit; cum absit, ne requiras: nisi forte adulescentes pueritiam, paulum aetate progressi adulescentiam debent requirere, id. Sen. 10, 33; id. Fin. 1, 18, 61: magnam res diligentiam requirebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: non ex liberis populis reges requiri, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48: mala causa est quae requirit misericordiam, Publ. Syr. v. 312 Rib.: divitias, Tib. 1, 1, 41.—**b.** *Pass., to be required,* i. e. *to be requisite, necessary:* in hoc bello Asiatico virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64: haec in altercatione, Quint. 6, 3, 46: aliquae orationes ad cognoscendam litium rationem requiruntur, id. 10, 1, 23; Col. 1, 7, 1.—**B.** Transf., like desiderare, *to perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss:* qui (oculi) quocumque inciderunt, veterem consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirunt, Cic. Mil. 1, 1: libertatem meam, id. Planc. 38, 93: et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli, id. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6: unum ἱστορικόν, id. Att. 6, 1, 8: Caesaris in se indulgentiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: quae nonnumquam requirimus, Cic. Mur. 29, 61: aliquid, Quint. 2, 10, 15: multos, Quos quondam vidi, Ov. M. 7, 515: vereor, ne desideres officium meum ... sed tamen vereor, ne litterarum a me officium requiras, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 1: in quo equidem majorum nostrorum saepe requiro prudentiam, id. Par. 1, 1, 7.—Hence, **rĕquīsītum**, i, *n.*, *P. a.*, as *subst.* (acc. to II.), *a want, need, requirement* (rare): ad requisita naturae, i. e. *to the calls,* Sall. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 59 (Hist. 1, 54 Dietsch); Spart. Car. 6.

***rĕquīsītĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [requiro], *a searching, examination:* historiae antiquioris, Gell. 18, 2, 6.

rĕquīsītum, i, v. requiro *fin.*

rĕquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* of requiro.

rēs, rei (rēi with e long; *gen.*, Lucr. 2, 112; 548; 6, 918; *dat.*, id. 1, 688; 2, 236; rei, *gen.*, monosyl. at the end of the verse, Lucr. 3, 918; and in the middle of the verse, id. 4, 885, and Poët. ap. Lact. 6, 6), *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. root ra- of reor, ratus; cf. Germ. Ding; Engl. thing, from denken, to think; prop., that which is thought of; cf. also λόγος, Lid. and Scott, 9], *a thing, object, being; a matter, affair, event, fact, circumstance, occurrence, deed, condition, case,* etc.; and sometimes merely = *something* (cf.: causa, ratio, negotium). **I.** In gen.: unde initum primum capiat res quaeque movendi, Lucr. 1, 383; cf. id. 1, 536: in partes res quaeque minutas Distrahitur, id. 2, 826: summe Sol, qui omnes res inspicis, Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31 (Trag. v. 321 Vahl.): versus, quos ego de Rerum Naturâ pangere conor, Lucr. 1, 25; cf. id. 1, 126; 5, 54: rerum natura creatrix, id. 2, 1117: divinarum humanarumque rerum, tum initiorum causarumque cujusque rei cognitio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7 (v. divinus): haeret haec res, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 182: profecto, ut loquor, ita res est, id. ib. 2. 1, 19: haud mentior, resque uti facta dico, id. ib. 2, 1, 23: de Alcumenâ ut rem teneatis rectius, id. ib. prol. 110: in tantis rebus (sc. in re publicâ defendendâ), Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4 et saep.: quo Averna vocantur nomine, id ab re Impositum est, quia sunt avibus contraria cunctis, *from the nature of the thing,* Lucr. 6, 740; cf. id. 6, 424; Liv. 1, 17: si res postulabit, *the condition of the case,* Cic. Lael. 13, 44: scaena rei totius haec, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3: fugam in se nemo convertitur Nec recedit loco, quin statim rem gerat, *does his duty, stands his ground,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 84; so, res gerere, v. gero; hence, too, rerum scriptor, for *a historian,* v. scriptor, and cf. II. H. infra.—**B.** With *adj. of quality,* to express condition, etc.: illic homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit, *is bringing a bad business on himself,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 171; so, res mala, *a wretched condition,* Sall. C. 20, 13; and more freq. in *plur.:* bonis tuis rebus meas res irrides malas, *circumstances, condition,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 45; id. Rud. 3, 3, 12: res secundae, *good fortune,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30; cf. Liv. 3, 9: res prosperae, Nep. Dion, 6, 1; id. Eum. 5, 1: in secundissimis rebus, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91: adversae res, id. ib. 1, 26, 90; Hor. S. 2, 2, 136; 2, 8, 73: res belli adversae, Liv. 10, 6: res dubiae, Sall. C. 10, 2; 39, 3; Liv. 2, 50; 7, 30; v. bonus, florens, salvus, adversus, dubius, novus, arduus, etc.—Freq. in curses, etc.: in malam rem, *go to the bad,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 37; id. And. 2, 1, 17: malam rem hinc ibis? id. Eun. 3, 3, 30.—**C.** With an *adj.* in a periphrasis: abhorrens ab re uxoriâ, *matrimony,* Ter. And. 5, 1, 10: in arbitrio rei uxoriae, *dowry,* Cic. Off. 1, 15, 61: rem divinam nisi compitalibus ... ne faciat, *a religious act, act of worship, a sacrifice,* Cato, R. R. 5, 4: bellicam rem administrari majores nostri nisi auspicato noluerunt, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76; Hor. C. 4, 3, 6: erat ei pecuaria res ampla et rustica, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: res rustica, *agriculture:* rei rusticae libro primo, Col. 11, 1, 2; id. 1, praef. § 19: liber, quem de rebus rusticis scripsi, Cic. Sen. 15, 54: navalis rei certamina, *naval battles,* Amm. 26, 3, 5: res militaris, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: rei militaris gloria, id. Mur. 9, 22; Nep. Milt. 8, 4: res frumentaria, *forage,* Caes. B. C. 3, 16; id. B. G. 1, 23; 4, 7: armatae rei scientissimus, Amm. 25, 4, 7: peritus aquariae rei, id. 28, 2, 2: res judicaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31: res ludicra, *play,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: uti rebus veneriis, Cic. Sen. 14, 47; Nep. Alc. 11, 4: res Veneris, Lucr. 2, 173; Ov. R. Am. 431; v. also familiaris, judiciaria, militaris, navalis, etc., and cf. II. G. infra.—**D.** With *pronouns* or *adjectives,* as an emphatic periphrase for the *neutr.:* ibi me inclamat Alcumena: jam ea res me horrore afficit, *this now,* Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 16; cf.: *De.* Estne hoc, ut dico? *Li.* Rectam instas viam: Ea res est, *it is even so,* id. As. 1, 1, 40: de fratre confido ita esse ut semper volui. Multa signa sunt ejus rei, *of it,* Cic. Att. 1, 10, 5: quos (μελιττῶνας) alii μελιττοτροφεῖα appellant, eandem rem quidam mellaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12: sunt ex te quae scitari volo, Quarum rerum, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 13; cf. Caes. B. G. 3, 4: quibus de rebus quoniam nobis contigit ut aliquid essemus consecuti, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: quâ super re interfectum esse Hippotem dixisti? Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. superescit, p. 244: resciscet Amphitruo rem omnem, *every thing, all,* Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 30: nulla res tam delirantes homines concinat cito, *nothing,* id. Am. 2, 2, 96; cf.: neque est ulla res, in quâ, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12; 1, 5, 9; cf. also: sumptu ne parcas ullâ in re, quod ad valetudinem opus sit, id. Fam. 16, 4, 2: magna res principio statim bello, *a great thing, a great advantage,* Liv. 31, 23 *fin.:* nil admirari prope res est una Solaque, quae, etc., *the only thing, only means,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1 et saep.—Emphatically with *sup.:* scilicet rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma, *the most beautiful thing in the world,* Verg. G. 2, 534; Quint. 1, 12, 16 Spald. p. 81.—Of persons, etc.: est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: maxime rerum, Ov. H. 9, 107; cf.: maxima rerum Roma, Verg. A. 7, 602; Ov. M. 13, 508: fortissima rerum animalia, id. ib. 12, 502: pulcherrime rerum, id. H. 4, 125; id. A. A. 1, 213; id. M. 8, 49: dulcissime rerum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 4.—**E.** In adverb. phrases: e re natâ melius fieri haud potuit, *after what has happened,* Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8: pro re natâ, *according to circumstances,* Cic. Att. 7, 8, 2; 14, 6, 1: pro tempore et pro re, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: factis benignus pro re, *according to circumstances,* Liv. 7, 33, 3; Sall. J. 50, 2: pro re pauca loquar, Verg. A. 4, 337; Lucr. 6, 1280: ex re et ex tempore, Cic. Fam. 12, 19, 3: e re respondi, Cat. 10, 8.

II. In partic. **A.** Pregn., *an actual thing, the thing itself, reality, truth, fact;* opposed to appearance, mere talk, the mere name of a thing: ecastor, re experior, quanti facias uxorem tuam, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 10: desiste dictis nunc jam miseram me consolari: Nisi quid re praesidium apparas, etc., id. Rud. 3, 3, 21: rem ipsam loqui, Ter. And. 1, 2, 31: rem fabulari, Plaut. Trin 2, 4, 87: nihil est aliud in re, *in fact,* Liv. 10, 8, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: se ipsa res aperit, Nep. Paus. 3, 7: ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79; opp. verbum, vox, opinio, spes, nomen, etc.: rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32; cf.: te rogo, ut rem potiorem oratione ducas, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 5: non modo res omnes, sed etiam rumores cognoscamus, Cic. Att. 5, 5, 1: qui hos deos non re, sed opinione esse dicunt, id. N. D. 3, 21, 53: Peripateticos et Academicos nominibus differentes, re congruentes, id. Ac. 2, 5, 15: quod nos honestum, illi vanum ... verbis quam re probabilius vocant, Quint. 3, 8, 22; Sen. Ep. 120, 9: eum, tametsi verbo non audeat, tamen re ipsâ de maleficio suo confiteri, id. Rosc. Am. 42, 123; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 15: vides quantum distet argumentatio tua ab re ipsâ atque a veritate, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44. —Hence, *abl. sing.*, often strengthened by verâ (sometimes as one word, reverâ), *in fact, really, in truth, indeed, in reality:* haec ille, si verbis non audet, re quidem verâ palam loquitur, Cic. Quint. 17, 56; so, re quidem verâ, id. Clu. 19, 54; id. Sest. 7, 15: re autem verâ, id. Fam. 1, 4, 2; and simply re verâ, id. Quint. 2, 7; id. Div. 2, 54, 110; id. Balb. 3, 7: re verâque, Lucr. 2, 48; cf.: et re verâ, *indeed, in fact,* Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 1; Liv. 33, 11, 3; 35, 31, 12; 36, 6, 1; Nep. Ages. 2, 3; id. Phoc. 3, 3; Curt. 3, 13, 5; 4, 16, 19; Val. Max. 9, 13, ext. 1; Just. 5, 1, 8; 12, 13, 10; Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 1.—**B.** *Effects, substance, property, possessions:* mihi Chrysalus Perdidit filium, me atque rem omnem Meam, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 26; cf.: *Ph.* Habuitne rem? *Ly.* Habuit. *Ph.* Qui eam perdidit ... Mercaturamne an venales habuit, ubi rem perdidit? id. Trin. 2, 2, 49 sq.: quibus et re salvâ et perditâ profueram, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 27: rem talentum decem, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 46; Juv. 3, 16: avidior ad rem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: rem facere, *to make money,* Cic. Att. 2, 2, 12: res eos jampridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, id. Cat. 2, 5,

10: qui duo patrimonia accepisset remque praeterea bonis et honestis rationibus auxisset, id. Rab. Post. 14, 38: libertino natum patre et in tenui re, *in narrow circumstances*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 20 et saep.; v. also familiaris.—In *plur.*: quantis opibus, quibus de rebus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 396 Vahl.): privatae res, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5.—**2.** Hence, law t. t., *whatever may be the subject of a right*, whether corporeal or incorporeal (v. Sandars, Introd. to Just. Inst. p. 42 sqq.): res corporales, Just. Inst. 2, 2, 1 sq.; Gai. Inst. 2, 12; Dig. 1, 8, 1: res in patrimonio, res extra patrimonium, Just. Inst. 2, 1 pr.; Gai. Inst. 2, 1: res sanctae, Just. Inst. 2, 1, 10; v. also mancipium, privatus, etc.—**C.** *Benefit, profit, advantage, interest, weal*: res magis quaeritur, quam, etc., Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 6: melius illi consulas quam rei tuae, id. Cist. 1, 1, 98: haec tuâ re feceris, *to your advantage*, id. Capt. 2, 2, 46.—Most freq. with the prepositions *in, ex, ob, ab*, etc.: quasi istic minor mea res agatur quam tua, *is interested, affected*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 113 (v. ago): si in rem tuam esse videatur, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 2: vide si hoc in rem deputas, id. ib. 3, 3, 19: quod in rem recte conducat tuam, id. Capt. 2, 3, 26: si in remst utrique, Ter. And. 3, 3, 14: quid mihi melius est, quid magis in rem est, quam? etc., *useful*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 1: tamen in rem fore credens universos adpellare, Sall. C. 20, 1: omnia quae in rem videbantur esse, Curt. 6, 2, 21: ad conparanda ea quae in rem erant, Liv. 30, 4, 6: imperat quae in rem sunt, id. 26, 44, 7; 22, 3, 2: ex tuâ re non est, ut ego emoriar, *for your advantage*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 102: *An.* Non pudet Vanitatis? *Do.* Minime, dum ob rem, *to the purpose, with advantage*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41: ob rem facere, *usefully, with advantage* or *profit*, Sall. J. 31, 5: subdole blanditur, ab re Consulit blandiloquentulus, *contrary to his interest*, i. e. *to his injury*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12 Brix ad loc.: haud id est ab re aucupis, id. As. 1, 3, 71: haec haud ab re duxi referre, Liv. 8, 11, 1: non ab re esse Quinctio visum est interesse, etc., id. 35, 32, 6; Plin. 27, 8, 35, § 57; Suet. Aug. 94; Gell. 18, 4, 6; 1, 26, 4; Macr. S. 1, 4, 19.—**D.** *Cause, reason, ground, account*; only in the connection eâ (hac) re, and eam ob rem, adverb., *therefore, on that account*: eâ re tot res sunt, ubi bene deicias, Cato, R. R. 158, 2: hac re nequeunt ex omnibus omnia gigni, Quod, etc., Lucr. 1, 172; cf.: illud eâ re a se esse concessum, quod, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 111: patrem exoravi, tibi ne noceat, neu quid ob eam rem succenseat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 39; cf.: quoi rei? *for what purpose?* id. As. 3, 2, 43; id. Poen. 2, 3, 3.—Hence (by uniting into one word) the causal adverbs quare and quamobrem, v. h. vv.—**E.** *An affair, matter of business, business*: cum et de societate inter se multa communicarent et de totâ illâ ratione atque re Gallicanâ, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: rem cum aliquo transigere, id. Clu. 13, 39.—Hence, t r a n s f., in gen.: res alicui est cum aliquo, *to have to do with any one*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84; id. Sest. 16, 37; id. Fam. 9, 20, 2; Caes. B. G. 7, 77; cf.: famigeratori res sit cum damno et malo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 182 Brix ad loc.—Also without a *dat.*: quoniam cum senatore res est, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 3; esp., in mal. part.: rem habere cum aliquo or aliquâ, *to have to do with any one*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 35; id. Merc. 3, 1, 37; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 39; 58.—E l l i p t.: jam biennium est, quom mecum rem coepit, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 15.—**F.** *A case in law, a lawsuit, cause, suit* (more gen. than causa): ubi res prolatae sunt, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 10: res agi, id. Men. 4, 2, 19; id. Aul. 3, 4, 13: quibus res erat in controversiâ, ea vocabatur lis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 93; cf. (prob. in allusion to this legal form): tot homines... statuere non potuisse, utrum diem tertium an perendinum... rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12, 27; cf. also: quarum rerum litium causarum condixit pater patratus, etc., an ancient formula, Liv. 1, 32: de rebus ab aliquo cognitis judicatisque dicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 118: pecunias capere ob rem judicandam, id. Fin. 2, 16, 54: si res certabitur olim, Hor. S. 2, 5, 27; 1, 10, 15; 1, 9, 41; id. Ep. 1, 16, 43: tractu temporis futurum, ut res pereat, Dig. 3, 3, 12: rem differre, ib. 43, 30, 3: res judicata dicitur, quae finem controversiarum pronuntiatione judicis accipit, ib. 42, 1, 1 et saep.—**G.** *An affair*, esp. *a battle, campaign, military operations*; in phrase rem (or res) gerere: res gesta virtute, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 66: ut res gesta est ordine narrare, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 3: his rebus gestis, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: res gerere, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 33: rem bene gerere, id. ib. 1, 8, 1; Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 13: comminus rem gerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: res gestae, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 7; 2, 1, 251: adversus duos simul rem gerere, Liv. 21, 60: rem male gerere, Nep. Them. 3, 3; Hor. S. 2, 3, 74: in relatione rerum ab Scythis gestarum, Just. 2, 1, 1; cf.: rem agere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 4; id. A. P. 82: ante rem, *before the battle*, Liv. 4, 40: cum Thebanis sibi rem esse existimant, Nep. Pel. 1, 3; Cic. Sest. 16, 37.—**H.** *Acts, events*, as the subject of narration, *a story, history*: res in unam sententiam scripta, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 20: cui lecta potenter erit res, Hor. A. P. 40; id. S. 1, 10, 57; id. Ep. 1, 19, 29: in medias res auditorem rapere, id. A. P. 148; 310: agitur res in scaenis, id. ib. 179; cf.: numeros animosque secutus, non res, id. Ep. 1, 19, 25; Phaedr. 5, 1, 12: sicut in rebus ejus (Neronis) exposuimus, Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199: litterae, quibus non modo res omnis, sed etiam rumores cognoscamus, Cic. Att. 5, 5, 1: res populi Romani perscribere, Liv. praef. § 1: res Persicae, *history*, Nep. Con. 5, 4; id. Cat. 3, 2.—**K.** Res publica, also as one word, respublica, *the common weal, a commonwealth, state, republic* (cf. civitas); also, *civil affairs, administration*, or *power*, etc.: qui pro republicâ, non pro suâ obsonat, Cato ap. Ruf. 18, p. 210; cf.: erat tuae virtutis, in minimis tuas res ponere, de re publicâ vehementius laborare, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3: dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur, id. Cat. 1, 9; cf.: si re publicâ non possis frui, stultum est nolle privatâ, id. Fam. 4, 9, 4: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum nec privatas posse res nec rem publicam sustinere, id. Att. 9, 7, 5 (v. publicus); Cato ap. Gell. 10, 14, 3: auguratum est, rem Romanam publicam summam fore, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: quo utiliores rebus suis publicis essent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 155: commutata ratio est rei totius publicae, id. Att. 1, 8, 4: pro republicâ niti, Cato ap. Charis. p. 196 *fin.*: merere de republicâ, Plaut. Am. prol. 40: de re publicâ disputatio... dubitationem ad rem publicam adeundi tollere, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: oppugnare rem publicam, id. Cael. 1, 1; id. Har. Resp. 8, 15; id. Sest. 23, 52: paene victâ re publicâ, id. Fam. 12, 13, 1: delere rem publicam, id. Sest. 15, 33; Lact. 6, 18, 28.—E s p. in the phrase e re publicâ, *for the good of the State, for the public benefit*: senatûs consultis bene et e re publicâ factis, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30: ea si dicam non esse e re publicâ dividi, id. Fam. 13, 8, 2; id. Mil. 5, 14; Liv. 8, 4, 12; 25, 7, 4; 34, 34, 9; Suet. Rhet. 1 *init.*—Post-class. and rare, also ex republicâ, Gell. 6, 3, 47; 11, 9, 1; but exque is used for euphony (class.): id eum recte atque ordine exque re publicâ fecisse, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 38; 5, 13, 36; 10, 11, 26.—In *plur.*: eae nationes respublicas suas amiserunt, C. Gracch. ap. Fest. s. h. v. p. 286 Müll.: hoc loquor de tribus his generibus rerum publicarum, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44: circuitus in rebus publicis commutationum, id. ib. 1, 29, 45 et saep.—**2.** Sometimes simply res, *the State* (in the poets, and since the Aug. per. in prose): unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84 (Ann. v. 313 Vahl.): hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam sistet, Verg. A. 6, 858; cf.: nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse, Liv. 21, 16; 1, 28: parva ista non contemnendo majores nostri maximam hanc rem fecerunt, id. 6, 41 *fin.*: Romana, Hor. C. S. 66; id. Ep. 1, 12, 25; Ov. M. 14, 809; Sall. C. 6, 3; cf.: ut paulo ante animum inter Fidenatem Romanamque rem ancipitem gessisti, Liv. 1, 28 *fin.*: Albana, id. 1, 6.—In *plur.*: res Asiae evertere, Verg. A. 3, 1: custode rerum Caesare, Hor. C. 4, 15, 17; cf.: res sine discordiâ translatae, Tac. H. 1, 29; so (also in Cic.), rerum potiri, v. potior.—**L.** Res novae, *political changes, a revolution*, etc.; v. novus.

rĕsăcro, āre, v. resecro.

* **rĕ-saevĭo**, īre, *v. n.*, *to rage again*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 103.

* **rĕsălūtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [resaluto], *a greeting* or *salutation in return*, Suet. Ner. 37 *fin.*

rĕ-sălūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to greet* or *salute in return, return a salutation*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106; Mart. 5, 21, 3; 5, 57, 2; 10, 70, 5; Petr. 44, 10; Sen. Tranq. 12; Vulg. Gen. 43, 27.

rĕ-salvāre, *v. a.*, *to save again, redeem*: animam suam, Hier. Ep. 98, 21 *fin.*: resalvati ex monte Zion, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 31, 1.

rĕ-sānesco, nŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow sound again, to heal again*; trop.: error animi, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 9; Lact. 5, 2, 6.

rĕ-sāno, āre, *v. a.*, *to make sound again, to heal again* (post-class.); trop.: impios, Lact. 4, 20, 1; cf. id. 5, 22 *fin.*: phreneticos symphonia, Mart. Cap. 9, § 926; 3, § 224.

rĕ-sarcĭo, no *perf.*, sartum, 4, *v. a.*, *to patch* or *mend again; to repair, restore* (rare; not in Cic.; cf. sarcio). **I.** L i t.: discidit vestem? resarcietur, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41; Tib. 1, 10, 61: fracta juga vitium, Col. 11, 2, 38: tecta, Liv. 45, 28: locum, i. e. *to fill up again*, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143.—**II.** T r o p. (cf. compenso): si quid esset in bello detrimenti acceptum, id brevi tempore resarciri, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: ut et jacturam capitis amissi restituat et quaestum resarciat, Col. 11, 1, 28: damnum liberalitate, Suet. Claud. 6.

* **rĕ-sarrĭo**, īre, *v. a.*, *to hoe again*: campos, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 183 (Jahn, reseverunt).

rĕ-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cut off, cut loose, cut* or *break down; to cut* or *tear open* (freq. and class.). **I.** L i t.: pontem, i. e. *to break down*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7; 4, 19 *fin.*; 6, 29; 7, 35; 7, 58 *fin.*; Nep. Milt. 3, 4; Liv. 2, 10; Flor. 3, 10, 3: vallum ac loricam falcibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 86 *fin.*: pluteos, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 95, 22: cameras tectorum, Front. Strat. 3, 4, 6: tecta domusque in usum novae classis, Flor. 2, 15, 10: caelum, Verg. G. 1, 280; id. A. 6, 583: tenuem vestem e membris, Tib. 1, 10, 61: vestes, Claud. B. Gild. 136: decreta, Suet. Calig. 3: ense teli latebram penitus, *to cut open*, Verg. A. 12, 390: vulnera, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 63; Flor. 3, 23, 4; Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 9: pectora ferro, Stat. Th. 11, 507: rescisso palato, Luc. 4, 328: plagam, Flor. 4, 2, 72: venam, *to open*, Col. 6, 30, 5; 7, 10, 2; and poet.: obductos annis luctus, Ov. M. 12, 543: an male sarta Gratia nequidquam coit et rescinditur? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 32; imitated by Petronius: ne inter initia coëuntis gratiae recentem cicatricem rescinderet, Petr. 113, 8.—**B.** M e t o n., *to open*: vias, Lucr. 2, 406: locum praesidiis firmatum atque omni ratione obvallatum, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 3: ferro summum Ulceris os, Verg. G. 3, 453; Col. 7, 5, 10; cf.: latentia vitia (corresp. to aperire), Quint. 9, 2, 93.—**II.** T r o p., *to annul, abolish, abrogate, repeal, rescind* a law, decree, agreement, etc.: mihi non videtur, quod sit factum legibus, Rescindi posse, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 16: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5; so, acta, id. ib. 2, 42, 109; 13, 3, 5; Liv. 26, 31; Suet. Caes. 82; id. Claud. 11; Flor. 3, 23, 2: acta deûm, Ov. M. 14, 784: jussa Jovis, id. ib. 2, 678: constitutiones senatûs, Suet. Tib. 33: concilia habita, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: totam triennii praeturam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 57, § 140: rescindere et irritas facere omnes istius injurias, id. ib. 2, 2, 26, § 63: res judicatas, id. Sull. 22, 63; cf. judicium, id. Planc. 4, 10: judicia, Suet. Claud. 29: ambitiosas Centumvir. sententias, id. Dom. 8: pactiones, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 10: testamenta mortuorum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 111; Quint. 5, 2, 1; Suet. Calig. 38: foedus turpe, Vell. 2, 90, 3.—P o e t.: aevi leges validas, Lucr. 5, 58: beneficium suum insequenti injuriâ, Sen. Ben. 3, 13: verbum Dei, Vulg. Marc. 7, 13.

rēscĭo, īre, v. rescisco *init.*

rē-scisco, īvi or ii, ītum, 3 (the primitive form, rescio, is assumed by Gell. 2, 19, 4, but is not confirmed by any example), *v. inch. n.*, *to learn, find out, ascertain* a thing (qs. bringing it again to light from concealment; cf. reperio; mostly ante-class.; esp. freq. in Ter.). **1.** In *tempp. press.*: omnia omnes ubi resciscunt, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 27 sq.; Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 29; id. As. 3, 3, 153; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 28 et saep.; Ter. And. 2, 3, 26;

id. Heaut. 4, 2, 3; 4, 3, 19 et saep.—**2.** In *tempp. perff.*: ea Lucani ubi resciverunt, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 2, 19, 7; Naev. and Cato ap. Gell. l. l.; Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 40; id. Cist. 1, 3, 48; id. Capt. 5, 1, 25; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 12 et saep.; Ter. And. 2, 2, 3; 3, 2, 14; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 47; id. Ad. 5, 3, 5: cum id rescierit, * Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91; Caes. B. G. 1, 28; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2; Liv. 41, 22; Suet. Calig. 17; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 227; Ov. M. 2, 424: rescierunt, Nep. Paus. 3, 4: resciit, id. Dat. 2, 4: rescituros, id. Eum. 8, 6: rescitum iri, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 45.

rēscissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rescindo, II.), *a making void, annulling, rescinding, rescission* (in jurid. and eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: prioris decreti, Dig. 50, 9, 5: emptionis, ib. 43, 24, 11 *fin.*: emancipationis, ib. 37, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop.: mortis, Tert. Res. Carn. 57, 5; cf. id. adv. Marc. 2, 7.

rescissōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.; cf. rescissio]; in jurid. Lat., *of* or *pertaining to abrogating, revoking,* or *rescinding, rescissory*: actio, Dig. 4, 6, 28 *fin.*—As *subst.*: **rescissōrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = rescissoria actio, Dig. 39, 5, 21.

rescissus, a, um, *Part.* of rescindo.

rē-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To write back* or *in return, to reply in writing* (freq. and class.). **A.** In gen.: antemeridianis tuis litteris heri statim rescripsi: nunc respondeo vespertinis, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 1; so, cui rei, id. ib. 5, 12, 3; 13, 21, 1; cf.: litterae mihi redditae sunt a Pompeio . . . ei statim rescripsi, non me quaerere, etc., id. ib. 8, 1, 2: ad eam (epistulam) rescribam igitur, id. ib. 4, 16, 1: ad litteras, id. ib. 14, 21, 1: ad ea, quae requisieras, id. ib. 12, 21; cf.: tibi ad ea quae quaeris, id. Fam. 1, 9, 2: ad Trebatium, id. Att. 7, 17, 4: Pompeius rescripserat, sese, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 19: tibi meam (epistulam), quam ad eum rescripseram, misi, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 3: debes hoc etiam rescribere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30: rescribere veteribus orationibus, *to write against, reply to,* ἀντιγράφειν, Quint. 10, 5, 20; so, orationibus, Suet. Caes. 73: oratorum actionibus, id. Calig. 53: cujus libris de Orthographiâ, id. Gram. 19; cf.: rescripta Bruto de Catone, id. Aug. 85: nil mihi rescribas, Ov. H. 1, 2: non rescribendi gloria visa levis, id. ib. 17, 2: orationem, Tac. A. 4, 34 (in Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3, descriptos is the true read.).—**B.** In partic. **1.** Polit. and jurid. t. t., of emperors or lawyers, *to answer in writing* a petition or legal question; *to give a rescript* or *a judicial decision*: Tiberio pro cliente Graeco petenti rescripsit (Augustus), non aliter se daturum quam si, etc., Suet. Aug. 40; 45; 51; id. Tib. 30; 32; id. Claud. 5; id. Ner. 40; Dig. 1, 16, 4 *fin.*; ib. 18, 1, 71 al.—Hence, **rēscriptum,** i, *n.*, *subst.*, *an imperial rescript,* Tac. A. 6, 15 (9): quaesitum est, an adversus rescriptum principis provocari possit, Dig. 49, 1, 1: quod et Herennio Modestino studioso meo de Dalmatiâ consulenti rescripsi, ib. 47, 2, 53, § 20; 40, 4, 46; 40, 7, 29 al.—**2.** In account-books, *to make an entry* per contra; *to place to one's credit;* hence, i. q. *to pay back, repay*: illud mihi Argentum rursum jube rescribi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 29; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 34: qui de residuis CCCC. HS. CC. praesentia solverimus, reliqua rescribamus, *will place to his credit, will pay hereafter,* Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1: dictantis, quod tu numquam rescribere possis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 76: Darios, Aus. Ep. 5, 23.—**II.** *To write over again, write anew* (not ante-Aug.): Pollio Asinius parum diligenter compositos putat (Caesaris commentarios), existimatque rescripturum et correcturum fuisse, i. e. *to revise* (syn. retractare), Suet. Caes. 56: actiones, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 7; cf. id. ib. 7, 9, 5; 8, 21, 6.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to enroll anew, to re-enlist*: rescriptae ex eodem milite novae legiones, Liv. 9, 10.—**3.** In milit. lang., *to transfer* from one kind of troops to another: Caesarem decimam legionem ad equum rescribere, Caes. B. G. 1, 42 *fin.*

rēscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rescribo, I. B. 1.]; in jurid. Lat. for rescriptum, *an imperial rescript,* Dig. 1, 18, 8 sq.

rēscriptum, i, *n.*, v. rescribo, I. B. 1.

rēscriptus, a, um. *Part.* of rescribo.

rē-sculpo, psi, 3, *v. a.*, *to carve* or *form again;* trop., *to restore, renew* (eccl. Lat.): crimen, Tert. adv. Psych. 5: lineam, Prud. Psych. praef. 51.

rĕsĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [reseco], *fit to be cut away* (late Lat.): perfidiae excessus, Cassiod. Var. 2, 41.

rĕsĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cutting off* (late Lat.); trop.: peccatorum, Salv. Gub. D. 7, 22.

rĕ-sĕco, cŭi, ctum (resecavi, Symm. Ep. 10, 73: resecata, Eum. Grat. Act. ad Const. 11 *fin.*), 1, *v. a.*, *to cut loose, cut off* (class.; esp. in the trop. signif.; cf. praecido). **I.** Lit.: ut linguae scalpello resectae liberarentur, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: os, id. Leg. 2, 22, 55: palpebras, id. Pis. 19, 43: enodes truncos, Verg. G. 2, 78: radices, Ov. M. 7, 264: longos ferro capillos, id. ib. 11, 182: de tergore partem Exiguam, id. ib. 8, 650: barba resecta, id. Tr. 4, 10, 58: alas, id. R. Am. 701: extremam partem ipsius unguis ad vivum, *to the quick,* Col. 6, 12, 3; 5, 9, 15: ungues, Val. Max. 3, 2, 15.—**II.** Trop., *to cut off, curtail; to check, stop, restrain*: quod aiunt, nimia resecari oportere, naturalia relinqui (shortly after, circumcidere and amputare), Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 57; cf. id. ib. 4, 20, 46: quae resecanda erunt, non patiar ad perniciem civitatis manere, id. Cat. 2, 5, 11: libidinem, id. Att. 1, 18, 2: audacias et libidines, id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 208: crimina quaedam cum primâ barbâ, Juv. 8, 166: spatio brevi Spem longam reseces, Hor. C. 1, 11, 7; cf.: haec (dicta), Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 4; Juv. 8, 166: neque id ad vivum reseco, ut illi qui haec subtilius disserunt, i. e. *nor do I take this in too strict a sense,* Cic. Lael. 5, 18 (v. supra, I.): de vivo aliquid erat resecandum, *was to be cut from the quick,* id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 118.

rĕ-sĕcro (**re-sacro,** Nep. Alcib. 6 *fin.*), āre, *v. a.* **I.** *To pray* or *beseech again, to implore repeatedly* (ante-class.): resecroque, mater, quod dudum, obsecraveram, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 4; so, with obsecro, id. Pers. 1, 1, 49.—**II.** *To free from a curse*: Eumolpidae sacerdotes rursus resacrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant, Nep. Alcib. 6, 5; cf. Fest. pp. 280 and 281 Müll.

rĕsectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reseco], *a cutting off, trimming, pruning* of plants, Col. 4, 29, 4; 4, 32, 4; 4, 24, 16.

rĕsectus, a, um, *Part.* of reseco.

rĕsĕcūtus, a, um, v. resequor.

rĕsēda, ae, *f.*, *a plant*: Reseda alba, Linn.; Plin. 27, 12, 106, § 131.

rĕ-sēdo, āre, *v. a.*, *to assuage, heal* (very rare); with *dat.*: morbis, Plin. 27, 12, 106, § 131 (the words of a charm).

rĕsegmĭna, um, *n.* [reseco], *clippings, parings*: unguium, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 5: papyri amputare, id. 13, 12, 23, § 77.

* **rĕ-sēmĭno,** āre, *v. a.*, *to sow again;* poet., *to beget* or *produce again, reproduce*: se (phoenix), Ov. M. 15, 392.

rĕ-sĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 (occurring only in the *perf.* and *part. perf.*), *v. dep. a.*, *to follow* in speaking, i. e. *to answer, reply to* one (poet.): Nereïs his contra resecuta Crataeide natam, Ov. M. 13, 749: Pallada talibus dictis, id. ib. 6, 36: rogantem his, id. ib. 8, 863.—Of an echo: solatur nostras Echo resecuta querelas, Aus. Ep. 25, 68; cf.: gemitum querelis, id. Epigr. 99, 3.

rĕsĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. resero], *able to unlock* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 1.

* **rĕsĕrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *an unlocking, opening*: voluminis ipsius operisque, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

1. rĕ-sĕro, sēvi, 3, *v. a.*, *to sow* or *plant again; to plant* with any thing, Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.; Col. 4, 33, 3; 3, 11, 2; Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 183.

2. rĕ-sĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [3. sero], *to unlock, unclose, open* (syn.: recludo, pando, aperio; class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: hi domos suas claudunt aut reserant, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49; so, fores, Tib. 1, 2, 18; 1, 8, 60; Ov. M. 10, 384: valvas, id. ib. 4, 761: postes, Tib. 1, 2, 31: limina, Verg. A. 7, 613: januam, Ov. F. 2, 455: carcerem, id. Am. 3, 2, 77; cf.: portas hosti, id. A. A. 3, 577: illi moenia, id. M. 8, 61: claustra, Sil. 7, 334: Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 2 (cf. also Italiam, Tac. H. 3, 2 *fin.* ex conj.): urbem reserare et pandere portas, Verg. A. 12, 584: infernas sedes (with recludere), id. ib. 8, 244: aures, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*: pectus, Ov. M. 6, 663: latebras insidiarum, Amm. 14, 11, 9: urbem, *to take by storm,* id. 15, 8, 19.—Poet.: simulac species patefacta est verna diei Et reserata viget genetabilis aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to open, lay open, unclose*: nos ausi reserare . . . , Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 51, 171 (Ann. v. 226 Vahl.): nec ita claudenda res est familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, nec ita reseranda, ut pateat omnibus, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55: obsaepta diutinâ servitute ora reseramus, Plin. Pan. 66 *fin.*: ubi, Jane biceps, longum reseraveris annum, *open, begin,* Ov. P. 4, 4, 23; cf.: aperire annum fastosque reserare (as consul), Plin. Pan. 58, 4: emicuit reserata dies, Val. Fl. 1, 655.—**B.** In partic., *to disclose, reveal* something unknown: oracula mentis, Ov. M. 15, 145: secreta, Val. Fl. 2, 438: futura, Sil. 7, 436: operta animi, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 17: commissa, Petr. poët. Fragm. 28, 6.

rĕ-servo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to keep back, save up,* qs. for future use; *to reserve* (very freq. and class.; cf. repono); constr.: *aliquid* (*aliquem*) *ad aliquid, in aliquid, alicui,* with a terminal *adv.* or *absol.* (α) With *ad*: reliquas merces commeatusque ad obsidionem urbis, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: philosophorum libros sibi ad Tusculani requiem atque otium, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 224; id. Sull. 28, 77: aliquid ad testes, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: vitam suam ad incertissimam spem, id. Sest. 22, 50: hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.*: ad ejus periculum legiones, id. B. C. 1, 2: consulem non ad vitam suam sed ad salutem vestram, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: te ad aliquod severius judicium, id. Or. in Tog. Cand. (tom. ii. 1, p. 523 Orell.): vos ad eam rem, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: testem ad extremum, id. Caecin. 10, 28: nonne et hominem ipsum ad dubia rei publicae tempora reservandum? id. Font. 19, 42 (15, 32): utinam ad illa tempora me fortuna reservavisset! id. Off. 2, 21, 75: se ad majora, Verg. A. 4, 368.—(β) With *in*: inimicitiasque in aliud tempus reservare, Cic. Prov. Cons. 20, 47: poenas praesentis fraudis in diem, id. Cael. 24, 59: partem (stercoris) in pratum, Cato, R. R. 29: aliquem in aliud tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53; id. B. C. 3, 60: aliquos in unum pugnae laborem, Liv. 7, 7.—(γ) With *dat.*: natura reservans semina rebus, Lucr. 1, 614: illorum esse praedam atque illis reservari, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: causam a judicibus praetermissam ipsis (decemviris), Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 12: scientiam rei mihi, id. Or. 48, 160: tibi se peritura Pergama, Ov. M. 13, 168: cetera praesenti sermoni, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 1; id. Mur. 21, 45: ista judicia melioribus meis rebus, Liv. 3, 51: se temporibus aliis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: me Minucio et Salvio, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 21: nos reipublicae, Liv. 25, 6: te non urbi sed carceri, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9: cui te exitio, Verg. A. 5, 625: incolumem Pallanta mihi si fata reservant, id. ib. 8, 575: se judiciis posterorum, Quint. 11, 1, 10: supplicia alicui, Stat. Th. 8, 121.—* (δ) With a terminal *adv.*: quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum reserves? Cic. Sest. 13, 29.—(ε) With a simple object, *to keep from perishing, to save, preserve* (very rare): vide ne, cum velis revocare tempus omnium reservandorum, cum qui servetur non erit, non possis, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2 Orell. *N. cr.*; cf.: partum reservare, Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: reservatis Haeduis atque Arvernis, Caes. B. G. 7, 89 *fin.*: hominem, Tac. H. 4, 42 *fin.*: gladiatores, Suet. Caes. 26: quaesitique tenax et qui quaesita reservent, Ov. M. 7, 657.

rĕsĕs, ĭdis (*nom. sing.* does not occur), *adj.* [resideo], *that remains sitting, that stays behind, that remains;* also, *motionless, inactive, inert, unoccupied, idle, sluggish, lazy,* etc. (syn.: segnis, tardus, desidiosus; not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not found in Cic. or Cæs.): reses ignavus, quia residet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 280 Müll.; cf. Pac. and Afran. ap. Fest. p. 281 ib. (Trag. Rel. p. 66 Rib.; Com. Rel. p. 170 ib.); Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 213 Müll. dub.: aqua, *standing* or *stagnant water,* Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 8; cf. fluctus, *calm,* Claud. Epigr. 86, 2: caseus in corpore, *undigested* (opp. alibilis), Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3: plebs in urbe, *remaining,* Liv. 2, 32, 5: clamorem pugnantium crepitumque armorum exaudimus resides ipsi ac segnes, id. 25, 6; 6,

23; Verg. A. 6, 814; 7, 693: resides et desuetudine tardi, Ov. M. 14, 436; Phaedr. 5, 1, 7: praevertere amore Jam pridem resides animos, Verg. A. 1, 722: anni, *passed in inaction*, Claud. B. Get. praef. 1: nervi, *long untouched*, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, praef. 15.

rĕsex, ĕcis (only resecem and reseces occur), *m.* [reseco], *the stump of a vine-branch left in pruning*, = pollex, Col. 4, 21, 3; 3, 10, 15; 4, 24, 17; 5, 5, 11.

* **rĕ-sībĭlo,** āre, *v. n.*, *to hiss at*, Sid. Carm. 9, 83.

rĕ-sĭdĕo, sēdi, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo], *to sit back, remain sitting* anywhere (cf. resisto); *to remain behind, to remain, rest, linger, tarry, abide, reside* (syn. remaneo; class.). **I.** Lit.: sine mente animoque nequit residere per artus pars ulla animai, Lucr. 3, 398: piger pandi tergo residebat aselli, Ov. F. 3, 749: in tergo, id. M. 10, 124; cf.: Acidis in gremio (latitans), *resting*, id. ib. 13, 787: in hoc facto de cautibus antro, *residing*, id. ib. 1, 575; cf.: Erycina Monte suo residens, id. ib. 5, 364: in villâ, Cic. Mil. 19, 51: si te interfici jussero, residebit in re publicâ reliqua conjuratorum manus, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: corvus altâ arbore residens, Phaedr. 1, 13, 4 (but the correct read., Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9, is residamus; v. Madv. ad h. l.).—In *perf.*: Lydum patriis in terris resedisse, Tyrrheno datum novas ut conderet sedes, Tac. A. 4, 55: in oppido aliquo mallem resedisse, quoad arcesserer, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 2: erravitne viâ seu lassa resedit, Incertum, *remained behind*, Verg. A. 2, 739; cf.: fessus valle, id. ib. 8, 232: lassus in humo, Ov. A. A. 3, 3, 696: medio rex ipse resedit Agmine, id. M. 7, 102: orba resedit Exanimes inter natos natasque, id. ib. 6, 301: saxo resedit Pastor, id. Tr. 4, 1, 11.—*Act.* (very rare): dorsum meum residebat, App. M. 8, p. 209, 23.—**2.** *To sit up, assume a sitting posture* (late Lat.): et resedit qui erat mortuus, Vulg. Luc. 7, 15.—**B.** Meton., *to sit inactive, to remain idle* or *listless* (rare): artifex cum exprimere vellet Athamantis furorem Learcho filio praecipitato residentis poenitentiâ, *sitting listlessly subdued by remorse*, Plin. 34, 14, 40, § 140: miles residet, Petr. 112.—Hence, *act.*, *to keep* or *celebrate* a holiday: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias (v. esurialis), Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8. —*Pass.*: nec vero tam denicales (quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia residentur mortuis) quam ceterorum caelestium quieti dies Feriae nominarentur, *because they are kept in honor of the dead*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55 Creuz (codd. leg. residentur mortui; B. and K. resident mortui; cf. I. supra).—**II.** Trop., *to remain behind, remain, be left* (a favorite word with Cic.; syn.: resto, supersum); constr most freq., *in aliquâ re*: in corpore perspicuum est, vel exstincto animo vel elapso, nullum residere sensum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104; cf. id. Fam. 5, 16, 4: si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, periculum residebit, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: ne quas inimicitias residere in familiis nostris arbitretur, id. Att. 14, 13, B, § 4; cf.: in vobis resident mores pristini, Plaut. Truc. prol. 7: qui ullas resedisse in te simultatis reliquias senserit, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: si quid amoris erga me in te residet, id. Fam. 5, 5, 3: etiam nunc residet spes in virtute tuâ, id. ib. 12, 3, 2: quorum non in sententiâ solum, sed etiam in nutu residebat auctoritas, id. Sen. 17, 61: quorum in consilio pristinae residere virtutis memoria videtur, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—With *dat.*: cum horum tectis et sedibus residere aliquod bellum semper videtur, Cic. Dom. 23, 61.—With *apud*: apud me plus officii residere facile patior, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2: hujus incommodi culpa ubi resideat, facilius possum existimare quam scribere, id. Att. 1, 17, 3: si qua (ira) ex certamine residet, Liv. 40, 7.—Business t. t., *to be* or *remain behind*, i. e. *to be unaccounted for, in default*: pecunia publica resedit apud aliquem, Dig. 8, 13, 4, § 3.

rĕ-sīdo, sēdi (in some MSS. also rĕsīdi), 3, *v. n.*, *to sit down, to settle* anywhere (class.). **I.** Lit.: residamus, si placet, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9 Madv. *N. cr.*: in ripâ inambulantes, tum vero residentes, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15: (aves) plurimum volant ... cetera genera residunt et insistunt, Plin. 10, 39, 55, § 114: mediis residunt Aedibus, Verg. A. 8, 467: Siculis arvis, id. ib. 5, 702: residunt In partem, quae peste caret, id. ib. 9, 539: loci amoenitate captos in iisdem terris cum virgine resedisse, Just. 13, 7, 8.—Poet.: jam jam residunt cruribus asperae Pelles, *settle, gather*, Hor. C. 2, 20, 9.—In *perf.*: consessu exstructo resedit, Verg. A. 5, 290. —**B.** Transf., of things, *to settle* or *sink down, to sink, subside* (cf. consido and decido): si montes resedissent, Cic. Pis. 33, 82: (Nilus) residit iisdem quibus accrevit modis (opp. crescit), Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 57; Ov. M. 15, 272; cf.: maria in se ipsa residant (opp. tumescant), Verg. G. 2, 480; Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67: residentibus flammis, Tac. A. 13, 57.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to I. B.), *to sink* or *settle down, to abate, grow calm, subside*: cum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit Flatus, Verg. A. 7, 27: sex mihi surgat opus numeris (i. e. in the hexameter), in quinque residat (i. e. in the pentameter), Ov. Am. 1, 1, 27 (cf. Coleridge's "falling in melody back"): (poëma) apte et varie nunc attollebatur, nunc residebat, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2: si contrarius ventus resedisset, id. ib. 6, 16, 12: cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; cf.: Marcelli impetus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 2: impetus animorum ardorque, Liv. 26, 18, 10: ardor, Ov. M. 7, 76; cf.: sed propera ne vela cadant auraeque residant, id. A. A. 1, 373: irae, Liv. 2, 29: terror, id. 35, 38: bellum, Hor. C. 3, 3, 30; Verg. A. 9, 643: clandestinis nunciis Allobrogas sollicitat, quorum mentes nondum ab superiore bello resedisse sperabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 64, 7: longiore certamine sensim residere Samnitium animos, Liv. 10, 28: ardorem eum, qui resederat, excitare rursus, id. 26, 19: tumida ex ira corda, Verg. A. 6, 407.

rĕsĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [resideo], *that is left behind, that remains over and above, remaining, residuary; subst., the remainder, residue, rest* (class.; cf.: reliquus, superstes): odium, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: sollicitudo, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 3: ex residuâ vetere simultate, Liv. 29, 37; cf. Suet. Calig. 15: irae bellorum, Liv. 1, 30; cf. bellum, Suet. Ner. 13: nomen libertatis (with reliqua umbra), Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 4: residuae integraeque etiam nunc (copiae), Suet. Oth. 9; cf.: manus Spartaci et Catilinae, id. Aug. 3; and: stirps horum, id. Vit. 1: quid potest esse in calamitate residui, quod, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 226; cf.: ne cui residui spiritus quicquam inesset, Suet. Tib. 62: residui nobilium, Tac. A. 11, 23: paucos comites residuos fortuna fecit, Just. 27, 2, 2; 7, 6, 2: residuum cibariorum, Suet. Galb. 7; cf.: nihil residuum crudelitatis, Flor. 3, 4, 2: residua diurni actûs conficere, Suet. Aug. 78.—**b.** In business lang., of a payment, *outstanding, due*: pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 34, 94; Liv. 33, 47; so, summae, Dig. 26, 7, 7, § 9: quid relatum, quid residuum sit, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59.—*Plur. subst.*: **rĕsĭdŭae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. pecuniae), *arrears, dues*: vectigalium, Suet. Aug. 101: lege Juliâ de residuis tenetur, qui publicam pecuniam delegatam in usum aliquem retinuit neque in eum consumpsit, Dig. 48, 13, 2; cf. ib. 48, 13, 5 and 16.

☞ In the fragment of Attius ap. Fest. p. 280 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 192 Rib.), perh. = reses, *slothful, inactive*; cf.: residuus quasi tardus, Placid. Gloss.

* **rĕsignācŭlum,** i, *n.* [resigno], *an unsealing*; trop., *a disclosure*: similitudinis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

rĕsignātrix, īcis, *f.* [resignator], *she that unseals* or *opens*: arboris Eva, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1.

rĕ-signo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To unseal, open* (class.). **A.** Lit.: litteras, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 65; Cic. Att. 11, 9, 2: testamenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9; Dig. 28, 1, 23; 29, 3, 6: loculos, Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 89.—Poet.: perjuria Graia resignat, *breaks through the faithless band*, Sil. 17, 426: (Mercurius) lumina morte resignat, *opens the eyes* of the dead whom he is about to conduct to Orcus, Verg. A. 4, 244.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To annul, cancel, invalidate, rescind, destroy* (syn.: rescindere, dissolvere): tabularum fidem, Cic. Arch. 5, 9: ne quid ex constituti fide resignaret, *violate*, Flor. 4, 7, 14 Duker: pacta, Sil. 4, 790: jura leti (Mercurius), Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 90: quorum mors resignata est, Lact. 7, 22 *fin.*—**2.** *To disclose, reveal* (only poet.): venientia fata, Ov. F. 6, 535: hoc, quod latet, etc., Pers. 5, 28: verba, Mart. 9, 36, 5.—**II.** Ante-class. and in Hor. = rescribere (I. B. 2.), *to transfer* in an account; *to assign* to one: resignare antiqui dicebant pro rescribere, ut adhuc subsignare dicimus pro subscribere, Fest. p. 281, 31 Müll.: resignatum aes dicitur militi, cum ob delictum aliquod jussu tribuni militum, ne stipendium ei detur, in tabulas refertur. Signare enim dicebant pro scribere, id. pp. 284 and 285 ib.; Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 244.—Hence, *to give back, resign*, = reddere: laudo manentem (Fortunam): si celeres quatit Pennas, resigno quae dedit, Hor. C. 3, 29, 54: cuncta resigno, id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.

rĕ-sĭlĭo, ŭi (resiliit, Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 906 P.; resilivi, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 4), 4, *v. n.*, *to leap* or *spring back* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: (exit in terram) in Indiae fluminibus certum genus piscium, ac deinde resilit, Plin. 9, 19, 35, § 71: recedere sensim datur (oratoribus): Quidam et resiliunt, quod est plane ridiculum, Quint. 11, 3, 127: (ranae) saepe In gelidos resilire lacus, Ov. M. 6, 374: piratae in aquas suas, Flor. 3, 6, 6: velites ad manipulos, Liv. 30, 33 *fin.*: a taetro veneno, Lucr. 4, 685: polypus ab odore cunilae, Plin. 10, 70, 90, § 195; 34, 8, 19, § 75.—**b.** Transf., of things as subjects, *to spring back, start back, rebound, recoil, retreat*, Lucr. 4, 347: juvenis ferit ora sarissâ. Non secus haec resilit, quam tecti a culmine grando, Ov. M. 12, 480: ignis ab ictu, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 142: (cervices) ab imposito nuper jugo, Flor. 4, 12, 2: resilire guttas, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 39: radii infracti, id. 2, 38, 38, § 103: vulvae tactu, id. 22, 13, 15, § 31: (Taurus mons) resilit ad Septentriones, *retreats, recedes*, id. 5, 27, 27, § 97: in spatium resilire manus breve vidit, *to shrink, contract*, Ov. M. 3, 677; cf.: (mamma) detracto alumno suo sterilescit ilico ac resilit, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 234.—**II.** Trop., *to recoil, start back, shrink from*: ubi scopulum offendis ejusmodi ut ab hoc crimen resilire videas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: instandum iis, quae placere intellexeris, resiliendum ab iis, quae non recipientur, Quint. 12, 10, 56: ut liceret resilire emptori, meliore conditione allatâ, *to withdraw, recede*, Dig. 18, 2, 9.

* **rĕ-simplĭcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [simplico], *doubled*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 20.

rĕ-sīmus, a, um, *adj.*, *turned up, bent back*: nares (boum, simiarum), Col. 6, 1, 3; Ov. M. 14, 95: rostrum hippopotami, Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 95: labra canis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: renes, Cels. 4, 1: lamina, id. 8, 3: plaga, id. 7, 26, 2.

rēsīna, ae, *f.* [perh. kindr. with ῥητίνη], *resin, rosin*, Auct. B. Hisp. 33; Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53; 24, 6, 19, § 28; 24, 6, 22, § 32; Cato, R. R. 23, 3; Pall. 3, 25, 23; Mart. 3, 74, 4; 12, 32, 21: vinum quod resinâ conditum est, Cels. 4, 5, 29: resina terebintha, *turpentine*, Col. 12, 20, 3.

rēsīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [resina], *resinous, resinaceous*: semen (rosmarini), Plin. 24, 11, 59, § 99.

rēsīnālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *resinous*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 178; 2, 14, 207.

rēsīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *resined*: vinum, *seasoned* or *flavored with resin*, Mart. 3, 77, 8; Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 46; Cels. 2, 24, 11; 2, 28, 5: juventus, *smeared with resin* (to remove the hair and make the skin smooth), Juv. 8, 114.

rēsīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of resin, gummy, resinous*: medicamina, Col. 12, 20, 3: ladanum, Plin. 26, 8, 30, § 48: lentor, id. 13, 6, 12, § 54: odor, id. 27, 4, 10, § 26.—*Sup.*: pix Brutia (with pinguissima), Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 31; 24, 7, 23, § 37.

* **rēsīnŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little bit of gum*, as frankincense, Arn. 7, 233.

rĕ-sĭpĭo, ĕre, *v. a.* [sapio], *to savor, taste*, or *smack of* something; *to have a savor* or *flavor of* something (class.). **I.** Lit.: mustum resipit ferrum, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3; cf. picem (uva), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18: quicquam (aqua), id. 31, 3, 22, § 37: quam minimum amaritudinis (taleolae), Col. 12, 48, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to smack of, savor of*: Epicurus homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, minimeque resipiens patriam, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46: istae (comoediae) resipiunt stilum Plautinum, Gell. 3, 3, 13.—* **2.** Pregn., *to taste well, have a good flavor:*

laboravi, ut insulsa resiperent, Aus. Idyll. Monos. 12 praef.

* **rĕsĭpiscentĭa**, ae, *f.* [resipisco], a transl. of μετάνοια, *a change of mind, reformation, repentance*, Lact. 6, 24, 6.

rĕsĭpisco, īvi or ĭi (resipui, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1; Afran. ap. Prisc. 897 P.; or Com. Rel. v. 16 Rib.; resipisti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 34; resipisset, Cic. Sest. 38, 80; resipiit, Suet. Ner. 42), 3, *v. inch. n.* [resipio], *to recover one's senses, come to one's self again; to revive, recover* (class.): afferte aquam ... dum resipiscit ... Jam resipisti? Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 24, and 35; Ter. And. 4, 2, 15; Suet. Tib. 73; id. Ner. 42; Plin. 30, 10, 24, § 84: multo omnium nunc me fortunatissimum Factum puto esse, gnate, quom te intellego Resipisse, *are returned to your senses, become reasonable*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3; Afran. l. l.; Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1; id. Sest. 38, 80: ut tunc saltem resipiscerent, Liv. 36, 22; Tac. H. 4, 67 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 48: fessi resipiscimus aestu, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 17; Tert. Apol. 17: a diaboli laqueis, *escape*, Vulg. 2 Tim. 2, 26.

rĕsistentia, ae, *f.* [resisto], *resistance, opposition* (late Lat. for repugnantia), Aug. de Pecc. Mer. 2, 22.

rĕ-sisto, stĭti, 3, *v. n.* **I.** *To stand back, remain standing* anywhere (cf. resideo); *to stand still, halt, stop, stay; to stay behind, remain, continue* (class.; less freq. than consistere). **A.** Lit.: dabo μέγα κακόν, nisi resistis ... Mane ... Mane atque asta, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 10; cf. id. Truc. 4, 2, 38; 41: Resiste! *Stop! Halt!* Ter. And. 2, 2, 7; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 10; Poët. ap. Sen. Ep. 89, 6: quaeso ubinam illic restitit miles modo? Plaut. Poen. 2, 22; cf.: ubi restiteras? id. Ps. 4, 1, 9: heus! heus! tibi dico, Chaerea, inquit, restiti, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 46; 2, 3, 12: ubi ille saepius appellatus aspexit ac restitit, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; cf.: ad haec revocantis verba resistit, Ov. M. 1, 503: ad omnes municipiorum villarumque amoenitates, Tac. H. 2, 87: restitere Romani, tamquam caelesti voce jussi, Liv. 1, 12, 7: neque certum inveniri poterat, obtinendine Brundisii causâ ibi remansisset ... an inopiâ navium ibi restitisset, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: postero die cum duabus legionibus in occulto restitit, id. B. G. 7, 35: Jubam revocatum finitimo bello restitisse in regno, id. B. C. 2, 38: Vettius negabat, se umquam cum Curione restitisse, *that he had stopped* (to talk), Cic. Att. 2, 24, 2 (al. constitisse): nihil est ubi lapsi resistamus, id. Mur. 39, 84: hostes dat in fugam, sic ut omnino pugnandi causâ restiterit nemo, Caes. B. G. 5, 51 *fin.*: qui restitissent (sc. in urbe), Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 3; Liv. 37, 21: nec ante restitit, quam, etc., id. 2, 59: cernes saepe resistere equos, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 54.— **b.** Transf., of things: sidus nusquam resistens, Sen. Q. N. 1, praef. *med.*: rota, id. Med. 744: proluvies ventris, Col. 6, 7, 4.— **B.** Trop.: nec resistet (vita) extra fores limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: quod optabile, id expetendum: quod expetendum, laudabile: deinde reliqui gradus. Sed ego in hoc resisto, *I stop at this, pause here*, id. Fin. 4, 18, 50; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 55; cf.: ad thalami clausas, Musa, resiste fores, Ov. A. A. 2, 704: incipit effari mediâque in voce resistit, Verg. A. 4, 76: cursus ad singula vestigia resistit, Quint. 10, 7, 14: resistens ac salebrosa oratio, id. 11, 2, 46 Spald.: verba resistunt, Ov. H. 13, 121: in secundo loco, Plin. Pan. 10, 4.— **II.** *To withstand, oppose, resist; to make opposition* or *resistance* (so most freq.; cf.: repugno, adversor). **A.** Esp. in milit. lang., constr. usu. with *dat.* or *absol.* (α) With *dat.*: cum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: paulisper nostris, id. ib. 4, 14: venientibus, signa inferentibus, id. B. C. 1, 55; 1, 82 *fin.*: eruptionibus, id. B. G. 7, 24 *fin.*: repentinae Gallorum conjurationi, id. ib. 5, 27.—*Pass. impers.*: alicui in acie, Nep. Hann. 5, 4: neque ulla multitudine in unum locum coactâ, resisti posse Romanis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 2. — (β) *Absol.*: resistere neque deprecari, Caes. B. G. 4, 7; 2, 23; 4, 12; 5, 7 et saep.: acerrime, id. ib. 7, 62: audacius, id. ib. 2, 26: fortiter, id. ib. 3, 21: fortissime, id. ib. 4, 12: aegre, id. B. C. 3, 63: caeco Marte resistunt, Verg. A. 2, 335: nihil de resistendo cogitabat, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: ibi resistere ac propulsare, Sall. J. 51, 1: nedum resistendi occasionem fuerit habiturus, Curt. 7, 4, 4.—*Impers. pass.*: ab nostris eâdem ratione quâ pridie resistitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40; so, resisti, id. ib. 1, 37; id. B. C. 3, 63.— **B.** In gen.: omnia consilia consulatûs mei, quibus illi tribuno plebis pro re publicâ restitissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 48: alicui rei publicae causâ, id. Fam. 5, 2, 6: injuriis, id. ib. 1, 5, b, 2: fortiter dolori ac fortunae, id. ib. 5, 17, 3; cf.: vix dolori, id. ib. 4, 6, 1: defensioni, i. e. *to reply to*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1: factioni inimicorum, Sall. C. 34, 2: sceleri, Ov. M. 10, 322: resistere et repugnare contra veritatem non audet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 51.—*Impers. pass.*: omnibus his (sententiis) resistitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 4; Cic. Lael. 12, 41; Quint. 4, 2, 14; 6, 4, 10: cui nec virtute resisti potest, Ov. M. 9, 200 al. —*Absol.*: restitit et pervicit Cato, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8; Caes. B. C. 3, 21: resistentibus collegis, Sall. J. 37, 2: patricii contra vi resistunt, Liv. 3, 13 Drak. *N. cr.*: ne qua sibi statua poneretur, restitit, Nep. Att. 3, 2.—*Impers. pass.*: cum a Cottâ primisque ordinibus acriter resisteretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti posse, Liv. 4, 43. —**b.** Transf., of things: (plaustra) adversus tempestatem nocentem non resistunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2; cf.: (fundamenta) valenter resistent contra ea, quae, etc., Col. 1, 5, 9: (Symplegades) Quae nunc immotae perstant ventisque resistunt, Ov. M. 15, 339; cf.: indejecta domus tanto malo, id. ib. 1, 288: radices frigori, Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 68: silex vehementer igni, id. 36, 22, 49, § 169: haec gemmarum genera scalpturae, id. 37, 7, 30, § 104. — Hence, of medicines, *to resist, act against* a disease: amiantus veneficiis resistit omnibus, Plin. 36, 19, 31, § 139; 23, 8, 80, § 152; 30, 11, 28, § 93 al.: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic. Agr. 2, 6.—*Absol.*: ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut prominentia montium resistunt, *projecting mountains advance into it*, Tac. A. 2, 16: ni vis humana resistat, Lucr. 5, 207: mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 19 *fin.*— **III.** *To rise again* (very rare, and only trop.; syn. resurgo): post ex fluvio fortuna resistet, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 47 Vahl.): nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, *we can raise ourselves up, rise again*, Cic. Mur. 39, 84.

rĕsŏcĭandus, a, um, *Part.* [re-socius], *to be reunited* (eccl. Lat.), Auct. Hypogn. 3, 9, 14.

rĕsŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [resolvo], *that may be dissolved again, resoluble* (post-class.): caementum, Prud. Apoth. 581: corpus, id. Cath. 10, 157: homines luti corruptione resolubiles, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 13, § 20.

rĕsŏlūtē, *adv.*, v. resolvo, *P. a. fin.*

rĕsŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resolvo], *an untying, unbinding, loosening* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *a slackening, relaxing; a laxness, looseness, weakness*: lori, Gell. 17, 9, 12: ventris, stomachi, nervorum, oculorum, Cels. 2, 6; 4, 5; 2, 1; 3, 27, 1; 6, 6, 36.— **II.** Trop. **1.** *A making void, a cancelling*: venditionis, Dig. 41, 2, 13.— **2.** *A solution*: sophismatis, *an explanation*, Gell. 18, 2, 10 (dub.). — **3.** *A release, escape* (late Lat.), Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 6.

rĕsŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of resolvo.

rĕ-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to untie, unfasten, unbind; to loose, loosen, release, open* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; cf.: relaxo, resero, recludo, libero). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: equos, *to unyoke*, Ov. F. 4, 180; cf.: juncta juga leonibus, Cat. 63, 76: quem suâ sponte vinxerit, non resolvat, etc., Col. 1, 8, 16; 11, 1, 22: cinctas vestes, Ov. M. 1, 382; cf. nodum, Cels. 7, 4, 4: fila, *to loose, separate*, Ov. M. 2, 654: vulnera, *to unbind*, Quint. 6, 1, 30; 49: oras, *to cast loose from the shore*, Liv. 22, 19, 10 Drak. *N. cr.*: virginem catenis, i. e. *to release*, Ov. M. 4, 737; cf.: crura vinclis, id. A. A. 3, 272: (puella) resoluta capillos, id. Am. 2, 14, 39: claustra, *to open*, Lucr. 1, 415: litteras, Liv. 26, 15: venas, Tac. A. 6, 48: jugulum mucrone, Ov. M. 1, 227: ferro, id. ib. 6, 643: manum in diversum, Quint. 11, 3, 97: fauces haec in verba, Ov. M. 2, 282; cf.: exspectato Ora sono, id. ib. 13, 126: fatis ora, Verg. G. 4, 452; and simply ora, id. A. 3, 457: ignis aurum resolvit, *melts, dissolves*, Lucr. 6, 967: nivem, *to melt, thaw*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 13; cf.: resolutus repente Rhenus, Suet. Dom. 6: margaritas in tabem, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120: glaebam in pulverem, Col. 11, 2, 60: nummos, *to melt down*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30 *fin.* — Poet.: nebulas ventis ac sole, *to disperse, dissipate, scatter*, Ov. M. 14, 400; cf. tenebras (sidere), Verg. A. 8, 591: resoluta caligo, Sil. 5, 58: Zephyro se glaeba, *becomes loose* or *soft*, Verg. G. 1, 44; Curt. 4, 6, 11: terra resoluta, Col. 4, 1, 4; 11, 3, 5: muros ariete, *to break down*, Sil. 5, 553: cinctos muros, id. 12, 495: saxa, id. 1, 369. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To relax, unnerve, enervate, enfeeble* the body (cf. remitto): felicitas hos inflat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen. Ep. 36, 1: (Cerberus) immania terga resolvit Fusus humi, *stretched out*, Verg. A. 6, 422: nexos artus, id. ib. 4, 695: utrumque (concubitus), Ov. A. A. 2, 683: corpus (somno), id. M. 7, 328: placitâ resoluta quiete, id. ib. 9, 468: membra ad molles choros, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 42; Curt. 4, 16, 13: fatigatione resolutus, id. 6, 8, 21; 9, 5, 10.— **2.** Mostly ante-class., *to pay* a debt: minas, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 39: argentum, id. ib. 3, 2, 16; id. Men. 5, 5, 30: pro vecturâ, id. As. 2, 4, 27; cf. Cato, R. R. 144, 3; 145, 1; 148, 2: damnum boni viri arbitratu resolvere, id. ib. 149, 2.— **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (acc. to I. A.), *to separate, unbind, set free, release; to disclose, show, reveal, lay open; to annul, cancel, make void, abolish, destroy* (syn. rescindo): ipsas periodos majoribus intervallis et velut laxioribus nodis resolvemus, Quint. 9, 4, 127: quoniam, quâ fieri quicquid posset ratione, resolvi, *have disclosed, shown*, Lucr. 5, 773: teque piacula nulla resolvent, *release*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 34: amore resolutus, Tib. 1, 10, 83: (Hannibal) Quod sponte abscedat tandemque resolvat Ausoniam, *liberate*, Sil. 17, 206: resoluta legibus urbs, id. 11, 36: ira resoluta frenis legum, Luc. 2, 145: litem quod lite resolvit, *does away with, ends*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 103: invitat genialis hiems curasque resolvit, *banishes, dispels*, Verg. G. 1, 302: tristitiam animi, Plin. 24, 6, 15, § 24: dolos tecti ambagesque, i. e. *find the way through*, Verg. A. 6, 29: jura (pudoris), id. ib. 4, 27: dolos fraudesque, Sil. 7, 153: gaudia ferro, id. 13, 508: amphiboliam, *to destroy, remove*, Quint. 7, 9, 4: ambiguitatem, id. 12, 2, 13: dicta ex parte diversâ, i. e. *refute*, id. 5, 13, 12: vectigal et onera commerciorum, *to abolish*, Tac. H. 4, 65: stipulationem, Dig. 21, 2, 57 *fin.*: conventionem, ib. 41, 5, 2: emptionem, ib. 18, 2, 2 et saep. — **B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B.). **1.** *To relax, soften*: disciplinam militarem, Tac. H. 1, 51: judices, Quint. 4, 2, 19; id. 8, prooem § 12. — **2.** *To pay*: unâ plagâ (cf. I. B. 2. supra), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 73 (but in Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38, the correct reading is persolutum).— Hence, **rĕsŏlūtus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 1.), *relaxed, enervated, effeminate*: corpora juvenum (with fluxa), Col. praef. § 17: minister Idaeo resolutior cinaedo, Mart. 10, 98.— **2.** *Free, unhampered*: os, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 1.— **3.** *Unbridled*: gaudia, Sil. 11, 305.—*Adv.*: **rĕsŏlūtē**, *without restraint*: quo resolutius decachinnetis, *more unrestrainedly*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19.

rĕsŏnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [resono], *resounding*; a poet. epithet of Echo, Ov. M. 3, 358; Aus. Epigr. 99, 1.

rĕsŏnantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *an echo*, Vitr. 5, 3.

rĕsŏnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *resonance* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 150, 4.

rĕ-sŏno, āvi, 1 (ante-class. collat. form, acc. to the 3d conj., resonit, Pac. and Att. ap. Non. 504, 30 sq.: resonunt, Enn. and Att. ap. Prisc. p. 838 P.; of the *perf.* only resonavit, Manil. 5, 567), *v. n.* and *a.*, *to sound* or *ring again, to resound, re-echo* (freq. and class.). **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit.: tum clupei resonunt, Enn. l. l. (Ann. v. 364 Vahl.): valvae resonunt regiae, Att. l. l.: theatrum naturâ ita resonans, ut, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: venenum sic e poculo ejecit, ut id resonaret, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ubi non resonent imagines, i. e. *where no echoes are heard, without echoes*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12: cum frustra resonant aera, Ov. M. 4, 333: resonabat eburnea Telorum cu-

stos (i. e. pharetra), id. ib. 8, 320: ut solent pleni resonare camini, *to send forth a roaring noise*, id. ib. 7, 106: eque sacrâ resonant examina quercu, Verg. E. 7, 13: hominum clamor et tubarum sonus amplior quam editur resonare solet, Just. 24, 6, 8: resonantia litora, Sil. 11, 491. — With *abl.:* clamore et gemitu templum resonit caelitum, Att. ap. Non. l. l.: aura crepitu musico, Pac. l. l.: late plangoribus aedes, Verg. A. 12, 607: domus undique magno strepitu, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129: latratibus aether, Ov. M. 3, 231: spectacula plausu, id. ib. 10, 668: avibus virgulta canoris, Verg. G. 2, 328: arbusta cicadis, id. E. 2, 13. — Poet., with *acc.:* litoraque alcyonen resonant, acalanthida dumi, *resound with*, Verg. G. 3, 338: testudo septem nervis, Hor. C. 3, 11, 3; cf.: vox ima quattuor chordis, id. S. 1, 3, 8. — With *ad:* qui (cornus) ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149. — With *dat.:* suave locus voci resonat conclusus, *echoes to the voice*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76; cf.: carmina resonantia chordis Romanis, *to the strings*, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 229. — **B.** Trop., *to resound, re-echo:* in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut. 46, 171; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 30. — With *dat.:* gloria virtuti resonat tamquam imago, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. — **II.** *Act., to give back the sound of, to resound, re-echo with* any thing: formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas, Verg. E. 1, 5; so, triste et acutum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41: resonent mihi Cynthia silvae, *call out to me, Cynthia*, Prop. 1, 18, 31: ora Hylan semper resonantia, Val. Fl. 4, 18; cf. Sil. 14, 30. — *Pass.:* (sonus) in fidibus testudine resonatur aut cornu, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. — Poet., with *acc.* of a place, *to make resound* or *re-echo:* ubi Solis filia lucos Assiduo resonat cantu, Verg. A. 7, 11. — **B.** *To say urgently* or *continually* (late Lat.): vernacula principi, Amm. 17, 11, 1.

1. rĕsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [resono], *resounding, re-echoing* (poet.): voces, Ov. M. 3, 496: valles, Luc. 7, 480: ictus, Val. Fl. 1, 618: ripae, Sil. 6, 285: resonas plaudere caetras, id. 3, 348.

2. rĕ-sŏnus, ūs, *m., resonance; a resounding* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 105.

rĕ-sōpĭo, īre, 4, *v. a., to put to sleep:* Tricerberum mellitis resopit offulis, Fulg. Cont. Virg. p. 156 Munk.

rĕ-sorbĕo, ēre, *v. a., to suck back, swallow again* (poët. and in post-Aug. prose): quaeque vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov. H. 12, 125; so, saxa (pontus), Verg. A. 11, 627 Wagn.: mare in se resorberi videbamus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 9: mare accrescere aut resorberi, Tac. Agr. 10 *fin.:* te rursus in bellum resorbens Unda fretis tulit aestuosis, Hor. C. 2, 7, 15: hamum (opp. egerunt), Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145: (lapidis aestus) respuit ab se Atque per aes agitat, sine eo quod saepe resorbet, i. e. *draws to itself, attracts*, Lucr. 6, 1054; so, spiritum, *to suck in*, Quint. 11, 3, 55: carptim vocem, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362: fletum, *to suppress*, Sil. 12, 594; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1286: lacrimas, Stat. Th. 5, 654.

respectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [respicio], *a review, survey, inspection:* animarum sanctarum, i. e. *the judgment*, Vulg. Sap. 3, 13.

respecto, āre, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to look back, look round* or *behind repeatedly* or *intently, to look* or *gaze about; to look at* any thing (class.). **I.** Lit. (α) *Neutr. absol.:* quid respectas? nihil pericli est, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 3: ubi respectantes hostium antesignanos vidit, Liv. 8, 39; Quint. 12, 3, 2; Verg. A. 11, 630: respectans abit, Sil. 12, 729; Stat. Th. 3, 377: ad tribunal, Liv. 3, 48: respecto identidem, ne senex, etc., Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 13; so, identidem, ne, id. Men. 1, 2, 51. — Poet.: leti janua patet immani et vasto respectat hiatu, Lucr. 5, 375. — (β) *Act.:* dictatore arcem Romanam respectante, Liv. 4, 18, 6: funera respectans, Lucr. 6, 1234: sine fine Caesarem, Vell. 2, 107, 2: alium (alius), Tac. Agr. 37 *fin.:* suos, Sil. 11, 594. — **II.** Trop., *to cast a look behind, to wait; to wait for, look for, expect; to care for, regard, respect.* (α) *Neutr.:* verum haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic. Sest. 5, 13: animus non me deserens, sed respectans in ea loca discessit, id. Sen. 23, 84: taciti respectabant somnoque sepulti, Dum, etc., i. e. *waited*, Lucr. 5, 974. — (β) *Act.:* si qua pios respectant numina, *regard*, Verg. A. 1, 603: neque hoc liberis nostris interdicendum est, ne observent tribules suos . . . ne par ab iis munus in suâ petitione respectent, *look for, expect*, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: meum amorem, Cat. 11, 21.

1. respectus, a, um, *Part.* of respicio.

2. respectus, ūs, *m.* [respicio], *a looking back* or *about* (class.). **I.** Lit.: fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68: sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, Liv. 8, 38: effuse ac sine respectu fugit, id. 32, 12: sine respectu mea fata relinquens, Verg. Cul. 226. — **B.** Meton., *a refuge, retreat, asylum:* ad Romanos, Liv. 42, 46: respectum pulcherrimum et praesidium firmissimum adimit rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9; 11, 11, 26; Liv. 21, 44; cf.: omnium rerum respectum praeterquam victoriam nobis abscindamus, id. 9, 23.: in idolis nationum non erit respectus, Vulg. Sap. 14, 11. — **II.** Trop., *respect, regard, consideration* (cf. ratio; in this signif. rare before the Aug. per., and usu. in *abl.;* a favorite word of Liv.): respectum ad senatum et ad bonos non habere, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 49: ad Romanos, Liv. 42, 46: ni respectus equitum praepedisset animos, id. 9, 14: Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit, id. 35, 38; Sen. Ira, 2, 28, 8: respectum amicitiae habere, Liv. 42, 37; 26, 1. — *Abl.:* respectu, *by a regard, with regard;* with *gen.:* factione respectuque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, *by a regard for private interests*, Liv. 2, 30; so id. 8, 28; 9, 45; 31, 46; 42, 9; 45, 18; Quint. 12, 9, 11; Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 100: respectu cupiunt hic tamen esse sui, id. P. 4, 9, 100; Phaedr. 5, 4, 7 al.: in illius respectum iste populo praesideat, Sen. Ben. 4, 32, 2: sine respectu non majestatis modo sed etiam humanitatis, Liv. 29, 9: sine respectu pudoris, Quint. 6, 3, 25; Sen. Contr. 3 (7), 23, 2: sine respectu veniae, Tac. H. 2, 30: fabulae, Phaedr. 5, 4, 7: paucitatis, Just. 11, 9, 2: amicitiae, id. 12, 10, 8: sine respectu sui, Sen. Ben. 6, 13, 1: Graecum proverbium jactans: occultae musicae nullum esse respectum, *is in no repute*, Suet. Ner. 20 (cf.: musicam quae sit abscondita, eam esse nullius rei, Gell. 13, 30, 3; Gr. *τῆς λανθανούσης μουσικῆς οὐδεὶς λόγος*).

1. rē-spergo, si, sum, 3, *v. a., to sprinkle over* any thing; *to besprinkle, bestrew* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: praetoris oculos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 100: manus, os, simulacrum sanguine, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: morientium sanguine os uxoris respersum, id. Phil. 3, 2, 4; id. de Or. 3, 3, 10; cf.: aliquem cruore, Liv. 21, 63: sanguine dextram, Cat. 64, 230; Curt. 8, 3, 11: comae respersae sanguine, Ov. F. 3, 452: caede fraternâ juvenis respersus, Cat. 64, 181; Suet. Ner. 12; id. Calig. 57: se sanguine nefando, Liv. 1, 13: quidquid fuerat mortale aquis, Ov. M. 14, 604: vino rogum ne respargito, Lex Numae ap. Plin. 14, 12, 14, § 88; cf. Fest. p. 262 Müll.: alicubi labi necesse est, alicubi respergi, *to be splashed, spattered*, Sen. Ira, 3, 6: pelagus respergit, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89. — Poet.: cum primum Aurora respergit lumine terras, Lucr. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, 25 (cf. spargit, Lucr. 2, 144): nullâ nube respersus jubar, i. e. *beclouded, dimmed*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 723. — ***B.** Transf., *to spread out:* ut nux repercussa radicem respergat, Pall. Jan. 15, 15. — **II.** Trop., *to besprinkle, bespatter, defile*, etc.: servili probro respersus est, Tac. H. 1, 48: aliquem infamiâ, Quint. Decl. 18, 3.

2. rēspergo, ĭnis, *f.* [1. respergo], *a besprinkling* (late Lat.): marmoris, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 503.

rēspersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a sprinkling over, besprinkling* (Ciceron.): pigmentorum, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: ne sumptuosa respersio, *a sprinkling of the funeral pile with wine*, id. Leg. 2, 24, 60; v. 1. respergo, I.

1. rēspersus, a, um, *Part.* of 1. respergo.

2. rēspersus, ūs, *m.* [1. respergo], *a sprinkling over, besprinkling* (only in *abl. sing.*): pinnarum, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9: urinae, id. 24, 17, 102, § 163 dub. (Jan.: urinâ adspersâ).

rēspĭcĭens, entis, *Part., P. a.,* and *subst.;* v. respicio.

rē-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3 (old form of *subj. perf.* respexis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 19; id. Most. 2, 2, 90; id. Rud. 3, 3, 16), *v. n.* and *a., to look back* or *behind, to look about, look; to see behind one; to look back upon, to look at, look to* or *for* any thing (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (α) *Neutr.:* respicere quasi retro aspicere, Varro Manio: sedens . . . neque post respiciens, neque ante prospiciens, Non. p. 442, 31 sq. (cf. infra, β): longe retro respicere non possunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6; Liv. 21, 22, 7; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: subito exaudivit hinnitum respexitque et equum alacrem laetus aspexit, id. ib. 1, 33 *fin.:* *Er.* Ergasilum qui vocat? *He.* Respice . . . respice ad me, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 54 sq.: huc ad aliquem, id. Trin. 4, 3, 61; so, ad aliquem, id. Curc. 1, 2, 20; id. Cas. 3, 5, 10; id. Ps. 1, 3, 16; id. Poen. 4, 2, 35; id. Truc. 2, 2, 2; Ter. And. 2, 5, 6; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 13 al.; cf.: nocte ad oppidum, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: patriae ad oras, Ov. M. 11, 547: ad libellos, Quint. 10, 7, 31; 11, 2, 45; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51: ad laevam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 8: in aliquem, App. M. 2, p. 118: huc, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 30; id. Rud. 3, 4, 2; id. Truc. 1, 2, 20; 21: tanta militum virtus fuit, ut non modo de vallo decederet nemo, sed paene ne respiceret quidem quisquam, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: transque caput jace, nec respexeris, Verg. E. 8, 102: respicit Aeneas subito, id. A. 6, 548: a tergo, id. ib. 8, 697: quod respicere vetitus est, Liv. 21, 22. — (β) *Act.* (in lit. sense rare in good prose, but freq. in all styles in the trop. signif.; v. infra, II.): ipsi Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, *look back on, see behind them*, Verg. A. 5, 666: modo Prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus, Ov. M. 2, 190: respice me et relinque egentem parasitum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 7: repudia istos comites atque hoc respice et revortere, id. Merc. 5, 2, 30: proxima respiciens signa, Caes. B. C. 2, 39; cf. Caesarem, id. ib. 3, 91: (Hannibalem) respexisse saepe Italiae litora, Liv. 30, 20, 7: nec prius amissam (Creüsam) respexi animumve reflexi, Quam, etc., Verg. A. 2, 741; id. G. 4, 491; Ov. M. 11, 66; cf.: ut stetit et frustra absentem respexit amicum, Verg. A. 9, 389: instantem tergo Cloanthum, id. ib. 5, 168: donec versas ad litora puppes Respiciunt, id. ib. 10, 269; cf. id. ib. 5, 666: oculis pignora cara, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 60: medio cum Sol altissimus orbe Tantum respiceret, quantum superesse videret, *looked back upon*, i. e. *had already passed over*, id. M. 11, 354. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to look, have regard, turn attention.* (α) *Neutr.:* neque se in multa simul intendere animus totum potest: et, quocumque respexit, desinit intueri, quod propositum erat, *at whatsoever it looks*, Quint. 10, 3, 23: si propter singula verba ad singulas formas respiciendum erit, id. 11, 2, 26; cf.: non respiciendum ad haec, id. 7, 10, 14: M. Bibulus cuncta administrabat: ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, *looked to him, was centred in him*, Caes. B. C. 3, 5 *fin.;* cf.: periculum (emptionis) ad venditorem respicere, Dig. 18, 6, 4 (with ad venditorem pertinere). — (β) *Act., to look at, regard, look to:* quom respicias immensi temporis omne Praeteritum spatium, Lucr. 3, 854; cf.: quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: cum vastitatem Italiae respexerint, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1: subsidia, quae respicerent in re trepidâ, etc., *which they might look to*, i. e. *from which they might expect aid*, Liv. 4, 46; cf.: ne respicere spem ullam ab Romanis posset, id. 4, 17: respicere exemplar vitae morumque jubebo Doctum imitatorem, *to look at, have in his eye*, Hor. A. P. 317: de te pendentis, te respicientis amici, id. Ep. 1, 1, 105. — With *rel.-clause:* quid sit prius actum, respicere aetas Nostra nequit, nisi, etc., Lucr. 5, 1446; cf. id. 3, 972: respiciens, an vera soror, Val. Fl. 6, 661. — **B.** Pregn., *to look at with solicitude*, i. e. *to have a care for, regard, be mindful of, consider, respect*, etc. (in this sense mostly *act.;* cf. provideo). **1.** Of a protecting deity: di homines respiciunt, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 29: deus respiciet nos aliquis, id. Bacch. 4, 2, 39; Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 34; id. Hec. 5, 2, 6: nisi quis nos deus respexerit, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6:

Sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respicis auctor, Hor. C. 1, 2, 36; Verg. E. 1, 28: nisi idem deus, qui, etc., respexerit rem publicam, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2: et me et te, nisi quid dî respiciunt, perdidi, Ter. And. 4, 1, 19.—Hence, **Rēspĭcĭens,** *the Provident*, an epithet of Fortuna: ad opem ferendam, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Inscr. Orell. 477; 1766.—Rarely, in a bad sense, of an avenging deity: at vos, devota capita, respiciant di perjuriorum vindices, *may they remember it against you*, Just. 14, 4, 10.—**2.** Of persons that have a care or regard for any thing: hercle alius nemo respicit nos, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 55; so, aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 19; id. Aul. 2, 2, 54: age, me in tuis secundis respice, Ter. And. 5, 6, 11; id. Ad. 5, 8, 9: miseros aratores, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 26; Caes. B. G. 7, 77: sin Caesarem respiciant, id. B. C. 1, 1; Mart. 10, 10, 5: non Pylium Nestora respicis, Hor. C. 1, 15, 22: quantum quisque ferat respiciendus erit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 38: mox deos respexere; restitui Capitolium placuit, *bethought themselves of*, Tac. H. 4, 4: aetatem tuam, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 87: populi Romani commoda (with prospicere), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 127: salutem cum meam tum aliorum, id. Planc. 38, 91; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 5: rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 3: mala sua, Lucr. 4, 1159 et saep.—With *se*, *to think of* or *have regard for one's self*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 18; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 18; 5, 1, 46; Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79; id. pro Scaur. Fragm. 41, p. 267 Orell.: quod si Caesar se respexerit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 8.—With *ad* (Quintilian): ad utilitatem Ligarii respicit, *looks to the advantage of*, Quint. 9, 2, 28; so, modice ad hanc partem, id. 9, 4, 36: Graecas litteras (corresp. to studere Latinis), id. 1, 12, 6: saepius ad curam rerum ab elocutione, id. 10, 1, 120.—With an *abstr. subj.*: si quid pietas antiqua labores Respicit humanos, Verg. A. 5, 689.—With *object-clause*, *to observe*, *perceive*, *notice*: respicio nihili meam vos gratiam facere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 68.

rēspīrācŭlum, i, *n.* [respiro], *breathing*, *respiration* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 12.

rēspīrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *the windpipe* (Ovid.): respiramen iterque Eripiunt animae, Ov. M. 12, 142; *plur.*: respiramina claudere, id. ib. 2, 828.

rēspīrāmentum, i, *n.* [id. II.], *relief*, *comfort* (late Lat.), Aug. Conf. 7, 7 *fin.*; Serm. Temp. 144 *fin.*

rēspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [respiro]. **I.** Lit., *a breathing out*, *exhaling*; hence, in gen., *breathing*, *respiration*, Cic. Univ. 6; Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18; Quint. 9, 4, 67 (with spiritus); 11, 3, 39; 53; 63; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3, 16; 2, 32, 167.—* **B.** Transf., *exhalation*: aquarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27.—**II.** Trop., *a breathing* in the course of an action, i.e. *a taking breath*, *resting*; *an intermission*, *pause*: in suo quisque gradu obnixi sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, Liv. 8, 38.—So of a *pause* in speaking: morae respirationesque delectant, Cic. Or. 16, 53; cf. Quint. 7, 9, 11; 11, 3, 49.

rēspīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a drawing breath*, *inhaling*, *inspiration*; only Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136 (dub. Orell. *N. cr.*; Bait. intrante spiritu), and App. M. 4, p. 149, 28.

rē-spīro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Lit., *to blow* or *breathe back*; *to breathe out*, *exhale* (class.; esp. in the trop. signif.): quod nisi respirent venti, vis nulla refrenet Res ... nunc quia respirant, etc., Lucr. 6, 568 sq.: cum aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertineat excipiatque animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu eandemque a pulmonibus respiret et reddat, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: ex eâ pars redditur respirando, id. ib. 2, 55, 138: malignum aëra, *to exhale*, *send forth*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 78; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 35; and poet.: fistula, i.e. *to sound*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 74.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to take breath*; *to breathe*, *respire* (only *neutr.*). **A.** Lit.: propius fore eos ad respirandum, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64; 3, 14, 48: sine respirem, quaeso, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 20 (with recipere anhelitum); id. Pers. 3, 3, 12: O Clitopho, timeo. *Clit.* respiro, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 12; Quint. 8, 5, 14; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 146: ut non ter deciens respiret, Juv. 14, 28 al.—**B.** Trop., *to fetch one's breath again*, *to recover breath*; *to recover*, *revive*, *be relieved* or *refreshed* after any thing difficult (as labor, care, etc.); constr. *absol.* or *ab aliquâ re.* (α) *Absol.*: (improbitas) cujus in animo versatur, numquam sinit eum respirare, numquam acquiescere, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 52; cf.: si armis positis civitas respiraverit, id. Fam. 6, 2, 2 (with recreari): cum tot negotiis distentus sit, ut libere respirare non possit, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: respiravi, liberatus sum, id. Mil. 18, 47: homines respirasse videbantur, id. Sest. 38, 71; id. Att. 2, 24, 5; 7, 13, a, 3; 10, 1: spatium respirandi dare, Liv. 10, 28; 26, 26 *fin.*; 28, 31; Verg. A. 9, 813 al.: quo animi respirant, Quint. 9, 4, 62.—*Impers. pass.*: ita respiratum, mittique legationes coeptae, Liv. 29, 4.—(β) With *ab*: respirare a metu, Cic. Clu. 70, 200; id. Har. Resp. 23, 48: ab eorum mixtis precibus minisque, Liv. 4, 25: a continuis cladibus, id. 22, 18; cf.: aures poëticis voluptatibus a forensi asperitate, Quint. 1, 8, 11.—**2.** Transf., twice in Cic., of the exertion or passion itself, *to abate*, *diminish*, *cease* (syn.: remittere, cessare): oppugnatio respiravit, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: cupiditas atque avaritia respirasset, id. Quint. 16, 53.

* **rēsplendentĭa,** ae, *f.* [resplendeo], *splendor*, *resplendence*: veritatis, Aug. Ep. ad Maced. 55.

rē-splendĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to shine brightly*; *to glitter*, *be resplendent* (poet.): fulvâ resplendent fragmina harenâ, Verg. A. 12, 741; Sil. 12, 732; Sen. Q. N. 1, 13, 2; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 446; Sen. Agam. 543: sidera, Manil. 5, 719: facies, Vulg. Matt. 17, 2.—Trop.: resplendet gloria Martis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 16.

rē-spondĕo, di, sum, 2, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to promise* a thing *in return* for something else; *to offer* or *present in return.* So, only in a few examples, the phrase par pari (*dat.*) respondere, *to return like for like*: par pari respondes dicto, *you return tit for tat with your tongue* (syn. refero), Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 41; cf.: istuc serva; et verbum verbo par pari ut respondeas, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 35; and: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23.—*Pass.*: provide, si cui quid debetur, ut sit, unde par pari respondeatur, i.e. *that there be wherewithal to meet the demand*, Atticus ap. Cic. Att. 16, 7, 6; cf. also under II. A. 1, the lusus verbb. with spondeo; and II. B. *init.*—**II.** In a more general signification. **A.** *To answer*, *reply*, *respond* (either to a question, or to any statement or remark, and either in a friendly or hostile signif.); constr. *aliquid alicui*, *ad*, *adversus*, *contra aliquem* (*aliquid*). **1.** In gen. **a.** Lit.: *Th.* Aliud te rogo. *Tr.* Aliud ergo nunc tibi respondeo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 70; cf. id. Merc. 1, 2, 73.—*Absol.*: prius respondes, quam rogo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 119: eâ legatione Papirius auditâ ... respondit, Liv. 9, 14, 2; 27, 40, 8; 33, 38, 7; Nep. Milt. 1, 4: ille appellatus respondit, Caes. B. G. 5, 36; 5, 41; Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30; id. Verr. 2, 4, 62, § 138; id. Fam. 3, 6, 2; 5, 2, 8; 7, 24, 2; 9, 14, 2.—So usu. of an oral answer: tibi non rescribam, sed respondeam, Sen. Ep. 67, 2; but also of writing: epistulae, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 1 et saep.; v. infra: ab his sermo oritur, respondet Laelius, Cic. Lael. 1, 5; Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 28: olli respondit rex Albaï Longaï, Enn. ap. Fortun. p. 2691 P. (Ann. v. 34 Vahl.): cui orationi Caepionis ore respondit Aelius, Cic. Brut. 46, 169: criminibus, id. Planc. 2, 4: supremae tuae paginae, id. Att. 6, 2, 1: cui opinioni, Quint. 4, 4, 1: tam aequae postulationi, id. 7, 1, 47 al.: summâ constantiâ ad ea, quae quaesita erant, respondebat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2; cf.: arbitrabar me satis respondisse ad id quod quaesierat Laelius, id. Rep. 2, 39, 65: nec absurde adversus utrosque respondisse visus est, Liv. 35, 50; 8, 32: adversus haec imperator respondit, id. 30, 31; 33, 35 *fin.*—With *acc. of neutr. pron.*: illud respondere cogam, *to make answer to that*, Cic. Cael. 28, 67; cf. id. Vatin. 7, 18; 17, 41: multa contra patronos venuste testis saepe respondet, Quint. 5, 7, 31; 5, 7, 24; cf.: accipe, quid contra juvenis responderit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 233.—With *object-clause*: respondent, bello se et suos tutari posse, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 59; id. Curc. 2, 3, 54; id. Mil. 2, 2, 23; id. Merc. 5, 2, 102 al.—Introducing a direct answer: cum dixisset, Quid agis, Grani? respondit, Immo vero tu, Druse, quid agis! Cic. Planc. 14, 33; id. Att. 5, 21, 12; id. Inv. 1, 31, 51; id. Tusc. 5, 19, 56.—In *impers. perf.*: postquam mihi responsum est, abeo, etc., Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 57; cf. id. Mil. 4, 2, 93: quid nunc renunciem abs te responsum? Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 18: sic existimet: Responsum non dictum esse, quia laesit prior, id. Eun. prol. 6.—In *plur.*: multa ejus et in senatu et in foro vel provisa prudenter vel acta constanter vel responsa acute ferebantur, Cic. Lael. 2, 6.—In the *sup.*: (haec) quam brevia responsu, Cic. Clu. 59 *fin.*—In a lusus verbb. with spondeo: *Er.* Sponden' tu istud? *He.* Spondeo. *Er.* At ego, tuum tibi advenisse filium, respondeo, *and in return I promise you*, i.e. *assure you*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 119; cf.: fideiussores, qui salvam rempublicam fore responderunt, etc., *promised*, *gave assurance*, Dig. 50, 1, 17 *fin.*—**b.** Trop., *to answer*, *respond*, *reply to*, *re-echo*, *resound*, etc.: saxa et solitudines voci respondent, Cic. Arch. 8, 19: respondent flebile ripae, Ov. M. 11, 53; and: respondentia tympana, Stat. Achill. 2, 175: urbes coloniarum respondebunt Catilinae tumulis silvestribus, *will give an answer to*, i. e. *will prove a match for*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of lawyers, priests, oracles, etc., *to give an opinion*, *advice*, *decision*, *response*: quaeris, num juris consultus (sit)? quasi quisquam sit, qui sibi hunc falsum de jure respondisse dicat, Cic. Planc. 25, 62; so, de jure, id. Brut. 30, 113; cf.: de jure consulentibus respondere, id. Mur. 4, 9; in a like signif., also simply jus, id. Leg. 1, 4, 12: facultas respondendi juris, id. ib. 2, 12, 29; id. de Or. 1, 45, 198; Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 3 al.; cf.: civica jura, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 24; and: quae consuluntur, minimo periculo respondentur, etc., Cic. Mur. 13, 28; id. Brut. 89, 306.—*Absol.*, Dig. 2, 14, 7; and so very freq. of the jurists in the Digests; v. responsum: pater Roscii ad haruspices retulit: qui responderunt, nihil illo puero clarius fore, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: cum ex prodigiis haruspices respondissent, Sall. C. 47, 2; Liv. 27, 37; 31, 5; 5, 54; Vell. 2, 24, 3: responsum est, Suet. Aug. 94, 97: deliberantibus Pythia respondit, ut moenibus ligneis se munirent, *gave advice*, Nep. Them. 2, 6; cf. Just. 11, 11, § 11: possumus seniores amici quiete respondere, *to give advice*, Tac. A. 14, 54 *fin.*—**b.** Of the answering of a person summoned when his name is called; hence, meton., *to appear*: citatus neque respondit neque excusatus est, Varr. ap. Gell. 11, 1, 4; cf.: cives, qui ad nomina non respondissent, Liv. 7, 4: quia Romae non respondebant, id. 39, 18; Val. Max. 6, 3, 4; Suet. Tib. 38; id. Ner. 44; Hor. S. 1, 9, 36 (vadato, *dat.*, i.e. ei qui eum vadatus erat; v. vador); Dig. 3, 3, 35; 41, 1, 14 et saep.—(β) Esp., *to appear* before a tribunal, *to answer* an accusation, *meet* a charge, etc.: perfectus in exsilium Tubulus est nec respondere ausus, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54: Verrem alterâ actione responsurum non esse, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 1: nemo Epaminondam responsurum putabat, Nep. Epam. 8, 1.—(γ) Transf., in gen., *to appear*, *be present*: ipsi (sc. paeon et herous) se offerent et respondebunt non vocati, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191: verba (with res se ostendent), Quint. 10, 3, 9: ut ii, qui debent, non respondeant ad tempus, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 2; cf.: podagra ad tempus (with venit ad horam), Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 1: sanguis per menstrua, Cels. 4, 4, 5.—**B.** *To answer to*; *to meet*, *agree*, *accord*, or *correspond with* a thing; constr. usually with *dat.* or *absol.*: ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: ut horum auctoritatibus illorum orationi, qui dissentiunt, respondere posse videamur, id. Imp. Pomp. 23, 68: ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, id. Or. 12, 38; and: respondent extrema primis, media utrisque, omnia omnibus, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: (Aristoteles dicit) illam artem (sc. rhetoricam) quasi ex alterâ parte respondere dialecticae, *that it corresponds to*, i.e. *forms the counterpart of*, id. Or. 32, 114: aedificare alteram porticum quae Palatio responderet, id. Har. Resp. 23, 49; cf. of a locality: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, i.e. *lies opposite*, Verg. A. 6, 23: Pachyni pulsata Ionio respondent saxa profundo, Sil. 14, 73: est mihi magnae curae, ut ita erudiatur (Lucullus), ut et patri et Caepioni nostro et tibi tam propinquo respondeat, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 8: satis Graecorum

gloriae responderunt, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3: tua virtus opinioni hominum, id. Fam. 2, 5, 2; id. Lael. 16, 56: fortuna meis optatis, id. Fam. 2, 1, 2; cf.: seges votis, Verg. G. 1, 47: arma Caesaris non responsura lacertis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 48: favor meritis, id. ib. 2, 1, 9: ne prior officio quisquam respondeat, id. S. 2, 6, 24: par fama labori, id. ib. 2, 8, 66: fructus labori, Ov. F. 4, 641: non mihi respondent veteres in carmine vires, id. H. 15, 197 al.: familiam nemo speciosiorem producet, sed hominibus non respondet, *he does not pay his debts*, Sen. Ep. 87, 6: amori amore respondere, i.e. *to return it, repay it*, Cic. Fam. 15, 21, 4; cf.: Quinti fratris liberalitati subsidiis amicorum, id. Att. 4, 3, 6: qui ex vico ortus est, eam patriam intellegitur habere, cui reipublicae vicus ille respondet, *to which it belongs*, Dig. 50, 1, 30.—In mal. part.: mulieribus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 17.—With *ad:* respondere ad parentum speciem, *resemble*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 9: deformentur directiones, ut longitudines ad regulam et lineam, altitudines ad perpendiculum, anguli ad normam respondentes exigantur, Vitr. 7, 3; cf.: structuram ad perpendiculum respondere oportet, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172: quia non tota ad animum responderat (villa), Suet. Caes. 48: ad spem eventus respondit, Liv. 28, 6.—With *dat.:* Papirio quoque brevi ad spem eventus respondit, Liv. 9, 15.—With *ex:* quicquid non ex voluntate respondet, iram provocat, Sen. Ep. 47, 19: speculum quocumque obvertimus oris, Res sibi respondent simili formâ atque colore, i.e. *correspond, are reflected*, Lucr. 4, 167.—*Absol.:* sidera respondent in aquâ, Lucr. 4, 213: quia raro verba belle respondeant, Quint. 6, 3, 48: medicus aliquid oportet inveniat, quod non ubique fortasse, sed saepius tamen etiam respondeat, *may answer, be suitable*, Cels. praef.—**C.** *To return, make a return, yield:* frumenta quando cum quarto responderint (sc. colono), *have returned, yielded*, Col. 3, 3, 4; cf. with *abl.* and *dat.:* humus cum est repetita cultu, magno fenore colono respondet, id. 2, 1, 3: vitis, nisi praepingui solo, non respondet, id. 3, 2, 11; cf.: metalla plenius responsura fodienti, Sen. Ep. 23, 5.—Hence, **rēsponsum,** i, *n.*, *an answer, reply, response* (equally freq. in *sing.* and *plur.*). **1.** In gen.: suis postulatis responsa exspectare, Caes. B. C. 1, 5 *fin.:* haec paucis diebus ex illius ad nostra responsa responsis intellegentur, quorsum evasura sint, Cic. Att. 7, 17, 4: responsum senatûs, Liv. 7, 31: sine responso legatos dimisit, id. 9, 38: nullo ab nostris dato responso, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: responsum dedisti tantis de rebus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 40; 2, 4, 39, § 85; so, dare responsum, Liv. 5, 32, 8; Val. Max. 9, 5, ext. 3; Curt. 3, 12, 9; Liv. 3, 50, 12: reddere alicui, Cic. Planc. 14, 34; cf.: triste redditum, Liv. 9, 16: ferre (ab aliquo), *to receive*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19; Caes. B. G. 6, 4 *fin.:* referre (ab aliquo), *to deliver*, Cic. Att. 7, 17, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 23; Liv. 37, 6: elicere, Quint. 5, 7, 20: petere, Hor. C. S. 55: responsum accipere, Liv. 5, 36, 4; Just. 12, 2, 8: responsum non fuit in eis, Vulg. Jer. 5, 13.—**2.** In partic. (acc. to II. A. 2.), *an answer, reply* of a lawyer, priest, oracle, etc.; *an opinion, response, oracle:* cum responsumque ab eo (Crasso) verum magis, quam ad suam rem accommodatum abstulisset, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239: res judicatae, decreta, responsa, id. ib. 2, 27, 116; id. Mur. 13, 29.—The responsa prudentium, or authoritative opinions of leading lawyers, were an important source of the Roman law, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 8 Sandars ad loc.: haruspicum responsa, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 30; Ov. M. 3, 340; 527: legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit, Liv. 23, 11; cf. id. 1, 56; Quint. 3, 7, 11; 5, 7, 35; Tac. H. 1, 10; 4, 65 al.; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 65; Ter. And. 4, 2, 15; Verg. A. 7, 86 et saep.—In eccl. Lat.: responsum Dei, ab angelo, etc., Vulg. Mich. 3, 7; id. Luc. 2, 26; id. Act. 10, 22.

rēsponsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [respondeo]. **1.** *An answer, reply; a refutation* (rare but class.; syn. responsum): in quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione, Cic. Balb. 16, 36; Gell. 12, 12, 1: responsio mollis frangit iram, Vulg. Prov. 15, 1.—In *plur.*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 63.—**2.** In rhet.: sibi ipsi responsio, *a replying to one's own argument*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 35; 9, 3, 90 (cf.: ut quasi ad interrogata sibi ipse respondeat, Cic. Or. 40, 137).

rēsponsĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [respondeo, II. A. 2. a.]; of lawyers, *to give an answer, opinion, advice*, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5; id. Leg. 1, 4, 14 Mos. *N. cr.;* Gell. 13, 10, 1; Dig. 3, 1, 1.

rēsponsīvē, *adv.* [respondeo], *responsively*, Ascon. Ped. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 148.

rēsponsīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *answering, responsive:* sententia, Jul. Rufin. Fig. Sent. 19; Isid. 2, 21, 18 (dub.): verba, Prisc. 574 P.

rēsponso, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to return an answer, to answer, reply, respond* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: neu quisquam responset, quando hasce aedes pultabit senex, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 56: pro me responsa tibi, id. Cist. 2, 1, 40; id. Mil. 4, 1, 17: num ancillae aut servi tibi Responsant? *answer you back*, id. Men. 4, 2, 57.—**II.** Trop.: exoritur clamor, ripaeque lacusque Responsant circa, *re-echo*, Verg. A. 12, 757; Val. Fl. 3, 597; 4, 286; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 162: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, *ill suit his palate*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18: responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores Fortis, *to withstand, resist, bid defiance to*, id. ib. 2, 7, 85; cf.: fortunae superbae, id. Ep. 1, 1, 68: animus cenis opimis, id. S. 2, 7, 103.

* **rēsponsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that answers* or *replies*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 7.

rēsponsōrĭa, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *repetitions in vocal worship, responses*, Ambros. Hexaem. 3, 5, 23.

rēsponsum, i, v. respondeo *fin.*

1. rēsponsus, a, um, *Part.* of respondeo.

2. rēsponsus, ūs, *m.* [respondeo, II. B.]. **I.** *An answer, reply* (opp. interrogatio), Dig. 44, 7, 1, § 7.—**II.** *Correspondence of parts, harmony, symmetry*, Vitr. 1, 2; 3, 1.

respublĭca, v. res, II. K.

rē-spŭo, ŭi, 3, *v. a.*, *to spit back* or *out; to discharge by spitting; to cast out, cast off, eject, expel*, etc. (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: quin etiam gustatus, quam cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: quas natura respuerit, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24: lumen per cornum transit, at imber respuitur, Lucr. 2, 389; cf. Quint. 1, 2, 28: liquorem ab se, Vitr. 7, 4; cf.: ferrum ab se (opp. resorbere), Lucr. 6, 1054; 2, 197; cf. Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 231; Pall. 1, 33, 2: frenos cum sanguine (equus), Stat. Th. 8, 544: invisum cadaver (humus), Ov. Ib. 170: oleas albas propter amaritudinem respuit palatum, Varr. R. R. 1, 66: respuit aqua limum, Pall. 1, 33, 2: tantum interest repercussum illum (aëra) respuat an excipiat, Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 128: respuens securis materia, id. 17, 10, 14, § 72; cf.: tela omnia, Luc. 3, 484.—**II.** Trop., *to reject, repel, refuse; to dislike, disapprove, not accept* (syn.: reprobo, reicio, repudio): quae nisi respuis ex animo longeque remittis, Lucr. 6, 68: cum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic. Fat. 20, 47; cf. id. Att. 13, 38 *fin.:* ratio juris respuat hanc defensionem et pro nihilo putet, id. Caecin. 19, 56; Liv. 42, 14: haec aetas omne quod fieri non potest respuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 19: quos et praesens et postera respuit aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 42: orationem, Cic. Mur. 35, 74 *fin.:* quo judex dicto moveatur quid respuat, Quint. 6, 4, 19: non respuit Caesar condicionem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: Caesaris interdicta respuuntur, *are spurned*, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1; cf. Liv. 2, 41 *fin.:* quod respuunt (aures) immutandum est, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 15; Quint. 11, 1, 61; Tac. Or. 9; cf.: nemo civis est, qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, Cic. Pis. 20, 45: sunt enim qui respuant (consolationem), sed refert quo modo adhibeatur, id. Tusc. 3, 33, 79.—*Absol.:* quis te tum audiret illorum? respuerent aures, Cic. Planc. 18, 44; Quint. 11, 1, 61; cf.: calcitrat, respuit, Cic. Cael. 15, 36.—* (β) *Part. pres.* with *gen.:* communium vocum respuens nimis ac fastidiens, Gell. 6, 15, 2.

rēstagnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restagno], *an overflowing, inundation:* Euphratis, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 146; cf. id. 2, 67, 67, § 168: alvi, *a rising*, id. 11, 37, 66, § 176.

rē-stagno, āre, *v. n.*, *to run over, overflow;* of bodies of water: paludes restagnantes, Liv. 44, 46, 5: ostium amnis, id. 44, 6, 15; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 34: restagnantis fecit maris unda paludem, Ov. M. 11, 364: flumen, Luc. 4, 89: palus, Sil. 8, 382; Col. 2, 12, 5; 8, 15, 3.—Transf., of the inundated place: late is locus restagnat, *is overflowed*, Caes. B. C. 2, 24 *fin.;* cf.: arva palude, Sil. 4, 752.

rēstaurātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restauro], *a restoration, renewal* (jurid. Lat.): servitutis, Dig. 23, 5, 7: eremodicii, ib. 4, 4, 7 *fin.*

‡ **rēstaurātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a renovator*, Inscr. Fabr. 3, 297 al.

rē-stauro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to restore, repair, rebuild* (perh. only post-Aug.; for in Liv. 5, 52, 9, and 27, 21, instaurare is the better read.; v. Drak. *N. cr.;* cf. instauro, reficio, restituo, sarcio). **I.** Lit.: restaurare theatrum igne fortuito haustum, Tac. A. 3, 72: aedem Veneris, id. ib. 4, 43: navem iisdem tabulis, Dig. 7, 4, 10: in pristinum statum, ib. 43, 21, 1, § 6.—**II.** Trop., *to renew, repeat* (syn. redintegro): bellum, Just. 2, 10, 1; 3, 5, 2; 20, 5, 6; 31, 3, 8: accusationem, Dig. 48, 5, 4 *fin.:* litem, ib. 4, 4, 29: veterem obligationem, ib. 19, 5, 9; actionem, ib. 42, 8, 14; 9, 4, 35.

‡ **restĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [restis], *a ropemaker*, Fronto, p. 2201 P.

* **rēstĭbĭlĭo,** īre, *v. a.* [restibilis], *to reestablish, restore:* Teucrum regi sapsa res restibiliet, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 99 Rib.).

rē-stĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [stabilis; hence, that is made to stand again]. **1.** Lit., in econom. lang., *that is restored* or *renewed:* ager, *that is sown* or *tilled every year* (opp. novalis, which lies fallow), Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 44, 2 and 3; so, locus, Cato, R. R. 35, 2: vinetum, Col. 3, 18, 1; 11, 4: segetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 6; Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 162: platanus restibilis facta, *flourishing again*, id. 16, 32, 57, § 133.—*Subst.*: **restĭbĭle,** is, *n.*, *fallow land*, Col. 2, 10, 6.—**2.** Transf.: fecunditas (mulierum), *new, fresh*, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 249.

restĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [restis], *a small rope, a cord, line*, Cato, R. R. 110; Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5; Cic. Scaur. Fragm. p. 261 *fin.* Orell.; Amm. 14, 7, 15; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 23.

(**restĭcŭlum** or **-us,** a false read. for reticulum, Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 12.)

rē-stĭlio, āvi, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to drop back; to fall back in drops.* * **I.** *Neutr.*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 287.—* **II.** *Act.:* quae (tuae litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, *have instilled again*, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1 Orell. *N. cr.* dub. (B. and K. stillarunt).

* **rēstinctio,** ōnis, *f.* [restinguo], *a quenching* (of thirst): voluptas ipsius restinctionis in motu est (after restincta siti), Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9.

rēstinctus, a, um, *Part.* of restinguo.

rē-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to put out, quench, extinguish* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ignem restinguunt aquâ, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 16; so, ignem, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17 (with refrigerare); id. Cat. 3, 1, 2; id. Top. 12, 52; Verg. A. 2, 686; Plin. 20, praef. 1, § 1; Ov. R. Am. 807 al.: flammam, Lucr. 4, 1087; Cic. Sull. 30, 83; Liv. 28, 23: incendium, Catil. ap. Sall. C. 31, 9; id ap. Cic. Mur. 25, 51; Liv. 28, 42: restincto aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 25 *fin.;* Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: aes accensum, Plin. 33, 3, 20, § 65: lucernam, id. 31, 3, 27, § 46: fulminis ictum, id. 37, 10, 55, § 150: solem, Lucr. 5, 120: favillas ardentes lacte, Stat. S. 5, 5, 17: faces, id. Th. 11, 413.—*Absol.:* ut omnis ex castris multitudo ad restinguendum concurreret, *to extinguish the flames*, Caes. B. G. 7, 24 *fin.:* aquam ad restinguendum ferre, Liv. 1, 39; cf.: omnes restinguere velle videres, Hor. S. 1, 5, 76.—**2.** Transf., *to quench, slake, assuage, allay, mitigate, counteract*, etc.: sitim, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9; Verg. E. 5, 47: pocula ardentis Falerni lymphâ, Hor. C. 2, 11, 19; venena, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 223; 28, 10, 45, § 158; 29, 4, 23, § 76: ictus scorpionis, id. 24, 8, 29, § 45 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *to extinguish, exterminate, annihilate, destroy:* tum igitur tibi aquae erit cupido, genus qui restinguas tuom, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 50: haustas sanguisugas, i. e. *to kill*, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 62: pilos spumâ inlitâ, id. 28, 19, 77,

§ 252: morbum, id. 26, 1, 5, § 8; cf. nauseam, id. 8, 27, 41, § 99: haec verba una mehercle falsa lacrimula Restinguet, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 24: illam Ut ne restinguas lacrimis, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 82: animos hominum sensusque morte restingui, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: mentes inflammatas, id. de Or. 1, 51, 219; cf.: bellum restinctum (opp. inflammatum), id. Fam. 11, 12, 1: oriens incendium belli sanguine suo, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: omnium cupiditatum ardorem, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43; cf.: illâ tertiâ parte animi, in quâ irarum exsistit ardor, sedatâ atque restinctâ, *appeased*, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: cupiditates iracundiasque (eloquentiâ), id. N. D. 2, 59, 148 Orell. *N. cr.*: odium, id. Rab. Post. 6, 13: studia, id. Or. 1, 5; Liv. 10, 13: animorum incendia, Cic. Or. 8, 27: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, id. Att. 13, 10, 3: ardentem Italiam, Sil. 16, 619: rabies restinguitur, id. 13, 576.

restĭo, ōnis, *m.* [restis]. **I.** *A rope-maker, rope-seller*, Suet. Aug. 2 *fin.*; cf. Fronto, p. 2201 P.—**2.** Transf., in a comic lusus verbb., with bucaeda, for *one who is scourged with ropes*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 2. —**II.** *The title of a poem by Laberius*, Gell. 10, 17, 2.

rēstĭpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restipulor], *a counter-engagement, counter-obligation*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 37 sq.; Gai. Inst. 4, 18, p. 259 Goes.

rē-stĭpŭlor, āri, *v. dep. a.*, *to stipulate, promise*, or *engage in return* (syn.: recipio, despondeo), Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 38; App. Mag. p. 338, 25; Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.

restis, is (*acc.* more freq. restim, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 2; id. Ps. 1, 1, 86; id. Poen. 1, 2, 184; id. Pers. 5, 2, 34; id. Rud. 2, 3, 37; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34; id. Phorm. 4, 4, 5; Caecil. ap. Non. 200, 21; Cato, R. R. 77; App. M. 1, p. 109: restem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 97; Mart. 4, 70, 1; Juv. 10, 58; Petr. 45, 4; Inscr. Grut. 715, 10; but *abl.* usually reste, Juv. 3, 226; 14, 274; Liv. 1, 26, 6; 8, 16, 9; 27, 37, 14; Val. Max. 7, 8, 5; Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 62; Mart. 5, 62, 6: resti, Don. 2, 10, 3, p. 1751; Rhem. Palaem. p. 1374 P.), *f.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** Lit., *a rope, cord* (syn.: funis, rudens): quae fiunt de cannabi, lino, etc. ... ut funes, restes, tegetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22; cf. id. ib. 1, 23, 6: caedere hodie tu restibus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 11: restim volo mihi emere, id. Ps. 1, 1, 86; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 184; id. Pers. 5, 2, 34; id. Cas. 2, 7, 2: paulisper remitte restem, id. Rud. 4, 3, 97: exsolvi restim, id. ib. 2, 3, 37: descendunt statuae restemque sequuntur, Juv. 10, 58: famem Illâ reste cavet, of a rope-dancer, id. 14, 274; 3, 226; Mart. 4, 70, 1.—In a game of the Roman youth, the rows of dancers were united by taking hold of a rope (or, acc. to Donatus ad loc., they formed a line by taking hold of hands): tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34 Ruhnk.; cf.: in foro pompa constitit; et per manus reste datâ, virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, Liv. 27, 37 *fin.* Drak.—Prov.: ad restim res rediit, *it has come to the rope*, i. e. *one might as well hang himself*, Caecil. ap. Non. 200, 21; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 5: vinctus restibus, Vulg. Judith, 6, 9.—**II.** Transf.: restes allii, caepis, *the leaves of garlic* or *onions*, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 51; Mart. 12, 32, 20.

rēstĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [resto], *to stay behind, to loiter, tarry, hesitate* (ante-class., and several times in Liv. and Pliny the Elder): restitant, occurrunt, obstant, etc., Enn. ap. Non. 147, 10 (Sat. 5 Vahl.): me miserum restitando reddiderunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 3: at enim restitas, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 1; Liv. 7, 39 *fin.* Drak.; 10, 19; 30, 31; Plin. 18, 16, 19, § 50: Menelaus me objurgat? id meis rebus regimen restitat, Enn. ap. Rufin. Fig. § 11, p. 205 Ruhnk. (Trag. v. 264 Vahl.).

* **rēstĭtrix**, īcis, *f.* [resisto], *she that stays behind*: ego hic restitrix, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 5.

rē-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [statuo], *to put* or *set up again*, i. e. either *to replace* in its former position, or (more freq.) *to restore* to its former condition, *to rebuild, revive*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: restauro, renovo, reficio). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, a, 1: arborem, Verg. G. 2, 272: luxatum femur ex toto, Cels. 8, 20: aedes (with reficere), Cic. Top. 3, 15: domum a Clodio disjectam, i. e. *to rebuild*, Vell. 2, 45, 3; cf. domum, Suet. Ner. 31: theatrum, id. Claud. 21: statuas (disjectas), id. Calig. 34: tropaea disjecta, id. Caes. 11: fores effractas, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 40: oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: fontes et Flumina, Ov. M. 2, 407: turbatas comas, id. F. 3, 16: ordines, Sall. J. 51, 3; cf. aciem, Liv. 5, 18; 29, 2 al.: inclinatam aciem, Suet. Caes. 62: (eos, qui) quaedam contra naturam depravata habent, restituere et corrigere, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: oculos (luminibus orbati), Suet. Vesp. 7: visum, Plin. 25, 8, 50, § 89: pilos, id. 32, 10, 40, § 119: se (apes, with reviviscere), Varr. R. R. 3, 16 *fin.*; cf.: aliquem a limine mortis, Cat. 68, 4; Verg. Cul. 223; and restinctos, *to raise the dead*, Ov. P. 3, 6, 35: apes restituunt se ac reviviscunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 38.—**B.** Trop., *to restore, revive, renew, reform*, etc.: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84; Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2; Liv. 30, 26; Verg. A. 6, 846 Serv.; Macr. S. 6, 1; Ov. F. 2, 242; Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21 al. (Ann. v. 313 Vahl.); cf.: rem prolapsam, Liv. 2, 63: res perditas, id. 25, 37; 6, 22: rem impeditam et perditam, Ter. And. 3, 5, 13; and simply rem, Liv. 3, 12 Drak.; 8, 11; 25, 37: veteres clientelas, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: veterem tuam illam calliditatem atque prudentiam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61: tribuniciam potestatem, id. Agr. 2, 14, 36: tribuniciam intercessionem armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: proelium, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 52; Caes. B. G. 7, 87; 1, 53; Liv. 6, 8; cf.: pugnam omnibus locis, id. 4, 38 *fin.*; 2, 19: damna Romano accepta bello, id. 31, 43: sanitatem, Just. 6, 4, 13: bellum, id. 35, 1, 10; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 56; cf. vires, Val. Fl. 2, 70: adulescentem corruptum, *to reform*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 81: suorum a pudore maritimae ignominiae restituti animi, *restored, revived*, Liv. 35, 27: consolando aliquorum restituere voluntatem aut benevolentiam in dominum, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7.—**II.** In partic., *to give back, deliver up, return, restore* a thing belonging to a person or place (syn. reddo). **A.** Lit.: *Mi.* Paterna oportet reddi filio bona. *Ha.* Restituentur omnia, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 122: tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent? Liv. 3, 68.—With a personal object: virginem suis Restituere ac reddere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67; 4, 6, 8: alicui filium, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 83; id. And. 3, 3, 38; id. Hec. 5, 3, 20: amissa cuique, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: bona iis, id. ib. 2, 21: majorum locum huic, id. B. G. 5, 25: agrum Veientibus, Liv. 2, 13 et saep.: alicui suum familiarem et hospitem, ereptum e manibus hostium, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: Sextus Pompeius civitati restitutus, Cic. Phil. 5, 15, 41: captum victori, Liv. 9, 11: apibus fructum suum, Phaedr. 3, 13, 15: Caesaris imperio restituendus erat, Ov. P. 4, 13, 38: illum restituam huic, hic autem in Alidem me meo patri, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 56: aliquem natalibus, *to set free*, Dig. 40, tit. 11; v. natalis.—With abstr. object: sed etiam meam vocem et auctoritatem et vobis et rei publicae conservatam ac restitutam puto, Cic. Marcell. 1, 2: lucem salutemque redditam sibi ac restitutam, id. Dom. 28, 75.—Without *dat.*: amissa (opp. adimere), Caes. B. C. 1, 7: fraudata, id. ib. 3, 60 *fin.* al.: Arpi restituti ad Romanos, Liv. 24, 47; cf.: (Cloelia) sospites omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit, id. 2, 13; 49: aliquem in aliquem locum, Ter. And. 4, 1, 58; cf. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 108: (Siciliam) in antiquum statum, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12; cf.: civitates afflictas in melius, Suet. Vesp. 17.—**2.** Publicists' and jurid. t. t., *to bring back* or *restore* to his previous state or condition; *to recall, reinstate* a person condemned, banished, deprived of his property, etc. (cf. reduco): restituebat multos calamitosos ... Licinium Denticulam de aleâ condemnatum restituit, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56: omnes, qui lege Pompeiâ condemnati essent, id. Att. 10, 4, 8: quae fuisset justa causa restituendi mei, nisi fuisset injusta eiciendi? id. Mil. 14, 36; cf. id. ib. 15, 39: aliquem (damnatum), Suet. Caes. 41; id. Calig. 15: exsulem, id. Claud. 12: legionem totam cum ignominiâ missam, id. Caes. 69: neque enim praetor, si ex eo fundo essem dejectus, ita me restitui jussit, Cic. Caecin. 29, 82; cf. id. ib. 8, 23: nonnullos ambitus Pompeiâ lege damnatos in integrum restituit, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: aliquem in integrum, Cic. Clu. 36, 98; Dig. 4, 1, 4; 4, 15 (cf. the whole section, ib. 4, 1: De in integrum restitutionibus); cf.: Sampsiceramum restitui in eum locum cupere, ex quo decidit, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 2: equites Romanos in tribunicium honorem, Caes. B. C. 1, 77 *fin.*: tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem, id. ib. 1, 22: restitutus in patriam (Camillus) patriam ipsam restituit, Liv. 7, 1 *fin.*; so, in patriam, Suet. Ner. 3.—**b.** Transf. (α) Of things, *to deliver up again, to make restitution of, restore*: in utriusque bonis nihil erat, quod restitui posset, nisi quod moveri loco non poterat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 62; Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 34; 43, 12, 1, § 19 al.—(β) Of a previous judicial sentence or of injustice committed, *to reverse*, i. e. *to make null and void, to make good again, repair* (cf.: rescindo, resolvo): alia judicia Lilybaei, alia Agrigenti, alia Panhormi restituta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 63: qui (praetor) dies totos aut vim fieri vetat aut restitui factam jubet, etc., id. Caecin. 13, 36: ut si ego eum condemnaro, tu restituas, id. Fam. 9, 10, 2; cf.: restitui in integrum aequom est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 11.—(γ) *To compensate for, make good* (rare): damnum, Liv. 31, 43, 4; Vulg. Exod. 22, 12: jacturam, Col. 11, 1, 28. —**B.** Trop., *to restore to a former condition, to re-establish*, etc.: ut anno XVI. post reges exactos secederent, leges sacratas ipsi sibi restituerent, *restored for themselves, re-established*, Cic. Corn. 1, Fragm. 23, p. 450 *fin.* Orell.: restituit his animos parva una res, Liv. 25, 18; cf. id. 21, 53: ut interfecto Punico praesidio restituerent se Romanis, *join themselves again to the Romans*, id. 23, 7: ulcera sanitati restituens, *restoring*, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 51; cf. id. 14, 18, 22, § 118: Bacchus peccasse fatentem Restituit, *restored to his former condition*, Ov. M. 11, 135; cf.: cum semel occideris ... Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te Restituet pietas, Hor. C. 4, 7, 24: restituam jam ego te in gaudia, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 44: haud facile te in eundem rursus restitues locum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 108; cf.: cives ex servitute in libertatem, Liv. 28, 39: poëtam in locum, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 13: aliquem rursus in gratiam, id. ib. 3, 1, 11; cf.: fratrem in antiquum locum gratiae et honoris, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: fratrem (sc. in gratiam), Curt. 8, 6, 26: Acarnanas in antiquam formulam jurisque ac dicionis eorum, Liv. 26, 24: vos in amicitiam societatemque nostram, id. 31, 31 *fin.* et saep.: cum praecipitata raptim consilia neque revocari neque in integrum restitui possint, id. 31, 32: patientiae veteri (Britanniam), Tac. Agr. 16.

rēstĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restituo], *a restoring, restoration*. **I.** In gen.: domus incendio absumptae, i. e. *a rebuilding*, Suet. Aug. 57: Capitolii, id. Vesp. 8: theatri, id. Tib. 47: urbis in majus, Just. 2, 14, 2: afflictarum civitatum, Suet. Tit. 8.—Trop.: omnis pristinae fortunae, Suet. Ner. 40: libertatis, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 4: lunae, Arn. 6, 196.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *A giving back, restitution* (in jurid. Lat.), Dig. 50, 16, 22; 36, 1, 1, § 14; 36, 1, 6, § 3.—**2.** *The act of replacing, reinstating* one condemned or proscribed in his former condition; *the restoration of rights which have been forfeited by law*: damnatorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 10; Suet. Oth. 2: salus restitutioque, *a recalling from exile*, Cic. Pis. 15, 35; Quint. 7, 1, 42; 60: in integrum restitutiones, Dig. 4, 1, 3 (v. this entire section: De in integrum restitutionibus); 4, 4, 18, § 1; 4, 4, 20 pr.

rēstĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a restorer, rebuilder*. **I.** Lit.: templorum omnium, Liv. 4, 20: urbium, Inscr. Orell. 1103.—**II.** Trop.: salutis meae, Cic. Mil. 15, 39; cf. Quint. 7, 1, 43 and 61: reipublicae, Eum. Grat. Act. ad Constant. 4: Galliarum, Vop. Aur. 9: tanti operis restitutor deus, App. Herm. Trism. p. 92.

rēstĭtūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id. II.], *of* or *relating to restitution, restitutory* (jurid. Lat.): interdictum, Dig. 43, 1, 1: judicium, ib. 3, 3, 46: actio, ib. 2, 10, 3.—As *subst.*: in restitutorio agendo (i. e. judicio), Dig. 27, 6, 7.

rēstĭtūtrix, īcis, *f.* [restitutor], *she that gives back, a restorer*: omnium generum, quae accipit (terra, with receptrix), App. Trism. p. 77, 31.

1. rēstĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* of restituo.

2. Restĭtūtus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. Claudius Restitutus, *a friend of Pliny the younger*, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16; 6, 17; Mart. 10, 87.

rē-sto, stĭti, 1 (*perf. subj.* restaverit, Prop. 2, 34, 53), *v. n.* **I.** *To stop behind, keep back, stand still* (very rare and only poet., whereas resisto is class.). **A.** Lit.: si resto, pergit, ut eam: si ire conor, prohibet betere, Pac. ap. Non. 77, 25.— **B.** Trop.: impetus haut longe mediis regionibus restat, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 285 Müll. (Ann. v. 475 Vahl.): nullo dominae teritur molimine amator Restat et immerita sustinet aure minas, *stands firm, holds out*, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 18. — **II.** *To withstand, resist, oppose* (so less freq. than resisto, and not in Cic. or Cæs.). **A.** Of military resistance, *to stand firm, hold out, not yield;* constr. usually *absol.;* rarely with *dat.* or *adversum:* Illyrii restant sicis sibinisque fodantes, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 336 Müll. (Ann. v. 496 Vahl.): validam urbem multos dies restantem pugnando vicit, Sall. ap. Non. 526, 12 (id. H. 1, 75 Dietsch): quia summā vi restare (milites) nunciabantur, Liv. 4, 58 Drak.: solā virtute militum restantes caeduntur caeduntque, id. 6, 30; 32; 8, 39; 23, 45; 26, 3; 29, 2; 34, 14: dum restat Hector, Prop. 3, 8, 31: nunc in restantes mucronem comminus urget, Sil. 10, 25.—*Impers. pass.:* ut quā minimā vi restatur, eā parte irrumpat, Liv. 34, 15. —With *dat.:* paucis plures vix restatis, Liv. 23, 45 *fin.:* restando adversis, Sil. 10, 125.—With *adversum:* paulum morae attulere ferrati restantibus laminis adversum pila et gladios, Tac. A. 3, 46.—**B.** Apart from milit. lang., in gen.: nunc ratio nulla est restandi, nulla facultas, etc., Lucr. 1, 110: is mihi, dum resto, juvenili guttura pugno Rupit, Ov. M. 3, 626; 7, 411: in quā re nunc tam confidenter restas, stulta? *oppose me*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7; cf. Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 50. —Of things: aera claustris restantia vociferantur, Lucr. 2, 450: restantia claustra, Sil. 7, 130.—**III.** *To be left, remain* (syn. remaneo; the predominant signif. of the word; most freq. in the third person): hujus generis reliquias Restare video, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 91: ego conviviis delector nec cum aequalibus solum qui pauci jam admodum restant, sed cum vestrā etiam aetate, Cic. Sen. 14, 46: ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes Restarem ut genitor, Verg. A. 11, 161: de bonis quod restat reliquiarum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 7; cf. id. Cist. 1, 3, 40: unam sibi spem reliquam in Etruscis restare, Liv. 10, 16; Cic. Scaur. Fragm. 45, p. 268 Orell.: quae (studia) sola ei in malis restiterunt, id. Sull. 26, 74: omnes composui. Felices! Nunc ego resto, Hor. S. 1, 9, 28; Pers. 3, 97: de viginti Restabam solus, Ov. M. 3, 687: jam labor exiguus Phoebo restabat, id. ib. 6, 486: duae restant noctes de mense secundo, id. F. 2, 857: si e nobis aliquid nisi umbra restat, id. Am. 3, 9, 60: jam duo restabant fata tum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 35: qui e divisione tripartitā duas partes absolverit, huic necesse est restare tertiam, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 9: infinitae caedi, id. Cat. 3, 10: dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Trojae, *left, remaining from the sea*, etc., Verg. A. 1, 679: unum etiam restat amico nostro ad omne dedecus, ut, etc., id. Att. 8, 7: hoc unum restabat; ut, Ov. M. 2, 471; cf.: illud etiam restiterat, ut, etc., Cic. Quint. 9, 33.—*Impers.:* restat, ut aut summa neglegentia tibi obstiterit, aut, etc., Cic. Quint. 12, 41; so, restat, ut, id. N. D. 2, 16, 44; 17 *init.;* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 27 al.—With *inf.* (mostly poet.): nec aliud restabat quam corrigere, etc., Liv. 44, 4, 8: restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 35; Ov. M. 1, 700; Stat. S. 4, 1, 40.—**2.** In partic., with reference to the future, *to remain for, await* one (rare and mostly poet.): quid restat, nisi porro ut fiam miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 20: placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis? i. e. *hereafter, for the future*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 208: nudus humi jacet infans . . . ut aequom est, cui tantum in vitā restet transire malorum, Lucr. 5, 227; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27: hoc Latio restare canunt, Verg. A. 7, 270; Ov. F. 2, 749.

rēstrictē, *adv.*, v. restringo, *P. a. fin.*

* **rēstrictim,** *adv.* [restringo], *closely, carefully:* restrictim cogitata, Afran. ap. Non. 516, 9.

rēstrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a restriction, limitation* (eccl. Lat.): epularum, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 31.

rēstrictus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of restringo.

rēstringo, inxi, ictum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To draw back tightly; to bind back, bind fast, tighten*, etc. (in the *verb. finit.* not ante-Aug., but in the *P. a.* class.; syn. religo). **A.** Lit.: laevam, Quint. 11, 3, 131: restrictis ad terga manibus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 93: manus, Petr. 73, 4: lacertos, Hor. C. 3, 5, 35; cf.: restringitur vinculis, Tac. A. 14, 64; and: si manus manicis restringantur, App. Flor. 17, p. 357, 29; cf. also: Prometheus quondam silici restrictus membra catenā, Cat. 64, 297: vinclo fasciae in modum laquei restricto, Tac. A. 15, 57.— **B.** Trop., *to restrain, confine, restrict, check*, etc. (syn. retineo): homines ad custodiam pecuniae, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 9: liberalitatem, Sen. Ben. 1, 4: sumptus candidatorum ambitūs lege, Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4: delicias frugalitate, id. ib. 5, 19 *fin.:* animum maestitiā, Tac. A. 16, 16: morsus phalangiorum, Plin. 24, 16, 97, § 154 (Jahn, restinguit): praecipitationem nimbi, App. Mund. p. 61, 21.— **II.** *To draw back, unfasten, unclose, open* (rare): dentes restringere, *to show the teeth*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26.— Of dogs: rabie restrictā minari, Lucr. 5, 1065: restrictis forte si labellis riseris, App. poët. Mag. p. 277: restrictis labris, Quint. Decl. 12, 27.— Hence, **rēstrictus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *bound fast, bound up, tight, close.* **A.** Lit.: togis neque restrictis neque fusis, Suet. Aug. 73: alvus, i. e. *costive*, Ser. Samm. 28, 519.—*Comp.:* restrictiores digiti (pedum), i. e. *shorter*, Suet. Dom. 18.— **B.** Trop. **1.** *Close, niggardly, stingy* (cf.: parcus, tenax): in aliquo esse restrictus, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62; id. Att. 10, 11, 2; id. Planc. 22, 54.—*Comp.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8.—**2.** *Moderate, modest:* an restrictius arbitraris per orbem terrarum legendum dare memoriam suam, quam, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 19, 6.—**3.** *Strict, stern, rigorous, severe, stringent:* summum imperium non restrictum nec perseverum volunt, Tac. A. 15, 48.—*Comp.:* judicatio, App. Flor. p. 364, 39.—*Sup.:* restrictissimis regulis, Cod. 1, 17 (2), 10.—*Adv.:* **rēstrictē. a.** *Closely, sparingly:* facere (with parce), Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42: vivere, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 15. —*Comp.:* restrictius uti rebus praetereuntibus, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 12.—*Sup.:* restrictissime facere (opp. plenissime), Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 13.—**b.** *Strictly, exactly, precisely:* cetera non tam restricte praefinio, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: restricte tenent illud nomen (sapientium), id. Rep. 3, 4, 7: observare, ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id. Lael. 16, 58. —*Sup.* of the *adj.* prob. not found.

rē-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to erect again* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: aras, Tert. Apol. 6 *fin.:* statuas dejectas, id. ad Nat. 1, 10.—**II.** Trop., *to restore:* Deus eam restruebat fidem, quam populus destruebat, Tert. Res. Carn. 31.

rĕsūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resudo], *exudation* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Signif. 79.

rĕ-sūdo, āre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to sweat, sweat out, exude* (post-class.). **I.** *Neutr.*, Curt. 5, 1, 2; 7, 10, 3.—**II.** *Act.:* congeriem ventris, Prud. Apoth. 787; id. Cath. 10, 105.

rĕ-sulco, āre, *v. a.*, *to furrow* or *plough again* (poet.): vulnera, *to scratch open*, Prud. στεφ. 5, 141.

rĕsultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resulto], *a reverberation, echo:* grata et consona, Ambros. Hexaëm. 3, 5, 11: laetitiae, id. in Psa. praef. § 9: blanda, Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.—**II.** Trop., *a resistance, refusal*, Cassiod. Var. 2, 24.

rĕsultātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who resists* or *denies* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 9, 27.

rĕsulto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [resilio], *to spring* or *leap back, to rebound* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; only of inanimate or abstract subjects). **I.** Lit.: (corpora) conflicta resultant, etc., Lucr. 2, 98 and 101: tela irrita galeā clipeoque, Verg. A. 10, 330: aqua objectu lapillorum, Quint. 12, 2, 11; cf.: unda scissa, Petr. poët. Sat. 89, 2, 31: illisum caput scopulis resultat, Sen. Hippol. 1064.—Of animals: resultabunt canes ululantibus lupis, Amm. 31, 1, 2.—**B.** In partic., of sound, *to reverberate, resound, re-echo:* ubi concava pulsu Saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, Verg. G. 4, 50: inimica est (apibus) echo resultanti sono, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: murmur in duris, id. 2, 80, 82, § 193. —**2.** Transf., of places or things that return a sound, *to resound, re-echo, reverberate, ring*, etc.: pulsati colles clamore resultant, Verg. A. 5, 150: colles, id. ib. 8, 305: saltus, Tac. A. 1, 65: juga longa, Stat. Th. 2, 714: tecta vocibus, Plin. Pan. 73: aera percussis incudibus, Mart. 9, 69, 5: parma pulsu umbonum, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 629: resultantibus armis et tubis, Amm. 20, 11, 21: resultantibus lituis, id. 19, 6, 10.—With a homogeneous object: sonum (saxa), App. M. 5, p. 161, 38; Calp. Ecl. 4, 5.—**II.** Trop., of pronunciation, etc., *to leap, hop:* (verba) ne brevium (syllabarum) contexu resultent, *produce a jumping* or *jerking effect*, Quint. 9, 4, 66: praeceps ac resultans (in oratione, opp. tardum et segne), id. 9, 4, 83; cf. id. 11, 3, 183; 12, 10, 73: ut barbara nomina Graecis versibus non resultent, i. e. *are unfit for, unsuited to*, Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 3.

(**rē-sum** = resideo, assumed as *pres.* for the var. l. l. resit, Cic. Scaur. 8, 14, where B. and K. read residet; and reesset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 58, § 143, B. and K. esset.)

rĕ-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to take up again, take back, resume* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. (terra) gentes omnis peperit et resumit denuo, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 64 Müll. (Epich. v. 4 Vahl. p. 168): positas (tabellas) resumit, Ov. M. 9, 524: tela, id. Am. 2, 9, 34: librum perlectum utique ex integro, Quint. 10, 1, 20: librum in manus, id. 10, 4, 3: pugillares, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 16: cito elapsum baculum, Suet. Ner 24: fuscinam, id. Calig. 30: arma, id. ib. 48; Tac. H. 2, 44; 4, 76 *fin.:* praetextas (opp. exuere), Plin. Pan. 61, 8: pennas, Ov. M. 4, 664: speciem caelestem, id. ib. 15, 743.—**II.** Trop.: instat anhelanti prohibetque resumere vires, *to get* or *receive again, to recover*, Ov. M. 9, 59; so, vires, id. ib. 9, 193; Just. 20, 5, 1; 24, 7, 1: potentiam, id. 6, 4, 1: interruptum somnum, Suet. Aug. 78: animum, id. Vit. 15: animam, Sen. Herc. Oet. 25; cf.: resumpto spiritu recreatus est, Vulg. Judith, 13, 30: nomen gentile (opp. deponere), Suet. Ner. 41: sacramentum Vespasiani, Tac. H. 4, 37: militiam, id. ib. 2, 67; cf. pugnam, *to renew*, id. ib. 2, 41: hostilia, id. A. 12, 15: dominationem per arma, id. H. 5, 8: libertatem, id. A. 3, 40; 14, 31; Plin. Pan. 66, 2: curas, id. ib. 79, 5: nomen, id. Ep. 5, 6, 12: instituta cultumque patrium, Tac. H. 4, 64: voluptates (with repetere sollemnia), id. A. 3, 6 et saep.: aegrotantem, *to restore*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 1, 3; 18, 105; id. Tard. 3, 7, 91.

rĕsumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resumo], *a restoration, recovery* of a sick person, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37 *fin.*

rĕsumptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *restorative:* odoramenta, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 75: cyclus, id. ib. 2, 1, 47.

rĕsumptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *restorative:* adjutoria, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8 *fin.*

rĕsumptus, a, um, *Part.*, from resumo.

rĕ-sŭo, ĕre, v. resutus.

rĕ-sŭpīno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bend* or *turn back* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: puer ad me accurrit, Pone apprehendit pallio, resupinat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 23: assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv. 4, 19: hominem, Cels. 7, 16: nares planā manu, *to bend back*, Quint. 11, 3, 80: colla (turtures, cum bibunt), Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 105; cf.: caput (aves bibentes), id. 10, 46, 63, § 129: valvas, *to beat in, break down*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 51: resupinati cessantia tympana Galli, i. e. *prostrate* from drunkenness, Juv. 8, 176 et saep.—In mal. part., *to stretch out:* aviam amici, Juv. 3, 112.—*Pass.* in mid. force: leones resupinari, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162.—**II.** Trop.: rem, *to overthrow, ruin, destroy*, Att. ap. Non. 165, 3: quid tantopere te resupinet? *makes proud, puffs up*, Sen. Ben. 2, 13, 1.

rĕ-sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *bent back* or *backwards, lying on one's back* or *with the face upwards, supine* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: resupinum in caelo contueri, i. e. *lying on*

one's back, face upwards, supine, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: fertur equis curruque haeret resupinus inani, Verg. A. 1, 476: eque tuo pendet resupino spiritus ore, Lucr. 1, 37; Ov. H. 16, 255; id. M. 2, 267: jacuit resupinus humi, id. ib. 4, 121; 12, 324: hunc ego resupinum fudi, id. ib. 13, 86 al.: retro lentas tendo resupinus habenas, *bent back*, id. ib. 15, 520: collum, id. ib. 1, 730: pectus, id. ib. 12, 138: caput, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93 et saep. —Of an arrogant gait or manner: (Niobe) mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, *with head thrown back*, i. e. *proudly*, Ov. M. 6, 275; cf. Sen. Ep. 80, 7; Cod. Th. 9, 3, 6: si non resupini spectantesque tectum expectaverimus, quid obveniat, Quint. 10, 3, 15: spectat resupino sidera vultu, Mart. 9, 44, 3.—**B.** T r a n s f., of things *turned* or *bent back:* Elis, *spread out on a hill*, Stat. Th. 4, 237: labra lilii, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 23: vomer, id. 18, 18, 48, § 171.—**II.** T r o p., *lazy, slothful, effeminate, careless, negligent:* voluptas, Quint. 5, 12, 20; cf. id. 11, 3, 167: qui solvit, numquam ita resupinus est, ut facile suas pecunias jactet, Dig. 22, 3, 25: existimatio, ib. 43, 24, 4.

rĕ-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3, *v. n.*, *to rise* or *raise one's self again, to appear again* (poet. and post-Aug.; once in Liv. with velut; v. infra). **I.** L i t.: pugnat resurgere saepe, Ov. M. 5, 349: si resurgat centimanus Gyges, Hor. C. 2, 17, 14; Tac. A. 3, 46; cf., of convalescent persons: resurgam, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 23.—Esp., *to rise again, rise from the grave* (eccl. Lat.): ab inferis, Lact. 4, 19, 6; 4, 26, 3; Vulg. Marc. 9, 8; id. Luc. 7, 22.—Of things: cupressus arbor repente prociderat ac postero die eodem vestigio resurgens procera et latior virebat, Tac. H. 2, 78; Suet. Vesp. 5; Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132: herbae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 9: obruta cymba de mediis aquis, id. P. 4, 8, 28: orbe lunaria cornua nono, id. M. 2, 453; 8, 11; 7, 81: urbs, *is rebuilt*, Tac. A. 15, 41.—**II.** T r o p. (cf. resisto): cum res Romana velut resurgeret, Liv. 24, 45; cf.: illic fas regna resurgere Trojae, Verg. A. 1, 206; and with this cf.: arma resurgentis Trojae (i. e. Romae), Prop. 4 (5), 1, 47; 87 (53 M.): victa tamen vinces, eversaque Troja, resurges, Ov. F. 1, 523: resurgens Saevit amor, Verg. A. 4, 531: bellum, Vell. 2, 88, 13; Tac. A. 3, 74: rabies, id. ib. 1, 39: partes in Africā, id. ib. 2, 43: legiones resurgere in ultionem properent, id. H. 3, 2: cum eum ceteri ita vicerint ut major instaurando bello resurgeret, Just. 37, 1, 8: ac ne tam longā quidem aetate, quae excidium ejus secuta est, resurrexit, Curt. 5, 7, 9: resurgit verae virtutis fortior fama, Quint. 12, 9, 4: ter si resurgat murus aëneus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 65.

rĕsurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resurgo], in eccl. Lat., *a rising again from the dead, resurrection*, Tert. Res. Carn. 1; Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 28; Vulg. Matt. 22, 23; id. Rom. 3, 4; Lact. 4, 19, 9; 4, 20, 4: dominica (i. e. Domini), Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 33, 5.

rĕsuscĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resuscito], in eccl. Lat., *a raising again from the dead, resuscitation*, Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

rĕsuscĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], in eccl. Lat., *one who raises again from the dead, a resuscitator*, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

rĕ-suscĭto, āre, *v. a.*, *to raise up again, rebuild:* templum, Lact. 4, 18, 5.—**II.** *To rouse again, revive, resuscitate*, freq. in the Christian writers, of the resurrection of the dead, Hier. in Psa. 33, 5; id. Ep. 103; Tert. Res. Carn. 38; Prud. στεφ. 6, 136; Vulg. Act. 2, 32; id. Johan. 6, 39.—**III.** T r o p. (very rare): positam iram, *to revive, resuscitate*, Ov. M. 8, 474: veterem iram, id. ib. 14, 495: legatum, *to renew*, Dig. 34, 4, 27, § 1: gratiam Dei, Vulg. 2 Tim. 1, 6.

* **rĕ-sūtus,** a, um, *Part.* [suo], *ripped open:* tunica ex utrāque parte, Suet. Aug. 94.

‡ **rētae,** ārum, *f.*, *trees standing on the bank* or *in the bed of a stream*, acc. to Gabius ap. Gell. 11, 17, 4.—From this is said to come the verb retare, *to clear, free from obstructions*, in an old edict: flumina retanda; v. Gell. l. l.

* **rĕ-tālĭo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to retaliate:* quod imprudentiā factum est, retaliari per imprudentiam debet, Gell. 20, 1, 16.

rĕ-tango, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to touch again* or *repeatedly:* faciem spongiā, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 156.

rĕtardātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retardo], *a hindering, delaying, retarding*, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30 (with mora).—In *plur.*, Vitr. 9, 1, 6.

rĕ-tardo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to keep back, hinder, delay, detain, impede, retard* (class.; a favorite word with Cic., esp. in the trop. signif.; syn. moror). **A.** L i t.: quarum (stellarum vagarum) motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, saepe etiam insistunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: aliquem in viā, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11: itinere devio per ignorantiam locorum retardati, Suet. Galb. 20: flumina retardant equos, Verg. G. 3, 253: boves retinere ac retardare, Col. 2, 2, 26: instantia ora retardat Cuspide praetentā, Ov. M. 3, 82: te metuunt nuper Virgines nuptae, tua ne retardet Aura maritos, Hor. C. 2, 8, 23: inundationibus Tiberis retardatus, Suet. Oth. 8: mulierum mensibus retardatis, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 156. —*Absol.:* eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 40; Suet. Caes. 34.—**B.** T r o p.: impetus hostium repressos esse intellegunt ac retardatos, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: impetum, Auct. B. Afr. 68: illius animos atque impetus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 33: celeritatem persequendi, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: loquacitatem, id. Vatin. 1, 2: animos testium, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17: consuetudinem, id. Sest. 31, 67: auxilium, id. Pis. 31, 77: aliquem a scribendo, id. Fam. 5, 17, 1; cf.: aliquem ab alicujus tempore aut commodo, id. Arch. 6, 12; Suet. Caes. 59: Tigranem Asiae minitantem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 45: ergo non aetas quemquam, non valetudo, non sexus retardavit, quominus, etc., Plin. Pan. 22, 2: mea te fortuna retardat, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 21: incepta, Sil. 1, 478: invidia retardat sceptra, id. 11, 609.—*Absol.:* ad quem (agrum) fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. Sen. 16, 57.—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *to tarry, remain behind, delay:* in quo cursu (stella Saturni) multa mirabiliter efficiens, tum antecedendo, tum retardando, tum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52.

* **rĕ-taxo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to censure, reprove*, Suet. Vesp. 13.

rēte, is, *n.* (*abl.* reti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 27; id. Truc. 1, 1, 17; more freq. rete, id. Pers. 1, 2, 22; id. Rud. 4, 2, 9; 4, 3, 81; 4, 4, 124; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8; 3, 11, 3; id. L. L. 5, 29, § 130 Müll.; Col. 8, 10, 1; Suet. Ner. 30; Ov. F. 5, 371; id. Hal. 22; Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81; Sen. Octav. 412 al.—Collat. form, *acc.* retem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 45; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11; 14.—As *fem.:* tecta porticus sit rete cannabina, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11; cf. in *plur.:* in retes meas incidisti, Charis. p. 20 P.; cf. also Prisc. p. 659 ib.—But the *masc.*, which Prisc. p. 759 P., and Charis. p. 45 ib., assume, is very doubtful.—Other collat. forms: **rētĭum,** δίκτυον, Gloss. Philox., and **rētia,** ae, *f.*, Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 759 P.; Schol. ad Juv. 8, 207) [for srēte, from sero], *a net* (cf.: plaga, casses, sagena): in piscinam rete qui jaculum parat ... dum huc dum illuc reti eos impedit Pisces, etc., Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 14 sq.: intra rete aves sunt omne genus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14: araneolae quasi rete texunt, ut, si quid inhaeserit, conficiant, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: retia ponere cervis, Verg. G. 1, 307; cf.: tendere cervis, Ov. M. 7, 701; so, tendere, id. ib. 4, 512; 8, 331; id. H. 5, 19 al.: ferre, id. M. 10, 171: ducere in retia pisces, id. ib. 13, 922: praetendere, pandere, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 29: praetexere, id. 16, 1, 1, § 4: extrahere, Suet. Rhet. 1 al.—P r o v.: quae nimis apparent retia, vitat avis, Ov. R. Am. 516.—**II.** T r o p. (very rare, and perh. only poet.), *a net, toil, snare:* tum retia nexit, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 903 P.; cf.: rete nexisti nostro lecto, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 37: retibus amoris exire (with nodos Veneris), Lucr. 4, 1147: qui albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22.

rĕtectus, a, um, *Part.* of retego.

rĕ-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To uncover, bare, open* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; syn.: nudo, exuo). **A.** L i t.: thecam nummariam, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 2: (area) retecta, *unroofed*, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 2: vultus scisso velamine, Luc. 8, 669: caput pallio, Petr. 17, 3: caput, Caes. ap. Plin. Ep. 3, 12, 13: jugulum simul pectusque, Ov. M. 13, 459: pedes, Suet. Aug. 78: dentes, Pers. 3, 101: ensem, Luc. 9, 830: sacra, *to throw open, make accessible*, Prop. 5, 9, 26: solum hiatu, *to open*, Ov. M. 5, 357 (with patere): homo retectus, i. e. *deprived of his shield*, Verg. A. 12, 374: retexit se umbo, Sil. 9, 109: terram retexit anima tua, Vulg. Ecclus. 47, 16.—P o e t.: ubi Titan radiis retexerit orbem, i. e. *shall make visible, show, reveal*, Verg. A. 4, 119; 5, 65: retegente diem Lucifero, Ov. M. 8, 1: rebus luce retectis, Verg. A. 9, 461.—**B.** T r o p., *to disclose, discover, reveal:* caecum domūs scelus omne retexit, Verg. A. 1, 356: arcanum consilium, Hor. C. 3, 21, 16: occulta conjurationis, Tac. A. 15, 74: timidi commenta animi, Ov. M. 13, 38: responsa deūm Trojanaque fata, id. ib. 13, 336: Pharsalica damna (clara dies), Luc. 7, 787: insidias, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 215.—* **II.** *To cover again:* plagam paleato luto, Pall. Nov. 7, 5.

rĕ-tendo, di, tum, or sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to release from tension, to unbend, slacken, relax* (very rare; syn.: relaxo, resolvo). **I.** L i t.: lentos arcus, *to unbend*, Ov. M. 2, 419; Stat. S. 4, 4, 30; in the *part. perf.:* arcus retentus, Ov. M. 3, 166: arcus retensus, Phaedr. 3, 14, 5.—* **II.** T r o p.: ea quoque, quae sensu et animā carent, velut alternā quiete retenduntur, i. e. *unbend, relax* (shortly before, remissio), Quint. 1, 3, 8.

rĕtensus, a, um, *Part.* of retendo.

* **rĕtentātor,** ōris, *m.* [1. retento], *a detainer, retainer*, Cassiod. Var. 2, 10.

* **rĕtentātrix,** īcis, *f.* [retentator], *she that retains*, Macr. S. 7, 4.

rĕtentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retineo], *a keeping back*, i. e., **I.** *A holding back, holding in:* aurigae, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3; 13, 25, 1.—T r o p., *a withholding:* assensionis (as a transl. of the Gr. ἐποχή), Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 59, and 2, 24, 78.—**II.** *A keeping back, retaining* (post-class.): dotis, Dig. 31, 1, 79; 5, 3, 19; 10, 1, 30: urinae, *retention*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8. —**B.** *Preservation, maintenance:* societatis, Lact. 6, 10 *fin.:* veteris disciplinae, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3: delicti, i. e. *not to forgive*, id. ib. 4, 28.—In *plur.*, Vitr. 9, 4.

1. rĕtento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to hold back firmly, to keep back, to hold fast* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** L i t.: cur me retentas? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 1; id. Rud. 3, 6, 39; cf. agmen, Liv. 10, 5: legiones, Tac. H. 4, 13: fugientes, id. ib. 5, 21: admissos equos, Ov. A. A. 2, 434; cf. frena, id. Am. 2, 9, 30: puppes, Tac. H. 2, 35; Luc. 3, 586: vires regni, id. 4, 723: pecuniam, calones, sarcinas, Tac. H. 4, 60: caelum a terris, i. e. *to hold apart*, Lucr. 2, 729: iste qui retentat sese tacitus, quo sit tutus, *restrains himself*, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62.—**II.** T r o p.: iras, i. e. *to suppress*, Val. Fl. 3, 97.—**B.** T r a n s f., *to hold back from destruction, preserve, maintain:* (mens divina) Quae penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 17.

2. rĕ-tento (-tempto), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to try* or *attempt again, to reattempt* (a poet. word of the Aug. per.): timide verba intermissa retentat, Ov. M. 1, 746: preces, id. ib. 14, 382: fila lyrae, id. ib. 5, 117: referoque manus iterumque retento, id. H. 10, 11: viam leti, id. M. 11, 792: studium fatale, id. Tr. 5, 12, 51: arma, Luc. 2, 514: memoriam meam, Sen. Ep. 72, 1: nec audent ea retentare, quorum vitia retractando patescunt, id. Brev. Vit. 10, 2: nec vana retentet spes Minyas, *move* or *affect again*, Val. Fl. 5, 679. —With *inf.:* saepe retentantem totas refringere vestes, Ov. M. 9, 208.

rĕtentor, ōris, *m.* [retineo], *one that holds back; a detainer, retainer* (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 343, 10.

rĕtentōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [retentor], *fitted to hold back, checking, restraining* (late Lat.): virtus animae, Cassiod. Anim. 6.

1. rĕtentus, a, um. **a.** *Part.* of retendo.—**b.** *Part.* of retineo.

* **2. rĕtentus,** ūs, *m.* [retineo], *a holding fast, grasping:* vivosque imitata retentus (manūs), Claud. in Rufin. 2, 438.

rĕ-tergeo, si, 2, *v. a.*, *to wipe out, cleanse, clear* (late Lat.). **I.** L i t.: vulnera, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 107.—**II.** T r a n s f.: fossas ruderibus obrutas, Amm. 29, 6, 11.

rĕ-tĕro, v. retritus.

rĕ-texo, xui (retexi, Manil. 4, 214 dub.), xtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To unweave, unravel* what has been woven (class.). **A.** L i t.: quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 95: tela retexta dolo, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 30: telas, Stat. S. 3, 5, 9.—**2.** P o e t., transf.,

of other things: nec (corpora possunt) retexi, *be decomposed*, Lucr. 1, 529; so, umorem maris (sol), id. 5, 267: luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, i. e. *lessened* or *diminished again*, Ov. M. 7, 531.—**B.** Trop., *to break up, cancel, annul, reverse* (cf.: resolvo, rescindo): multa quaerendo reperiunt non modo ea, quae jam non possint ipsi dissolvere, sed etiam quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158: superiora (novi timores), id. Fam. 11, 14, 3: istius praeturam (opp. suam gerere), id. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 63: illa (dicta), *to take back*, id. Fin. 5, 28, 84: orationem meam, *to alter, change*, id. Phil. 2, 13, 32: scriptorum quaeque, *to revise, correct*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2: opus, Ov. P. 1, 3, 30; id. R. Am. 12: retegens caelum terque ora retexens, Stat. S. 5, 3, 29: jura, Manil. 4, 214: calumniae textum, App. Mag. p. 313, 38: an, quod adulescens praestiti, id nunc commutem ac me ipse retexam? *and fashion myself anew, metamorphose myself*, Masius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 5.—**II.** *To weave again* or *anew; to renew, repeat* (poet.; not ante-Aug.).—Trop.: properata retexite fata, i. e. *call back to life*, Ov. M. 10, 31: inde retro redeunt, idemque retexitur ordo, id. ib. 15, 249; cf. Verg. A. 12, 763.—**B.** *To repeat, relate again, narrate:* oro, mater, ordine mihi singula retexe, App. M. 9, p. 224, 30; so, orationem, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 6; Claud. B. Gild. 325; Aus. Idyll. 10, 298.

rĕtextus, a, um, *Part.* of retexo.

rĕthĭbeo, rĕthĭbĭtio, v. redhib-.

rētĭa, ae, v. rete *init.*

rētĭācŭlum, i, v. reticulum.

rētĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [rete], *one who fights with a net, a net-fighter* (a kind of gladiator, who endeavored to hold his adversary by throwing a net over his head), Quint. 6, 3, 61; Suet. Calig. 30; id. Claud. 34; Val. Max. 1, 7, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2566; 2578; 4273; cf. Juv. 8, 204 sqq.; v. Dict. of Antiq.; and cf. mirmillo.—Prov.: contra retiarium ferula, *to fight with feeble weapons against one well equipped*, or, as we might say, *to parry a lance with a bodkin*, Mart. 2 praef.

rĕtĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [reticeo], *a keeping silent, silence* (rare but good prose): quid taces? enicas me miserum tuā reticentiā, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 52; Pac. ap. Non. 1, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 94 Rib.): posterorum, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33: a jurisconsultis etiam reticentiae poena est constituta (viz. as to a defect in a thing sold), id. Off. 3, 16, 65.—**II.** In rhetor., = aposiopesis, *a pause in the midst of a speech*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 54; 57.

rĕ-tĭcĕo, cŭi, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be silent, keep silence* (class.; syn.: sileo, obmutesco): cum Sulpicius reticuisset, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232: de Chelidone reticuit, quoad potuit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139: de utriusque vestrum errore, id. Phil. 1, 12, 29: non placuit reticere, Sall. J. 85, 26: ne retice, ne verere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 33: de adversis, Tac. A. 1, 67: velut vinculis ori impositis reticentes, Amm. 30, 4, 11. — Poet.: lyra, quae reticet, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 223: Pelion, id. in Rufin. 2, 43.—(β) With *dat.* of a person asking something, *to keep silent, not to answer, to refrain from answering* (perh. not ante-Aug.): nunc interroganti senatori, paeniteatne, etc. . . . si reticeam, superbus videar, Liv. 23, 12, 9 Drak.; 3, 41, 3; Tac. A. 14, 49: loquenti, Ov. M. 3, 357.—**II.** *Act.*, *to keep* a thing *silent; to keep secret, conceal* (class.; syn. celo): nihil reticebo, quod sciam, Plaut. Merc. 5, 9, 47; so, nihil, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 51; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 3: ea, quae, etc., id. Fam. 5, 2, 1: quae audierat, Sall. C. 23, 2; vestros dolores, Prop. 1, 10, 13: multa linguae reticenda modestae, Ov. H. 19, 63.—*Pass.:* reticetur formula pacti, Ov. H. 20, 151.—*Absol.:* nihil me subterfugere voluisse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, Cic. Clu. 1, 1.—*P. a.* as *subst.:* **rĕtĭcenda**, ōrum, *n.*, *things to be kept secret*, Just. 1, 7, 4.

rētĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [reticulum], *made like a net, net-like, reticulated:* fenestra, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: structura parietum, Vitr. 2, 8; Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172: distinctio concharum, id. 9, 33, 52, § 103.

rētĭcŭlum, i, *n.* (collat. form **rētĭcŭlus**, i, *m.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13; Fenest. ap. Non. 221, 33; Petr. 67, 6; Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 59; also **rētĭācŭlum**, i, Vulg. Exod. 38, 5 et saep.), *dim.* [rete], *a little net, a cloth made like a net, a net-work bag* for carrying or keeping any thing in, *a reticule*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27; Hor. S. 1, 1, 47; Juv. 12, 60; *a fishing-net:* venari reticulo in medio mari, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 87; *a strainer, colander*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 19, 1; *a net used in playing ball*, Ov. A. A. 3, 361; *a net-work cap* for confining the hair, worn by women and effeminate men, Varr. L. L. 5, § 130 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 542, 12; Quadrig. ap. Non. 222, 2; Petr. 67, 6; Capitol. Max. Jun. 1 *fin.;* Fest. p. 286 Müll.; Juv. 2, 96; Lampr. Heliog. 11 *fin.;* for covering the mouth, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 59; *net-work*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13; *for the covering of a vessel:* amphora ex reticulo suspensa, Dig. 9, 3, 15, § 12: aeneum, *brass lattice-work*, acc. to Fest. p. 348 Müll.—In form retiaculum, Vulg. Exod. 38, 5; 39, 39; id. 3 Reg. 7, 17 al.; *the caul* or *omentum covering the intestines*, id. Exod. 29, 13 al.

rētĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, v. reticulum *init.*

rētĭfex, fĭcis, *m.* [rete-facio], *a net-maker* (late Lat.), Alcim. Homil. Fragm. 3.

rĕtĭnācŭlum (sync. retinaclum, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 147), i, *n.* [retineo, I.], *that which holds back* or *binds; a holdfast, band, tether, halter, halser, rope, cable* (only in *plur.;* but the *sing.* occurs as v. l. Amm. 30, 4, 4). **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 63; 135, 5; Liv. 21, 28; Col. 4, 13, 1; 6, 2, 4; Vitr. 10, 5; Verg. G. 1, 265; 513; id. A. 4, 580; Hor. S. 1, 5, 18; Ov. M. 8, 102; 11, 712; 14, 547; Stat. S. 3, 2, 32.—**II.** Trop., *a bond, chain, tie:* vita abrupit, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 8: desiderii, App. M. 11, p. 269, 28 (p. 806 Oud.): blanda morarum, Aus. Ep. 8, 1: leges, fundamenta libertatis et retinacula sempiterna, Amm. 14, 6, 5: retinaculis temporis praestituti frenari, id. 30, 4, 4.

* **rĕtĭnax**, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *holding back:* arbor, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

rĕtĭnens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retineo.

rĕtĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [retineo, II.], *a retaining in the memory, recollection:* actarum rerum, Lucr. 3, 675: nostri, id. 3, 851.

rĕ-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2, *v. a.* [teneo]. **I.** (With the signif. of the *re* predominating.) *To hold* or *keep back, not let go; to detain, retain; to restrain* (class.; cf. restringo). **A.** Lit.: *Ep.* Asta, abire hinc non sinam. *Th.* Quid nunc me retines? Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 61: quotiens foras ego ire volo, me retines, revocas, id. Men. 1, 2, 5: quid, malum, astas? Quin retines altrinsecus? id. Mil. 2, 5, 36; id. Stich. 2, 3, 11: te dexterā retinens manu Opsecro, id. Capt. 2, 3, 82: si magis vis, eam omittam. *Py.* Nolo; retine, id. Mil. 4, 8, 27: retine me, id. Curc. 2, 3, 11; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 23: concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: homines, Cic. Att. 13, 14, 1: ab his fit initium retinendi Silii, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 8; 3, 9; 3, 10 et saep.: milites, id. ib. 7, 47; 7, 52; cf.: milites in loco, id. B. C. 3, 92: legiones ad urbem, id. ib. 1, 2; 1, 9: cohortes apud se, id. ib. 2, 19: venit Varro ad me, et quidem id tempus, ut retinendus esset, *when he must be kept*, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4: biduum tempestate retentus, *detained*, Caes. B. C. 3, 102; cf. id. B. G. 7, 1; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 12; cf.: aegre sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 2, 13 *fin.;* vi me, vi inquam, Plancius et complexu suo retinuit, Cic. Planc. 41, 100: nisi jam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, id. Att. 13, 14, 1: euntem, Ov. H. 18, 99: aliquem vinclis, id. R. Am. 213: consulem, Liv. 37, 51: morbo retineri, id. 34, 10; v. also infra, B.: armorum parte tertiā celatā atque in oppido retentā, Caes. B. G. 2, 32 *fin.;* 2, 33: naves pro bonis Tarquiniorum ab Aristodemo retentae sunt, i. e. *as security*, Liv. 2, 34, 4: vinum portantes naves tempestatibus retentas esse, id. 37, 27, 2; Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 45: mercedem, *to keep back, stop*, id. As. 2, 4, 37: alienum, Cic. Fl. 23, 56: lacrimas, Ov. M. 1, 647: manus ab ore, id. ib. 9, 575 et saep.: mulierem, *to hold*, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 33; cf.: mulierem per vim, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 2: arcum manu, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74: faculas sagittas, Prop. 2, 29 (3, 27), 5; cf.: injectā manu ferreā et retentā utrāque nave, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: sudor madidā veste retentus, Mart. 5, 79, 3.—**B.** Trop., *to hold in check, keep within bounds, to restrain, check, repress*, etc.: hoc servi esse officium reor, retinere at salutem (erum), Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 8: liberos retinere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 33; Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46; cf.: moderantem cursum atque in suā potestate retinentem, id. ib. 1, 29, 45: gaudia, Ov. M. 12, 285: rabiem, id. ib. 3, 566: verba dolore, id. ib. 10, 474: aliquem in officio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: animos sociorum in fide, Liv. 25, 40: retineri nequeo quin dicam ea, quae promeres, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 15 (cf. supra, A.): quae (varietas) vehementer animos hominum in legendo tuo scripto retinere possit . . . ordo ipse annalium mediocriter nos retinet, *binds, enchains*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4 and 5: (picus) Ore suo volucres vagas retinere solebat, Ov. M. 14, 340: lingua retenta metu, id. H. 11, 82: retinentibus vobis, erumperem, Curt. 6, 3, 5.—**II.** (With the signif. of the verb predominant.) *To hold fast, keep, retain, preserve, maintain*, etc. (freq. only since the class. per.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.; cf. obtineo). **A.** Lit.: potius mansuetudine et innocentiā imperatoris provinciam quam vi militum aut benignitate deorum retentam atque conservatam esse, Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2: oppidum, Caes. B. G. 7, 21 *fin.:* arces (Minerva), *to preserve, protect*, Cat. 64, 8: id egit, ut amicos observantiā, rem parsimoniā retineret, Cic. Quint. 18, 59; cf.: retinere servareque amicos, Hor. S. 1, 1, 89: summos cum infimis pari jure, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41: Aegyptum, Curt. 4, 1, 30: regionem, id. 6, 5, 21: neque virtutem qui habet virtute retinetur in vitā, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 61 B. and K.: fortunam citius reperias quam retineas, Publ. Syr. 168 Rib.—**B.** Trop.: retinete (fidem), post factum ut laetemini, Plaut. Rud. prol. 30: existimo jus augurum . . . rei publicae causā conservatum ac retentum, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 75; so, jus suum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 37; Caes. B. C. 1, 5: statum suum, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43: pristinam virtutem, Caes. B. G. 5, 48, 91; cf.: vestigium pristinae dignitatis, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: officium, id. Off. 3, 29, 105: justitiam (with colere), id. ib. 2, 12, 42 Beier; id. Inv. 1, 1, 3: caritatem in pastores, id. Lael. 19, 70: utilitatem in amicitiā et fidem, id. ib. 24, 88: hunc morem usque adhuc, id. Rep. 2, 20, 36; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 16: de finibus retentae defensaeque sententiae, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 84: gravitatem retinere, iracundiam pellere, id. Off. 1, 38, 137: ferociam animi in vultu, Sall. C. 61, 4: memoriam suae pristinae virtutis, tot secundissimorum proeliorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 21; 7, 62: aliquid memoriā, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19; id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: commissa (aures), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70 et saep.: ut Palaemo et Telamo et Plato dicerentur, retinuerunt, Quint. 1, 5, 60.—With *ne*, Cic. Rep. 2, 32, 56.—**2.** Post-class. for memoriā retinere, *to keep in mind, remember:* sive ille Hasdrubal est, sive quis alius, non retineo, Gell. 17, 9, 16.—With *object-clause:* retineo me dixisse, Dig. 35, 1, 92 *init.*—Hence, **rĕtĭnens**, entis, *P. a.*, *holding fast, tenacious, observant* of any thing (class.; cf. tenax); constr. with *gen.:* homo sui juris dignitatisque retinens, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 11: nimium equestris juris et libertatis, id. Planc. 23, 55: avitae nobilitatis, Tac. A. 2, 38 *fin.:* modestiae, id. ib. 5, 11: Seleuci conditoris (civitas), i. e. *retaining his institutions*, id. ib. 6, 42; cf.: antiqui moris, id. ib. 16, 5 et saep.—*Sup.:* proprietatum in verbis retinentissimus, Gell. 10, 20, 10.

rĕ-tinnĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to ring again, resound*, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 2: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum retinnit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut. 46, 171.

rētĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [rete], *a little net* (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 202, 33; Aug. Ep. 109, 10; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 138.

rētis, is, v. rete *init.*

‡ **rētĭum**, ii, v. rete *init.*

rēto, āre, v. ‡ retae.

rĕ-tollo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to take away again:* triumphos, Coripp. Johan. 2, 329: signa, id. ib. 4, 1154.

* **rĕ-tŏno**, āre, *v. n.*, *to thunder back, resound:* loca fremitu, Cat. 63, 82.

* **rĕ-tonsus**, a, um, *Part.* [tondeo], *cut down, mown:* segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161.

rĕ-torpesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become torpid* (late Lat.): pristini sensus, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *med.*

rĕ-torquĕo, si, tum, 2, *v. a.*, *to twist* or *bend back; to turn* or *cast back* (class.; cf.

reflecto). **I.** Lit.: caput in sua terga (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 68: ora, id. ib. 4, 715: ora ad os Phoebi, id. ib. 11, 163: oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, * Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: oculos, Ov. M. 10, 696: omnium oculos in se, Quint. Decl. 8, 8: tergo bracchia, Hor. C. 3, 5, 22; cf.: manibus retortis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 191: cervices, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: ferocis equi colla, Ov. H. 4, 79: pantherae terga, *to wrap about, cast about*, Verg. A. 8, 460: amictum, id. ib. 12, 400: crinem, *to crisp, frizzle*, Mart. 6, 39, 6: litore violenter undas, *to drive back, repulse*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 13: Rhoetum unguibus leonis, id. ib. 2, 19, 23: vela ab Euboïcis aquis, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 84: viam, i. e. *to return by the same way*, Claud. Phaen. 27: de bysso retorta, Vulg. Exod. 26, 1: missilia in hostem, Curt. 6, 1, 15: quod me retorsisti (a morte), Quint. Decl. 17, 18. — Mid.: ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, *to wheel around*, * Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 3.—**II.** Trop.: animum ad praeterita, *to turn* or *cast back*, Sen. Ben. 3, 3, 3: scelus in auctorem, Just. 34, 4, 2; cf.: crimina in eum, Dig. 38, 2, 14, § 6; and simply argumentum, *to retort upon one's opponent*, App. Flor. p. 360, 33: mentem, *to alter, change*, Verg. A. 12, 841.

rĕ-torresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to parch* or *dry up, to wither*: sata, Col. 3, 3, 4; 3, 5, 1; 3, 17, 4.

rĕtorrĭdē, *adv.*, v. retorridus *fin.*

rĕ-torrĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *parched up, burned up, dried up* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: rami platani, Sen. Ep. 12, 2; 86, 18: manus Mucii, id. ib. 66, 51: retorrida et muscosa prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: plantae, Col. 3, 12, 2: frons, id. 11, 2, 87: fructus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 176: myrtus, id. 15, 29, 36, § 121: (herba) spinis retorrida, id. 27, 12, 97, § 122: mus, *dried up, wizen, wrinkled*, Phaedr. 4, 2, 27. — **II.** Trop.: detriti et retorridi ad litterarum disciplinas serius adeunt, Gell. 15, 30, 1: vultu gravissimus et retorridus, i. e. *gloomy, morose*, Capitol. Max. 6: Gallicanae mentes, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 58.—* *Adv.*: **rĕtorrĭdē** (acc. to I.), *dryly*, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 33.

rĕtortus, a, um, *Part.* of retorqueo.

* **rĕ-tostus,** a, um, *Part.* [torreo], *roasted*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 48.

rĕtractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retracto]. **I.** *A taking in hand again; a retouching, revision, correction;* so only Retractationes, the title of a work of Augustine.—**II.** *Reconsideration, remembrance:* eorum qui fuerunt retractatio non sine acerbitate quādam juvat, Sen. Ep. 63, 6.—**III.** *Hesitation, refusal* (only in connection with *sine*): sine ullā retractatione, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38; id. Att. 13, 25 (with dubitatio); id. Tusc. 5, 29, 82; Liv. 6, 28: absque retractatione morietur, *surely, certainly*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 14, 39.

rĕtractātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a refuser:* officii, Tert. Jejun. 15 dub.

1. rĕtractātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retracto.

2. rĕtractātus, ūs, *m.* [retracto], Tertullian; v. retractatio. **I.** *A repetition*, Tert. Praescr. 7. — **II.** *Hesitation, doubt:* sine retractatu, Tert. Apol. 4; id. adv. Marc. 1, 1 *fin.*; in *plur.*, id. Spect. 3.

rĕtractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retraho]. **I.** *A drawing back, retreating:* graduum, i. e. *the breadth*, Vitr. 3, 4, 4.— **II.** Trop. **1.** *A diminishing:* dierum (opp. auctio), Macr. S. 1, 14.— **2.** *Hesitation, refusal:* sine ullā retractione, Arn. 5, 162.

rĕ-tracto (in many MSS. also written **rĕtrecto**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To take hold of* or *handle again; to take in hand again, undertake anew*, etc. (class.; esp. in the trop. sense). **A.** Lit. (mostly poet.): arma, Liv. 2, 30: ferrum, Verg. A. 7, 694; 10, 396: gladios, Petr. poët. 89, 61: vulnera, *to feel again*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19; 4, 4, 41; cf.: manu sua vota (i. e. the image), id. M. 10, 288: pedamenta, *to go over again, retouch*, Col. 4, 26, 1: agrum, *to look over again, examine again*, id. 1, 4, 1: dextras in bella, Sil. 10, 257: noctem, id. 3, 216. — Poet.: Venerem, Lucr. 4, 1200.—**B.** Trop., of mental action, *to reconsider, examine again, revise*, etc. (syn. recognosco): qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72; cf.: fata domus (with relegere), Ov. M. 4, 569: locus orationis a me retractandus, Cic. Mur. 26, 54: augemus dolorem retractando, id. Att. 8, 9, 3: desueta verba, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 63: secum deae memorata, id. M. 7, 714: vota, id. ib. 10, 370: gaudium, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8: leges retractavit, *revised*, Suet. Aug. 34: leges (librum), sed retractatum, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 6: carmina diligentius, Suet. Gram. 2: Ceae munera neniae, Hor. C. 2, 1, 38.—*Impers. pass.:* posterā die retractatur, *the negotiation is renewed*, Tac. G. 22 *fin.*—**II.** *To withdraw one's self* from an act; *to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant* (class.). (*a*) *Absol.:* veniet tempus et quidem celeriter et sive retractabis sive properabis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: Appius nunc vocari Icilium, nunc retractantem arripi jubet, Liv. 3, 49 Drak.; 3, 52; 37, 18; Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 19; Col. 2, 2, 26: aut quid jam, Turne, retractas, Verg. A. 12, 889.—(*β*) With *acc.*, *to withdraw, retract* any thing: nihil est quod dicta retractent Ignavi Aeneadae, Verg. A. 12, 11: largitiones factas ante aliquantum tempus retractari non oportet, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 111 (112).—Transf., *to detract from, disparage*, = detrecto: retractandi levandique ejus operis gratiā, Gell. 14, 3, 4. — Hence, **rĕtractātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.), *revised, corrected:* retractatius σύνταγμα, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1.

1. rĕtractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retraho.

* **2. rĕtractus,** ūs, *m.* [retraho], *a drawing back:* machinae bellicae, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

rĕ-trādo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to deliver up again, restore* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 4, 2, 9; 19, 1, 6; 24, 3, 58 al.

rĕ-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To draw back, withdraw; to call back* (class.). **A.** Lit.: me retrahis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 8; aliquem, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; Liv. 30, 20; 21, 63 (in the last two passages with revocare); 10, 25: bos domitus et procurrentem (bovem) retrahit, et cunctantem producit, *holds back*, Col. 6, 2, 10: aliquem hinc, Lucceius ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1: Hannibalem in Africam (Scipio), Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56: aliquem in urbem, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: manum, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: pedem, Verg. A. 10, 307: quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, id. ib. 5, 709: castra intra penitus, Liv. 36, 17 Drak.: occulere aut retrahere aliquid (pecuniae), *to keep back, withhold*, id. 32, 38 *fin.*: se, Cic. Cael. 27, 64; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 58: se ab ictu, Ov. M. 3, 87: se a convivio, Cels. 1, 1, 5; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 14, 2.—Mid.: (corpuscula complexa) inter se retrahuntur, Lucr. 2, 155: in servitutem retrahi, Tac. A. 13, 26. — **2.** In partic., *to drag back, bring back* a fugitive, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; Liv. 2, 12; 25, 7: ut retractus, non reversus, videretur, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10; Sall. C. 39, 5: ex fugā, 47, 4: fugientem, Just. 38, 9, 6; 38, 10, 13. — Hence, comically, of fugitive money, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11; cf. also infra, B.—**B.** Trop., *to draw back, withdraw, remove*, etc.: postquam poëta vetus poëtam non potest Retrahere ab studio, *to withdraw, remove*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 2: aliquem a re publicā, Cic. Sest. 15, 34: Thebas ab interitu, Nep. Epam. 8, 4: aliquem ex magnis detrimentis, Suet. Aug. 71: ex viginti trecentisque millibus ad centum quinquaginta retraxit, i. e. *he reduced them to one hundred and fifty thousand*, Suet. Caes. 41 Oud.: verba, *to keep back, suppress*, Sen. Ep. 3, 6; so, vires ingenii, id. ib. 79, 3: noctes, *to shorten*, Manil. 4, 253: stellae splendorem suum, Vulg. Joel, 2, 10: genus ejusmodi callidatis et calumniae retrahetur in odium judicis, *is drawn* or *converted into, results in*, Cic. Part. 39, 137: imaginem nocturnae quietis ad spem haud dubiam retraxit, Tac. A. 16, 1.—With reference to the signif. A. 2: illa (verba), quae jam majoribus nostris ademit oblivio figurata, Varr. L. L. 5, § 5 Müll. — **II.** *To draw again* or *anew; to bring forth* or *to light again, make known again* (so perh. only in Tac.). **A.** Lit.: Caesar Antistium Veterem absolutum adulterii increpitis judicibus ad dicendam majestatis causam retraxit, Tac. A. 3, 38: aliquem postero die ad eosdem cruciatus, id. ib. 15, 57: Treviros in arma, id. H. 4, 70 *fin.* —**B.** Trop.: oblitterata aerarii monimenta, Tac. A. 13, 23: potiorem civitatis partem ad societatem Romanam, id. H. 4, 56 *fin.*— Hence, **rĕtractus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *drawn back, lying back, remote, distant:* emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco, Liv. 36, 21: introrsus sinus maris, id. 26, 42.—*Comp.:* retractior a mari murus, Liv. 34, 9: retractius paulo cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 6: retracti introrsum oculi, *deep-set*, Sen. Contr. 1, 6.

rĕtrecto, āre, v. retracto *init.*

rĕ-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to give back, return, restore, repay* (class., but freq. only in eccl. Lat.; syn. remuneror). **I.** Lit.: corpora retribuat rebus recreetque fluentes, Lucr. 5, 275: populo pecuniam acceptam, Liv. 2, 41, 8: fructum quem meruerunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: aliena suis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 514: quodcunque aliud acceperis, potes cum libuit retribuere, App. Mag. p. 332, 24.—**II.** Trop.: vicem alicui, *to repay, requite*, Lact. 6, 18, 22: retributionem gentibus, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 68: justis bona, id. Prov. 13, 21.

rĕtrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retribuo], *recompense, repayment, retribution* (eccl. Lat.): mali pro bono, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 23: vitae aeternae, Tert. Apol. 18: meritorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 11: contumeliae, Lact. 6, 18, 27; Vulg. Psa. 136, 8.

rĕtrĭbūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a recompenser, requiter, retributer* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29; 5, 16: gratia retributoris, Paul. Nol. Ep. 2, 4.

‡ **retricibus** cum ait Cato, aquam eo nomine significat, quā horti irrigantur, Fest. pp. 282 and 283 Müll. (*a canal, aqueduct;* perh. kindr. with ῥέεθρον, ῥεῖθρον).

rĕ-trĭmentum, i, *n.* [tero], *the dregs, refuse, sediment* of pressed olives, Varr. R. R. 1, 64; of metals, *dross*, Cels. 5, 15; 5, 19, 26; of food and drink, *refuse, waste* (i. e. excrement, urine), Varr. ap. Non. 217, 23; Macr. S. 7, 4; 7, 15.

rĕ-trītūro, āre, *v. a.*, *to thresh over, to thresh* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. ad Macr. 255, 3.

* **rĕ-trītus,** a, um, *adj.*, *worn down:* rutabulum, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 262 Müll.: retritis pilis, Sen. Ep. 47, 5.

rĕtrō, *adv.* [from re and the pronominal suffix ter, as in citro, ultro, intro, etc.]. **I.** Lit., of place, *backwards, back; on the back side, behind.* **a.** Denoting tendency, direction, with verbs or nouns of motion: multa videbis retro repulsa revorti, Lucr. 2, 130; so very often with redire, regredi, repetere, remittere, respicere, reverti, revocare, etc., v. h. vv., and cf. Drak. ad Liv. 22, 6, 7, and 27, 28, 6: vestigia retro sequor, Verg. A. 2, 753; 9, 392; 11, 405: dare lintea retro, id. ib. 3, 686: ora retro Flectit, Ov. M. 15, 685: retro inhibitā nave, Liv. 30, 10 et saep.: iter mihi retro ad Alpes versus incidit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2; cf.: fugam retro spectante milite, Liv. 8, 19: fugit retro, Hor. C. 2, 11, 5: ne currente retro funis eat rotā, id. ib. 3, 10, 10: meretrix retro Perjura cedit, id. ib. 1, 35, 25: retro properare, Ov. H. 5, 31: unde ad hunc orbem redii, unde retro nemo, Sen. Herc. Oet. 48.—**b.** Denoting rest (rare): est mihi in ultimis conclave aedibus quoddam retro, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: perculsis nullum retro subsidium foret, Tac. H. 2, 26: retro Marsigni, etc., id. G. 43: MEMORIAM SE VIVA FECIT SIBI . . . CVM AEDICVLIS ANTE ET A RETRO, Inscr. Orell. 4512.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *back; in time back, in past times, before, formerly:* et deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58; cf.: SVPER OMNES RETRO PRINCIPES FORTISSIMO IMP. CAES., etc., Inscr. Orell. 1049; and so, OMNES RETRO PRINCIPES, ib. 1098: quodcumque retro est, *is past*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 46: praemissa retro nobilitas, Stat. S. 1, 4, 68; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 118 (120): cujus vim si retro quoque velimus custodire (opp. in futurum), id. ib. 10, 115 (116) *fin.:* meliorum retro principum (= superiorum), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34: cum id ab aliis retro factum recordarer, Tert. Uxor. 2, 2: Hebraei retro, qui nunc Judaei, id. Apol. 18.—**B.** In other relations, *back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand, vice versa:* ab imā (voce) ad summam ac retro multi sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 15: ut omnia, quae sine eā (honestate) sint, longe retro ponenda censeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: rursum versus retroque, id. Part. 7, 24; cf.: vide rursus retro, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: sic omnia fatis In pejus ruere, ac retro sublapsa referri, i. e. *against one's efforts* or *wish*, Verg. G. 1,

200; cf.: retro vivere, Sen. Ep. 122 *fin.:* si malum perfidia, non est fallendum. Idem retro, Quint. 5, 10, 74: fructus hominis in operis consistit et retro in fructu hominis operae sunt, Dig. 7, 7, 4; cf. ib. 46, 1, 21; 46, 3, 67 et saep.

☞ The words containing retro in composition (except retroversus and retrorsus) are post-Aug.; they are sometimes written separately.

rĕtrō-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a., to drive back, to turn back,* etc. (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Quint.). **I.** Lit.: capillos a fronte contra naturam, *to push back,* Quint. 11, 3, 160: vasta flumina, Mel. 3, 1, 1.—**II.** Trop.: honores, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 145: rursus litteras (opp. recto contextu), *to go through* or *repeat backwards,* Quint. 1, 1, 25: ordinem, *to reverse,* id. 12, 2, 10: expositionem, id. 2, 4, 15: iram, *to turn aside,* Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 10: huic (dactylo) temporibus parem sed retroactum, appellari constat anapaeston, *reversed, inverted,* Quint. 9, 4, 81.

rĕtrō-cēdo (or separate, **rĕtro cēdo**), ĕre, *v. n., to go back, retire, recede,* Liv. 8, 8, 9 (Weissenb. retro cedentes); Curt. 3, 8, 17; 7, 4, 4.

retrōcessio, ōnis, *f.,* = retrocessus, Aug. Quant. Anim. 37.

rĕtrō-cessus, ūs, *m.* [cedo], *a going back* or *backwards, retrocession* (opp. processus), App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5 *fin.*

retrō-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to bring* or *draw back,* Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.;* Dig. 34, 5, 16.

rĕtrō-ĕo, īre, *v. n., to go back* or *backwards, to recede, retire,* Sen. Q. N. 7, 21, 1; Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 70.

rĕtrō-flecto, xi, 3, *v. a., to bend* or *turn back* (post-Aug.): capillos, Petr. 126, 15.

rĕtrōgrădātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retrogradior], *a going back, retrograding* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 881: stellarum, Isid. Orig. 3, p. 83.

rĕtrō-grădĭor, di, *v. dep. n.* (collat. form **rĕtrōgrădo,** āre, *v. n.,* Mart. Cap. 8, § 887), *to go back* or *backwards, to retrograde,* Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39; of the retrograde motion of the stars, id. 2, 15, 12, § 61; 2, 17, 14, § 76; Mart. Cap. 8, § 883.

* **rĕtrōgrădis,** e, v. retrogradus *init.*

rĕtrōgrădo, āre, v. retrogradior *init.*

rĕtrōgrădus, a, um (collat. form **rĕtrōgrădis,** e, App. M. 4, p. 151), *adj.* [retrogradior], *going back* or *backwards, retrograde;* usually of the stars, Sen. Q. N. 7, 25; Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77; Sid. Ep. 8, 11: carmen retrogradum (i. e. reciprocum), Aug. Civ. Dei, 17, 15: retrogradis fuga, App. l. l.

rĕtrōgressus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a retrograde movement, retrogression* of the sun (post-class.), Macr. S. 1, 17.

* **rĕtrō-pendŭlus,** a, um, *adj., hanging back* or *backwards:* crinium globi (opp. antependuli), App. M. 5, p. 168, 22.

rĕtrōrsum and **rĕtrōrsus,** v. retroversus.

rĕtrōsĭor, v. retroversus, B.

rĕtrō-spĭcĭo, cĕre, *v. a.* [specio], *to look back at:* orbem lunae (sol), Vitr. 9, 4.

* **rĕtrōversim,** *adv.* [retroversus], *backwards:* cedentes radii, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 7.

rĕtrō-versus or **-sum** (**-vorsus,** and sync. **rĕtrōrsus, -sum,** also **rĕtrōsus,** Tert. Apol. 19), a, um, *adj.* [verto], *turned back* or *backwards* (*adj.* very rare, but freq. as *adv.;* v. infra). (α) Form **rĕtrōversus:** Medusae Ipse retroversus squalentia prodidit ora, Ov. M. 4, 655: retroversi ortus omen, Sol. 4.—Trop.: argumentum, *confuted,* Lact. 1, 16 *fin.*—(β) Form **rĕtrōrsus:** retrorsâ manu, Plin. 26, 9, 60, § 93: denique saepe retrorsa respiciens (mulier) substitit, App. M. 2, 6 Hild. p. 101 Oud. (retrorsus, p. 101 Elm.).—**B.** Trop., *back,* as to time, *former, earlier;* so only in *comp.:* retrosior, *older,* Tert. Apol. 19.—Hence, *adv.,* in four forms: retrorsum (the predom. one, class.), retrorsus, retrovorsum, and retroversus, *back, backwards, behind.* **I.** Lit. (α) Form **rĕtrōrsum:** me vestigia terrent, Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: vela dare, id. C. 1, 34, 3; cf.: mutata te ferat aura, id. Ep. 1, 18, 88: rejectae Hannibalis minae, id. C. 4, 8, 16; cf. redire, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 99.—(β) Form **rĕtrōrsus:** dare terga metu, Val. Fl. 3, 268: cedentem, Sil. 11, 513; App. M. 3, p. 143, 39.—(γ) Form **rĕtrōvorsum:** cedam, imitabor nepam, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 145, 14; Macr. S. 1, 17.—(δ) Form **rĕtrōversus:** colonia crescit tamquam coda vituli, Petr. 44, 12.—**II.** Trop. **a.** In time, *back, before, earlier* (jurid. Lat.): retrorsus ad id tempus, etc., Dig. 15, 1, 32 *fin.:* retrorsum se actio refert, ib. 13, 5, 18.—**b.** In other relations, *back, backwards, in return, in reversed order.* (α) Form **rĕtrōrsum:** ex terrâ aqua, ex aquâ oritur aër, ex aëre aether; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex aethere aër, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84 (cf. the like use of retro, Lucr. 1, 785): ut viros ac feminas, diem ac noctem dicas potius, quam retrorsum, Quint. 9, 4, 23; 7, 1, 25: quaedam et retrorsum idem valent, id. 5, 9, 6: sed omnia retrorsum, Flor. 4, 12, 25.—(β) Form **rĕtrōrsus:** ac si retrorsus homo mihi venisset, Dig. 44, 3, 6, § 1.

rĕ-trūdo, no *perf.,* sum, 3, *v. a., to thrust back* (in the *verb. finit.* only ante- and post-class.): quasi retruderet hominum me vis invitum, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 64: in metallum retrudendus, Cod. Th. 1, 5, 1: in carcerem, Vulg. Gen. 41, 10.—Hence, **rĕtrūsus,** a, um, *P. a., removed, concealed;* several times in Cic. with abditus: simulacra deorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7.—Trop.: voluntas, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: haec in philosophiâ, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87.

rĕ-tundo, tŭdi (also rettŭdi, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21 Orell. *N. cr.*), tūsum (retunsus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 27; 4, 4, 8), 3, *v. a., to beat* or *pound back* any thing sharp, i. e. *to blunt, dull* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ferrum, Cic. Sull. 30, 83: in Massagetas ferrum, Hor. C. 1, 35, 39: gladios in rem publicam destrictos, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2: ascias (tilia), Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 207: hamata tela, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 13; cf.: conjurationis nefaria tela, Cic. Dom. 24, 63.—**II.** Trop., *to blunt, dull, deaden, weaken, restrain, check,* etc.: (censorii stili) mucronem, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: mucronem ingenii cotidianâ pugnâ, Quint. 10, 5, 16 (with deteratur fulgor): belle iste puer retundit Antonium, Atticus ap. Cic. Att. 16, 15, 3: collegam, Tac. A. 5, 11: animum, qui luxuriâ et lasciviâ Diffluit, *check, repress,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 73; so, impetum erumpentium, Liv. 2, 33: sermones, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; cf.: Aetolorum linguas, Liv. 33, 31: improbitatem, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 3; Quint. 6, 4, 11 (with propulsare eos): superbiam, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21: iram, Prud. Cath. 6, 94; cf.: Boreas retundit pelagus (ira motum), Luc. 5, 601 Cort. *N. cr.*—Hence, **rĕtūsus** (retunsus, v. supra), a, um, *P. a., blunted, blunt, dull.* **A.** Lit.: securis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 27: ferrum, Verg. G. 2, 301: tela, Ov. M. 12, 496: retusum et crassum ferramentum, Col. 4, 24, 21: aurum hebeti mucrone, Lucr. 5, 1274.—**B.** Trop.: mihi cor retunsum'st oppugnando pectore, *deprived of feeling,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 8: cor, Claud. Eutr. 2, 47: ingenia (opp. acuta), Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79 *fin.:* stella crine retuso, *weakened, dimmed,* Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 185; cf. *comp.:* acumen retusius, Hier. Ep. 69, 4: fervor belli, *subdued,* Sil. 8, 321: res, *impaired, unfortunate,* id. 16, 21.

rĕtunsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retundo.

rĕ-tūro, āre, *v. a.* [turo, whence also obturo], *to open, unstop* (only in the two foll. passages): obscenis verbis novae nuptae aures returare, Varr. ap. Non. 167, 6: ora coarticulare mutorum, surdorum auriculas returare, Arn. 1, 31.

rĕtūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retundo.

Reudigni, ōrum, *m.* [Gothic; root rinds, venerable], *a people of northern Germany, on the right bank of the Albis, north of the Longobards,* Tac. G. 40.

***rĕ-unctor,** ōris, *m.* [ungo], *an anointer* (a physician's assistant, who rubbed the patient with ointments), Plin. 29, 1, 2, § 4.

rĕus, i, *m.,* and **rĕa,** ae, *f.* [res], jurid. t. t. **I.** Originally, *a party to an action* (res), either plaintiff or defendant; afterwards restricted to *the party accused, defendant, prisoner,* etc.: reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur. Sic enim olim loquebantur. Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183; cf.: reos appello, quorum res est, id. ib. 2, 79, 321: reus nunc dicitur, qui causam dicit: et item qui quid promisit spoponditve ac debet. At Gallus Aelius, lib. II. Significationum verborum quae ad jus pertinent, ait: reus est qui cum altero litem contestatam habet, sive is egit, sive cum eo actum est, Fest. p. 273 Müll. It is found in this original signif. in the Lex XII. Tab., Fragm. ap. Fest. l. l., which Ulpian periphrases: si judex vel alteruter ex litigatoribus morbo sontico impediatur, Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 3.—**II.** In the stricter sense. **A.** *A party obliged* or *under obligation* to do or pay any thing, *one answerable* or *responsible* for any thing, *a bondsman, a debtor:* reus dictus est a re, quam promisit ac debet. Reus stipulando est, qui stipulatur. Reus promittendo est, qui suo nomine alteri quid pro altero promisit, Fest. pp. 135 and 227; cf. Dig. 45, 2, 1; and: delegare est vice suâ alium reum dare creditori vel cui jusserit, ib. 46, 2, 11: pecuniae reus fieri, ib. 16, 1, 17: dotis, ib. 23, 3, 22, § 2: locationis, ib. 19, 2, 13, § 9.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *one who is bound* by any thing, *who is answerable* for any thing, *a debtor* (very rare): quo intentius custodiae serventur, opportuna loca dividenda praefectis esse, ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, *answerable* or *responsible for,* Liv. 25, 30: voti reus, *bound by my vow* (sc. in having obtained my desire), Verg. A. 5, 237 (voti reus, debitor, Serv.: voti reus: Haec vox propria sacrorum est, ut reus vocetur, qui suscepto voto se numinibus obligat, damnatus autem, qui promissa vota non solvit, Macr. S. 3, 2).—**B.** *One who is accused* or *arraigned, a defendant, prisoner, a criminal, culprit* (the predominant signif. at all periods and in all styles; cf.: nocens, sons): quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis reus? Flavius. Quis judex? Cluvius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42: inopia reorum ... aliquos ad columnam Maeniam reos reperire, id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 50: privato Milone et reo ad populum accusante P. Clodio, id. Mil. 15, 40: reus Milonis lege Plotiâ fuit Clodius quoad vixit, id. ib. 13 *fin.:* facere aliquem reum, *to accuse one,* Nep. Alcib. 4, 3.—Persons under criminal charges usually put on mourning: rei ad populum Furius et Manlius circumeunt sordidati, Liv. 2, 54, 3 (cf. id. 2, 61; 3, 58; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152).—In *fem.:* ut socrus adulescentis rea ne fiat, Cic. Fam. 13, 54: tota rea citaretur Etruria, id. Mil. 19, 50: rea es, Sen. Contr. 4, 29.—(β) With a statement of the crime or the punishment, *one guilty* of any crime, *one condemned* to any punishment: facti reus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 16: aliquem rei capitalis reum facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94; cf. capitis, Quint. 12, 10, 70: avaritiae, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: lenocinii, Quint. 5, 10, 47: parricidii, id. 7, 2, 17: manifesti peculatūs, id. 12, 1, 43 et saep.: Sestius, qui est de vi reus, Cic. Sest. 35, 75; so, de vi, id. Vatin. 17, 41; Quint. 11, 1, 51: de ambitu, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2: de moribus, Quint. 4, 2, 3: est enim reus uterque ob eandem causam et eodem crimine, Cic. Vatin. 17, 41: mortis reus, Vulg. Matt. 26, 66: cum equester ordo reus a consulibus citaretur, Cic. Sest. 15, 35.—For the expressions reum facere, agere, peragere, postulare, inter reos referre, etc., v. h. vv.—**2.** Transf., in gen.: judex sim Reusque ad eam rem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12: reus fortunae, *that was to be blamed for a misfortune,* Liv. 6, 24; 9, 8: facinoris, Tac. A. 2, 66: reus agor, Ov. H. 20, 91.—In *fem.:* fortuna una accusatur, una agitur rea, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 22: cum rea laudis agar, Ov. H. 14, 120.

rĕ-vălesco, lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow well again; to regain one's former strength, state,* or *condition; to recover* (poet. and post-Aug. for convalesco, reficior). **I.** Lit., Ov. H. 21, 231: ex capitali morbo, Gell. 16, 13, 5: interibi revalesco, App. Mag. p. 320, 29: te significasti jam revalescere coepisse, Ambros. Ep. 79, 1.—**II.** Trop.: Laodicea (tremore terrae prolapsa), revaluit, Tac. A. 14, 27: diplomata Othonis, quae neglegebantur, revalescerent, *regain their force* or *authority,* id. H. 2, 54: astutia, App. M. 10, p. 243, 15.

rĕ-vecto, āre, 1, *v. a., to carry back again:* ad Macedoniam corpus alicujus, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 3, 42.

rĕ-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to carry* or *bring back, to convey back* (class.; syn.:

reporto, refero, reddo). **I.** Lit.: Diana Segestam Carthagine revecta, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; so, praedam inde, Liv. 1, 35: tela ad Graios, Ov. M. 13, 402: aliquem domum (mater), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 9; 10; Hor. Epod. 13, 16: Promethea (satelles Orci), id. C. 2, 18, 36: arma, Stat. Th. 2, 734: exsequias Romam, Eutr. 9, 2: revehunt vitrea, et aëna, vestis, fibulas, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 88.—**b.** *Pass.*, in mid. force, *to drive, ride, sail*, etc., *back; to return:* ne quis reveheretur inde ad proelium, Liv. 3, 70: equo citato ad urbem revectus, id. 7, 41; 34, 15: consul revectus in castra, id. 2, 47: per circum ad foros, id. 45, 1: curru triumphali revectus est, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 96: non satis est Ithacam revehi? Hor. S. 2, 5, 4: hac ego sum raptis parte revectus equis, Ov. A. A. 2, 138.—**II.** Trop.: famam optimam ex Bithyniâ revexisti, *brought back, brought home*, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 8: ad paulo superiorem aetatem revecti sumus, *have gone back*, Cic. Brut. 63, 225.

rĕvēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [revelo], *an uncovering, laying bare* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: pudendorum, Arn. 5, 182. — **II.** Trop.: imaginariae revelationes, Aug. Conf. 9, 10: filii sui, *a revelation*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4; Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 7. — Esp., *the Revelation of St. John*, Lact. Inst. Epit. 42, 8.

rĕvēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a revealer* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.

rĕvēlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to revelation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 47.

rĕ-vello, velli, vulsum or volsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pluck* or *pull away, to pull* or *tear out, to tear off* or *away* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: tela de corpore, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: nascentis equi de fronte revolsus amor, Verg. A. 4, 515: titulum de fronte, Ov. P. 4, 13, 7: telum altâ ab radice, Verg. A. 12, 787: caput a cervice, id. G. 4, 523; cf.: cornu a fronte, Ov. M. 9, 86: saxum e monte, id. ib. 12, 341: partem e monte, id. ib. 13, 882: a silvis silvas et ab arvis arva, id. ib. 8, 584: ab aliquo morte revelli, *to be torn away*, id. ib. 4, 152: scuta manibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: axem temone, Ov. M. 2, 316; cf.: sudem osse, id. ib. 12, 300: arborem manibus tellure, id. R. Am. 87: quos Sidoniâ urbe, *to tear away, remove*, Verg. A. 4, 545: puerum, Ov. F. 6, 515: solio regem, Sil. 16, 273: herbas radice, *with the root*, Ov. M. 7, 226; so, too, annosam pinum solido trunco, id. ib. 12, 356: illam crucem, quae fixa est ad portum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26: tabulam, id. ib. 2, 2, 46, § 112: Gorgonis os pulcherrimum revellit atque abstulit, id. ib. 2, 4, 56, § 124: gradus, id. Pis. 10, 23: saepta, id. Phil. 5, 4, 9: claustra, id. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; Liv. 5, 21: janua, quâ effractâ et revolsâ, tota pateret provincia, Cic. Mur. 15, 33: vincula, id. Caecin. 25, 70: paene fores templi, Suet. Calig. 6: templa, Luc. 3, 115: revulsis venis, *opened*, Sen. Oedip. 978: scuta manibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: pellem, Col. 2, 3, 1: stipites revincti, ne revelli possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: proximos agri terminos, *to tear away, remove*, Hor. C. 2, 18, 24: signa (when an army decamps), Luc. 7, 77; Sil. 12, 733: curvo dente humum, *to tear up*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 14; cf.: majorum sepulcra, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12. —Poet.: cinerem manesque, *to disturb, violate*, Verg. A. 4, 427.—**II.** Trop., *to tear away, send away*, etc.: cujus totus consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoriâ revulsus, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26: injurias honorificis verbis, id. Att. 5, 20, 11: alicui avias veteres, *prejudices*, Pers. 5, 92: falsorum persuasionem, Sen. Ep. 95, 33: penitus de stirpe imperium, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 207: oscula fida, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57 (with dissipat amplexus).

rĕ-vēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to unveil, uncover, lay bare* (not ante-Aug.; syn.: patefacio, aperio, nudo, retego). **I.** Lit.: caput (opp. involvere), Suet. Galb. 7: frontem, Tac. G. 31: os, Ov. F. 6, 619: pectus, Flor. 4, 2, 71: carpenta (opp. contegere), App. M. 10, p. 247: sacra, Ov. H. 11, 73. — **II.** Trop., *to disclose, reveal:* fraudes (with detegere), App. M. 9, p. 229: omnia (tempus), Tert. Apol. 7 *fin.:* justitiam et salutem Domini cunctis gentibus, Hier. in Isa. 15, 56, 2; Vulg. Psa. 28, 9; id. Matt. 10, 26 et saep.: Ulixes Eumaeo, quis sit, revelat, Aus. Per. Od. 21.

rĕ-vendo, didi, 3, *v. a.*, *to sell again:* operas liberto, etc., Dig. 38, 2, 37.

rĕ-vēnĕo, ii, 4, *v. n.*, *to be sold again:* si fundus revenisset, Dig. 18, 3, 5.

rĕ-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. n.*, *to come again, come back, to return* (class.; cf.: redeo, revertor). **I.** Lit., *absol.:* reveni, ut illum persequar, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 3; so id. Men. 5, 3, 4; Tac. A. 12, 59: domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 33; 2, 2, 13; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 125; Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; 1, 40, 181 sq.; id. Balb. 11, 28; cf.: domum de hippodromo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 27: in urbem, Tac. A. 4, 74 *fin.:* huc, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 143; id. Most. 1, 1, 54; id. Mil. 3, 2, 49; id. Trin. 1, 2, 119 al.: ex longinquo, Tac. A. 2, 24 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. (Plaut.): in eum nunc haec revenit res locum, ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 24: cum eo reveni ex inimicitiâ in gratiam, id. Stich. 3, 1, 8.—*Impers. pass.:* inter eos rursum si reventum in gratiam est, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 61 (a little before, redeunt rursum in gratiam).

rĕ-ventĭlo, āre, *to produce again*, = proferre: nihil phantasiarum, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 24.

(**rĕvento**, āre, a false read. for reverto, Lucr. 3, 1061; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

rĕventus, ūs, *m.* [revenio], *a return*, Suevius ap. Macr. S. 2, 14 *fin.*

rēvērā, v. res, II. A.

rĕ-verbĕro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to strike back, repel, cause to rebound* (post-Aug.): sic veneficiis corpus induruit, ut saxa reverberet, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 11: Indus saxis saepe impeditus quis crebro reverberatur, Curt. 8, 9, 7: reverberato lapide, Amm. 24, 4, 28: ut humus molliter cedat nec incrementa duritiâ suâ reverberet, Col. 3, 13, 7: usque adeo ut radios omnis nostri tuoris splendore reverberent, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 3: hinc vi reverberante ventorum, Amm. 22, 15, 7. —**II.** Trop.: iram Fortunae, Sen. Clem. 2, 5, 4; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 27; cf. Amm. 22, 15, 7.

rĕ-vĕrēcundĭter, *adv.*, *respectfully*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. (Enn. p. 180 Vahl.); Pompon. ap. Non. 516, 22 (Com. Rel. p. 200 Rib.).

rĕvĕrendus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of revereor.

rĕvĕrens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of revereor.

rĕvĕrenter, *adv.*, v. revereor, *P. a.* A. *fin.*

rĕvĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [revereor], *timidity* arising from high respect or (more rarely) from fear, *respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence* (not freq. till after the post-Aug. per.): adhibenda est quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum: nam neglegere, quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: personae, Quint. 9, 2, 76: judicum, id. 11, 1, 29: senatus, Plin. Pan. 69, 4: nulla superiorum, Tac. Or. 40: sacramenti, id. H. 1, 12: imperii, id. ib. 1, 55; id. G. 29: legum, Juv. 14, 177: famae, Ov. M. 9, 555: quorum reverentia movit Saepe deos, id. ib. 2, 510: veri, id. H. 5, 11: recti et aequi, Mart. 11, 5, 1: nulla poscendi, dandi, *shyness, shame*, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 13: discendi, *fear*, Col. 11, 1, 10: ut cuique personae debetur reverentia, Quint. 11, 1, 66; cf. id. 6, 1, 50: maxima debetur puero reverentia, Juv. 14, 47: judex tacitus reverentiam postulat, Quint. 4, 1, 55: mihi reverentiâ ut aequali habebatur, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 6: quam illa reverentiam marito suo praestitit, id. ib. 8, 5, 1: mihi reverentiam praestat, id. ib. 10, 26 (11), 1.—*Pass.*, *deference, regard*, etc.: ego reverentiae vestrae sic semper inserviam (for vestri), *the deference* or *veneration due to you, your dignity*, Plin. Pan. 95 *fin.*—Reverentia, as a deity, *the mother of* Majestas *by* Honor, Ov. F. 5, 23.

rĕ-vĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2, *v. dep. a.* (*act.* collat. form **rĕvĕrĕo**, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.), *to stand in awe* or *fear of; to regard, respect, honor; to fear, be afraid of; to reverence, revere* (ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn. veneror): *Ap.* Quid est quod pudendum siet, genere natam bono pauperem Ducere uxorem? *Pe.* Revereor filium, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 5 (cf. infra, the passage, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 3): observantia, per quam aetate aut sapientiâ aut honore . . . antecedentis reveremur et colimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66: hos (sc. oratores) ituri in provincias magistratus reverebantur, hos reversi colebant, Tac. Or. 36: Nigidium Cicero summe reveritus est, Gell. 11, 11, 1.—More freq. with inanim. or abstr. objects: quasi ejus opulentitatem reverearis, *stood in awe of*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 35: simultatem meam, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 3 (also quoted in Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1): adventum tuom, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 10: fulgorem ab auro, Lucr. 2, 51: dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: multa adversa reverens, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: virtutes, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24: coetum virorum (Tullia), Liv. 1, 48: fortunam captivae, Curt. 6, 2, 8: auctoritatem illustrium scriptorum, Col. 2, 1, 2: reverearis occursum, non reformides, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7: ne revereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 8: ne quaestus quidem suos reveritus illos opimos, etc., i. e. *did not spare*, Plin. 10, 51, 72, § 142.—(*β) *Impers.* in analogy with pudet: non te tui saltem pudet, si nihil mei revereatur, Varr. ap. Non. 497, 1; cf. vereor. — Hence, **A. rĕvĕrens**, entis, *P. a.*, *respectful, regardful, reverent:* sermo erga patrem imperatoremque reverens, de se moderatus, Tac. H. 1, 17; cf.: responsum parum reverens, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11: ora, *bashful, modest*, Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 33: puella parentum suorum reverens, App. M. 8, p. 204, 21. — *Comp.:* nihilo reverentior leniorve erga senatum, Suet. Calig. 26: quis reverentior senatus candidatus? Plin. Pan. 69, 3; cf. id. Ep. 6, 17, 5: sanctius ac reverentius visum de actis deorum credere quam scire, Tac. G. 34: illud modestius ac fortasse reverentius, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 5; cf.: nomen Augusti, Flor. 4, 12, 66.—*Sup.:* Gabium reverentissimum mei expertus, Plin. Ep. 10, 86 (18), 1. — *Adv.:* **rĕvĕrenter**, *respectfully:* aliquem adire, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 5: amicos colere, id. ib. 7, 31, 5. — *Comp.*, Tac. H. 2, 27.—*Sup.*, Suet. Aug. 93; id. Ner. 23; Plin. Ep. 10, 21 (32) *init.* — **B. rĕvĕrendus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *inspiring awe, venerable, reverend* (mostly poet.; cf.: colendus, venerandus): nox, Ov. Ib. 75: facies, Juv. 6, 513: sacraria, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 599: vetustas (libri), Gell. 9, 14, 26; 18, 5, 11: vultu, Spart. Sev. 19: epulae, Amm. 30, 1, 22.—*Sup.:* Reverendissimus, *most reverend, right reverend*, a title of bishops, etc., Cod. Th. 1, 55, 8; 1, 2, 6.

rĕ-vergo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to incline towards* any thing; trop.: in aliorum commoda, *to tend, conduce* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Ep. ad Sid. 4, 2.

* **rĕ-verro** (**rĕvorro**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to sweep back again, to scatter again:* revorram hercle hoc, quod convorri modo, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 64 (cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 27 and 51).

rĕversĭo (**rĕvors-**), ōnis, *f.* [reverto]. **I.** *A turning back* before reaching one's destination (differing from reditus, a coming back, return): quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione meâ laetatus, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 5: exponam vobis breviter consilium et profectionis et reversionis meae, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1: reversionem ut ad me faceret denuo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 45; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 62; Varr. ap. Non. 222, 19; 245, 14. — **2.** Of things in gen., *a returning, return:* febrium, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: annua (solis), App. Mund. p. 71, 6; cf. in *plur.:* planetarum temporum, id. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 4.—**II.** Trop., gram. t. t. for ἀναστροφή, *an inversion* of words (like mecum, secum, quibus de rebus), Quint. 8, 6, 65.

rĕverso, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to turn round* (late Lat.): versa et reversa in tergum et in latera, Aug. Conf. 6 *fin.:* panis qui non reversatur, Vulg. Os. 7, 8: subcinericius panis est cinere coctus et reversatus, Isid. 20, 2, 15.—Mid.: reversatur ejus ex talis, Veg. 3, 11.—*Pass.* reversatus, *turned back:* palpebra ejus, Plin. Val. 1, 23.

rĕversus, a, um, *Part.* of revertor.

rĕvertĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [reverto], *a return:* annua solis, App. M. 3, p. 134; id. Flor. 4, p. 361, 9.

rĕ-verto (**-vort-**) and **rĕ-vertor** (**-vort-**), versus (-vors-) (*inf.* paragog. revertier, Phaedr. 4, 18, 14), 3 (the authors of the ante-Aug. per. make the perfect forms, with the exception of the *part.* reversus, only from the active root, reverti, reverteram, revertisse, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 28:

Cic. Fam. 10, 28, 1; id. Att. 8, 3, 7; id. Phil. 2, 24, 59; id. Div. 1, 15, 27; id. Phil. 8, 10, 28; id. Tusc. 5, 37, 107; Caes. B. G. 1, 8; 1, 31, 2, 29; 2, 14; Sall. C. 37, 11 et saep.: reversus, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10; Caes. B. G. 6, 42; Sall. H. 4, 4 Dietsch; but cf.: reversus sum, etc., Vell. 2, 42, 3; Quint. 7, 8, 2; 11, 2, 17; Tac. A. 12, 21; Front. Strat. 4, 2, 8; 4, 5, 17; Val. Max. 5, 1, 1; Nep. Them. 5, 2. But in the present tenses the active form is rare: revortit, Lucr. 3, 1061; 5, 1153, and Pompon. ap. Non. 476, 2; or Com. Rel. p. 201 Rib.: revertebant, Amm. 19, 5, 2; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 345 sq.; Zumpt, Gram. § 209 *fin.*) [verto], *to turn back, turn about; to come back, return* (syn.: redeo, revenio). **I.** Lit.: clamitant me ut revertar, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 30: (Deiotarus) cum ex itinere revertisset ... persaepe revertit ex itinere, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26 sq.; cf. id. ib. 2, 8, 20: eodem (vultu) semper se vidisse exeuntem illum domo et revertentem, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: ita maestus rediit, ut retractus, non reversus videretur, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: reversus ille, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 42: (mulier) per propinquos rogata, ut rediret, non est reversa, Quint. 7, 8, 2 et saep.: cum ego a foro revortor, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 30: a Fabricio ponte, Hor. S. 2, 3, 36: a Scythiâ, Just. 9, 3, 1; 22, 3, 6: reverti ab exsilio, Tac. H. 1, 77; 2, 92; Suet. Calig. 59: a bello, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 3; Sen. Suas. 2, 8; for which poet.: silvâ, Ov. M. 5, 585: jam ad te revortar, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 26: ad aliquem, id. Ep. 3, 3, 43; id. Ps. 4, 7, 62; Caes. B. G. 2, 14 et saep.: nisi domum revorteris, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 31; so, domum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 16 (opp. egredior); 70; 2, 3, 99; Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107 (opp. egressi); Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 24 al.: Formias, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7: Ameriam, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: Epheso Laodiceam, id. Fam. 3, 10, 3: hunc in locum, id. Rep. 6, 25, 29: in castra, Sall. J. 58, 7: ad assuetas sibi sedes, Quint. 11, 2, 6: huc, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 57; 3, 2, 28; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 9; Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13 (opp. hinc profecti). — With double *nom.*: consules praedâ ingenti partâ victores reverterunt, Liv. 7, 17. — **b.** Of things: sol inde (sc. a brumalibus flexibus) revortens, Lucr. 5, 616: revertitur idem sol sub terras, id. 5, 658: revertitur luna ad signum quodque, id. 5, 635: multa videbis retro repulsa revorti, id. 2, 130: retroque a terrâ cunctâ revorti, id. 1, 785: quis neget ... Tiberim reverti, Hor. C. 1, 29, 12: sol reversus, Manil. 5, 464. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to return:* nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 390; cf. Quint. 10, 7, 14: leti jam limine ab ipso Ad vitam possint revorti, Lucr. 2, 961: ad superiorem consuetudinem, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2: ad illum animum meum pristinum, id. ib. 10, 28, 1: ad sanitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: ad corporis commodum, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 168: haec ad easdem particulas, Quint. 3, 6, 65: ad Musas, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 9: ad bonam vitae consuetudinem, Dig. 34, 4, 30: ut reverteretur in gratiam mecum, Petr. 87: poena in caput tuum, Ov. A. A. 1, 340; cf. Tac. H. 3, 31. — **B.** In partic., in speech (after a digression), *to return, revert* to a theme, etc.: scribam tibi tres libros, ad quos revertare, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 4: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 47: sed, ut ad propositum revertamur, etc., id. Fin. 2, 32, 104: ut ad me revertar, id. Cael. 3, 6: ad illam puellam expositiam, Plaut. Cas. prol. 79: proinde ad id revertar, Curt. 7, 1, 26: illuc, Nep. Dion, 4. — In a comic equivoque: revortor rursus denuo Carthaginem; Si quid mandare voltis aut curarier, Plaut. Poen. prol. 79.

rĕ-vestĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to clothe again* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 129; id. Res. Carn. 42 *fin.*; trop., Dracont. Hexaëm. 1, 629.

rĕvībrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [revibro], *a reflection* of light (late Lat.), Hyg. Astr. 4, 14.

rĕvībrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in *abl. sing.*), *a reflection* of light, Mart. Cap. 2, § 110.

rĕ-vībro, āvi, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to cast back, reflect:* radios, Mart. Cap. 2, § 169. — **II.** *Neutr., to send back a reflection:* ipsa caeli contextio lucis fulgoribus revibravit, Mart. Cap. 8, § 810.

rĕvictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [revinco], *a refuting, refutation* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 39.

rĕvictus, a, um, *Part.* of revinco.

rĕ-vĭdĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to see again, go to see again:* nunc ad eram revidebo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 65: aspectus alicujus, Cassiod. Complex. Act. Apos. 51.

* **rĕ-vĭgesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to begin to flourish again*, Juvenc. 2, 204.

* **rĕ-vīlesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become vile* or *contemptible:* virtus admota oculis, Sen. Tranq. 17, 2.

* **rĕ-vīmentum**, i, *n.* [vieo], *a lappet; an edging, fringe* (syn. lacinia): (in oratione) omnia, ut in tenui veste, oris detexta et revimentis sint vincta, Fronto Laud. fumi (a little after, laciniam aliquam porrigat).

rĕvincĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [revinco], *that may be disproved* or *refuted* (eccl. Lat.): materiae iisdem litteris, Tert. Res. Carn. 13 *fin.*

rĕ-vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, 4, *v. a.* **I.** *To bind back* or *backwards; to bind around, bind fast, fasten* (class.; not in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: nisi esset (terra) caelo revincta, Lucr. 5, 553: ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tignis in contrariam partem revinctis, id. ib. 4, 17; cf.: trabes introrsus, id. ib. 7, 23: stipites demissi et ab infimo revincti, id. ib. 7, 73: navigium (with religare), Plin. Pan. 82, 2: aliquem ad saxa, *to bind fast*, Ov. M. 11, 212; cf.: zonam de poste, id. ib. 10, 379: errantem Mycono e celsâ Gyaroque revinxit, Verg. A. 3, 76: caput tortâ angue, *bound around*, Varr. Atacin. ap. Charis. p. 70 P.; cf.: latus ense, *to gird*, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 11: templum Velleribus niveis et festâ fronde revinctum, Verg. A. 4, 459. — In a Greek construction: ecce manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum trahebant, *with his hands tied behind him*, Verg. A. 2, 57: qui recitat lanâ fauces et colla revinctus, *wrapped up*, Mart. 6, 41, 1. — Poet.: latices in glaciem revincti, *bound, stiffened*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 167. — **B.** Trop., *to bind, fasten*, etc.: mentem amore, Cat. 61, 33: urbes legibus, Claud. B. Gild. 47: te sibi generum fraternâ prole, id. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 36: miserâ in peste revinctos confodiunt, Val. Fl. 6, 418; 4, 708. — * **II.** *To unbind, loose:* quempiam (opp. alligare, and = resolvere), Col. 1, 8, 16.

rĕ-vinco, vīci, victum, 3, *v. a.*, *to conquer, subdue.* **I.** Lit. (only poet., and in Tac.): victrices catervae Consiliis juvenis revictae, Hor. C. 4, 4, 24; cf.: revicta conjuratio, *repressed, checked*, Tac. A. 15, 73: primordia rerum aliquâ ratione, Lucr. 1, 593: vires (ignis), id. 5, 410. — **II.** Trop., *to convict; to refute, disprove* (class.; syn.: convinco, refuto), Lucr. 4, 488: numquam hic neque suo neque amicorum judicio revincetur, * Cic. Arch. 6, 11: aliquem, Tac. A. 6, 5: aliquem in mendacio, Dig. 26, 10, 3: aliquem in culpâ et in maleficio, Gell. 6, 2, 13: crimina rebus revicta, *disproved*, Liv. 6, 26, 7 (with confutare verbis); Vulg. Act. 18, 28: crimen, Liv. 40, 16: testimoniis revinci, Lact. 4, 15 *fin.*

rĕ-vinctus, a, um, *Part.* of revincio.

rĕ-vindĭco, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to exact retribution from* (late Lat.), Primas in Gal. Ad. c. 5.

rĕ-vĭrĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to be green again, be covered again with verdure:* arbores, Albin. 2, 113.

rĕ-vĭresco, rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become* or *grow green again; to recover its verdure.* **I.** Lit. (rare): laesae silvae, Ov. M. 2, 408: arbor Ruminalis in novos fetus, Tac. A. 13, 58: caepe revirescit decedente lunâ, contra autem inarescit adulescente, Gell. 20, 8, 17. — **2.** Poet., transf., of an old man, *to become young again:* spes est virginibus subjecta, Arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem, Ov. M. 7, 305: pars credunt torvos patriâ revirescere vultus, Sil. 15, 134. — **II.** Trop., *to grow strong* or *vigorous again; to grow young again; to be renewed; to flourish again; to revive* (freq. and class.): aliquando rei publicae vires, quae malitiâ nocentum exaruerunt, virtute optimatium revirescent, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45; cf.: quamquam sunt accisae (res), tamen efferent se aliquando et ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34; id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: cum semel invasit senectus, regressum non habet, nec revirescere aut repubescere potest, Col. 2, 1, 4; Flor. prooem. *fin.*: imperium, Curt. 10, 9, 5: domus Germanici, Tac. A. 4, 12: partes, id. H. 3, 7 *fin.*: dux pignore promissae laudis, Sil. 8, 228: nunc praeclari facti decus crebrâ memoriâ revirescit, Val. Max. 4, 8, 4.

rĕ-viscĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a restoring of the flesh* (eccl. Lat.): reviscerátio et respiratio ossium, Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

* **rĕvīsĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [revideo], *a seeing again*, Claud. Mam. Ep. ad Sid. 4, 2.

* **rĕ-vīsĭto**, āre, *v. a.*, *to visit again, revisit:* urbem nundinis, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13.

rĕ-vīso, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to look back* on a thing, *come back* or *again to see* (cf. respicio); *to pay a visit again* (ante- and post-class.): ut ad me revisas, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 79: ad me, Gell. 13, 30, 10: ad stabulum, Lucr. 2, 359. — Poet.: signa ad lunam, Lucr. 5, 636: reviso quid agant, aut quid captent consili, Ter. And. 2, 4, 1; id. Eun. 5, 4, 1: inde redit rabies eadem et furor ille revisit, i. e. *comes back, returns*, Lucr. 4, 1117. — **II.** *Act., to go* or *come to see again; to revisit:* tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 11: cum poteris, revises nos, id. ib. 12, 50: sed tu velim ... nos aliquando revisas, id. Fam. 1, 10; Cat. 64, 377: ipsa sedesque Revisit Laeta suas, Verg. A. 1, 415: vates tuus te reviset, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 12: urbem (with petere), Lucr. 3, 1067: rem Gallicanam, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: negotia sua cottidie, Col. 12, praef. § 8: agrum saepius, id. 1, 4, 1. — With things as subjects: longos obitus (sidera), Lucr. 4, 393: aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit? Verg. A. 3, 318: multos aeterna revisens Fortuna, id. ib. 11, 426.

rĕ-vīvĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [vivifico], *restored to life* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 19.

rĕ-vīvisco (**rĕvīvesco**; v. Orell. Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5), vixi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to come to life again, to be restored to life, to revive* (class.; a favorite word with Cic., esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: reviviscat M'. Curius aut eorum aliquis, etc., Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38; id. Fin. 4, 22, 61; id. Mil. 29, 79; id. Pis. 27, 67; id. N. D. 2, 38, 96: ille reviviscet jam nunquam, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 15: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 38: ut revixisse aut renatum sibi quisque Scipionem imperatorem dicat, Liv. 26, 41, 25: conchae, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 132. — **B.** Transf., *to grow again:* gramina, nisi manu eliguntur, revivescunt, Col. 4, 5: avulsae pennae (insectorum), Plin. 11, 28, 33, § 96. — **II.** Trop., *to revive, recover, gather strength, renew vigor*, etc.: ipsa causa ea est, ut jam simul cum re publicâ, necessario reviviscat atque recreetur, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 61, § 160: omnes (civitatis) suis legibus et judiciis usae revixerunt, id. Att. 6, 2, 4: res publica, id. Fam. 4, 4, 3: adventu nostro revivescunt justitia, abstinentia, id. Att. 5, 16, 3: quo facilius reviviscat Pompeianorum causa toties jugulata, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 38: cum venisset mandatum, peccatum revixit, Vulg. Rom. 7, 9.

rĕ-vīvo, no *perf.*, victum, 3, *v. n.*, *to live again* (post-class.), Sen. Med. 477; Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 563.

rĕvŏcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [revoco], *that may be recalled* or *revoked, revocable* (mostly poet.): poenae leves et revocabiles, Sen. Ira, 1, 5, 6. — Hence, with a negative, for *irrevocable:* colus Parcarum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 559: telum, Ov. M. 6, 264: carmen fatorum, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 51: aliquis (sc. mortuus), Albin. 1, 427: damnum, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 488: non revocabile verum, Stat. Th. 1, 291.

rĕvŏcāmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *a calling back* or *away, a recall* (Ovidian), Ov. F. 1, 561. — *Plur.*, Ov. M. 2, 596.

rĕvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a calling back* or *away, a recalling* (rare but good prose). **I.** Lit.: a bello (with receptui signum), Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15. — **B.** Transf., in *plur.*: revocationes lunae a sole, Vitr. 9, 4 *fin.* — **II.** Trop.: revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33. — **2.** Ejusdem verbi crebrius positi quaedam distinctio et revocatio, i. e. *qualification and withdrawal*, as a fig. of speech, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 1, 33. — **3.** As law t. t., *the right of one absent from home to appeal to a court of his own state* or *country*, Dig. 5, 1, 3, § 3 (cf. revoco, B. 2. c.).

rĕvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [revoco], *a recaller:* animarum (magus), *one who restores to life,* Quint. Decl. 10, 19.

rĕvŏcātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *for calling* or *drawing back, revocatory* (post-class.): emplastrum, Theod. Prisc. 2, 32.—*Subst.:* **rĕvŏcātōria,** ae, *f.* (sc. epistula), *a letter of recall,* Cod. Just. 12, 1, 18.

rĕ-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To call back, recall* (class. and freq., esp. in the trop. sense). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: quotiens foras ire volo, me retines, revocas, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 5; cf. Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.:* de meo cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 1: aliquem ex itinere, id. Div. 2, 8, 20; Suet. Aug. 98; id. Tib. 21: revocatus de exsilio Camillus, Liv. 5, 46: revocatum ex provinciâ, Suet. Claud. 1: Caesar in Italiam revocabatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 18 *fin.:* spes Campanae defectionis Samnites rursus ad Caudium revocavit, Liv. 9, 27: quid me intro revocas? Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 12.—*Absol.:* heus abiit: quin revocas? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 12; id. Ep. 2, 2, 17; id. Truc. 1, 2, 19: exclusit; revocat; redeam? Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 264; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 22; Liv. 30, 20: abeo; et revocas nono post mense, Hor. S. 1, 6, 61; Ov. M. 1, 503.—**b.** Transf., of things, *to draw* or *fetch back, to withdraw, turn back,* etc.: lumina revocata, Ov. M. 7, 789: oculos meos, id. H. 16, 232: cupidas manus, id. A. A. 1, 452: pedem ab alto, Verg. A. 9, 125; cf. gradum, id. ib. 6, 128: deficientem capillum a vertice, *to stroke back,* Suet. Caes. 45: habenas, Sil. 16, 344: manus post terga, *to bind,* Sen. Thyest. 685: proscissam terram in liram, *to bring back, restore,* Col. 2, 10, 5; cf.: in vitibus revocantur ea, quae, etc., *are pruned,* Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88; v. infra, B. 1.—Poet.: gelidos artus in vivum calorem, Ov. M. 4, 248.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Milit. t. t. (α) *To call back, recall; to call off, withdraw* soldiers from a march or from any enterprise: his rebus cognitis Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari atque itinere desistere jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: insequentes nostros, ne longius prosequerentur, Sulla revocavit, id. B. C. 3, 51; Liv. 25, 14: quae receptui canunt, ut eos etiam revocent, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: tardius revocati proelio excesserant, Sall. C. 9, 4; cf. Verg. A. 5, 167: equites, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: reliquas copias, id. B. G. 7, 35: naves omnes, id. B. C. 3, 14: hos certo signo, id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.;* 1, 28: milites ab opere, id. B. G. 2, 20: legiones ab opere, id. B. C. 1, 82: aestus crescens revocaverat fatigatos, Amm. 24, 4, 17.—(β) *To recall to duty* soldiers from a furlough: milites, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 89: veteranos, Tac. H. 2, 82: inter ceteros conveteranos suos revocatus, Inscr. Orell. 3580.—(γ) In gen., *to call back, recall:* (Neptunus Tritona) jubet fluctus et flumina signo Jam revocare dato, Ov. M. 1, 335.—**b.** A theatrical t. t., *to call for the repetition of* a speech, a vocal performance, etc., *to call back* a player; *to encore:* Livius (Andronicus), cum saepius revocatus vocem obtudisset, etc., Liv. 7, 2: Diphilus tragoedus revocatus aliquoties a populo, Val. Max. 6, 2, 9: quoties ego hunc (sc. Archiam) vidi magnum numerum versuum dicere ex tempore! quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis, Cic. Arch. 8, 18: revocatus praeco, iterum pronunciavit eadem, Liv. 33, 32.—Also with an inanim. object: cum Orestem fabulam doceret Euripides, primos tres versus revocasse dicitur Socrates, *to have encored,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63.—*Absol.:* revocasse et repeti coëgisse, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12.—*Impers. pass.:* nominatim sum appellatus in Bruto Tullius qui libertatem civibus stabiliverat. Milies revocatum est, Cic. Sest. 58, 123.—**c.** *To recall* from death, *bring back to life:* quâ servetis revocatum a morte Dareta, Verg. A. 5, 476; cf.: Paeoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianae, id. ib. 7, 769: dysentericos a morte revocari, Plin. 23, 6, 60, § 113.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to call back, recall, resume; to withdraw, retire; to regain, recover; to draw back, draw off* or *away; to withhold, restrain,* etc.: facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae sese nimium profuderunt, *are checked, pruned,* Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: et vires et corpus amisi: sed si morbum depulero, facile illa revocabo, *will regain, recover,* id. Fam. 7, 26, 2: quae (studia) remissa temporibus, longo intervallo intermissa revocavi, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1; cf.: quod, utcunque praetermissum, revocari non posset, Liv. 44, 40: praetermissa, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 44: quae (philosophia) nunc prope dimissa revocatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11: veteres artes, Hor. C. 4, 15, 12: priscos mores, Liv. 39, 41: antiquam duramque militiam, Tac. A. 1, 20 *fin.:* quaedam exoleta, Suet. Claud. 22: omissa, id. Vesp. 16; id. Dom. 4 et saep.: nonnumquam animum incitatum revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sull. 16, 46; cf. id. Att. 13, 1: vinolenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, *recover themselves, bethink themselves,* id. Ac. 2, 17, 52: ut quaedam contra naturam depravata restituerentur et corrigerentur ab naturâ, cum se ipsa revocasset aut arte atque medicinâ, *had recovered herself,* id. Div. 2, 46, 96: revocare se non poterat familiaritate implicatus, *could not withdraw,* id. Pis. 29, 70: primae revocabo exordia pugnae, Verg. A. 7, 40; cf. Sen. Ben. 7, 25, 2 al.: revocari in memoriam somnii, Just. 1, 5, 3; 7, 1, 8.—Poet., with *inf.:* nec tamen illa suae revocatur parcere famae, *nor can she be induced, persuaded,* etc., Prop. 1, 16, 11: memoriam ad referendam gratiam admonitione revocare, *to bring, induce,* Sen. Ben. 5, 25, 6: scalam nobis in memoriam revocare, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 38, 2; id. Serm. 280, 1: in memoriam rursus revocatus, Petr. 10: revocat tua forma parentem (with recordor), Sil. 16, 193: magni est ingenii revocare mentem a sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; cf.: eos ab illâ consuetudine, id. Rep. 2, 13, 25: quos (homines) spes praedandi studiumque bellandi ab agriculturâ et cottidiano labore revocabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: aliquam a cupiditate, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: aliquem a turpissimo consilio, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: aliquem a tanto scelere, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 22: animum ab irâ, Ov. Tr. 2, 557: jam lapsos ab errore, Quint. 2, 6, 2: perterritos animos a metu, id. 2, 16, 8 et saep.: ab errore ad rectiorem viam, Lact. 1, 1, 21: cum ex saevis et perditis rebus ad meliorem statum fortuna revocatur, Cic. ap. Amm. 15, 5, 23: disceptationem ab rege ad Romanos revocabant, Liv. 41, 20: rebus institutis ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 27: ad quam eos quasi formulam dicendi revocent, id. Opt. Gen. 5, 15: ad quae me exempla revocas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210; Quint. 10, 7, 32: rem paene ad manus, Cic. Clu. 49, 136: me ad pristina studia revocavi, id. Brut. 3, 11: me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119: se ad industriam, id. Brut. 94, 323: se rursus ad moestitiam, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: se ad se, id. Ac. 2, 16, 51: vilicum ad rationem, *compel to an account,* Cato, R. R. 2, 2: libertinos ingratos revocavit in servitutem, Suet. Claud. 25: fortunae possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: ad spem consulatûs in partem revocandam aspirare non auderet, *to bring over to his side,* Liv. 4, 35: quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, in animum revocabo, *will transfer to my mind,* Tac. A. 14, 54: abi, Quo blandae juvenum te revocant preces (= a me ad se vocant, Orell.), Hor. C. 4, 1, 7.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Pregn.: ad aliquid, *to apply, reduce, refer* a thing to something as a standard (syn. referre) (Ciceron.): impuri cujusdam et ambitiosi et omnia ad suam potentiam revocantis esse sententiam, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: misericordiâ movetur, si is, qui audit, adduci potest, ut illa, quae de altero deplorentur, ad suas res revocet, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211: omnia ad artem et ad praecepta, id. ib. 2, 11, 44: omnia ad scientiam, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: illa de urbis situ ad rationem, id. Rep. 2, 11, 22: rationem ad veritatem, id. Off. 3, 21, 84: rem ad illam rationem conjecturamque, id. Dom. 6, 15.—**b.** *To recall, revoke, retract, cancel* (not so till after the Aug. per.): si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov. M. 9, 617: promissum suum, Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 2: sententiam suam, Dig. 48, 18, 1 *fin.:* libertatem (shortly after: in servitutem retrahi), Tac. A. 13, 26: litteras, Suet. Vesp. 8: legatum ad quingenta, id. Galb. 5.—**c.** As law t. t.: domum, domum suam revocare, *to appeal to a judge of one's own country* or *city:* (legatis) revocandi domum suam jus datur, Dig. 5, 1, 2, §§ 3, 4, and 5.—**II.** *To ask back again, to invite in return:* mutuo vocare, Non. (rare): domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat. Nec mirum; qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocaturus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52; Varr. ap. Non. 167, 14: cum vulpem revocasset, Phaedr. 1, 25, 7; Lact. 6, 12, 3.—Hence, transf.: tribuni plebis quoniam adhuc praesens certamen contentionemque fugerunt: nunc in meam contionem prodeant, et, quo provocati ad me venire noluerunt, revocati saltem revertantur, i. e. *now that they are invited to come back,* Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 1.—**III.** *To call again, summon anew* (rare): itaque hominem populus revocat, et retrahatur necesse est, i. e. *to answer a renewed accusation,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 (6), 6: tribuni de integro agere coeperunt revocaturosque se easdem tribus renuntiarunt, Liv. 45, 36 *fin.;* cf. id. 40, 46: refectum est convivium et rursus Quartilla ad bibendum revocavit, *challenged us again,* Petr. 23: convivam in diem posterum, Suet. Claud. 32.

rĕ-vŏlo, āre, *v. n., to fly back* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: turdi quotannis in Italiam trans mare advolant et eodem revolant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7: grus, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: mergi, Verg. G. 1, 361: Daedalus ceratis alis, Ov. M. 9, 741: apis ut nulla intro revolet, Col. 9, 12, 1.—**II.** Transf.: telum, Ov. M. 7, 684: sol, *to hasten back,* Manil. 2, 193: ad aliquem, Vell. 2, 123, 2.

rĕvolsus, a, um, *Part.* of revello, q. v.

rĕvŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [revolvo], *that may be rolled back* (poet.): pondus (i. e. saxum), Ov. Ib. 193: unda, Sil. 15, 237: orbita, Aus. Ecl. Nomin. Sept. Dier. 12.—Fig.: juro ego Fatorum nulli revolubile carmen, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 51: saxum, Sil. 11, 476.

rĕvŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a revolving, revolution* (late Lat. for conversio), Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 12; id. Trin. 12, 24; Mart. Cap. 9, § 922.

rĕvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* of revolvo.

rĕ-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, *v. a., to roll back; to unroll, unwind; to revolve, return* (class.; esp. freq. since the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Draco revolvens Sese, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106: (pelagus) gelidum ab imo fluctum revolvit in partem superiorem, Col. 8, 17, 1: fluctus (hibernus auster), Tac. A. 6, 33: retro Aestum (ventus), Sen. Agam. 487: retro sua fila (Sorores), id. Herc. Fur. 182; cf.: inmites scis nulla revolvere Parcas Stamina, Stat. Th. 7, 774: lapidem, Vulg. Matt. 28, 2.—Poet.: (pontus) aestu revoluta resorbens Saxa, i. e. *from which the waves are rolled back,* Verg. A. 11, 627: addiderat Civilis obliquam in Rhenum molem, cujus objectu revolutus amnis adjacentibus superfunderetur, Tac. H. 5, 14: rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens Fallacis silvae, *going over again,* Verg. A. 9, 391: revoluta aequora, id. ib. 10, 660 Wagn.—**b.** Mid., *to come* or *go back, to revolve, return,* etc. (syn. revertor): itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 1: ter sese attollens cubitoque adnixa levavit: Ter revoluta toro est, *fell back, sank back,* Verg. A. 4, 691: spissâ jacuit revolutus harenâ, id. ib. 5, 336: revoluta rursus eodem est, Ov. M. 10, 63 (a little before: relapsa est).—Poet., of returning time: dies, Verg. A. 10, 256: saecula, Ov. F. 4, 29; cf.: centesimâ revolvente se lunâ, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 217: saecula revolvuntur, Claud. Phoen. 104.—**B.** In partic., *to unroll, turn over, read over, repeat* (not ante-Aug.; syn. verso): tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv. 34, 5: taedium illud et scripta et lecta saepius revolvendi, Quint. 11, 2, 41: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223: antiqua, Sil. 8, 49; Mart. 6, 64, 15; 11, 1, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: in iis, quae denominata sunt, summa paupertas in eadem nos frequentissime revolvit, *leads back,* Quint. 12, 10, 34: iterum revolvere casus Iliacos, *to go through again, to undergo* or *experience again,* Verg. A. 10, 61.—**b.** Mid., *to return* to any thing; with *in:* in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo Video esse, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 69; cf.: in luxuriam, Just. 30, 1, 7: in metus, Sen. Thyest. 418: in ista, Ov. M. 10, 335: animus in sollicitudinem revolutus est, Curt. 4, 10, 31: iterum in pejora revol-

vi, Sil. 14, 174: rursus in veterem fato revoluta figuram, Verg. A. 6, 449.—With *ad:* omnia necessario a tempore atque homine ad communes rerum et generum summas revolventur, Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 135: ad patris revolvor sententiam, id. Ac. 2, 48, 148: ad ejus causae seposita argumenta revolvi nos oportet, id. de Or. 2, 30, 130: ad illa elementa, id. Rep. 1, 24, 38: ad dispensationem annonae, Liv. 4, 12 *fin.:* ad vana et totiens irrisa, Tac. A. 4, 9: ad memoriam conjugii et infantiam liberorum, id. ib. 11, 34: ad vitia, id. ib. 16, 18: ad irritum (labor et victoria), id. H. 3, 26: rursus ad superstitionem, Curt. 7, 7, 8.—With *adv.:* primum eodem revolveris, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 13: eo, quo minime volt, revolvitur, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18: cum majore periculo eodem revolvuntur, Cels. 7, 26, 2; cf.: eo revolvi rem, ut, etc., Liv. 5, 11.—**B.** In partic., *to relate again, repeat; to brood* or *reflect upon* (not ante-Aug.): sed quid ego haec nequicquam ingrata revolvo? Verg. A. 2, 101: facta, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 35: dicta factaque ejus secum, Tac. Agr. 46: iras in animo, id. A. 4, 21; 3, 18: visa, Ov. F. 4, 667 (with secum jussa refert): curas (animus), Sen. Oedip. 764 (with repetit metus).

rĕ-vŏmo, ŭi, 3, *v. a., to spew* or *vomit forth again; to vomit up, disgorge* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: salsos pectore fluctus, Verg. A. 5, 182: plumam avibus devoratis (dracones), Plin. 10, 72, 92, § 197: haustum mare (Charybdis), Sen. Thyest. 581; cf. Sil. 2, 308; and of the same: vorat haec raptas revomitque carinas, Ov. M. 13, 731; cf.: umorque aquae sursum revomit atque remittit (tigna), Lucr. 2, 199: spolia assidue mota ventis maria revomebant, *cast up again,* Flor. 4, 11, 7: at miseri fluctant revomentes aequora nautae, Sil. 10, 326.—* **II.** Trop.: cum sanguine et spiritu male partam revomuere victoriam, Flor. 2, 10, 3.

rĕvorsĭo, v. reversio.

rĕvorto and **rĕvortor,** v. revert-.

rĕvulsĭo (rĕvols-), ōnis, *f.* [revello], *a tearing off* or *away* (post-Aug.): unius schedae, Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 80.

rĕvulsus, a, um, *Part.* of revello.

1. rex, rēgis (*gen. plur.* regerum, Gell. ap. Charis. p. 40 P.), *m.* [rego], *a ruler* of a country, *a king.* **A.** Lit.: omnis res publica, quae ut dixi populi res est, consilio quodam regenda est, ut diuturna sit. Id autem consilium aut uni tribuendum est aut delectis quibusdam, etc.... Cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus rei publicae statum, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41; cf. id. ib. 2, 23, 43; 1, 42, 65: simulatque se inflexit hic rex in dominatum injustiorem, fit continuo tyrannus, id. ib. 2, 26, 49: rex Albai Longaï, Enn. ap. Fortun. p. 2691 P. (Ann. v. 34 Vahl.); Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: regum sapientia, id. ib. 2, 6, 11: rex Ancus, id. ib. 2, 3, 5: Anco regi, id. ib. 2, 20, 35: regem deligere, id. ib. 2, 12, 24: creare, id. ib. 2, 17, 31: constituere, id. ib. 2, 18, 33; 20: reges, nam in terris nomen imperi id primum fuit, Sall. C. 2, 1: regibus boni quam mali suspectiores sunt, id. ib. 7, 2: monumenta regis, Hor. C. 1, 2, 15: reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, id. ib. 3, 1, 6: urbem Romanam a principio reges habuere, Tac. A. 1, 1: post reges exactos, Liv. 2, 8.—A very odious name in the time of the Republic, i. q. *tyrant, despot:* pulso Tarquinio nomen regis audire non poterat (populus Romanus), Cic. Rep. 2, 30, 53; cf.: hoc nomen (sc. tyranni) Graeci regis injusti esse voluerunt: nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui soli in populos perpetuam potestatem haberent. Itaque et Spurius Cassius et M. Manlius et Spurius Maelius regnum occupare voluisse dicti sunt, et modo (Ti. Gracchus), id. ib. 2, 27, 50 Mos.: rex populi Romani, i.e. *Cæsar,* id. Off. 3, 21, 83; cf. id. Fam. 12, 1, 1: decem reges aerarii, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14; v. also regnum, regno, and dominus, with tetrarcha, id. Mil. 28, 76; Hor. S. 1, 3, 12; Sall. C. 20, 7; v. Fabri ad h. l.—In ancient Rome the king had also priestly dignities and duties; hence, after the kings were expelled, the name rex (like βασιλεύς) continued to be given in relig. lang. to the priest who performed these duties; hence, rex sacrificulus, sacrificus, sacrorum; v. sacrificulus; and rex Nemorensis, i.e. *priest of Diana Aricina,* Suet. Calig. 35.—* (β) Poet., as *adj., ruling, that rules* or *sways:* populum late regem belloque superbum, Verg. A. 1, 21.—**2.** κατ' ἐξοχήν, acc. to the Gr. βασιλεύς, *the king of Persia,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 65; id. Eun. 3, 1, 7 and 11; Nep. Milt. 7, 5; id. Them. 3, 2; 4, 3; id. Paus. 1, 2 al.; cf. of *the king of the Parthi:* regum rex (the Gr. βασιλεὺς βασιλέων), Suet. Calig. 5; Amm. 17, 5, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of *Jupiter,* as king of gods and men: quem (sc. Jovem) unum omnium deorum et hominum regem esse omnes doctrinâ expoliti consentiunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 36, 56; cf. of the same: summi deum regis, Naev. Bell. Pun. 3, 2; and: divom pater atque hominum rex, Verg. A. 1, 65; 2, 648; 10, 2; 743 (with this cf.: o qui res hominumque deumque Aeternis regis imperiis, id. ib. 1, 229): Olympi magnus rex, id. ib. 5, 533; Hor. C. 4, 4, 2; id. Epod. 16, 56.—Sometimes also of other deities, as rulers of the realms assigned to them: aquarum, i.e. *Neptune,* Ov. M. 10, 606; so, aequoreus, id. ib. 8, 603: umbrarum, i.e. *Pluto,* id. ib. 7, 249; so, silentum, id. ib. 5, 356: rex infernus, Verg. A. 6, 106: tertiae sortis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 833: Stygius, Verg. A. 6, 252: antiqui poli, mundique prioris, i.e. *Saturn,* Mart. 12, 62.—Of *Æolus,* Verg. A. 1, 52 et saep.—**2.** In gen., *head, chief, leader, master,* etc. (mostly poet.); of *Æneas,* Verg. A. 1, 544; 575; 6, 55; 7, 220; of lions, Phaedr. 4, 13, 4; of the bull, as leader of the herd, Stat. Th. 5, 333; 11, 28; of the queen-bee, Verg. G. 4, 106; of the eagle, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 203; of the Eridanus, as the first river of Italy, Verg. G. 1, 482; of Phanæan wine, id. ib. 2, 98 et saep.; also, of *the master* of a feast, like the Greek βασιλεύς: mensae, Macr. S. 2, 1; so *absol.* (sc. convivii), Prud. Cath. 9, 30 (cf. regnum and dominus); of *a governor, preceptor* of youth: actae pueritiae, Hor. C. 1, 36, 8; of the *leader, king* in children's games, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 59: rex inter ludentes delectus, Just. 1, 5, 1; of the *protector, patron* of parasites, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 73; id. Capt. 1, 1, 24; id. Stich. 3, 2, 2; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 24: coram rege suâ de paupertate tacentes, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 43; Mart. 2, 18, 5; Juv. 1, 136 et saep.; of *the son of a king* or *chieftain, a prince,* Verg. A. 9, 223; Val. Fl. 1, 174; Stat. Achill. 1, 156; Flor. 4, 9, 7 Duk. (cf. regulus and regina); of *a powerful, rich,* or *fortunate person,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 26; id. Poen. 3, 3, 58: sive reges Sive inopes, Hor. C. 2, 14, 11; 2, 18, 34: regibus hic mos est, id. S. 1, 2, 86; 2, 2, 45; id. A. P. 434.—Reges sometimes signifies *the king and queen,* Liv. 1, 39 *init.;* 27, 4; sometimes *the whole royal family,* id. 2, 2, 11; 2, 3, 5; 45, 43, 9.—Poet., rex sometimes denotes *the character, sentiments,* or *feelings of a king:* rex patrem (i.e. paternum animum) vicit, Ov. M. 12, 30: in rege pater est, id. ib. 13, 187.

2. Rex, rēgis, *m., a surname in the* gens Marcia, e. g. Q. Marcius Rex, *consul* A.U.C. 686, Sall. C. 30, 3: Q. (Marcius) Rex, *brother-in-law of Clodius,* Cic. Att. 1, 16, 10 (in a lusus verbb. with rex, *a tyrant, despot*); cf. Hor. S. 1, 7, 35: P. Marcius Rex, Liv. 43, 1 al.; cf. Suet. Caes. 6.

Rha, *indecl.,* = Ῥᾶ, *the Wolga,* on whose banks grew the radix pontica, Rha ponticum, *rhubarb* (Rheum Rhaponticum, Linn.), which thence received its name, Amm. 22, 8, 28 (cf. Cels. 5, 23 *fin.*).

† **rhabdŏs,** i, *f.,* = ῥάβδος (a rod), *a sort of meteor,* App. de Mundo, p. 64, 14.

rhacōma or **rhecōma,** ae, *f., a root,* perh. i. q. rha, *rhubarb,* Plin. 27, 12, 105, § 128.

Rhacōtes, ae, or **Rhacōtis,** is, *f., an ancient name of the site of Alexandria in Egypt,* form Rhacotes, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62; form Rhacotis, Tac. H. 4, 84.

Rhădămanthus, i, *m.,* = Ῥαδάμανθος, *a son of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Minos, a judge in the infernal regions,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; 1, 41, 98; Ov. M. 9, 435; 439; Verg. A. 6, 566; Claud. in Rufin. 2, 480.

Rhădămas, antis, *m., a fictitious name* in Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 83.

Rhaeti, Rhaetia, Rhaeticus, Rhaetus, v. Raeti, etc.

† **rhăgădes,** um, *f.,* and **rhăgădia,** ōrum, *n.,* = ῥαγάδες and ῥαγάδια, *a kind of sores* or *chaps* on various parts of the body, Plin. 23, 4, 44, § 87; 23, 7, 64, § 129; 24, 7, 23, § 39; 28, 6, 18, § 66 (in Cels. 6, 18, 7, written as Greek).

rhăgĭon, ii, *n.,* = ῥάγιον, *a small spider* Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 86.

Rhamnenses, v. Ramnes

† **rhamnos,** i, *m.,* = ῥάμνος, *buckthorn, Christ's-thorn:* Rhamnus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 14, 76, § 124, Veg. 5, 74.

Rhamnūs, untis, *f.,* = Ῥαμνοῦς, *the northernmost town of Attica, famed for an ancient temple of Themis, and in later times for a statue of Nemesis,* the mod. *Ovriokastro,* Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24; 36, 5, 4, § 17; Luc. 5, 233.—Hence, **1. Rhamnūsĭus,** a, um, *adj., Rhamnusian:* Rhamnusium se aiebat esse, *from Rhamnus,* Ter. And. 5, 4, 27: Antiphon, Cic. Brut. 12, 47: virgo, i. e. *Nemesis,* Cat. 66, 71; also called dea, Claud. B. Get. 631; and simply **Rhamnūsia,** ae, *f.,* Ov. M. 3, 406; id. Tr. 5, 8, 9; Stat. S. 3, 5, 5.—**2. Rhamnūsis,** idis, *f., the Rhamnusian goddess,* i. e. *Nemesis,* Ov. M. 14, 694.

Rhamses, is (or ae), *m., an ancient and powerful king of Egypt,* Tac. A. 2, 60; Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65 (al. Ramises).

Rhănis, idis, *f., a nymph in the train of Diana,* Ov. M. 3, 171.

† **rhăpēĭon,** ii, *n.,* = ῥαπήϊον, *a plant, also called* leontopetalon, Plin. 27, 11, 72, § 96 (al. rhaphanidion).

† **rhăpisma,** ătis, *n.,* = ῥάπισμα, *a blow with the palm of the hand,* Cod. Just. 8, 49, 6.

† **rhapsōdĭa,** ae, *f.,* = ῥαψῳδία, *a rhapsody:* secunda, i.e. *the second book of the Iliad,* Nep. Dion, 6, 4.

1. Rhēa, ae, *f., an old Italian name.* Thus, Rhea Silvia, *daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus,* Liv. 1, 3; Flor. 1, 1, 1; Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 174 (cf. Verg. A. 1, 276).—Hence comes *the name of the fabled priestess* Rhea in Verg. A. 7, 659.

2. Rhĕa, ae, *f.,* = Ῥέα, *another name for Cybele,* Ov. F. 4, 201: Rhea, quae Latiis Ops, Aus. Idyll. 12 de Deis, 2.

† **rhēctae,** ārum, *m.,* = ῥῆκται, *a kind of earthquake,* App. de Mundo, p. 65, 26.

rhēda, v. raeda.

rhēdārĭus, v. raedarius.

Rhēdŏnes (Rēd-), um, *m., a people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *in the neighborhood of the modern Rennes, in Bretagne,* Caes. B. G. 2, 34; 7, 75; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.

Rhēgĭum and **Rhēgīnus,** incorrect spelling for Regium and Reginus, q. v.

Rhēnānus, a, um, v. Rhenus.

Rhēnē, ēs, *f.,* = Ῥήνη, *an island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades,* Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67; Mel. 2, 7.

rhēno, ōnis, v. reno.

Rhēnus, i, *m.* **I.** *The Rhine, the river which divided Gaul from Germany,* Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 4, 10; 4, 17; 6, 9; Tac. G. 1; id. A. 1, 63; 2, 6; Mel. 3, 2 sq.; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Cic. Pis. 33, 81; Verg. A. 8, 727; id. E. 10, 47; Hor. S. 1, 10, 37; id. A. P. 18; Ov. M. 2, 258; id. P. 3, 4, 88.—Hence, **Rhē-nānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Rhine, Rhenish:* terrae, Sid. Ep. 4, 17 (but in Mart. 9, 35, 4, Rhenigenam is the better reading).—**2.** Meton., *the dwellers on the Rhine, the Germans,* Ov. F. 1, 286; id. P. 3, 4, 88; Luc. 5, 268; Stat. S. 1, 4, 89; hence, *plur.:* ingentes locat Rhenos, Pers. 6, 47.—**II.** *A small river in Italy tributary to the Po,* now *the Reno,* Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118; Sil. 8, 599.

Rhēsus, i, *m.,* = Ῥῆσος, *the son of a Muse, a king in Thrace, who was robbed of his horses and killed by Diomede and Ulysses before Troy,* Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45; Verg. A. 1, 469; Ov. M. 13, 249 sq. al.

Rhētēnor, ŏris, *m., a companion of Diomede,* Ov. M. 14, 504.

Rhetĭco, ōnis, *m., a mountain range in Germany,* now *the Siebengebirge, near Bonn,* Mel. 3, 3, 3.

† **rhētor,** ŏris, *m.,* = ῥήτωρ, *a teacher of oratory* or *rhetoric, a rhetorician:* eos, qui rhetores nominarentur et qui dicendi praecepta traderent, nihil plane tenere, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 84; cf. Quint. 2, 2, 1: in rheto-

rum scholis, id. 10, 5, 14; 12, 2, 23: rhetorum artes, Cic. Fin. 3, 1: rhetorum epilogus, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 112; 2, 3, 9: (pueri) prius usquam tradantur rhetori, Quint. 1, 10, 1; Mart. 2, 64, 1; Tac. Dial. 30 and 35; Macr. S. 5, 2, 1.—* **II.** After the Greek manner, *an orator;* but with contempt, *a rhetorician, speechifier,* etc.: stultitia rhetoris Attica, Nep. Epam. 6, 3; cf. with § 1.

rhētŏrĭca, ae, and **rhētŏrĭcē,** ēs, v. rhetoricus.

rhētŏrĭcē, *adv.*, v. rhetoricus *fin.*

rhētŏrĭco, āvi, 1 (ante-class.), and **rhētŏrĭcor,** āri, *v. dep.* (post-class.) [rhetoricus], *to speak rhetorically* or *like an orator,* Novat. ap. Non. 476, 6 (Com. Rel. p. 216 Rib.); *act.* form, Tert. Res. Carn. 5.

† **rhētŏrĭcōtĕros,** i, *adj.*, = ῥητορικώτερος, *more oratorical,* Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171.

† **rhētŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ῥητορικός, *of* or *belonging to a rhetorician, rhetorical.* **I.** *Adj.:* nostro more aliquando, non rhetorico loquamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: ars, i.e. *a treatise on rhetoric,* id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: rhetorici doctores, i.e. *teachers of rhetoric,* Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86: syllogismus, Quint. 5, 10, 3; 9, 4, 57: libri, *books on rhetoric,* Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10. — Hence, **II.** *Substt.* **A.** **rhētŏrĭca,** ae, or **rhētŏrĭcē,** ēs, *f.* (the first form in Cic., the latter in Quint.), *the art of oratory, rhetoric:* dicam, si potero, rhetorice, sed hac rhetoricā philosophorum, non nostrā illa forensi, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: rhetorice est bene dicendi scientia, Quint. 5, 10, 54: et rhetorice, cui nomen vis eloquentiae dedit, id. 2, 1, 5: jus rhetorices, id. prooem. § 23: rhetoricen exercere, id. 2, 1, 3; 2, 15, 24: de rhetorice, id. 2, 15, 10. — **B.** **rhētŏrĭci,** ōrum, *m.* **1.** *Teachers of oratory,* = rhetores, ipsi magistri, qui rhetorici vocantur, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 52.—**2.** *Books on rhetoric:* nisi rhetoricos suos (the erroneously-named books de Inventione) ipse adulescenti sibi elapsos diceret (Cicero), Quint. 3, 1, 20; so, in rhetoricis, id. 2, 15, 6; also in *sing.:* sicut ex Ciceronis rhetorico primo manifestum est, id. 3, 5, 14; 3, 6, 58.—**C.** *Neutr. plur.:* **rhētŏrĭca,** ōrum, *rhetoric:* rhetorica mihi vestra sunt nota, Cic. Fat. 2, 4.—*Adv.:* **rhētŏrĭcē,** *in an oratorical* or *rhetorical manner, oratorically, rhetorically:* rhetorice igitur nos mavis quam dialectice disputare? Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: ejus mortem rhetorice et tragice ornare, id. Brut. 11, 43: quam rhetorice! id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63.

† **rhētŏriscus,** i, *m. dim.* [rhetor], *a little rhetorician,* Gell. 17, 20, 4.

† **rhētŏrisso,** āre, *v. n.*, = ῥητορίζω, *to speak rhetorically,* Pompon. ap. Non. 166, 3 (Com. Rel. p. 201 Rib.).

† **rhētra,** ae, *f.*, = ῥήτρα, *a saying, maxim, law:* quas (leges) ex rhetris Lycurgi reparavit Sylla, Amm. 16, 5, 1.

† **rheuma,** ătis, *n.*, = ῥεῦμα. **I.** *A flow, flood:* maris (i.e. aestus), Veg. Mil. 5, 12.—**II.** *A catarrh, rheum,* Hier. Ep. 122, 1.

† **rheumătĭcus,** i, *m.*, = ῥευματικός, *one troubled with rheum, that has a catarrh,* Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 142.

† **rheumătismus,** i, *m.*, = ῥευματισμός, *rheum, catarrh* (pure Lat. fluctio): levis humoris fluor quem Graeci rheumatismum vocant, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 27, 146; Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 46; 23, 2, 32, § 66; 24, 3, 3, § 7 et saep.

† **rheumătizo,** āre, *v. n.*, = ῥευματίζομαι, *to be troubled with rheum, to have a catarrh,* Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

† **rhexia,** ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* onochilis, Plin. 22, 21, 25, § 51.

† **rhīna,** ae, *f.*, = ῥίνη, *a kind of shark, of whose skin arrows were made,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.

† **rhīnenchȳtes,** ae, *m.*, = ῥινεγχύτης, *an instrument for making injections into the nose,* Scrib. Comp. 7; also called **rhīnengȳtos,** i, *m.*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 4, 82.

† **rhīnĭon,** ii, *n.*, = ῥίνιον, collyrium, *an ointment for removing scars,* Cels. 6, 6, 30.

† **rhīnŏcĕros,** ōtis, *m.*, = ῥινόκερως. **I.** Lit., *a rhinoceros,* Plin. 8, 20, 29, § 71; Mart. Spect. 9; 22; id. Epigr. 14, 53; 14, 52, 2; Curt. 8, 9, 16; 9, 1, 5; Suet. Aug. 43: cornua rhinocerotis, Vulg. Deut. 33, 17; Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 173.—**II.** M e t o n., *a vessel made of the rhinoceros's horn,* Juv. 7, 130.—A nickname for *a man with a long nose,* Lucil. ap. Non. 25, 30 (v. brochus).—P r o v.: nasum rhinocerotis habere, i.e. *to turn up the nose, to sneer at every thing,* Mart. 1, 3, 6.—Hence, **rhīnŏcĕrōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of a rhinoceros:* naris, i.e. *sneering, mockery,* Sid. Carm. 9, 339.

Rhīnŏcŏlūra, ae, *f.*, *a town on the borders of Syria and Egypt on the shore of the Mediterranean,* prob. the mod. *El-Arish,* Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68; Liv. 45, 11; Sen. Ira, 3, 20, 2; Amm. 22, 16, 3.

Rhinton (-thon), ōnis, *m.*, *the originator of travestied tragedy, a native of Tarentum,* Cic. Att. 1, 20, 3; Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 9 (cited also Col. 8, 16, 4).

Rhĭon or **Rhĭum,** i, *n.* **I.** *A strait between the Ionian Sea and the Corinthian Gulf,* Liv. 27, 29; 28, 7; Mel. 2, 3. — **II.** *A promontory of Achaia near this strait,* now *Kastro Morea,* Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—**III.** *A town near the same strait,* Liv. 27, 30 (al. Aegium).

Rhīpaei or **Rhīphaei (Rīp-),** montes, *a range of mountains in the most northern part of Scythia, where are the sources of the Tanais,* Mel. 1, 19, 13; 2, 1, 1; 3, 5, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 78; 6, 5, 5, § 15; Enn. Ann. 4, 5 al. — Less freq. in *sing.:* Rhipaeus mons, Mel. 1, 19, 18 and 20.—Hence **Rhīpaeus** or **Rhīphaeus (Rīp-),** a, um, *adj.*, *Rhiphæan:* arces, Verg. G. 1, 240: Eurus, id. ib. 3, 382: pruinae, id. ib. 4, 518: grando, Stat. Th. 1, 420: nives, Luc. 4, 118: bruma, Val. Fl. 5, 603; Col. 10, 77: mons, Mel. 1, 19, 13; 2, 1, 1.

† **rhīzias,** ae, *m.*, = ῥιζίας, *juice extracted from a root* (opp. caulias), Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 43.

Rhīzinium, ii, *n.*, *a town of Dalmatia, upon the Gulf of Cattaro,* Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144; called also **Rhīzon,** ōnis, now *Risano,* Liv. 45, 26.—Hence, **Rhīzōnītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of this town,* Liv. 45, 26, 15.

† **rhīzŏtŏmos,** i, *f.*, *a plant, a kind of iris,* Plin. 21, 7, 19, § 41.

† **rhīzŏtŏmūmĕna,** ōrum, *n.*, = ῥιζοτομούμενα, *descriptions of* or *instructions about medicines prepared from roots cut up* (the name of a book written by Micion), Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 258.

† **rho,** *indecl.*, = ῥῶ, *the Greek name of the letter* r, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96; Aus. Epigr. 128.

Rhŏda, ae, *f.* **I.** *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis,* now *Rosas,* Liv. 34, 8 *fin.;* Mel. 2, 6, 5. — **II.** *A town on the Rhone,* Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33.

Rhŏdănĭcus, a, um, v. Rhodanus, I. 1.

Rhŏdănus, i, *m.* **I.** *The Rhone, a river in Gaul,* Mel. 2, 5, 4 sq.; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Sil. 3, 446 sq.; Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 7, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 1; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3; 10, 11, 2; Ov. M. 2, 258; Liv. 21, 26: Rhodani potor, *a dweller by the Rhone,* Hor. C. 2, 20, 20 et saep.—Hence, **1.** RHODANICI NAVTAE, *sailors* or *boatmen on the Rhone,* Inscr. Orell. 809; 4110; in *sing.*, id. ib. 4223.—**2.** **Rhŏdănītis,** idis, *f. adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Rhone:* urbes, *situated upon the Rhone,* Sid. Ep. Carm. 9, 13 *fin.*—**3.** **Rhŏdănūsia,** ae, *f.*, *the Rhone City,* Lugdunum, now *Lyons,* Sid. Ep. 1, 5 *init.*—**II.** M e t o n., *the dwellers by the Rhone, the Gauls:* Rheno Rhodanoque subactis, Luc. 5, 268.

Rhŏdĭăcus, a, um, v. Rhodos, II. 2.

Rhŏdĭensis, is, v. Rhodos, II. 3.

† **rhŏdĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ῥόδινος, *prepared from roses:* unguentum, *rose-salve,* Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 9: oleum, *oil of roses,* id. 15, 7, 7, § 30.

† **rhŏdītis,** is, *f.*, *a precious stone, unknown to us,* Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

Rhŏdĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Rhodos, II. 1.

Rhodo, ōnis, *m.*, *a friend of Q. Minucius Thermus,* Cic. Fam. 2, 18, 1.

† **rhŏdŏdaphnē,** ēs, *f.*, = ῥοδοδάφνη, *the rose-bay, oleander,* Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 24, 11, 53, § 90; Pall. 1, 35, 9.

† **rhŏdŏdendros,** i, *f.*, and **rhŏdŏdendron,** i, *n.*, = ῥοδόδενδρον, *the rose-bay, oleander,* Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 21, 13, 45, § 77; 24, 11, 53, § 90.

† **rhŏdŏmĕli,** *n. indecl.*, = ῥοδόμελι, *honey of roses,* Pall. 16 Maist.

Rhŏdŏpē, ēs, *f.*, = Ῥοδόπη. **I.** *A mountain range in Thrace, a part of the Hæmus,* now *Despoto Dagh,* Mel. 2, 2, 2; Verg. G. 3, 351; Ov. M. 2, 222; 10, 77.—Acc. to the myth, originally a man, Ov. M. 6, 87 sq.—**II.** M e t o n., *Thrace,* Verg. E. 6, 30; Stat. Th. 12, 181.—Hence, **A.** **Rhŏdŏpēius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Rhodopean,* for *Thracian:* arces, Verg. G. 4, 461: regna, i. e. *Thrace,* Ov. Ib. 347: vates, i. e. *Orpheus,* id. M. 10, 11; also called heros, id. ib. 10, 50: spicula, Sil. 12, 400: saxa, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 113: flumina, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 526: conjux, i. e. *Progne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus,* Stat. Th. 5, 121.—**B.** **Rhŏdŏpēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Thracian:* saxa, Luc. 6, 618.

†† **rhodōra,** ae, *f.* (Gallic), *name of a plant:* Spiraea ulmaria, Linn.; Plin. 24, 19, 112, § 172 (al. rodarum).

Rhŏdos (rarely **Rhŏdus**), i, *f.*, = Ῥόδος. **I.** *An island on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its pure air, for its Colossus, its school of rhetoric, and the skill of its people in navigation;* now *Rhodes,* Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132; Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47; id. de Or. 2, 1, 3; id. Planc. 34, 84; id. Fam. 2, 17, 1; Caes. B. G. 3, 102; Liv. 31, 15; Hor. C. 1, 7, 1; id. Ep. 1, 11, 17; 21; Ov. M. 7, 365 al.—**B.** T r a n s f., *the nymph of this island,* Ov. M. 4, 204.—**II.** Hence, **1.** **Rhŏdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Rhodes, Rhodian:* classis, Ov. M. 12, 574; Suet. Claud. 21: uva, Verg. G. 2, 102; Col. 3, 2, 1; Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42: fici, Col. 5, 10, 11: galli, gallinae, id. 8, 2, 12 sq.; 8, 11, 11: marmor, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 172: opus, i. e. *the Colossus,* Mart. 1, 71, 8: oratores, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; cf.: genus (eloquentiae), Quint. 12, 10, 18 sq.: talentum, Fest. p. 359 Müll. —*Subst.:* **Rhŏdĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the people of Rhodes, the Rhodians,* Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 48; id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54; id. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 159; Liv. 31, 15; Juv. 8, 113; Flor. 2, 7, 8; Curt. 4, 22, 9. — **2.** **Rhŏdĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Rhodian:* spongiae, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 131: glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71, § 236: peristylium, Vitr. 6, 10. — **3.** **Rhŏdĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Rhodian:* hospes, Suet. Tib. 62: civitas, Gell. 7, 3, 1.—*Subst.:* **Rhŏdĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *the Rhodians:* oratio pro Rhodiensibus, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3 *in lemm.;* Gell. 13, 24, 13.

Rhoduntia, ae, *f.*, *one of the three summits of Mount Œta,* Liv. 36, 16.

† **rhoeās,** ădis, or **rhoea,** ae, *f.*, = ῥοιάς, *wild-poppy,* Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 168; 20, 19, 77, § 204.

Rhoetēum, i, *n.*, = Ῥοίτειον, *a city built on a promontory of the same name in Troas, on the Hellespont* (now *Cape Barbieri*), Mel. 1, 18, 5; Liv. 37, 9; 37, 38 sq.

1. Rhoetēus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ῥοίτειος, *of* or *belonging to the promontory of Rhæteum, Rhœtean:* profundum, *the sea that washes it,* Ov. M. 11, 197; cf. litora, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 125; and *subst.:* Rhoeteum rapax, Ov. F. 4, 279.—Hence poet., in gen., *of* or *belonging to Troy, Trojan:* ductor, i. e. *Æneas,* Verg. A. 12, 456: litora, Luc. 6, 351: fata, Sil. 1, 115.—**2.** Collat. form **Rhoetēius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Trojan,* and transf. for *Roman:* regna, Sil. 7, 431: pubes, id. 9, 621: lancea, id. 17, 197.

2. Rhoeteus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, *the name of a Rutulian,* Verg. A. 10, 399; 402.

Rhoetus (Rhoecus), i, *m.* **I.** *A giant,* Hor. C. 2, 19, 23; 3, 4, 55.—**II.** *A centaur,* Ov. M. 12, 271 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 456; id. Cul. 27; Val. Fl. 1, 140.—Form Rhoecus, Luc. 6, 390.—**III.** *A companion of Phineus,* Ov. M. 5, 38. — **IV.** *A king of the Marsians,*—Verg. A. 10, 388 Serv.

† **rhoĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ῥοϊκός, *of* or *belonging to the sumach* (rhus), *sumach-:* folia, Plin. 24, 11, 54, § 92.

† **rhoītes,** ae, *m.*, = ῥοΐτης (sc. οἶνος), *pomegranate wine,* Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 103.

† **rhombŏīdes,** is, *n.*, = ῥομβοειδές, in mathematics, *a four-sided figure, whose opposite sides and angles are equal, a rhomboid,* Front. Expos. Form. p. 36 Goes.; Mart. Cap. 6, § 712.

rhombus, i, *m.*, = ῥόμβος. **I.** *A magician's circle*, Prop. 2, 28, 35 (3, 25, 1); 3, 6, 26 (4, 5, 26); Ov. Am. 1, 8, 7; Mart. 9, 30, 9; 12, 57, 17.—**II.** *A kind of fish, flatfish, turbot*, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169; Hor. S. 1, 2, 116; 2, 2, 42; 48; 49; 95; 2, 8, 30; id. Epod. 2, 50; Juv. 4, 39; 68; 119; 11, 121; Mart. 13, 81 al.—**III.** *A mathematical figure whose four sides and opposite angles are equal, a rhomb*, Front. Expos. Form. p. 36 Goes.; Mart. Cap. 6, § 712.

† **rhomphaea**, ae (pure Latin form, **rumpĭa**, Gell. 10, 25, 2; with *i* short, rumpia, Val. Fl. 6, 98), *f.*, = ῥομφαία, *a long missile weapon* of barbarous nations: rumpia genus teli est Thracae nationis, Gell. 10, 25, 4; Liv. 31, 39, 11: bis acuta, Vulg. Ecclus. 21, 4; id. Apoc. 2, 12; Val. Fl. 1. 1.; Claud. Epigr. 27; Ascon. Argum. Milon.—Hence, **rhomphaeālis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* rhomphaea: incendium, Prud. Cath. 7, 93.

* **rhonchĭ-sŏnus**, a, um, *adj.* [rhonchus], *snorting:* rhinoceros, Sid. Carm. 3, 8.

* **rhoncho**, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to snore, to snort*, Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

† **rhonchus**, i, *m.*, = ῥόγχος. **I.** *A snoring*, Mart. 3, 82, 30.—**2.** Transf., *the croaking* of a frog, App. M. 1, p. 106.—**II.** Trop., *a sneering, sneer, jeer*, Mart. 1, 3, 5; 4, 87, 7.

Rhondes, v. Icadius.

† **rhŏpălon**, i, *n.*, = ῥόπαλον, *the plant* nymphaea, Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75.

Rhōsos, i, *f.*, = Ῥῶσος, *a town in Cilicia, where highly prized utensils were made*, Mel. 1, 12 *fin.*—Hence, **1. Rhōsĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Rhosos:* vasa, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13.—**2. Rhōsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Rhosos:* montes, Plin. 5, 22, 18, § 80.

Rhoxŏlāni (**Rox-**), ōrum, *m.*, *a Scythian tribe in Eastern Europe*, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; Tac. H. 1, 79; Amm. 22, 8, 31.

† **rhūs**, rhŏis (also corrupted into roris, Col. 12, 42, 3; *abl.* rore, id. 9, 13, 5; Pall. Mart. 15, 1), *m.* (*f.*, Scrib. 142), = ῥοῦς, *a bushy shrub, sumach*, Plin. 24, 11, 54, § 91; 13, 6, 13, § 55; Cels. 6, 11; Col. 12, 42, 3; Pall. Mart. 15, 1; Scrib. Comp. 111.—*Acc.* rhun, Plin. 24, 14, 79, § 129: rhum, id. 29, 3, 11, § 50.

† **rhūsĕlīnon**, i, *n.*, = ῥουσέλινον, *a plant, also called* apium rusticum, App. Herb. 8.

Rhyndăcus, i, *m.*, = Ῥύνδακος, *a river between Mysia and Bithynia, now the Mualitsch*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 142; 6, 34, 39, § 217; Mel. 1, 19, 3.

† **rhȳpărogrăphos**, i, *m.*, = ῥυπαρογράφος, *a painter of low* or *mean subjects*, a surname of Pyreicus, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 112.

† **rhȳpōdes**, is, *adj.*, = ῥυπώδης, *dirty, smeared:* emplastrum, *a drawing plaster*, Cels. 6, 18, 7 (id. 5, 19, 15, written as Greek).

Rhysaddir, iris, *f.*, *a town and harbor of Mauretania Tingitana, now Melilla*, Plin. 5, 1, 2, § 18; also called **Rusgāda**, Mel. 1, 5, 5.

rhythmĭcē, ēs, *f.*, = ῥυθμική, sc. τέχνη, *the art of observing rhythm:* rhythmice est ars omnis in numeris, Mart. Cap. 9, § 969.

† **rhythmĭcus**, i, *m.*, = ῥυθμικός, *one who pays attention to rhythm*, or *who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190; Quint. 9, 4, 68: melo favente rhythmico, Mart. Cap. 2, § 121.

rhythmizŏmĕnon, i, *n.*, = ῥυθμιζόμενον, *that which is reduced to measure* or *rhythm*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 967 sq.

rhythmŏīdes, is, *adj.*, = ῥυθμοειδής, *like rhythm, rhythmical*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 970.

rhythmŏpoeïa, ae, *f.*, = ῥυθμοποιΐα, *modulation*, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 970 and 994.

† **rhythmos** or **-us**, i, *m.*, = ῥυθμός, *symmetry, harmony, rhythm* in music or speech, Mart. Cap. 9, § 967 sqq.; Varr. ap. Diom. p. 512 P.; Quint. 9, 4, 45 sq.; 51 sq.; 78; 109 (Cicero constantly has numerus instead of this word, which he writes only as Greek, Or. 20, 67; 51, 170).

† **rhytĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ῥύτιον, *a horn-shaped drinking-vessel, a drinking-horn*, Mart. 2, 35, 2.

rīca, ae, *f.*, *a veil to be thrown over the head*, worn by the Roman women when sacrificing, Varr. L. L. 5, § 130 Müll.; Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 48; Lucil., Novius, and Serenus ap. Non. 539, 18 sq.; Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 28; Gell. 6, 10, 4; Fest. pp. 288 and 289 Müll.

rīcīnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [ricinium], *wearing* a ricinium: mimi, Auct. ap. Fest. s. v. recinium, p. 277 Müll.

rīcīnĭum, ii, *n.* [rica], *a small veil thrown over the head by the early Romans*, esp. by women and mourners, Varr. L. L. 5, § 132 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 549, 32; Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; 2, 25, 64; cf. Fest. s. v. recinium, p. 274 Müll.; Lucil. ap. Non. 539, 22.

* **1. rīcīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *veiled:* mitra, Varr. ap. Non. 539, 26.

2. rĭcĭnus, i, *m.* **I.** *A large kind of vermin that infests sheep, dogs*, etc., *a tick, tike*, Cato, R. R. 96, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 14; Col. 7, 13, 1; 6, 2, 6; Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 47; Petr. 57; Ser. Samm. 36, 699.—**II.** *A plant, called also* cici *and* croton, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 25.—**III.** *The germ of the mulberry:* ricino Graeci vocant, Plin. 23, 7, 71, § 137.

* **ricto**, āre, *v. n.* [ringor], *to make the natural cry of a leopard*, Spart. Get. 5.

rictum, i, v. rictus *init.*

rictus, ūs, *m.* (collat. form **rictum**, i, *n.*, Lucr. 6, 1195; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; *plur.* ricta, Lucr. 5, 1064; cf. Non. 221, 18 sq.) [ringor], *the aperture of the mouth, the mouth wide open* (esp. for laughing; class.; cf. hiatus): rictus parvissimus, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 9; Lucil. Titin. and Pompon. ib.; Lucr. 6, 1195; Cic. l. l.; Quint. 1, 11, 9; Suet. Claud. 30; Flor. 3, 11 *fin.*; Hor. S. 1, 10, 7; Juv. 10, 230 al.—*Plur.*, Ov. A. A. 3, 283; id. M. 11, 126.—Of animals, *gaping, distended jaws*, Ov. M. 1, 741; 2, 481; Juv. 10, 272.—*Plur.*, Lucr. 5, 1064; Ov. M. 3, 674; 4, 97; 6, 378; 11, 59; 14, 65 et saep.—**2.** Poet. transf., *the opening of the eyes*, Luc. 6, 757 Cort.; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1168; 1276.

rīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rica], *a small veil*, Turp. ap. Non. 539, 25; 549, 11; Isid. 19, 31, 5.

rīdĕo, si, sum, 2 (*dep.* collat. form ridetur, Petr. 57, 3; 61, 4), *v. n.* and *a.* [Bœot. κριδδέμεν for κρίζειν = γελᾶν, orig. form κριδjεμεν]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to laugh* (cf. cachinnor). **A.** In gen.: numquam ullo die risi adaeque Neque hoc quod reliquom est plus risuram opinor, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 4: risi te hodie multum, id. Stich. 1, 3, 89: ridere convivae, cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: M. Crassum semel ait in vitā risisse Lucilius, id. Fin. 5, 30, 92: cum ridere voles, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16.—With *si:* ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 31; so id. Ep. 1, 1, 95 sq.; 1, 19, 43; id. A. P. 105: ridentem dicere verum Quid vetat, *while laughing*, i. e. *in a laughing* or *jesting manner*, id. S. 1, 1, 24; cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 4, 1.—With a homogeneous object: ridere γέλωτα σαρδάνιον, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1: tempus flendi et tempus ridendi, Vulg. Eccl. 3, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To laugh pleasantly, to smile;* and ridere ad aliquem or alicui, *to smile on one* (so almost entirely poet.; syn. renideo): Juppiter hic risit tempestatesque serenae Riserunt omnes risu Jovis omnipotentis, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 254 (Ann. v. 445 sq. Vahl.); cf.: vultu Fortuna sereno, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 27: ridere ad patrem, Cat. 61, 219.—**b.** Transf., of things, *to laugh* or *smile*, i. q. *to look cheerful* or *pleasant:* sedes quietae large diffuso lumine rident, Lucr. 3, 22: tempestas, id. 5, 1395: argentum et pulchra Sicyonia, id. 4, 1125: ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes Angulus ridet, Hor. C. 2, 6, 14: argento domus, id. ib. 4, 11, 6: florum coloribus almus ager, Ov. M. 15, 205: pavonum ridenti lepore, Lucr. 2, 502; cf.: colocasia mixta ridenti acantho, *smiling*, i. e. *glad*, Verg. E. 4, 20.—With *dat.:* tibi rident aequora ponti, *smile upon thee, look brightly up to thee*, Lucr. 1, 8; Cat. 64, 285.—* **2.** *To laugh in ridicule, to mock* (cf. II. B. 2.): quandoque potentior Largis muneribus riserit aemuli, Hor. C. 4, 1, 18.—**II.** *Act.*, *to laugh at, laugh over*, any thing. **A.** In gen. (class.; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Men. 478): rideo hunc, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 9; cf. id. Eun. 5, 6, 7: Acrisium (Juppiter et Venus), Hor. C. 3, 16, 7 et saep.: risi nivem atram, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1: joca tua, id. Att. 14, 14, 1: haec ego non rideo, quamvis tu rideas, *say in jest*, id. Fam. 7, 11, 13: nemo illic vitia ridet, Tac. G. 19; cf.: perjuria amantum (Juppiter), Tib. 3, 6, 49; Ov. A. A. 1, 633; for which: perjuros amantes, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 47.—Poet., with *obj.-clause:* Amphitryoniaden perdere Sidonios umeris amictus, Stat. Th. 10, 648.—*Pass.:* haec enim ridentur vel sola vel maxime, quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236 sq.: tum enim non sal, sed natura ridetur, id. ib. 2, 69, 279; 2, 70, 281: ridetur ab omni Conventu, Hor. S. 1, 7, 22: ridear, Ov. P. 4, 12, 16: neque acute tantum ac venuste, sed stulte, iracunde, timide dicta aut facta ridentur, Quint. 6, 3, 7: quae in mimis rideri solent, id. 6, 3, 29.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To smile upon* one: quasi muti silent Neque me rident, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 21; cf.: cui non risere parentes, Verg. E. 4, 62.—**2.** *To laugh at, ridicule* a person or thing (milder than deridere, *to deride*): ridet nostram amentiam, Cic. Quint. 17, 55: O rem, quam homines soluti ridere non desinant, id. Dom. 39, 104: ut dederis nobis quemadmodum scripseris ad me, quem semper ridere possemus, id. Fam. 2, 9, 1; cf.: curre et quam primum haec risum veni, id. Cael. 8, 14, 4: versus Enni gravitate minores (with reprehendere), Hor. S. 1, 10, 54: risimus et merito nuper poëtam, Quint. 8, 3, 19: nostram diligentiam, id. 2, 11, 1: praesaga Verba senis (with spernere), Ov. M. 3, 514: lacrimas manus impia nostras, id. ib. 3, 657 al.—*Pass.:* Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Cic. Rep. 3, 28, 40: rideatur merito, qui, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 44; cf. id. 9, 3, 101; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 106; id. A. P. 356: rideri possit eo, quod, etc., id. S. 1, 3, 30: peccet ad extremum ridendus, id. Ep. 1, 1, 9; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 62; Val. Max. 8, 8, 1.

rīdībundus, a, um, *adj.* [rideo], *laughing* (ante-class.), Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 32; cf. Gell. 11, 15, 2 sq.; Cato, Orat. 1, Fragm. 12: ridibunda ea dicitur quae ridentem agit aut simulat, Ter. Sc. ap. Gell. 11, 15, 3.

rĭdĭca, ae, *f.* In agriculture, a *stake, prop, a vine-prop*, Cato, R. R. 17; 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4; 1, 26; Col. 4, 26, 1; 11, 2, 12 al.

* **rĭdĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [ridica], *a little stake, a peg, plug*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3 (al. tendiculae).

rīdĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus], *that excites laughter, laughable, droll, funny* (ante- and post-class.).—Only as *subst.*

1. rīdĭcŭlārĭa, ium, *n.*, *jests, drolleries:* ridicularia fundere, Cato ap. Macr. S. 2, 10; cf. Plaut. As. 2, 2, 64; id. Trin. 1, 2, 28; id. Truc. 3, 2, 16.—**2. rīdĭcŭlārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a droll, a jester*, Gell. 4, 20, 3.

rīdĭcŭlē, *adv.*, v. ridiculus *fin.*

rīdĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus], *laughable, facetious, droll* (ante- and post-class.): parasitus ridiculosissimus, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 64: negotia, Arn. 5, 175: non ridiculosa ut scribis, sed ridicula mihi forte res accidit, *not comical, but ridiculous*, Hier. adv. Rufin. 3, 12.

rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [rideo], *that excites laughter.* **I.** In a good sense, *laughable, droll, funny, amusing, facetious* (freq. and class.; syn.: jocularis, jocosus). **A.** *Adj.:* quamvis ridiculus est, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 43; cf.: quando adbibero, alludiabo, tum sum ridiculissimus, id. Stich. 2, 2, 58: si ridiculum hominem quaeret quispiam, id. ib. 1, 3, 17: cavillator facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2: homines, id. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121; id. de Or. 2, 54, 221; Juv. 3, 153: mus, *a funny little mouse*, Hor. A. P. 139: inest lepos ludusque in hac comoedia: ridicula res est, Plaut. As. prol. 14: ridicula et jocosa res, Cat. 56, 1 and 4: dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus . . . nemo ridet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 22; so, dictum, Quint. 6, 3, 6: logos ridiculos vendo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 68: vultus gestusque, Quint. 6, 3, 26 et saep.: ridiculum est, with *subject-clause:* ridiculum est, te istuc me admonere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112; so Quint. 6, 3, 94.—*Absol.:* hui, tam cito? ridiculum! *how comical!* Ter. And. 3, 1, 16; so id. ib. 4, 2, 29; id. Eun. 3, 1, 62; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 8.—Poet. with *inf.:* (Porcius) Ridiculus totas simul obsorbere placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. rīdĭcŭlus**, i, *m.*, *a jester, buffoon:* Gelasimo nomen mihi indidit parvo pater. Quia inde jam a pauxillo puero ridiculus fui, etc., Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 21 sq.; so id. ib. 17 and 64;

4, 2, 54; id. Capt. 3, 1, 10; 17; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 13; Vulg. Hab. 1, 10.—**2. rīdĭcŭlum,** i, or *plur.:* **rīdĭcŭla,** ōrum, *n., something laughable, a laughing matter; a jest, joke,* etc.: proprium materiae, de quā nunc loquimur, est ridiculum, ideoque haec tota disputatio a Graecis περὶ γελοίου inscribitur, Quint. 6, 3, 22; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 sq. (v. the whole chapter on laughter, when and how it should be excited, etc., Cic. l. l.; and: de risu, Quint. 6, 3): in jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo genera plura sunt ... illud admonemus, ridiculo sic usurum oratorem, ut, etc., Cic. Or. 26, 87: per ridiculum dicere (opp. severe), id. Off. 1, 37, 134: ridiculi causā (with joco), Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 36: mihi solae ridiculo fuit, *I had the joke all to myself,* Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 3: quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est ... materies omnis ridiculorum est in istis vitiis, quae, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 237 sq.; Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 2: saepe etiam sententiose ridicula dicuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286: facetum non tantum circa ridicula consistere, Quint. 6, 3, 19: ridicula aut facimus aut dicimus, etc., id. 6, 3, 25.—**II.** In a bad sense, *laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; cf. rideo, II. B. 2.): hujus insania, quae ridicula est aliis, mihi tum molesta sane fuit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148: ludibria, Lucr. 2, 47: qui ridiculus minus illo (es)? Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: stulta reprehendere facillimum est, nam per se sunt ridicula, Quint. 6, 3, 71; cf. (with stulta), id. 2, 10, 6: poëma (shortly before: inculti versus et male nati), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: pudor, Juv. 11, 55.—Ridiculum est, with *subject-clause:* est ridiculum, ad ea quae habemus nihil dicere, quaerere, quae habere non possumus, Cic. Arch. 4, 8; so, putare, id. Div. in Caecil. 18, 59: de confessis praecipere, Quint. 5, 13, 7.—*Adv.:* **rīdĭcŭlē. a.** (Acc. to I.) *Laughably, jokingly, humorously:* rogitas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 60; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 46: non modo acute, sed etiam ridicule ac facete, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243; 2, 71, 289; id. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Domit. Mars. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 105: ridicule magis hoc dictum quam vere, Phaedr. 3, 4, 5.—**b.** (Acc. to II.) *Ridiculously:* insanus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148; id. Rosc. Com. 6, 19.

riēn, v. renes *init.*

rĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rigo], *a watering, wetting, moistening, rigation,* Col. 11, 3, 48; Pall. Febr. 25, 14 sq.

rĭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a waterer* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Valent. 15 *fin.*

rĭgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a watering* (eccl. Lat.); fig., Ambros. de Isaac, 1, 2; id. in Luc. 6, 85 *init.*; Ven. Fort. Carm. 7, 21, 3.

rĭgē-făcĭo, fēci, 3, *v. a.* [rigeo], *to make stiff, to stiffen, benumb:* exercitum, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 23 Oud. *N. cr.*

rĭgens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of rigeo.

rĭgĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [prob. kindr. with ῥιγέω, frigeo], *to be stiff* or *numb; to stiffen* (syn.: concresco, conglacio). **I.** Lit. (class.). **1.** With *cold:* frigore, Lucr. 3, 891; Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (opp. uri calore): gelu, Liv. 21, 32; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 30; id. Pan. 82, 5: prata rigent, Hor. C. 4, 12, 3: stagnum, Col. 8, 17, 2: corpora omnibus, Liv. 21, 54; cf. poet.: horridus December, Mart. 7, 95.—**2.** Of any physical stiffness: gelido comae terrore rigebant, *stood on end, bristled up,* Ov. M. 3, 100; so, ora indurata, id. ib. 14, 503: ardua cervix (with horrent setae), id. ib. 8, 284: cerealia dona rigent, i. e. *are hardened into gold,* id. ib. 11, 122: vestes auroque ostroque, *are stiff, stand out,* Verg. A. 11, 72; cf.: terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque, id. ib. 5, 405: manicae ex auro, Sil. 4, 155: signa, Lucr. 5, 1427.—**II.** Poet., transf., *to stand stiff* or *upright:* (pars summa scopuli) riget, Ov. M. 4, 526; 6, 573: late riget Tmolus, id. ib. 11, 150: sine frondibus arbos, id. ib. 13, 691: illitterati num minus nervi rigent? Hor. Epod. 8, 17.—**III.** Trop., *to remain unmoved, inert* (very rare): feritas immota riget, Mart. 5, 31, 5.—Hence, **rĭgens,** entis, *P. a., stiff, inflexible, rigid, unbending* (mostly post-class.). **1.** Lit.: secui madidas ungue rigente genas, Ov. H. 5, 72: lorica ex aere, Verg. A. 8, 621: aqua, i. e. *frozen,* Mart. 14, 117: pars mundi ipsis aquilonis conceptaculis rigentissima, Sol. 15: caput (with praedurum), *rigid,* Quint. 11, 3, 69; cf. id. 2, 13, 9: interque rigentes (partes terrae), Tib. 4, 1, 165: gelu flumina, Plin. Pan. 82, 5.—**2.** Trop., *stubborn, inflexible, unyielding:* animus, Sen. Hippol. 413; cf.: vir tot malis, id. Thyest. 304.

rĭgesco, gui, 3, *v. inch. n.* [rigeo], *to grow stiff* or *numb; to stiffen, harden* (poet.). **I.** Lit. **1.** With *cold:* vestes indutae, Verg. G. 3, 363: aquae in grandines, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 155.—**2.** From other causes: oratori eloquentissimo, dum ad dicendum componitur, summa riguerunt, Sen. Ira, 2, 3, 3: stillata sole rigescunt electra, Ov. M. 2, 364: ubera, id. ib. 9, 357: lacerti, id. ib. 4, 554: Gorgone corpora visā, id. ib. 5, 209 et saep.: si Parthi vos nihil calficiunt, nos non nihil frigore rigescimus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4.—**II.** Transf., *to stand erect, stand up, to bristle up:* sensi metu riguisse capillos, Ov. F. 1, 97.—**III.** Trop.: numquam corrupta rigescent Saecula? i. e. *will grow serious* or *manly,* Claud. in Eutr. 2, 113.

rĭgĭdē, *adv.,* v. rigidus *fin.*

rĭgĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rigidus], *stiffness, hardness* of wood, Vitr. 2, 9.

rĭgĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to harden, make firm* (very rare); trop.: (virtus) rigidari quidem, amplius intendi non potest, Sen. Ep. 71, 20.

rĭgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rigeo], *stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. durus). **I.** Lit.: pruinae, Lucr. 2, 521; cf.: rigidum permanat frigus ad ossa, id. 1, 355: tellus, Verg. G. 2, 316: aqua, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 48: umbrae, Lucr. 5, 764: frigus, id. 1, 356: cervicem rectam oportet esse non rigidam aut supinam, Quint. 11, 3, 82; cf. id. 11, 3, 160; so, cervix, Liv. 35, 11; Suet. Tib. 68; Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 14: artus morte, Lucr. 6, 1196: crura, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: rostrum, Ov. M. 5, 673: cornu, id. ib. 9, 85: setae, id. ib. 8, 428: capilli, id. ib. 10, 425: oculi (with extenti), Quint. 11, 3, 76 et saep.: quercus, Verg. E. 6, 28; cf. columnae, Ov. F. 3, 529: malus, id. H. 5, 53.—In mal. part.: illud, Petr. 134, 11; cf. Mart. 6, 49, 2.—Hence: custos ruris, i. e. *Priapus,* Ov. F. 1, 391; Auct. Priap. 46; and *absol.:* **rĭgĭda,** *f.,* Cat. 56, 7: silices, *hard,* Ov. M. 9, 613; 225: saxum, id. ib. 4, 517: mons, *hard, rocky,* id. ib. 8, 797: Niphates, Hor. C. 2, 9, 20: ferrum, Ov. R. Am. 19: serae, id. F. 1, 124: ensis, Verg. A. 12, 304; Ov. M. 3, 118: hasta, Verg. A. 10, 346: unguis, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 4 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid; hardy, stern, rough* (syn.: tristis, severus): vox, *hard, harsh,* Quint. 11, 3, 32: Sabini, *rough, rude, unpolished,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25; Ov. M. 14, 797: Getae, Hor. C. 3, 24, 11; Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 46: fossor, *hardy,* Mart. 7, 71, 4; cf. manus, Ov. M. 14, 647: virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles, *stern, inflexible,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 17; so, censor, Ov. A. A. 2, 664: parens, id. M. 2, 813: senes, id. F. 4, 310: mens, id. H. 3, 96: vultus, id. ib. 4, 73: rigidi et tristes satellites, Tac. A. 16, 22: (Cato) rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40, 10; cf. of the younger Cato: rigidi servator honesti, Luc. 2, 389; so, mores, Ov. R. Am. 762: rigida duraque sententia Macri, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 19; Sen. Ep. 11, 10; 21, 3; 81, 4: Mars, *rough, fierce,* Ov. M. 8, 20: leo, Mart. 10, 65, 13.—*Comp.:* quis non intellegit Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitentur veritatem? *too stiff, hard, harsh,* Cic. Brut. 18, 70: similis in statuariis differentia ... jam minus rigida Calamis fecit, Quint. 12, 10, 7.—*Sup.:* Abdera fatua et stoliditatis rigidissimae, Arn. 5, 164.—Hence, *adv.:* **rĭgĭdē. a.** *Inflexibly; in a straight line,* Vitr. 2, 3, 2; Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 4.—**b.** *Rigorously, severely,* Ov. Tr. 2, 251.—*Comp.:* disciplinam militarem rigidius adstringere, Val. Max. 9, 7 *fin.*

rĭgo āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cf. Gr. βρέχω, to wet; Germ. Regen, rain]. **I.** *To wet, moisten, water, bedew* any thing with a liquid (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: irrigo, madefacio). **A.** Lit.: imbres omnia maria ac terras sparguntque rigantque, Lucr. 6, 612: Nilus rigat Aegyptum, id. 6, 714; Hor. C. 3, 3, 48 (for which, irrigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130); so, prata (fons), Lucr. 5, 602; Ov. F. 5, 210; cf.: lucum perenni aquā (fons), Liv. 1, 21: campos (Euphratis) accolae, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 130: arbores, id. 17, 26, 40, § 249; cf. seminaria (opp. conspergere), Col. 5, 6, 8: quā Tanais Getas rigat, Tib. 4, 1, 146: lacrimis ora, Verg. A. 9, 251: fletibus ora, Ov. M. 11, 419; id. P. 2, 11, 9; id. A. A. 1, 532; Luc. 4, 180; Sen. Hippol. 990 al.—*Absol.:* nubes nimbique rigantes, Lucr. 6, 521; so, accolae, Curt. 8, 9, 10.—**2.** Poet., transf.: natos vitali rore, i. e. *to suckle,* Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 20: solis uti lux ac vapor cernuntur terras rigare, *bedew, flood,* Lucr. 4, 203; cf. id. 5, 592: Babylonica, *to wet* (sc. with urine), id. 4, 1026.—**B.** Trop., *to water, bedew,* etc.: omnium ingenia, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: ora alicujus Philetaeā aquā, Prop. 3 (4), 3, 52; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 26.—**II.** Like irrigo, *to lead, convey,* or *conduct* water or any other liquid to a place (very rare). **A.** Lit.: aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis (= ad rigandum diduces), an old oracle in Liv. 5, 16 *fin.* Drak. *N. cr.:* vitalem sanguinem per venas, Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 182.—**B.** Trop.: hinc motus per membra rigantur, *are directed, conveyed,* Lucr. 2, 262: somnum per pectora, Furius ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (for which, irrigat, Lucr. 4, 908; Verg. A. 1, 692).

Rĭgŏdŭlum, i, *n., a town in the territory of the Treviri,* on the Mosella, now *Reol,* Tac. H. 4, 71.

rĭgor, ōris, *m.* [rigeo], *stiffness, inflexibility, rigidity, numbness, hardness, firmness, rigor* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.; cf. durities). **I.** Lit.: tandem bruma nives affert pigrumque rigorem, Lucr. 5, 746: cervicis, *stiffness, rigidity,* Plin. 28, 12, 52, § 192; 32, 8, 28, § 89; cf.: immobilis faciei, Quint. 9, 3, 101: vultus (in portraits), Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 58: nervorum, i. e. *a cramp, spasm,* Cels. 2, 1 and 7; so too simply rigor; and in *plur.,* Plin. 26, 12, 81, § 130; 35, 6, 27, § 46.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *A straight course* or *direction:* fluminis, Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 5; cf. stillicidii, ib. 8, 2, 41; hence, in the agrimensores, *a straight line* or *course* (opp. flexus), Front. Expos. Form. p. 38 Goes.; Aggen. Limit. p. 46 *fin.;* Sicul. Fl. p. 5; Front. Colon. p. 120 al.—**2.** *Hardness, firmness:* auri, Lucr. 1, 492: ferri, Verg. G. 1, 143: saxorum, Ov. M. 1, 401 (with durities): lapidis, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 126: arborum, Vitr. 2, 9; Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 209; Col. 4, 16, 4 al.—**II.** Transf., *the stiffness* produced by cold, for *cold* itself, *chilliness,* Lucr. 5, 640; 6, 368 (opp. calor); 307 (opp. ignis); cf. Alpinus, Ov. M. 14, 794: septentrionis, Tac. A. 2, 23: caeli et soli, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217: recentissimus aquae, Col. 9, 14, 7: torpentibus rigore nervis, Liv. 21, 58 *fin.* et saep.—**III.** Trop., *hardness, inflexibility, stiffness, roughness, severity, rigor* (cf.: severitas, asperitas, morositas): accentus rigore quodam minus suaves habemus, Quint. 12, 10, 33 (cf. rigidus, II. *init.*): te tuus iste rigor, positique sine arte capilli ... decet, *rudeness,* Ov. H. 4, 77: nocuit antiquus rigor et nimia severitas, Tac. H. 1, 18 *fin.:* animi, id. A. 6, 50; cf. Plin. 7, 19, 18, § 79; Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 13 (opp. constantia): disciplinae veteris, Tac. H. 1, 83: juris, Dig. 49, 1, 19.

* **rĭgōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [rigor], *stiff, upright:* traduces, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211.

rĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [rigo] (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Act., that waters, irrigates; watering, irrigating:* in vallibus amnes, Verg. G. 2, 485.—**II.** *Pass., watered, well-watered:* hortus, Ov. M. 8, 646; 10, 190; 13, 797: pratum, Col. 2, 16, 3: mons scatebris fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6.—Transf.: quae plurimo lacte rigua bos est, i. e. *distended with milk,* Sol. 2.—Hence, *subst.:* **rĭgŭa,** ōrum, *n., well-watered places:* circa Babylonis rigua, Plin. 9, 57, 83, § 175; 17, 26, 39, § 247; so once in *sing.:* **rĭgŭus,** i, *m.* (sc. ager), *a well-watered place,* id. 17, 26, 41, § 250.

rīma, ae, *f.* [for rigma, from rig, ringor; hence, that gapes, yawns], *a cleft, crack, chink, fissure* (cf. hiatus): angusta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: cava, Prop. 1, 16, 27: patet, Ov. M. 11, 515; cf. hiscit, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 108: tabernae rimas agunt, *are cracked,* Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1; so, rimas agere, Ov. M. 2, 211; 10, 512; and in a like sense, ducere, id. ib. 4, 65: facere, *to make,* id. Tr. 2, 85: explere, *to stop up,* Cic. Or. 69, 231; cf.: nec te signata juvabunt Limina, persuasae fallere rima sat est, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 146.—**2.** = cunnus, Juv. 3, 97.—Poet.: ignea rima micans, i. e. *a flash of lightning* (qs. cleaving the sky), Verg. A. 8, 392; imitated by Plin. 2, 43, 43,

§ 112.—**II.** Transf., comically: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque hac perfluo, *I am full of chinks*, i. e. *can keep nothing to myself, conceal nothing*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25 (opp. tacere, continere); Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24.

rīmābundus, a, um, *adj.* [rimor], *examining, considering* (post-class.): haec, App. M. 2, p. 116, 28.

* **rīmātim,** *adv.* [rima], *through the chinks:* speculabunda, Mart. Cap. 2, § 112.

rīmātor, ōris, *m.* [rimor], *an investigator* (late Lat.), Arn. 5, p. 161.

rīmo, āre, v. rimor *fin.*

rīmor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [rima]. **I.** Orig. belonging to agricultural lang., *to lay open, tear up, turn up* the ground: rastris terram rimantur, Verg. G. 3, 534.—Of animals, *to root up, turn up, grub through:* volucres rimantur prata Caystri, Verg. G. 1, 384: stagna et paludes (volucres), Col. 8, 15, 1: paludem (sues), id. 7, 9, 7.—**II.** Transf., *to tear up, turn over in search* of any thing; *to pry into, search, examine, explore* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **A.** Lit.: vultur Viscera rimatur epulis, *rummages for food*, Verg. A. 6, 599: haruspex Pectora pullorum rimatur et exta catelli, Juv. 6, 551: humum pilis et lanceis, Tac. H. 2, 29: partes rimatur apertas, Qua vulnus letale ferat, Verg. A. 11, 748: oculis caeli plagas, Varr. ap. Non. 382, 12; Stat. Th. 11, 526; cf.: elatis naribus auras, Ov. Hal. 77; cf.: rimatus fustem cunctis vastiorem, App. M. 3, p. 141, 14.—*Absol.:* quod cuique repertum Rimanti, Verg. A. 7, 508.—**B.** Trop., *to examine thoroughly, investigate* (syn.: scrutor, investigo, indago): hanc quidem rationem naturae difficile est fortasse traducere ad id genus divinationis; sed tamen id quoque rimatur quantum potest, Posidonius (the figure taken from the haruspices or augurs), * Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: mihi cuncta rimanti, Quint. 3, 4, 6; cf. id. 5, 13, 23; 12, 8, 14: secreta, Tac. A. 6, 3: metus ejus, id. ib. 14, 57: offensas, id. H. 4, 11 al.—**2.** *To find out, comprehend:* ego autem rimari non queo, unde hoc sit, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10.

☞ **a.** *Act.* collat. form, **rīmo,** āre, Att. ap. Non. 382, 10; Poët. ap. Fest. s. v. ruspari, p. 265 Müll.; cf. Prisc. p. 799 P.—**b.** **rīmātus,** a, um, *pass.*, Sid. Ep. 7, 2.

rīmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of cracks, chinks,* or *fissures* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: fores, Prop. 2, 17 (3, 9), 16: cymba, Verg. A. 6, 414: aedificium (with fissum), Col. 1, 5, 10: vasa, Juv. 3, 270.—*Comp.:* pulmo, Gell. 17, 11, 1.—**II.** Trop.: quae rimosâ bene deponuntur in aure, i. e. *that keeps nothing secret*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46: nihil in eâ (animâ) rimosum est ac remissum, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 1, § 52.

rīmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small crack, chink,* or *fissure*, Cels. 8, 4 (al. rimae): cavernarum, Lact. 8, 14.

ringor, rictus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to open wide the mouth, to show the teeth* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: saltat ridens, ringitur, Pompon. ap. Non. 517, 30 (Com. Rel. p. 206 Rib.).—**II.** Trop., *to be vexed, angry; to chafe, snarl* (the fig. borrowed from a growling dog): ille ringitur, tu rideas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 27 Don.: ringeris quoties aliquem in fastis saepius legeris, Sen. Ep. 104, 9: sapere et ringi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 128; Sid. Carm. 23, 86.

rīpa, ae, *f.* [etym. dub.; cf. rivus], *the bank* of a stream (while litus is the coast, shore of the sea; v. Döderl. Syn. Part. 3, p. 208; freq. and class. in *sing.* and *plur.*), Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 41 Vahl.): ripas radentia flumina rodunt, Lucr. 5, 256: ex utrâque parte ripae fluminis, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 5: Romulus urbem perennis amnis posuit in ripâ, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10; Hor. C. 1, 2, 19: viridissima gramine ripa, Verg. G. 3, 144: turba ad ripas effusa ruebat, id. A. 6, 305: umbrosa, Hor. C. 3, 1, 23: declivis, Ov. M. 5, 591; Liv. 1, 37.—Comically: ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitiâ meum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 6: vos mihi amnes estis, vestrâ ripâ vos sequar, id. Poen. 3, 3, 18.—**II.** Transf., *the shore of the sea:* villa semper mare recte conspicit ... numquam ex ripâ, sed haud paulum submota a litore (sc. respergitur), *never (immediately) from the bank, but (rather) a good way back from the shore*, Col. 1, 5, 5: sentiant... Aequoris nigri fremitum, et trementes verbere ripas, Hor. C. 3, 27, 22: maris ripa, App. M. 11, p. 264, 29; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 50.

Rīpaeus, v. Rhip-.

rīpārienses or **rīpārenses,** ium, *m.* [ripa], *troops stationed on the bank of a river*, Vop. Aur. 38; Cod. Th. 7, 1, 18; 7, 4, 14.

rīpārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that frequents the banks of rivers:* hirundines, *bank-martins, sand-martins*, Plin. 30, 4, 12, § 33.

rīpensis, e, *adj.* [id.], *situated* or *stationed on a river's bank* (post-class.): Dacia, *on the bank of the Danube*, Amm. 26, 7, 12: milites, = riparienses, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 4; hence, militia, id. ib. 22, 8.

Rīpeus and **Rīphaeus,** v. Rhiph-.

Rīpheus (dissyl.), ĕi, and ĕos, *m.*, *a Centaur, killed by Theseus*, Ov. M. 12, 352.

* **rīpŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [ripa], *a little bank* or *margin*, Cic. Att. 15, 16, B.

† **riscus,** i, *m.*, = ῥίσκος, *a trunk, chest*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16; Dig. 34, 2, 26; Hier. in Ezech. 4, 15.

rīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [rideo], *that can laugh, risible:* unus homo, Mart. Cap. 4, § 398.

rīsĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [risus-loquor], *a tattling and laughing at the same time* (post-class.), Tert. Poenit. 10.

* **rīsio,** ōnis, *f.* [rideo], *a laughing, laughter, laugh:* quot risiones! Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 10.

* **rīsĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to laugh over* or *at* any thing: dicta risitantes, Naev. ap. Non. 209, 31.

rīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a laugher, mocker, banterer*, Hor. A. P. 225; Firm. Math. 5, 2.

rīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a laughing, laughter, laugh* (equally freq. in *sing.* and *plur.*): risum movere ... quid sit risus, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 sq.; cf. the whole chapter, De risu, Quint. 6, 3: alicui risum magis quam stomachum movere, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 7; cf.: risum judicis movere, Quint. 6, 3, 1: risus populi factus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27; cf.: risus facere, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1: miros risus nos edere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 2; for which: ne spissae risum tollant coronae, Hor. A. P. 381: risus captare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 17; so, risum captare, Quint. 6, 3, 26; 8, 3, 48: mediocris quidam est risus consecutus non in te, sed, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 2: in eam tabulam magni risus consequebantur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: togam sum ejus magno hominum risu cavillatus, id. ib. 2, 10 (12), 2: risu cognoscere matrem, Verg. E. 4, 60: amara lento Temperet risu, Hor. C. 2, 16, 26: proditor Gratus puellae risus, id. ib. 1, 9, 21; id. S. 1, 4, 34: risui sorori fuit, Liv. 6, 34; Just. 1, 4, 12; 44, 2, 4: nimis aegre risum continui, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 36: nequeo risu me admoderarier, id. Mil. 4, 2, 81: risu emoriri, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42: risu clandestino rumpier, Afran. ap. Non. 503, 14: unde oriebantur risus dulcesque cachinni, Lucr. 5, 1403: paene ille timore, ego risu corrui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 2.—**II.** Transf., *an object of laughter:* deus omnibus risus erat, Ov. F. 1, 438.—**2.** *A jest, a practical joke, mockery:* qui per jocum deos inridens, jussit, etc.... qui risus populo cladem attulit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7.—**3.** Personified, as *a deity*, App. M. 3, p. 134, 12.

rītē, *adv.* [perh. an old *abl.* form collat. with ritu, as, on the other hand, diu with die, and noctu with nocte; *subst.* rite = ritu, is now found only in rite nefasto libatus, Stat. Th. 11, 285]. **I.** Lit., *according to religious ceremonies* or *observances;* and pregn., *with due religious observances* or *rites, according to religious usage:* nocturna mulierum sacrificia ne sunto praeter olla quae pro populo rite fient, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: rite veteres, rite etiam vestri coluere divos, id. poët. Div. 1, 13, 21: neque duobus nisi certis deis rite una hostia fieri, Liv. 27, 25, 9: exsequiis rite solutis, Verg. A. 7, 5: centum mactabat rite bidentes, id. ib. 7, 93: deos apprecati, Hor. C. 4, 15, 28: Latonae puerum canentes, id. ib. 4, 6, 37: rebus divinis perpetratis, Liv. 1, 8: pecora sacrificant, id. 41, 18: votum solvi, id. 31, 9: templa sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov. F. 1, 610.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *in a proper* or *just manner; fitly, duly, rightly, aright, well:* quod fit rite id ratum ac rectum est, Varr. L. L. 7, § 88 Müll.: rite significat bene ac recte, Paul. ex Fest. p. 272 ib.: idque ut rite intellegas te facere, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 193 P.: hunc deum rite beatum dixerimus, *rightly, with justice* or *reason*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 52; so, habere, id. ib. 2, 24, 62: appellari, id. Fin. 2, 12, 37; Ov. M. 3, 264; 14, 433 al.: creatus tribunus, Quint. 2, 4, 35: rebus paratis, Verg. A. 4, 555: memor, id. ib. 5, 25: aperire partus, Hor. C. S. 13: mens rite Nutrita, id. C. 4, 4, 25: si maxima Juno Rite vocor, Ov. M. 3, 264; id. H. 7, 108: QVOD RITE RECTE DE FINIBVS CVM VELIENS. ACTVM SIT, Inscr. Orell. 137: deos veneror, Ut, quod de meâ re huc veni, rite venerim, *at the right time, fortunately*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 18; Verg. A. 10, 254: Nymphas venerabar, Rite secundarent visus, id. ib. 3, 36.—**b.** *In the usual way, manner,* or *fashion; according to custom* or *usage:* retinentes pocula rite, Lucr. 1, 495: campestres Scythae, Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, Hor. C. 3, 24, 10: religatos rite videbat Carpere gramen equos, Verg. A. 9, 352.—**c.** Esp., *in the manner* or *form prescribed by law, legally, formally, solemnly:* hic enim rite productust patri, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 51: rite creatus tribunus, Quint. 2, 4, 35: matrimonium rite confectum, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 3.

rītŭālis, e, *adj.* [ritus], *relating to religious rites* or *ceremonies, ritual:* rituales nominantur Etruscorum libri, in quibus praescriptum est, quo ritu condantur urbes, arae, aedes sacrentur, quâ sanctitate muri, quo jure portae, quomodo tribus, curiae, centuriae distribuantur, exercitus constituantur, ordinentur ceteraque ejusmodi ad bellum ac pacem pertinentia, Fest. p. 285 *fin.* Müll.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **rītŭālia,** ium, *n.*, *ceremonial rites*, Amm. 17, 7, 10.—Hence, *adv.:* **rītŭālĭter,** *according to religious usage, with religious ceremonies:* ritualiter consecrata mensula, Amm. 29, 1, 29.

rītus, ūs (*gen.* rituis, Varr. ap. Non. 494, 30; *abl.* rite nefasto, Stat. Th. 11, 285; v. rite), *m.* [etym. unknown], orig. belonging to relig. lang. **I.** Lit., *the form and manner of religious observances; a religious usage* or *ceremony, a rite* (cf. caerimonia): Graeco ritu sacra non Romano facere, Varr. L. L. 7, § 88 Müll.: sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv. 1, 7: quo haec privatim et publice modo rituque fiant, discunto ignari a publicis sacerdotibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; cf.: morem ritusque sacrorum Adiciam, Verg. A. 12, 836: de more ritusque priscae religionis, Suet. Tit. 5: ex patriis ritibus optuma colunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; 2, 16, 40: tempestates, quae populi Romani ritibus consecratae sunt, id. N. D. 3, 20, 51: regina dei (sc. Bacchi) Ritibus instruitur, Ov. M. 6, 591: sacrificos docuit ritus, id. ib. 15, 483: profanos ritus exuere, Tac. A. 2, 85 *fin.:* lustrari magico ritu, Ov. M. 10, 398.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a custom, usage, manner, mode, way:* ritus, mos vel consuetudo, Fest. p. 273 Müll.; cf. id. p. 289 ib. **a.** Usually in *abl. sing.* and with a foll. *gen.*, *after the usage, wont, manner,* or *fashion of* any thing. (α) With *gen.:* more ferarum Quadrupedumque ritu, Lucr. 4, 1265: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: pecudum, ferarumque, Liv. 3, 47; 5, 44; Quint. 8, 3, 81; Ov. M. 6, 717; 15, 222: latronum vivere, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: juvenum, Hor. A. P. 62: Lucili, id. S. 2, 1, 29: Herculis (petiisse laurum), id. C. 3, 14, 1; cf. Dianae (cincta, etc.), Ov. M. 1, 695; 9, 89; 10, 536: fluminis, Hor. C. 3, 29, 34: tempestatis, id. S. 2, 3, 268: non hominis sed accipitris, Just. 27, 2, 8: volucri ritu flammarum, Lucr. 1, 1102.—(β) With *adj.:* haec mulier cantherino ritu astans somniat, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 46: ritu barbarico esse, id. Cas. 3, 6, 19: res quaeque suo ritu procedit, Lucr. 5, 923: novo Sublime moliar atrium, Hor. C. 3, 1, 46: aleatorio, Gell. 18, 13, 6; cf.: rancida quo perolent projecta cadavera ritu, *in the way that, such as*, Lucr. 6, 1157.—**b.** In other cases (mostly poet. and post-Aug.), *habit, custom, usage:* cognosse Sabinae Gentis ritus, Ov. M. 15, 5: referre Cyclopum, id. ib. 15, 93: humanos, id. ib. 9, 500: in alienos ritus mores legesque verti, Liv. 24, 3, 12: ritus dissimiles habuere duo examina apium, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23: moresque externas tractamus innumeros, id. 7, 1, 1, § 6: externas caerimonias, Aegyptios Judaicosque ritus compescuit, Suet. Tib. 36; Sil. 15, 40: de ritu nuptiarum, Dig. 23, tit. 2.

* **rīvālĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [rivalis], *of* or *relating to those who make use of the same brook:* lex, Fest. s. v. sifus, p. 240 Müll.

rīvālis, e, *adj.* [rivus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a brook, brook-:* alecula, Col. 8, 15, 6. — Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **rīvāles,** ium, *m., those who have* or *use the same brook, neighbors.* **A.** Lit.: si inter rivales, id est qui per eundem rivum aquam ducunt, sit contentio de aquae usu, Dig. 43, 20, 1, § 26; 43, 20, 3, § 5; Gell. 14, 1, 4.—**B.** Trop.: **rīvālis,** is, *m., one who has the same mistress as another; a competitor* in love, *a rival:* eadem est amica ambobus; *plur.:* rivales sumus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 30; 5, 4, 47; id. Bacch. Grex 4; Cat. 57, 9.—*Sing.*, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Com. Rel. p. 10 Rib.); Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37; 2, 3, 63: militem ego rivalem recipiendum censeo, id. ib. 5, 8, 42; Ov. Am. 2, 19, 60; id. A. A. 2, 539; Suet. Oth. 3 al.—*Abl.:* rivale, Ov. R. Am. 791.—Of animals, Col. 7, 3, 4.—**b.** Prov.: se amare sine rivali, *to be fond of one's self without a rival,* i. e. *to be alone in esteeming one's self:* o di, quam ineptus! quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5; so, sine rivali te et tua solus amares, Hor. A. P. 444.

rīvālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rivalis, II. B.], *rivalship, rivalry* in love (cf. aemulatio, rivalry in gen.), Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56; between women, App. M. 10, p. 250, 16: rivalitatem non amat victoria, P. Syri Sent. 575 Rib.

rīvātim, *adv.* [rivus], *like a brook* or *brooks:* fluunt aquae de Ponto, Macr. S. 7, 12, 36.

rīvĭfīnālis, e, *adj.* [rivus-finis], *bounded by a brook:* tractus, Sicul. Flacc p. 12 Goes.

‡**rīvīnus,** ἀντίζηλος, Gloss. Philox. (i. q. rivalis).

* **rīvo,** āre, *v. a.* [rivus], *to lead* or *draw off:* fontes in atria, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 614.

rīvŏra, um, *n.* [id.], *rivulets, drains,* Agrim. p. 235; 237; 258 Goes.

‡ **rīvōsus,** ῥειδώδης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rīvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rivus], *a small brook, a rill, rivulet.* **I.** Lit.: Almonis, Prud. στεφ. 10, 160; Vulg. Job, 20, 17: aquarum, id. Cant. 5, 12.—**II.** Trop. (only in Cic., who, on the other hand, uses rivus in the lit. sense): influxit non tenuis quidam e Graeciā rivulus in hanc urbem, sed abundantissimus amnis illarum disciplinarum et artium, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34: rivulos consectari, fontes rerum non videre, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117; so (opp. fontes) id. Ac. 1, 2, 8; id. Cael. 8, 19 (but the correct read. is ramuli, Cels. 7, 4, 1).

rīvus, i, *m.* [root ri- (li-), to flow, drop; Gr. λίμνη; cf. liris; Sanscr. rīna, flowing; cf. ripa], *a small stream of water, a brook* (cf.: fluvius, amnis). **I.** Lit.: rivus est locus per longitudinem depressus, quo aqua decurrat, cui nomen est ἀπὸ τοῦ ῥεῖν, Dig. 43, 21 (de rivis), 1: rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic. Top. 8, 33: prostrati in gramine molli Propter aquae rivum, *by a water-brook,* Lucr. 2, 30; so, aquae, id. 5, 1392; Hor. C. 3, 16, 29; cf. Inscr. Orell. 51: omnia flumina atque omnes rivos, qui ad mare pertinebant, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 49; 3, 37; cf. 3, 88 *fin.;* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: pronus, id. ib. 1, 10, 21; id. C. 1, 29, 11: mobiles, id. ib. 1, 7, 14; cf. celeres, id. ib. 3, 11, 14: gelidi, id. ib. 3, 13, 7; id. Ep. 1, 18, 104: claudite jam rivos, Verg. E. 3, 111: tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, id. G. 4, 19.—Prov.: e rivo flumina magna facere, *to magnify an insignificant object;* or, as we say, *to make a mountain of a mole-hill,* Ov. P. 2, 5, 22.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *An artificial water-course, channel, canal,* Dig. 7, 1, 61; 8, 3, 15; 8, 4, 11.—**b.** *A gutter,* Vitr. 8, 6 (7), 1 al.—**2.** Of other liquids, *a stream,* etc. (mostly poet.): manabat venis ferventibus argenti rivus et auri, Lucr. 5, 1256: lactis uberes, Hor. C. 2, 19, 11: sanguinis, Verg. A. 11, 668; Liv. 26, 23; Curt. 4, 9, 13: sudoris, Verg. A. 5, 200: lacrimarum, Ov. M. 9, 655: ignium, Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 236: rivis currentia vina, Verg. G. 1, 132.—**II.** Trop., *a stream* (very rare; v. rivulus, II.): liquidus fortunae rivus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9: facundiae rivus, Lact. Opif. Dei, 20 *fin.*

rixa, ae, *f.* [perh. root rig, whence ringor; the suffix -sa like noxa from noc-eo; hence, prop., the wide opening of the mouth]. **I.** *A quarrel, brawl, dispute, contest, strife, contention* (class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. period; syn.: contentio, altercatio, disceptatio, jurgium): ecce nova turba atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148: rixa ac prope proelium fuit, Liv. 2, 18: rixa sedata est, id. 2, 29: in rixā esse, id. 40, 14: in rixam ire, Quint. 6, 4, 13: sive geris jocos Seu rixam et insanos amores, Hor. C. 3, 21, 3: rixa super mero Debellata, id. ib. 1, 18, 8: Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1: pietatis rixa, Mart. 1, 37, 3: jurgia primum, mox rixa, Tac. H. 1, 64.—*Plur.:* corrupta jurgiis aut rixis disciplina, Tac. H. 2, 27 *fin.:* crebrae, id. G. 22: sanguineae, Hor. C. 1, 27, 4: immodicae, id. ib. 1, 13, 10.—Prov.: a lasso rixam quaeri, v. lassus.—**II.** In gen., *a battle, contest* (very rare): major cum Oceano quam cum ipsis navibus rixa, Flor. 3, 10, 5.—Of beasts: deque tuo fiet... Insatiabilibus corpore rixa lupis, Ov. Ib. 170; Col. 9, 15, 4; Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 58.

rixātor, ōris, *m.* [rixa], *a quarrelsome person; a brawler, wrangler,* Quint. 11, 1, 29; Firm. Math. 5.

rixātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to a quarrel, brawling, contentious:* aliud (with jurgiosum), Fronto Ep. M. Caes. 4, 12.

rixo, āre, v. rixor *fin.*

rixor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [rixa], *to quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): multo cum sanguine saepe rixantes, Lucr. 6, 1286: cum esset cum eo de amiculā rixatus, * Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240: de lanā caprinā, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15.— *Absol.:* non pugnat sed rixatur (orator), Tac. Or. 26: rixantis modo, Quint. 11, 3, 172; 6, 4, 9.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to oppose; to clash, disagree, conflict:* (herbae) dum tenerae sunt vellendae, prius enim aridae factae rixantur, i. e. *offer resistance,* Varr. R. R. 1, 47: rami arborum inter se, i. e. *to grow across each other,* Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6: consonantes asperiores in commissura verborum rixantur, Quint. 9, 4, 37: cum ore concurrente rixari, id. 11, 3, 121 (for which, colluctatio); id. 11, 3, 121, § 56: cum theatro saeculoque, Mart. 9, 27, 9: dum inter se non rixentur cupiditas et timor, Sen. Ep. 56, 5.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **rixo,** āre, Varr. ap. Non. 477, 22 sq.

rixōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *quarrelsome, pugnacious:* aves, Col. 8, 2, 5; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 291 Müll.

rŏbeus, a, um, v. 1. rubeus.

Rōbīgālĭa (Rūbīg-), ĭum, *n.* [Robigus], *a yearly festival held in honor of Robigus on the 25th of April,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284 sq.; Fest. p. 267 Müll.; Calend. Praen. s. h. d.; Inscr. Orell. II. pp. 388 and 389; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 151.

* **rōbīgĭno (rūbīg-),** āre, *v. n.* [robigo], *to contract rust, to rust,* App. Flor. 3, p. 357, 32.

rōbīgĭnōsus (rūbīg-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *rusty.* **I.** Lit.: strigilis, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77: gladius (opp. splendidus), Fronto Eloq. p. 230 Mai: telum sanguine, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45, 6.—***II.** Trop.: rubiginosis dentibus cuncta rodit, i. e. *envious,* Mart. 5, 28, 7.

rōbīgo (rūb-), ĭnis, *f.* [robus = ruber; formed like aerugo, ferrugo], *rust* of metals. **I.** Lit.: hoc quidem pol e robigine, non e ferro factum est, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 13: exesa inveniet scabra robigine pila, Verg. G. 1, 495: salsā laedit robigine ferrum, id. ib. 2, 220; Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64: non rubigo ulla, non aerugo, id. 33, 3, 19, § 62.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Rust, blight, mildew, smut, mouldiness,* on grain, Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Col. 2, 11, 5; id. Arb. 13; id. poët. 10, 342; Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 275; 18, 28, 69, § 279; Hor. C. 3, 23, 7 al.; cf. Robigus and Robigalia.—**2.** *The deposit, mould,* etc., *that collects on millstones,* Plin. 36, 18, 30, § 136; *on the teeth,* Ov. M. 2, 776; 8, 802; id. A. A. 1, 515; *an ulcer in a wound,* Calp. Ecl. 5, 76; *a sore, ulcer,* produced by lewdness, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 151.—**II.** Trop., *rust* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ingenium longa rubigine laesum Torpet, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 21: animorum, Sen. Ep. 95, 36; 7, 7: horridae vetustatis, Val. Max. 2, 9, 5.—As personified, v. Robigus *fin.*

Rōbīgus (Rūbīg-), i, *m.*, or **Rōbīgo,** ĭnis, *f.* [robigo, I. B. 1.], *a god of the Romans, who averted mildew,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Fest. p. 267 Müll.; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 151; Gell. 5, 12, 14; cf. Robigalia.—Acc. to Ov. F. 4, 907; Tert. Spect. 15 *fin.*, and Lact. 1, 20, 17, this was *a female deity,* and was called Robigo.

* **rōbŏrārĭum,** ii, *n.* [robur], *an enclosure for animals, built of oaken boards* (=vivarium), Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 2, 20, 5 sq.

* **rōbŏrasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to grow strong, vigorous:* ramus (pueri), Nov. ap. Non. 116, 26 (Com. Rel. p. 218 Rib.).

rōbŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of roboro.

rōbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [robur], *oaken, of oak, oak-:* pons, Ov. F. 5, 622: axes, Col. 6, 19, 1; 6, 30, 2: materies, id. 11, 2, 13: ligna, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 113.

rōbŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make strong; to strengthen, invigorate, confirm* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: artus, Lucr. 4, 1038: equum largo cibo, Col. 6, 27, 8: nidos stramento, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92: vitem, id. 17, 22, 35, § 175: spicam, id. 18, 28, 67, § 260. —**II.** Trop.: gravitatem perpetuā constantiā, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 112; cf.: haec omnia exercitatione plurimā, Quint. 8, prooem. § 28: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. C. 4, 4, 34: educata hujus nutrimentis eloquentia ipsa se postea colorat et roborat, *becomes strong,* Cic. Or. 13, 42: regnum, Vulg. 2 Par. 11, 17.—Hence, ***rōbŏrātus,** a, um, *P. a., strengthened, strong, vigorous:* roboratior exitus, Tert. Anim. 25; Hier. Cont. Pel. 3, 8.

rōbŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *stiff, rigid* (late Lat.): passio, *a cramp, spasm,* Veg. 3, 24, 1: tetanici, id. 3, 24, 1, § 2.

rōbur (rōbor, v. Lucr. p. 140 Lachm.; also an older form **rōbus,** Cato, R. R. 17, 1; Col. 2, 6, 1; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 264 Müll.), ŏris, *n.* [cf. Sanscr. radh-as, abundance; Gr. ῥώννυμι for ῥώθνυμι, to strengthen, ῥώμη], *a very hard kind of oak* (cf.: quercus, ilex), Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19; 16, 7, 10, § 28; 16, 38, 73, § 186; 16, 40, 76, § 204; 16, 40, 77, § 218.—Hence, **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen., *a very hard kind of tree* or *wood:* morsus roboris, i. e. *of the wild olive,* Verg. A. 12, 783 (a little before: foliis oleaster amaris Hic steterat); so of the same, id. G. 2, 305; cf.: solido de robore myrtus, id. ib. 2, 64: annoso validam robore quercum, i. e. *of an old and sturdy trunk,* id. A. 4, 441; so, annoso robore quercus, Ov. M. 8, 743: antiquo robore quercus, *with ancient trunk,* Verg. G. 3, 332: Massyla, i. e. citri, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94; also, Maurorum, id. ib. 4, 2, 39.—**2.** *Absol.*, usu., *an oak-tree, an oak* in gen.: fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, i. e. *was pinned fast to the oak,* Ov. M. 3, 92: agitata robora pulsant (delphines), id. ib. 1, 303.—**3.** *Oak-wood, oak:* naves totae factae ex robore, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; cf.: (sapiens) non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 101; and with this cf. id. Div. 2, 41, 85.—Poet.: illi robur et aes triplex Circa pectus erat, Hor. C. 1, 3, 9; cf.: o saxis nimirum et robore nati! Stat. Th. 4, 340.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of things made of oak or of any other hard wood. **1.** In gen.: Lacedaemonii cottidianis epulis in robore accumbunt, i. e. *on oaken, hard benches,* Cic. Mur. 35, 74.—So of *the wooden horse* before Troy: sacrum, Verg. A. 2, 230; of *a lance:* ferro praefixum, id. ib. 10, 479; Sil. 2, 244; 267; of *a club,* Ov. M. 12, 349; Mart. 9, 44, 4 et saep.: aratri, i. e. *the oaken plough,* Verg. G. 1, 162; Val. Fl. 7, 555.—**2.** In partic., *the lower and stronger part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius, was called* Robur (also Tullianum): Robus in carcere dicitur is locus, quo praecipitatur maleficorum genus, quod ante arcis robusteis includebatur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. robum, p. 264 Müll.: in robore et tenebris exspiret, Liv. 38, 59 *fin.:* robur et saxum minitari, Tac. A. 4, 29; Val. Max. 6, 3, 1: verbera, carnifices, robur, Lucr. 3, 1017; Hor. C. 2, 13, 19 (v. carcer and Tullianum).—**B.** *Hardness, strength, firmness, vigor, power* (cf. vires; v. Fabri ad Liv. 21, 1, 2). **1.** Lit.: duri robora ferri, Lucr. 2, 449; so, ferri, Verg. A. 7, 609: saxi, Lucr. 1, 882: navium, Liv. 37, 30: omnia pariter crescunt et robora sumunt, *gain strength,*

Lucr. 5, 820; 895; cf.: qui si jam satis aetatis atque roboris haberet, ipse pro Sex. Roscio diceret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: paululum jam roboris accessit aetati, id. Cael. 30, 73: solidaeque suo stant robore vires, Verg. A. 2, 639; Vulg. Judic. 8, 21: si quod est robur, Flor. 2, 1, 1.—**2.** Trop., *power, strength, force, vigor* (very freq.): alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis, Cic. Phil. 10, 8, 16: in animi excelsi atque invicti magnitudine ac robore, id. Off. 1, 5, 14; so, animi (with magnitudo), id. de Or. 2, 84, 343; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 95: robur incredibile animi, id. Mil. 37, 101: quantum in cujusque animo roboris est ac nervorum, id. Fam. 6, 1, 3: multo plus firmamenti ac roboris, id. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; so (with firmamentum) id. Mur. 28, 58; (with firmitas) id. Fin. 5, 5, 12: hi tot equites Romani quid roboris hujus petitioni attulerunt? id. Planc. 8, 21: pectus robore fultum, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 11: te mea robora fallunt, id. H. 16, 367: velocitate pari, robore animi virumque praestanti, Liv. 24, 26, 11: verba quanti roboris plena, Sen. Ep. 10, 3: qui robur aliquod in stilo fecerint, Quint. 10, 3, 10; cf.: robur oratorium adicere sententiis, id. 10, 5, 4; 8, prooem. § 3: illi robur et aes triplex Circa pectus erat, Hor. C. 1, 3, 9; cf.: O saxis nimirum et robore nati, Stat. Th. 4, 340. — **b.** *Authority:* nostrarum constitutionum, Just. Inst. prooem. 6.—**c.** Concr., *the strongest, most effective,* or *best part, the pith, kernel, strength* of any thing; of soldiers, the *flower* of the troops, *choice troops,* etc. (freq. and class.): versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic. Or. 10, 34: et robur et suboles militum interiit, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33; cf.: quod fuit roboris, duobus proeliis interiit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: quod roboris ea provincia habuerat, Liv. 30, 2; Ov. M. 14, 454 al.: senatûs robur, Liv. 5, 39. — *Plur.:* tunc C. Flavius Pusio, Cn. Titinnius, C. Maecenas, illa robora populi Romani, Cic. Clu. 56, 163: haec sunt nostra robora, id. Att. 6, 5, 3; Liv. 7, 7; 12; 21, 54; 22, 6; 23, 16; 25, 6 *init.:* robora pubis, Verg. A. 8, 518; Ov. M. 7, 510: ingentia robora virorum, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: conferta robora virorum, Curt. 3, 5, 13: betae, i. e. *stalks,* Col. poët. 10, 326. — Of a place, *a stronghold:* quod coloniam virium et opum validam robur ac sedem bello legisset, Tac. H. 2, 19.—*Absol.:* robus, *the name of an excellent kind of wheat:* quoniam et pondere et nitore praestat, Col. 2, 6, 1.

* **rōburnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [robur], *of oaks:* fruges, Col. 9, 1, 5.

1. rōbus, ŏris, v. robur *init.*

2. rōbus, a, um, v. 1. rubeus.

rōbustē, *adv.*, v. robustus *fin.*

rōbustĕus, a, um, *adj.* [robur], *of oak* or *other hard wood:* scandulae, Vitr. 2, 1: pali, id. 3, 3; 5, 12.

rōbustus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of oak-wood, oaken, oak-:* capitulum, Cato, R. R. 18, 4: stipites, id. ib. 18, 8: materia, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 3; Col. 2, 14, 6: caudices, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 151: stipites, Liv. 38, 5: fores, Hor. C. 3, 16, 2: plaustra, id. Ep. 2, 2, 74 et saep.: carcer (referring to the Robur in the Roman carcer; v. robur, II. A. 2.), Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 13; cf. codex, id. Poen. 5, 3, 39. —**II.** Transf., *hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, lusty, robust* (freq. and class.; syn.: valens, nervosus). **A.** Lit.: lapides, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 167: cornua, id. 11, 37, 45, § 125: palmes, id. 17, 22, 35, § 175: cibus, *hearty, nourishing,* Cels. 2, 18: robustior cibus, id. 2, 18: triticum, Col. 2, 9, 3; Plin. 18, 17, 46, § 166; 18, 30, 72, § 298: robustissima terra, Col. 2, 2, 17: robustissimum solum, id. 1, praef. § 24: robustissima oppida, *strongly fortified,* Flor. 1, 12, 3. — Esp. of persons: robusti et valentes satellites, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84; cf.: transit in aetatem post ver robustior annus, Fitque valens juvenis, Ov. M. 15, 206: usu atque aetate robustior, Cic. Sull. 16, 47; cf. id. Phil. 5, 16, 43; id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: robustiores vinum bibere, infirmiores aquam, Plin. 27, 4, 10, § 27: moderator aratri, Lucr. 5, 933; 6, 1253; cf. vires, id. 3, 449: puer acri militiā, Hor. C. 3, 2, 2: corpore amplo atque robusto, Suet. Tib. 68: robustissima juventus, id. Ner. 20. — **B.** Trop., *firm, solid, strong,* etc.: facilius quod est propositum consequar, si nostram rem publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem et adultam et jam firmam atque robustam ostendero, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 3: solidam et robustam et assiduam frequentiam praebuerunt, id. Planc. 8, 21: res vetustate robustas calumniando pervertere, id. Div. 1, 18, 35; cf.: robusta et solida eloquentia, Quint. 10, 1, 2: robusta et stabilis fortitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 51: inveteratum (malum) fit plerumque robustius, id. Phil. 5, 11, 31: quae robustioris improbitatis, id. ib. 2, 25, 63: animus (with magna constantia), id. Off. 1, 20, 67: vox, Plin. 7, 16, 17, § 76: carmen, Pers. 5, 5: amicitiae exempla, Val. Max. 4, 7, 2: populus Romanus, Flor. 2, 1, 1. — *Adv.:* **rōbustē,** *stoutly, strongly, firmly,* Naz. Pan. ad Constant. 17.—*Comp.,* Aug. Conf. 8, 11.—*Sup.:* robustissime, Cassiod. Var. 12, 21.

rōdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [cf. rado], *to gnaw* (class.). **I.** Lit.: rutabulum, Novat. ap. Fest. p. 262 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 226 Rib.): clipeos, etc. (mures), Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: praetextam, Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 19: dente pollicem, Hor. Epod. 5, 48: vivos ungues, id. S. 1, 10, 71: vitem (caper), Ov. F. 1, 357: saxa capellae, id. M. 13, 691: reliquias (mures), Phaedr. 1, 22, 6: rosus tineis, Stat. S. 4, 9, 10. — **B.** Transf., *to eat away, waste away, corrode, consume:* ripas (flumina), Lucr. 5, 256: ferrum (robigo), Ov. P. 1, 1, 71: tophum (calx), Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 166. —**II.** Trop., *to backbite, slander, disparage,* etc. (syn. vellico): in conviviis rodunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: absentem amicum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 81: libertino patre natum, id. ib. 1, 6, 46: cuncta robiginosis dentibus, Mart. 5, 28, 7; cf.: dentem dente, i. e. *to speak ill of each other,* id. 13, 2, 6: murmura secum et rabiosa silentia rodunt, i. e. *to mutter to one's self,* Pers. 3, 81.

rōdus and **rōduscŭlum,** v. raud-.

rŏgālis, e, *adj.* [rogus], *of* or *belonging to a funeral pile:* flammae, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 41: cadaver, Sid. Ep. 3, 13; Stat. Th. 1, 112.

rŏgāmentum, i, *n.* [rogo], *a question* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 11.

rŏgātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Publicists' t. t., *an inquiry of the people as to whether they will decree this* or *that, a proposal to the people for passing a law* or *decree, a proposed law* or *decree, a bill:* quae (rogatio) de Pompeio a Gellio et a Lentulo consulibus lata est, *was proposed, presented, introduced,* Cic. Balb. 14, 33: quibus lege aut rogatione civitas aut libertas erepta sit, id. Caecin. 84, 100 Halm ad loc.: rogationem ferre de aliquo, id. Sull. 23, 65: in aliquem, id. Brut. 23, 89: ad populum, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: ad plebem, Liv. 33, 25: in dissuasione rogationis ejus, quae contra coloniam Narbonensem ferebatur, Cic. Clu. 51, 140: Piso lator rogationis idem erat dissuasor, id. Att. 1, 14, 5: rogationem promulgare, Sall. J. 40, 1; cf.: promulgantur uno eodemque tempore rogationes ab eodem tribuno de meā pernicie et de provinciis consulum, Cic. Sest. 10 *fin.;* Liv. 41, 6: suasit rogationem, *recommended, spoke in favor of it,* Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; id. Off. 3, 30, 109: intercedere rogationi, *to oppose it,* id. de Or. 2, 47, 197: rogationem accipere, *to accept it,* id. Att. 1, 14, 5; for which: rogationes jubere (opp. antiquare), Liv. 6, 39: per vim rogationem perferre, *to carry through,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: cum provocatione rogationem pertulit, Liv. 3, 54, 15: recitare rogationis carmen, id. 3, 64, 10.—The formula made use of in such a rogation runs thus, in Gell. 5, 19, 9: velitis jubeatis uti, etc. (here follows the proposed law; at the close): haec ita uti dixi ita vos Quirites rogo.—**II.** Transf., in gen., **A.** *A question, interrogation,* only as a figure of speech: rogatio atque huic finitima quasi percontatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Quint. 9, 1, 29. — **B.** *An asking, demanding; a prayer, entreaty, request* (very rare): ego Curtium non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 10; id. Planc. 10, 25: injusta amici, Val. Max. 6, 4, 4; Vulg. Ecclus. 4, 4.

rŏgātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rogatio]. ***I.** *An unimportant bill* or *proposed law,* Cic. Dom. 20, 51. — **II.** *A little question:* Chrysippi, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39.

rŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [rogo]. **I.** In publicists' lang., ***A.** *One who proposes a law to the people, the proposer of a law, presenter of a bill:* legum, Lucil. ap. Non. 383, 14 (v. infra, II. A.). — **B.** *An officer in the voting comitia who asked the people for their votes, a collector of votes, a polling-clerk,* Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: justus comitiorum rogator, id. Div. 1, 17, 33; 2, 35, 74: vos rogatores, vos diribitores, vos custodes fuisse tabularum, id. Pis. 15, 36.—**II.** Transf., in gen., ***A.** *One who makes a proposal, a proposer* (in allusion to the signif. I. A.): haec epistula non suasoris est sed rogatoris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B, 9. — **B.** *A beggar, mendicant,* Mart. 4, 30, 13; 10, 5, 4.

rŏgātus, ūs, *m.* [rogo], *a request, suit, entreaty* (Ciceron.; only in *abl. sing.*): Chilius te rogat et ego ejus rogatu, Cic. Att. 1, 9, 3; id. Lael. 1, 4; id. Fam. 7, 1, 4; 13, 36, 1.

* **rŏgĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [rogito], instead of the usual rogatio, *a proposed law, a bill:* rogitationes plurumas propter vos populus scivit, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 23.

rŏgĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [rogo], *to ask* or *inquire with eagerness* (a favorite word with Plaut. and Ter.; otherwise very rare): rogitando sum raucus factus, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 16; cf. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6: rogitant me, ut valeam, quid agam, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 39; so, me, id. Am. 4, 2, 9; id. Aul. 3, 6, 15; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 11: qui me id rogites, id. And. 4, 4, 10; cf.: illum hoc simul, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 70: pisces, *to inquire for fish,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3: multa super Priamo rogitans, Verg. A. 1, 750; 10, 839 (the correct read., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 35, is rogare, Umpfenb., Fleck.).

rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1 (*inf.* paragog. rogarier, Cic. Caecin. 33, 95: rogassint, for rogaverint, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9), *v. a.* [etym. dub.; perh. for progo; kindr. with Sanscr. praċ, to ask, whence also precor and procus, but referred by Corss. to the same root with Sanscr. rgus, straight; Gr. ὀρέγω; Lat. rego, rex, rogus, Krit. Beit. p. 93], *to ask, question, interrogate* one about a thing. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (so generally throughout ante-class. Lat.; less. freq. in Cic.; syn.: percontor, sciscitor, quaero), constr. *aliquem aliquid,* or simply *aliquem, aliquid,* with *de,* a *rel.-clause,* or *absol.* (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 393). (*a*) *Aliquem aliquid* (class. only with *acc. of neutr. pron.* or *adj.*, or with *sententiam;* v. infra, B. 1.): aliud te rogo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 70: haud istuc te rogo, id. Ep. 1, 1, 49: quin tu id me rogas, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 24: hoc te rogo, quos locos adisti? id. Trin. 4, 2, 85; cf.: rogare hoc unum te volo, id. Merc. 3, 1, 17: dic mihi hoc, quod te rogo, id. Men. 5, 5, 16; id. Most. 3, 1, 130; id. Ps. 1, 3, 106; 1, 5, 64 et saep.; Ter. And. 4, 4, 12 sq.: ego patriam te rogo, quae sit tua, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 83; cf.: hanc (colubram) alia cum rogaret causam facinoris, Respondit, etc., Phaedr. 4, 17, 5. —(*β*) *Aliquem* or *aliquid:* quos rogo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 6: quem ego igitur rogem? Ter. And. 4, 4, 10: ecquem hominem tu novisti? te rogo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 15; men' or me rogas? also, rogas me? in colloq. lang., *do you ask that of me? how can you ask? what do you mean by asking that? Eu.* Quid ego facerem? *Ch.* Quid tu faceres? men' rogas? requireres, Rogitares, etc., id. Merc. 3, 4, 48; Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 11; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 5; 4, 5, 32; id. Ad. 1, 2, 2; 4, 5, 31 al.; cf.: quid me istud rogas? inquam: Stoicos roga, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: hoc quod rogo responde, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 32; id. Curc. 2, 1, 30; 5, 3, 30; id. Ps. 4, 2, 12 al.; Ter. And. 4, 4, 23; Suet. Caes. 82.—(*γ*) With *de:* jam de istoc rogare omitte, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 90; so, de istac virgine, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 53: de te ipso, Cic. Vatin. 4, 10.—(*δ*) With *interrog.-clause:* rogant me servi, quo eam? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 83: roga ipsum, quemadmodum ego eum Arimini acceperim, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 383, 8: quodsi me populus Romanus forte roget, cur Non, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 70: quae sit, rogo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 97: rogo, num quid velit, id. Eun. 2, 3, 50: rogavi pervenissetne Agrigentum? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27: unde venis? et Quo tendis? rogat et respondet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 63: quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, id. Ep. 1, 1, 11. — (*ε*) *Absol.:* prius respondes quam rogo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 119: roganti respondebo, id. ib. 3, 1, 17: non edepol nunc, ubi terrarum, sim, scio, si quis roget, id. Am. 1, 1, 180: quin tu ergo rogas? id. As. 1, 1, 15: *Ty.* Quid ego deliqui? *He.* Rogas? id. Capt. 3, 5, 2; so id. Rud. 3, 6, 22; id. Cas. 2, 3, 35; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 28; 38 al.; Ter. And. 1, 1, 136; 1, 2, 13; 1, 5, 32 al.; cf. Cic. Mil. 22, 59: etiam ro-

gas? *do you dare to ask?* Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 21; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 97; id. Merc. 1, 2, 92; Ter. And. 4, 4, 23 (v. etiam). — Particularly as *subst.:* numquam nobis ad rogatum respondent, Cic. Fl. 4, 10. — **B.** In partic. (class. in all per.). **1.** Publicists' t. t. **a.** Rogare aliquem (sententiam), *to ask one for his opinion* or *vote:* Racilius Marcellinum primum rogavit. Is sententiam dixit, ut, etc.... Postea Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: quos priores sententiam rogabat, id. Rep. 2, 20, 35. — *Pass.:* cum omnes ante me rogati gratias Caesari egissent, ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 4: scito primum me non esse rogatum sententiam, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: primus rogatus sententiam, Sall. C. 50, 4: is enim primus rogatus sententiam, Liv. 37, 14; Quint. 6, 3, 97 al.: propter ipsam rem, de quâ sententiae rogantur, consultabitur, id. 3, 8, 18. — **b.** Rogare populum or legem, or *absol.*, prop., *to ask the people about a law;* hence, in gen., *to bring the plan of a law before the people for their approval; to propose a law, introduce a bill:* in aes incidi jubebitis credo illa legitima: consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 26; cf.: T. Quinctius Crispinus consul populum jure rogavit populusque jure scivit in foro pro rostris ... quicumque post hanc legem rogatam rivos, specus, etc., an old legal formula ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: plebem, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: legem, id. Rep. 3, 10, 17; id. Phil. 2, 29, 72; cf.: quae (leges) non in perpetuum rogentur, Quint. 2, 4, 40. — *Absol.:* ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendam censeo, Liv. 10, 8 *fin.;* Quint. 2, 4, 35. — *Impers. pass.:* nunc rogari, ut populus consules creet, Liv. 4, 2. — **c.** Rogare populum magistratum, and simply magistratum, *to propose a magistrate to the people for their choice, to offer him for election:* factum senatus consultum, ut duo viros aediles ex patribus dictator populum rogaret, Liv. 6, 42 *fin.;* cf.: L. Trebonius tribunus plebis rogationem tulit, ut qui plebem Romanam tribunos plebi rogaret, is usque eo rogaret dum, etc., id. 3, 65, 4: (Caesar) volet, ut consules roget praetor vel dictatorem dicat: quorum neutrum jus est, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 2; cf.: praetores, cum ita rogentur, ut collegae consulibus sint, etc., id. ib. 9, 9, 3: hodieque in legibus magistratibusque rogandis usurpatur idem jus, Liv. 1, 17: comitia consulibus rogandis habuit, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33; Liv. 26, 22; 38, 42; cf. id. 23, 31; 22, 35: Calpurnius Romam ad magistratus rogandos proficiscitur, Sall. J. 29, 6. — *Absol.:* mortuo rege Pompilio Tullum Hostilium populus regem, interrege rogante, comitiis curiatis creavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31. — **2.** Milit. t. t.: rogare milites sacramento, qs. *to ask the soldiers if they will take and keep an oath,* i. e. *to bind them by an oath, administer an oath to them,* Caes. B. G. 6, 1; Liv. 32, 26; 35, 2 *fin.;* 40, 26; cf. Quint. 12, 2, 26. — **3.** Jurid. t. t., *to ask* a person *if he will promise* something in making an agreement; *to propose a stipulation:* quod fere novissimâ parte pactorum ita solet inseri: rogavit Titius, spopondit Maevius, haec verba non tantum pactionis loco accipiuntur sed etiam stipulationis, Dig. 1, 14, 7, § 12; Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 114; 4, 6, 8; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 37.

II. Transf., *to ask, beg, request, solicit* one for a thing (so predominantly in the class. per.; syn.: posco, oro, obsecro, ambio, capto); constr. *aliquem* (rarely *ab aliquo*) *aliquid, aliquem, aliquid,* with *ut, ne,* or *absol.* (α) With *acc.:* quâ confidentiâ rogare argentum me tantum audes, Impudens? Quin si egomet totus veneam, vix recipi potis est, Quod tu me rogas, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 40: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 43 *fin.:* nefas sit tale aliquid et facere rogatum et rogare ... Haec igitur lex in amicitiâ sanciatur, ut neque rogemus res turpes nec faciamus rogati, id. Lael. 11, 39 sq.: otium divos rogat, Hor. C. 2, 16, 1; cf.: divitias deos, Mart. 4, 77, 1: a Metello missionem, Sall. J. 64, 1: ut ab avunculo rogetur Aethiops, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: rogo te, vos, etc., parenthet.: rogo te, videte, quibus hominibus negotium detis, etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 26: rogo vos, quis potest sine offulâ vivere? Suet. Claud. 40: illae Priami rogantis Achillem preces, Quint. 10, 1, 50: taurum de aquâ per fundum ejus ducenda rogabo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4: ambiuntur, rogantur, *are asked for their votes,* id. Rep. 1, 31, 47: etiamsi precario essent rogandi, id. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59: transisse Rhenum sese non suâ sponte sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; cf.: ille ab Sardis rogatus ad causam accesserat, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 63: in proximum annum consulatum peteres, vel potius rogares ... a quâ (Galliâ) nos tum, cum consulatus petebatur, non rogabatur, etc., *was not begged for,* id. Phil. 2, 30, 76: abii ad praetorem, rogo syngraphum: Datur mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 6: aquam, id. Rud. 2, 3, 2: legatos ad Caesarem mittunt rogatum auxilium, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; cf. id. ib. 7, 5: aliquid ab aliquo (rare), Auct. Her. 4, 50; Sall. J. 64, 1: cultrum, securim, etc. ... Quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, *ask for, borrow,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 18; id. Mil. 2, 3, 76; Dig. 18, 6, 16.—(β) With *ut* or *ne* (so most freq.): scitin' quid ego vos rogo? mihi ut praeconium detis, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 92; id. Stich. 1, 3, 93: id ut facias, vehementer te rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 44: etiam atque etiam te rogo atque oro, ut eum juves, id. ib. 13, 66, 2: rogat et orat Dolabellam, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 29, § 72: cum rogat et prece cogit Scilicet ut, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 2; Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, C, 1; id. B. G. 1, 7: videbatur rogare, scalas ut darem utendas sibi, *that I would lend,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 10; Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 5; 4, 13, 11; 4, 28, 3.—With a simple final clause without *ut:* Caesar consolatus rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20; Quint. 6, 3, 88; 9, 3, 68; Ov. Ib. 643; and very freq. ap. Plin. Ep.; e. g. 1, 2, 1; 1, 5, 8; 1, 20, 24; 2, 5, 2; 3, 2, 6; 5, 19, 8; 7, 6, 11; 8, 17, 6.—With *ne:* rogat frater, ne abeas longius, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 1: ac te illud primum rogabo, ne quid invitus meâ causâ facias, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 2. —(γ) *Absol.:* neque enim ego sic rogabam, ut petere viderer, quia familiaris esset meus (Plancus), etc., *did not solicit in such a way as to,* etc., Cic. Planc. 10, 25 (differing from α): in blandiendo, rogando lenis et summissa (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: patrem et filium pro vitâ rogantes, Suet. Aug. 13; cf.: pro aliquo, id. ib. 40; id. Vit. 12.—**b.** Esp., *to invite, ask a visit* from any one: Tertia aderit, modo ne Publius rogatus sit, Cic. Fam. 16, 22, 1 *fin.:* Pomponiam Terentia rogat, id. Att. 2, 3, 3 *fin.*—With *ad* or *in* and *acc.:* ad Palatium, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 48, 1: in senatum, id. Heliog. 4, 1: ad convivium, Just. 43, 3, 10: ad nuptias, Amm. 14, 6, 24: in consilium, Gell. 14, 2, 9.—**c.** Prov.: malo emere quam rogare, of a thing that does not cost much, *I had rather buy than borrow it,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12; cf. supra, α and β. — **2.** In gen., *to seek, bring, take:* aquam hinc de proximo rogabo, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 75: hujus (purpurae) exemplum aliunde rogabo, tibi quod ostendam (cf.: exemplum quaeritent, etc., in context), Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9.

rŏgus, i, *m.* (collat. form **rŏgum,** i, *n.,* Afran. ap. Non. 221, 24; cf. Com. Rel. p. 153 Rib.). **I.** *A funeral pile* (syn. bustum): ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 44: aliena rogorum insuper exstructa, Lucr. 6, 1283; Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: in rogum illatus, id. N. D. 3, 35, 84: ascendere in rogum, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: aliquem in rogum imponere, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: rogum exstruere, id. Fin. 3, 22, 76: rogo illata, Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 34: portari in rogum, id. 7, 44, 45, § 142; Verg. A. 4, 640; 646; 11, 189 et saep.— Poet.: diffugiunt avidos carmina sola rogos, i. e. *escape destruction,* Ov. Am. 3, 9, 28.— **II.** Transf., *the grave:* obserat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 8.

Rōma, ae, *f.,* = Ῥώμη, *the city of Rome,* founded in the second year of the seventh Olympiad (B.C. 753), Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58; 2, 10, 18; worshipped as a goddess in a particular temple, Liv. 43, 6; Tac. A. 4, 37; Suet. Aug. 52; cf.: Roma ferox, Hor. C. 3, 3, 44: princeps urbium, id. ib. 4, 3, 13: ROMAE AETERNAE, Inscr. Orell. 1762; 1776; 1799: ROMAE ET AVGVSTO, ib. 606.—Hence, **A. Rōmānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Rome, Roman:* forum, v. h. v.: populus Romanus (always in this order; abbreviated P. R.); v. populus: Juno, *the Roman* (opp. Argiva), Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: lingua Romana, i. e. *Latin,* Laurea Tull. poët. ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 8; Tac. Agr. 21; Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 2; Vell. 2, 110: Romana lingua, Macr. S. 1, praef. § 2; Lact. 3, 13, 10; Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 28, 2; Aug. Ep. 167, 6: litterae Romanae (= litterae Latinae), Quint. 1, 10, 23: sermo Romanus, id. 2, 14, 1; 6, 2, 8; 10, 1, 100; 123: auctores, id. 10, 1, 85; Front. ad Ver. Imp. p. 125: ludi, also called ludi magni, *the most ancient in Rome, annually celebrated on the 4th of September,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36; Liv. 1, 35 *fin.;* 28, 10; 29, 38 *fin.* et saep.: Romano more, *in the Roman manner, plainly, openly, candidly, frankly,* Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 3; 7, 18, 3; 7, 16, 3.—As *subst.:* **Rōmānus,** i, *m.* **a.** *Sing. collect.,* = *the Romans,* Liv. 2, 27, 1; 8, 3, 1.— **b.** *The Roman* (sc. imperator), Liv. 21, 59, 5: Romanus sedendo vincit (cf. Q. Fabius Maximus), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2.—**c.** *Plur.:* Romani, *the Romans,* Liv. 1, 25, 9; 13 et saep.— *Adv.:* **Rōmānē,** *in the Roman manner, plainly, candidly, frankly,* etc., Gell. 13, 21, 2. — Hence, **Rōmānĭtas,** ātis, *f., Romanism, the Roman way* or *manner,* Tert. Pall. 4.— **B. Rōmānĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Roman:* aratra, juga, i. e. *made in Rome,* Cato, R. R. 135, 2: fiscinae, id. ib. 135, 2, § 3.—**C. Rōmānĭensis,** e, *adj., of Rome, Roman:* sal, Cato, R. R. 162.—Collat. form **Rōmānenses,** Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Corinthienses, p. 61, 1 Müll. — **D. Rōmānŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim., of Rome, Roman:* Porta, Varr. L. L 5, § 164 Müll.— **E. Rōmŭlius** or **Rōmĭlius,** a, um, *adj., of Rome, Roman:* tribus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 56 Müll.; Fest. pp. 270 and 271 ib.; Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79.

Rōmŭlāris, e, v. 1. Romulus, C.

Rōmŭlĕus, a, um, v. 1. Romulus, A.

Rōmŭlĭa, tribus, v. Roma, E.

Rōmŭlĭdae, ārum, v. 1. Romulus, D.

1. Rōmŭlus, i, *m., the founder and first king of Rome; worshipped after his death as* Quirinus, Liv. 1, 4 sqq.; Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20; Sen. Ep. 108, 31. — Hence, **A. Rōmŭlĕus** (Romuleus, Auct. Perv. Ven. 72), a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Romulus:* ensis, Ov. F. 3, 67: urbs, *Rome,* id. ib. 5, 260: casa, Petr. Fragm. 21, 6; cf. Verg. A. 8, 654; Vitr. 2, 1: fera, *the she-wolf,* Juv. 11, 104 et saep.— **B. Rōmŭlus,** a, um, *adj., of Romulus:* ficus, Ov. F. 2, 412: hasta, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 26: tellus, *Roman,* Verg. A. 6, 877; so, gens, Hor. C. 4, 5, 1; id. C. S. 47: facta, Sil. 13, 793.— **C. Rōmŭlāris,** e, *adj., of Romulus:* ficus; v. Ruminalis: populus, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *in carm.* 2 *fin.*—**D. Rōmŭlĭdae,** ārum, *m., the posterity of Romulus, the Romans,* Lucr. 4, 683; Verg. A. 8, 638; Pers. 1, 31; Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 6.

2. Rōmŭlus, a, um, v. 1. Romulus, B.

rōrārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [ros] (sc. milites), *a kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers* (cf.: velites, ferentarii): rorarii dicti ab rore, qui bellum committebant ante, ideo quod ante rorat quam pluit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 58 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 264 ib.; Non. 552 *fin.;* Liv. 8, 8, 8; 8, 9, 14; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. l. l.; cf. Becker, Antiq. III. 2, p. 275.—In *sing.,* Lucil. ap. Non. 553, 2 sq.—Hence, ‡ **rōrārĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *for the* rorarii: rorarium vinum, quod rorariis dabatur, Fest. p. 267 Müll.

rōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [roro], *a falling of dew, dew.* **I.** Lit., Vitr. 8, 2, 2.—In *plur.:* nocturnae, App. M. 9, p. 232, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The falling off of the grape in consequence of a cold dew* (*a disease of the grapes*), Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226.—**B.** *A dropping in the clepsydra,* Cassiod. Var. 1, 48.

(**rōrescit,** a false read. for rarescit, Ov. M. 15, 246; v. Bach ad h. l.)

rōrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ros], *bedewed, dewy, wet with dew:* terga jugi, Prop. 5, 4, 48: specus, App. M. 4, p. 150, 14.

rōrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [ros-fero], *dew-bringing* (poet.), Lucr. 6, 864; Stat. Th. 1, 338; Sen. Hippol. 11.

* **rōrĭflŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ros-fluo], *dripping with dew,* Poët. ap. Catalect. 2, 14.

* **rōrĭger,** gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [ros-gero], *dew-bringing,* Fulg. Myth. 1.

rōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [ros], *to let fall, drop,* or *distil dew* (syn. stillo). **I.** Lit. **a.** *Neutr.:* (Aurora) toto rorat in

orbe, Ov. M. 13, 622: cum rorare Tithonia conjux Coeperit, id. F. 3, 403: rorate, caeli, Vulg. Isa. 45, 8. — More usually *impers.*, *dew falls, it drizzles, it sprinkles:* ante rorat quam pluit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 58; Col. 11, 2, 45; 76; Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74; Suet. Aug. 92.—**b.** *Act.:* tellus rorata mane pruinā, *moistened, besprinkled*, Ov. F. 3, 357.—**II.** Transf., *to drop, trickle, drip, distil.* **a.** *Neutr.:* lacrimis spargunt rorantibus ora genasque, *with trickling, flowing*, Lucr. 2, 977 (cf. infra, b.): rorant pennaeque sinusque, *drip* or *shed moisture*, Ov. M. 1, 267: comae, id. ib. 5, 488: ora dei madidā barbā, id. ib. 1, 339; cf. id. ib. 3, 683; 177; 14, 786: sanguine vepres, Verg. A. 8, 645; 11, 8: lacte capellae, id. Cul. 75: ora, Luc. 2, 123: hostili cruore arma, Quint. Decl. 4, 8.—**b.** *Act., to bedew, to moisten, wet:* circumstant, lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. 3, 469: saxa cruore, Sil. 10, 263. — And with the liquid as an object: quam caelum intrare parantem Roratis lustravit aquis Iris, *with sprinkled waters*, Ov. M. 4, 479; id. F. 4, 728: si roraverit quantulum cumque imbrem, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74.—*Absol.:* pocula rorantia, *which yielded the wine drop by drop* (a transl. of the Gr. ἐπιψεκάζειν), *Cic. Sen. 14, 46: rorans juvenis, *the youth pouring out, the young cup-bearer*, i. e. *Ganymedes*, as a constellation (Aquarius), Manil. 5, 482.—* **B.** Trop., *to drop, distil*, etc.: si minutis illis suis et rorantibus responsionibus satisfaciet consulenti, Macr. S. 7, 9.

rōrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [ros], *full of dew, dewy, bedewed* (cf. roscidus): materia, Cato, R. R. 37, 4; Att. ap. Non. 395, 24 (Trag. Rel. p. 170 Rib.); Col. 5, 6, 19; 12, 38, 6; Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74.

rōs, rōris, *m.* (*n.*, ros nocturnum, Marc. Emp. 8; cf. infra, II. B.) [perh. kindr. with the Gr. ἔρση, dew; Sanscr. varshas, rain]. **I.** Lit., *dew:* herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319; cf. id. 5, 461: ros si non cadit, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 13: nocturnum excipere rorem, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; cf.: rore mero jejunia pavit, Ov. M. 4, 263: gelidus, Verg. G. 2, 202: pecori gratissimus, id. E. 8, 15; id. G. 3, 326: caelestis, Ov. F. 1, 312: vitreus, id. Am. 1, 6, 55 et saep.—*Plur.:* gelidos rores, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14: cadunt rores, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 292: roribus, id. 16, 26, 46, § 109; 17, 24, 37, § 225: quod inter aquam et rorem interest, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3, 6. —**II.** Transf. **A.** Of any liquid falling in drops, *moisture* (poet.): infuso lympharum rore superne, Lucr. 1, 496; cf. liquoris, id. 1, 777: salis, id. 4, 438; and simply ros, of *water*, Prop. 3, 21, 2; Verg. A. 6, 230; Hor. C. 3, 4, 61; Ov. M. 3, 164; 5, 635; 11, 57 al. —In *plur.:* pluvii, i. e. *rain clouds*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 56.—Of tears: lacrimarum, Ov. M. 14, 708; and simply ros, id. ib. 10, 360; Hor. A. P. 430; *plur.*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 36.—Of breast-milk: natos vitali rore rigabat, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 20.—Of blood; *plur.:* sanguineos, Verg. A. 12, 339; cf. cruentis, Stat. Th. 2, 673.—Of perfumes: Syrius, Tib. 3, 4, 28: Arabus, Ov. H. 15, 76.—**B.** Ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and in a *neutr.* collat. form, rosmarinum (post-Aug.), *rosemary:* rosmarinus, Col. 9, 4, 2; Pall. Mart. 15, 1: marinus ros, Col. 9, 4, 6: rorismarini, id. 12, 36 (twice): marino rore, Hor. C. 3, 23, 16: rosmarinum, *nom.*, Plin. 24, 11, 59, § 99; *acc.*, id. 19, 12, 62, § 187; App. Herb. 79; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 81; in Ovid also: ros maris, Ov. M. 12, 410; id. A. A. 3, 690; and in Vergil simply ros, Verg. G. 2, 213 Serv.; cf. Plin. 24, 11, 60, § 101.

rŏsa, ae, *f.* [kindr. with ῥόδον], *a rose.* **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1; Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14: Paestanae rosae, Mart. 4, 42, 10: cape rosas, id. 2, 59, 3; sacred to Venus, Aus. Idyll. 14; cf. id. ib. 6, 76 and 92; blooms latest of the spring flowers, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 64.—Hence, sera, Hor. C. 1, 38, 3; cf. Cicero's reproach: cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27.—Used on festive and solemn occasions for wreaths, for strewing in the way or upon graves, at feasts, etc., Lucr. 2, 627; Hor. C. 1, 36, 15; 2, 11, 14; 3, 19, 22; 29, 3; Prop. 1, 17, 22; 3, 5 (4, 4), 22; 4 (5), 8, 40; Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236; Sen. Hippol. 769; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 34; Tac. H. 2, 70 et saep.; cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 32 (2d edit.): plena rosarum Atria, Ov. M. 2, 113.—Prov.: inter vepres rosae nascuntur, Amm. 16, 7, 4. —**B.** Collect., for *roses, wreaths of roses* (only so in class. prose): sertis redimiri jubebis et rosā? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: an tu me in violā putabas aut in rosā dicere? *on, among roses*, id. ib. 5, 26, 73: in rosā potare, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: jacere, Sen. Ep. 36, 9: vivere, Mart. 8, 77, 2; cf.: multā in rosā, Hor. C. 1, 5, 1: pulvinus perlucidus rosā fartus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** As a word of endearment, in Plautus: mea rosa, *my rose, my rosebud*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 74; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 50; or simply rosa, id. Men. 1, 3, 9: tu mihi rosa es, id. Curc. 1, 2, 6.—**B.** *Oil of roses*, Cels. 8, 3; 4; 6, 18, 8. —**C.** *The season* or *month of roses*, Inscr. Grut. 753, 4; cf. rosales.—**D.** *The rose-bush, rose-tree:* nimium breves Flores amoenae ferre jube rosae, Hor. C. 2, 3, 14: radix silvestris rosae, Plin. 8, 41, 63, § 152.—*Plur.:* flores rosarum, Lucr. 2, 627; cf. Hor. C. 3, 29, 3: terram ad rosarum et vineae satum vertere, Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236.

rŏsāceus, a, um, *adj.* [rosa], *made of roses, rose-* (Plinian): corona, Plin. 21, 3, 6, § 8: ceratum, id. 24, 13, 73, § 119: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7, § 30.—As *subst.:* **rŏsāceum,** i, *n.*, *oil of roses*, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 108; 32, 7, 23, § 68.

‡ **rŏsāles escae** [id.], *an annual feast, when the tombs were adorned with garlands of roses, the feast of roses;* cf. our Decoration day, Inscr. Orell. 4419; cf.: ROSAE ET ESCAE, ib. 4418.—*The ceremony of hanging up the garlands* was called ROSALIA, ium, *n.*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron. 146, 3.

* **rŏsans,** antis, *Part.* [obsol. roso], *rose-colored*, Poët. ap. Catalect. 2, 28.

rŏsārius, a, um, *adj.* [rosa], *of roses, rose-*. **I.** *Adj.:* absorptio, *a drink flavored with roses*, or *something similar*, Suet. Ner. 27 *fin.* dub.: auxilium, *expected from drinking it*, App. M. 3, p. 141, 1: venenum, *of the laurel rose*, supposed to be poisonous, id. ib. 3, p. 143, 20.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. rŏsārium,** ii, *n.*, *a place planted with roses, a rose-garden; sing.*, Col. 11, 2, 29. — More freq. *plur.*, Prop. 4, 5, 59 (5, 5, 61); Verg. G. 4, 119; Ov. M. 15, 708; id. Tr. 5, 2, 23; Col. praef. § 27 al.—**B.** ‡ **rŏsārius,** ῥοδοπώλης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rŏsātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prepared from roses* (late Lat.): oleum, Ser. Samm. 34, 637. —*Absol.:* **rŏsātum,** i, *n.*, *rose wine*, Pall. Febr. 32; id. Mai, 13; Lampr. Heliog. 11.— Also, *conserve of roses*, Apic. 1, 4.

Rosciānus, a, um, v. Roscius, III. B.

roscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ros], *full of dew, wet with dew, dewy.* **I.** Lit.: herba, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10: locus, id. ib. 3, 14, 2; cf. solum, Col. 5, 6, 10; Pall. Febr. 13, 2: qualitas caeli, Col. 3, 1, 6: virgae, id. 4, 30, 4: poma, Prop. 1, 20, 36: mala, Verg. E. 8, 37: umor, i. e. *dew*, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 38: mella, *dropping like dew*, Verg. E. 4, 30.—Poet.: dea, i. e. *Aurora*, Ov. A. A. 3, 180: Hesperus, id. F. 2, 314; cf. Luna, Verg. G. 3, 337: noctes, Plin. 2, 62, 62, § 153; 18, 28, 67, § 260: Iris, Verg. A. 4, 700.—*Neutr. plur.* as *subst.:* roscida caespitum, i. e. *dewy meadows*, App. M. p. 102, 21. — **II.** Transf., *moistened, watered, wet* (very rare): rivis Hernica saxa, Verg. A. 7, 683: tecta, Mart. 4, 18, 3.

Roscius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** L. Roscius, *a Roman ambassador, slain in a revolt at Fidenæ*, Liv. 4, 17, 2.— **II.** L. Roscius Otho, *a friend of Cicero, who, when tribune of the people*, A. U. C. 686, *carried through a law that fourteen rows of seats in the theatre next to those of the senators should be appropriated to the knights*, Cic. Mur. 19, 40; Liv. Epit. 99; Ascon. ap. Cornel. p. 784; Vell. 2, 32, 3; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117; Juv. 14, 324. The law just referred to was called Lex Roscia, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62; Tac. A. 15, 32.—**III.** Q. Roscius Gallus, *a freedman from Lanuvium, a very celebrated actor, the intimate friend of Cicero, who defended him in an oration still extant.* His excellence soon became proverbial: videtisne, quam nihil ab eo (sc. Roscio) nisi perfecte, nihil nisi cum summā venustate fiat, etc. . . . Itaque hoc jam diu est consecutum, ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 130; 59, 251; id. Arch. 8, 17; cf. id. Brut. 84, 290; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 82.— Hence, **B. Rosciānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Roscian:* imitatio senis, *Roscius's*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242.—**IV.** Sex. Roscius, *of Ameria, defended by Cicero*, A. U. C. 674, *in an oration still extant*, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51; id. Brut. 90, 312.—**V.** Lucius Roscius, *who commanded a legion under Cæsar*, Caes. B. G. 7, 53; id. B. C. 1, 10.

Rŏsĕa or **Rōsĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a very fertile district near Reate*, now *Le Roscie*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10; 2, 1, 16; 3, 2, 9 and 10; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 32; Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5.—Hence, **A. Rŏsĕus (Rōsĭus),** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Rosea, Rosean:* rura, Verg. A. 7, 712: cannabis, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174.— **B. Rŏsĕānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Rosean:* equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6.

rŏsētum, i, *n.* [rosa], *a garden* or *bed of roses, a rosary*, Varr. R. R. 1, 35; Verg. E. 5, 17; Claud. Nupt. Hon. 8; Pall. 12, 11.

1. rŏsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of roses, rose-* (rare, for rosaceus): strophium, Verg. Cop. 32: vinculum, Sen. Med. 70: flores, i. e. *roses*, Claud. de Magnete, 29: convalles, *filled with roses*, id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 85. —**II.** *Rose-colored, rosy* (freq., esp. in the Aug. poets): pannus, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 166 (Jahn, russeus); 29, 4, 17, § 64 (Jahn, russeus); 30, 11, 30, § 99 (Jahn, russeus): nitor quidam in purpurā, id. 37, 9, 40, § 123; cf. color (with purpureus), id. 14, 1, 3, § 15: flos herbae, id. 25, 6, 26, § 62: roseā sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 610; cf. id. 5, 976; so, Phoebus, Verg. A. 11, 913: Aurora, Lucr. 5, 656; also, dea, Ov. A. A. 3, 84; cf. of the same, os, id. M. 7, 705: equi, Tib. 1, 3, 94; Ov. F. 4, 714: bigae, Verg. A. 7, 26: Eous, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 7; cf.: alae (Luciferi), Val. Fl. 6, 527: nubes (Iridis), id. 4, 77.—Transf., a poetical epithet of any thing blooming with youth, esp. parts of the body, *rosy, ruddy, blooming:* labella, Cat. 80, 1: labra, Mart. 8, 56, 15: os (Veneris), Verg. A. 2, 593: genae, id. ib. 12, 606: cervix, id. ib. 1, 402; Hor. C. 1, 13, 2: juventa, Val. Fl. 8, 257.

2. Rŏsĕus, a, um, v. Rosea, A.

(**rōsĭdus,** a, um, a false writing for roscidus.)

rosina, ae, *f.* (sc. herba), *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Veg. 6, 13, 4.

rōsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rodo]; in medic. lang., *a gnawing, corrosion*, Cels. 7, 23; 5, 28, 17. —In *plur.*, Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 153: praecordiorum, id. 23, 1, 23, § 43; 28, 9, 33, § 128.

rosmărīnum and **rosmărīnus,** v. ros, II. B.

rostellum, i, *n. dim.* [rostrum], *a little beak, snout*, or *muzzle:* pullorum (avium), Col. 8, 5, 14: muris, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 99.

rostra, ōrum, v. rostrum, II. C.

* **rostrālis,** e, *adj.* [rostrum, II. C.], *of* or *belonging to the* rostra: tabula (with Capitolina), i. e. *a tablet on the* rostra, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

rostrans, antis, *adj.* [rostrum], *striking* or *driving in its point:* vomer, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178 dub. (perh. rostrato, v. rostratus).

rostrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having a beak, hook*, or *crooked point; beaked, curved at the end, rostrated:* falces, Col. 2, 20, 30: vectis, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 171: navis, Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 98; Suet. Caes. 63; Auct. B. Afr. 23; cf. prora, Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94; and: impetus liburnicarum, id. 10, 23, 32, § 63: rostrata corona = navalis corona, *a crown ornamented with small figures of beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded the enemy's vessel*, Plin. 16, 4, 3, § 7; 22, 3, 4, § 6.— Hence, in poet. transf.: (Agrippae) Tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronā, Verg. A. 8, 684; so, too, Columna rostrata, *a column erected in the Forum, to commemorate the naval victory of Duilius in the first Punic war, which was adorned with the beaks of the conquered vessels*, Liv. 42, 20, 1; Quint. 1, 7, 12 (cf. Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 20; Sil. 6, 663); also in the order rostrata columna, Suet. Galb. 23; v. the parts of the inscription on this column still extant (one of the oldest monuments of Latin literature), with modern restorations, Inscr. Orell. 549.

rōstrum, i, *n.* [rodo], *the bill* or *beak of a bird; the snout, muzzle, mouth* of animals (cf. proboscis). **I.** Lit.: cibum arripere aduncitate rostrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: aves corneo proceroque rostro, id. ib. 1, 36, 101; Liv. 41, 13; Ov. M. 2, 376; 5, 545; 6, 673 et saep. al.: arietes tortis cornibus pronis ad rostrum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4; of goats, id. ib. 2, 3, 2; of swine, Cic. Div. 1,

13, 23; 2, 21, 48; Ov. M. 8, 371; 10, 713; 14, 282; of dogs, id. ib. 1, 536; 3, 249; of wolves, Plin. 28, 10, 44, § 157; of stags, id. 8, 32, 50, § 112; of a dolphin, id. 9, 8, 7, § 20; of tortoises, id. 9, 10, 12, § 37; of bees, id. 11, 10, 10, § 21 et saep.—**B.** In familiar or contemptuous lang., like our *muzzle, snout,* of persons, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. squarrosi, p. 329 Müll.; Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 13; Lucil., Nov., and Varr. ap. Non. 455, 10 sq.; Petr. 75, 10; so, too, of human statues, Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., of objects having a similar shape, *the curved point* of a vine-dresser's billhook, Col. 4, 25, 1; of a plough, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 171; of hammers, id. 34, 14, 41, § 144; of lamps, id. 28, 11, 46, § 163; of an island, id. 10, 33, 49, § 137.—**B.** Esp. freq., *the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak; sing.:* neque his (navibus) nostrae rostro nocere poterant, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; so id. ib. 3, 14; id. B. C. 2, 6; Liv. 28, 30; 37, 30; Verg. A. 10, 157; 301: navis, cui argenteum aut aureum rostrum est, Sen. Ep. 76, 13; Ov. M. 4, 705 al. —*Plur.*, Auct. B. Alex. 44, 3; 46, 2.—Sometimes of a triple form: convolsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor, Verg. A. 5, 143; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 688: rostrum trifidum, Sil. 6, 358.—Hence, **C.** Rostra, *the Rostra, a stage* or *platform for speakers in the Forum,* so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antians A.U.C. 416, Liv. 8, 14; Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.; Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 20; Ascon. Mil. p. 43 Orell.; cf. Becker, Antiq. I. p. 279 sq. and p. 290; and, in gen., *the place from which the assembled people were addressed, the orator's pulpit,* or *platform:* ut semper in rostris curiam, in senatu populum defenderim, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: ut in rostris prius quam in senatu litterae recitarentur, Liv. 27, 50 *fin.*: in rostra escendere, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; Liv. 30, 17: descendere ad rostra, Suet. Vit. 15: procedere in rostra, Plin. Pan. 65, 3: cum Vettius descendisset de rostris, Cic. Vatin. 11, 26; cf.: aliquem de rostris deducere, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: rem a subselliis ad rostra detulit, Cic. Clu. 40, 111: caput Sulpicii erectum et ostentatum pro rostris, Vell. 2, 19, 1; cf.: aliquem defunctum laudare e more pro rostris (v. pro, II. 2.), Suet. Caes. 6; so, pro rostris, id. ib. 17; 20; 79; 84; id. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 6; id. Calig. 10; id. Claud. 22; id. Ner. 47; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 15, 3; Tac. A. 3, 5; 76; 4, 12; 5, 1; for which: laudavit ipse apud rostra formam ejus, id. ib. 16, 6: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50. — *Sing.*: tenere rostrum, Luc. 1, 275: rostrum forumque optare, id. 7, 65. — Poet.: campumque et rostra movebat, i. e. *the assembled people,* Luc. 8, 685.

rŏsŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rosa], *a little rose* (late Lat.), Dracont. Hexaëm. 597.

rŏsŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. * **I.** *Abounding in roses:* prata, Prud. στεφ. 3, 199. —* **II.** *Rose-colored, rosy:* splendor, Mart. Cap. 1, § 73.

rōsus, a, um, *Part.* of rodo.

rŏta, ae, *f.* [kindred with Sanscr. ratha, chariot, and Germ. Rad (cf. rotundus), wheel], *a wheel.* **I.** Lit.: pro rotâ me uti licet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 9; cf.: vorsutior es quam rota figularis, id. Ep. 3, 2, 35: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551; Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 52: axes rotarum, id. 16, 43, 84, § 229: radiata, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15: aurea curvatura summae rotae, Ov. M. 2, 108: aquaria, Cato, R. R. 11, 3: ne currente rotâ funis eat retro, *while the wheel* (in a hoisting machine) *hurries forward,* Hor. C. 3, 10, 10 et saep.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *A potter's wheel* (cf. supra, figularis): amphora coepit Institui: currente rotâ cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22; so, Cumana, Tib. 2, 3, 48: Aristarchus invenit rotam figuli, cujus circuitu vasa formantur, Sen. Ep. 90, 31. — **b.** *A wheel for torture* (τροχός, among the Greeks): in rotam beatam vitam non escendere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: cervicem circumactu rotae frangere, Sen. Ep. 70, 23; App. M. 3, p. 133; 10, p. 243; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1011. — *Ixion's wheel,* Tib. 1, 3, 74; Verg. G. 4, 484; id. A. 6, 616; Sen. Herc. Fur. 750 et saep. — **c.** *A roller:* aliquid subjectis rotis traicere, Front. 1, 5, 7: propellere, Tac. H. 4, 23; Vitr. 10, 13, 2.—**B.** Poet., transf. **1.** (Pars pro toto.) *A car, chariot:* si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam, Ov. A. A. 2, 230; cf. (opp. pedibus) id. M. 1, 448; so Prop. 1, 2, 20; 2, 25 (3, 20), 26; 4 (5), 10, 42: subdiderat rotas, Verg. A. 12, 675; Ov. M. 2, 139; 312; 3, 150. —Of *the span of horses:* Cynthia fraternis afflata rotis, Sil. 4, 483. — **2.** Of things in the shape of a wheel or disk. **a.** *The disk* of the sun: solis rota, Lucr. 5, 432; 564; cf.: flammea Phoebi, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1022; and simply rota, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 18, 36 *fin.*; Val. Fl. 3, 559.—**b.** *A kind of sea-fish,* Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8; 32, 11, 53, § 144.—**II.** Trop., *a wheel:* fortunae rotam pertimescere, i. e. *fickleness, inconstancy,* Cic. Pis. 10, 22; cf.: versatur celeri Fors levis orbe rotae, Tib. 1, 5, 70; Prop. 2, 8, 8 (10); Tac. Or. 23; Amm. 26, 8, 13. — Poet.: imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, i. e. *in elegiac metre,* Ov. A. A. 1, 264; so, disparibus (elegorum) rotis, id. P. 3, 4, 86: jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, vorsor in amoris rotâ miser, *on the rack of love* (cf. I. A. 2. b. supra), Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 4.

rŏtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [rota]. **I.** *Whirling, rotary* (late Lat.): flexus, Amm. 23, 4, 2.—**II.** Transf., of a road, *practicable:* VIAM INVIAM ROTAB. REDD., Inscr. Grut. 149, 1.

rŏtālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *having wheels, wheeled* (late Lat.): carpentum, Capitol. Macr. 12: machina, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 13, 2.

rŏtātĭlis, e, *adj* [roto], *wheel-like, revolving* (post-class.): gyri, Sid. Ep. 2, 9: trochaei, Prud. στεφ. praef. 8.

rŏtātim, *adv.* [id.], *like a wheel, in a circle, around* (post-class.): in orbem saltantes, App. M. 10, p. 253, 19 (al. rotarum).

rŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a wheeling* or *turning about in a circle, rotation:* circini, Vitr. 10, 3 *init. et fin.*

rŏtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who turns* a thing *round in a circle, a whirler round:* Bassaridum (Evan), Stat. S. 2, 7, 7; Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

rŏtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a turning* or *whirling round,* Stat. Achill. 2, 417; Aus. Idyll. 10, 362.

rŏto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [rota]. **I.** *Act., to turn* a thing *round like a wheel; to swing round, whirl about* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. torqueo). **A.** Lit.: Learchum bis terque per auras More rotat fundae, Ov. M. 4, 517; cf. id. ib. 9, 217; id. A. A. 2, 374: jactare caput et comas excutientem rotare, fanaticum est, Quint. 11, 3, 71: sanguineos orbes (i. e. oculos), *to roll about,* Val. Fl. 4, 235: ensem fulmineum, *to brandish* (in order to add force to the blow), Verg. A. 9, 441: telum, Liv. 42, 65, 10: telum in ora loquentis, Stat. Th. 9, 802: clipeum, Val Fl. 6, 551: saxa, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 6: flammam (venti), Lucr. 6, 202; cf.: (venti) trudunt res ante rapidique rotanti turbine portant, *in a whirling tornado,* id. 1, 295: flammae fumum, Hor. C. 4, 11, 11: se in vulnus (ursa), Luc. 6, 222: conreptum rotatumque sternit, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 51.—Mid., *to turn* or *go round in a circle, to roll round, revolve:* Tyrrheni greges circumque infraque rotantur, Stat. Achill. 1, 56: circum caput igne rotato, Ov. M. 12, 296: poterisne rotatis Obvius ire polis? id. ib. 2, 74; cf.: nivibus rotatis (with glomerari), id. ib. 9, 221: sphaerico motu in orbem rotari, Macr Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 31.—* **B.** Trop.: aut curtum sermone rotato Torqueat enthymema, *round, compact, concise,* Juv. 6, 449: sic ordinem fati rerum aeterna series rotat, Sen. Q. N. 2, 35, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.*, = rotari, *to turn* or *roll round, to revolve* (very rare): parte ex aliâ, quâ saxa rotantia late Impulerat torrens, Verg. A. 10, 362 Serv. (cf.: volventia plaustra, id. G. 1, 163); so of a peacock spreading its tail out like a wheel, Col. 8, 11, 8.

Rotomăgi, ōrum, *m., a city in Gallia Lugdunensis,* now *Rouen,* Amm. 15, 11, 12.

rŏtŭla, ae, *f.* (collat. form **rŏtŭlus,** i, *m.,* Calp. Ecl. 7, 50), *dim.* [rota], *a little wheel,* Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 38; Col. 11, 3, 52; Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 172; Pall. 1, 20.

rŏtundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rotundo], *a making round, a rounding:* linea rotundationis, i. e. *the circumference,* Vitr. 1, 6 *fin.*; 3, 1; 10, 11.

rŏtundē, *adv.*, v. rotundus *fin.*

rŏtundĭfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rotundus-folium], *round-leaved, rotundifolious:* herbae, App. Herb. 71.

rŏtundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rotundus], *a round shape, roundness, rotundity* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: gemma rotunditatis absolutae, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190; so id. 18, 13, 34, § 130; 16, 23, 35, § 86; 19, 5, 25, § 76 al.—**II.** Trop.: verborum, *a roundness, smoothness,* Macr. S. 7, 5: Symmachi, Sid. Ep. 1, 1.—Concr., *a circular space:* rotunditas dimidii cubiti, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 35.

rŏtundo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [rotundus], *to make round, to round off, round* (syn. torno). **I.** Lit. (class.): cum similem universitatis naturae efficere vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit, Cic. Univ. 10: tignum ad circinum, Vitr. 10, 11, 1: vasculum in modum papillae, App. M. 11, p. 262, 9: orbem solis (with curvare aequaliter), Vell. 2, 59, 6: se (flamma), Mel. 1, 18, 4.—Mid.: herbae in caulem rotundantur, Plin. 21, 17, 66, § 106.—**II.** Trop., of style, etc., *to round off, elaborate* (very rare): elegos acutos ac rotundatos hendecasyllabos elucubrare, *rounded,* i. e. *smooth, polished,* Sid. Ep. 8, 4. —Of a sum of money, *to make up, complete* (cf. corrotundo): mille talenta rotundentur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34.

* **rŏtundŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little round mass, a little ball, pellet,* App. Herb. 13.

rŏtundus (**rŭt-**), a, um, *adj.* [rota], *wheel-shaped,* i. e. *round, circular, spherical, rotund* (very freq. and class.; cf. teres). **I.** Lit.: cur ea, quae fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint Visa rotunda, Lucr. 4, 502; cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 36: stellae globosae et rotundae, id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: mundum rotundum esse volunt, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24.—*Comp.:* mundum ita tornavit, ut nihil effici possit rotundius, Cic. Univ. 6; so, bacae, Hor. Epod. 8, 13; cf.: capita rotundiora... rotundissima, Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: locus infimus in rotundo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: togae, *hanging evenly all round,* Quint. 11, 3, 139.—Prov.: diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, i. e. *turns every thing upside down,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. — **II.** Trop., *round, rounded.* **A.** In gen.: sapiens Fortis et in se ipse totus, teres atque rotundus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86: illa rotunda et undique circumcisa, Quint. 8, 5, 27. — **B.** In partic., of speech (opp. rough, unpolished), *round, well turned, smooth, polished, elegant* (in Cic. with quasi or ut ita dicam added; but v. infra, *adv.* b.): erat verborum et delectus elegans et apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic. Brut. 78, 272; cf.: Thucydides praefractior nec satis, ut ita dicam, rotundus, id. Or. 13, 40: Graiis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. A. P. 323: celeris ac rotunda distributio, Quint. 3, 4, 16: rotunda volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13, 4: rotundi numeri (with brevis), id. 17, 20, 4: verba, id. 16, 1, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **rŏtundē.** * **a.** (Acc. to I.) *Roundly:* ut in orbem quam rotundissime formetur, Col. Arb. 5, 2.—* **b.** (Acc. to II.) *Roundly, smoothly, elegantly:* a te quidem apte ac rotunde, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 7.

Rōxānē, ēs, *f.,* = Ῥωξάνη, *a daughter of the Persian Oxyartes, wife of Alexander the Great,* Curt. 8, 4, 23; 10, 6, 9; 10, 6, 13; Just. 12, 15, 9; 15, 2, 4 al.

Roxolāni (**Rhox-**), ōrum, *m., a people upon the rivers Don and Dnieper,* Spart. Hadr. 6; Inscr. Murat. 2099, 7; Inscr. Grut. 453.

* **rŭbēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [rubeo], *redness,* Firm. Math. 2, 12.

rŭbĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [id.], *to make red* or *ruddy, to redden* (poet.): sanguine setas, Ov. M. 8, 383: rubefactaque sanguine tellus, id. ib. 13, 394: cornua multo cruore, id. ib. 12, 382: ora sororum (Aurora), Sil. 16, 137.

* **rŭbellĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* [rubellus], *reddish:* vites, Col. 3, 2, 14.

rŭbellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a fish of a reddish color,* Plin. 32, 10, 49, § 138; Apic. 10, 7.

rŭbellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *a little reddish:* umbilicus (voluminis), Mart. Cap. poët. 5, § 566: rhamnos, Veg. 5, 74.

rŭbellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ruber], *reddish:* Veientanum (vinum), Mart. 1, 104, 9; Pers. 5, 147; cf. vineae, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 23: calvitium, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.

rŭbens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of rubeo.

rŭbĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [v. ruber], *to be red* or *ruddy* (class.). **I.** In gen.: ulceribus quasi inustis omne rubere Corpus, Lucr. 6,

1166: per herbas Matutina rubent radiati lumina solis, id. 5, 462; cf. id. 6, 210: oculi luce, id. 6, 1146: ocelli flendo, Cat. 3, 18: Tyrio murice lana, Ov. A. A. 3, 170: sanguine litus Undaque, id. M. 11, 375; cf. cruore, id. ib. 4, 481: sanguineis aviaria baccis, Verg. G. 2, 430.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To be reddened by blood:* Sigea rubebant Litora, Ov. M. 12, 71 (cf. supra, with sanguine and cruore).—**B.** *To grow red, to redden, color up, blush:* rubeo, mihi crede, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3; id. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 267; 2, 2, 156; Juv. 1, 166.—Hence, **rŭbens,** entis, *P. a., being red, red, reddish.* **A.** In gen.: in picturis ostroque rubenti, Lucr. 2, 35: rubenti minio, Tib. 2, 1, 55: murice, Verg. E. 4, 43: vere rubenti, id. G. 2, 319: rubente dextera, Hor. C. 1, 2, 2: in rubente folio, Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 29 (Jahn, in foliorum venis): rubentibus auriculis, Suet. Aug. 69: cur iracundissime sint flavi rubentesque, Sen. Ira, 2, 19, 5.—*Comp.:* superficies, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 89.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to II. B.), *red with shame, blushing:* virgo Inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, Tib. 3, 4, 32: ore rubenti, Mart. 5, 2, 7; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 327.

rŭber, bra, brum (collat. form, *nom.* **rŭbrus,** Sol. 40, 23), *adj.* [Sanscr. rudhira, blood; Gr. ἐρυθρός, red; cf. rufus]. **I.** *Red, ruddy* (cf.: rufus, russus): umor, Lucr. 4, 1051: sanguis, Hor. C. 3, 13, 7: cruore pannus, id. Epod. 17, 51: coccus, id. S. 2, 6, 102: jubar, Lucr. 4, 404; cf. flamma, Ov. M. 11, 368: Priapus, *painted red,* id. F. 1, 415: inguen, id. ib. 1, 400 (cf. rubicundus): (sol) cum Praecipitem oceani rubro lavit aequore currum, i. e. *reddened by the setting sun,* Verg. G. 3, 359; cf.: juvenum recens Examen Eois timendum Partibus Oceanoque rubro, *the Eastern* (i. e. Indian) *Ocean,* Hor. C. 1, 35, 32 (cf. infra, II.): rubriore pilo, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 180: nitri quam ruberrimi, Cels. 5, 18, 31 et saep. —Poet.: leges majorum (because their titles were written in red letters), Juv. 14, 192.—**II.** As *adj. prop.* **A.** Rubrum Mare, *the Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs,* Mel. 1, 10; 3, 7, 8; 3, 8, 1; Plin. 6, 23, 28, § 107; Curt. 8, 9, 14; Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97; Nep. Hann. 2, 1; Tib. 2, 4, 30; Prop. 1, 14, 12; 3, 13 (4, 12), 6; Sil. 12, 231; Liv. 42, 52, 12.—Poet.: rubra aequora, Prop. 1, 14, 12; Vulg. Heb. 11, 29 et saep.—**B.** Saxa Rubra, *a place between Rome and Veii, near the river Cremera, with stone-quarries,* now *Grotta rossa,* Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77; Liv. 2, 49 *fin.;* Tac. H. 3, 79; called breves Rubrae, Mart. 4, 64, 15.

rŭbesco, bŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [rubeo], *to grow red, turn red, to redden* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Aurora, Verg. A. 3, 521; Ov. M. 3, 600: mare radiis, Verg. A. 7, 25: matutina tempora, Ov. M. 13, 581: terrae mundusque, id. ib. 2, 116: saxa sanguine vatis, id. ib. 11, 19: arva novā Neptunia caede, Verg. A. 8, 695: genae, *blush,* Ov. M. 7, 78: Pompeius numquam non coram pluribus rubuit, Sen. Ep. 11, 3: rosa, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14: vina, id. 14, 2, 4, § 35 (Jahn, rufescentia): dentes, id. 11, 37, 63, § 167 (Jahn, rufescunt).

1. rŭbēta, ae, *f.* [rubus], *a kind of venomous toad living among bramble-bushes,* Juv. 1, 70; 6, 659; also, ranae, Plin. 8, 31, 48, § 110; 32, 5, 18, § 48; Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 27.

2. rŭbēta, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *bramble-thickets,* Ov. M. 1, 105; id. F. 4, 509; Calp. Ecl. 3, 5.

1. rŭbĕus (**rŏbeus** and **rŏbus**; cf. Fest. s. v. robum, p. 264 Müll.), a, um, *adj.* [rubeo], *red, reddish:* color, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8; Col. 6, 1 *fin.;* 8, 2, 8; Pall. Mart. 11, 2: bos, Col. 6, 1, 2: asinus, Pall. Mart. 14, 3.

* **2. rŭbĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [rubus], *of* or *belonging to the bramble-bush, bramble-:* virga, *a bramble-twig,* Verg. G. 1, 266.

Rŭbi, ōrum, *m., a town in Apulia,* now *Ruvo,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 94.—Hence, **Rŭbustīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Rubi,* Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; Front. Colon. p. 127 Goes.

rŭbia, ae, *f.* [1. rubeus], *madder,* Plin. 19, 3, 17, § 47: quam aliqui ereuthodanum vocant, id. 24, 11, 56, § 94; 35, 6, 26, § 45; Vitr. 7, 14.

Rŭbĭco (*nom.* Rubicon, Luc. 1, 214 Cort. *N. cr.*), ōnis, *m., a small river on the east coast of Italy, which formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul; celebrated for having been crossed by Cæsar at the breaking out of the civil war;* prob. the modern *Pisatello,* Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5; Suet. Caes. 31; Luc. 1, 214.

* **rŭbĭcundŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [rubicundus], *somewhat ruddy:* illa, Juv. 6, 424.

rŭbĭcundus, a, um, *adj.* [rubeo], *red, ruddy:* rufus quidam, ore rubicundo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 121; cf. id. Rud. 2, 2, 8; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26: corna, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: pluma, Col. 8, 2, 7: luna, Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 347: Priapus, *painted red,* Ov. F. 6, 319 (cf. ruber): Ceres, *ruddy,* for flava, Verg. G. 1, 297: caelum, Vulg. Matt. 16, 2.—*Comp.:* sabulo, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: habitus cometae, Sen. Q. N. 7, 11.

rŭbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *red, reddish, dark-red* (rare), cf. Gell. 2, 26, 8 sq.; 14: ampulla, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77: panis, id. Cas 2, 5, 2; cf. Fest. pp. 262 and 263 Müll.: facies ex vinolentiā, Suet. Vit. 17.

rūbīgo, rūbīgālis, etc., v. robig-.

rŭbor, ōris, *m.* [rubeo], *redness* of all shades, cf. Gell. 2, 26, 5 (class.). **I.** In gen.: candore mixtus rubor, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75: medicamenta ruboris, id. Or. 23, 79; cf. Ov. M. 3, 491; id. Am. 3, 3, 5 sq.: cui plurimus ignem Subjecit rubor, Verg. A. 12, 66 sq.: quidam ruboris acerrimi, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 2; Plin. 11, 38, 91, § 224: in ore impudentia multo rubore effusa, Plin. Pan. 48, 4; Tac. Agr. 45: cocci, Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56.—*Plur.:* Tyrios incocta rubores, i. e. *purple,* Verg. G. 3, 307: molles rubores, Sen. Herc. Oet. 664.—**II.** In partic., *a blush.* **A.** Lit.: pudorem rubor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: Masinissae haec audienti non rubor solum suffusus, sed lacrimae etiam obortae, Liv. 30, 15: verecundus, Ov. M. 1, 484; cf. id. ib. 2, 450; 4, 329; 6, 47.—In a comic equivoque: in ruborem te totum dabo, *I will make you red all over,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 9 (cf. id. Truc. 2, 2, 37 sq.).—**B.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), *shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty* (syn. pudor; not freq. till after the Aug. per.): (orator) praestet ingenuitatem et ruborem suum verborum turpitudine et rerum obscenitate vitandā, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242; cf.: ruborem incutere, Liv. 45, 37 *fin.:* ruborem afferre, Tac. A. 13, 15: vox, quae vel rabulae cuivis ruborem inicere potest, *to put to the blush,* Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: vultu modesto ruborisque pleno (shortly after: verecundia oris), Suet. Dom. 18: proprius, Tac. H. 4, 7: antiquitatis, Plin. 36, 1, 2, § 4.—**2.** Esp., after the Aug. per., by a further meton. (like pudor), *the cause of shame; shame, disgrace:* censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic. Rep. 4, 6, 6: nec tunicam tibi sit posuisse, rubori, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 21; cf.: duas res ei rubori fuisse, unam, quod, etc., Liv. 45, 13; 4, 35, 11; so, rubori est (alicui), Tac. A. 14, 55 *fin.;* 11, 17; for which also: nec rubor est emisse palam, Ov. A. A. 3, 167; Tac. G. 13: minorem quippe ruborem fore in juris iniquitate, quam si, etc., Liv. 4, 35 *fin.;* cf.: nil tua facta ruboris habent, Ov. H. 20, 204: rubor ac dedecus penes omnes, Tac. H. 1, 30: saepe minus est constantiae in rubore quam in culpā, Curt. 9, 7, 25.

Rŭbrensis lacus, *a lake of Gallia Narbonensis, near Narbonne,* now *L'Etang de Sigoan,* Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32; called also **Rŭbrēsus** lacus, Mel. 2, 5, 6.

Rubriānus, a, um, v. Rubrius, II.

rŭbrīca, ae, *f.* [from ruberica, from ruber] (sc. terra), *red earth* of any kind. **I.** In gen., Vitr. 2, 3; Col. 3, 11 *fin.;* Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 135.—**II.** In partic., *red earth for coloring, ruddle, red-ochre, red-chalk:* buccas rubrica, cera omne corpus intinxit tibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 39: rubricā delibatus, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 37: proelia rubricā picta aut carbone, Hor. S. 2, 7, 98; Vitr. 7, 7; Plin. 35, 6, 14, § 33; 6, 30, 35, § 190: si oculo rubricam dirigat uno, Pers. 1, 66 et saep. —**B.** Transf. (post-Aug.). **1.** *The title of a law, the rubric* (because written in red): interdicta proponuntur sub rubricā Unde vi (Dig. 43, 16; Cod. 8, 4) aliqua enim sub hoc titulo interdicta sunt, Dig. 43, 1, 2 *fin.* —**2.** *A law:* se ad album ac rubricas transtulerunt, Quint. 12, 3, 11: Masuri rubrica vetavit, Pers. 5, 90.

1. rūbrīcātus, a, um, *Part.* of rubrico.

2. Rūbrīcātus, i, *m.*, and **Rūbrīcātum,** i, *n., a river of Spain, which falls into the Mediterranean Sea.*—Form Rubricatus, Mel. 2, 6.—Form Rubricatum, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21.

rūbrīco, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* [rubrica], *to color red* (very rare): furi rubricato minare, Auct. Priap. 73, 2; Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2 *fin.;* Petr. 46, 7; Vulg. Exod. 25, 5; 39, 33.

rūbrīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of ruddle* or *red-ochre:* ager, Cato, R. R. 34, 2: terra, id. ib. 34, 128: solum, Col. 4, 33, 1; Plin. 18, 17, 46, § 163.

Rūbrĭus, i, *m.; Rūbrĭa,* ae, *f., the name of a Roman gens; masc.* Rubrius, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 64; id. Phil. 2, 16, 40; id. Brut. 45, 168; Caes. B. C. 1, 23.—*Fem.* Rubria, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3.—*Adj.:* Lex Rubria (or lex Galliae Cisalpinae), of the year B. C. 43; v. Becker, Antiq. 3, 1, p. 51, and the authors there cited.—Hence, **II. Rūbrĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Rubrius, Rubrian:* senatusconsultum, Dig. 40, 5, 26, § 9; 40, 5, 28 pr.

rubrus, a, um, v. ruber *init.*

rŭbus, i, *m.* (*fem.,* Prud. Cath. 5, 31; id. Apoth. 123) [kindr. with ruber]. **I.** *A bramble-bush, blackberry-bush,* Plin. 16, 37, 71, § 180; 17, 13, 21, § 96; 24, 13, 73, § 117 al.; Verg. E. 3, 89; id. G. 3, 315; Hor. C. 1, 23, 6; Ov. Nux, 113; Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 4; Liv. 23, 30 Drak. *N. cr.;* Col. 11, 3, 4 sq.; Vulg. Exod. 3, 2.—**II.** *A blackberry,* Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 28: fraga rubosque colligere, Calp. Ecl. 4, 31.

ructābundus, a, um, *adj.* [ructo], *belching again and again,* Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 3.

* **ructāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a belching, eructation,* Prud. Ham. 467.

ructātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a belching,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 56.

ructātrix, īcis, *f.* [ructator], *she that belches:* mentha, i. e. *that produces belching,* Mart. 10, 48, 10.

ructātus, ūs, *m.* [ructo], = ructatio, Aug. c. Faust. 5, 10.

ructo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (*dep.* collat. form, **ructor,** Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3: ructatur, Hor. A. P. 457: ructaretur, Cic. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 263 Müll.) [rugo, whence ructus, erugo, eructo], *to belch, eructate* (class.). **I.** Lit. **a.** *Neutr.:* ructare alicui in os, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 9: cui ructare turpe est, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 100; id. Fam. 12, 25, 4: numquam exspuisse, numquam ructasse, Plin. 7, 19, 18, § 80: si bene ructavit, Juv. 3, 107.—**b.** *Act., to belch up* a thing: aves hospitales, i. e. *to have the taste of them in one's mouth,* Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3: acida, Plin. 20, 17, 68, § 176: glandem, Juv. 6, 10: partem exiguam cenae, id. 4, 31: aprum, Mart. 9, 49, 8: cruorem, Sil. 2, 685; 15, 435.—**B.** Transf.: fumum (terra), i. e. *to send forth, emit,* Pall. Aug. 8, 7.—**II.** Trop., in a contemptuous sense, *to belch out, give out, utter* (cf. evomo): versus, Hor. A. P. 457: propinquitates semideum, i. e. *to have in one's mouth, be always talking about them,* Sid. Carm. 23, 252: potor Mosellae Tiberim ructas, *though a Gaul, you speak like a Roman,* Sid. Ep. 4, 17.

ructor, āri, v. ructo *init.*

ructŭo, āre, *v. a.* [ructus], *to belch forth* (late Lat. for the usual ructare); trop.: laudes, Aug. Serm. Temp. 135.

* **ructŭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of belches:* spiritus, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123.

ructus, ūs, *m.* [rugo, whence also ructo and erugo], *a belching, eructation, rising of the stomach* (class. in *sing.* and *plur.*): exhalas acidos ex pectore ructus, Lucil. ap. Non. 164, 33: suavis ructus mihi'st, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 9; Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 5; Cels. 4, 5 *fin.:* foedi pestilentesque ructus, Sen. Ep. 95, 25; Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 122; 20, 17, 66, § 174; Mart. 1, 88, 4 al.

rūdectus, a, um, *adj.* [rudus], *full of rubbish,* i. e. (of soil) *poor, dry:* terra, Cato, R. R. 34, 2: locus, id. ib. 35, 1.

1. rŭdens, entis (*gen. plur.* rudentium, Vitr. 10, 19; Prud. adv. Symm. praef. 2; *abl.* rudenti, Vitr. 10, 2), *m.* (*fem.,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1) [etym. unknown; acc. to the

ancients from rudo, on account of the rattling; v. Non. p. 51], *a rope, line, cord* (very freq. and class.; syn.: restis, funis). **I.** Usu., *a rope, line*, belonging to the standing or running rigging of a ship; *a stay, halyard, sheet*, etc.; *plur.* collect., *the rigging, cordage:* clamor tonitruum et rudentum sibilus, Pac. ap. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 7 Müll. *N. cr.;* and Serv. Verg. A. 1, 87 (Trag. Rel. p. 100 Rib.); imitated by Vergil: clamorque virum stridorque rudentum, Verg. A. 1, 87; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1; 76; 92; Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127; Quint. 10, 7, 23; Verg. A. 3, 267; 682; 10, 229; Hor. Epod. 10, 5; Ov. M. 3, 616; 11, 474; 495 et saep.—Hence, **B.** Rudens, *the title of a comedy by Plautus.*—**C.** Trop.: rudentem explicavit immensum, *spun a long yarn, unfolded a prodigious series of facts*, Amm. 29, 1, 6.—Prov.: rudentibus apta fortuna, *a very uncertain fortune*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40.—**II.** *The rope of an engine of war*, Vitr. 10, 17 sq.

2. rŭdens, entis, *Part.* of rudo.

* **rūdĕrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [rudus], *of or belonging to rubbish:* cribrum, App. M. 8, p. 212, 19.

rūdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rudero], *a paving with rubbish, ruderation*, Vitr. 7, 1.—**II.** Transf., *a mass of broken stone*, Vitr. 5, 12, 6.

rūdĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [rudus], *to cover* or *pave with broken stone* or *rubbish*, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 20; Vitr. 7, 1.

Rŭdĭae, ārum, *f.*, *a town in Calabria, the birthplace of Ennius*, Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102; Sil. 12, 397.—Hence, **Rŭdīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Rudiæ, the Rudian*, an appellation of Ennius, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168 (Ann. v. 440 Vahl.); Cic. Arch. 10; Aus. Technop. 13, 17.

‡ **rŭdĭārĭi** ab eodem (sc. Cincio) dicuntur, qui saga nova poliunt, Fest. p. 265 Müll. [1. rudis].

* **rŭdĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [2. rudis], *a gladiator who is presented with a* rudis, i. e. *who receives his discharge*, Suet. Tib. 7.

rŭdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a wooden spoon, a spatula*, Cato, R. R. 95, 1: rudiculā ligneā peragitare, Col. 12, 46, 3; Plin. 34, 18, 54, § 176.

rŭdīmentum, i, *n.* [1. rudis], *a first attempt, trial*, or *essay; a beginning, commencement* in any thing (not ante-Aug.; cf. tirocinium). **I.** Most usual as milit. t. t.: militare, Liv. 21, 3; *plur.:* rudimentis militiae imbutus, *the elements*, Vell. 2, 129, 2: dura belli, Verg. A. 11, 157: rudimenta adulescentiae ponere, *to lay down the rudiments, complete the first beginnings, pass one's novitiate*, Liv. 31, 11 *fin.;* cf.: sub militiā patris tirocinii rudimenta deposuit, Just. 9, 1, 8.—**II.** In other things: rudimentum primum puerilis regni, Liv. 1, 3; cf. Quint. 1, 8, 15: prima rhetorices rudimenta, *the first principles, rudiments*, id. 2, 5, 1; cf. Suet. Aug. 64: vidi Protogenis rudimenta cum ipsius naturae veritate certantia, Petr. 83, 1: civilium officiorum rudimentis regem Archelaum defendit, Suet. Tib. 8: ponere, id. Ner. 22: prima pueritiae rudimenta deponere, Just. 7, 5, 3 (cf. supra, I.).

Rŭdīnus, a, um, v. Rudiae.

1. rŭdis, e, *adj.* [cf. crudus], *unwrought, untilled, unformed, unused, rough, raw, wild* (cf. crudus): omnis fere materia non deformata, rudis appellatur, sicut vestimentum rude, non perpolitum: sic aes infectum rudusculum, Cincius ap. Fest. p. 265 Müll. (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: terra (opp. restibilis), Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2; so, terra, id. ib. 1, 27, 2: ager, Col. 3, 11, 1: campus, Verg. G. 2, 211: humus, Ov. M. 5, 646: rudis atque infecta materies, Petr. 114, 13; cf.: rudis indigestaque moles (Chaos), Ov. M. 1, 7: marmor, Quint. 2, 19, 3: saxum, id. 9, 4, 27; cf.: signa (de marmore coepto), Ov. M. 1, 406: aes (opp. signatum), Plin. 33, 3, 13: hasta, *rudely finished, ill-made*, Verg. A. 9, 743; cf.: novacula (with retusa), Petr. 94, 14: circumjectus parietum, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270: caementum, Tac. Or. 20 (with informes tegulae): lana, Ov. M. 6, 19: textum, *rough, coarse*, id. ib. 8, 640; so, vestis, id. F. 4, 659: herba, *wild*, Mart. 2, 90, 8: cf. uva, *unripe, green, hard*, id. 13, 68.—*Neutr. plur.* as *subst.:* detrahit doctrina aliquid, ut lima rudibus et cotes hebetibus, Quint. 2, 12, 8.—**B.** Poet., transf., *young, new* (cf. integer): illa (carina, sc. Argo) rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten, *untried, not yet sailed on*, Cat. 64, 11; hence, also, Argo, Luc. 3, 193: agna, Mart. 9, 71, 6: filia, id. 7, 95, 8: dextram cruore regio imbuit, Sen. Troad. 217: pannas, *new*, Vulg. Matt. 9, 16.—**II.** Trop., *rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant;* hence (like ignarus), with *gen.*, *unacquainted with, inexperienced in*, etc. (cf. imperitus). (α) *Absol.:* consilium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 61; cf.: forma ingenii impolita et plane rudis, Cic. Brut. 85, 294: incohata ac rudia, id. de Or. 1, 2, 5: quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 1, 7: rudia et incomposita, id. 9, 4, 17: vox surda, rudis, immanis, dura, etc., id. 11, 3, 32: modulatio, id. 1, 10, 16; cf.: modus (tibicinis), Ov. A. A. 1, 111: rude et Graecis intactum carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: stilus (with confusus), Quint. 1, 1, 28; 12, 10, 3: animi, id. 1, 10, 9 (with agrestes); 1, 1, 36: adhuc ingenia, id. 1, 2, 27; cf. ingenium, Hor. A. P. 410: rudis fuit vita priscorum et sine litteris, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284: saeculum, Quint. 2, 5, 23; 12, 11, 23; Tac. H. 1, 86: anni, i. e. *young, early*, Quint. 1, 1, 5; Tac. A. 13, 16 *fin.;* cf.: adhuc aetas, id. ib. 4, 8: rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe et ea, quae requiro, doce, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7; Quint. 2, 3, 3; 3, 6, 83: Aeschylus rudis in plerisque et incompositus, id. 10, 1, 66: tam eram rudis? tam ignarus rerum? etc., Cic. Sest. 21, 47; so (with ignarus) Quint. 1, 8, 4: rudis ac stultus, id. 11, 3, 76: illi rudes homines primique, id. 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 5: illi rudes ac bellicosi, id. 1, 10, 20: nescit equo rudis Haerere ingenuus puer, Hor. C. 3, 24, 54.—(β) With *in* and *abl.:* cum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpoliti, alii in disserendo rudes, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: (oratorem) nullā in re tironem ac rudem esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218; (with hebes) id. ib. 1, 58, 248: rudis in re publicā, id. Phil. 6, 6, 17: in causā, id. Fam. 4, 1, 1: in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: in minoribus navigiis, id. ib. 1, 38, 174: omnino in nostris poëtis, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: sermo nullā in re, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32.—With simple *abl.* (very rare): Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Ov. Tr. 2, 424: arte, Stat. Th. 6, 437: studiis, Vell. 2, 73, 1.—(γ) With *gen.:* imperiti homines rerum omnium rudes ignarique, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: dicat se non imperitum foederis, non rudem exemplorum, non ignarum belli fuisse, id. Balb. 20, 47: provinciae rudis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: Graecarum litterarum, id. Off. 1, 1, 1; Nep. Pelop. 1, 1: rei militaris, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2: harum rerum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: artium, Liv. 1, 7: bonarum artium, Tac. A. 1, 3: facinorum, id. ib. 12, 51: agminum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 9: civilis belli, id. Ep. 2, 2, 47; cf.: bellorum (elephanti), Flor. 4, 2, 67: operum conjugiique, Ov. F. 4, 336: somni, i. e. *sleepless*, id. M. 7, 213: dicendi, Tac. A. 1, 29.—(δ) With *ad* (very rare): rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, Liv. 24, 48, 5: ad quae (spectacula) rudes tum Romani erant, id. 45, 32, 10; 10, 22, 6; 21, 25, 6: ad partus, Ov. H. 11, 48: ad mala, id. P. 3, 7, 18: rudes adhuc ad resistendum populos, Just. 1, 1, 5: rudis natio ad voluptates, Curt. 6, 21, 9; 8, 8, 24.—(ε) With *dat.* (very rare): fontes rudes puellis, i. e. *strange*, Mart. 6, 42, 4.—(ζ) With *inf.:* nec ferre rudis medicamina, Sil. 6, 90: Martem rudis versare, id. 8, 262.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* do not occur.

2. rŭdis, is, *f.* (*abl. sing.* rudi, Capitol. Opil. Macr. 4, 5), *a slender stick* or *rod.* **I.** To stir with in cooking; *a stirring-stick, spatula:* versato crebro duabus rudibus, Cato, R. R. 79; so, ferreae, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 170; cf. rudicula.—**II.** *A staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises* (perh. *a wooden sword*), answering to *a quarter-staff, a foil* (freq. and class.): (milites) rudibus inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrerunt, Liv. 26, 51; 40, 6 and 9 Drak. *N. cr.* (al. sudibus); Ov. Am. 2, 9, 22; id. A. A. 3, 515: rudibus batuere, Suet. Calig. 32.—Hence, transf.: PRIMA or SVMMA RVDIS (also in one word, SVMMARVDIS), *the first* or *head fencer, the fencing-master*, Inscr. Orell. 2575; 2584: SECVNDA RVDIS, *the second fencer, the fencing-master's assistant*, ib. 2573 sq.—A gladiator received such a rudis when honorably discharged (whence he was called rudiarius): tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74: acceptā rude, Juv. 6, 113: essedario rudem indulgere, Suet. Claud. 21.—And hence transf. to other persons who receive an honorable discharge: tardā vires minuente senectā, Me quoque donari jam rude tempus erat, i. e. *to dismiss, discharge*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 24; id. Am. 2, 9, 22; cf.: spectatum satis et donatum jam rude, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 2 (v. Orell. ad h. l.): ergo sibi dabit ipse rudem, Juv. 7, 171; Mart. 3, 36, 10.

* **rŭdĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [1. rudis], *ignorance:* litteratoris, App. Flor. 4, p. 363, 6.

* **rŭdītus,** ūs, *m.* [rudo], *a roaring* or *braying*, App. M. 8, p. 215, 24.

rŭdo (rūdo, Pers. 3, 9), īvi, ītum (*gen. plur. part.* rudentûm, Verg. A. 7, 16), 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. root ru-, to howl; Gr. ὠρύω; cf. Lat.: ravis, ravus, raucus], *to roar, bellow, bray.* **I.** Lit., of animals; e. g. of lions, Verg. A. 7, 16; of stags, id. G. 3, 374; of bears, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 298; esp. freq. of the *braying* of an ass, Ov. A. A. 3, 290; id. F. 1, 433; 6, 342; Pers. 3, 9.—**II.** Transf., of men, *to roar* or *cry out:* haec inquam rudet ex rostris, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.: (Cacum) insueta rudentem Alcides telis premit, Verg. A. 8, 248.—Of things: rudentem proram, *creaking, groaning*, Verg. A. 3, 561.

rŭdor, ōris, *m.* [rudo], *a roaring* (Appul.), App. Flor. 3, p. 357, 38; id. Mund. p. 65.

1. rūdus, ĕris, *n.*, *stones broken small and mingled with lime* for plastering walls, paving floors, etc. **I.** In gen., Vitr. 7, 1: rudus inicere solo, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186; Pall. 1, 9, 4; 11, 2 Mai: aedificia tecta rudere aut pavimentis, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 3: rudere, non tegulis teguntur, Auct. B. Hisp. 8, 2: pingue, i. e. *rich soil*, Col. poët. 10, 81.—**II.** In partic., *old rubbish*, of the stones, plaster, etc., of decayed buildings (rare and not ante-Aug.): ruderi accipiendo Ostienses paludes destinabat, Tac. A. 15, 43.—In *plur.:* alveum Tiberis laxavit ac repurgavit, completum olim ruderibus, Suet. Aug. 30; id. Vesp. 8.

2. rūdus, ĕris, v. raudus.

rūdusculum, i, v. raudusculum.

rūfesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [rufus], *to become reddish*, Plin. 10, 29, 42, § 80; 28, 12, 53, § 194; 36, 19, 36, § 143.

†† **rufius,** ii, *m.*, *the Gallic name for* chama, *a lynx*, Plin. 8, 19, 28, § 70.

rūfo, āre, *v. a.* [rufus], *to make* or *color reddish:* capillum, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 87; 23, 2, 32, § 67; 23, 4, 46, § 91.

Rūfrae, ārum, *f.*, *a town of the Samnites, on the borders of Campania*, now *Ruvo*, Verg. A. 7, 739; Sil. 8, 568; prob. the same called *Rufrium*, Liv. 8, 25, 4.

Rūfrĭum, ii, *n.*, v. Rufrae.

rūfŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rufus], *reddish, rather red.* **I.** In gen.: macilentis malis rufulus, *red-haired, red-headed*, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 20 (cf. rufus): radices mandragorae, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 147.—**II.** In partic.: **Rūfŭli,** ōrum, *m.*, *the military tribunes chosen by the general himself* (opp. to the Comitiati, who were chosen by the people in the Comitia); so called after one Rutilius Rufus, Liv. 7, 5 *fin.;* Fest. p. 261 Müll.; Ps.-Ascon. ap. Div. in Caecil. 10, p. 142.

1. rūfus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with ruber], *red, reddish*, of all shades, acc. to Gell. 2, 26, 5.—In gen.: rufus quidam, *red-haired, red-headed*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 119: virgo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 17; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 1 (cf. rufulus): vestibus, Mart. 14, 129, 1: sanguis, Cels. 2, 8: armenta, Vitr. 8, 3: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 86.—*Comp.:* Campana siligo rufior, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86; 16, 14, 25, § 65.

2. Rūfus, i, *m.* [1. rufus], *a common Roman surname* (like the German Roth, Rother), Quint. 1, 4, 25; Cic. Fam. 5, 19 tit.; 14, 14, 2 al.

1. rūga, ae, *f.*, *a crease in the face, a wrinkle.* **A.** In gen. (class.; usu. in *plur.*). (*a*) *Plur.:* non cani non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. Sen. 18, 62: vos populumque Romanum non consilio neque eloquentiā, sed rugis supercilioque decepit, id. Red. in Sen. 7, 15: nec pietas moram Rugis et instanti senectae Afferet,

Hor. C. 2, 14, 3: vis tu remittere aliquid ex rugis, Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 2: rugas in fronte contrahere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: rugis vetus Frontem senectus exaret, Hor. Epod. 8, 4; cf.: frontem rugis arat, *Verg. A. 7, 417: dum tarda senectus inducat rugas, Tib. 2, 2, 20; Hor. C. 4, 13, 11: sulcare cutem rugis, Ov. M. 3, 276; 14, 96; 15, 232 et saep. al.—Prov.: de rugis crimina multa cadunt, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 46.—(β) *Sing.* (poet.): faceret scissas languida ruga genas? Prop. 2. 18 (3, 10), 6; 3 (4), 25, 12; Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 34, id. A. A. 1, 240; Juv. 13, 215; 14, 325.—**B.** Transf., *a crease, fold, plait, wrinkle, corrugation*, etc., of any kind (post-Aug., cf. rugo, I.): margaritae flavescunt senectâ rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109: aquilonis afflatus poma deturpans rugis, id. 15, 16, 18, § 59; 12, 7, 14, § 26; 17, 14, 24, § 107 al.; of the *folds* of garments, id. 35, 8, 34, § 56; Macr. S. 2, 9.—In *sing.*: jam deciens redit in rugam, Pers. 6, 79 Gildersleeve ad loc.: vestes quoque diutius vinctas ruga consumet, Petr. 102, 12. — **2.** *The female screw*, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317.

2. Rūga, ae, *m.* [1. ruga], *a Roman surname*, e. g. of Sp. Carvilius, whose divorce is said to have been the first in Rome, Gell. 4, 3, 2; 17, 21, 44; Val. Max. 2, 1, 4.

rūgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rugo], *a wrinkling*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

Rugĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *a German people* who have given their name to the island of *Rügen*, Tac. G. 43 *fin.*

* **rūgīnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. ruga], *wrinkled*: cutis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

rŭgĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to roar*, as a lion, Spart. Get. 5; Vulg. Psa. 21, 13; Auct. Carm. Philom. 49; *to bray*, as an ass, Amm. 27, 3, 1: onager, Vulg. Job, 6, 5: quasi ursi, id. Isa. 59, 11.—**II.** Transf., *to rumble*: rugientem saturare ventrem, Hier. Ep. 52, 2, § 6. —**III.** *To call aloud*, Vulg. Psa. 37, 9; id. Jer. 25, 30.

rŭgītus, ūs, *m.* [rugio]. **I.** *A roaring* of lions, Vop. Prob. 19: leonis, Vulg. Job, 4, 10. — **II.** Transf., *a rumbling* in the bowels, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2; 4, 7; Hier. Ep. 22, 11.

rūgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [1. ruga]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to crease, wrinkle*; transf., of the dress (cf. 1. ruga, B.), *to become wrinkled* or *rumpled*: vide palliolum ut rugat, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 30: pallium, id. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 3.—**II.** *Act.*, *to wrinkle* any thing: frontem, Hier. Ep. 50, 2.—Transf., *to corrugate*: testae (concharum) rugatae, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 102.

rūgōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rugosus], *the state of being wrinkled, rugosity* (late Lat.): moeroris aut irae, Tert. Patient. 15.

rūgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. ruga], *wrinkled, shrivelled.* **I.** Lit.: rugosiorem cum geras stola frontem, Mart. 3, 93, 4: spadones, Hor. Epod. 9, 14: genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 112.—Poet.: senecta, Tib. 3, 5, 25: frigore pagus (i. e. the villagers), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 105: sanna, *that wrinkles his countenance, makes wry faces*, Pers. 5, 91.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to 1. ruga, I. B.), *wrinkled, creased, shrivelled, corrugated*: acina, Col. 12, 44, 4: cortex populi, Ov. H. 5, 28: piper, Pers. 5, 55: pruna, Mart. 13, 28, 1.

* **rŭĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, perh. *rough*: pilum (in pisturâ), Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97.

rŭīna, ae, *f.* [ruo], *a rushing* or *tumbling down; a falling down, fall* (syn.: casus, lapsus). **I.** In abstracto. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (rare): grandinis, Lucr. 6, 156: aquarum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1 *med.*: nostra (sc. nucum), Mart. 13, 25, 2: jumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv. 44, 5: Capanei, *a fall by lightning* (v. Capaneus), Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 40: (apri saevi) Permixtas dabant equitum peditumque ruinas, Lucr. 5, 1329: Tyrrhenus et Aconteus Conixi incurrunt hastis, primique ruinam Dant sonitu ingenti, *rush* or *fall upon each other*, Verg. A. 11, 613: interea suspensa graves aulaea ruinas In patinam fecere, *fell down*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54.—**2.** In partic., of buildings, *a tumbling* or *falling down, downfall, ruin* (class.; in good prose only in *sing.*): repentinâ ruinâ pars ejus turris concidit . . . tum hostes, turris repentinâ ruinâ commoti, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 11 *fin.* and 12 *init.*; cf.: ferunt conclave illud, ubi epularetur Scopas, concidisse: eâ ruinâ ipsum oppressum cum suis interiisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353; id. Div. 2, 8, 20; Tac. A. 2, 47: aedificiorum, Suet. Oth. 8: amphitheatri, id. Tib. 40: camerae, id. Ner. 34: spectaculorum, id. Calig. 31: pontis, id. Aug. 20: tecta Penthei Disjecta non leni ruinâ, Hor. C. 2, 19, 15: Jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam, Vulcano superante, domus, i. e. *fell in*, Verg. A. 2, 310; so, trahere ruinam, id. ib. 2, 465; 9, 712; cf. B. *a*, infra: effulsisse inter ruinam ignes, Tac. A. 2, 47: ruinam urbis et incendia recordantes, Just. 5, 7, 10: morbus, captivitas, ruina, ignis, Sen. Tranq. 11, 6: multos occidere incendii ac ruinae potentia est, id. Clem. 1, 26, 5. — In *plur.*: tantae in te impendent ruinae, nisi suffulcis firmiter, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 77; so Vell. 2, 35, 4 (with incendia); Suet. Vesp. 8; Lucr. 2, 1145: si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 8: dum Capitolio dementes ruinas parabat, id. ib. 1, 37, 7.—**B.** Trop., *a downfall, fall, ruin; accident, catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction*, etc. (freq. and class.; used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*; cf.: exitium, pernicies). (*a*) *Sing.*: vis illa fuit et, ut saepe jam dixi, ruina quaedam atque tempestas, *a catastrophe*, Cic. Clu. 35, 96: incendium meum ruinâ restinguam, *with the overthrow, fall* (of the State), Catilina ap. Sall. C. 31, 9, and ap. Cic. Mur. 25, 51: ut communi ruinâ patriae opprimerentur, Liv. 45, 26; Vell. 2, 91, 4; 2, 85, 1; 2, 124, 1: in hac ruinâ rerum stetit una integra atque immobilis virtus populi Romani, Liv. 26, 41: rerum nostrarum, id. 5, 51: urbis, id. 25, 4: ex loco superiore impetu facto, stragе ac ruinâ fudere Gallos, *utter defeat*, id. 5, 43; cf.: ruinae similem stragem eques dedit, id. 4, 33: Cannensis, id. 23, 25; 42, 66 *fin.*; 4, 46; 5, 47: ruina soceri in exsilium pulsus, Tac. H. 4, 6; cf. id. G. 36: pereat sceleratus, regnique trahat patriaeque ruinam, Ov. M. 8, 497: aliae gentes belli sequuntur ruinam, Flor. 2, 12, 1: ille dies utramque Ducet ruinam, i. e. *death*, Hor. C. 2, 17, 9: Neronis principis, Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 245.—(β) *Plur.*: praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14: in ruinis aversae, atque afflictae rei publicae, id. Sest. 2, 5: devota morti pectora liberae Quantis fatigaret ruinis, Hor. C. 4, 14, 19; cf.: nox auget ruinas, Val. Fl. 3, 207: principiis in rerum fecere ruinas et graviter magni magno cecidere ibi casu, i. e. *false steps, errors, mistakes*, Lucr. 1, 740: (Academia) si invaserit in haec, miseras edet ruinas, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: ruinas videres, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83.—**II.** In concreto. **1.** *That which tumbles* or *falls down, a fall* (not ante-Aug.). **A.** In gen. (poet.): disjectam Aenaeae toto videt aequore classem Fluctibus oppressos Troas caelique ruinâ, i. e. *a storm, rain*, Verg. A. 1, 129; so, caeli (with insani imbres), Sil. 1, 251: poli, i. e. *thunder*, Val. Fl. 8, 334.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. A. 2.), *a building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins* (mostly in *plur.*, and not in Cic. prose): nunc humilis veteres tantummodo Troja ruinas ostendit, Ov. M. 15, 424: Sagunti ruinae nostris capitibus incident, Liv. 21, 10, 10: (urbs) deserta ac strata prope omnis ruinis, id. 33, 38, 10: fumantes Thebarum ruinae, id. 9, 18, 7: ruinis templorum templa aedificare, id. 42, 3: in tugurio ruinarum Carthaginiensium, Vell. 2, 19 *fin.* —In *sing.*: alius par labor . . . flumina ad lavandam hanc ruinam jugis montium ducere, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74: EX RVINA TEMPLI MARTIS, Inscr. Orell. 2448 (A.D. 256).—**2.** Transf., of persons who cause ruin, *a destroyer*: rei publicae, Cic. Sest. 51, 109: ruinae publicanorum, id. Prov. Cons. 6, 13.

rŭīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ruina], of buildings. **I.** *Tumbling down, going to ruin, ruinous* (rare but class.): aedes, *Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54: parietes, Sen. Ira, 3, 35 *fin.* (better rimosos).—***II.** Poet., transf., *that has already fallen, ruined, in ruins*: ruinosas occulit herba domos, Ov. H. 1, 56.—*Plur. subst.*: **rŭīnōsa,** ōrum, *ruins*: instaurare, Vulg. Ezech. 36, 33; 33, 27.

Rullus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname* (cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 48). So, P. Servilius Rullus, *a tribune of the people in the consulate of Cicero, who directed against him three orations on the Agrarian law*, Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5.

1. ‡ **rūma,** ae, *f.*, v. rumis.

2. rūma, ae, *f.*, v. rumen.

rūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (collat. form **rūma,** ae, *f.*, Arn. 7, 230 dub.; Serv. Verg. E. 6, 54), *the throat, gullet*: rumen est pars colli, quâ esca devoratur, unde rumare dicebatur, quod nunc ruminare, Fest. p. 270 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. adrumavit, p. 9 ib.: ruminatio dicta est a rumine eminente gutturis parte, per quam demissus cibus a certis revocatur animalibus, Serv. Verg. E. 6, 54; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 59; 12, 1, 37: dum sit, rumen qui impleam, Pompon. ap. Non. 18, 16 (Com. Rel. v. 153 Rib.); Fest. p. 270, 28 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 9, 14 ib.

‡ **rumentum,** abruptio, Fest. pp. 270 and 271 Müll.

1. rŭmex, ĭcis, *m.*, *a missile weapon*, similar to the sparum of the Gauls, Lucil. ap. Fest. pp. 270 and 271 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 25, 2.

2. rŭmex, ĭcis, *f.*, *sorrel*, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18; 19, 12, 60, § 184; 20, 21, 85, § 231; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; Titin. ap. Non. 210, 4 (Com. Rel. p. 134 Rib.); Verg. M. 73.

Rūmĭa, ae, v. 1. Rumina *init.*

* **rūmĭfĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [rumor-facio], *to make report; to report, proclaim, rumor*: quam (sc. Alcumenam) cives Thebani vero rumificant probam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 46.

rūmĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rumigeror], *a spreading of reports, a proclaiming, rumoring* (late Lat.), Lampr. Heliog. 10.

rūmĭgĕror, āri, *v. dep. a.* [rumor-gero], *to spread reports, to spread* or *noise abroad*, Fest. s. v. rumitant, p. 270 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 271, 3 ib.: rumigerantium sermones, Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Or. de Aere Alien, 2 Fragm. 7, p. 344 Bait.

rūmĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [rumigeror], *that spreads reports* or *rumors*; *subst.*, *a newsmonger* (late Lat.), Amm. 14, 1, 2; Hier. Ep. 117, 10; 50, 1.

rūmĭgo, āre, *v. a.* [rumen-ago], *to chew over again, to ruminate*: jam tertium qualum, App. M. 4, p. 153, 2: bos si non rumigat, Gargil. Mart. Cur. Boum. § 15.

1. Rūmīna (in some MSS. **Rūmĭa**), ae, *f.* [rumis, qs. she that offers her breast], *a Roman goddess of nursing mothers, who was worshipped in a separate temple near the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus had sucked the breast* (rumis) *of the she-wolf*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 5; id. ap. Non. 167, 30 sq. (v. the passages under rumis); Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; 6, 19 *fin.*; 7, 11.—Hence, **A. Rūmīnālis,** e, *adj.*: ficus, *the fig-tree of Romulus and Remus*, Liv. 1, 4, 5 (where, from a false etymology, the earlier form is said to have been Rumularis, Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 90: alii a Romulo velint dictam quasi Romularem); Tac. A. 13, 58; Aur. Vict. Orig. 20 *fin.*; Fest. p. 270 Müll.; cf. id. p. 400 ib.; Serv. l. l.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 54 Müll.—By poet. license, it is also called, **B. Rūmīna** ficus, Ov. F. 2, 412 (where, as above in Liv., from a false etymology, a pretended older form, Romula, is given).

2. Rūmīna, ficus, v. 1. Rumina, B.

1. Rūmīnālis, ficus, v. 1. Rumina, A.

* **2. rūmĭnālis,** e, *adj.* [rumen], *chewing again, ruminating*: hostiae, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206.

rūmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ruminor], *a chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination.* **I.** Lit.: animalium, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 201; Serv. Verg. E. 6, 54.—**B.** Transf., *a doubling; a repetition, return*: corticis, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94: hiemis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 191.—***II.** Trop., *a thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating, rumination*: cotidiana, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2.

rūmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that chews again* or *ruminates* (late Lat.), Arn. 7, 230.

rūmĭnor, āri, *v. dep. a.*, and (after the Aug. period) **rūmĭno,** āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [rumen], *to chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate.* **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Neutr.*: bos ruminat, Col. 6, 6, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160; 9, 17, 29, § 62 al.; Vulg. Lev. 11, 26.—(β) *Act.*: (bos) ruminat herbas, Verg. E. 6, 54; cf.: revocatas herbas, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 17: epastas herbas, id. Hal. 119: escas gutture, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 340.—**II.** Trop., *to think over, to muse* or *ruminate upon* (only ante- and post-class.; but cf. ruminatio): nemo haec ruminetur mulieri, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 166, 29: ruminabitur humanitatem,

Varr. ap. Non. 166, 27: Odyssean Homeri ruminari incipis, id. ib. 480, 24: ruminaris antiquitates, id. ib. 480, 23: dum carmina tua ruminas, Symm. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

Rūmīnus, i, *m.* [rumis, analog. to 1. Rumina], *an epithet of Jupiter, as the nourisher of all things*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

‡ **rumis,** is (collat. form † **ruma,** ae, v. infra), *f.*, *a breast that gives suck; a teat, pap, dug:* si parum habet lactis mater, ut subiciat sub alterius mammam, qui appellantur subrumi, id est sub mammâ: antiquo enim vocabulo mamma rumis, ut opinor, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: non negarim, ideo apud divae Ruminae sacellum a pastoribus satam ficum. Ibi enim solent sacrificari lacte pro vino et pro lactentibus. Mammae enim rumis sive rumae, ut ante dicebant, a rumi; et inde dicuntur subrumi agni, id. ib. 2, 11, 5: hisce manibus lacte fit, non vino, Cuninae propter cunas, Ruminae propter rumam, id est prisco vocabulo mammam, a quo subrumi etiam nunc dicuntur agni, id. ap. Non. 167, 30 sq.: mamma rumis dicitur, unde et rustici appellant haedos subrumos, qui adhuc sub mammis habentur, Fest. p. 270 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 271, 4 ib.: quoniam sub eâ (ficu) inventa est lupa infantibus praebens rumim (ita vocabant mammam), Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 77.

* **rūmĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [rumo, rumor], *to spread reports, to rumor:* rumitant, rumigerantur. Naevius: simul alius aliunde rumitant inter sese, Fest. p. 270 Müll.

‡ **rumo,** āre, for rumino, Paul. ex Fest. p. 271, 3 Müll.

rūmor, ōris, *m.* [cf. Gr. ὠρύω, to howl; ὀρυμαγδός, din; Sanscr. root ru-, roar; ravas, uproar; Lat.: raucus, rudo]. **I.** Lit., *the talk of the many*, whether relating facts or expressing opinions. **A.** *Common talk, unauthenticated report, hearsay, rumor* (the prevalent and class. signif.; used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*; syn.: fama, sermo); *absol.*, or with a mention of its purport. **a.** *Absol.:* est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumsistat, quibusque ex regionibus veniant quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronuntiare cogant. His rumoribus atque auditionibus permoti de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, quorum eos e vestigio poenitere necesse est; cum incertis rumoribus serviant, et plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 5; cf.: aliquid rumore ac famâ accipere . . . falsis rumoribus terreri, id. ib. 6, 20: multa rumor perferet, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1; cf. also, in the description of the house of Fame, in Ovid: mixtaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur Milia rumorum confusaque verba volutant, Ov. M. 12, 55 (v. the passage in its connection): rumoribus mecum pugnas, Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 9: rumores Africanos excipere, id. Deiot. 9, 25: senatus vulgi rumoribus exagitatus, Sall. C. 29, 1: multa rumor fingebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: addunt et affingunt rumoribus Galli, quod res poscere videbatur, id. B. G. 7, 1: frigidus a Rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50 et saep.—**b.** With the purport of the rumor introduced by an *object-* or *relative-clause;* by *de*, rarely by *gen.* (*α*) Postquam populi rumorem intelleximus, Studiose expetere vos Plautinas fabulas, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 11: cum interea rumor venit, Datum iri gladiatores; populus convolat, etc., Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 31; id. Heaut. prol. 16: crebri ad eum rumores afferebantur litterisque item Labieni certior fiebat, omnes Belgas contra populum Romanum conjurare, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 1: meum gnatum rumor est amare, Ter. And. 1, 2, 14; cf.: rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat. Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 7; id. Att. 16, 5, 1: serpit hic rumor: Scis tu illum accusationem cogitare? etc., id. Mur. 21, 45: crebro vulgi rumore lacerabatur, tamquam viros et insontes ob invidiam aut metum exstinxisset, Tac. A. 15, 73: subdito rumore, tamquam Mesopotamiam invasurus, id. ib. 6, 36.—(*β*) With *de:* nihil perfertur ad nos praeter rumores de oppresso Dolabellâ, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 1: de Aeduorum defectione rumores afferebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: de vitâ imperatoris dubii rumores allati sunt, Liv. 28, 24: graves de te rumores, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: exstinctis rumoribus de auxiliis legionum, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*—(*γ*) With *gen.* (very rare): cenae rumor, Suet. Aug. 70: belli civilis rumores, Tac. H. 3, 45: rumor prostratae regi pudicitiae Suet. Caes. 2.—**B.** *Common* or *general opinion, current report, the popular voice;* and objectively, *fame, reputation* (less freq. but class.): famam atque rumores pars altera consensum civitatis et velut publicum testimonium vocat: altera sermonem sine ullo certo auctore dispersum, cui malignitas initium dederit, incrementum credulitas, Quint. 5, 3, 1; cf.: adversus famam rumoresque hominum si satis firmus steteris, etc., Liv. 22, 39: qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris? Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 18: totam opinionem (populi) parva nonnumquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17, 35: rumoribus adversa in pravitatem, secunda in casum, fortunam in temeritatem, declinando corrumpebant, *with their slanders, misrepresentations*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 385, 3: quos rumor asperserat, ii, etc., Curt. 10, 31, 18: rumorem quendam et plausum popularem esse quaesitum, Cic. Clu. 47, 131: rumori servire, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 14; cf. in the lusus verbb. with *rumen:* ego rumorem parvi facio, dum sit rumen qui impleam, Pompon. ap. Non. 18, 15: omnem infimae plebis rumorem affectavit, Tac. H. 2, 91: Marcellus adverso rumore esse, Liv. 27, 20: flagret rumore malo cum Hic atque ille, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125; Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.:* invidiam alicui concitare secundo populi rumore, *with the concurring* or *favorable judgment, with the approbation*, Fenest. ap. Non. 385, 17; so, rumore secundo, Suev. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1; old poet in Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29; Verg. A. 8, 90; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9; cf.: aliquid accipere secundo rumore, Tac. A. 3, 29: claro apud volgum rumore erat, id. ib. 15, 48.—**II.** Transf., *a murmuring, murmur* of a stream: amoena fluenta Subterlabentis tacito rumore Mosellae, Aus. Mos. 22.

rumpĭa, ae, v. rhomphaea *init.*

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum (*inf.* paragog. rumpier, Afran. Com. 127), 3, *v. a.* [root rup], *to break, burst, tear, rend, rive, rupture; to break asunder, burst in pieces, force open*, etc. (very freq. and class.; a favorite word of the Aug. poets; cf. frango). **I.** Lit.: SI MEMBRVM RVPIT NI CVM EO PACIT TALIO ESTO, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. TALIO, p. 274; and ap. Gell. 20, 1, 14; cf. Cato ap. Prisc. p. 710 P.: vincula, Lucr. 3, 83; Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 8; id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; Prop. 4, 10, 4; Verg. A. 10, 233 al.: catenas, Prop. 3, 13, 11; Hor. S. 2, 7, 70; Ov. Am. 3, 11, 3: frena pudoris, Prop. 4, 18, 3: obstantia claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: teretes plagas (aper), id. C. 1, 1, 28: pontem, *to break down*, Liv. 7, 9; cf.: rupti torrentibus pontes, Quint. 2, 13, 16: montem aceto (Hannibal), Juv. 10, 153: Alpes, Sil. 11, 135: arcum, Phaedr. 3, 14, 10: plumbum (aqua), Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20: carinam (sinus Noto remugiens), id. Epod. 10, 20: tenta cubilia tectaque, id. ib. 12, 12: vestes, Ov. M. 6, 131; cf.: tenues a pectore vestes, id. A. A. 3, 707: sinus pariterque capillos, id. M. 10, 722: linum ruptum aut turbata cera, Quint. 12, 8, 13: praecordia ferro, *to penetrate*, Ov. M. 6, 251; 5, 36; cf.: guttura cultro, *to cut*, id. ib. 15, 465: colla securi, id. ib. 12, 249: nubem (vis venti), *to sunder, rive*, Lucr. 6, 432: fulmen nubes rumpit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 58, 1: spiritus rumpit nubes, id. ib. 2, 54, 3: ruptae nubes et in pronum solutae, id. ib. 5, 12, 1: caelum, Sil. 3, 196: polum, id. 1, 135: turbo ruptus, *breaking* or *bursting forth*, Verg. A. 2, 416 et saep.: tuâ causâ rupi ramices, *burst, ruptured.* Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 30: suos ramices, id. Poen. 3, 1, 37: inflatas vesiculas, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: pectora fremitu (leones), Lucr. 3, 297: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, *filled to repletion*, Verg. G. 1, 49; Col. 10, 307: frugibus rupta congestis horrea, Sid. 1, 6: ilia, Cat. 11, 20; 80, 7; Verg. E. 7, 26; cf. with a *personal object:* rupit Iarbitam Timagenis aemula lingua, Dum, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15.—Esp. reflexively, *to burst* or *split one's self, to burst, split*, etc.: me rupi causâ currendo tuâ, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 43; id. Capt. prol. 14; Lucil. ap. Non. 88, 11; 382, 23: ut me ambulando rumperet, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 21: non, si te ruperis, Par eris, Hor. S. 2, 3, 319.—Mid.: ego misera risu clandestino rumpier, *to burst, split*, Afran. ap. Non. 382, 21 (Com. Rel. p. 154 Rib.); so, frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Verg. E. 8, 71: quâ (licentiâ audacium) ante rumpebar, nunc ne movear quidem, *could have burst*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: et inflatas rumpi vesiculas, id. Div. 2, 14, 33; cf.: rumpantur iniqui, Vicimus, Prop. 1, 8, 27: miser Rumperis (sc. irâ) et latras, Hor. S. 1, 3, 136: rumpere viam, iter, etc., *to force a passage, make one's way by force:* ferro rumpenda per hostes Est via, *a passage must be burst* or *forced through*, Verg. A. 10, 372; cf: eo nisi corporibus armisque rupere cuneo viam, Liv. 2, 50: rupta via, Quint. 9, 4, 63: viam igne, Stat. Th. 8, 469: iter ferro, Sil. 4, 196 (with reserare viam); 15, 782: Alpes, id. 11, 135: rupto sonuit sacer aequore Titan, Val. Fl. 2, 37: cursus, id. ib. 1, 3; Sil. 7, 568 et saep.: rumpere media agmina, *to burst through, break through*, Verg. A. 12, 683; cf.: proelia misso equo, Prop. 3, 11, 64 (4, 10, 62): ruptâ mersum caput obruit undâ, Ov. M. 11, 569: mediam aciem, Liv. 26, 5: pugnantibus acies rumpenda, Just. 1, 6, 11: ordines, Liv. 6, 13: aditus, Verg. A. 2, 494: parvos hiatus, Sil. 5, 616: fontem, *to break open, cause to break forth*, Ov. M. 5, 257: fontes abyssae magnae, Vulg. Gen. 7, 11: se rumpere, *to break out, burst forth* (= erumpere): ubi sub lucem densa inter nubila sese Diversi rumpent radii, Verg. G. 1, 446: tantus se nubibus imber Ruperat, id. A. 11, 548: unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus, id. G. 4, 368; so, rumpi, in mid. force: dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, id. ib. 3, 428: alicui reditum, *to cut off*, Hor. Epod. 13, 15.—*Absol.:* offendit, fregit, rumpit, icit poculo, *wounds*, Afran. ap. Non. 124, 6 (Com. Rel. p. 173 Rib.); so, si quis rumpet occidetve insciens ne fraus esto, an ancient form of rogation in Liv. 22, 10, 5; cf. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 17.—**II.** Trop., *to break, violate, destroy, annul, make void, interrupt*, etc.: hunc quisquam . . . foedera scientem neglexisse, violasse, rupisse dicere audebit? Cic. Balb. 5, 13; so, foedera, Lucr. 2, 254; Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20; Liv. 9, 1; 21, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 35: foedus, Liv. 3, 25, 5; 42, 40, 3: imperium, Curt. 10, 2, 15; Tac. A. 13, 36; id. H. 3, 19: sacramenti religionem, Liv. 28, 27: reverentiam sacramenti; Tac. H. 1, 12: fidem induciarum, pacis, etc., Liv. 9, 40 *fin.;* 24, 29; Verg. G. 4, 213; Flor. 4, 2, 16: jus gentium, Liv. 4, 17: hostium jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium, Tac. A. 1, 42: rogationes vos rogatas rumpitis, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24: edicta, Hor. C. 4, 15, 22: decreta, Ov. M. 15, 780: leges, Luc. 4, 175: constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, *is made void*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241; cf.: jura testamentorum ruptorum aut ratorum, id. ib. 1, 38, 173: nuptias, Hor. C. 1, 15, 7: amores, Verg. A. 4, 292: condiciones pacis, Vell. 2, 48, 5: obsequium, Suet. Galb. 16: fata aspera, Verg. A. 6, 882: fati necessitatem humanis consiliis, Liv. 1, 42: ne me e somno excitetis et rumpatis visum, *break in upon, interrupt*, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12; so, somnum, Verg. A. 7, 458; cf. Sen. Ep. 51, 12: sacra, Verg. A. 8, 110: carmina, Tib. 2, 3, 20: novissima verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 539: ut vero amplexus fessi rupere supremos, Val. Fl. 5, 32: strepitu silentia rumpi, Lucr. 4, 583: silentia (verbis), Verg. A. 10, 64; Ov. M. 1, 208; 11, 598; Hor. Epod. 5, 85; Val. Fl. 3, 509; Plin. Pan. 55, 4: diutinum silentium, App. M. 10, p. 239, 14: taciturnitatem, Tac. A. 1, 74: patientiam, Suet. Tib. 24: en age, segnes Rumpe moras, *break off, end delay*, Verg. G. 3, 43; so, rumpe moras, id. A. 4, 569; 9, 13; Ov. M. 15, 583 Bach, *N. cr.;* Val. Fl. 1, 306; Mart. 2, 64, 9; Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2; cf.: rumpunt moras, Luc. 1, 264: otia, Verg. A. 6, 813.—Poet.: rumpit has imo pectore voces, *breaks forth, breaks out in, gives vent to, utters*, etc., Verg. A. 11, 377; so, vocem, id. ib. 2, 129; 3, 246; Sil. 8, 301; Tac. A. 6, 20: questus, Verg. A. 4, 553; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 249: gemitum, Sil. 4, 458.

* **rumpōtĭnētum,** i, *n.* [rumpotinus], *a place planted with low trees to support the vines*, Col. 5, 7, 2.

rumpōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [rumpus-teneo]. **I.** *That serves to support the running vines:* genus arbusti Gallici, Col. 5, 7, 1; also arbores, id. 5, 7, 1, § 3.—**II.** *Subst.:* **rumpōtĭnus,** i, *f.*, *a kind of maple* (opulus), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12; 24, 19, 112, § 172.

rumpus, i, *m.*, *a vine branch* or *runner* (syn. tradux), Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

rūmuscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rumor], *idle talk, common gossip* (perh. only in the two foll. passages): qui imperitorum hominum rumusculos aucupati, Cic. Clu. 38, 105: L. Cassio omnes rumusculos populari ratione aucupante, id. Leg. 3, 16, 35.

rūna, ae, *f.*, *a kind of weapon, a javelin* or *dart.* **I.** Lit.: runa genus teli significat. Ennius: runata recedit, id est pilata, Fest. p. 263 Müll.: C. Gracchus runis et iis sicis, quas, etc. . . . nonne omnem rei publicae statum permutavit? Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20 Mos. *N. cr.*—**II.** Transf., *the runic written character, runes:* barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis, Ven. Carm. 7, 18, 19.

rūnātus, a, um, *adj.*, v. runa, I.

runcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [runco]. **I.** *A weeding, weeding out*, Col. 2, 9, 18; 2, 11, 19; Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 185.—**II.** Concr., *weeds to be pulled out*, Col. 2, 11, 6.

runcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a weeder*, Col. 2, 12, 1; 11, 3, 19.

1. runcīna, ae, *f.* [ῥυκάνη, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 96 Müll.], *a plane*, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225; Arn. 6, 200; Tert. Apol. 12; Vulg. Isa. 44, 13.

2. Runcīna, ae, *f.* [1. runco], *a rural goddess presiding over weeding*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8 *med.*

runcīno, āre, *v. a.* [1. runcina], *to plane off*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 96 Müll.; Arn. 5, 177.—**II.** Trop., com.: ego illum probe jam oneratum runcinabo, i. e. *will take in, cheat*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 61.

1. runco, āre, *v. a.* [runca, runcina], *to weed out, root up; to weed, clear of weeds.* **I.** Lit.: spinas, Cato, R. R. 2: segetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 30; Col. 11, 2, 40; Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 184; Tert. Pall. 2 *med.*—**II.** Transf. ***A.** *To pluck, deprive of its hair*, Pers. 4, 35.—**B.** *To mow:* frumenta, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8 *med.*

2. runco, ōnis, *m.* [1. runco], *a weeding-hook, grubbing-hoe*, Pall. 1, 43, 3; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 5.

rŭo, ŭi, ŭtum (ruiturus, a, um, Ov. M. 4, 459; Luc. 7, 404; Mart. 1, 88, 4; Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 8; *gen. plur. part.* ruentum, Verg. A. 11, 886), 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to fall with violence, rush down; to fall down, tumble down, go to ruin* (cf.: labor, procumbo, cado). **I.** *Neutr.* (very freq. and class.). **A.** Lit. Rarely of persons: caedebant pariter pariterque ruebant Victores victique, Verg. A. 10, 756; so Val. Fl. 7, 642.—Of things: ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concidant, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: spectacula ruunt, *fell down, tumbled down*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47; cf.: parietes ruunt, id. Most. 1, 2, 36: lateres veteres, id. Truc. 2, 2, 50; so, aedes, id. Am. 5, 1, 43; id. Most. 1, 2, 69: omnia tecta (supra aliquem), Lucr. 4, 403; Liv. 4, 21, 5; Quint. 8, 3, 68 al.: altae turres, Lucr. 5, 307: moles et machina mundi, id. 5, 96: murus, Liv. 21, 11: templa deum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: aulaea, id. ib. 2, 8, 71: acervus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 47: murus latius quam caederetur, Liv. 21, 11: tecta in agris, id. 4, 21: silices a montibus altis, Lucr. 5, 314: alto a culmine Troja, Verg. A. 2, 290.—Poet.: caeli templa, Lucr. 1, 1105: ruit arduus aether, *it rains*, or *the rain descends in torrents*, Verg. G. 1, 324; cf. id. A. 8, 525: caelum imbribus immodicis, Mart. 3, 100, 3; cf.: caelum in se, Liv. 40, 58: ruit imbriferum ver, i.e. *is ending, hastening to its close*, Verg. G. 1, 313; cf.: turbidus imber aquâ, id. A. 5, 695: tempestas, Tac. A. 1, 30. **1.** Prov.: caelum ruit, *the sky is falling;* of any thing very improbable: *Cl.* Quid tum, quaeso, si hoc pater resciverit? *Sy.* Quid si nunc caelum ruat? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41.—**2.** Transf., of rapid, hasty movements, *to hasten, hurry, run, rush* (cf.: volo, curro): id ne ferae quidem faciunt, ut ita ruant atque turbentur, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34; cf. id. Att. 7, 7, 7: (Pompeium) ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesse, id. ib. 7, 20, 1: huc omnis turba ruebat, Verg. A. 6, 305: Aeneadae in ferrum ruebant, id. ib. 8, 648: per proelia, id. ib. 12, 526: quidam inermes ultro ruere ac se morti offerre, Tac. Agr. 37: contis gladiisque ruerent, id. A. 6, 35: in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27 *fin.*: in castra fugientes, id. 24, 16, 2: in vulnera ac tela, id. 26, 44: promiscue in concubitus, id. 3, 47: eques pedesque certatim portis ruere, id. 27, 41: ad urbem infesto agmine, id. 3, 3: ad portas, Tac. A. 1, 66: ad convivium, id. H. 2, 68 *fin.*: per vias, id. ib. 5, 22: destinatâ morte in proelium, Flor. 2, 18, 12: ruebant laxatis habenis aurigae, Curt. 4, 15, 3: de montibus amnes, Verg. A. 4, 164: flumina per campos, Ov. M. 1, 285: in Galliam Rhenus, Tac. H. 5, 19.—Poet., of time: vertitur interea caelum et ruit Oceano Nox, i.e. *hastens up, sets in*, Verg. A. 2, 250: revoluta ruebat dies, *was advancing, hastening on*, id. ib. 10, 256; cf. of the *setting* of the sun, Val. Fl. 1, 274; App. M. 3, p. 136, 19.—Of sound, *to break forth:* antrum, unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae, Verg. A. 6, 44.—**B.** Trop. **1.** (Acc. to A. 1.) *To fall, fail, sink* (very rare): ratio ruat omnis, Lucr. 4, 507: quae cum accidunt nemo est quin intellegat, ruere illam rem publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 12: Vitellium ne prosperis quidem parem, adeo ruentibus debilitatum, *by his falling fortunes*, Tac. H. 3, 64: tam florentes Atheniensium opes ruisse, Just. 5, 1, 9.—**2.** (Acc. to A. 2.) *To rush, dash, hurry, hasten, run*, etc. (freq. and class.): tamquam ad interitum ruerem voluntarium, Cic. Marcell. 5, 14: emptorem pati ruere et per errorem in maximam fraudem incurrere, *to act hastily, commit an oversight*, id. Off. 3, 13, 55; cf. Liv. 3, 11: cum cotidie rueret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133; id. Att. 2, 14, 1; Quint. 2, 20, 2: compescere ruentes, Tac. H. 1, 56; 2, 63 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 34: ad seditiones et discordias et bella civilia, id. ib. 1, 46: crudelitatis odio in crudelitatem ruitis, Liv. 3, 53: in servitium, Tac. A. 1, 7: in exitium, id. H. 1, 84: in sua fata, Ov. M. 6, 51: omnia fatis In pejus, Verg. G. 1, 200: quo scelesti ruitis? Hor. Epod. 7, 1: quo ruis, Verg. A. 10, 811; Ov. M. 9, 428: multos video, quâ vel impudentiâ vel fames duxit, ruentes, Quint. 2, 20, 2.—Poet., with *inf.*: quo ruis imprudens, vage, dicere fata? Prop. 4 (5), 1, 71: scire ruunt, Luc. 7, 751; Stat. Th. 7, 177; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 387.—*Impers. pass.*: ut ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, Liv. 8, 24.—**II.** *Act.*, *to cast down with violence, to dash down, tumble down, hurl to the ground, prostrate* (except the jurid. phrase ruta caesa, perh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose, for in the passage, Cic. Att. 2, 15, 2, seu ruet seu eriget rem publicam, ruet might be neutr.) **A.** Lit.: imbres fluctusque . . . frangere malum, Ruere antennas, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: naves (vis venti), Lucr. 1, 272: res impetibus crebris (venti), id. 1, 293: ceteros ruerem, agerem, raperem, funderem et prosternerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21: immanem molem volvuntque ruuntque, Verg. A. 9, 516: cumulos ruit pinguis harénae, *breaks down, levels*, id. G. 1, 105: sese superne in praedam, *to cast one's self upon*, App. Flor. 1, p. 341, 6.—**B.** Poet., transf., *to cast up* from the bottom, *to turn up, throw up, rake up:* cum mare permotum ventis, ruit intus harenam, *casts up* (syn. eruit), Lucr. 6, 726; cf.: totum (mare) a sedibus imis (venti), Verg. A. 1, 85: spumas salis aere, id. ib. 1, 35: cinerem et confusa Ossa focis, id. ib. 11, 211: atram nubem ad caelum (ignis), id. G. 2, 308: unde Divitias aerisque ruam, dic, augur, acervos, Hor. S. 2, 5, 22.—Hence, **rŭtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, found only in the phrase rūta et caesa or rūta caesa (acc. to Varro, the u was pronounced long, although it is short in the compounds erutus, obrutus, etc.: in venditionis lege fundi ruta caesa ita dicimus, ut U producamus, Varr. L. L. 9, § 104).—In jurid. lang., *every thing dug up* (ruta) *and cut down* (caesa) *on an estate without being wrought*, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale; *the timber and minerals:* si ruta et caesa excipiantur in venditione, ea placuit esse ruta, quae eruta sunt, ut harena, creta et similia; caesa ea esse, ut arbores caesas, et carbones et his similia, etc., Dig. 19, 1, 17: in rutis caesis ea sunt, quae terrâ non tenentur, quaeque opere structili tectoriove non continentur, ib. 50, 16, 241: ruta caesa dicuntur, quae venditor possessionis sui usus gratiâ concidit ruendoque contraxit, Fest. p. 262 Müll.: ut venditores, cum aedes fundumve vendiderint rutis caesis receptis, concedant tamen aliquid emptori, quod ornandi causâ apte et loco positum esse videatur, Cic. Top. 26, 100: dicet te ne in rutis quidem et caesis solium tibi fraternum recepisse, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 226.

rūpa, ae, *f.*, v. rupes *init.*

rūpes, is (collat. form **rūpa,** ae, App. M. 6, p. 72 Hildebr. min.; cf. Gloss. Isid. p. 693), *f.* [rumpo], *a rock:* ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: cum (oppidum) ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet, id. B. G. 2, 29; cf. Liv. 32, 4; and with this cf.: inter saxa rupesque, id. 21, 40: ex rupe Tarpeiâ, id. 7, 10: Parnasia, Verg. E. 6, 29: aëria, id. G. 4, 508: ardua, Ov. F. 5, 293; id. P. 1, 8, 51: cavae, *caverns, grottos*, Verg. G. 3, 253; so, ima (Sibyllae), id. A. 3, 443.—Of *a cliff*, Verg. A. 10, 693; Luc. 5, 514; Val. Fl. 3, 108; 4, 637; cf.: personantibus et respondentibus inter se rupibus, Just. 24, 6, 8.

rŭpex, ĭcis, *m.*, *a rough, uncultivated man; a boor, rustic, clown* (ante- and post-class., and mostly in the *plur.*), Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. squarrosi, pp. 328 and 329 Müll.; Gell. 13, 9, 5; Tert. Apol. 21 *fin.*; id. Anim. 6 *fin.*; in *sing.*, Tert. Pall. 4 (cf. rupico).

rūpĭ-căpra, ae, *f.* [rupes], *a chamois*, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; 11, 37, 45, § 124; 28, 17, 67, § 231.

* **rŭpĭco,** ōnis, *m.* [rupex], for rupex, *a boorish man, rustic*, App. Flor. 1, p. 344, 34.

Rŭpĭlĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* So, **A.** P. Rupilius, *consul with* Popillius Laenas, A. U. C. 622, Cic. Lael. 11, 37; from him proceed the Leges Rupiliae, *of Rupilius*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 16, § 39; 18, § 44; 24, § 59; 50, § 125; 2, 3, 40, § 92.—**B.** A. Rupilius, *a physician*, Cic. Clu. 63, 176.—**C.** *An actor in Cicero's youth*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114.—**D.** P. Rupilius Rex, *a native of Præneste, a contemporary of Horace, proscribed by Octavian*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1 Schol. Cruq.

rūpīna, ae, *f.* [rupes], *a cleft of a rock, a rocky chasm* (Appuleian), App. M. 6, p. 184, 16; 7, p. 193 *fin.*; id. Flor. 2, p. 348 *med.*

ruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rumpo], *a breaking, fracture; an injuring, damage;* in *plur.*, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 17.

ruptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a breaker* (not ante-Aug.); trop.: foederis, *a violator*, Liv. 4, 19 (with violator juris); 1, 28; 21, 40 *fin.*: 25, 31; Tac. H. 4, 57; Flor. 1, 3, 8: indutiarum, Liv. 8, 39: pacis, Tac. A. 2, 13.

ruptūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a fracture, breach*, of a limb or vein, Gell. 20, 1, 33; Veg. 3, 65, 11.

ruptus, a, um, *Part.* of rumpo.

rūrālis, e, *adj.* [rus], *of* or *belonging to the country, rural, rustic* (post-class.): negotia, Amm. 30, 2, 10: opus (Hesiodi), Macr. S. 5, 2: Apollo, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 65.—*Adv.:* **rūrālĭter,** *rurally*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 51.

rūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ruro], *a country life* (Appuleian), App. Mag. p. 310, 32; id. Flor. 2, p. 350, 25.

rūrestris, e, *adj.* [rus], *of* or *belonging to the country, rustic, rural* (post-class.): opus, Dig. 32, 1, 99; Cod. Just. 4, 65, 31: arva, App. M. 8, p. 203: campi, id. ib. 7, p. 194: vocabulum, id. ib. 4, p. 143: tibia, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.

rūrĭcŏla, ae, *adj. gen. omn.* [rus-colo], *that tills the ground; that lives in* or *belongs to the country, rural, rustic* (poet.); *masc.:* boves, Ov. M. 5, 479; id. F. 1, 384: Phryges, id. M. 11, 91: Fauni, id. ib. 6, 392: deus, i.e. *Priapus*, id. Tr. 1, 10, 26: dentes, i. e. *hoes*, Luc. 7, 859.—*Fem.:* Ceres, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 53: formicula, App. M. 6, p. 177.—*Neutr.:* aratrum, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 1.—**b.** *Subst.:* **rūrĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* (α) *A tiller of the ground, a husbandman, countryman, rustic* (syn. colonus); *plur.*, Col. 10, 337; Nemes. Ecl. 1, 52.—(β) *An ox* or *bull*, Ov. M. 15, 124.

rūrĭcŏlāris, e, *adj.* [ruricola], *of* or *belonging to tillage, rustic, rural:* cultor, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 325.

* **rūrĭgĕna,** ae, *m.* [rus-gigno], *one born in the country; a countryman, rustic*, Ov. M. 7, 765.

Rūrīna (or, in the old orthog., **Rūsīna;** v. the letter S), ae, *f.* [rus], *a goddess that presided over agriculture*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8.

rūro, āre, *v. n.*, or **rūror,** āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to live in the country* (perh. only in the two foll. passages): dum ruri rurant

homines, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 16: dum in agro ruror, Varr. ap. Non. 164, 23.

rursus, rursum, and arch. **rūsum** or **russum** (rursum and rusum are the most usual forms in the ante-class., and rursus in the class. per.), *adv.* [contr. from revorsus or revorsum, from reverto; cf. prorsus and sursum], *turned back* or *backwards, back, backwards* (opp. prorsus): rursus retro, Non. **I.** Lit. (only ante-class.): rursus prorsus reciprocat fluctus feram, Enn. ap. Non. 164, 11, and 384 *fin.* (Trag. v. 143 Vahl.); cf.: trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35: mortales multi rursus ac prorsus meant, Varr. ap. Non. 384, 32: cum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Maximum periculum inde esse, a summo ne rursum cadas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 15: ego cunas recessim rursum vorsum trahere et ducere, id. Am. 5, 1, 60; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 63.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To indicate the reverse of something, *on the contrary, on the other hand, in return, again* (freq. in all periods and kinds of composition; syn.: retro, contra, in vicem): in hominum aetate multa eveniunt hujusmodi: Capiunt voluptates: capiunt rursum miserias; Irae interveniunt, redeunt rursum in gratiam, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 58 sq.: bellum, pax rursum, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 16; Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 15: quicquid dicunt, laudo: id rursum si negant laudo id quoque, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 20: *Mi.* Salutat. *Ag.* Saluta hunc rursus Punice meis verbis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 40: accipe a me rursum rationem doli, id. Mil. 3, 1, 178: succurrit Pulfioni Varenus et laboranti subvenit . . . Huic (Vareno) rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pulfio, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: eos ipse rursus singulos exceptans, id. ib. 7, 47 *fin.;* 51; id. B. C. 1, 45, 3: clamore sublato excipit rursus ex vallo clamor, id. B. G. 7, 88; Sall. J. 69, 1: postquam luxu atque desidiâ civitas corrupta est, rursus respublica magnitudine suâ imperatorum vitia sustentabat, id. C. 53, 5: primum Metellum esse rati, portas clausere; deinde rursus Jugurtham arbitrati obvii procedunt, id. J. 69, 1: ut illae superiores (partes) in medium locum mundi gravitate ferantur, sic hae rursum rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: cum totam terram contueri licebit . . . tum et habitabiles regiones et rursum omni cultu propter vim frigoris vacantes, id. ib. 1, 20, 45; id. Rep. 2, 4, 9: quod (Gorgias) judicaret hoc oratoris esse maxime proprium, rem augere posse laudando vituperandoque rursus affligere, id. Brut. 12, 47: necesse erit cupere et optare . . . rursus autem recte factis angi, id. Lael. 16, 59; id. Tusc. 4, 31, 65: neque rursum eam totam repudiaret, id. de Or. 1, 24, 110; so, neque rursum, Quint. 1, 10, 2; 2, 4, 3; 10, 3, 10; 12, 5, 4: Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra. Rursus, quid virtus et quid sapientia possit, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 17: aequum est, Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus, id. S. 1, 3, 75; Curt. 9, 2, 9; Tac. Agr. 29; id. A. 1, 80: his, rursus illis exitiabile, id. H. 3, 22.—Hence some times with *retro, contra, invicem:* concede, nihil esse bonum, nisi, etc. . . . Vide rursus retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt: illi domi remanent, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum? etc. At tibi contra Evenit, inquirant vitia ut tua rursus et illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 28.—**B.** Denoting return to a former action or its repetition, *back again, again, anew* (syn.: iterum, denuo): em rursum nunc nugas agis, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 61: quem (Peliam) Medea dicitur Fecisse rursus ex sene adulescentulum, id. Ps. 3, 2, 82; cf.: uti quidque in sua corpora rursum Dissolvat natura, Lucr. 1, 215: eadem gigni rursusque augescere dixi, id. 5, 250: obloquere rursum? Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 88: feri malam tu illi rursum, id. Cas. 2, 6, 55: te suam (causam) rogavit rursum ut ageres, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 8: quo loco, si tibi hoc sumis . . . facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; cf.: bellum inferre, id. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A: confligere cum Bruti classe, Caes. B. C. 2, 3 *fin.;* 4 *fin.:* terga vertere, id. ib. 1, 45: rursus minuente aestu, id. B. G. 3, 12; 5, 8; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 40 Müll.: rursus aliam in partem fugam petebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: has (cohortes) subsidiariae ternae, et rursus aliae totidem, suae cujusque legionis, subsequebantur, id. B. C. 1, 83; cf. id. ib. 2, 9; Sall. J. 103, 2.—In beginning a new strophe (= Gr. πάλιν): rursus, et hoc iterum repetamus carmen, Val. Cat. Dir. 14.—Pleon., with *denuo*, etc.: Diphilus hanc Graece scripsit, post id rursum denuo Latine Plautus, Plaut. Cas. prol. 34: revortor rursus denuo Karthaginem, id. Poen. prol. 79; Auct. B. Hisp. 35.—Freq. with words compounded with *re;* like reverti, regredi, se recipere, reducere, revocare, etc., v. h. vv.

rūs, rūris (used in the *plur.* only in *nom.* and *acc.*), *n.* [etym. dub.; cf. Zend. ravanh, broad, free; ravan, a plain; Germ. Raum, space], *the country* (opp. to the city), *lands, fields; a country-seat, farm, estate,* etc. (cf.: fundus, praedia): pascua reddere rura, Lucr. 5, 1248; cf.: laudato ingentia rura, Exiguum colito, Verg. G. 2, 412: aspera dumis Rura, id. A. 4, 527: paterna rura bobus exercet suis, Hor. Epod. 2, 3: obsita pomis Rura, Ov. M. 13, 720: coli rura ab ergastulis pessimum est, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 36: habet animi causâ rus amoenum et suburbanum, *a country-seat*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133; cf.: rus urbanum, Just. 31, 2, 3: urbe relictâ rura peragrantes saepe soli sumus, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 1: rure frui, Ov. P. 1, 8, 40.—*Acc.:* rus, in answer to the question whither? quom rus homines eunt, *to their country-seats*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 10: rus ibo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 107; 2, 1, 10: rure redire, *from the farm*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 25; 4, 3, 6; 5, 18; 21; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 63; 5, 4, 45 et saep.; so, rure venire, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 26: rure huc advenit, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 115: adveniens mater rure, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 25; for which, less freq.: ruri redire, venire, etc., id. Truc. 3, 2, 1; 25; id. Most. 5, 1, 28: plus plaustrorum in aedibus Videas, quam ruri, *in the country*, id. Aul. 3, 5, 32: si illi sunt virgae ruri, at mihi tergum domi'st, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 131; so, ruri (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 400), id. Capt. 1, 1, 16; id. Cas. 1, 1, 38; 41; 2, 6, 68; 4, 2, 2; id. Cist. 2, 1, 14; id. Most. 1, 1, 4; 7; 18 et saep.; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20; 1, 2, 15; 3, 3, 47 al.; Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; Brut. ap. Cic. Clu. 51, 141; less freq.: rure esse, etc., Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 29; id. Cas. 1, 1, 17; 22; Titin. ap. Charis. p. 115 P.: mori rure, Liv. 38, 53; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 1; 14, 10; Ov. A. A. 2, 229.—With an *adj.:* rure paterno, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 60: rure suo, Ov. F. 6, 671; cf.: ex meo propinquo rure hoc capio commodi, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 1.

Rusădir, v. Rhysaddir.

Rusca, ae, *m., a surname in the Pinarian family:* M. Rusca, *a tribune of the people*, A.U.C. 622, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261.

ruscārĭus (rustārĭus), a, um, *adj.* [ruscum], *of* or *for butcher's-broom:* falculae, *for weeding out butcher's-broom*, Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5.

Ruscĭno, ōnis, *f., a town of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Pyrenees,* now *Perpignan*, Liv. 21, 24; Mel. 2, 5, 8; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32.

* **1. rusco** or **rusto,** āre, *v. a.* [ruscum], *to clear of butcher's-broom*, Tert. Pall. 2.

2. rusco, ōnis, *m., a disease of cattle*, Gargil. Mart. de Cur. Boum.

* **ruscŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [rus], *a little country-seat* or *farm*, Gell. 19, 9, 1.

ruscum (rustum), i, *n., butcher's-broom:* Ruscus aculeatus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86; 27. 100, § 173; 23, 9, 83, § 166; Verg. E. 7, 42; id. G. 2, 413; Col. 10, 374; cf. Fest. p. 262 Müll.

Rūsellae (Rōsell-), ārum, *f., a town of Etruria,* now *Rosello.*—Hence, **Rūsellānus (Rōsell-),** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Rusellæ:* ager, Liv. 10, 4; 37: colonia, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51.—*Subst.:* **Rūsellāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Rusellæ*, Liv. 28, 45 *fin.*

Rusgāda, v. Rhysaddir.

Rūsiccădē, ēs, *f., a town in Numidia*, Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22; cf. Mel. 1, 7.

Rūsīna, ae, v. Rurina.

Ruso, ōnis, v. Abudius.

Rūsor, ōris, *m.* [rusus for rursus; cf. susum], *a divinity that provides for the regular return of all productions:* quod rursus cuncta eodem revolvuntur, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 23.

Ruspīna, ae, *f., a town of Zeugitana*, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; 15, 19, 21, § 82; Auct. B. Afr. 6 *fin.;* 10, 53; Sil. 3, 260.

ruspor, āri, *v. dep. a., to search through, examine, explore:* crebro quaerere, Fest. p. 264 Müll.: scrutari, Non. 166, 19 (ante-class.): ut latebras ruspans rimarem, Poët. ap. Fest. p. 265 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 209 Rib.); cf.: vagent ruspantes silvas, Att. ap. Non. 166, 20: jube nunc animo ruspari Phrygas, id. ib. 19.

russātus, a, um, *adj.* [russus], *clothed in red, a designation of one of the parties of charioteers in the circus.* **I.** Lit.: factio, v. factio: auriga, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186 (al. russei).—* **II.** Transf.: sanguine suo russatus, *red, reddened*, Tert. Coron. Mil. 1.

* **russĕŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [russeus], *somewhat red, reddish:* sanies, Prud. στεφ. 11, 130.

* **russesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [russus], *to become red:* russescunt frundes, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 105 P. (Ann. v. 266 Vahl.).

russĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *reddish* (post-Aug. and very rare): tunica, Petr. 27, 1: fasciola, App. M. 2, 117: color, Pall. Mart. 13, 4: pannus, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 166; 29, 4, 17, § 64; 30, 11, 30, § 99.

russŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *reddish:* fasciolae, Capitol. Albin. 5 *fin.:* tunicae, Val. Imp. ap. Vop. Prob. 4.

russus, a, um, *adj., red* (very rare): vela, Lucr. 4, 75: gingiva, Cat. 39, 19: tunicae, Val. Imp. ap. Treb. Claud. 14; and Vop. Aur. 13; cf. Gell. 2, 26, 6.

rustārĭus, a, um, v. ruscarius.

rustĭca, ae, v. rusticus, I. B. 2.

rustĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [rusticus], *of* or *pertaining to the country, rustic, country-* (Ciceron.): homines ex municipiis rusticanis . . . rusticana relegatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43 sq.; cf.: homines rusticani ex municipiis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 127: homo, id. ib. 2, 5, 13, § 34: multum mecum municipales homines loquuntur, multum rusticani, id. Att. 8, 13, 2: vir, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: aliquis, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: illud quod loquitur priscum visum iri putat, si plane fuerit rusticanum, id. ib. 3, 11, 42: tugurium, *a peasant's hut*, Hier. Ep. 52, 2, 6.

* **rustĭcātim,** *adv.* [rusticor], *rustically, awkwardly:* rustice, Non.: ego rusticatim tangam, urbanatim nescio, Pomp. ap. Non. 166, 31.

rustĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A living in the country, country life:* neque militia solum, sed etiam peregrinationes rusticationesque communes, Cic. Lael. 27, 103.—**II.** *Agriculture, husbandry*, Col. praef. § 13; 1, 1, 6; 11, 1, 6: creata ab Altissimo, Vulg. Ecclus. 7, 16.

rustĭcē, *adv.*, v. rusticus *fin.*

* **rustĭcellus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [rusticulus], *somewhat rustic* or *clownish*, Varr. ap. Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83.

rustĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rusticus] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Country life and occupations*, i. e. *tillage, husbandry*, Pall. Insit. 11.—**B.** Concr., *country people*, Pall. 1, 31; Cod. Just. 1, 55, 3.—**II.** Transf., *the manners of the country* or *of country people, rustic behavior, rusticity* (opp. urbanitas); in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense: in a good sense: patria est ei Brixia, ex illâ nostrâ Italiâ, quae multum adhuc verecundiae, frugalitatis atque etiam rusticitatis antiquae retinet ac servat, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 4; cf. Plin. 35, 4, 9, § 26; Calp. Ecl. 4, 4.—In a bad sense: cultus adest, nec nostros mansit in annos Rusticitas priscis illa superstes avis, Ov. A. A. 3, 128: rusticitas, non pudor ille fuit. id. ib. 1, 672: vultus sine rusticitate pudentes, id. H. 20, 59: (urbanitas) cui contraria sit rusticitas, Quint. 6, 3, 17; cf.: et imperitia, et rusticitas, et rigor, id. 6, 1, 37: in quo (ore) nulla neque rusticitas neque peregrinitas resonet, id. 11, 3, 30: verborum atque ipsius etiam soni, id. 11, 3, 10: aliquem rusticitatis arguere, Suet. Caes. 53: ignorare propter rusticitatem jus suum, Dig. 49, 14, 2 *fin.*

rustĭcŏla, ae, *m.* and *f.* [rus-colo], *an inhabitant of the country* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Misc. 5, 5, 107.

rustĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [rusticus]. **I.** Lit., *to live in the country, to rusticate.* **A.** In gen. (class.): socerum suum Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22: sin rusticatur, id

Att. 12, 1, 1: dies ad rusticandum dati, id. Leg. 1, 3, 9.—Of abstract subjects: (haec studia) pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. Arch. 7, 16.—**B.** In partic., econom. t. t., *to practise husbandry, to till the ground, be a farmer*, Col. 11, 1, 5 sq.; 12, 3, 8.—**II.** Transf., *to talk in a rustic manner, talk like a peasant:* Varrones, Terentius, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

rustĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rusticus], *rather rustic, somewhat coarse.* **I.** Libellus, Mart. 10, 19: nomen (Bissula), Aus. Idyll. Carm. 7, 3.—**II.** As *substt.* * **A. rustĭcŭlus,** i, *m.*, *a little countryman, a little rustic*, Cic. Sest. 38, 82.—**B. rustĭcŭla,** ae, *f.*, *a little heath-cock;* (cf. rustica, s. v. rusticus, I. B. 2. b.), Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 111; Mart. 13, 76 *in lemm.*

rustĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [rus], *of* or *belonging to the country, rural, rustic, country-* (very freq. and class.; syn. agrestis; opp. urbanus). **I.** Lit.: vita, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 1; cf.: vita haec rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: duae vitae hominum, rustica et urbana, id. ib. 17, 48: Romani (opp. urbani), Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 1; cf. plebes (opp. urbana), Col. praef. § 17: praedia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: hortus, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15: instrumentum, Phaedr. 4, 4, 24: opus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 90: res, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 69; 1, 58, 249; Col. praef. § 19 sq.: homo (with agricola), Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 143; id. N. D. 3, 5, 11: colona, Ov. F. 2, 645; cf. Phidyle, Hor. C. 3, 23, 2: mus (opp. urbanus), id. S. 2, 6, 80; 115: gallinae, *heathcocks*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 16; Col. 8, 2, 1 sq. (cf. infra, B. 2. b.): numina, Ov. M. 1, 192: fistula, id. ib. 8, 191: sedulitas, id. F. 6, 534: regna, id. H. 4, 132: opprobria versibus alternis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146: carcer, Juv. 14, 24.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. rustĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a countryman, rustic, peasant;* in *plur.:* rustici, *country people, rustics:* urbani fiunt rustici, etc., Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 15 sq.: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 77; cf. id. Or. 24, 81: semper occant prius quam sarriunt rustici, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 5; id. Most. 5, 1, 28; Col. 2, 4, 8; 9, 10 et saep.—In *sing.*, Ov. M. 2, 699; Hor. Epod. 2, 68; id. Ep. 1, 7, 83; 2, 2, 39; Vulg. Sap. 17, 16.—**2. rustĭca,** ae, *f.* **a.** *A country girl*, Ov. M. 5, 583.—**b.** (Sc. gallina.) *A heath-cock*, Mart. 13, 76 (cf. supra, A., and rusticulus, II. B.).—**II.** Transf., *country-like, rustic, simple*, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense, i. e. *plain, simple, provincial, rough, coarse, gross, awkward, clownish*, etc. (in this sense not freq. till after the Aug. period; previously, as in Cic., agrestis was more used): rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, etc.... neque solum rusticam asperitatem, sed etiam peregrinam insolentiam fugere discamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42; 12, 44: pro bardâ et pro rusticâ haberi, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 2: rusticus inlitteratusque litigator, Quint. 2, 21, 16: manus (with indoctae), id. 1, 11, 16; cf. with indoctus, id. 12, 10, 53; with barbarus, id. 2, 20, 6; (opp. disertus) 7, 1, 43: id vitium sermonis non barbarum esse, sed rusticum, Gell. 13, 6, 2: Germana illuvies, rusticus, hircus, hara suis, etc., *a lout, clown*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39 Lorenz ad loc.: rusticus es, Corydon, Verg. E. 2, 56: quid coeptum, rustice, rumpis iter? Ov. Am. 3, 6, 88: addidit obscenis convicia rustica dictis, id. M. 14, 522: sive procax aliqua est; capior, quia rustica non est, *very prudish*, id. Am. 2, 4, 13; cf. id. A. A. 1, 607: nec tamen est, quamvis agros amet illa feraces, Rustica, id. Am. 3, 10, 18.—In a good sense: mores, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: veritas, Mart. 10, 72, 11. —*Comp.:* simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti, Sen. Ep. 88, 33.—Hence, *adv.:* **rustĭcē** (acc. to II.), *in a countrified manner, clownishly, boorishly, awkwardly:* loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: urgere, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: facere aliquid, id. Att. 12, 36, 2: cum eo vitio loquentes rustice loqui dictitabant, Gell. 13, 6, 2.—*Comp.:* rusticius toga defluit, Hor. S. 1, 3, 31.—*Sup.* does not occur.

rūsum, v. rursus.

1. rūta caesa, v. ruo, *P. a.*

† **2. rūta,** ae, *f.*, = ῥυτή (cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 103 Müll.), *a bitter herb, rue.* **I.** Lit., Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3; Col. 11, 3, 38; 12, 7, 5; Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156; 20, 13, 51, § 131; Ov. R. Am. 801; Mart. 11, 31, 17; 52, 8.— * **II.** Trop., *bitterness, unpleasantness:* cras exspecto Leptam, ad cujus rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, Cic. Fam. 16, 23, 2.

rŭtābŭlum, i, *n.* [ruo], *an instrument for raking* or *stirring up.* **I.** Lit. **A.** For fire, *a fire-shovel, oven-rake*, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 5; Novat. ap. Fest. p. 262 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 226 Rib.); Suet. Aug. 75.—**B.** For cookery, *a wooden shovel* or *spattle* for stirring and mixing liquids, Col. 12, 20, 4; 12, 23, 2.— * **II.** Transf., = membrum virile, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 262 Müll (Com. Rel. p. 24 Rib.).

* **rūtācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. ruta], *of rue, made from rue:* oleum, Plin. Val. 2, 28.

rūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *flavored* or *garnished with rue:* lacerti, Mart. 10, 48, 11: mulsum, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156.

* **rūtellum,** i, *n. dim.* [rutrum], *a little shovel*, Lucil. ap. Non. 18, 22.

Rŭtēni (Rŭth-), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Aquitanian Gaul, in the vicinity of the Cadurci*, dwelling partly in the province now called *Rhodez*, Départ. Aveyron, Caes. B. G. 1, 45; 7, 7; 75; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; Luc. 1, 402.

rŭtĭlans, antis, v. rutilo *fin.*

rŭtĭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [rutilus], *to grow reddish*, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217; Mart. Cap. 2, § 123.

Rŭtĭlĭānus, a, um, v. Rutilius.

Rŭtĭlĭus, i, *m.* [rutilus, cf. Fest. p. 264 and 265 Müll.], *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** P. Rutilius Rufus, *consul* A. U. C. 649, *an orator, jurist, and historian*, Cic. Brut. 29 sq. Ellendt; Suet. Aug. 89; Quint. 5, 2, 4; 11, 1, 12.—**2.** P. Rutilius Lupus, *a rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius*, Quint. 9, 2, 102; 9, 3, 89.—Hence, **II. Rŭtĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Rutilius:* constitutio, Gai. Inst. 4, 35 (but in Cic. Brut. 23, 89, the correct reading is Rutilii narratione).

rŭtĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. rutilus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to make* or *color reddish:* comas, Liv. 38, 17: capillos, Plin. 28, 12, 51, § 191; Suet. Calig. 47; Tac. H. 4, 61 al.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be reddish;* transf., *to have a reddish glow* (poet.): aurora, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 83 Müll.: arma, Verg. A. 8, 529: vellera, Val. Fl. 5, 251: caelum, Vulg. Matt. 16, 3.—*Part. pres.:* rutilans color, *of a reddish glow, glowing redly*, Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53; so, arva rutilantia sanguineo gyro, Stat. Th. 11, 514.—*Comp.:* rutilantior auro, Ven. Carm. 8, 7, 351.

1. rŭtĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. rudhiras, red, bloody; cf. Gr. ἐρυθρός; Lat. ruber, rufus]. **A.** Lit., *red* (inclining to golden yellow): aurei rutili et inde etiam mulieres valde rufae rutilae dictae, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 83 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 285 ib. Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 14: caput, id. Merc. 2, 2, 35; so of the hair, Ov. M. 2, 319; 635; 5, 440; 6, 715 al.; peculiar to the Germans, Tac. G. 4; id. Agr. 11; Suet. Ner. 1: fulgor rutilus horribilisque terris, quem Martium dicitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: ignis, Verg. G. 1, 454; id. A. 8, 430; Ov. M. 4, 403; 11, 436: flammae, id. ib. 12, 294: ortus, id. ib. 2, 112: cruor, id. ib. 5, 83: pellis, i. e. *the golden fleece*, Val. Fl. 8, 114: metallum, i. e. *gold*, Luc. 9, 364: fontes (Pactoli), *bearing gold*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 197: rutilae canes, id est non procul a rubro colore, Fest. p. 285 Müll.—**B.** Transf., *shining, glittering:* thorax, Val. Fl. 4, 620: columnae, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 341.

2. Rŭtĭlus, i, *m.* [1. rutilus], *a Roman surname*, e. g. of the augur T. Virginius, Liv. 3, 7.

rūtrum, i, *n.* [ruo, cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 134 Müll.]. **I.** An implement for digging, *a spade, shovel*, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4; Varr. and Pomp. ap. Non. 18, 22 sq.; Liv. 28, 45; Ov. F. 4, 843.—**II.** For mixing mortar, *a trowel*, Cato, R. R. 128; Vitr. 7, 3; Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 177; Pall. 1, 15.

1. rŭtŭba, perturbatio: nunc sumus in rutubâ, Varr. ap. Non. 167, 9.

2. Rŭtŭba, ae, *m.* **I.** *A river in Liguria, now the Roya*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; Luc. 2, 422.—**II.** *The name of a gladiator*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 96.

‡ **rūtŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [2. ruta], *a little piece of rue*, acc. to Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3; cf. Hier. in Isa. 13, 47, 2.

Rŭtŭli, ōrum, *m.* **I.** *An ancient people of Latium, whose capital was* Ardea, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56; Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 5; Liv. 1, 2; 1, 57; Verg. A. 1, 266; 7, 472; 795 et saep. —In *sing.:* **Rŭtŭlus,** i, *m.*, *a Rutulian:* audax, Verg. A. 7, 409; 8, 474; 9, 65 al.—Hence, **Rŭtŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Rutulian:* rex, i. e. Turnus, Verg. A. 9, 728; 10, 267: sanguis, id. ib. 7, 318; 11, 88: acies, id. ib. 12, 597: caedes, id. ib. 10, 245.—**II.** Transf. (poet.), *the inhabitants of Saguntum, a colony of Ardea*, Sil. 1, 584; 2, 541; 567 al.—**B.** In gen., of *the Romans*, Sil. 10, 450; 11, 165; in *sing.*, of *a Roman*, id. 13, 163.

Rŭtŭpĭae, ārum, *f.*, *a town and haven of the Cantii, in Britain*, now *Richborough, in Kent.*—Hence, **Rŭtŭpīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Rutupiæ:* ager, Aus. Parent. 18, 8: litora, Luc. 6, 67: fundus, Juv. 4, 141.

rŭtus, a, um (ruta caesa), v. ruo, *P. a.*

S.

S, s, *indecl. n.* or (agreeing with littera) *f.* **I.** The eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form to the old Greek S for Σ (Etruscan in a reversed form, Ƨ); in its nature a sibilant semi-vowel, whose peculiarities were much discussed by the ancients, and are even treated of in a special work by Messala, a contemporary of Augustus (Messala in libro de S littera, Quint. 1, 7, 23; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, § 245).—**II.** As an initial and medial it has a hard and sharp sound (which is softened, however, between two vowels), and is therefore joined only with the tenues (c, p, t; cf., on the contrary, the Gr. σβέννυμι); and, as a medial, often written double after long vowels: caussa, cassus, divissiones (these forms, used by Cicero and Vergil, were already uncommon in Quintilian's time, Quint. 1, 7, 20; v. Corss. Desspr. 1, 283 sq.).—**III.** As a final it had a weakened sound, and therefore not only admitted the medial *b* before it (plebs, urbs, abs; Arabs, chalybs, etc.; v. the letter B), but often entirely disappeared. So in the ante-class. poets down to the early years of Cicero (and also in his own poem, entitled Aratus, written in his youth), before words beginning with a consonant, to avoid position: Ratu' Romulus, Fulviu' Nobilior, gravi' Terra, est sati' bella, Hyperioni' cursum, Virgine' nam sibi, etc.; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 161; Quint. 9, 4, 38; and v. Freund, in Jahn's Neue Jahrb. 1835, XIII. p. 25 sq.; less freq. before words beginning with a vowel, in which case, to avoid a hiatus, the vowel before *s* was also elided; vas' argenteis (for vasis argenteis) and palm' et crinibus (for palmis et crinibus); v. Cic. Or. 45, 153. So, too, in the fourth Epitaph of the Scipios (Inscr. Orell. 553), L. CORNELIO L. F. instead of CORNELIOS (cf. a similar elision of the M under that letter). Final *s* is also elided, and the preceding vowel either dropped with it or weakened, in the forms sat from satis, mage from magis; in the neutr. forms of adjectives of the third declension, acre, agreste, facile (v. the letter E); in the collat. forms of the sec. pers. sing. pass., fatere, fateare, fatebare, etc.; in the gen. sing. of the first, second, and fifth declensions, and in the nom. plur. of the first and second declensions (aurai for aura-is, analog. to reg-*is*, etc.). Lastly, *s* disappears in the (mostly familiar) collat. forms abin', scin', viden', satin', from abisne, scisne, videsne, satisne, etc.—**IV.** As an etymological initial aspirate, *s* appears in many words whose Greek equivalents begin with a vowel: sal, semi-, serpo, sex, super, sus, corresp. to ἅλς, ἡμι-, ἕρπω, ἕξ, ὑπέρ, ὗς, etc.; si (archaic sei), sero, Segesta, corresp. to εἰ, ἙΡΩ (whence εἴρω), Ἔγεστα. Less freq. in radical words beginning with a consonant: sculpo corresp. to γλύφω, and the derivatives scruta, from γρύτη, and scrupedae, from κρούπεζα. To soften the termination, *s* appears in abs = ab, and ex corresp. to ἐκ.—Very freq., on the contrary, an initial *s* appears in cognate forms in other languages, where corresp. Latin words have lost the *s:* Lat. fallo, Gr. σφάλλω; fungus, Gr. σφόγγος; fides, Gr. σφίδη (comp. also nix with Engl.

snow, nurus with old Germ. snur, daughter-in-law); cf. also cutis and scutum; cauda and root sku-, in Goth. skauts, etc.; casa and Gr. σκιά, σκηνή; cerno and Gr. κρίνω for σκίρνω, σκώρ, σκωρία; calumnia and σκάλλω; gradior and root scra-, Germ. schreiten; parco and σπαρνός; penuria and σπάνις; pando and σπάω; tego and στέγω; tono and στόνος; taurus and Sanscr. sth..ras, Germ. Stier al.; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 277 sqq. — In the middle of a word *s* is dropped in at from ast. — **V.** S is interchanged, **A.** Most freq. with *r*; in partic., an original *s*, between two vowels, becomes *r*; v. Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; so foederum for foedesum, plurima for plusima, meliorem for meliosem, Lares for Lases, etc.; cf. eram and sum, quaero and quaeso, nasus and naris. Appius Claudius, the censor, is said to have introduced *r* into the names Furius, Valerius, etc., in place of *s*, B.C. 312 (v. the letter R, II.).—**B.** With *d:* Claudius, from the Sabine Clausus; and, on the other hand, rosa, corresp. to the Gr. ῥόδον; cf. Schneid. Gram. 1, p. 259.—**C.** With *t:* tensus and tentus, resina corresp. to ῥητίνη; and, on the contrary, aggrettus for aggressus; mertare, pultare, for mersare, pulsare (perh. also assentor for assensor). — **D.** With *x*; v. that letter.—**VI.** S is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of dis: differo, difficilis, diffluo, etc.; v. 3. dis. — On the other hand, it arises by assimilation from *d*, in assum, assumo, cessi, for adsum, adsumo, ced-si; from *t* in fassus, from fateor; from *b* in jussi, from jubeo; from *m* in pressi, from premo; from *r* in gessi, from gero; and dossuarius, from dorsum. — **VII.** As an abbreviation, S denotes sacrum, semis, sibi, suis, etc.; S. AS. D., sub asciâ dedicavit; S. C., senatusconsultum; perh. also, sententia collegii (Inscr. Orell. 2385); S. P., sua pecunia; S. P. Q. R., Senatus Populusque Romanus, etc.

Săba, ae, *f.*, = Σάβα. **I.** *The largest town in Arabia Felix, especially celebrated for its myrrh, frankincense,* etc.: turifera, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 52. — Hence, **II. Săbaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Σαβαῖος, *Sabæan:* tus, Verg. A. 1, 416: odor, Col. poët. 10, 262: nubes, Stat. S. 4, 8, 1: flores, id. ib. 5, 1, 211: myrrha, Sen. Herc. Oet. 376; cf. flos, i. e. of myrrh, Val. Fl. 6, 709: terra, Ov. M. 10, 480: cumulus, *a funeral pyre* perfumed with myrrh, etc., Claud. Phoen. 43. — As *substt.:* **Săbaea,** ae, *f.* (sc. terra), *the territory of Saba,* i. e. *Arabia Felix,* Hor. C. 1, 29, 3.—**Săbaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *a numerous people in Arabia Felix* (named after their capital city, Saba), *the Sabæans:* Sabaei Arabum propter tura clarissimi, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 154; cf. Mel. 3, 8, 6; Verg. G. 1, 57; 2, 117; id. A. 8, 706; Flor. 4, 11, 7; Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 305; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 23.

Săbādĭus, ii, *m.*, v. Sabazius.

sabaia, ae, *f.*, *a drink of the poor people in Illyria, prepared from barley,* Amm. 26, 8, 2; Hier. in Isa. 6, 19.

sabaiārĭus, ii, *m.* [sabaia], *one who makes, sells,* or *drinks* sabaia, a term of reproach: et injuriose compellabatur ut sabaiarius, Amm. 26, 8, 2.

† **sabănum,** i, *n.*, = σάβανον (cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 26, 7), *a linen cloth* for wiping, wrapping up in, etc.; *a towel, napkin,* Pall. Jun. 7, 3; Veg. 5, 46, 11; Apic. 6, 2; Marc. Emp. 26 *med.*

† **Săbăoth,** *indecl. plur.*, = Σαβαώθ [Heb. צְבָאוֹת], *the heavenly hosts* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 901: Dominus or Deus Sabaoth, *the Lord* (or *God*) *of hosts,* Tert. adv. Jud. 13; Prud. Cath. 4, 7.

Săbărĭa (**Săvă-**), ae, *f.*, *a city in Pannonia, a colony of the emperor Claudius, hence called Sabaria Claudia,* now *Szombathely,* Aur. Vict. Epit. 19, 2: Colonia divi Claudii Sabaria, Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146.

sabatēnum, i, *n.*, = diabathrum, *a kind of slipper* (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 2, 17.

Sabatīni, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of a town in Campania,* otherwise unknown, Liv. 26, 33 *fin.*

Sābātīnus (poet. **Sābātĭus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sabate* (a town of Etruria): lacus, *the Lake of Sabate,* now *Lago di Bracciano,* Front. Aquaed. 71; Col. 8, 16, 2; called lacus Sabate, Fest. p. 343 Müll.: Sabatina tribus, Liv. 6, 5 *fin.*; Fest. l. l.—Form Sabatius: stagna, Sil. 8, 492.

† **Săbāzĭus** (collat. form **Sĕbāzĭus, Sĕbādĭus** or **Săbādĭus,** Macr. S. 1, 18; App. M. 8, p. 213), ii, *m.*, = Σαβάζιος, *a surname.* **I.** Of *Bacchus,* Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37; Arn. 5, p. 101; Macr. l. l. — Hence, **Săbāzĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *a festival in honor of Sabazius* or *Bacchus,* Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58; Arn. 5, 170; Inscr. Orell. 2357.—**II.** Of *Jupiter:* Sabazii Jovis cultus, Val. Max. 1, 3, 2; Inscr. Orell. 1259.

sabbătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sabbata], *of* or *belonging to the Sabbath, Sabbatical:* luxus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*—*Subst.:* **sabbătārĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *Sabbath-keepers,* poet. for *Jews,* Mart. 4, 4, 7.

† **sabbătismus,** i, *m.*, = σαββατισμός, *a keeping of the Sabbath,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 30 *fin.*; Hier. Ep. 140, 8; id. in Isa. 16, 58, 13.

† **sabbătīzo,** āre, *v. n.*, = σαββατίζω, *to observe the Sabbath,* Tert. adv. Jud. 2 *fin.*; Hier. Ephes. 2, 12; Vulg. Exod. 16, 30; id. Lev. 25, 2.

sabbătum, i, *n.*, and, more freq., **sabbăta,** ōrum, *n.*, = σάββατα (orig. Heb. שַׁבָּת). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *the day of rest* among the Jews, *the Sabbath;* considered by the Romans to have been ordained as a fast-day. *Plur.* form, Just. 36, 2, 14; August. ap. Suet. Aug. 76; Plin. 31, 2, 18, § 24; Vulg. Matt. 12, 1 et saep. — **B.** In partic., as a name for the seventh day of the week, *Saturday,* Suet. Tib. 32; Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*—*Sing.* form, Hier. Ep. 121, 4; Vulg. Matt. 12, 1; id. Luc. 13, 14; id. Johan. 9, 16. —**II.** Transf., of other Jewish holidays, Ov. R. Am. 220; Pers. 5, 184; Juv. 6, 159: tricesima, i. e. *the new moon* (said poet. for *a Jewish holiday* in general), Hor. S. 1, 9, 69; cf. Orell. and Wüstem. ad Heind. ad h. l.

Săbelli, ōrum, *m.* [prob. contr. from Sabinuli, from Sabini], the more ancient and, for the most part, poetical name for *the Sabines,* Varr. ap. Philarg. Verg. G. 2, 167: duri, Col. poët. 10, 137; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107; Hor. S. 2, 1, 36. — In *sing.:* renuit negitatque Sabellus, *the Sabellian* or *Sabine* (i. e. *Horace,* as the owner of an estate in the Sabine territory), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49 Schol. Crucq. ad loc.; cf. Sil. 15, 687. — Hence, **A. Săbellus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Sabellians, Sabellian, Sabine:* ager, Liv. 8, 1: cohortes, id. 10, 19 *fin.*: pubes, Verg. G. 2, 167: mater, id. A. 8, 510: veru, id. ib. 7, 665: ligones, Hor. C. 3, 6, 38: mensa, Juv. 3, 169: anus, i. e. *an old hag,* Hor. S. 1, 9, 29; cf. carmina, id. Epod. 17, 28: jaculator, Sil. 4, 221. — **B. Săbellĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sabellian, Sabine:* sus, Verg. G. 3, 255: genus caulium, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.

Săbellĭus, i, *m.*, *an elder of the Christian Church at Rome, and afterwards at Ptolemais, in the third century, the founder of the heretical sect of Sabellians,* Prud. Apoth. 178.—Hence, **Săbellĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the followers of Sabellius, Sabellians,* Ambros. Fid. 5, 13, 162; id. Incarn. Sacr. 2, 8.

Săbīna, ae, v. Sabini, B. 2.

Săbīnē, *adv.*, v. Sabini, A. *β*.

Săbīni, ōrum, *m.*, *the Sabines, an ancient Italian people adjoining the Latins,* a part of whom, as early as the time of Romulus, were united with the Romans as one people, under the name of Quirites, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108; Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 638; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 29; id. L. L. 5, § 32 Müll.; Col. praef. § 19; Liv. 1, 9 sq.; 1, 9, 31; 33, 2; 16 sq.; 3, 26 sq.; Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12; id. Off. 1, 11, 35; id. Balb. 13, 31: rigidi, Ov. M. 14, 797; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25 et saep. —Meton. (cf.: Bruttii, Lucani, and v. Varr. L. L. 5, § 32 Müll.), *the Sabine territory:* ex Sabinis, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6; Liv. 1, 45: ardui, Hor. C. 3, 4, 22.—Hence, **A. Săbīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sabine:* ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 4; 3, 1, 6; Cic. Lig. 11, 32; id. Agr. 2, 25, 66; id. Sen. 7, 24; Hor. S. 2, 7, 118 al.: montes, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9: fana, id. L. L. 6, § 57 Müll.: virgines raptae, id. ib. 6, 3, 57; Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12; Liv. 1, 9 sq. et saep.: lingua, Varr. L. L. 5, § 66 Müll.: vocabulum, id. ib. 5, § 107 ib.; cf. origo (vocabuli), id. ib. 7, § 28 ib.: ficus, Varr. R. R. 1, 67: salix, Col. 4, 30, 4: oleum, Pall. Mart. 9, 8 et saep.—* (*β*) *Adv.:* **Săbīnē,** *in Sabine, in the Sabine tongue,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 159 Müll. — **2.** In partic.: Sabina herba, *a kind of juniper, the savin:* Juniperus Sabina, Linn.; used for incense, Cato, R. R. 70, 1; Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 17, 13, 21, § 98; 24, 11, 61, § 102; Verg. Cul. 402; Prop. 4 (5), 3, 58; Ov. F. 1, 343; 4, 741.—Hence, **B.** *Substt.* **1. Săbīnus,** i, *m.*, *a Sabine,* Liv. 1, 45; 3, 26.—And as *a Roman proper name,* (*α*) *A servant of Trebonius,* Cic. Fam. 16, 16.—(*β*) *The name of an Augustan poet, a friend of Ovid,* Ov. Am. 2, 18, 27; the same perh. also Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 27.—(*γ*) *The surname of the jurist* Massurius, v. h. v.—(*δ*) *A brother of the emperor Vespasian,* Suet. Vesp. 1. — Hence, **Săbīnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Sabinus:* libri Sabiniani, the books composed by him, Cod. Just. 3, 33, 17; 3, 34, 14 al. — *Subst.:* **Săbīnĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the followers of Sabinus, the Sabinists,* Dig. 24, 1, 11; 41, 1, 11.— **2. Săbīna,** ae, *f.*, *a Sabine woman,* Prop. 2, 6, 21; 2, 32 (3, 30), 47; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 15; id. A. A. 1, 102. — **C. Săbīnum,** i, *n.* **a.** (Sc. vinum.) *Sabine wine:* vile, Hor. C. 1, 20, 1. — **b.** (Sc. praedium.) *The estate of Horace in the territory of the Sabines, north of Tibur, described by the poet,* Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 1-14; cf. Sil. 3, 596.— In *plur.* (sc. praedia): satis beatus unicis Sabinis, Hor. C. 2, 18, 14.

Sabis, is, *m.* **I.** *A river in Gallia Belgica,* now *the Sambre,* Caes. B. G. 2, 16; 2, 18.—**II.** *A river in Carmania,* Mel. 3, 8, 4; Plin. 6, 23, 27, § 107. — **III.** *A deity of the Sabæans,* Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63.

sablo, sablum, v. sabulo.

Sabota, ae, *f.*, *a city in Arabia Felix,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 155; 12, 13, 30, § 52 al.

Săbrāta (**Săbrātha**), ae, *f.*, *a town of Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis,* now *Sabart,* Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; Sol. 27.—Hence, **Săbrătensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sabrata,* Suet. Vesp. 3; Cypr. Conc. Carth. p. 120.

Sabrīna, ae, *f.*, *a river of Britain,* now *the Severn,* Tac. A. 12, 31.

sabūcus, i, v. sambucus.

* **săbŭlēta,** ōrum, *n.* [sabulum], *sandy places,* Plin. 27, 8, 41, § 64.

săbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* (**săbŭlum,** i, *n.*, Varr. ap. Non. 169, 10; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 25; 31, 3, 28, § 48; 36, 25, 63, § 188; Curt. 7, 4, 27), *coarse sand, gravel* (syn.: harena, glarea), Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5; Col. 3, 11, 9; 4, 33, 1; Vitr. 2, 3; 8, 1; Pall. Aug. 8, 2.—Sync.: **sāblo** and **sāblum,** Ven. Fort. 9, 15, 5.

săbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sabulo], *full of sand, sandy, gravelly:* loca, Col. 2, 15, 4: arva, id. 2, 10, 23: terra, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 28: solum, id. 35, 14, 49, § 170: aprica, id. 21, 29, 103, § 175: lutum, Vitr. 2, 3.

săbŭlum, i, v. sabulo.

1. săburra, ae, *f.* [kindr. with sabulo], *sand,* esp. in ships as ballast: onerarias multâ saburrâ gravatas, Liv. 37, 14 *fin.*: fluctu jactante saburram, Verg. G. 4, 195; Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 201; 10, 23, 30, § 60.

2. Săburra (**Sabbūra**), ae, *m.*, *a lieutenant of King Juba,* Caes. B. C. 2, 38, 1; 40, 1; 41, 2; Hirt. B. Afr. 95, 1.— Form Sabbūra, Sil. 15, 441; Luc. 4, 723.

* **săburrālis,** e, *adj.* [saburra], *consisting of sand, sand-:* sacoma, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*

‡ **săburrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.], *one who carries ballast to ships:* CORPVS SABVRRARIORVM, Inscr. Orell. 4116.

săburro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to fill* or *lade with ballast, to ballast* (rare). **I.** Lit.: sese harenâ (echini), Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 361.—Mid., *to ballast one's self:* grues sublatis lapillis ad moderatam gravitatem saburrantur, Sol. 10.—**II.** Transf.: ubi saburratae sumus, *we are stuffed full, crammed full,* comic. for saturatae, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 2; so, too, perh. sanguis, i. e. *of a drunken person,* Arn. 5, 12 Orell. *N. cr.*

Sabus, i, *m.* **I.** *A king of India,* Curt. 9, 8, 11.—**II.** *The progenitor and god of the Sabines,* Sil. 8, 423.

Săcae (**Săgae**), ārum, *m.*, = Σάκαι, *a people of Northern Asia, a part of the Scythians,* Mel. 3, 7, 1; Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50; Curt. 5, 9, 5; 7, 4, 6; Cat. 11, 6.— In *sing.:* **Săces** (Σάκης), Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 157.

†† **sacal,** *indecl. n.* [Egyptian], *Egyptian amber,* Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 36.

saccārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [saccus], *of* or *belonging to sacks, sack-* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.:* navis, perh. *laden with sacks,* Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 2, 13.— **II.** *Substt.* **A. saccārĭus,** ii, *m., one who carries sacks,* Dig. 18, 1, 40, § 3; Inscr. Orell. 4176.—***B. saccārĭa,** ae, *f., the labor of a porter,* App. M. 1, p. 36 *fin.* (al. sagariam).

saccātum, i, *n.* [sacco, II.], *urine,* Arn. 2, p. 69.

saccellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saccellus]; in the later medic. lang., *the applying of a little bag, a dry poultice,* Veg. 3, 11, 3; 5, 23, 9.

saccellus, i, *m. dim.* [saccus], *a little bag:* sonantes aere, Petr. 140 *fin.:* calidi, i. e. *dry poultices for the sick,* Cels. 4, 4 *med.;* so Veg. 2, 24, 5; 3, 28, 3 al.; Vulg. Mich. 6, 11.

saccĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a sack, sack-* (late Lat.): cingulum, tunica, i. e. *of coarse sackcloth,* Hier. Ep. 22, 27; id. Vit. Hilar. 44.

†**sacchăron,** i, *n.,* = σάκχαρον, *a sweet juice distilling from the joints of the bamboo, a kind of sugar,* Plin. 12, 8, 17, § 32; cf. Luc. 3, 237.

* **saccĭbuccis,** e, *adj.* [saccus-bucca], *chubby-cheeked,* Arn. 3, 108.

saccīnus, a, um [saccus, II.], *made of hair-cloth:* pallium, Vulg. Zach. 13, 4.

saccĭpērĭum, ii, *n.* [saccus-pera], *a pocket for carrying a purse,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 64.

sacco, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* [saccus], *to strain through a bag, to strain, filter.* **I.** Lit.: saccata aqua (opp. turbida), Sen. Ep. 86, 11; Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 77; 29, 2, 10, § 35; 33, 6, 34, § 104 al.: Caecuba, *to filter,* Mart. 2, 40, 5.—**II.** Transf., of urine: saccatus umor corporis, Lucr. 4, 1028; Ser. Samm. 6, 77.

saccŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [sacculus], one who by juggling tricks, etc., steals money from the pocket; *a cut-purse, pick-pocket, swindler,* Dig. 47, 11, 7; 18, 1; Ascon. ad Cic. Tog. Cand. p. 90.

saccŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [saccus], *a little sack* or *bag* (not in Cic.); for filtering wine, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; for grain, App. M. 9, p. 232 et saep.; esp. for money, *a purse,* Plin. 2, 51, 52, § 137: pleno cum turget sacculus ore, Juv. 14, 138; 11, 27; Mart. 5, 39, 7; 11, 3, 6; Dig. 16, 2, 1, § 36; Vulg. Prov. 7, 20.—Hence, comic.: sacculus Plenus aranearum, i. e. *empty,* Cat. 13, 8.

†**saccus,** i, *m.,* = σάκκος, *a sack, bag.* **I.** Cum iste civitatibus frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95: (mulus ferebat) tumentes multo saccos hordeo, Phaedr. 2, 7, 3.—Esp., *a money-bag:* mensam poni jubet atque Effundi saccos nummorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 149; 1, 1, 70; Mart. 10, 74, 6.—Of *a bag* for straining, filtering wine, Col. 9, 15, 12; Mart. 12, 60, 9; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 138; 19, 4, 19, § 53; hence, vinarii, id. 24, 1, 1, § 3: nivarius, for straining snow-water, Mart. 14, 104 *in lemm.;* for purifying fat: adeps saccatus lineis saccis, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 134; for laying on a diseased part of the body: nervorum dolores, in saccis aquâ ferventi crebro candefactus levat, id. 31, 9, 44, § 102; Veg. 5, 57, 2 et saep.—Of *a beggar's wallet* or *scrip;* prov.: ad saccum ire, *to go beg,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 22.—**II.** Transf. (eccl. Lat.; like the Heb. שַׂק), *a garment of sackcloth* or *hair-cloth,* Vulg. 2 Reg. 3, 31; id. Joel, 1, 8; id. Jona, 3, 5 et saep.; Hier. Ep. 44; Aug. Narrat. in Psa. 2, 29 *fin.;* Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 451.

săcellum, i, *n. dim.* [sacrum], *a little sanctuary,* i. e. *a small uncovered place consecrated to a divinity; a chapel:* sacellum est locus parvus deo sacratus cum āra, Trebatius ap. Gell. 6, 12, 5: sacella dicuntur loca diis sacrata sine tecto, Fest. p. 318, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 319 Müll.; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 37: sunt loca publica urbis, sunt sacella, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; cf. Liv. 40, 51 *fin.:* exaugurare fana sacellaque statuit, id. 1, 55: Caeciliam Metelli exisse in quoddam sacellum ominis capiendi causā, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: et quo—sed faciles Nymphae risere—sacello, Verg. E. 3, 9 Forbig. ad loc.: Atheniensium muros ex sacellis sepulchrisque constitisse, Nep. Them. 6, 6: flore sacella tego, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 57: incultum, id. 2, 19, 13: Quirini, Fest. s. v. Quirinalis porta, p. 254 Müll.; cf. Liv. 5, 40: Naeniae deae, Fest. p. 163 Müll.; Tac. H. 3, 74; Ov. F. 1, 275; Juv. 13, 232.

săcer, săcra, săcrum (ante-class. collat. form sacer, sacris, sacre; *plur.:* sacres porci, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16; id. Rud. 4, 6, 4; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20; 4, 16; *sing. acc.:* sacrem porcum, Fest. s. h. v. p. 318 Müll.), *adj.* [root sa-; Gr. σάος, σῶος, safe; whence Lat. sānus], *dedicated* or *consecrated to a divinity, holy, sacred,* = ἱερός (cf.: sanctus, augustus): Gallus Aelius ait, sacrum esse quocumque modo atque instituto civitatis consecratum sit, sive aedis, sive ara, sive signum, sive locus, sive pecunia, sive quid aliud quod dis dedicatum atque consecratum sit, Fest. s. v. sacer mons, p. 318 Müll.; cf.: quicquid destinatum est diis, sacrum vocatur, Macr. S. 3, 7: sacrae (res) sunt quae diis superis consecratae sunt: religiosae quae diis manibus relictae sunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 3. **I.** In gen. (α) *Absol.:* quicquam (opp. profanum), Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 27; id. Trin. 2, 2, 8; cf.: aedificiis omnibus, publicis privatis sacris profanis, sic pepercit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54, § 129; so, locus sacer et profanus, id. Inv. 1, 26, 38; Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7; Quint. 5, 10, 38: miscebis sacra profanis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 54; id. A. P. 397; Nep. Them. 6, 5; Sall. C. 11, 6: villae signis et tabulis refertae partim publicis partim etiam sacris et religiosis, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 31; so (with religiosus) id. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127; Suet. Tib. 61: mores autem rapere properant quà sacrum quâ publicum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 37: (legum) genera sunt tria, sacri, publici, privati juris, Quint. 2, 4, 33; cf. in the *sup.:* deprecor hoc unum per jura sacerrima lecti, Ov. H. 9, 159: aedes, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 5; Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1; Quint. 4, 2, 8; Ov. M. 14, 315: lucus late sacer, Verg. A. 5, 761: arvum Martis, Ov. M. 7, 101: ara, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 20: aurum, Liv. 5, 50; cf. pecunia (opp. privata), Quint. 4, 2, 8: arma, Liv. 24, 21: tus, Ov. M. 14, 130: sanguis (of the sacrificial victim), Cat. 68, 75: ales (so called from its use in augury), Verg. A. 11, 721: luces (with profestae), Hor. C. 4, 15, 25; cf. dies (with religiosus), Suet. Tib. 61: tempus, Hor. C. S. 4: commissum, *a crime against religion,* Cic. Leg. 2, 9 et saep.—Poet.: vitis (as sacred to Bacchus), Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Trag. v. 149 Vahl.); Hor. C. 1, 18, 1; so, laurus, id. ib. 3, 4, 18; Verg. A. 7, 60: robur, Ov. M. 8, 752: aqua, Hor. C. 1, 1, 22: fontes, Ov. M. 2, 464; Verg. E. 1, 53: focus, Hor. Epod. 2, 43: Tarentum, id. C. 1, 28, 29: fines, Sil. 3, 501; cf. montes (the Alps, because not to be ascended by men), id. 4, 70: vates (because dedicated to Apollo), Hor. C. 4, 9, 28; Tib. 2, 5, 113; cf.: sacer interpresque deorum Orpheus, Hor. A. P. 391; and (for sanctus) of the divinity itself: Vesta, Prop. 3, 4 (4, 3), 11; so, Cybebe, id. 3 (4), 22, 3 (but in Liv. 3, 19: ut sacrosancti habeantur, quibus ipsi dii neque sacri neque sancti sunt, so used only on account of the lusus verbb. with sacrosancti; v. the context).—Sacer Mons, *a hill about three miles from Rome, beyond the Anio, and on the right of the Via Nomentana, to which the Roman people retired during their controversy with the Senate,* Liv. 2, 32; 3, 52; Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63; id. Brut. 14, 54: os sacrum, quod imum ventrem sustinet, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: Sacra Via, or (poet.) Sacer Clivus, *a street in Rome leading from the Forum to the Capitol,* Cic. Planc. 7, 17; id. Att. 4, 3, 3; Hor. S. 1, 9, 1; id. C. 4, 2, 35; Mart. 1, 70, 5, v. also via, I. A. 2.: sacer morbus, *the epilepsy,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: sacer lapis, *a stone landmark, a mere-stone,* Liv. 41, 13: os sacrum, anatom. t. t., = Gr. ἱερὸν ὀστέον, *the lowest bone of the spine,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 24: litterae sacrae (eccl. Lat.), *the Scriptures,* Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 15.—For its combinations with ignis, via, etc., v. those words.—(β) With *gen.* (class.): ego te sacram coronam surripuisse scio Jovis, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 38; so, urna Veneris, id. Rud. 2, 5, 16 (for which: urna Veneria, id. ib. 2, 5, 18): Dianae celebris dies, Hor. C. 2, 12, 20: sepulcrum Batti veteris, Cat. 7, 6; cf. Plin. 8, 21, 31, § 76.—As a predicate: terra, ut focus domiciliorum, sacra deorum omnium est (a transl. of the Platon. Γῆ ἱερὰ πάντων θεῶν), Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: illa insula (sc. Delos) eorum deorum sacra putatur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 48.—(γ) With *dat.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. infra, II. A.): sacra Jovi quercus, Ov. M. 7, 623: esculus Jovi sacra, Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 11: Nymphis cervus, Ov. M. 10, 109: Cereri Polyphoetes (as a priest), Verg. A. 6, 484: pugionem templo Salutis detraxerat gestabatque velut magno operi sacrum, Tac. A. 15, 53: cupressus Diti sacra, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 139: aesculus Jovi, id. 16, 4, 5, § 11.—As a predicate: Jani mensis, Qui sacer est imis Manibus, Ov. F. 2, 52: quercus antiqua, quae erat Marti sacra, Suet. Vesp. 5 (al. sacrata).—**B.** Transf., in gen., *holy, sacred, awful, venerable* (not till after the Aug. per., and very rare): silentium, Hor. C. 2, 13, 29: laedere amantes, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 11: lingua (Ciceronis), Mart. 5, 69, 7: Maro, id. 8, 56, 3: quaedam patris memoria, Quint. 11, 1, 59: O sacer et magnus vatum labor, Luc. 9, 983: heu sacri vatum errores, Sil. 8, 100.—So used of the emperors; disapproved of by Tiberius: (Tiberius) alium dicentem sacras ejus occupationes verba mutare et pro sacris laboriosas dicere coëgit, Suet. Tib. 27.—But soon after Tiberius in general use: auris Caesaris, Mart. 7, 99, 4: sacri lateris custos, id. 6, 76, 1: apud aures sacras mentitus est, Amm. 28, 6, 26 (cf.: se Imperatori mentitum, id. 28, 6, 26, § 21); and hence, for *ecclesiastical:* domus, comitatus, scrinia, largitiones, etc., in the law books et saep.

II. In partic., with a bad accessory signif., *devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited;* and *absol., accursed, criminal, impious, wicked.* (α) With *dat.:* si quisquam aliuta faxit, ipsos Jovi sacer esto, Lex Numae ap. Fest. p. 6 Müll.; cf.: ut caput ejus Jovi sacrum esset, an ancient plebiscitum ap. Liv. 3, 55, 7: non alienum videtur, de condicione eorum hominum referre, quos leges sacros esse certis diis jubent, quod, cum cetera sacra violari nefas sit, hominem sacrum jus fuerit occidi, etc., Macr. S. 3, 7.—(β) *Absol.:* homo sacer is est, quem populus judicavit ob maleficium; neque fas est eum immolari; sed qui occidit, parricidii non damnatur. Nam lege tribuniciâ primâ cavetur: si quis eum, qui eo plebei scito sacer sit, occiderit, parricida ne sit. Ex quo quivis homo malus atque improbus sacer appellari solet, Fest. s. v. sacer mons, p. 318 Müll.: PATRONVS SI CLIENTI FRAVDEM FECERIT SACER ESTO, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 609; in imitation: uter aedilis fuerit, etc. ... is intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 181: eum, qui cuiquam nocuerit, sacrum sanciri, Liv. 3, 55.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous,* etc. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **a.** Of persons: ego sum malus, Ego sum sacer, scelestus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 14; Afran. ap. Non. 397, 22 (with malus); Lucil. ib. 397, 27.—*Sup.,* Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 67: homo sacerrimus, id. Poen. prol. 90; id. Rud. 1, 2, 69; Turp. ap. Non. 397, 29 (with pessimus).—**b.** Of things: sacerrimum domicilium, Turp. ap. Non. 397, 30: di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum, Cat. 14, 12: hircus alarum, id. 71, 1: auri fames, Verg. A. 3, 57 (for which: aurum fame, Plin. 33, 1, 3, § 6: venenum (Medeae), Val. Fl. 7, 165: nox, id. 8, 25: arma metu, id. 4, 185; cf. pavor, id. 1, 798: insania, Stat. Th. 10, 804: morbus, i. e. *epilepsy,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.—With *dat.:* ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi Sacer nepotibus cruor, Hor. Epod. 7, 20.—*Comp.* and *adv.* do not appear (as for the *comp.* v. Varr. L. L. 8, § 77 Müll.).—Hence, *subst.:* **săcrum,** i, *n., something consecrated; a holy* or *sacred thing, a sacred vessel* or *utensil; a sanctuary, a temple; a religious act, a sacrifice,* etc.; in *plur.* in gen., *sacred rites, religious worship, religion* (both of the State and of single races and families; and even of individuals; v. infra, β; class.; most freq. in *plur.*). **A.** Lit. (α) *Sing.:* sacrum sacrove commendatum qui cleperit rapsitque parricida esto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 24: omne sacrum rapiente dextrā, Hor. C. 3, 3, 52: metuens velut contingere sacrum, id. S. 2, 3, 110: apud Cluacinae sacrum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 10; Quint. 1, 4, 6: Minervae, Dict. Cret. 5, 12 *fin.:* theatrum veluti quoddam illius sacri templum vocabimus, Quint. 3, 8, 29:

quae (sacerdos Cereris) Graecum illud sacrum monstraret et faceret, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: sacrum Herculi facere, Liv. 1, 7: facere Junoni, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 43: facto per Magos sacro, Suet. Ner. 34: sollemne sacrum conficere, Flor. 1, 13, 16: ita se habet sacrum (Suovetaurilia), Quint. 1, 5, 67: arma lecta conici in acervum jussit consul sacrumque id Vulcano cremavit, Liv. 41, 12: sacrum piaculare fieri, id. 29, 19: sollemne Apollinis sacrum, Suet. Aug. 94; Ov. M. 12, 33: pyrâ sacri sub imagine factâ, id. ib. 14, 80: nec de lucernâ fas est accendi sacrum, Phaedr. 4, 11, 13: neve initianto, nisi ut assolet, Cereri, Graeco sacro, *according to the Grecian rites*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; cf.: vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum Vulgarit arcanae, Hor. C. 3, 2, 26: morientibus operire (oculos) rursusque in rogo patefacere, Quiritium ritu sacrum est, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150: in sacro est, id. 18, 12, 30, § 118.—(β) *Plur.*: sacra deosque penates .. ex aedibus suis eripuisse dixit, *sacred vessels* or *utensils, holy things*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 13; cf. Liv. 5, 40: sacra omnia proferre, Auct. B. Alex. 32, 3: portabant canistris, Ov. M. 2, 713: Troïa, Tib. 2, 5, 40: velut qui Junonis sacra ferret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11; cf. of the same, Verg. A. 2, 293; 2, 717 Heyne; Ov. F. 1, 527; id. H. 7, 80; 7, 158: cumque suis penetralia sacris, i. e. *the images of the gods, Penates*, id. M. 1, 287: jactata aequoribus sacra, Hor. C. 4, 4, 54: pueri Sacra canunt, *sacred songs*, Verg. A. 2, 239; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 19: sacra ordine in mensâ Penatium deorum Ponuntur, *sacred gifts, offerings*, Naev. B. Pun. 1, 11: neve ulla vitiorum sacra sollemnia obeunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: sicut in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall. C. 22, 2: qui (Mercurius) sacris anniversariis coleretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39, § 84 (for which: sacrificiis anniversariis colebatur, id. ib. 2, 4, 57, § 128: sacris e principum numero pontifices quinque praefecit, id. Rep. 2, 14, 26: (Romulus) sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv. 1, 7; cf.: sacra Jovi facturus erat, Ov. M. 3, 26: sacra Jovi Stygio Perficere, Verg. A. 4, 638: ipse (Numa) plurima sacra obibat, Liv. 1, 20: densi circumstant sacra ministri, Ov. M. 2, 717: arcana sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52; Ov. M. 10, 436: fera, id. ib. 13, 454: nefanda, id. ib. 10, 228: mystica, id. H. 2, 42: horrida, Sil. 3, 140: veneranda, id. 7, 382: casta, Stat. Achill. 1, 370. **a.** *Divine worship* or *religion* in gen.: publica sacra, quae publico sumptu pro populo fiunt, quaeque pro montibus, pagis, curiis, sacellis: at privata, quae pro singulis hominibus, familiis, gentibus fiunt, Fest. pp. 244 and 245 Müll.; Liv. 5, 52: quo foedere (Romulus) et Sabinos in civitatem ascivit, sacris communicatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 13: quod per populum errari fas non erat propter religionem sacrorum, id. Agr. 2, 7, 18; so, religio sacrorum, id. Fl. 28, 69: sacra Cereris conficere, id. Balb. 24, 55; so, Cereris, Hor. S. 2, 8, 14 (cf. supra, *a fin.*): Eleusina, Suet. Claud. 23: Junonis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11: Orphica, *rites, solemnity, festival*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58: Bacchia, Ov. M. 3, 518: trieterica Bacchi, id. ib. 6, 587: Dianae, id. ib. 7, 94; 15, 489: Isidis, Suet. Oth. 12 et saep.—**b.** *The private religious rites* of a gens, a family, etc. (observed by the Romans with the greatest care): sacra privata perpetua manento, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22; cf. id. ib. 2, 19, 47: an gentilicia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitti, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet? Liv. 5, 52: ut ne morte patris familias sacrorum memoria occideret, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48: docebant (antiqui) tribus modis sacris adstringi, id. ib. 2, 20, 49: magnum est eadem habere monumenta majorum, eisdem uti sacris, sepulcra habere communia, id. Off. 1, 17, 55; cf.: ut qui natus sit, ignoret, cujus sanguinis, quorum sacrorum sit, Liv. 4, 2: sacra interire illi (majores) noluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: sacrorum alienatio, id. Or. 42, 144 (v. alienatio); cf. *sing.*: sacrum familiare, Macr. S. 1, 16: nuptialia, *marriage solemnities*, Quint. 1, 7, 28; called also jugalia, Ov. M. 7, 700; cf. respecting the sacra privata of the Romans, Savigny, in his Zeitschr. 2, p. 397 sq.—**c.** Poet., *poems* (as sacred to the Muses): mihi jam puero caelestia sacra placebant, Inque suum furtim Musa trahebat opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 19: vatum, Pers. prol. 7: Maronis, Mart. 7, 63, 5. —**2.** Prov. **a.** Inter sacrum saxumque stare, *to stand between the victim and the knife*, i. e. *to be between the door and the wall, to be in great straits*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84; cf.: inter sacrum et saxum positus, App. M. 11, p. 271 *fin.*—**b.** Hereditas sine sacris, i. e. *a great profit without trouble*, = *a rose without thorns, meat without bone*, etc. (because the keeping up of the sacra privata was attended with great expense), Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8, and id. Trin. 2, 4, 83; cf. Fest. p. 290 Müll.—**B.** Transf., in gen. (the figure being borrowed from secret religious rites), in *plur.*: sacra, *secrets, mysteries* (not till after the Aug. period, and very rare): sacra tori coitusque novos referebam, Ov. M. 7, 709: peregisse mihi videor sacra tradentium artes, Quint. 5, 14, 27 (cf.: omnes fere, qui legem dicendi, quasi quaedam mysteria, tradiderunt, id. 5, 13, 60): litterarum colere, id. 10, 1, 92: studiorum profanare, Tac. Or. 11.

1. săcerdos, ōtis, *comm.* (*fem.* collat. form SACERDOTA, Inscr. Orell. 2184; cf. antistes *init.*; *gen. plur.* SACERDOTIVM, Inscr. Orell. 1942) [sacer], *a priest; a priestess*: divis aliis alii sacerdotes, omnibus pontifices, singulis flamines sunto . . . sacerdotum duo genera sunto: unum quod praesit caerimoniis et sacris, alterum quod interpretetur fatidicorum et vatum effata incognita, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; cf. Liv. 1, 19; Suet. Tib. 26: in collegio sacerdotum, Cic. Brut. 33, 127: publici, Liv. 5, 40; 26. 23; 42, 28; Suet. Vit. 11: Phoebi, Verg. A. 3, 80: sacerdotes casti, id. ib. 6, 661: populi Romani, Gell. 10, 24, 9: Jovis, Suet. Galb. 9; cf. Dialis, id. Dom. 4: Dianae Ephesiae, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 73: maximus (Syracusanorum), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 128: tumuloque sacerdos additur Anchiseo, Verg. A. 5, 760.—In *fem.*: sacra Cereris per Graecas semper curata sunt sacerdotes, etc., Cic. Balb. 24, 55; id. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 99: Veneris, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 17; cf. Veneria, id. ib. 2, 2, 23; 2, 3, 20; 3, 2, 30: hujus fani, id. ib. 1, 5, 27.—*Absol.*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 73; 2, 4, 27; 2, 5, 22 al.: Vestae, *a Vestal*, Ov. F. 5, 573; Cic. Font. 17, 47 (37): Vestalis, an old formula ap. Gell. 1, 12, 14: Troïa, i. e. *Ilia*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 32 et saep.; v. the inscriptions in Orell. 2160 sq.—In apposition: proximi nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris, Vell. 2, 124: in illo adultero sacerdote, Quint. 5, 10, 104: sacerdotem anum praecipem Reppulit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 8; cf. regina (i. e. Rhea Silvia), Verg. A. 1, 273.—Transf., sarcastically: ille popularis, i. e. Clodius (on account of his smuggling himself in among the priestesses of the Bona Dea), Cic. Sest. 30, 66; of the same: stuprorum sacerdos, id. ib. 17, 39: tyranni sacerdos, id. Phil. 2, 43, 110.—In eccl. Lat., of Christ as *a mediator* between God and men, Vulg. Heb. 7, 15.

2. Săcerdos, ōtis, *m.* [1. sacerdos], *a surname of frequent occurrence*, esp. in the gens Licinia: C. Sacerdos, *a prætor in Sicily before Verres*, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 27; id. Planc. 11, 27.

săcerdōtālis (collat. form SACERDOTIALIS, Inscr. Orell. 2469), e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to priests, priestly, sacerdotal* (post-Aug.). **1.** *Adj.*: ludi, *given by the priests on entering upon their office*, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 6: nomen, *used by priests*, Macr. S. 3, 5, 6: sedes, *an episcopal see*, Amm. 15, 7, 9: lex, Tert. adv. Jud. 5: vir, *a man of priestly rank*, Vell. 1, 124, 4; Inscr. Orell. 4981.—Hence, **2.** In late Lat., *subst.*: **săcerdōtālis,** is, *m.*, *one who has filled a priestly office*, Cod. Th. 12, 5, 2; Tert. Spect. 11; Amm. 28, 6, 10; Inscr. Orell. 1108.

săcerdōtĭālis, is, v. sacerdotalis *init.*

săcerdōtĭum, ii, *n.* [1. sacerdos], *the priesthood, the office* or *dignity of priests, the sacerdotal office* (good prose; used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*) (α) *Sing.*: amplissimum sacerdotium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: amplissimi sacerdotii collegium, id. Fam. 3, 10, 9: propter amplitudinem sacerdotii, id. Agr. 2, 7, 18: homo in sacerdotio diligentissimus, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 27: eodem sacerdotio praeditus, id. Sen. 17, 61: familiare, Liv. 9, 29: priscum et religiosum, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 1.—(β) *Plur.*: hoc idem de ceteris sacerdotiis Cn. Domitius tulit: quod populus per religionem sacerdotia mandare non poterat, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18: lex de sacerdotiis, id. Lael. 25, 96: de sacerdotiis contendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 82.—**B.** In eccl. Lat., of the mediatorial office of Christ, Vulg. Heb. 7, 12; 7, 24.

săcerdōtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. sacerdos], *a young* or *inferior priestess* (very rare), Varr. L. L. 5, § 130 Müll.; Veran. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. oletum, p. 203 Müll.; Fest. s. v. flaminia, p. 93 ib.

(**săcersanctus,** a false read. for sacer sanctusque, Tert. Cor. Mil. 13).

Săces, ae, *m.*, v. Sacae.

† **săcōma,** ătis, *n.*, = σήκωμα, *a counterpoise, a weight precisely balancing something in the opposite scale*: pendet ex altera parte aequo pondere phelli sacoma saburrale, Vitr. 9, 8, 8.—Hence, ad sacoma appendĕre, *precisely, exactly*, Vitr. 9, praef. § 9.

săcōmărĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sacoma], *serving for a counterpoise, used for a weight in a balance*: cucurbitae, Hier. in Jon. 4, 6.—Hence, *substt.* **A. săcōmărĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who makes counterpoises* or *weights* in gen.; called also PONDERARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4274.—**B. săcōmărĭum,** ii, *n.*, *the public balance* or *weighing place*, Inscr. Orell. 4109; 7194.

†† **sacondios** or **socondios,** ii, *m.* [Indian], *a hyacinth-colored amethyst* in India, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122; v. sacos, or socos.

† **săcŏpēnĭum,** ii, *n.*, = σαγάπηνον, *the gum-like juice of an umbelliferous plant*, Plin. 19, 8, 52, § 167; 20, 18, 75, § 197; called also, from the Greek, **sagapenon,** id. 12, 25, 56, § 126; 19, 3, 15, § 40 (Jahn, sacopenium in both passages).

†† **sacos** or **socos** [Indian], *hyacinth-color*, so called by the Indians, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122.

săcrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [sacra; sc. passio], *like an epileptic, as if in a fit of epilepsy*: spumare, Theod. Prisc. 2, 2.

săcrāmentālis, e, *adj.* [sacramentum], *sacramental* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Ps. 8, 11.

săcrāmentum, i, *n.* [sacro]. **I.** In good class. Lat., a jurid. and milit. t. t. **A.** Jurid. t. t., *the sum which the two parties to a suit at first deposited, but afterwards became bound for, with the* tresviri capitales; so called because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes, esp. for the sacra publica; v. Fest. p. 344 Müll.; or, perh. more correctly, because the money was deposited in a sacred place; v. the foll. passage of Varro and Müller's note. (Another reason is given in Isid. Orig. 5, 24 *fin.*: sacramentum est pignus sponsionis; vocatum autem sacramentum, quia violare, quod quisque promittit, perfidia est): ea pecunia, quae in judicium venit in litibus, sacramentum a sacro. Qui petebat et qui infitiabatur, de aliis rebus utrique quingenos aeris ad pontem deponebant, de aliis rebus item certo alio legitimo numero assum; qui judicio vicerat, suom sacramentum e sacro auferebat, victi ad aerarium redibat, Varr. L. L. 5, § 180 Müll. *N. cr.*: qui prior vindicaverat, dicebat: quando tu injuria vindicavisti, de aeris sacramento te provoco; adversarius quoque dicebat: similiter ego te; seu L. asses sacramenti nominabant . . . Postea praedes Praetor ab utroque accipiebat sacramenti, quod id in publicum cedebat, Gai. Inst. 4, 16; cf. id. ib. 4. 16, § 13 sq.; 95: sacramenti autem nomine id aes dicii coeptum est quod et propter aerarii inopiam et sacrorum publicorum multitudinem consumebatur id in rebus divinis, Fest. p. 344 Müll.: cum in rem aliquam agerent litigatores et poena se sacramenti peterent, poscebant judicem, qui dabatur post trigesimum diem, Pseudo-Ascon. ad. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26 (p. 164 Orell.): de multae sacramento consules comitiis centuriatis tulerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60.—**2.** Meton., *a cause, a civil suit* or *process*: decemviri re quaesitâ et deliberatâ sacramentum nostrum justum judicaverunt, Cic. Caecin. 33, 97; cf. transf. in gen.: homines graves, quibuscum tibi justo sacramento contendere, non liceret, *on equal terms, with a fair chance of success*, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: cetera . . . ἔντεχνα et arguta adparebunt, ut sacramento contendas mea non esse, *lay a wager*, i. e. *confidently assert*, id. Fam. 7, 32, 2: injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos petere, id. Mil. 27, 74: si Xviri

sacramentum in libertatem injustum judicassent, id. Dom. 29, 78.—**B.** Milit. t. t. (cf. infra, 2, the passage from Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36), orig. *the preliminary engagement* entered into by newly-enlisted troops (this was followed by the proper military oath, jusjurandum, which was at first voluntary, but, after the second Punic war, was demanded by the military tribune): milites tum (i. e. 538 A.U.C.), quod numquam antea factum erat, jurejurando ab tribunis militum adacti milites [jussu consulis conventuros]: nam ad eam diem nihil praeter sacramentum fuerat; et, ubi ad decuriatum aut centuriatum convenissent, suâ voluntate ipsi inter sese decuriati equites, centuriati pedites conjurabant, sese fugae atque formidinis ergo non abituros neque ex ordine recessuros, nisi, etc. . . . Id ex voluntario inter ipsos foedere ad tribunos ac legitimam juris jurandi adactionem translatum, Liv. 22, 38, 2 sqq. Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. Front. Strat. 4, 1, 4; and v. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 292 sq.—Hence, since that time, **2.** For jusjurandum, *the military oath of allegiance* (very freq. and class.): milites Domitianos sacramentum apud se dicere jubet, *to take the oath of allegiance*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23; so, sacramentum dicere, id. ib. 1, 86 *fin.*: quos consulis sacramento rogavisset, id. B. G. 6, 1: sacramentum dicere alicui, Tac. A. 1, 28; and in a like signif. in Livy: sacramento (*abl.*) dicere, Liv. 2, 24 *fin.*; 4, 53; 25, 5; 41, 5 *fin.*: sacramento dicere alicui, id. 24, 8: ut omnes minores quinquaginta annis sacramento (*abl.*) rogaret, *should administer the oath of allegiance to them, swear them in*, id. 40, 26; so, rogare (aliquos) sacramento, id. 32, 26; 35, 2; Quint. 12, 2, 26; in a like sense: adigere sacramento aliquos, Liv. 4, 5; 7, 11; 9, 29; Tac. A. 1, 37; id. H. 1, 55: adigere aliquos sacramento Othonis, id. ib. 1, 76: Vitellii, id. ib. 2, 55: Vespasiani, id. ib. 2, 79: adigere aliquos sacramento in nomen senatûs, Suet. Galb. 16: sacramento aliquem tenere . . . sacramento tenere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32; cf.: secundo eum obliget militiae sacramento, quia, priore amisso, jure cum hostibus pugnare non poterat, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36 (in which passage the primary jurid. signif. is alluded to): ex quibus (legionibus) aetate aut valetudine fessi sacramento solvebantur, Tac. A. 16, 13 *fin.*: legionibus, quae sacramentum mutaverant, in paenitentiam conversis, i. e. *had revolted*, Suet. Claud. 13; cf.: paenitentia mutati sacramenti, id. Galb. 10: alicujus sacramentum exuere, Tac. H. 3, 42: hoc sacramento (viz. in the service of Bacchus) initiatos juvenes milites faciendos censetis? Liv. 39, 15.—**b.** Transf., in gen., *an oath, a solemn obligation* or *engagement* (mostly post-Aug.): ut sacramento contendas mea non esse, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2: non ego perfidum Dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus, etc., Hor. C. 2, 17, 10: in verba Eumolpi sacramentum juravimus, Petr. 117, 5: amicitiae sacramentum delevi, id. 80, 4: sacramento quodam nexi, Just. 20, 4, 14: se sacramento obstringere, ne, etc., Plin. Ep. 10, 96 (97), 7: si quod inesset mutis animalibus tacitum ac naturale sacramentum, App. M. 3, p. 140, 31.—**II.** In eccl. and late Lat., *something to be kept sacred.* **1.** *A secret:* sacramentum regis abscondere, Vulg. Tob. 12, 7. — **2.** *The gospel revelation:* nolite verba, cum sacramentum meum Erit canendum, providenter quaerere, Prud. στεφ. 10, 15.—**3.** *A mystery:* sacramentum stellarum, Vulg. Apoc. 1, 20: pietatis, id. 1 Tim. 3, 16; Lact. 7, 24; Aug. de Agone Christi, 24.—**4.** *A sacrament:* signa, cum ad res divinas pertinent, sacramenta appellantur, Aug. Ep. 138: baptismi, id. Doctr. Christ. 3, 13: sanguinis Christi, id. Ep. ad Bonif. 98, 9: (matrimonii), Vulg. Eph. 5, 32.—**5.** *The office of the ministry:* Athanasium episcopum . . . coctus in unum quaesitus (synodus ut appellant) removit a sacramento quod obtinebat, Amm. 15, 7, 7.

Săcrāni, ōrum, *m.*, *an ancient people of Latium*, Fest. p. 321 (a), 18 Müll.—Hence, *adj.*: **Săcrānus,** a, um, *of the* Sacrani: acies, Verg. A. 7, 796: SACERDOTES, Inscr. Gud. p. 20, 8.

săcrārĭum, ii, *n.* [sacer]. **I.** *A place for the keeping of holy things* (sometimes, also, a place for prayer); *a shrine, sacristy, sanctuary* (cf.: fanum, sacellum, delubrum); *an oratory, chapel:* notandum est aliud esse sacrum locum, aliud sacrarium. Sacer locus est locus consecratus, sacrarium est locus, in quo sacra reponuntur: quod etiam in aedificio privato esse potest, Dig. 1, 8, 9; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 199; Fest. s. v. secespitam, p. 348 Müll.: erat apud Hejum sacrarium magnâ cum dignitate in aedibus, a majoribus traditum, perantiquum: in quo signa pulcherrima quattuor, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; 2, 4, 3, § 5: Caere, sacrarium populi Romani, deversorium sacerdotum ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum, Liv. 7, 20, 7: qui habitat in tuo sacrario, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: ubi nunc sacrarium est, Suet. Aug. 5: tensam Jovis e sacrario in domum deducere, id. Vesp. 5.—In *plur.*: vetito temerat sacraria probro, Ov. M. 10, 695: ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae Deae, Cic. Mil. 31, 86: Fidei, Liv. 1, 21; cf. in the *plur.*: Vestae, Mart. 7, 73, 3: Ditis, Verg. A. 12, 199: Mentis bonae, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 19: VENERIS, Inscr. Orell. 1359: CERERIS ANTIATINAE, ib. 1494: MITHRAE, ib. 1051 al.: iis juvenibus bacchantibus ex obsceno sacrario eductis arma committenda? Liv. 39, 15 *fin.* — **II.** Transf., *a secret place*, etc.: a quo (sc. te, Catilina) aquilam illam argenteam . . . cui domi tuae sacrarium scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse praemissam, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24; 2, 6, 13: illa arcana (naturae) . . . in interiore sacrario clausa sunt, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31, 3 (for which, shortly before: in sanctiore secessu): testor mentis sacraria, Jovis jusjurandum, Stat. Th. 3, 246.

‡ **săcrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [sacer], *a sacrist, sacristan:* IVNONIS, Inscr. Orell. 1304.

săcrātē, *adv.*, v. sacro, *P. a. fin.*

săcrātio, ōnis, *f.* [sacro], *consecration, dedication*, Macr. S. 3, 7.

1. săcrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who hallows* or *consecrates* (late Lat.): justitiae, Aug. Ep. 140.

2. Săcrātor, ōris, *m.*, *the name of a warrior*, Verg. A. 10, 747.

săcrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from sacro.

Sacravienses, ĭum, v. via, I. A. 2 *fin.*

sacres (porci), v. sacer *init.*

săcrĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [sacer-colo], *one who conducted the* sacra, *a sacrificer, sacrificing priest* or *priestess* (post-Aug.), Tac. H. 3, 74 (for which, sacrificuli, Suet. Dom. 1); App. Flor. 4, p. 361, 36; Macr S. 5, 19; Amm. 22, 14, 3.—In apposition: reges sacricolae, i. e. *sacrificing*, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, praef. 47.

* **săcrĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sacer-fero], *bearing sacred things:* rates (Aeneae), Ov. F. 4, 252.

săcrĭfĭcālis, e, *adj.* [sacrificium], *of* or *belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial* (post-Aug.): apparatus, Tac. A. 2, 69: epulae, App. M. 9, p. 217, 16: ministeria et instrumenta, Tert. adv. Haer. 40; Macr. S. 3, 2.

* **săcrĭfĭcātio,** ōnis, *f.* [sacrifico], *a sacrificing, sacrifice:* omnis (with precatio), Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67.

săcrĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a sacrificer* (post class.), Tert. Spect. 8 *fin.*

* **săcrĭfĭcātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a sacrificing, sacrifice:* nullum uspiam pecus sacrificatui, habemus, App. M. 7, p. 192, 22.

săcrĭfĭcĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [sacrificus], *he who sacrifices:* rex, *the priest who makes the offerings formerly made by the king* (v. rex, I.), Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 31.

săcrĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a sacrifice* (class. and very freq. in *sing.* and *plur.*). (*a*) *Sing.:* M. Popillius cum sacrificium publicum cum laenâ faceret, quod erat flamen Carmentalis, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: epulare sacrificium facere, id. de Or. 3, 19, 73; cf.: sacrificio Apollini facto, Liv. 45, 27: sacrificium lustrale parare, id. 1, 28: sacrificio rite perpetrato, id. 44, 37 *fin.*: sollemne et statutum sacrificium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: decem ingenui decem virgines . . . ad id sacrificium adhibiti, Liv. 37, 3: sacrifici genus est, Ov. P. 3, 2, 57.—(*β*) *Plur.:* Druides sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sacrificiis studere, id. ib. 6, 21: sacrificiis sollemnibus factis, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 24; so, sollemnia, Liv. 5, 52: anniversaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 128: publice ejusdem generis habent sacrificia, Caes. B. G. 6, 16; Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 96: sacrificia laeta, Liv. 36, 1: aliquem sacrificiis interdicere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sacrificia facere Libero Liberaeque, Col. 12, 18, 4: rex sacrificiorum, v. rex, A. 1.

săcrĭfĭco (ante-class. collat. form **săcrŭfĭco**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (*dep.* collat. form **săcrĭfĭcor,** āri, ante-class., Varr. L. L. 6, § 18 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 8, 1; 2, 11, 5; id. ap. Non. 480, 2 sq.; cf. Gell. 18, 12 *fin.*, and Varr. L. L. 9, § 105 ib.; so, late Lat., sacrificati, *Christians who sacrifice to the gods under persecution*, Cypr. Ep. 52) [sacer-facio], *to make* or *offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice* (freq. and class.). (*a*) *Neutr. absol.:* nunc sacruficabo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 37; 1, 2, 44 sq.; id. Aul. 3, 6, 43; id. Mil. 3, 1, 117; id. Poen. 1, 2, 109; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 21: principem in sacrificando Janum esse voluerunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67; Liv. 25, 1 (repeatedly); 44, 14; Quint. 1, 10, 33; Ov. M. 14, 84 al.; cf.: noctu sacruficatum ire, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 107.—With *dat.:* si sacruficem summo Jovi, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 31: alicui deo, id. Am. 3, 3, 28; id. Truc. 2, 4, 69: Herculi sacrificare velle se dixit, Curt. 4, 2, 3.—With *abl.:* summo Jovi argento, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 84: Orco hostiis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 7: Junoni reginae majoribus hostiis, Liv. 22, 1, 17; 28, 38, 8; 32, 1, 13; 36, 21, 9; and so without a *dat.*, id. 37, 47, 5; 40, 2, 4; 42, 20, 3.—With *pro:* pro populo, Liv. 4, 54, 7; 26, 33, 8; Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1.—*Impers. pass.:* secundum segetes huic deo sacrificatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 16: pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv. 27, 37: cui (Angeronae) sacrificatur a. d. XII. Kal. Januar., Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 65; 16, 6, 8, § 24. —(*β*) *Act.*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 97: ullum turis granum, id. Poen. 2, 3: pecora, Liv. 41, 18: ignavam suem, Ov. F. 4, 414: hoc poculum deis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 122 Müll.: lustra Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus, Liv. 45, 41. — *Pass.:* eo die Junoni mulieres sacrificantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 18: nec duobus nisi certis diis una sacrificari oportere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: editi dii quibus sacrificaretur, Liv. 30, 2, 13; 35, 43, 3; 37, 37, 2: in pelliculis sacrificatorum animalium, Plin. 36, 21, 39, § 151.

săcrĭfĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [sacrifico], *one who conducts the sacrifices, a sacrificer, sacrificing priest:* sacrificuli ac vates ceperant hominum mentes, Liv. 25, 1; Suet. Dom. 1 (for which, sacricolae, Tac. H. 3, 74).—In apposition: rex, *a high-priest*, Liv. 2, 2, 1; cf. id. 6, 41, 9; v. rex, I.: vates, id. 35, 48 *fin.*

săcrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a sacrificing, sacrificial* (poet.; not ante-Aug.): securis, Ov. M. 12, 249: dies, id. ib. 13, 590: ritus, id. ib. 15, 483: arae, Val. Fl. 8, 243: vestis, Sil. 3, 27: os, *of those sacrificing, praying*, Ov. F. 1, 130: Ancus, *mindful of sacrifices* or *of religion* in gen., id. ib. 6, 803; cf.: Numa, Luc. 9, 478: jugum, *where human sacrifices were offered*, Val. Fl. 4, 110: preces, Sen. Med. 38: rex, v. rex, I.

săcrĭlĕgē, *adv.*, v. sacrilegus *fin.*

săcrĭlĕgĭum, ii, *n.* [sacrilegus] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** *The robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege:* sacrilegium est, rem sacram de templo surripere, Quint. 7, 3, 10; cf. id. 7, 3, 22; 5, 10, 39; Liv. 29, 8; 29, 18; 32, 1; 42, 3 al.; Quint. 5, 14, 11; 7, 3, 21; Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.*; Phaedr. 4, 11, 3 al. —In *plur.*, Suet. Caes. 54 *fin.* (with rapinae). — **II.** *Violation* or *profanation of sacred things, sacrilege* (post-Aug.): cum in caelum insanitis, non dico sacrilegium facitis, sed operam perditis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 27, 1: non sine quodam sacrilegi metu, Flor. 2, 17, 12: aliquem sacrilegii damnare, Nep. Alcib. 6, 4: parum se grate gerere sacrilegium est, Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 4; Curt. 4, 3, 23.

săcrĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer-lego], *that steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious:* sacrilegas admovere manus, Liv. 29, 18: altare sacrilegum, Vulg. Jos. 22, 16; cf.: quorum templis et religionibus iste bellum sacrilegum habuit indictum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 188.—As *subst.* (so usually): **săcrĭlĕgus,** i, *m.*, *one who robs* or *steals from a temple, one who commits sacrilege:* sacrilego poena est, neque ei soli, qui sacrum abstulerit, sed etiam ei, qui sacro commendatum, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: non sacrilegum, sed hostem sacrorum religionumque, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 9: an sacrilegus, qui, ut hostes urbe expelleret, arma

templo affixa detraxit? Quint. 5, 10, 36; cf. id. 3, 6, 38; 3, 6, 41; 4, 2, 68 (v. sacrilegium *init.*): cavendum ne fortiori subjungatur aliquid infirmius, ut sacrilego fur, Quint. 9, 4, 23: punit furta sacrilegus, Sen. Ira, 2, 28, 8; Vulg. Act. 19, 37.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *that violates* or *profanes sacred things, sacrilegious, impious, profane* (freq. since the Aug. per.). **a.** *Adj.:* hominem perditum Miserumque, et illum sacrilegum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 29; Ov. M. 4, 23; cf.: o genera sacrilega! Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 6: quorum civis Romanus nemo erat sed Graeci sacrilegi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69: sacrilegos ignes admovere templis, Tib. 3, 5, 11: manus, id. 2, 4, 26; Hor. C. 2, 13, 2; Ov. F. 3, 700; id. Am. 1, 7, 28: dextra, id. M. 14, 539: meretricum artes, id. A. A. 1, 435: nefas (Catilinae), Mart. 9, 70, 2: hami (on account of the preceding sacris piscibus), id. 4, 30, 12.—*Sup.:* exi e fano, sacrilegissime, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 1.—**b.** *Subst., an impious, wicked,* or *profane person:* parricida, sacrilege, perjure, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 129; Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 1; id. Eun. 5, 3, 2; 5, 3, 13; Sall. C. 14, 3; Ov. M. 8, 792; 8, 817.—With *gen.:* nuptiarum, i. e. *a violator of marriage vows, an adulterer,* Cod. Just. 9, 9, 29 *fin.*—In *fem.:* **săcrĭlĕga,** ae, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13; Ov. M. 11, 41.—*Adv.:* **săcrĭlĕgē,** *sacrilegiously, impiously* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 12.

‡ **sacrĭma,** ōrum, *n., new wine offered to Bacchus:* sacrima appellabant mustum, quod Libero sacrificabant pro vineis et vasis et ipso vino conservandis, sicut praemetium de spicis, quas primum messuissent, sacrificabant Cereri, Fest. pp. 318 and 319 Müll.; cf.: sacrima, ἀπαρχὴ γλεύκους, Gloss. Philox.

Săcrĭ-portus, ūs, *m.* [sacer]. **I.** *A place in Latium, near Prœneste, where Sylla conquered the younger Marius* (called in Appian, B. C. 1, 78, Ἱερὸς λιμήν), Liv. Epit. 87; Vell. 2, 26, 1; Flor. 3, 21, 23; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 68 and 75; per tmesin: quot apud Sacri cecidere cadavera portum, Luc. 2, 134.—**II.** *A small town on the Gulf of Tarentum,* Liv. 26, 39.—(**III.** Dub., and resting only on the authority of Sext. Ruf. Region.: Urbis Romanae, *a square in Rome in the fourth region, also called* **Săcrĭporticus.**)

†† **sacrĭum,** ii, *n.* [Scyth.], *Scythian amber,* Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 40.

săcro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sacer], *to declare* or *set apart as sacred; to consecrate, dedicate,* or *devote* to a divinity (class.; cf. consecro). **I.** Lit.: ne quis agrum consecrato. Auri, argenti, eboris sacrandi modus esto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: eum praedam Veientanam publicando sacrandoque ad nihilum redegisse, ferociter increpant, Liv. 5, 25: (agrum) Cypriae, Ov. M. 10, 644: Capitolino Jovi donum ex auro, Suet. Tib. 53 *fin.:* (laurum) Phoebo, Verg. A. 7, 62: aras, id. ib. 5, 48: vigilem ignem, id. ib. 4, 200: votum immortale, id. ib. 8, 715: inter haec auream aquilam pinnis extendenti similem sacraverant, Curt. 3, 3, 16: templum, in quo Helena sacravit calicem ex electro, Plin. 33, 4, 23, § 81.—In *part. perf.:* duabus aris ibi Jovi et Soli sacratis cum immolasset, Liv. 40, 22: arae, Suet. Tib. 14: sacratas fide manus, Liv. 23, 9: sacrata Crotonis Ossa tegebat humus, Ov. M. 15, 55: rite pecudes, Verg. A. 12, 213: templum, id. ib. 2, 165 al.—**2.** With a bad accessory signif. (cf. sacer, II.), *to devote* or *doom to destruction, to declare accursed, to condemn:* de sacrando cum bonis capite ejus, qui regni occupandi consilia inisset, gratae in vulgus leges fuere, Liv. 2, 8; cf.: caput Jovi, id. 10, 38.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to set apart, consecrate, devote, give, dedicate* a thing to any one (poet. and rare): quod patriae vocis studiis nobisque sacrasti, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 13, 22: hunc illi honorem Juppiter sacravit, Verg. A. 12, 141: tibi sacratum opus, Ov. Tr. 2, 552.—In a bad sense: injecere manum Parcae, telisque sacrarunt Evandri (Halaesum), Verg. A. 10, 419.—**II.** Meton. **1.** *To render sacred* or *inviolable* by consecration; *to hallow, consecrate:* hoc nemus aeterno cinerum sacravit honore Faenius, Mart. 1, 117, 1: foedus, quod in Capitolio sacratum fuisset, irritum per illos esse, *that had been decreed inviolable,* Liv. 38, 33; cf.: sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis, aut, etc., Cic. Balb. 14, 33: sacrata lex, *a law whose violation was punished by devoting the offender to the infernal gods,* id. Sest. 7, 16; id. Dom. 17, 43; Liv. 2, 33; 3, 17; 7, 41; 9, 39; 36, 38; cf.: sacratae leges sunt, quibus sanctum est, qui quid adversus eas fecerit, sacer alicui deorum sit cum familia pecuniaque, Fest. p. 318 Müll.—**2.** Of a deity, *to hold sacred, to worship* or *honor as sacred:* haud frustra te patrem deum hominumque hac sede sacravimus, Liv. 8, 6: Vesta sacrata, Ov. M. 15, 864.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to render imperishable, to immortalize* (rare): aliquem Lesbio plectro, Hor. C. 1, 26, 11; cf.: miratur nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacravit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 49: vivit vigetque eloquentia ejus (Catonis), sacrata scriptis omnis generis, Liv. 39, 40: avum Sacrârunt carmina tuum, Ov. P. 4, 8, 64.—Hence, **săcrātus,** a, um, *P. a., hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred:* sacrata jura parentum, Ov. M. 10, 321: jura Graiorum, Verg. A. 2, 157: vittae Sacrati capitis, id. ib. 3, 371: dux, i. e. *Augustus,* Ov. F. 2, 60; cf.: manus (Tiberii), id. ib. 1, 640: dies sacratior, Mart. 4, 1, 1: numen gentibus sacratissimum, Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 82: homines, *devoted to the gods,* Macr. S. 3, 7; Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 26.—At a later per., Sacratissimus, *an epithet of the emperors, Most Worshipful,* Dig. 38, 17, 9; Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim. 1 et saep.—*Adv.:* **săcrātē,** in eccl. Lat., **1.** *Holily, piously:* vivere, Aug. Ep. 22 *fin.*—**2.** *Mysteriously, mystically,* Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 16.

săcrōsanctus (sometimes separately, **săcrō sanctus,** and per tmesin, sacroque sanctum, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 143; but in Tert. Cor. Mil. 13, the correct read. is sacer sanctusque, not sacer sanctus), a, um, *adj.* [sacer-sancio], orig., *inaugurated* or *consecrated with religious ceremonies* (v. the foll. passage from Liv. 3, 55); hence, **I.** Meton., *fixed* or *decreed as inviolable, sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct:* ipsis quoque tribunis (*plur.*), ut sacrosancti viderentur (cujus rei prope jam memoria aboleverat), relatis quibusdam ex magno intervallo caerimoniis, renovarunt; et cum religione inviolatos eos, tum lege etiam fecerunt, sanciendo: ut qui tribunis plebis aedilibus, judicibus, decemviris nocuisset, ejus caput Jovi sacrum esset, etc. Hac lege juris interpretes negant quemquam sacrosanctum esse, sed cum quid eorum cuiquam nocuerit, id sacrum sanciri: itaque aedilem prehendi ducique a majoribus magistratibus: quod etsi non jure fiat (noceri enim ei, cui hac lege non liceat), tamen argumentum esse, non haberi pro sacro sanctoque aedilem; tribunos vetere jure jurando plebis, cum primum eam potestatem creavit, sacrosanctos esse, Liv. 3, 55, 6 sq.; cf.: sacrosanctum dicitur, quod jurejurando interposito est institutum, si quis id violasset, ut morte poenas penderet. Cujus generis sunt tribuni plebis aedilesque ejusdem ordinis, Fest. p. 318 Müll.: sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset: deinde sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis aut poenâ, cum caput ejus, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: agi deinde de concordiâ coeptum concessumque in condiciones, ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, Liv. 2, 33; so of the tribunes of the people, id. 3, 19; 9, 9 (opp. profani); Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 143; cf.: sacrosancta potestas (tribunorum, *plur.*), Liv. 4, 3; 29, 20 *fin.:* accusator, velut sacrosanctus erat, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin.:* SI QVID SACROSANCTVM EST, an old formula ap. Cic. Balb. 14, 33: in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: colonos etiam maritimos, qui sacrosanctam vacationem dicebantur habere, dare milites cogebant, Liv. 37, 38 Drak.: Oedipodis ossa, honore arae decorata, quasi sacrosancta, Val. Max. 5, 3 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., in gen., *most holy, most sacred, venerable* (post-Aug.; freq. in the Christian writers): cujus (Rufi) mihi memoria sacrosancta est, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 3; so, imago tua, App. M. 5, p. 164, 37: ista civitas (Roma), id. ib. 11, p. 270: contemplatio conspectus tui (sc. episcopi), Sid. Ep. 9, 10: de sacrosanctis ecclesiis, Cod. Just. 1, 2.

Sacrŏvir, i, *m.* Julius Sacrovir, *a nobleman of the Hædui in Gaul,* Tac. A. 3, 40; 3, 44 al.—Hence, **Sacrŏvĭrĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *named from Sacrovir:* bellum, Tac. A. 4, 18.

sacrŭfĭco, āre, v. sacrifico *init.*

sacrum, i, v. sacer.

Sadala, ae, *m.* **I.** *A king of Thrace* (perh. *the father of Cotys*), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63; v. Zumpt *N. cr.;* Luc. 5, 54.—**II.** *A son of Cotys, king of Thrace,* Caes. B. C. 3, 4.

Saddūcaei, ōrum, *m.*, צַדּוּקִים, *the Sadducees, a religious sect among the Jews,* Tert. Praescr. 45; Vulg. Matt. 3, 7.—Hence, **Saddūcaeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Sadducees:* genus, Arn. 3, p. 134.

saeclum, sync. for saeculum, q. v.

saecŭlāris (**sēcŭ-**), e, *adj.* [saeculum], *of* or *belonging to a* saeculum: ludi, secular games, celebrated at very long intervals (the interval was fixed, in the time of Augustus, at one hundred and twenty years), and continuing three days and nights, Varr. and Liv. ap. Censor. de Die Nat. 17; Suet. Aug. 31; id. Dom. 4; id. Vit. 2; Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 159; Tac. A. 11, 11: carmen, *a hymn sung at the secular games, a secular hymn;* the best known hymn of this character is that composed by Horace, at the command of Augustus, to be sung at the secular games, A. U. C. 737; cf. Suet. Vit. Hor.—Hence, *substt.* **A. saecŭlāres,** ium, *m.* (sc. ludi), *the secular games,* Suet. Claud. 21.—**B. saecŭlārĭa,** ium, *n.* (sc. sacra), *the secular games,* Val. Max. 2, 4, 4 al.—**II.** *Worldly, temporal, profane, lay, secular; pagan, heathen* (eccl. Lat.): homines (opp. monachi), Hier. Ep. 60, 11: historia, Sedul. in Conc. post Ep. 7, 9: exempla, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13 (al. saeculi): feminae quaedam (Dido, Lucretia), id. ib. 13 *fin.*—As *subst.:* **saecŭlārĭa,** ium, *n., worldly matters:* redditur in culpâ pastor saecularia servans, Commod. 94, 69.—Hence, *adv.:* **saecŭlārĭter,** *in a worldly manner* (eccl. Lat.): mulierem saeculariter ornari, Cypr. Testim. 3, 36.

saecŭlum (poet., esp. Lucretian, **saeclum;** less correctly **sēcŭlum, sēclum**), i, *n. dim.* [etym. dub.; perh. root si- = sa-; Gr. σάω, to sift; Lat. sero, satus; whence Saturnus, etc.; hence, orig.], *a race, breed, generation* (freq. in Lucr.; very rare in later writers; usu. in *plur.*): saecla propagare, Lucr. 1, 21; cf. id. 2, 173; 5, 850: nec toties possent generatim saecla referre Naturam parentum, id. 1, 597: saecla animantum, i. e. *animals,* id. 2, 78; 5, 855: hominum, id. 1, 467; 5, 339; 6, 722: ferarum, id. 2, 995; 3, 753; 4, 413; 4, 686; cf.: silvestria ferarum, id. 5, 967: serpentia ferarum, id. 6, 766: mortalia, id. 5, 805; 5, 982; 5, 1238: bucera (with lanigerae pecudes), id. 5, 866; 6, 1245; cf.: vetusta cornicum (with corvorum greges), id. 5, 1084: aurea pavonum, id. 2, 503: totisque expectent saecula ripis, i. e. *the shades of the infernal regions,* Stat. Th. 11, 592.—*Sing.:* et muliebre oritur patrio de semine saeclum, *the female sex, women,* Lucr. 4, 1223; so, muliebre, id. 5, 1020; 2, 10 sq.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Like γενεά. **1.** The ordinary lifetime of the human species, *a lifetime, generation, age* (of thirty-three years; class.; esp. freq. in signif. 2. infra; cf. Schoem. ad Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21): cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint... tum ille vere vertens annus appellari potest: in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa saecula hominum teneantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24 Mos.: cum ex hac parte saecula plura numerentur, Liv. 9, 18: quorum (Socratis atque Epicuri) aetates non annis sed saeculis scimus esse disjunctas, Hier. Vit. Cler. 4, p. 262; cf. Censor. de Die Nat. 17; Auct. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 508; id. E. 4, 5.—(*β*) Esp., *the lifetime* or *reign* of a ruler: illustrari saeculum suum ejusmodi exemplo arbitrabatur, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 6: digna saeculo tuo, id. ib. 10, 1, 2.—**2.** The human race living in a particular age, *a generation, an age, the times:* serit arbores quae alteri saeculo prosient, Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 7, 24: in id saeculum Romuli cecidit aetas, cum jam plena Graecia poëtarum esset, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18 (for which: quorum aetas cum in eorum tempora incidisset, id. Or. 12, 39): saeculorum reliquorum judicium, id. Div. 1, 19, 36: ipse fortasse in hujus saeculi errore versor, id. Par. 6, 3, 50; cf.: hujus saeculi insolentia, id. Phil. 9, 6, 23; and: o

nostri infamia saecli, Ov. M. 8, 97; cf. also: novi ego hoc saeculum, moribus quibus siet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 6; so, hujus saecli mores, id. Truc. prol. 13; and: hoccine saeclum! o scelera! o genera sacrilega, o hominem impurum! Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 6; cf. id. Eun. 2, 2, 15: nec mutam repertam esse dicunt mulierem ullo in saeculo, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 7: Cato rudi saeculo litteras Graecas didicit, Quint. 12, 11, 23; so, rude, id. 2, 5, 23: grave ne rediret Saeculum Pyrrhae, Hor. C. 1, 2, 6: primo statim beatissimi saeculi ortu, Tac. Agr. 3; so, beatissimum, id. ib. 44: felix et aureum, id. Or. 12; Quint. 8, 6, 24: aureum, Sen. Contr. 2, 17; Lact. 5, 6, 13; cf.: aurea saecula, Verg. A. 6, 792; Ov. A. A. 2, 277: his jungendi sunt Diocletianus aurei parens saeculi, et Maximianus, ut vulgo dicitur, ferrei, Lampr. Elag. 35: ceteri, qui dii ex hominibus facti esse dicuntur, minus eruditis hominum saeculis fuerunt (with Romuli aetas), Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18; cf.: res publica constituta non unâ hominum vitâ sed aliquot saeculis et aetatibus, id. ib. 2, 1, 2: perpetuâ saeculorum admiratione celebrantur, Quint. 11, 1, 13: fecunda culpae saecula, Hor. C. 3, 6, 17: ferro duravit saecula, id. Epod. 16, 65; cf.: sic ad ferrum venistis ab auro, Saecula, Ov. M. 15, 261. — **3.** *The spirit of the age* or *times*: nemo illic vitia ridet; nec corrumpere et corrumpi saeculum vocatur, Tac. G. 19.— **B.** The utmost lifetime of man, *a period of a hundred years, a century*: saeclum spatium annorum centum vocarunt, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, § 11 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. saeculares, p. 328 ib.; Censor. de Die Nat. 17: cum (Numa) illam sapientiam constituendae civitatis duobus prope saeculis ante cognovit, quam eam Graeci natam esse senserunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: saeculo festas referente luces, Hor. C. 4, 6, 42; cf.: multa virum durando saecula vincit, Verg. G. 2, 295.—**2.** For an indefinitely long period, *an age; plur.* (so mostly): (Saturni stella) nihil immutat sempiternis saeculorum aetatibus, quin eadem iisdem temporibus efficiat, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: aliquot saeculis post, id. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 73: cum aliquot saecula in Italiâ viguisset, id. Univ. 1; so, tot, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122; id. Ac. 2, 5, 15: quot, Quint. 12, 11, 22: multa, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20; 6, 26, 29; id. de Or. 2, 5, 21; id. Cat. 2, 5, 11; id. Fam. 11, 14, 3: plurima, id. Rep. 3, 9, 14: sexcenta, id. Fat. 12, 27: omnia, id. Lael. 4, 15; id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: ex omni saeculorum memoriâ, id. ib. 4, 1, 3: vir saeculorum memoriâ dignus, Quint. 10, 1, 104; cf.: ingeniorum monumenta, quae saeculis probarentur, id. 3, 7, 18: facto in saecula ituro, *to future ages, to posterity*, Sil. 12, 312; so Plin. Pan. 55, 1: in famam et saecula mitti, Luc. 10, 533: tarda gelu saeclisque effeta senectus, *with* (many) *years*, Verg. A. 8, 508.— *Sing.*: propemodum saeculi res in unum diem cumulavit, Curt. 4, 16, 10: longo putidam (anum) saeculo, Hor. Epod. 8, 1: ut videri possit saeculo prior, Quint. 10, 1, 113.—Esp. (eccl. Lat.), the following phrases are used to express *forever, to all eternity, endlessly, without end*: in saeculum, Vulg. Exod. 21, 6; id. Dan. 3, 89: in saeculum saeculi, id. Psa. 36, 27; id. 2 Cor. 9, 9: in saecula, id. Ps. 77, 69; id. Rom. 1, 25: in saecula saeculorum, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 1; Ambros. Hexaëm. 3, 17, 72; Vulg. Tob. 9, 11; id. Rom. 16, 27; id. Apoc. 1, 6 et saep.— **C.** Like the biblical עוֹלָם, αἰών, *the world, worldliness* (eccl. Lat.): immaculatus ab hoc saeculo, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 27: et servientem corpori Absolve vinclis saeculi, Prud. στεφ. 2, 583; so id. Cath. 5, 109; Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, 33 *fin.*— **D.** *Heathenism* (eccl. Lat.): saeculi exempla, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13 (al. saecularia).

saepe, *adv.* [old acc. n. of saepis]. **I.** *Often, oft, oftentimes, many times, frequently* (at indefinite intervals, while crebro denotes in close succession): aperitur ostium, unde saturitate saepe ego exii ebrius, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35: multis damno et mihi lucro saepe eris, id. Cist. 1, 1, 52: audivi saepe hoc vulgo dicier, id. Stich. 1, 3, 13: saepe ex te audivi pater, id. Merc. 2, 3, 40; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 30, 46: saepe hoc de majoribus natu audivimus, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: cum saepe mecum ageres, ut, etc., id. Lael. 1, 4: sed... saepe enim redeo ad Scipionem, etc., id. ib. 17, 62; cf. *comp.*: quocirca... dicendum est enim saepius, etc., id. ib. 22, 85: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, ut in navi ac saepe etiam in morbo levi, id. Rep. 1, 40, 63; so, saepe etiam, id. ib. 1, 17, 26: in hoc statu rei publicae, quem dixi jam saepe non posse esse diuturnum, id. ib. 2, 37: minime saepe, *least frequently*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: haud saepe, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 33: non saepe, id. Ps. 2, 4, 37: solet jocari saepe mecum illo modo, id. Men. 2, 2, 42; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 18; so (with solere) Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 9; cf. *sup.*: de quo (Homero) saepissime vigilans (Ennius) solebat cogitare et loqui, id. ib. 6, 10; id. Lael. 8, 26: vidi ego multa saepe picta, quae Acherunti fierent cruciamenta, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 1; so (with multus) id. ib. 2, 2, 78; id. Cas. 2, 5, 41; id. Mil. 3, 3, 12; id. Poen. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Rep. 3, 30, 42; id. Lael. 1, 2; id. Off. 2, 6, 20; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 219; cf.: saepe et multum hoc mecum cogitavi, Cic. Inv. 1, 1, 1: in hac (causâ) multum et saepe versatus, id. Quint. 1, 3: quorum saepe et diu ad pedes jacuit stratus, id. ib. 31, 96; Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 28: nullus (piscis) minus saepe ad terram venit, id. Rud. 4, 3, 56: illos (inimicos) saepe verum dicere, hos (amicos) numquam, Cato ap. Cic. Lael. 24, 90: quod vos nimium saepe dicitis, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: bene saepe, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 3 (Ann. v. 241 Vahl.): saepe antea (ante), Sall. J. 107, 1; 112, 2.— (β) *Comp.*: ibi eos conspicias quam praetorem saepius, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 8; cf.: ego saepius quam vellem, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59.— More usu. without *quam*: quod, etsi saepe dictum est, dicendum est tamen saepius, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69; cf. Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 6, A: semel atque iterum ac saepius, Cic. Font. 12, 26 (16): semel et saepius, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: bis ac saepius, Quint. 10, 5, 7: iterum et saepius te rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 42, 2; id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30: iterum ac saepius, Quint. 12, 8, 8: quo quidem schemate utuntur poëtae saepius, sed ne oratores quidem raro, id. 9, 3, 44: quo magis novi, tanto saepius, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 14: propterea saepius te, ut memineris, moneo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 43: ut verbis, quid sit... definiam saepius, Cic. Rep. 1, 24, 38: quasi ipsos induxi loquentes, ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeretur, id. Lael. 1, 3: quae potestas si mihi saepius sine meo vestroque periculo fiet, utar, id. Phil. 1, 15, 38: si saepius decertandum sit, id. ib. 2, 17, 43.—(γ) *Sup.*: tibi saepissime Cyathisso, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 28; id. Ps. 2, 4, 56: optare ut quam saepissime peccet amicus, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: ut vinum aegrotis, qui prodest raro, nocet saepissime, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: de quo (avo tuo) audisti multa ex me, eaque saepissime, id. Phil. 1, 14, 34.—**II.** In general propositions stating the results of experience, to denote that which is wont to take place *frequently*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 44: illud saepe fit, tempestas venit, etc., id. Most. 1, 2, 27; cf.: nam saepe est, quibus in rebus alius ne iratus quidem est, Cum, etc., Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 28: saepe ex hujusmodi re quâpiam... magna familiaritas Conflatast, id. Eun. 5, 2, 34: non licet hominem esse saepe ita ut volt, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 53: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 57; repeated: saepe... saepe, Hor. C. 1, 8, 11; id. Ep. 1, 19, 19; Liv. 23, 15: saepe, five times in succession, Cic. Lael. 10, 33 sq.; cf.: saepe... persaepe... saepe... saepe... saepe... modo... modo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 9: modo... saepe... modo... interdum, id. ib. 1, 10, 11: saepe... modo, id. ib. 2, 7, 8.—*Sup.*: bonum consilium subripitur saepissime, si, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 8.—**III.** Sometimes with numero, and also joined in one word with it, saepenumero, to strengthen the main idea, like our *oftentimes, again and again* (perh. not before the class. per.): Aeduos fratres consanguineosque saepenumero a senatu appellatos, Caes. B. G. 1, 33; 1, 39; 1, 40; 6, 8; 7, 62; Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 1; id. Sen. 2, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67; 41, 119; id. Fam. 16, 21, 3; Sall. C. 52, 7; 53, 3; Auct. B. Afr. 35, 4 al.—Once also in *comp.*: gigni hominem saepe nono, saepiusnumero decimo mense, Gell. 3, 16, 1.

saepĕnŭmĕrō, *adv.*, v. saepe, III.

saepes (**sēp-**), is (*nom.* saeps, Cic. acc. to Aus. Idyll. in Grammaticom. 12, 11; Val. Fl. 6, 537; but, saepes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2; Verg. E. 1, 54; Col. 10, 374; Pall. 1, 34, 6; Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 56), *f.* [root svak-, to make firm; Sanscr. sag, to cling; cf. σάττω; p for k, as in lupus]. **I.** Prop., *a hedge, fence; sing.*, besides the passages above cited, Pac. ap. Non. 179, 15; Verg. G. 1, 270; Col. 11, 3, 3 sq.; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 101; Ov. H. 20, 144: viva saepis, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1: saepes ex agresti ligno, id. ib. 1, 14, 2. — *Plur.*, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119; Caes. B. G. 2, 17; 2, 22; Verg. G. 2, 371; id. E. 8, 37; Ov. M. 1, 493.— **II.** Meton., of any *enclosure* (poet.): scopulorum, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13: portarum, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 81.

saepĭcŭla (**sēp-**), ae, *f. dim.* [saepes], *a little fence* or *hedge*, App. M. 8, p. 210.

saepĭcŭle, *adv. dim.* [saepe], *pretty often, pretty frequently, ever and anon* (Appul.), App. M. 2 *init.*; 6, p. 185, 6; 9, p. 231, 63; 9, p. 235, 33 al.

saepīmen (**sēp-**), īnis, *n.* [saepio], = saepimentum, App. Flor. 1.

saepīmentum (**sēp-**), i, *n.* [id.], *a hedge, fence, enclosure*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1 sq.; Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 62.

Saepīnum (**Sēp-**), i, *n.*, *a town of the Samnites*, Liv. 10, 44; 10, 45.—Hence, **Saepīnātes,** *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sæpinum*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

saepio (**sēp-**), psi, ptum, īre (*pluperf. subj.* saepissent, Liv. 44, 39, 3 dub.; v. Drak. ad loc.), 4, *v. a.* [saepes]. **I.** Prop., *to surround with a hedge, to hedge in, fence in, enclose* (class.; cf. vallo). **A.** With *abl.*: VTI LOCVS ANTE EAM ARAM... STIPITIBVS ROBVSTIS SAEPIATVR, Cenot. Pisan. ap. Inscr. Orell. 642; cf.: saeptum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis indagavi sepulcrum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; cf. id. Rep. 1, 26, 41. — **B.** In simple constr.: dum ne per fundum saeptum facias semitam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 36.—**C.** With *abl. of time*: pontifices negant segetem feriis saepiri debere, Col 2, 21, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To enclose, surround, encircle*, etc. **1.** With *abl.*: urbem moenibus, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: oppidum operibus, munitionibus, id. Phil. 13, 9, 20: castris, id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; cf. Liv. 5, 5, 2; 44, 39, 3: castra tectis parietum pro muro, id. 25, 25, 8: oculos membranis tenuissimis, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142 sq.: saltum plagis, Lucr. 5, 1251: feram venantum coronâ, Verg. A. 9, 551: restituat legiones in locum, quo saeptae fuerunt, Liv. 9, 11, 3: Agrippam custodiâ militum, Suet. Aug. 65 *fin.*: saepsit se tectis, i. e. *shut himself up in his palace*, Verg. A. 7, 600.—**2.** With *acc.*: saepsit comitium et curiam, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31: omnes fori aditûs, id. Phil. 5, 4, 9.—**3.** *Pass.* with *ab*: Albana pubes inermis ab armatis saepta, Liv. 1, 28, 8.—**B.** *To cover, envelop, wrap, wrap up*; with *abl.*: aliquem veste, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 40: saeptus squalidâ stolâ (with vestitus), Enn. ap. Non. 537, 27 sq.: omnia sic avido complexu cetera saepsit (sc. aether), Lucr. 5, 470: at Venus obscuro gradientes aëre saepsit, Verg. A. 1, 411. — **III.** Trop. **A.** *To hedge up, check, impede, hinder, stop*, etc.: perii, lacrimae linguam saepiunt, Afran. ap. Non. 41, 5.—**B.** *To surround, enclose, encompass*, etc.: (inventa) vestire atque ornare oratione: post memoriâ saepire, *to enclose them in one's memory*, i. e. *to get them by heart*, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142; cf.: is se circumvestit dictis, saepit sedulo, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 158; and: domi teneamus eam (orbam eloquentiam) saeptam liberali custodiâ, Cic. Brut. 96, 330; v. Jahn ad h. l.: locum omnem cogitatione (the figure taken from surrounding with toils in hunting; cf. II. A.), Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 147: saeptus legibus et judiciorum metu, *surrounded, sheltered, guarded*, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25; cf.: quibus praesidiis philosophiae saeptus sim, id. Fam. 16, 23; so, saeptus praesidiis, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68; id. Off. 2, 11, 39; id. Mil. 1, 2; cf. also: postquam omnia pudore saepta animadverterat, Liv. 3, 44; and with this cf.: (mulieres) saeptae pudicitiâ agunt, Tac. G. 19: (lex) se saepit difficultate abrogationis, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2: ut quibusdam excubiis in ore positis saepiatur, Gell. 1, 15, 3.

‡ **saepis,** e, *adj.*, = συχνός [akin with saepes, q. v.], *that happens often, frequent.* —As an *adj.* cited only once in the *comp.* saepior, by Prisc. p. 1016 P.; and once in the *sup.*: saepissimam discordiam fuisse, Cato Nep. ap. Prisc. p. 602 P.

* **saepĭuscŭle,** *adv. dim.* [saepius, from saepe], *pretty often, pretty frequently:* peccas, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 59; acc. to Prisc. p. 611 (al. saepicule).

saeptātus, a, um [saeptum], *surrounded by a bulwark:* culmen, Mart. Cap. 2, § 208.

saeptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saepio]. **I.** Prop., *a hedging* or *fencing in, enclosing* (post-Aug.), Vitr. 5, 12, 5; 6, 11 (8), 5.—**II.** Meton., *an enclosing with a wall*, etc.; with *obj. gen.:* urbis, *the erection of a wall around it*, Vop. Aur. 12.

saeptum (sēp-), i, *n.* [id.] (class.; usu. *plur.*). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen., *a fence, enclosure, wall*, etc.; *plur. absol.:* nunc de saeptis, quae tutandi causā fundi, aut partis fiant, dicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1; cf. the context: quibus enim saeptis tam immanes beluas continebimus? Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5: saxea saepta, id. ib. 4, 701: saepta candentia, Mart. Cap. 2, § 108: nisi saeptis revolsis, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9.—With *gen.:* transit fulmen caeli per saepta domorum, Lucr. 1, 490; cf. id. 6, 228; 6, 860.—*Sing.:* AEDICVLAM, ARAM, SAEPTVM, CLVSVM, VETVSTATE DIRVTA RESTITVIT, Inscr. Orell. 1515.—**B.** Esp.: Saeptum lini, *a hunter's net* or *toils*, Nemes. Cyneg. 308.—**II.** Meton. **A.** In gen., *any enclosed place, an enclosure:* ut intra saepta (sc. villae) habeat aquam, Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2.—**2.** Esp. **a.** *A fold* for cattle: quamvis multa meis exiret victima saeptis, Verg. E. 1, 34: saepta repetit pecus, Col. 6, 23, 3.—**b.** *A fish-pond* or *preserve:* animadvertimus intra saepta pelagios greges inertis mugilis, Col. 8, 17, 8.—**c.** *Plur.*, *a large enclosed place in the Campus Martius, where the people assembled to vote, and where were many handsome shops:* cum ille in saepta irruisset, Cic. Mil. 15, 41: est (sc. dies) quoque, quo populum jus est includere saeptis, Ov. F. 1, 53; cf. Mart. 9, 60, 1.—**d.** Saeptum venationis, *a park, warren, preserve, enclosed hunting-ground*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2; cf. the context.—**B.** Any thing used for enclosing, etc.; hence, **1.** *A palisade, stake, pale:* inermem tribunum adoriantur fragmentis saeptorum et fustibus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79.—**2.** *A sluice, flood-gate*, Dig. 43, 21, 1, § 4.—**3.** Medic. t. t., *the diaphragm, midriff:* jecur ... ab ipso saepto orsum, Cels. 4, 1; cf. id. 5, 26, 15; 7, 4, 2; called also transversum saeptum, id. 4, 1.

saeptŭōsus (sēp-), a, um, *adj.* [saeptum], *obscure:* dictio, Pac. or Liv. Andron. ap. Tert. Pall. 3 (Trag. Rel. v. 5 Rib.).—Hence, *adv.:* **saeptŭōsē,** *obscurely*, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 170, 17.

saeta (sēta), ae, *f.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** Prop., *a thick, stiff hair* on an animal; *a bristle* (class.; usu. in *plur.*; cf. villus, pilus). **A.** *Plur.* **1.** *Absol.*, Lucr. 5, 786; of a boar, Ov. M. 8, 428; cf. 2. B. infra; of a porcupine, Claud. Hystr. 6; of the fish aper, Ov. Hal. 59; of a goat, Verg. G. 3, 312; of a cow, id. A. 7, 790; of a horse, Amm. 29, 2, 4; Val. Fl. 6, 71: ita quasi saetis labra mihi compungit barba, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 48.—**2.** With *gen.:* saetae leonis, Prop. 4, 9, 44.—**B.** *Sing.:* saeta equina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: nigrae saetae grex (suum), Col. 7, 9, 2; cf. Verg. A. 7, 667.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Of *stiff, bristly*, human *hair*, Verg. A. 8, 266; id. G. 3, 312; Ov. M. 13, 850; Juv. 2, 11; Mart. 6, 56.—**B.** Of the *spiny leaves* of coniferous trees, Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 41.—**C.** Of any thing made of coarse hair or bristles; e. g. *the bottom* or *leader* of an angling-line, Ov. Hal. 34: piscem tremula salientem ducere saetā, Mart. 1, 56, 9; so, id. 10, 30, 16.—**D.** *A brush made from bristles:* parieti siccato cera Punica cum oleo liquefacta candens saetis inducatur, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122; cf. Vitr. 7, 9, 3.

Saetăbis (Sēt-), is, *f.*, *a town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *celebrated for its flax* (now *Jativa*), Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9; Sil. 3, 374; Mel. 2, 6.—Hence, **A. Saetăbĭtāni (Sēt-),** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sætabis*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.—**B. Saetăbus (Sēt-),** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sætabis:* sudaria, Cat. 12, 14.

saetĭ-ger (sēt-), gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [seta-gero], *bristle-bearing, having coarse hair* or *bristles, bristly, setaceous* (poet.): sus, Lucr. 5, 969; 6, 974; Verg. A. 12, 170; Ov. M. 10, 549: pecus, id. ib. 14, 289: vestis, *of goats' hair*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 12.—As *subst.:* **saetĭger,** gĕri, *m.* (sc. ferus), *the bristle-bearer, bristler*, as a poet. designation of the boar, Ov. M. 8, 376; Mart 13, 93, 1.

saetōsus (sēt-), a, um, *adj.* [saeta], *full of coarse hairs* or *bristles, bristly, setous* (mostly poet.; cf.: villosus, pilosus): aper, Verg. E. 7, 29; cf.: setosa membra (of the sailors of Ulysses, transformed into swine by Circe), Hor. Epod. 17, 15: aures tauri, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181: frons, Hor. S. 1, 5, 61; cf. pectus, Cels. 2, 8: verbera, *made of goats' hair*, Prop. 4, 1, 25.

saetŭla (sēt-), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little coarse hair of an animal, a small bristle*, Arn. 7, p. 226.

saevē, *adv.*, v. saevus *fin.* a.

* **saevĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [saevus-dico], *spoken furiously* or *angrily:* dicta, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 36.

saevĭo, ii, itum, 4 (old form of the *imperf.* saevibat, Lucr. 5, 1003; *fut.* saevibo, Mar. Vict. from Macr. 20, p. 443), *v. n.* [saevus], *to be fierce* or *furious, to rage, to vent one's rage* (very freq. since the Aug. per.; once in Cæs.; not in Cic.; but saevus and saevitia several times in Cic.). **I.** Lit., of animals: ubi equus saevit, Lucr. 5, 1075: (lupus) rabieque fameque, Ov. M. 11, 369: anguis, Verg. G. 3, 434: panthera, Phaedr. 3, 2, 14: leo, Val. Fl. 6, 613 al.: aper in pecudes, Ov. M. 8, 296: accipiter in omnes aves, id. ib. 11, 345: canes in alios saevientes, Gell. 7, 1, 6.—**B.** Esp., of the cries of enraged animals: hinc exaudiri gemitus iraeque leonum, ... atque in praesepibus ursi Saevire, Verg. A. 7, 17 Forbig. ad loc. (cf. Rib. ad loc., who conjectures mugire): agni balant, porcelli gruniunt, ursi saeviunt, Spart. Get. 5.—**II.** Transf., of any strong, passionate excitement, *to rage, rave; to be furious, mad, violent, angry*, etc. (cf.: furo, bacchor). **A.** Of persons: here mi, nimium saevis, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 20; id. Truc. 5, 4; cf. id. Ps. 5, 1, 4: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter. And. 5, 2, 27: ne saevi, magna sacerdos, Verg. A. 6, 544: si quid saeviunt senes, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 51: leniter qui saeviunt sapiunt magis, *who control their anger*, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 4: saevire Fortuna ac miscere omnia coepit, Sall. C. 10, 1: saeviens turba, Liv. 8, 24: seditionibus saevire, id. 2, 44: in delectibus saevire solitos, id. 2, 44 Drak.: (paedagogi) imperiosi atque interim saevientes, Quint. 1, 1, 8: saevire securibus, Plin. Pan. 52, 4: saevit animis ignobile vulgus, Verg. A. 1, 149: animis acerbis (with procedere longius iras), id. ib. 5, 462: pater ardens Saevit, quod, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 49: saeviat atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, id. ib. 2, 2, 126: saevire in tergum et in cervices, Liv. 3, 45: in obsides innoxios, id. 28, 34: in delubra, id. 31, 30: in se ipsum, id. 1, 53: in conjuges ac liberos, Tac. Agr. 38; id. A. 3, 31 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 13; Ov. M. 4, 712 al.; cf.: flagellis in aliquem, Juv. 10, 180; and: in se (corresp. to manus sibi inferre), Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 22.—Poet., with *dat.:* qui mihi nunc saevit, Ov. H. 4, 148; Tib. 1, 2, 88.—Poet., with *inf.* (cf. saevus, II. A.): cum manus impia saevit Sanguine Caesareo Romanum exstinguere nomen, Ov. M. 1, 200.—*Impers. pass.:* clade saevitum est, Suet. Ner. 38: constat Trojā captā in ceteros saevitum esse Trojanos, Liv. 1, 1: in aliquid (aliquem), id. 34, 14; 41, 6; Vell. 2, 74, 44; Tac. Agr. 2; id. A. 1, 49; 4, 20; id. H. 2, 62 al.—**B.** Of things: saevit minaci murmure ventus, Lucr. 1, 276; cf.: frustra mare saepe coortum Saevibat, id. 5, 1003: dum longus inter saeviat Ilion Romamque pontus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 37: pelagus, Tac. A. 15, 46: mare ventis, Sall. J. 78, 3: ventus, * Caes. B. G. 3, 13 *fin.*; cf. Aufidus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 27: medius dies solstitio, Sen. Hippol. 766: venenum in praecordiis, Hor. Epod. 3, 5: gula, Juv. 5, 94; cf. venter (sc. fame), App. M. 4, p. 145: arbor stridoribus, Sil. 13, 600: cum tibi flagrans amor ... Saeviet circa jecur ulcerosum, Hor. C. 1, 25, 15: saevit amor ferri, Verg. A. 7, 461; 4, 532: dolor in erepto amore, Prop. 2, 8, 36 (8 b, 20): dolor in praecordiis, Petr. 17, 8: ira in aliquem, Ov. M. 14, 193: quo fortuna magis saevit, id. P. 2, 3, 51: fames, Val. Fl. 4, 499: morbus, Gell. 12, 5, 4: acerbus odor, Val. Fl. 4, 493: acer hinnitus equorum, Sil. 4, 97: oratio ferociens saeviensque (opp. demissa jacensque), Gell. 1, 11, 15.

saevis, e, v. saevus.

saevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [saevus], *rage, violence, fury* (late Lat.), Prud. στεφ. 10, 483; Firm. Math. 5, 5; Ambros. in Luc. 9, § 32; id. de Spirit. Sanc. 3, 16, 117.

saevĭter, *adv.*, v. saevus *fin.* β.

saevĭtia, ae (collat. form *acc.* saevitiem, App. M. 6, p. 181 *med.*), *f.* [saevus], *a raging, rage, fierceness, ferocity.* **I.** Lit., of animals: sicut aves ad volatum, equi ad cursum, ad saevitiam ferae gignuntur, Quint. 1, 1, 1: canum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 146.—**II.** Transf., for any violent, passionate excitement, *fierceness, violence, harshness, savageness, cruelty, barbarity, severity*, etc. (freq. and class.). **A.** Of persons: num meam saevitiam veritus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 15: in judicio aut saevitiam aut clementiam judicis (sibi proponet), Cic. Part. 4, 11; so (with immanitas) Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 2: feneratorum (shortly before: violentia atque crudelitas), Sall. C. 33, 1: Iasidos, Prop. 1, 1, 10; cf. creditorum, Tac. A. 11, 13: ingenii, Suet. Calig. 27: hostium, Sall. J. 7, 2; Tac. A. 1, 67; 2, 11; Liv. 2, 58: secandi urendique, Plin. 29, 1, 6, § 13; Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24: saevitiam reprimere, Suet. Calig. 6: quantum saevitia glisceret, Tac. A. 6, 19.—In *plur.:* quibus saevitiis et maxime faenoris onere oppressa plebs, Sall. H. 1, 9 Dietsch; cf. id. id. 2, 40 ib.—**B.** Of things: maris, Vell. 1, 2, 7; Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100: Scyllae, id. 3, 8, 14, § 87: undae, Ov. H. 19, 23: hiemis, Col. 8, 17, 11; Plin. 19, 8, 51, § 166; for which, temporis, Sall. J. 37, 4: tempestatum, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 125: caeli, Curt. 8, 4, 13: maris, id. 4, 3, 7: ignea (i. e. sacri ignis), Col. 7, 5, 16: amoris, id. 6, 37, 1: annonae, i. e. *dearness*, Tac. A. 2, 87.

saevĭties, ēi, v. saevitia.

* **saevĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [saevus], *ferocity, violence* (for the class. saevitia): mala, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 172, 32.

saevus, a, um (collat. form **saevis,** e; in *gen. plur.* saevium, Amm. 15, 9; 29, 5), *adj.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin with scaevus, q. v.], *roused to fierceness* (while ferus signifies naturally fierce); *raging, furious, fell, savage, ferocious*, etc. (mostly poet.) **I.** Lit., of animals: leones, Lucr. 3, 306; 4, 1016; cf.: saecla leonum, id. 5, 862: leaena, Tib. 3, 4, 90: lea, Ov. M. 4, 102: saevior leaena, Verg. G. 3, 246: apri, Lucr. 5, 1327: sues, id. 5, 1309: lupi, Tib. 1, 5, 54: canes, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 40; Ov. M. 7, 64: ferae, Tib. 1, 10, 6; Ov. M. 4, 404; 7, 387: belua, Hor. C. 1, 12, 22.—**II.** Transf., of any vehement, passionate excitement, *fierce, cruel, violent, harsh, severe, fell, dire, barbarous*, etc. (syn.: crudelis, inmitis, trux, durus). **A.** Of persons: nunc truculento mihi atque saevo usus sene est, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 3; so (with truculentus) id. Truc. 3, 2, 5; cf.: agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, etc., Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: gens, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: ex amore saevus, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 43: uxor, *cross*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 17: vir, Hor. C. 3, 10, 2: custos, id. Ep. 1, 16, 77: magister, id. ib. 1, 18, 13: novercae, Verg. G. 2, 128: Canidia, Hor. Epod. 5, 47: Tisiphone, id. S. 1, 8, 33: mater Cupidinum, id. C. 1, 19, 1; 4, 1, 5: Juno, Verg. A. 1, 4; cf.: conjux Jovis, Ov. M. 9, 199: Proserpina, Hor. C. 1, 28, 20: Necessitas, id. ib. 1, 35, 17: tyrannus, Ov. M. 6, 581; cf.: cum tyranno saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, Liv. 34, 32: saevus metu, Suet. Dom. 3: aliquanto post civilis belli victoriam saevior, id. ib. 10: post cujus interitum vel saevissimus exstitit, id. Tib. 61: saevorum saevissime Centaurorum, Euryte, Ov. M. 12, 219 et saep.: saevus in armis Aeneas acuit Martem, *terrible*, δεινός, Verg. A. 12, 107: Hector, id. ib. 1, 99; Ov. M. 13, 177: Achilles, id. ib. 12, 582: sed manibus qui saevus erit, Tib. 1, 10, 67: nimium in pellice saevae deae, Ov. M. 4, 547: videt Atridas Priamumque et saevum ambobus Achillem, Verg. A. 1, 458: saevus accusandis reis, Tac. A. 11, 5: duces, Hor. C. 3, 16, 16.—Poet., with *inf.* (cf. saevio, II. A.): quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 30; cf. in *comp.:* saevior ante alios iras servasse, Sil. 11, 7.—**B.** Of things: mare, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. topper, p. 352 Müll.; Sall. J. 17, 5: pelagus, Ov. M. 14, 559: fluctus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 4: procellae, Lucr. 3, 805: undae, id. 5,

222: saevi exsistunt turbines, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157: ventus, Cic. Att. 5, 12; Liv. 28, 18; Ov. M. 12, 8: tempestates, Lucil. ap. Non. 388, 17; Lucr. 6, 458; Liv. 24, 8; cf. hiems, id. 40, 45; Val. Fl. 7, 52: Orion, Verg. A. 7, 719: scopulus, id. ib. 5, 270: ignes, Prop. 1, 1, 27; Ov. M. 2, 313; Hor. C. 1, 16, 11: bipennis, Ov. M. 8, 766: falx Priapi, Tib. 1, 1, 18: catenae, Hor. C. 3, 11, 45: tympana, *sounding harshly* or *terribly*, id. ib. 1, 18, 13 et saep.: saevo ac duro in bello, Lucil. ap. Non. 388, 15; so, bellum, Lucr. 1, 475: saeva et tristia dicta, Lucil. ap. Non. 388, 23: unde superstitiosa primum saeva evasit vox fera, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56,115: minae, Prop. 1, 17, 6 sq.: verba, Hor. Epod. 12, 13: jocus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 148; id. C. 1, 33, 12: naves, id. ib. 1, 37, 30: militia, id. Ep. 1, 18, 54: cum ex saevis et perditis rebus ad meliorem statum fortuna revocatur, Cic. Rep. Fragm. 6, p. 419 Osann (5, p. 247 B. and K.; ap. Amm. 15, 5, 23): Medea amore saevo saucia, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34; and ap. Cic. Cael. 8, 18 (Trag. v. 288 Vahl.); so, Amor, Verg. E. 8, 47: horror, id. A. 12, 406: verbera, id. G. 3, 252. ira, Prop. 1, 18, 14: damna, Tac. A. 2, 26: adulationes, id. ib. 4, 20: caedes, Ov. M. 1, 161: dolores, Verg. A. 1, 25: ira, Ov. M. 1, 453: paupertas, Hor. C. 1, 12, 43: quae sibi belligeranti saeva vel prospera evenissent, Tac. A. 2, 5: ut saeva et detestanda Quirinio clamitarent, id. ib. 3, 23: multa saevaque questus, id. ib. 1, 6.—*Adv.*, in three forms, saeve, saeviter (ante-class.), and saevum (in post-Aug. poets), *fiercely, furiously, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously*, etc. (*a*) **saevē:** saeve et atrociter factitavit, Suet. Tib. 59: facere omnia, Luc. 8, 492: gesturus impia bella, id. 7, 171.—(*β*) **saevĭter:** ferro cernunt de victoriâ, Enn. ap. Non. 511, 8; Att. and Afran. ib. 4, 7; Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 3; id. Poen. 1, 2, 122; id. Trin. 4, 3, 53.—(*γ*) **saevum:** cui arridens, Sil. 1, 398; Stat. Th. 3, 589; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 285.—**b.** *Comp.:* lumina Gorgoneo saevius igne micant, Ov. A. A. 3, 504; Plin. 30, 2, 5, § 15; Hor. C. 2, 10, 9.—**c.** *Sup.:* sunt (loca), quae tepent hieme, sed aestate saevissime candent, Col. 1, 4, 9; Claud. ap. Suet. Claud. 2: saevissime dentiunt, Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 170.

1. săga, ae, v. săgus.

2. săga, ae, v. săgum *init.*

săgācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sagax], *keenness of perception, acuteness of the senses, sagacity.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Keenness of scent* in dogs: canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; so, canum, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92.—* **2.** Transf., of hunters: ut domitas feras mentita sagacitate colligerent, Plin. Pan. 81, 3.—* **B.** *Keenness, acuteness* of the other senses: sensuum, Sen. Ep. 95, 58.—**II.** Trop., *intellectual keenness of perception, acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity* (good prose; syn.: sollertia, acumen): utrum admonitus ac tentatus, an, quâ est ipse sagacitate in his rebus, sine duce ullo, sine indice, pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem, nescio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105: tuam tantam fuisse sagacitatem, id. ib. 2, 4, 12, § 29: erat eâ sagacitate, ut decipi non posset, Nep. Alc. 5, 2: consilii, Val. Max. 7, 3, 3: Hipparchi sagacitate compertum est, lunae defectum, etc., Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 57.

săgācĭter, *adv.*, v. sagax *fin.*

Sagalessos (**Sagalass-**), i, *f.*, *an important town of Pisidia*, whose ruins are found near the mod. *Aghtasan*, Plin. 5, 27, 24, § 94.—Hence, **Sagalassēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sagalessos:* ager, Liv. 38, 15, 9.

săgăna, ae, *f.*, acc. to Prisc. p. 622, = saga, *a female diviner* or *soothsayer; a wise woman, witch;* but occurs only as a *nom. prop.* of a witch, Hor. Epod. 5, 25; id. S. 1, 8, 25 and 48.

Saganos, i, *m.*, = Σαγανός, *a small river of Carmania*, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 110 (Jahn, Saccanas); called also **Saganis,** Amm. 23, 6, 49.

săgăpēnon, i, v. sacopenium.

1. Săgăris, is; **Săgărĭus,** ii; **Săgĭārĭus,** ii; and **Sangărĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a river in Phrygia and Bithynia, which empties into the Propontis*, now *the Sacari* or *Sacaria.*—Form Sagaris, Ov. P. 4, 10, 47; Mart. Cap. 6, § 687 sq.: Sagarius, Sol. 43, § 1: Sagiarius, v. l. Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 4: Sangarius, Liv. 38, 18, 8.—Hence, **A. Săgărītis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *of Sagaris:* nympha, *a nymph beloved by Attis*, Ov. F. 4, 229.—**B. Sangărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sagaris:* puer, i. e. *Attis*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 41.

2. Săgăris, is, *m.*, *the name of a Trojan*, Verg. A. 9, 575.

1. săgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagum], *of* or *belonging to a mantle* (sagum; post-class.): negotiatio, Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 15; 17, 2, 52: NEGOCIATOR SAGARIVS, *a dealer in mantles*, Inscr. Orell. 4251; also *absol.:* SAGARIVS, ib. 283, 3472, and 4723.

2. Săgārĭus, v. 1. Sagaris.

săgātus, a, um, *adj.* [sagum]. **I.** Lit., *clothed in* or *having on a* sagum, Cic. Font. 11; id. Phil. 14, 1, 2; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 538, 27 (opp. togati); Mart. 6, 11, 8: milites, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 27.—**II.** Transf., *made of thick stuff, such as is proper for mantles:* cuculli, Col. 11, 1, 21; and perh. also id. 1, 8, 9.

săgax, ācis, *adj.* [sagio; cf. salax, from salio], *of quick perception, whose senses are acute, sagacious* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Chiefly of the acute sense of smelling in dogs, *keen-scented:* sagax Nasum habet, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 17: canes, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65; Ov. M. 3, 207: catulus, id. R. Am. 201.—With *gen.:* naris sagax, Luc. 7, 829.—Poet.: virtus venandi, Ov. Hal. 76.—**B.** Of other senses: sollicitive canes canibusve sagacior anser, Ov. M. 11, 599: palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Plin. 8, 37, 35, § 132.—**II.** Trop., *intellectually quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious* (syn.: sollers, perspicax, acutus, subtilis). (*a*) *Absol.:* (homo) animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22; cf. id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: mens, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 67; Lucr. 5, 420; 1, 1021: animus, id. 2, 840; 4, 913: ratio, id. 1, 131; 1, 369: homo sagax et astutus, Mart. 12, 87, 4: modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus ac praeceps, *considerate*, Suet. Claud. 15: mire sagaces fallere hospites, Hor. C. 2, 5, 22: curae, id. ib. 4, 4, 75.—Of a soothsayer, *knowing the future*, Ov. M. 8, 316.—(*β*) Ad aliquid (class.): ad suspicandum sagacissimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19: ad haec pericula perspicienda, Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4.—(*γ*) With *gen.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): utilium sagax rerum et divina futuri, Hor. A. P. 218: fibrarum et pennae divinarumque flammarum, *skilled in*, Sil. 3, 344; cf. in *sup.:* prodigiorum (Joseph), Just. 36, 2, 8; and: rerum naturae, Col. praef., § 22 (with non ignarus).—(*δ*) With *in* or simple *abl.* (post-Aug.): vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, Just. 1, 9, 14: civitas rimandis offensis sagax, Tac. H. 4, 11.—(*ε*) *Inf.:* sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov. M. 5, 146.—Hence, *adv.:* **săgācĭter. a.** *Quickly, sharply, keenly, with quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell:* canes si advenientem sagaciter odorantur, Col. 7, 12, 7.—*Comp.*, Cic. Att. 6, 4, 3: vultures sagacius odorantur, Plin. 10, 69, 88, § 191; Hor. Epod. 12, 4.—*Sup.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186; Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137.—**b.** Trop., *acutely, shrewdly, accurately, sagaciously:* sagaciter pervestigare, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 223: intueri, Quint. 2, 8, 4; Liv. 27, 28: perspicere naturam alicujus, Suet. Tib. 57 al.

sagda, ae, *f.*, *a precious stone of a leek-green color*, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181.

† **săgēna,** ae, *f.*, = σαγήνη, *a large fishing-net, a seine*, Manil. 5, 678 (cf. Dig. 47, 10, 13, § 7); Vulg. Ezech. 26, 5; 47, 10; id. Matt. 13, 47.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a snare*, Vulg. Eccl. 7, 27; id. Ezech. 12, 13.

†† **sagēnon,** i, *n.* [Indian], *a kind of opal found in India*, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 130 (al. sangenon).

săgīna, ae, *f.* [kindr. with σάττω, to stuff full, to cram; v. sagmen], *a stuffing, cramming, fattening, feeding, feasting.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In abstr. (class.): anserum, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 1; Col. 6, 27, 9; 8, 14, 11: gallinarum, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140: cochlearum, id. 9, 56, 82, § 174: vaccarum, Vulg. Ecclus. 38, 27: dies noctesque estur, Bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet: sagina plane est, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 79: in saginam se conicere, id. Trin. 3, 2, 96: qui multitudinem illam non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat, * Cic. Fl. 7, 17; cf. Tac. H. 2, 71.—**B.** In concr. **1.** *Food, nourishment* (post-Aug.). **a.** Lit.: gladiatoria sagina, Tac. H. 2, 88; cf., of gladiators' food, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 25: temulentus et sagina gravis, Tac. H. 1, 62: stomachum laxare saginae, Juv. 4, 67: sagina viva, i. e. *small fish with which larger ones were fed*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7; cf. Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 14: ad saginam idonea, Col. 8, 9, 4: ferarum, Suet. Calig. 27: minuere saginam, Nemes. Cyn. 166: ad saginam pristinam revocare, *to natural food*, Veg. 2, 45, 3: bestiarum, App. M. p. 148, 27.—**b.** Transf.: herbae viridis coma dulciore saginâ roris aut fluminis, *rich nourishment*, Pall. 7, 3 Mai: quemadmodum forensibus certaminibus exercitatos et quasi militantes reficit ac reparat haec velut sagina dicendi, *nourishment of oratory*, Quint. 10, 5, 17.—* **2.** *A fatted animal:* este, effercite vos, saginam caedite, *kill the fatted beast*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 62.—**II.** Meton., *fatness produced by much eating, corpulence* (post-Aug.): saginam corporis ex nimiâ luxuriâ contraxit, Just. 21, 2, 1: sagina ventris non homini sed beluae similis, id. 38, 8, 9: qui colorem fuco et verum robur inani saginâ mentiuntur, Quint. 2, 15, 25: nimio tendis mole saginam, Aus. Ephem. 1, 8: ursam quae ceteris saginâ corporis praevalebat, App. M. 4, p. 149, 7.

săgīnārĭum, ii, *n.* [sagina], *a place where animals are fatted, a feeding-stall*, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 7.

săgīnātio, ōnis, *f.* [sagino], *a fattening, feeding, stall-feeding* (for the usual sagina), Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207; Tert. Pall. 4.

săgīnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. sagino.

săgīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sagina] (class.; cf. educare). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of animals, *to fatten, fat:* pullos columbinos, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 9: boves ad sacrificia, id. ib. 2, 1, 20: aves offis, Col. 8, 7, 3: equum hordeo ervoque (with roborare largo cibo), id. 6, 27, 8: porcum, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 23: corpus, Curt. 9, 7, 16: glires fagi glande, Plin. 16, 6, 7, § 18: catulos ferarum molliore praedâ, Quint. 12, 6, 6 et saep.—**B.** Of persons, *to cram, stuff, feast:* saginare plebem populares suos, ut jugulentur, Liv. 6, 17, 3: nuptialibus cenis, id. 36, 17: terra, quae copiâ rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret, id. 38, 17: cum exquisitis cottidie Antonius saginaretur epulis, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119: convivas, id. 33, 10, 47, § 136.—**II.** Transf., *to feed, nourish*, etc.: terra multorum annorum frondibus et herbis, velut saginata largioribus pabulis, Col. 2, 1, 5; Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 54: fons umore supero saginatus, Sol. 45: qui ab illo pestifero ac perdito cive jampridem rei publicae sanguine saginantur, * Cic. Sest. 36, 78; Curt. 5, 1, 39; Tac. H. 4, 42.—Hence, **săgīnātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *fattened, fat* (late Lat.): saginatior hostia, Hier. Ep. 21, 12; so, Christianus ursis, Tert. Jejun. 17 *fin.:* vitulum, Vulg. Luc. 15, 23.

* **săgio,** īre, *v. n.* [root sagh-, to be sharp; Sanscr. saghnomi, kill; Gr. σάγαρις, battle-axe; cf.: sagus, sagax, sagitta], *to perceive quickly* or *keenly* by the senses; trop., *to perceive acutely* with the intellect: sagire sentire acute est: ex quo sagae anus, quia multa scire volunt; et sagaces dicti canes. Is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur praesagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65.

săgitta, ae, *f.* [root sagh-; v. sagio]. **I.** *An arrow, shaft, bolt* (freq. in prose and poetry; cf.: telum, jaculum): cum arcum mihi et pharetram et sagittas sumpsero, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 99: confige sagittis fures thesaurarios, id. Aul. 2, 8, 25; Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89; id. N. D. 2, 50, 126 al.: missiles, Hor. C. 3, 6, 16: celeres, id. ib. 3, 20, 9 et saep.: sagittâ Cupido cor meum transfixit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 25; Lucr. 4, 1278; Tib. 2, 1, 81; Hor. C. 2, 8, 15; 1, 27, 12: sagittam conicere, Verg. A. 4, 69: nervo aptare sagittas, id. ib. 10, 131; Ov. M. 8, 380: savii sagittis per cussus est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 16 (but the better reading is: ejus saviis perculsus).—**II.** Meton., of things of a like form. **A.** *The extreme thin part of a vine-branch* or *shoot*, Col. 3, 10, 22; 3, 17, 2; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.—**B.** *The herb arrow-head*, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 111.—**C.** In late Lat., *an instrument for letting blood, a lancet*, Veg. 1, 22, 4; 1, 25,

5; 1, 43, 3, etc.—**D.** Sagitta, *a constellation, the Arrow*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 15; 3, 14; Cic. Arat. 382; Col. 11, 2, 21; Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 131; 18, 31, 74, § 309.

săgittārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagitta]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to an arrow, arrow-:* calamus, *good for making arrows*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 166: certamen, *with arrows*, Dict. Cret. 4, 19.—**II.** *Subst.:* **săgittārĭus,** ii, *m.* **A.** *An archer, bowman*, a sort of light-armed troops, both foot and horse; usually in the *plur.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 7; 2, 10; 2, 19; 7, 31; Sall. J. 46, 7; Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 18; id. Att. 5, 20, 5; id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Amm. 29, 5, 22.—In *sing.*, collect.: levis armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac. A. 2, 16 *fin.*; 13, 40.—**B. săgittārii,** ōrum, *m., arrow-makers, arrow-smiths*, Dig. 50, 6, 7.—**C.** *The constellation* Sagittarius, or *the Archer* (otherwise called Arcitenens], Cic. Arat. 525; Hyg. Fab. 124; id. Astr. 2, 27; 3, 26; Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 215; 30, 11, 29, § 97.

săgittātus, a, um, v. sagitto, II.

săgittĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sagitta-fero]. **I.** *Arrow-bearing* (poet.): pharetra, Ov. M. 1, 468; Stat. Achill. 1, 416: Parthi, *armed with arrows, archers*, Cat. 11, 6; so, Geloni, Verg. A. 8, 725: pecus, i.e. *the porcupine*, Claud. Hystr. 48.—**II.** = Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer*, Manil. 2, 266; 2, 500; 2, 560.

Săgittĭger, gĕri, *m.* [sagitta-gero], like Sagittifer (II.), for Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer*, Avien. Arat. 482.

Săgittĭ-pŏtens, entis, *m.* [sagitta], for Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer*, Cic. Arat. 73.

săgitto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr., to discharge arrows, to shoot with arrows* (post-Aug. for sagittam jacere, etc.): hos equitare et sagittare docent, Just. 41, 2, 5; Curt. 7, 5, 42; Sol. 19 *med.*; Vulg. Psa. 10, 2; 63, 4.—**II.** *Act.*, in *part. perf.:* **săgittātus,** a, um, *shot* or *wounded with an arrow*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12 *med.*; Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 1, 5, 15.

* **săgittŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little arrow*, App. M. 10, p. 254, 34.

† **sagma,** ae, *f.*, = σάγμα, *a pack-saddle*, Veg. 3, 59, 1; Vulg. Lev. 15, 9; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5.

sagmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagma], *of* or *belonging to a pack-saddle* (post-class.): equus, *a pack-horse*, Lampr. Heliog. 4; Aur. ap. Vop. Aur. 7, 7; cf.: caballus, mula, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5.

sagmen, ĭnis, *n.* [root sag, to fill, feed; cf. Gr. σεσαγμένος, σάττω; Lat. sagina], *the tuft of sacred herbs plucked within the citadel by the consul* or *prætor, by bearing which the persons of the Roman fetiales and ambassadors became inviolable:* sunt sagmina quaedam herbae, quas legati populi Romani ferre solebant, ne quis eos violaret, sicuti legati Graecorum ferunt ea, quae vocantur cerycia, Dig. 1, 8, 8; cf. Fest. p. 320 Müll.; and Paul. ex Fest. p. 321 ib.; Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5; Liv. 1, 24; 30, 43.

† **săgochlămys,** ȳdis, *f.*, = σαγοχλαμύς, *a kind of military cloak*, Val. Imp. ap. Treb. Claud. 14.

Sagra, ae, *f.*, = Σάγρας, *a river of Lower Italy* (*of the Bruttii*), Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; 3, 5, 11; cf. Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95.

* **săgŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [sagulum], *clothed in* or *wearing a* sagulum: comites, Suet. Vit. 11.

săgŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [sagum], *a small military cloak* (usually the purple-colored one of the general), *Cic. Pis. 23, 55; Caes. B. G. 5, 42; Liv. 7, 34 *fin.*; 21, 4; 27, 19 *fin.*; 30, 17; Tac. H. 2, 20; 5, 23; id. G. 6; Verg. A. 8, 660; Sil. 4, 519; 17, 532; Suet. Vit. 11.

† **săgum,** i, *n.* (ante-class. collat. form **săgus,** i, *m.*, corresp. to the Greek, Enn. and Varr. ap. Non. 223, 30 sq.; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 81 P.; *fem.:* sagas caerulas, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 81 P.; but it would perh. be more correct to read sagos caerulos; cf. Enn. p. 182, 54 Vahl.), = σάγος [acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word, whence the Engl. shag], *a coarse woollen blanket* or *mantle* (cf. laena), e. g. of servants, Cato, R. R. 59; Col. 1, 8, 9; Dig. 34, 2, 23 *fin.*; of the Germans, Tac. G. 17; for horses, Veg. Vet. 1, 42, 4; 3, 15, 16; but most freq. of soldiers, *a military cloak:* valde metuo ne frigeas in hibernis... praesertim qui sagis non abundares, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 75; Liv. 10, 30 *fin.*: saga fibulatoria, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 10.—Hence, saga is a sign of war (as toga is a sign of peace) in the phrases: **a.** Saga sumere, *to put on the* saga, i.q. *to take up arms, prepare for battle* (it was the custom for all Romans to do this, in token of preparation for war, even those who were not going to the field, excepting persons of consular rank; cf. Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 538, 27): tumultum decerni, justitium edici, saga sumi dico oportere, delectum habere, etc., id. Phil. 5, 12, 31; 14, 1, 2; Liv. Epit. 72: terrâ marique victus hostis punico Lugubre mutavit sagum, Hor. Epod. 9, 28; in *sing.*, of an individual: tum iste (Verres) excitatus sagum sumit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 94.—**b.** In the same signif.: ad saga ire, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1; cf. Vell. 2, 16, 3.—**c.** In sagis esse, *to be under arms:* cum est in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32.—**d.** Saga ponere, *to lay down one's arms*, Liv. Epit. 73.—**II.** I n g e n. (eccl. Lat.), *a covering.* **1.** *A curtain, tent-cover*, Vulg. Exod. 26, 7; 36, 14, etc.—**2.** *A garment*, Vulg. Judic. 3, 16.

Săguntum, i, *n.*, and **Săguntus (-os),** i, *f.*, = Ζάγουντον, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Mediterranean, beyond the Iberus, the besieging and reduction of which by Hannibal led to the breaking out of the second Punic war; now Murviedro.*—*Neutr.*, Liv. 21, 7; 21, 18; Luc. 3, 350.—*Fem.*, Mel. 2, 6, 6; Liv. 21, 19; Stat. S. 4, 6, 83; Juv. 15, 114; Flor. 2, 6, 3 al.; cf.: Graia Saguntos, Sil. 3, 178.—Doubtful form, Cic. Phil. 5, 10, 27; id. Div. 1, 24, 49; Liv. 21, 10; Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 216 et saep.—Hence, **Săguntīnus (Săguntĭus,** Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 22), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Saguntum, Saguntine:* ficus, Cato, R. R. 8, 1; id. ap. Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 72: lutum (from which utensils were made), Mart. 8, 6, 2; 14, 108; cf. lagena, Juv. 5, 29: clades, Liv. 21, 19 *fin.*: rabies, id. 31, 17: ignis, Flor. 2, 6, 9 et saep.—*Subst.*, in *plur.:* **Săguntīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the people of Saguntum, the Saguntines*, Liv. 21, 2; 21, 6 sq.; Auct. B. Hisp. 8; Front. Strat. 3, 10, 4.

1. sāgus, a, um, *adj.* [v. sagio; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65; Paul. ex Fest. p. 255 Müll.], *presaging, predicting, prophetic* (as *adj.*, only post-Aug.): aves, Stat. Achill. 1, 519: clangores, id. Th. 8, 204: MANVS, i. e. *magical*, Inscr. Orell. 2486.—**II.** *Subst.* (freq. and class.): **sāga,** ae, *f.*, *a female diviner, a wise woman, fortune-teller, soothsayer*, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65 (v. the passage under sagio); Col. 1, 8, 6; 11, 1, 22; Tib. 1, 2, 42; 1, 5, 59; Ov. Am. 3, 7, 29; Hor. C. 1, 27, 21; id. Ep. 2, 2, 208; Prop. 3 (4), 24, 10.—And, because such women often acted as panders, **2.** *A bawd, procuress:* sagae mulieres dicuntur feminae ad libidinem virorum indagatrices, Non. 22, 33: ut saga et bona conciliatrix, Lucil. ap. Non. 23, 4: saga conducta pretio, Turp. ib. 6.

2. săgus, i, *m.*, v. sagum.

Săïs, is, *f.*, = Σάϊς, *the capital of Lower Egypt*, now *Sa el-Hajar*, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64.—Hence, **A. Săïtes,** ae, *adj.*, = Σαΐτης, *of* or *belonging to Sais, Saitic:* (nomos), Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.—In *plur. subst.:* **Săïtae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sais*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.—**B. Săïtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sais, Saitic:* (charta), Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76.

Săïtae, ārum, v. Sais, A.

sal, sălis (*neutr.* collat. form of the *nom.* **sāle,** Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26, or Ann. v. 378 Vahl.; Varr. ap. Non. 223, 17; also, in the regular form sometimes *neutr.* in *sing.*, v. infra, I.; but *plur.* always sales, *m.*; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 697 sq.; *dat. plur.:* infusis salis, Fabian. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.), *m.* [root sal-, to stream, flow; cf. ἅλς; perh. also found in insula, salix]. **I.** L i t., *salt.* **a.** *Sing.* (*α*) *Masc.:* ex sale, qui apud Carthaginienses fit, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 659 P.: salem candidum sic facito, id. R. R. 88; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8; Col. 6, 17, 7; 8, 6 Schneid. *N. cr.*; 12, 6, 2; 12, 21, 2 al.; Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 73; Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 95; id. Curc. 4, 4, 6; id. Pers. 3, 3, 25; Sall. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 82 P., and ap. Prisc. p. 644 ib.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 46 et saep.—P r o v.: salem cum pane edit, Plin. 31, 8, 41, § 89.—(*β*) *Neutr.:* nunc vides in conviviis ita poni et sal et mel, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.; so, aliud, Fabian. ib. p. 82 P.; tritum, Veg. 2, 24, 4 al.; v. also infra, II.—(*γ*) Doubtful *gen.:* multos modios salis, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: (caseum) parco sale reponunt, Verg. G. 3, 403; Caes. B. C. 2, 37: salis vendendi arbitrium, Liv. 29, 6; 45, 29; Hor. S. 1, 3, 14; 2, 2, 17; 2, 4, 74; Col. 7, 8, 5; Cels. 2, 24; Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 91.—**b.** *Plur.:* quin aspergi solent sales: melior fossilis quam marinus, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 6; Col. 7, 4, 8; 8, 6, 1; Pall. 9, 2 Mai; id. Nov. 19; Fabian. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.; Ov. M. 15, 286.—**B.** M e t o n. **1.** P o e t., *the salt water, brine, sea.* **a.** *Sing.*, Enn. l. l.: supra rorem salis edita pars est remorum, Lucr. 4, 438: et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, Verg. A. 1, 173; 1, 35; 3, 385; 5, 848; 5, 866; 6, 697; 10, 214; Ov. P. 1, 1, 70; Val. Fl. 4, 722.—**b.** *Plur.:* sales amari, Ov. M. 15, 286: aequorei, Luc. 10, 257.—**2.** *A speck on precious stones shaped like a grain of salt.*—*Sing.:* sal, Plin. 37, 6, 22, § 83; 37, 8, 37, § 117; 37, 2, 10, § 28.—*Plur.:* sales, Plin. 37, 2, 8, § 22.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *Intellectual acuteness, good sense, shrewdness, cunning, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm, a witticism, witty saying* (class. in *sing.* and *plur.*; syn.: lepos, facetiae, festivitas): (sal) adeo necessarium elementum est, ut transierit intellectus ad voluptates animi quoque. Nam ita sales appellantur, omnisque vitae lepos et summa hilaritas laborumque requies non alio magis vocabulo constat, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 88. **a.** *Sing.:* qui habet salem, quod in te est, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10; cf.: nulla venustas, Nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis, Cat. 86, 4: Caesar inusitatum nostris oratoribus leporem quendam et salem est consecutus, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 98; cf. id. N. D. 2, 29, 74: sale vero et facetiis Caesar vicit omnis, id. Off. 1, 37, 133: (litterae) tum humanitatis sparsae sale, id. Att. 1, 13, 1: qui (versus) dum denique habent salem ac leporem, Cat. 16, 7: P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, Cic. Brut. 34, 128; cf.: argutiae facetissimi salis, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 117: salis satis est, sannionum parum, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 10: in quo mihi videtur specimen fuisse humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: (Lucilius) sale multo Urbem defricuit, Hor. S. 1, 10, 3; cf. of the same: acerbitas et abundantia salis, Quint. 10, 1, 94: hic delectatur iambis, Ille Bioneïs sermonibus et sale nigro, i. e. *biting wit, sarcasm*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 60; Cat. 13, 5: qui plurimum in scribendo et salis haberet et fellis nec candoris minus, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 1.—(*β*) *Neutr.* (ante-class.): quicquid loquitur, sal merum est, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 659 P.; so, (puella) Χαρίτων μία, tota merum sal, Lucr. 4, 1162.—**b.** *Plur.:* Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: vestri proavi Plautinos Laudavere sales, Hor. A. P. 271; Sen. Vit. Beat. 27, 2: periculosi sales, id. Tranq. 1, 4: libaboque tuos, scite Menandre, sales, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 28: huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, qui in dicendo minimum quantum valent: quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic. Or. 26, 87; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 15; 10, 1, 117: (Ciceronem) in salibus aliquando frigidum, id. 12, 10, 12: a salibus suffusis felle refugi, Ov. Tr. 2, 565: protervi sales, Stat. S. 1, 6, 6: salibus vehemens intra pomoeria natis, Juv. 9, 11.—* **B.** (Borrowed from the use of salt as a relish.) *Good taste, elegance:* tectum antiquitus constitutum plus salis quam sumptûs habebat, Nep. Att. 13, 2.—**C.** *Sharpness, pungency, stimulus, incentive:* quae (sc. calor, sanguis) aviditatem naturali sale augent, Plin. 10, 72, 93, § 198.

† **sălăcaccăbĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [ἁλακακκάβια], *salted food boiled in a pot*, Apic. 4, 1, § 116 (al. sala cottabia).

Sălācĭa, ae, *f.* [salum]. **I.** *The goddess of the sea, wife of Neptune*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 72 Müll.; id. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 22; an old form of prayer in Gell. 13, 22, 22; Cic. Univ. 11; Fest. pp. 326 and 327 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 76; Verg. G. 1, 31; App. M. 4, p. 157, 1 al.—* **II.** An appellation for *the sea:* saevitiam Salaciae fugimus, Pac. ap. Fest. l. l. (Trag. Rel. p. 112 Rib.).

sălācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salax], *lust, salacious-*

ness: passeris, Plin. 9, 17, 26, § 59; 10, 36, 52, § 107; 10, 59, 79, § 161.

† **sălāco,** ōnis, *m.*, = σαλάκων, *a swaggerer, braggart*, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2 (perh. also id. ib. 16, 18, 2, acc. to the conject. of Manut.; v. Inscr. Orell. *N. cr.*, where others read Halico).

† **sălămandra,** ae, *f.*, = σαλαμάνδρα, *a salamander*, Plin. 10, 67, 86, § 188 sq.; 29, 4, 23, § 74; Mart. 2, 66, 7; Petr. 107 *fin.* al.

Sălambo, ōnis, *f.*, *the goddess of love among the Babylonians*, Lampr. Heliog. 7, 3.

Sălămīnĭăcus and **Sălămīnĭus,** v. Salamis.

Sălămis, īnis (a Latinized collat. form **Sălămīna,** ae, Just. 2, 7, 7; 44, 3, 2; and acc. to MSS., *acc.* Salaminam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; cf. Eleusinam, s. v. Eleusin), *f.*, = Σαλαμίς. **I.** *The island of Salamis, in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Eleusis*, now *Kuluri* or *Salamis*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62; *abl.* Salamine, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Gr. *acc.* Salamina, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193 (Trag. Rel. p. 99 Rib.); Verg. A. 8, 158; Hor. C. 1, 7, 21: Salaminem, Att. ap. Non. 259, 26 (Trag. Rel. p. 370 Rib.).—Hence, **A. Sălămīnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the island of Salamis:* tropaeum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; cf. victoria, Nep. Them. 6, 3: Teucer, Hor. C. 1, 15, 23. — In *plur. subst.*: **Sălămīnĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Salamis*, Cic. Arch. 8, 19; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.—**B. Sălămīnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Salamis:* mare, Luc. 5, 109: tropaea, Sil. 14, 282.—**II.** *The city of Salamis in Cyprus, founded by Teucer of the island of Salamis*, Mel. 2, 7, 5; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6; Ov. M. 14, 760; *acc.* Salamina, Hor. C. 1, 7, 29; Vell. 1, 1, 1; Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.—Hence, **B. Sălămīnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Salamis in Cyprus:* Juppiter, *worshipped there*, Tac. A. 3, 62 *fin.*: insulae, *lying opposite to the city of Salamis*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.—In *plur. subst.*: **Sălămīnĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the Cyprian Salamis*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 10; 6, 1, 5; 6, 2, 17.

Sălāpĭa, ae (also contr. **Salpia,** Vitr. 1, 4 *fin.*; cf. Σαλπία, App. B. Civ. 1, 52), *f.*, *a city in Daunian Apulia*, now *Salpi*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; Liv. 24, 20; 27, 28.—Hence, **1. Sălāpīnus,** a, um (also **Salpīnus,** Luc. 5, 377 Cort. *N. cr.*, and **Salpini,** Vitr. 1, 4 *fin.*), *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Salapia, Salapian:* palus, Luc. 5, 377.—In *plur.*: **Sălāpīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Salapia, the Salapians*, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 71. —**2. Sălāpītāni,** ōrum, *m.*, = Salapini, *the inhabitants of Salapia*, Liv. 27, 28.

sălăpitta, ae, *f* [alapa], *a box on the ear*, Arn. 7, p. 329; v. Oehler ad h. l.; and cf. salapitta, ῥάπισμα, Gloss.

sălăpūtium, ii, *n.*, a humorous appellation for *a little, tiny man, a manikin, Liliputian:* di magni, salaputium disertum! Cat. 53, 5; cf. Sen. Contr. 3, 19 *med.*

sălar, ăris, *m.*, *a kind of trout*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 88; 10, 128; Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

Sălārĭānus, a, um, *adj.*: castanea, *a kind of chestnut*, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94.

sălārĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [salarium], *one who receives pay* or *salary, a salaried person*, Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 9; Inscr. Orell. 3507; 4074.

sălārĭum, ii, v. salarius, II. B.

sălārĭus, a, um [sal]. **I.** *Adj.*, *of* or *belonging to salt, salt-:* annona, *the yearly revenue from the sale of salt*, Liv. 29, 37.—**B.** *Adj. prop.*: Salaria Via, *the road beginning at the* Porta Collina, *and leading into the country of the Sabines*, so called because the Sabines fetched salt by it from the sea, *the Salt Road*, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 89; Fest. s. h. v. p. 326 Müll.; Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 3; 3, 1, 6; 3, 2, 14; Liv. 7, 9; Suet. Ner. 48; id. Vesp. 12; called Salaria (sc. via), Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; Mart. 4, 64, 18.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. sălārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a dealer in salted fish* (post-Aug.), Mart. 1, 42, 8; 4, 86, 9: CORPVS SALARIORVM, Inscr. Orell. 1092.—**B. sălārĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. argentum; cf.: calcearium, congiarium, vestiarium, etc.); orig., *the money given to the soldiers for salt, salt-money*; hence, post-Aug. (v. Dio Cass. 52, 23, and 78, 22), in gen., *a pension, stipend, allowance, salary* (cf.: honorarium, annuum, merces, stipendium): (sal) honoribus etiam militiaeque interponitur, salariis inde dictis, magnā apud antiquos auctoritate, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 89: non pudet tribunorum militarium salariis emere (candelabra), i.e. *for as much as the* salarium *of a military tribune amounts to*, id. 34, 3, 6, § 11; cf. Juv. 3, 132: salarii loco, Sen. Ep. 97, 2: comites salario sustentare, Suet. Tib. 46: senatorum nobilissimo cuique.. annua salaria constituit, id. Ner. 10; cf.: salarium proconsulari solitum offerri Agricolae non dedit, Tac. Agr. 42; Plin. Ep. 4, 12, 2; Dig. 34, 1, 16: salarium annuum, ib. 2, 15, 8, § 23; hence, *a meal:* jam salarium dandum est, Mart. 3, 7, 6.

Salassi, ōrum, *m.*, *an Alpine tribe in the modern Savoy*, Liv. 21, 38; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 134; 18, 20, 49, § 182 al.

sălax, ācis, *adj.* [salio; cf. sagax, from sagio]. **I.** *Fond of leaping*, esp. of male animals, *lustful, lecherous, salacious:* galli, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5: aries, Ov. F. 4, 771: salaciora animalia, Lact. Opif. Dei, 14: salacissimi mares, Col. 7, 9, 1; 8, 2, 9: cauda, Hor. S. 1, 2, 45.—Vulgarly applied to Priapus: deus, Auct. Priap. 14, 1; 34, 1; and sarcastically: salacissimus Juppiter, Sen. ap. Lact. 1, 16, 10.—**II.** Poet. transf., *that provokes lust, provocative:* erucae, Ov. R. Am. 799: bulbi, Mart. 3, 75, 3: herba, i.e. eruca, Ov. A. A. 2, 422; Mart. 10, 48, 10.

1. sălĕ, is, v. sal *init.*

2. Sălĕ, is, *n.*, *a lake in Lydia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117.

sălĕbra, ae (orig. *adj.*, sc. via), *f.* [salio], *a jolting-place, roughness* in a road. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 15; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53; Mart. 9, 58, 5: salebris sollicitari, Col. 9, 8, 3.—**II.** Transf.: senile guttur salebris spiritūs praegravavit, *irregular breathing, panting*, Val. Max. 9, 12, ext. 6.—**III.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *harshness, roughness, ruggedness* (class.): proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebrā, i.e. *it sticks fast*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84; *plur.*: Herodotus sine ullis salebris fluit, id. Or 12, 39: numquam in tantas salebras incidisset, id. Fin. 2, 10, 30; Mart. 11, 90, 2.—* **B.** Salebra tristitiae, i. e. *a cloud of sadness*, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 5.

* **sălĕbrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [salebra], *rugged:* obices saxorum, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

sălĕbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *ruggedness, salebrosity:* inaccessa (saxi), App. M. 6, p. 178, 40.

sălĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of joltings, rough, rugged, uneven* (not ante-Aug.; cf.: confragosus, horridus, asper). **I.** Lit.: semita, App. M. 8, p. 208, 37: furfures multo lapide, id. ib. 7, p. 194, 38.—**II.** Trop., of speech: resistens ac salebrosa oratio, Quint. 11, 2, 46: compositio Pollionis Asinii, Sen. Ep. 100, 7.—Of the writer himself: Sanctra, Mart. 11, 2, 7.

Sălēius i, *m.*, a Roman name, e. g. Saleius Bassus, *an inferior poet:* tenuis, Juv. 7, 80; Quint. 10, 1, 90; Tac. Or. 519.

Sălentīni (**Sall-**), ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A people of Calabria, on the south-eastern extremity of Italy*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75; Liv. 9, 42; 25, 1.—Also used to designate *the country of the Salentines:* in Salentinis aut in Bruttiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133; so, in Salentinis, Varr. R. R. 2, 3 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 2.—Hence, **II. Sălentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Salentine:* campi, Mel. 2, 4, 7; Verg. A. 3, 400: litora, Mel. 2, 4, 7: promontorium, *the south-eastern point of Italy*, id. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. l. l.: Neretum, Ov. M. 15, 51: olea, Cato, R. R. 6, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1: cohortes, Sil. 8, 575.

Sălernum, i, *n.*, *a maritime town in the Picentine territory*, now *Salerno*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70; Liv. 32, 29; 34, 45; Vell. 1, 15, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 1; Luc. 2, 425.—Hence, **Sălernītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Salernian:* latebra, Plin. 13, 3, 5, § 25 (Jahn, Salurnitanus): regio, Val. Max. 6, 8, 5.—**B. Sălernus,** i, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Salernum:* pugnax, Sil. 8, 853.

† **salgăma,** ōrum, *n.* [ἅλμη], *pickles preserved in brine*, Col. 10, 117; 12, 4, 4; 12, 9, 2.

salgămārĭus, ii, *m.* [salgama], *one who makes* or *sells pickles*, ἁλμευτής, Col. 12, 56, 1.—Hence, Salgamarius, *the title of a treatise by C. Matius on pickling fruits*, Col. 12, 46, 1.

salgămum, i, *n.* [salgama], *nourishment, food, sustenance*, Cod. Just. 12, 42; Cod. Th. 7, 9, § 1 sq.

Salganĕa, ōrum, *n.*, *a town of Bœotia, near the Euripus*, Liv. 35, 37; 35, 46; 35, 51.

1. Sălĭāris, e, *adj.* [1. Salii]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the Salii* (priests of Mars), *Salian:* Numae carmen, *which Numa directed the Salii to chant*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 86: sacra, Macr. S. 3, 12: saltus, Sen. Ep. 15, 4.—**II.** Transf., of banquets (because of the sumptuous feasts which were given at the Salian processions), *splendid, sumptuous:* quibus (Saliis) per omnes dies, ubicumque manent, quia amplae ponuntur cenae: si quae aliae magnae fiunt, Saliares appellantur, Fest. s. v. Salios, p. 326 Müll.: dapes, Hor. C. 1, 37, 2: epulae, App. M. 7, p. 192, 25: cenae, id. ib. 4, p. 152, 30; cf.: cum epulati essemus Saliarem in modum, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 1.

2. Sălĭāris, e, *adj.* [2. salio]: insulae, *dancing islands*, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209.

Sălĭātus, ūs, *m.* [1. Salii], *the office* or *dignity of a* Salius (priest of Mars), Cic. Scaur. 34, p. 265 Orell.; Capitol. Ant. Phil. 4 *init.*

sălĭcastrum, i, *n.* [salictum], *a kind of wild vine found in willow-thickets*, Plin. 23, 1, 15, § 20.

sălictārĭus, a, um [id.]. **I.** *Adj.*, *of* or *belonging to willows, willow-:* lupus, *a kind of wild hop that grows in willow-grounds*, Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **sălictārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who takes care of willow-trees*, Cato, R. R. 11, 1.

sălictum, i, *n.* [contr. from salicetum, from salix], *a plantation* or *thicket of willows*, Cato, R. R. 1, 7; 1, 9; 33, 5; Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 40 Vahl.); Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 9; Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; Verg. E. 1, 55; id. G. 2, 13; 2, 415; Hor. C. 2, 5, 8; Liv. 29, 17; Ov. M. 11, 363; Juv. 11, 67; Col. 4, 30, 3.

sălĭentes, ĭum, v. 2. salio, *P. a.*

sălĭ-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [sal-fodina], *a salt-pit*, Vitr. 8, 3, p. 235 Bip.

sălignĕus, a, um, v. salignus *init.*

sălignus (collat. form **sălignĕus,** Col. 6, 2, 4; 9, 15, 12; 11, 3, 33; Dig. 47, 7, 3), a, um, *adj.* [salix], *of willow* or *willow-wood, willow-:* cunei, Cato, R. R. 20, 1: fustis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 22: verua, Ov. F. 2, 363: lectus, id. M. 8, 659; cf. pes, id. ib. 8, 657: frons, id. ib. 9, 99: umbonum crates, Verg. A. 7, 632: crates, Petr. 135.

1. Sălĭi, ōrum, *m.* [2. salio; hence, prop., the Leapers, Jumpers], *a college of priests at Rome dedicated by Numa to the service of Mars, who, armed and bearing the* ancilia (v. ancile), *with songs and dances, made solemn processions every year, in the first half of March, about the city and its sacred places.* Their songs, being in an obsolete language, were almost unintelligible in the class. per.: Salii a salitando, quod facere in Comitio in sacris quotannis et solent et debent, Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll.; cf. Ov. F. 3, 260 sq.; Liv. 1, 20; Fest. s. h. v. p. 326 Müll.; id. s. v. axamenta, p. 3 ib.; Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 26; id. de Or. 3, 51, 197: Saliûm, Hor. C. 1, 36, 12; 4, 1, 28; Verg. A. 8, 663; Quint. 1, 6, 40; 1, 10, 20; Val. Max. 1, 1, 9; Capitol. M. Aur. 4.—In Tibur such Salii were *priests of Hercules*, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 285; Macr. S. 3, 12; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2249; 2761; and v. axamenta; hence also in Virg. (ubertate doctrinae altioris, Macr. l. l.), introduced as priests of Hercules, Verg. A. 8, 285.—There were also in Alba such Salii, Inscr. Orell. 2247 and 2248.—In *sing.*: SALIVS, Inscr. Orell. 2242 sq.—Hence, **Sălĭus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the* Salii: Salias virgines Cincius ait esse conducticias, quae ad Salios adhibeantur, cum apicibus paludatas, quas Aelius Stilo scripsit sacrificium facere in regiā cum pontifice paludatas cum apicibus in modum Saliorum, Fest. p. 329 Müll.; cf. Marquardt l. l. p. 374.—**2.** (=Saliaris, II.) *Sumptuous:* Saliae (sc. epulae), App. M. 4, 22.

2. Sălĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *the Salians, a part of the Franks*, Amm. 17, 8, 3.—In *sing.*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 222.

sălillum, i, *n. dim.* [for salinulum, from salinum], *a little salt-cellar*, Cat. 23, 19.—In comic lang.: salillum animae, perh. *little measure, brief span of life*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 91.

sălīnae, ārum [sal] (cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 48 Müll.), *f.* (sc. fodinae), *salt-works, salt-pits*, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 81; Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132; Caes. B. C. 2, 37; Liv. 1, 33; Col. 2, 2, 15 sq. al.: Salinae Romanae, *the salt-works established by Ancus Martius at Ostia, near Rome*, Liv. 7, 19 *fin.;* cf. id. 1, 33; also called simply Salinae, id. 5, 45; 24, 47: Herculeae, *near Herculaneum*, Col. poët. 10, 135.—In a play upon the meaning of this word and that of sal, II.: quod parum diligenter possessio salinarum mearum a te procuratore defenditur, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 1.—**B.** **Sălīnae,** *nom. prop.* **1.** *The salt-works at Ostia*, v. supra.—**2.** *A square in Rome, near the* Porta Trigemina, Front. Aquaed. 5 *fin.*

* **sălīnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [salinae], *of* or *belonging to salt-works:* areae, Vitr. 8, 3.

1. sălīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a dealer in salt, a salter*, Arn. 2, 70; Inscr. Orell. 749: acrarii, *a farmer of the salt-revenue*, Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 244.

2. Sălīnātor, ōris, *m.* [1. salinator], *a Roman surname*, Cic. Sen. 3, 7; 4, 11; id. de Or. 2, 67, 273; Liv. 29, 37; 35, 24 al.

sălīnum, i, *n.* [sal] (sc. vas; *masc.* collat. form, *plur.*, **sălīni,** Varr. ap. Non. 546, 14), *a salt-cellar*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 15; Hor. C. 2, 16, 14; Pers. 3, 25; 5, 138; also used at sacrifices, Liv. 26, 36; Val. Max. 4, 4, 3; Arn. 2, 91.—P r o v.: salinum cum sale obsignare, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 15.

1. sălĭo (sall-), no *perf.*, ītum, 4 (collat. form **sălo** or **sallo,** no *perf.*, salsum, 3: salunt, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 372 P.: salerent, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 909: salere, Lucil. ib.: salsurus, Mummius ap. Prisc. p. 910 P.; *part.* salsus, v. infra *P. a.*), *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To salt down, to salt:* pernas, Cato ap. Varr. R. R. 1, 2 *fin.:* oleas caducas, Cato, R. R. 23, 1: pisces, Sisenn. ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.; Cels. 2, 18: saliturus istaec mittam salem, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 910 P.: saliti pumiliones, Corn. Sev. ib.; so in *part. perf.:* caro salita, Fabian. ap. Diom. p. 372: thynnus, Col. 6, 32, 2 et saep.; Vulg. Ezech. 16, 4.—**II.** *To sprinkle* before sacrifice (eccl. Lat.): omnis victima sale salietur, Vulg. Marc. 9, 48; cf.: igne salietur, id. ib.—Hence, **salsus,** a, um, *P. a., salted, salt.*

A. L i t., Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 6: hoc salsum'st, *is too salt*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71: caseus, Col. 12, 59, 1: fruges (as a sacrifice), Verg. A. 2, 133; cf. farra, Ov. F. 3, 284 (v. mola): (gravidae) salsioribus cibis usae, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 42: salsissimus sal qui siccissimus, id. 31, 7, 41, § 85.—A poet. epithet of the sea, of blood, of tears, etc., *salt, briny:* mare, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 453 Vahl.); id. ap. Non. 183, 19 (Trag. v. 145 ib.); cf. aequor, Lucr. 3, 493; 5, 128; 6, 634: vada, Cat. 64, 6; Verg. A. 5, 158: e salso momine ponti, Lucr. 6, 474: fluctus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 2: undae, Lucr. 6, 891; 6, 894: gurges, id. 5, 482; hence, comically, of shipwrecked persons, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 12; 2, 6, 33: sanguis, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 168 Vahl.); Att. ap. Non. 192, 2: heu! qui salsis fluctibus mandet me? id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19 (Trag. v. 562 Rib.): lacrimae, Lucr. 1, 125; 1, 920; cf.: guttae lacrimarum, Att. ap. Non. 503, 29: sputa, Lucr. 6, 1189: sudor, Verg. A. 2, 173: rubigo, id. G. 2, 220.—In *plur. subst.:* **salsa,** ōrum, *n., salted things, salted food*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32.—*Sup.* salsissimus; hence, mare salsissimum, *the Dead Sea*, Vulg. Num. 34, 3 et saep.—**B.** T r o p. (acc. to sal, II.), *sharp, acute, witty, facetious* (syn.: facetus, dicax, lepidus, urbanus): accedunt non Attici, sed salsiores quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: genus est perelegans et cum gravitate salsum, etc., id. de Or. 2, 67, 270 sq.; cf. id. ib. 2, 63, 255; 2, 56, 228; id. Or. 26, 90: salsum in consuetudine pro ridiculo tantum accepimus, Quint. 6, 3, 18 sq.; 6, 3, 39: salso multoque fluenti (sermone) regerit convicia, Hor. S. 1, 7, 28; 1, 9, 65.—In *neutr. plur. subst.:* inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 217: De Ἡρακλειδείῳ Varronis, negotia salsa, *are humorous, merry stories*, id. Att. 16, 12 *fin.*—Of persons: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, non nimis est per se ipsum invidendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 228; id. Phil. 2, 17, 42; Cat. 14, 16.—*Adv.:* **salsē,** *wittily, acutely, facetiously* (acc. to B.): dicere aliquid, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275; Quint. 6, 3, 13; 6, 3, 30; 6, 3, 89; 6, 3, 101.—*Sup.* salsissime, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221.

2. sălĭo, ŭi (cf. Diom. p. 371 P.; Prisc. p. 906 P.; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 416: salii, Stat. S. 1, 2, 210; id. Th. 9, 132; Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 20, § 31: salivi, Serv. Verg. G. 2, 384), saltum, 4 (*gen. plur. part. pres.* salientum, Lucr. 4, 1200), *v. n.* and *a.* [kindr. with Sanscr. sar-, sal-, to go, and Gr. ἅλλομαι; cf. salax]. **I.** *Neutr., to leap, spring, bound, jump* (cf. tripudio), *hop.* **A.** L i t. (class.): ambulant aliquae (aves), ut cornices: saliunt aliae, ut passeres, merulae, etc., Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 111: saliendo sese exercebant, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 25; id. Mil. 2, 3, 8: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. M. 3, 587: vexare uterum pueris salientibus, Juv. 6, 599 et saep.: saxo salire, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31; cf.: de muro (with praecipitari), Liv. 25, 24: praecipites in puteum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P.: in aquas, Ov. Ib. 554: super vallum, Liv. 25, 39: super scuta, *on the shields*, Flor. 3, 10, 13: ultra Limites clientium Salis avarus, Hor. C. 2, 18, 26: saliet, tundet pede terram, id. A. P. 430: salias terrae gravis, id. Ep. 1, 14, 26: per praecipitia et praerupta, Liv. 27, 18: per flammas saluisse pecus, saluisse colonos, Ov. F. 4, 805: unctos saluere per utres, Verg. G. 2, 384: medio cum saluere foro, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 52: saliunt in gurgite ranae, Ov. M. 6, 381.—**2.** T r a n s f., of things: ut habeat lacum, ubi aqua saliat, *leaps* or *flows down*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3: ut in culleum de dolio vinum salire possit, Cato, R. R. 154: personae e quarum rostris aqua salire solet, Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.;* so, rivus, Verg. E. 5, 47: aqua, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25; Suet. Aug. 82: aquae salientes, Front. Aquaed. 9 al.: aqua saliens, *spring-water*, Vulg. Johan. 4, 14; v. also infra, *P. a.:* multa in tectis crepitans salit horrida grando, Verg. G. 1, 449; so, grando, Ov. M. 14, 543: farre pio placant et saliente sale, Tib. 3, 4, 10; cf.: farre pio et saliente micā, Hor. C. 3, 23, 20: farra micaeque salientis honorem, Ov. F. 4, 409: cor salit, *leaps, beats, palpitates*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 62; cf. id. Cist. 2, 3, 9; Pers. 3, 111; Sen. Herc. Oet. 708; Verg. G. 3, 460: pectora trepido motu, Ov. M. 8, 606: viscera, id. ib. 6, 390: temptatae pollice venae, id. ib. 10, 289; cf. id. H. 20, 139: supercilium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 105: e terrâque exorta repente arbusta salirent, Lucr. 1, 187.—* **B.** T r o p.: aliena negotia centum Per caput et circa saliunt latus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 34.—**II.** *Act.*, of the copulation of animals, *to leap, cover*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 14; 2, 4, 8; 2, 7, 8 sq.; 3, 6, 3; 3, 10, 3; Ov. A. A. 2, 485; Lucr. 4, 1196.—Hence, **sălĭens,** entis, *P. a.;* only in *plur. subst.:* **sălĭentes,** ium, *f.* (sc. aquae), *springs, fountains*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, Vitr. 8, 3, 6; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121; Front. Aquaed. 9; 87 *fin.;* 103; 104; Dig. 19, 1, 15 al.

* **săli-pŏtens,** entis, *adj., he that rules the salt sea:* frater Jovis, i. e. *Neptune*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1 Ritschl *N. cr.*

sălīsātĭo (salissātĭo), ōnis, *f.* [saliso, whence also salisator], *a leaping:* cordis (with pulsus), *a beating, palpitating*, Marc. Emp. 21 *fin.;* cf.: salisatio, παλμός, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **sălīsātōres** vocati sunt, quia dum eis membrorum quaecumque partes salierint, aliquid sibi exinde prosperum seu triste significari praedicunt, Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 26 (v. Theocriti Idyll. 3, 37, and Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 105) [saliso, whence also salisatio].

Sălĭsubsŭli, ōrum, *m.* [Salii-subsilio], a word comically formed by Cat., to signify *the dancing priests of Mars* (v. Salii), Cat. 17, 6.

* **sălītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. salio], *a leaping:* equorum, *on horseback*, Veg. Mil. 1, 18.

* **sălīto,** āre, v. salto *init.*

* **sălītūra,** ae, *f.* [1. salio], *a salting down, salting*, Col. 12, 21, 3.

sălītus, a, um, *Part.* of 1. salio.

sălĭunca, ae, *f., an odoriferous plant, the wild* or *Celtic nard:* Valeriana Celtica, Linn.; Plin. 21, 7, 20, § 43; Verg. E. 5, 17; Scrib. Comp. 195; 258; Vulg. Isa. 55, 13.

sălĭuncŭla, ae, *f.* [dim. of saliunca], *an odoriferous plant*, Hier. in Isa. 15, 55; v. 12 and 13.

1. ‡ **Sălĭus,** ii, v. 1. Salii.

2. Sălĭus, ii, v. 2. Salii.

sălīva, ae, *f.* [kindr. with σίαλον], *spittle, saliva* (in gen., while sputum is that already spit out; equally used in *sing.* and *plur.*). **I.** L i t., *sing.*, Cat. 23, 16; 78, 8; 99, 10; Juv. 6, 623; Sen. Ira, 3, 38, 2; Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 41; 28, 12, 53, § 193: in manum ingerere, id. 28, 4, 7, § 37 al.—*Plur.*, Lucr. 4, 638; 4, 1108; Col. 6, 9, 3: unâ salivâ, *without interruption*, Hier. ad Pam. 61, 4.—**B.** T r a n s f., *a spittle-like moisture, slime:* cochlearum, *slime*, Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 136; cf. ostrearum, id. 32, 6, 21, § 60: purpurarum, id. 9, 36, 60, § 128: lacrimationum, id. 11, 37, 54, § 147: siderum (*honey-dew*), id. 11, 12, 12, § 30.—**II.** T r o p., *taste, flavor; longing, appetite* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): Methymnaei Graia saliva meri, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 38; cf.: suo cuique vino saliva, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 40: mercurialis, *for gain*, Pers. 5, 112: turdarum, id. 6, 24: Aetna tibi salivam movet, *makes your mouth water*, Sen. Ep. 79, 7: quicquid (sc. vinum) ad salivam facit, Petr. 48, 2.

sălīvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [saliva, I. B.], *slimy, clammy:* lentor (muricum), Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160.

sălīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [salivo, II.], in the later med. lang., *salivation*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2 al.

sălīvātum, i, v. salivo *fin.*

sălīvo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [saliva]. * **I.** *To spit out, discharge, yield:* lentorem cujusdam cerae (purpurae), Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 125.—**II.** In veterinary lang., *to salivate, cure by salivation:* aegrotum pecus, vaccam, admissarium, Col. 6, 5, 2; 6, 7, 9; 5, 24, 5; 6. 37, 9; *pass.*, Pall. Apr. 7.—Hence, **sălīvātum,** i, *n.* (acc. to II.), *a medicine employed to excite the flow of saliva*, Col. 6, 10, 1; Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101; Veg. 3, 2, 25.

sălīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Full of spittle, slavering:* labia, App. Mag. p. 313: aegrotans, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 2 *fin.*—**II.** *Slimy, clammy:* umor (corticis ulmorum), Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 181.

sălix, ĭcis, *f.* **I.** L i t., *a willow-tree, willow; sallow*, Cato, R. R. 6, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Col. 4, 30, 4; Plin. 16, 37, 68, § 174; 24, 9, 37, § 56; Lucr. 2, 361; Verg. E. 3, 65; 83; 5, 16 et saep.—* **II.** M e t o n., *a willow-branch, withy, osier*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 703.

Sallentīni, v. Salentini.

sallĭo, īre, v. 1. salio.

sallo and **sălo,** ĕre, v. 1. salio.

Sallustĭānus, a, um, v. Sallustius, I. and III.

Sallustĭus or **Salustĭus,** ii, *m., Sallust, a Roman name.* **I.** C. Sallustius Crispus, *the celebrated Roman historian*, Tac. A. 3, 30; Quint. 2, 5, 19; 10, 1, 101.—Hence, **Sallustĭānus (Salust-),** a, um, *adj., of* or *like Sallust, Sallustian:* illa brevitas, Quint. 4, 2, 45; 10, 1, 32: lectio, Gell. 18, 4, 1.—*Subst.:* **Sallustĭānus,** i, *m., an imitator of Sallust*, Sen. Ep. 114, 17: Sallustianum illud, *that expression of Sallust*, Gell. 10, 26, 9.—Hence, *adv.:* **Sallustĭānē,** *in the manner of Sallust*, Prisc. 1022 P.—**II.** *A client of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6; id. Div. 1, 28, 59; id. Att. 1, 3, 3; 11, 17, 1; id. Fam. 14, 11 al.—**III.** Crispus Sallustius, *a grand-nephew of the historian, famed for his great wealth*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 3; id. S. 1, 2, 48. The Sallustiani horti are named after him, Tac. A. 13, 47; Plin. 7, 16, 16, § 75; Inscr. Orell. 1369; and, Sallustianum aes, *gained from his mines*, Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 3.—**IV.** Cn. Sallustius, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 14, 11; id. Att. 11, 11, 2.

Salluvii (Saluv-), ōrum, or **Salyes,** um, *m., a Celtic* or *Ligurian tribe in Gallia*, Liv. 5, 34, 7; 5, 35, 2; 21, 26, 3; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

salmăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from salgama, salma, and acidus], of water, *having a salt and sour taste, salso-acid:* salmacidum ἁλμυρόν, salmacidus ἁλμυρός, ἁλώδης, Gloss. Philox. (post-Aug.): aquae (with nitrosae), Plin. 31, 3, 22, § 36: aqua (opp. dulcis), Plin. Val. 5, 41 *fin.:* fluvii, Flor. 4, 10, 8.

Salmăcis, ĭdis, *f.* **I.** *A very clear*

fountain in Caria, much used, and fabled to render soft and effeminate all who drank of it, Ov. M. 4, 286; Vitr. 2, 8; Stat. S. 1, 5, 21.—Personified, *the nymph of this fountain*, Ov. M. 4, 337; 4, 347; *voc.* Salmaci, id. ib. 4, 306; cf. Fest. p. 329 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *a weak, effeminate person*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61 (Trag. v. 36 Vahl.; cf. Trag. Rel. p. 53 Rib.).

salmo, ōnis, *m.*, *a salmon*, Plin. 9, 18, 32, § 68; Aus. Idyll. 10, 97.

Salmōneus (trisyl.), ĕos, *m.*,= Σαλμωνεύς, *a son of Æolus, brother of Sisyphus, who imitated lightning with burning torches, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by a thunderbolt from Jupiter*, Hyg. Fab. 60; 61; 250; Verg. A. 6, 585 Serv.; Claud. in Rufin. 2, 514; Epigr. ap. Sphaer. Archim. 18.—Hence, **Salmōnis,** idis, *f.*, = Σαλμωνίς, *Tyro, a daughter of Salmoneus, mother of Neleus and Pelias by Neptune, who assumed the form of Enipeus*, Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 13; 1, 13, 21; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 43; Hyg. Fab. 157.

1. salo (**sallo**), ĕre, v. 1. salio *init.*

2. Sălo, ōnis, *m.*, *a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the town of Bilbilis*, now *the Xalon*, Mart. 10, 103, 2; 10, 104, 6; called also Bilbilis, Just. 44, 3, 8.

Sălōmon (**Sŏlŏmon**), ōnis, *m.*,= Σαλωμών, Σαλομών, Σολομών [שְׁלֹמֹה], *Solomon, son of David*, Prud. Hamart. 581; Juvenc. 2, 717; Alcim. 6, 387; Lact. 4, 16.—Hence, **A. Sălōmōnĭus** (**Sŏlōm-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Solomon, Solomon's:* templum, Lact. 4, 13 *fin.*; also called saxa, Prud. Apoth. 512.—**B. Sălōmōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* (poet.), *of Solomon, Solomon's:* templum, Sid. poët. Ep. 4, 18; Ven. Carm. 1, 11, 1.

Sălōnae, ārum (**Sălōna,** ae, Mel. 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141; Auct. B. Alex. 43), *f.*, *a maritime town in Dalmatia*, still called *Salona*, Caes. B. C. 3, 8 and 9.

sălor, ōris, *m.* [salum], *the color of the sea, sea-green* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 16.

salpa, ae, *f.*, *a kind of stock-fish*, Plin. 9, 18, 32, § 68; Ov. Hal. 121.

† **salpicta** (collat. form **salpista,** Vop. Carin. 19), ae, *m.*, = σαλπιγκτής (σαλπιστής), *a trumpeter*, Firm. Math. 8, 21; Arn. 7, 239 (v. Orell. *N. cr.* p. 440).

Salpīnātes, um, *m.*, *a people of Etruria*, Liv. 5, 31, 5; 5, 32, 2.—*Sing.* as *adj.*: **Salpīnas,** *belonging to the Salpinates:* ager, Liv. 5, 32, 4.

salpūga, ae, *f.*, v. solipuga.

salsāmen, inis, *n.* [salsus], for salsamentum, *salted food, any thing pickled in brine* (late Lat.), Arn. 7, 230.

salsāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [salsamentum], *of* or *belonging to salted fish:* vasa, Col. 2, 10, 16: cadi, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308: testa, id. 28, 9, 37, § 140: NEGOTIANS, *a dealer in salted fish*, Inscr. Orell. 4249.—As *subst.*: **salsāmentārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a dealer in salted fish*, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67; Suet. Vit. Hor. *init.*

salsāmentum, i, *n.* [salsus]. ***I.** *Fish-pickle, brine*, *Cic. Div. 2, 57, 117.—**II.** *Salted* or *pickled fish* (usu. in *plur.*): salsamenta Fac macerentur, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 26; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7; Col. 8, 17, 12; Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 18; 32, 7, 26, § 79; 32, 9, 34, § 106 al.—*Sing.*, Col. 12, 55, 4; Gell. 2, 24, 7.

salsē, *adv.*, v. 1. salio, *P. a. fin.*

salsēdo, inis, *f.* [salsus], *a salt taste, saltness*, Pall. Oct. 14, 2.

salsĭlāgo, inis, v. salsugo.

(**Salsĭ-pŏtens,** entis, a false reading for salipotenti, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1.)

salsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salsus], *saltness* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: liquoris, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 29.—**II.** Trop., *wit:* Sardorum, Hier. adv. Luc. 14.

salsĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *saltness, brackishness*, Vitr. 1, 4 *fin.*—*Plur.*, Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 154.

salsĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [salsius, from salsus], *rather salt* (late Lat.): quaedam salsiuscula comedunt ebriosi, Aug. Conf. 8, 3.

salsūgo (collat. form **salsĭlāgo,** Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 92; 18, 12, 32, § 124), inis, *f.* [salsus], *saltness, brackishness*, Vitr. 1, 4; Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176; 19, 5, 26, § 84 al.: terra salsuginis, i. e. *a desert*, Vulg. Job, 39, 6; id. Jer. 17, 6.—**II.** Transf., *salt-water, brine*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 85; 31, 7, 42, § 92.

Salsŭla, ae, *f.*, *a Roman female name*, Amm. 28, 4, 28; Inscr. Murat. 1456, 6.

Salsŭlae, ārum, *f.* (sc. aquae), *a salt-spring in Gallia Narbonensis*, now *La Fontaine des Salses*, Mel. 2, 5, 7.—**II.** *A city near the salt-spring*, now *Salses*, Itin. Anton. 389, 7.

salsūra, ae, *f.* [salsus]. **I.** Abstr. **A.** *A salting, pickling:* de sucidiâ et salsurâ faciendâ, Col. 12, 55, 1.—***B.** Transf., in comic lang.: ita meae animae salsura evenit, i. e. *I am in such an ill-humor*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 35.—**II.** Concr. **A.** *Brine, pickle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 18; Col. 12, 48, 5.—**B.** *Pickled* or *salted fish* (syn. salsamentum): pabula salsurae, Col. 8, 17, 13.

salsus, a, um, *P. a.*, from 1. salio.

saltābundus, a, um, *adj.* [salto], *dancing* (post-class.): saltabundi canebant, quae nunc stantes canunt, Gell. 20, 3, 2.

saltātim, *adv.* [id.], *by leaps:* singulis cruribus saltatim currere, Gell. 9, 4, 9.

saltātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a dancing;* concr., *a dance*, Quint. 1, 11, 18 sq.; 2, 18, 1; Scipio Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, Cic. Mur. 6, 13; id. Brut. 62, 225; id. Fin. 3, 7, 24; Quint. 11, 3, 128; Suet. Tit. 7 al.—*Plur.*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 11.

saltātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [saltatio], *a little dance* (late Lat.), Vop. Aur. 6.

saltātor, ōris, *m.* [salto], *a dancer* (generally among the Romans with an accessory contemptuous signif.), Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; id. Mur. 6, 13; id. Deiot. 10, 28; id. Fin. 3, 7, 24; Quint. 1, 12, 14; 11, 3, 89; Suet. Calig. 54; id. Ner. 6; Macr. S. 2, 10 al.

saltātōrĭē, *adv.*, v. saltatorius.

saltātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [salto], *of* or *belonging to dancing, dancing-, saltatory* (class.): ludus, *a dancing-school*, Scipio Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10, § 7; cf. Macr. S. 2, 10, 4: orbis, *a dancing in a ring*, Cic. Pis. 10, 30; Arn. 2, 73.—**Adv.*: **saltātōrĭē,** *like a dancer, in a dancing attitude:* procurrens, App. M. 10, p. 253, 36.

saltātrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [saltatrix], *a little dancing-girl* (post-class.), Gell. 1, 5 *fin.*

saltātrix, īcis, *f.* [saltator], *a female dancer, dancing-girl*, Cic. Pis. 8, 18; Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68; Macr. S. 2, 10, 1; Vulg. Ecclus. 9, 4.

saltātus, ūs, *m.* [salto], *a* (religious) *dance* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): (Numa Salios) per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollennique saltatu jussit, Liv. 1, 20; so Sen. Troad. 786; Lact. 1, 21 *fin.*—*Plur.*: saltatibus apta juventus, Ov. M. 14, 637.

saltem (sometimes in MSS. **saltim;** cf. Aus. Ep. 7, 23; and Prisc. p. 1013 P.), *adv.* [old *acc.* form, from salvus, salus], prop., *saved, reserved* (salvâ re; compare Engl. save, except). It serves to point out that which still remains or holds good, in spite of or by way of exception to something opposed to it; and accordingly is used (like certe, II.) as a restrictive particle, *at least, at the least, at all events, anyhow.* **I.** Affirmatively (class.). **A.** With a statement of the opposite: si illud non licet, Saltem hoc licebit, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26: semper tu hoc facito cogites, tute uti sis optimus: Si id nequeas, saltem ut optimis sis proximus, id. Trin. 2, 4, 86; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 127: saltem accurate, ut metui videar, si resciverim, Ter. And. 3, 2, 14: impetrabo, ut aliquot saltem nuptiis prodat dies, id. ib. 2, 1, 13: si alia membra vino madeant, cor sit saltem sobrium, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 2: etsi istuc mihi acerbum'st ... saltem id volupe est, cum, etc., id. Mil. 4, 5, 12: quo provocati a me venire noluerunt, revocati saltem revertantur, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 1: attrepidate saltem, nam vos approperare haud postulo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 41; cf.: vere nihil potes dicere: finge aliquid saltem commode, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; id. Fl. 13, 35: eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut minue saltem, id. Att. 9, 6, 5: neque iis (militibus) posse persuaderi, ut eum defendant aut sequantur saltem, *Caes. B. C. 1, 6; Quint. 6, 5, 1; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 52: utinam quietis temporibus atque aliquo, si non bono, at saltem certo statu civitatis haec inter nos studia exercere possemus! Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2; id. Pis. 11, 24.—In a question: quis ego sum saltem, si non sum Sosia? *tell me, at least, who I am; then who am I, pray?* Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 282.—**B.** Without mention of the opposite: istuc sapienter saltem fecit filius, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 103: saltem aliquem velim, qui mihi ex his locis viam monstret, id. Rud. 1, 3, 29: saltem Pseudolum mihi dedas, id. Ps. 4, 7, 127: saltem aliquid de pondere detraxisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 57: nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, id. Att. 8, 12, 5: saltem tenet hoc nos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 44: ut opperiare hos sex dies saltem modo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 87; cf.: triduom hoc saltem, id. Truc. 4, 4, 21: saltem tantisper, dum, etc., id. Rud. 4, 4, 146: antehac quidem sperare saltem licebat: nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3: at grammatici saltem omnes descendent, Quint. 1, 4, 7. This last mode of enunciation forms the transition to its use, **II.** With the negatives *non, neque*, to indicate that not even a single remaining thing specified holds good; and, consequently,= ne ... quidem, *not at least, not even, nor even* (so perh. only since the Aug. per.): ibi tribuni militum non praemunito vallo, non deorum saltem, si non hominum, memores, nec auspicato, etc. ... instruunt aciem, Liv. 5, 38; 2, 43, 8; 6, 2, 19; Quint. 10, 7, 20; Plin. Pan. 82, 1; App. M. 7, p. 194, 33 al.: neque enim mihi illud saltem placet, quod, etc., Quint. 1, 1, 24; cf.: nec vero saltem iis sufficiat, etc., id. 10, 2, 15: non fratrem, non patruum saltem porta tenus obvium, Tac. A. 3, 5 *fin.*: nec deformitate istâ saltem flumina carebant atque amnes, Plin. Pan. 82, 3: ut ipsum iter neque impervium neque saltem durum putent, Quint. 12, 11, 11: nec mihi statuta saltem cibaria praestabantur, App. M. 7, p. 194, 33.—Cf. with *vix:* illud vix saltem praecipiendum videtur, ne, etc., Quint. 6, 4, 15.—After *ne ... quidem:* ut ne a sententiis quidem ac verbis saltem singulis possit separari, Quint. 6, 5, 1.

saltĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [saltus], *dancing* (late Lat.): puella, Tert. adv. Gnost. 8.

saltim, v. saltem *init.*

saltĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [salto], *to dance much* or *vigorously* (post-Aug. and very rare), Quint. 9, 4, 142; Macr. S. 2, 4, 14; 2, 10 *fin.*; Arn. 2, 73.

salto (once **salĭto,** Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll., Salii a salitando), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [2. salio], *to dance* (in the widest signif. of the word, including pantomime and gesticulation; mostly with a contemptuous accessory signif.). **I.** *Neutr.*: vidi in his unum puerum bullatum, non minorem annis duodecim, cum crotalis saltare, quam saltationem impudicus servulus honeste saltare non posset, Scipio Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 (v. the whole chapter on this subject); cf. Cic. Pis. 10, 22; id. Deiot. 9, 26; id. Mur. 6, 13; id. Off. 3, 24, 93: in foro (as an indecorum), id. ib. 3, 19, 75: quin scire velim saltare puellam, Ov. A. A. 3, 349: fac saltet, id. R. Am. 334: *Sa.* Salta, saltabo ego simul. *Ste.* Siquidem mihi saltandum est, tum vos date, bibat, tibicini, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14; 5, 5, 16; cf.: ad tibicinis modos (ludiones), Liv. 7, 2: tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34: negarem posse eum (sc. oratorem) satisfacere in gestu, nisi palaestram, nisi saltare didicisset, Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 83: si vocis est, canta; si mollia bracchia, salta, Ov. A. A. 1, 595; Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 14; id. Matt. 14, 6.—Prov.: cecinimus vobis, et non saltastis, Vulg. Matt. 11, 17; cf. Luc. 7, 32.—*Impers. pass.*: cantatur ac saltatur per omnes gentes, Quint. 2, 17, 10.—***B.** Trop., of an orator, *to speak in a jerking manner*, i. e. in little clauses: Hegesias dum imitari Lysiam vult, saltat incidens particulas, Cic. Or. 67, 226.—**II.** *Act.*, *to dance*, i. e. *to represent by dancing and gesticulation, to perform in pantomime* a play or a part (not ante-Aug.): pantomimus Mnester tragoediam saltavit, quam olim Neoptolemus tragoedus egerat, Suet. Calig. 57; so, pyrrhicham, id. Caes. 39: aliquam mimo saltante puellam, Ov. A. A. 1, 501: Cyclopa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 63: Glaucum, Vell. 2, 83, 2: Turnum Vergilii, Suet. Ner. 54: odaria, *to accompany*

with dancing, Petr. 53, 11: laudes alicujus, Plin. Pan. 54, 1. — *Pass.:* ficti saltantur amantes, Ov. R. Am. 755: saltata poëmata, *recited with an accompaniment of dancing*, id. Tr. 2, 519; cf. id. ib. 5, 7, 25: plerique jactant cantari saltarique commentarios suos, Tac. Or. 26: saltatur Venus, saltatur et Magna Mater, Arn. 4, n. 35.

saltŭārĭus, ii, *m.* [2. saltus], *one who has the care of a forest* or *of an estate, a forester, ranger; a steward, bailiff* (post-Aug.), Dig. 32, 1, 58 *fin.*; 7, 8, 16; 33, 7, 15; Petr. 53, 9; Inscr. Orell. 6294: VIRTVTIS, *keeper of the grove of Virtue*, ib. 1599.

saltŭātim, *adv.* [1. saltus]. **I.** Lit., *by leaps* or *hops:* currere singulis cruribus, Gell. 9, 4, 9.—**II.** Trop., of a written narrative, *in a skipping* or *desultory manner:* vellicatim ac saltuatim scribere, Sisenn. ap. Gell. 12, 15, 2, and ap. Non. 168, 11: dum ex loco subinde saltuatim redire festinamus, Amm. 26, 5, 15 al.

saltŭensis, e, *adj.* [2. saltus], *of* or *belonging to a forest* (jurid. Lat.): fundi, *forest-pastures*, Cod. Just. 11, 62, 13: coloni, ib. 11, 64, 1.

saltŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of woods* or *forests, well-wooded, woody:* loca, Sall. J. 38, 1; Liv. 27, 12; Tac. A. 4, 45; 6, 34: convalles, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19: per saltuosos tramites, Amm. 19, 9, 5.

1. saltus, ūs, *m.* [2. salio], *a leaping, leap, spring, bound* (class.), Sen. Ep. 15, 4: saltu uti, *Cic. Sen. 6, 19: cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Veg. Mil. 1, 9 *fin.*: saltu pernici tollere corpus, Lucr. 5, 559; cf.: (monocoli) mirae pernicitatis ad saltum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23: corpora saltu Subiciunt in equos, Verg. A. 12, 287: saltu Emicat in currum, id. ib. 12, 326; 9, 553: saltu superare viam, id. G. 3, 141: saltum dare, *to make a leap*, Ov. M. 4, 551; so in *plur.:* dare saltus, id. ib. 2, 165; 3, 599; 3, 683; 11, 524; cf.: praeceps saltu sese In fluvium dedit, Verg. A. 9, 815: ut eadem (sc. crura ranarum) sint longis saltibus apta, Ov. M. 15, 377. — **II.** Trop.: ab egestate infimâ ad saltum sublati divitiarum ingentium, Amm. 22, 4, 3.

2. saltus, ūs (*gen.* salti, Att. ap. Non. 486, 1), *m.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin to Sanscr. sar-, sal-, to go; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 71], a woody district, uncultivated but used for pasture, *a forest-pasture, woodland-pasture, woodland* (level or mountainous); freq. and class.; cf.: silva, nemus, lucus). **I.** Lit.: saltus est, ubi silvae et pastiones sunt, quarum causâ casae quoque. Si qua particula in eo saltu pastorum aut custodum causâ aratur ea res non peremit nomen saltui, non magis quam fundi, qui est in agro culto, et ejus causâ habet aedificium, si qua particula in eo habet silvam, Ael. Gall. ap. Fest. p. 302 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 6, 10: conductor saltûs, in quo fundus est, Dig. 19, 1, 52: in saltu habente habitationes, ib. 3, 5, 27: saltum pascuum locare, ib. 19, 2, 19: silvestribus saltibus delectantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: saltibus in vacuis pascunt, Verg. G. 3, 143: floriferis in saltibus, Lucr. 3, 11: de saltu agroque vi detruditur, Cic. Quint. 6, 28: silvis aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. B. G. 6, 43 *fin.*; cf.: montium domina ut fores, Silvarumque virentium Saltuumque reconditorum, Cat. 34, 11; so (with silvae) Verg. G. 3, 40; 4, 53; id. A. 4, 72; Ov. M. 2, 498; (with nemora) Verg. E. 10, 9; cf.: in silvestrem saltum, Curt. 4, 3, 21: unde tot Quinctilianus habet saltus, Juv. 7, 188; 10, 194; Hor. C. 2, 3, 17; 3, 4, 15; id. E. 2, 2, 178.—In the poets also as the abode of wild animals: saepire plagis saltum canibusque ciere, Lucr. 5, 1251; Verg. G. 1, 140; 2, 471; id. A. 4, 121: saltus venatibus apti, Ov. H. 5, 17; id. M. 2, 498. — **2.** Esp., *a narrow pass, ravine, mountain-valley:* omnia vada ac saltus hujus paludis certis custodiis obtinebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: Pyrenaeos saltus occupari jubet, id. B. C. 1, 37; cf. id. ib. 1, 37 *fin.*; 1, 38; 3, 19: saltu angusto superatis montibus, Liv. 42, 53; cf.: angustiae saltibus crebris inclusae, id. 28, 1: ante saltum Thermopylarum in septentrionem versa Epirus, id. 36, 15: premendo praesidiis angustos saltus inclusit, id. 40, 40; cf.: nemorum jam claudite saltus, Verg. E. 6, 56: saltibus degressi scrupulosis et inviis, Amm. 19, 13, 1.—**3.** In partic., in agriculture, *a portion of the public lands, consisting of four* centuriae, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2.—**B.** Transf., = pudendum muliebre, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 41; id. Curc. 1, 1, 56.—***II.** Trop.: meumque erum ex hoc saltu damni salvum ut educam foras, *from this forest of danger, this ticklish situation*, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 28; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

salūber, v. salubris.

sălūbris, e (*masc.* collat. form **sălūber**, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8; Ov. R. Am. 704; but salubris, *m.*, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130; Cels. 1, 3; 2, 1; 3, 6; *abl.* salubri, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 30), *adj.* [salus], *health-giving, promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, serviceable, advantageous, beneficial* (v. salutaris *init.*). **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.) (α) *Absol.:* saluber locus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8; so Cic. Fat. 4, 7 (opp. pestilens); id. Rep. 2, 6, 11 (opp. pestilens regio); 1, 1, 1; id. de Or. 2, 71, 290; Cels. 1, 3 (opp. gravis); cf.: sunt partes agrorum aliae pestilentes, aliae salubres, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79.—*Comp.:* salubrior ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 3. — *Sup.:* saluberrimae regiones, *Caes. B. C. 3, 2 *fin.*: Apennino saluberrimo montium, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 2: Esquiliae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 14: silvae, id. Ep. 1, 4, 4: aquae, id. C. S. 31: irriguis ora salubris aquis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 2: fluvius, Verg. G. 1, 272: aura, Ov. A. A. 3, 693: caelum, Col. 1, 2: si Baiae salubres repente factae sunt, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 1: salubrisne an pestilens annus futurus sit, id. Div. 1, 57, 130; cf.: saluberrimum (tempus) ver est ... saluberrimi sunt sereni dies ... salubriores septentrionales quam subsolani, etc.... nam fere ventus ubique a mediterraneis regionibus veniens salubris, a mari gravis est, Cels. 2, 1: aestates, Hor. S. 2, 4, 21: stellae, id. ib. 1, 7, 24: sidus, Luc. 1, 661: afflatus ex Apenninis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 29: cultus atque victus, *strengthening, nourishing*, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61; id. Or. 26, 90 infra; cf.: suci Ambrosiae, Verg. A. 12, 418: saluberrimum acetum, Plin. 21, 14, 48, § 82: saluberrimi potus, id. 31, 2, 19, § 28: somnus, Verg. G. 3, 530: in medicinâ alia salubria alia insalubria, Quint. 3, 2, 3: princeps, i. e. *mindful of the good of others*, Suet. Aug. 42: Phoebe saluber, ades, Ov. R. Am. 704: o salute meâ salus salubrior! Plaut. Cist. 3, 13: quicquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione, *sound, solid*, Cic. Or. 26, 90: sententiae exemplo haud salubres, Liv. 2, 30; cf.: (factum) severitate exempli salubre, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 1: consilia, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 5; cf.: hiems saluberrimis consiliis absumpta, Tac. Agr. 21: mendacium, Liv. 2, 64: justitia legesque, Hor. A. P. 198: verba, Ov. F. 6, 753: factum, Ov. R. Am. 316: pretium, *advantageous, profitable*, Col. 7, 3, 22; Mart. 10, 104, 14: exempla, Gell. 6, 10, 1; cf. infra, *adv.*—(β) With *dat.*, *ad aliquid, contra* (cf. salutaris): (sententiam) dixi rei publicae saluberrimam, Cic. Dom. 7, 16: vinum firmum, corpori salubre, Col. 12, 27; so, et gravi Malvae salubres corpori, Hor. Epod. 2, 58; Cato, R. R. 157, 12; cf.: salubris parum urbs valetudini suae, Suet. Aug. 72: liber salubrior studiis quam dulcior, Quint. 3, 1, 5: leges rem salubriorem inopi quam potenti (esse), Liv. 2, 3, 4: saluberrima Romano imperio juga Alpium, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 31: ad omnes res salubre est, Cato, R. R. 156, 1: icterias existimatur salubris contra regios morbos, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 470.—**II.** Transf., in a neutr. sense, of the human body, *healthy, sound, well, vigorous* (very rare, and for the most part not till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): genus hominum salubri corpore, Sall. J. 17, 6: salubriora etiam credente corpora esse, Liv. 1, 31; 3, 8: (exercitum) mutatione locorum salubriorem esse, id. 10, 28; Tac. H. 5, 6: ut salubri sint corpore pecora, Col. 6, 4, 1; Mart. 10, 47, 6; cf. Liv. 10, 25.—*Sup.:* gentes quae saluberrimis corporibus utuntur, Tac. Or. 41.—Hence, *adv.:* **sălūbrĭter**, *healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously; profitably, advantageously:* ubi potest illa aetas aut calescere ... aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. Sen. 16, 57; Col. 1, 8, 12; 2, 9, 14: ut salubrius litigantes consisterent, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24: nasci, Gell. 3, 10, 8. — *Sup.:* saluberrime, Plin. 22, 12, 14, § 29: bellum trahi salubriter, *beneficially, advantageously*, Liv. 3, 62: leges emendatae utiliter, latae salubriter, Vell. 2, 89, 4; Gell. 2, 29, 1 al.; cf. emere, i. e. *at a cheap rate*, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4: ut (laesa) quam saluberrime reficiantur, id. ib. 6, 30, 3.

sălūbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salubris]. **I.** *Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity* (class.): hostiarum exta, quorum ex habitu atque ex colore tum salubritatis, tum pestilentiae signa percipi, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: amoenitatem hanc (sc. hujus loci) et salubritatem sequor, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3; so of places, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95; Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 3 sq.; Suet. Tib. 11; Auct. B. G. 8, 52; cf.: aquarum, Liv. 42, 54 *fin.*; Tac. A. 12, 66; Plin. 5, 16, 15, § 72: nemorum, id. 37, 10, 77, § 201: caeli, Col. 1, 3, 1; Plin. 37, 12, 77, § 201; Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 3: vinorum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64 et saep.: salubritatis indicium, id. 31, 3, 22 *init.*—In *plur.:* de salubritatibus in moenium collocationibus, Vitr. 5, 3, 1.—**B.** Transf.: a vobis (jurisconsultis) salubritas quaedam, ab iis qui dicunt, salus ipsa petitur, *healthfulness, . . . health* (a means of safety ... safety itself), Cic. Mur. 13, 29: salubritas et quasi sanitas Atticae dictionis, *the healthy vigor and soundness, as it were, of Attic speech*, id. Brut. 13, 51 (cf. id. Or. 26, 90).—**II.** (Acc. to salubris, II.) *Health, soundness, vigor* (not ante-Aug.): quae ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum parentur, Tac. A. 2, 33: veterem illam formam salubritati magis conduxisse, id. ib. 15, 43: sensim toto corpore salubritas percipi potuit, Curt. 3, 6, 16: haec remedia salubritatem faciunt, Col. 6, 4, 2.—In *plur.:* Socrates dicitur salubritates corporis retinuisse, Gell. 2, 1, 5: dicunt morbos salubritatesque circumire, Censor. 18, 7.

sălūbrĭter, *adv.*, v. salubris *fin.*

† **sălum**, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, corresp. to the Gr. *acc.*, undantem salum, Enn. ap. Non. 223, 24, or Trag. v. 226 Vahl.), = σάλος, *the open sea, the high sea, the main, the deep;* opp. to the sea near the coast or in a port (occurring only in *sing.*, and mostly in the *acc.* and *abl.*). **I.** Lit. (rare but class.), Cic. Caecin. 30, 88: in salum nave evectus, Liv. 29, 14: paucas (naves) ante portum in salo habiturum, id. 37, 10: pars (classis) in salo ad ostium portûs in ancoris stetit, id. 37, 13 (cf. the Gr. ἐν σάλῳ στῆναι, to lie at anchor in the open sea); so, in salo stare, id. 37, 16; 44, 12: procul ab insulâ in salo navem tenere ancoris, Nep. Them. 8. — **B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *the sea* (poet.): rapidum salum tulistis truculentaque pelagi, Cat. 63, 16; Prop. 1, 6, 2; 1, 15, 12; 3, 7 (4, 6), 40; Verg. A. 1, 537; 2, 209; Hor. Epod. 17, 55; Ov. Am. 2, 11, 24 al.: rubrum, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 6.—***2.** Like σάλος, *sea-sickness:* tirones salo nauseâque confecti, Caes. B. C. 3, 28.—***3.** *The stream, current* of a river: (amnis) saevit majore salo, Stat. Th. 10, 867. — **4.** *The color of the sea*, Mart. Cap. 1, §§ 16 and 17.—**II.** Trop., *a sea* of thought, agitation, trouble, etc.: tam aerumnoso navigare salo, Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: cum in isto cogitationis salo fluctuarem, App. M. 4 *init.:* mentis (with dissensio cogitationum), id. ib. 9, p. 225, 30.

sălūs, ūtis (archaic *gen.* SALVTES, on a clay vessel, v. Ritschl de Fictilibus Litteratis, Berol, 1853, p. 18, n. 5; cf. APOLONES, from Apollo; *dat.* SALVTEI, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 587), *f.* [root sar, to guard, whence servus, servare, salvus, sollus; cf. Gr. ὅλος, entire], *a being safe and sound; a sound* or *whole condition, health, welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety, deliverance*, etc. (very freq. and class.; cf.: valetudo, sanitas). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Mars pater te precor, pastores pecuaque salva servassis duisque bonam salutem valetudinemque mihi domo familiaeque nostrae, an old form of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 3; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27; so, too, the religious formula for asking protection: quod cum salute ejus fiat, *and may it do him good*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3; and in the same sense: bonâ salute, Cato, R. R. 4 *fin.:* adhuc quae assolent quaeque oportet Signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic (puero recens nato) esse video, Ter. And. 3, 2, 2: aegrorum salutem ab Aesculapio datam, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: qui etiam medicis suis non ad salutem, sed ad necem utatur, id. Har. Resp. 16, 35: me confectum consularibus volneribus consulari medicinâ ad salutem reduceret, id. Red. Quir. 6, 15: firmâ potiri salute, Ov. H. 20,

 SALU SALU

179: salute nostrâ atque urbe captâ Domum reduco integrum omnem exercitum, *in good health, well*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 147: mater redit suâ salute ac familiae maximâ, *in excellent health*, id. Merc. 4, 5, 9: salute nostrum socium, id. Men. 1, 2, 25: salute horiae, *uninjured*, id. Rud. 4, 2, 5: in optimorum consiliis posita est civitatium salus, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51; cf.: tu eris unus, in quo nitatur civitatis salus, id. ib. 6, 12, 12; 2, 23, 43: juris, libertatis, fortunarum suarum salus in istius damnatione consistit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 16: neque enim salus ulla rei publicae major reperiri potest, quam, etc., id. ib. 2, 1, 2, § 4; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 127: spem teneo, salutem amisi, id. Merc. 3, 4, 6 sq.; id. Capt. 3, 3, 3; cf.: cujus aures clausae veritati sunt, hujus salus desperanda est, Cic. Lael. 24, 90: nisi quae mihi in te'st, haud tibi est in me salus, *a means of safety, help, assistance*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 69: fer amanti ero salutem, id. As. 3, 3, 82; cf.: cum opem indigentibus salutemque ferres, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118; id. Mur. 13, 2?: dicet fortasse Dignitatis ἅλις: saluti, si me amas, consule, id. Att. 2, 19, 1: is est nimirum Soter, qui salutem dedit, *has furnished safety*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154: dare salutem, liberare periculis, etc., id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id consuadeo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 35; so, saluti esse alicui, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1; id. de Or. 2, 49, 200 al.; for which: nosse omnia haec, salus est adulescentulis, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 18: diffisus suae omniumque saluti, Caes. B. G. 6, 38: nec in fugâ salus ulla ostendebatur, Liv. 30, 8: una est salus, id. 7, 35: una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, Verg. A. 2, 354; cf. id. ib. 5, 174; 6, 96; Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 4; 5, 7, 3; id. P. 3, 7, 23; 4, 14, 5; id. M. 3, 648; Luc. 2, 221.—Freq. in Plaut. as a term of endearment, *my life, my love:* quid agis, mea salus? Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 3: o salute meâ salus salubrior, id. Cist. 3, 13; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 38; id. Poen. 1, 2, 153; 1, 2, 176; id. Rud. 3, 3, 17.—**B.** In partic., *a wish for one's welfare* (expressed by word of mouth or in writing), *a greeting, salute, salutation: Ly.* Charmidem Lysiteles salutat. *Ca.* Non ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve Callicles, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29: venienti des salutem atque osculum, id. Ep. 4, 2, ?: quin tu primum salutem reddis quam dedi? id. Bacch. 2, 3, 11: *Sy.* Responde, quod rogo. *Ba.* Eho, an non prius salutas? *Sy.* Nulla est mihi salus dataria, id. Ps. 4, 2, 13: *Pe.* Salva sis. *Ph.* Salutem accipio mihi et meis, id. Ep. 4, 1, 21: advenientem peregre herum suum Salva impertit salute servus Epidicus, id. Ep. 1, 2, 24; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 39; for which: impertit salutem plurimam et plenissimam, Lucil. ap. Non. 472, 16: Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 3: salutem dicere alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 29: multam, plurimam salutem dicere alicui, id. Curc. 3, 51; 3, 61: Cicero tibi salutem plurimam dicit, Cic. Fam. 14, 7, 3: tu Atticae salutem dices, id. Att. 14, 19, 6; and so at the beginning of a letter: salutem dicit Toxilo Timarchides Et familiae omni. Si valetis gaudeo, etc., Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 32; usually abbreviated S. D. (salutem dicit), S. D. M. (salutem dicit multam), S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimam), v. the superscriptions of Cicero's letters. Freq., also, elliptically, without dicit: Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90 (abbreviated, e. g. Cicero Attico S., v. the letters of Cicero and Pliny): Dionysio plurimam salutem, id. Att. 4, 18, 3: Atticae plurimam salutem, id. ib. 14, 20, 5: salutem reddere, *to return a greeting*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 11; Liv. 9, 6, 12; Tac. A. 4, 60: salutem mittere per aliquem, *to send a greeting:* mihi dulcis salus visa est per te missa ab illâ, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 6; Ov. H. 4, 1; 16, 1.—An unusual expression is, salutem dicere alicui, in the sense of *to bid one farewell:* ego vero multam salutem et foro dicam et curiae, vivamque tecum multum, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2: salute acceptâ redditâque, Liv. 7, 5: salute datâ redditâque, id. 3, 26: salutem tibi ab sodali nuntio, *I bring, deliver*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 10; so, nuntiare salutem alicui, id. Curc. 4, 2, 38; id. Men. prol. 1; cf.: salutem verbis tuis mihi nuntiarat, Cic. Fam. 7, 14, 1: salutem tibi plurimam ascribit et Tulliola, deliciae nostrae, *adds, joins in*, id. Att. 1, 5, 9; 5, 20, 9.—In a humorous equivoque: *As.* Salve. *St.* Satis mihi est tuae salutis, nihil moror, sat salveo; Aegrotare malim, quam esse tuâ salute sanior, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 4 sq.; id. Ps. 1, 1, 41 sq.—**C.** *Salvation, deliverance from sin and its penalties* (eccl. Lat.): verbum salutis, Vulg. Act. 13, 26; id. Rom. 10, 1; 13, 11.—**II.** Salus, personified, *a Roman divinity, whose temple stood on one of the summits of the* Quirinalis (v. Salutaris): ego tibi nunc sum summus Juppiter, Idem ego sum Salus, Fortuna, etc., Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 84; id. As. 3, 3, 123; 3, 3, 137; id. Cist. 4, 2, 76; id. Merc. 5, 2, 26; Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 51 and 74 Müll.; Liv. 9, 43 *fin.;* 10, 1 *fin.;* 40, 37; Val. Max. 8, 14, 6: augurium Salutis (instituted for the welfare of the State), Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105; id. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Suet. Aug. 31; Tac. A. 12, 23.—In a lusus verbb., alluding to the literal meaning of the name: nec Salus nobis saluti jam esse, si cupiat, potest, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 4: at vos Salus servassit, id. Cist. 4, 2, 76: neque jam Salus servare, si volt, me potest, id. Capt. 3, 3, 14; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 43; cf.: Salus ipsa virorum fortium innocentiam tueri non potest, Cic. Font. 6, 11, § 21.

Salustĭus and **Salustĭānus,** v. Sallustius.

sălūtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [saluto], *greeting, saluting* (late Lat.): Joveni, Mart. Cap. 7, § 729.

sălūtāris, e, *adj.* [salus], *of* or *belonging to well-being, healthful, wholesome, salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous* (in the most general sense, while the predominant meaning of salubris, in class. lang., is healthy in a medical sense; very freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. (*a*) *Absol.:* ut quae mala perniciosaque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: pro salutaribus mortifera conscribere, id. ib. 2, 5, 13: res salutares (opp. pestiferae), id. N. D. 2, 12, 34: res utiles et salutares, id. ib. 1, 15, 38: salutaris et vitalis calor, id. ib. 2, 10, 27: sine quo nihil nec laudabile nec salutare est, Quint. 12, 10, 79: tuta et salutaria capessere (opp. praecipitia), Tac. A. 15, 29: salutares litterae, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 2; cf.: Apollonides orationem salutarem habuit, Liv. 24, 28: portus eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 7, 4; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17: salutaris ars, *of healing*, Hor. C. S. 63: herbae, Ov. R. Am. 45: amurca, Col. 6, 4, 4.—Rarely of persons: civis, Cic. Mil. 8, 20: bonus et salutaris Princeps, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 29.—(*β*) With *dat., ad, contra aliquid*, etc. (the first very freq. in Cic.): ratio quoniam pestifera sit multis, admodum paucis salutaris, Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69; Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 26: hominum generi universo cultura agrorum est salutaris, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; id. Fam. 6, 6, 4; id. Brut. 4, 15: corporibus tot res, animis nulla, id. Tusc. 4, 27, 58: vox petentibus, Quint. 10, 7, 2; cf.: radicem decoctam bibere, spasticis, etc. . . . salutare est, Plin. 21, 19, 77, § 132.—Once also in the *comp.:* nihil est nobis salutarius, Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 23: stella Jovis aut Veneris conjuncta cum Lunâ ad ortus puerorum salutaris sit, id. Div. 1, 39, 85: decoctum ad dentium dolorem, Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 71: herba Britannica non nervis modo salutaris sed contra anginas quoque et contra serpentes, id. 25, 3, 6, § 20: dicunt radicem et in pestilentiâ salutarem esse in cibis, id. 24, 16, 92, § 148.—(*γ*) As *subst.:* **sălūtāre,** is, *n., salvation, deliverance, health* (late Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 49, 18; id. Psa. 41, 5 et saep.—*Plur.:* bibere salutaria alicui, *to drink one's health*, App. M. 2, p. 128, 25.—**II.** In partic. **A.** As an appellative: salutaris littera, i. e. *the letter A*, written on the voting tablets as an abbreviation for absolvo, Cic. Mil. 6, 15 (opp. littera tristis, i. e. C, for condemno): digitus, i. e. *the index-finger* (perh. as used in greeting), Suet. Aug. 80; Mart. Cap. 1, § 90.—**2.** *Subst.:* **sălūtāre,** is, *n.*, i. q. salus, *welfare, prosperity*, Vulg. Psa. 115, 13 (4) (for the Heb. ישועות).—*Adj. prop.:* Collis Salutaris, *one of the four summits of the Quirinal* (so called from the temple of Salus, which stood on it), Varr. L. L. 5, § 52 Müll.; cf. Salus, II.; and v. Becker, Antiq. 1, pp. 568 and 578 sq.: Salutaris porta appellata est ab aede Salutis, quae ei proxima fuit, Fest. p. 326 Müll.: Jovem cum Optimum et Maximum dicimus, cumque eundem Salutarem Hospitalem, Statorem: hoc intellegi volumus, salutem hominum in ejus esse tutelâ (corresp. to the Gr. Ζεὺς Σωτήρ), Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66: qui (Jesus) Latine dicitur salutaris sive salvator, Lact. 4, 12, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **sălūtārĭter,** *profitably, beneficially, salutarily:* uti armis, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: se recipere, Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 2: cogitare aliquid, id. ib. 10, 24, 2: quinque consulatus salutariter rei publicae administrati, Val. Max. 5, 2, 3: haec salutariter scripsi, Amm. 20, 8, 17.—*Comp.* and *sup.* of the *adv.*, and *sup.* of the *adj.* do not occur.

sălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saluto], *a greeting, saluting, salutation* (rare but good prose). **I.** In gen.: quis te aditu, quis ullo honore, quis denique communi salutatione dignum putet? Cic. Pis. 40, 96: salutationem facere, Liv. 1, 1 *fin.:* salutationem reddere, Tac. A. 4, 61: salutatione acceptâ ac redditâ, Macr. S. 1, 6: mutuâ salutatione factâ, Curt. 10, 8, 23.—Of performing devotions: uti praetereuntes possint respicere (aedificia deorum) et in conspectu salutationes facere, Vitr. 4, 5.—Rarely of a written greeting (in a lusus verbb. with salus), Cic. Brut. 3, 13; Vulg. 1 Cor. 16, 21; id. Col. 9, 18.—**II.** In partic., of ceremonial visits, *a visit, a waiting upon:* mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, etc. . . . Ubi salutatio defluxit, litteris me involvo, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3; 7, 28, 2; Sen. Brev. Vit. 14, 6 al.—After the time of the emperors, of *paying respects, paying court* to the emperor, Suet. Aug. 27; id. Claud. 37; id. Vit. 14; id. Vesp. 4 al.; in *plur.*, id. Aug. 53; Gell. 4, 1, 1.

sălūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who greets; a greeter, saluter.* **I.** In gen.: salutator regum, Stat. S. 2, 4, 29.—**II.** In partic. (cf. salutatio, II.), *one who makes complimentary visits, who pays his respects to* another, *a visitor;* also (in the time of the emperors), *one who appears at court, a courtier*, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 34; Col. praef. § 9; Mart. 1, 71, 18; 10, 74, 2; Suet. Claud. 35; Juv. 5, 15.

sălūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Of* or *belonging to visiting* or *paying court:* cubilia, *an audience-chamber*, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 38.—As *subst.:* **sălūtātōrĭum,** i, *n., the audience-chamber*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 30.—**II.** In gram., salutatorius casus, i. e. *the vocative*, acc. to Prisc. p. 671 P.

sălūtātrix, īcis, *f.* [salutator] (post-Aug.), *she that salutes;* occurring only in apposition. **I.** In gen.: pica, Mart. 7, 87, 6: charta, i. e. *a letter of greeting*, id. 9, 99, 2.—**II.** In partic., *she that makes complimentary visits, that pays court:* turba, i. e. *the crowd of clients who come to salute their patron in the morning*, Juv. 5, 21.

sălūtĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [salus-fero] (poet. for salubris), *health-bringing, healing, salubrious:* totique salutifer orbi Cresce, puer, dicit, Ov. M. 2, 642; so, anguis Urbi, id. ib. 15, 744; 15, 632: herbae animantibus, Stat. Achill. 1, 117: aquae, Mart. 5, 1, 6; Ov. H. 21, 174: salutiferâ potione pestem veneni exstinguere, App. M. 10, p. 251, 29; Aug. in Psa. 118, Serm. 26, 4: verba, Alcim. 4, 225.

sălūtĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [salus-facio], *a bringer of safety, a savior* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 47; id. Carn. Chr. 14 (al. salvificator).

sălūtĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [salus-gero] (post-class.). **I.** *Health-bringing:* Juppiter, Aus. Idyll. 8, 26 (cf. salutaris, II. *fin.*): ortus, Prud. στεφ. 11, 235.—**II.** *That brings a greeting, salutatory:* libelli, Aus. Ep. 25, 4.—Hence, *subst.:* **sălūtĭger,** gĕri, *m., one who delivers a greeting; a messenger, servant*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45, 24.

* **sălūtĭgĕrŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that carries salutations* or *messages:* pueri, *errand-boys, pages*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28.

Sălūtĭo, or **Salvitto,** ōnis, *m., a Roman surname of one Scipio*, Suet. Caes. 59; Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; 35, 2, 2, § 8; v. Sillig ad h. l.

sălūto, āvi, ātum (*gen. plur.* salutantum, Lucr. 1, 318; Verg. G. 2, 462; Ov. M. 5, 295), 1, *v. a.* [salus]. * **I.** (Acc. to salus, I. A.) *To keep safe, to preserve:* sequenti anno palmites salutentur pro viribus matris singuli aut gemini, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177.—**II.** (Acc. to salus, I. B.) *To greet, wish*

health to, pay one's respects to, salute any one (freq. in all periods and kinds of composition; cf.: salvere jubeo). **A.** In gen.: Charmidem Lysiteles salutat, *greets, bids good-day*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29: *Ly.* Di te ament, Agorastocles. *Ag.* Magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, id. Poen. 3, 5, 7; cf. Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 4; id. Att. 5, 2, 2; Suet. Aug. 53: equidem te heri advenientem ilico et salutavi et, valuissesne usque, exquisivi simul, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 83 sq.: cum ille eum salutasset, ut fit, dixissetque: Quid agis, Grani? respondit: Immo vero, tu Druse, quid agis? Cic. Planc. 14, 33: aliquem paulo liberius, id. Cael. 16, 38 *fin.*: salutabunt benigne, comiter appellabunt unum quemque nostrum, id. Phil. 13, 2, 4: eo me salutat blandius, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 8: quos postquam salutavi, Quid vos, inquam, Brute et Attice, nunc? Cic. Brut. 3, 10: quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, *greeted as Cæsar, saluted by the name of Cæsar*, id. Att. 14, 12, 2; cf. passively: Pompeius eo proelio Imperator est appellatus. Hoc nomen obtinuit, atque ita se postea salutari passus est, * Caes. B. C. 3, 71; so, aliquem imperatorem, Tac. A. 2, 18; id. H. 2, 80: aliquem dominum regemque, Juv. 8, 161: Nero Britannicum nomine, illi Domitium salutavere, Tac. A. 12, 41; Liv. 1. 6; Suet. Aug. 58: bene vale Tironemque meum saluta nostris verbis, *greet in my name, for me*, Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 2: Dionysius te omnesque vos salutat, *salutes, sends greeting to*, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 2: esse salutatum vult te, Ov. P. 2, 7, 1.—*Absol.*: ut salutem, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 92; id. Eun. 2, 2, 28.—Of paying reverence to a divinity: deos atque amicos iit salutatum ad forum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 113; Cato, R. R. 2, 1; Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 29; id. Curc. 1, 1, 70; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 81: Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56 al.—Of wishing one well when sneezing: cur sternumentis salutamus? *why do we say, God bless you?* Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 23.—Of greeting a place: Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant, Verg. A. 3, 524: agros, Ov. M. 3, 25; cf. templa, id. ib. 15, 687; id. Tr. 1, 1, 15.—**2.** *To bid farewell, to take leave* (rare): etiamnunc saluto te, priusquam eo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 29: notam puppem de rupe salutant, Stat. Th. 4, 31.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to, to wait upon* a person: Curtius venit salutandi causâ, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: cum ad me salutandi causâ venisset, id. ib. 6, 2, 1: eram continuo Piliam salutaturus, id. ib. 14, 20, 5: salutatum introire, Sall. C. 28, 1; Hor. S. 1, 6, 101; cf. Juv. 10, 90; 3, 184.—**2.** *To greet* one's visitors (rare): mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, etc. . . . Veniunt etiam, qui, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3.—**3.** Under the emperors, of the morning attendance at court, Suet. Tib. 32; id. Galb. 17; id. Oth. 6; id. Vesp. 12; 21; Tac. H. 2, 92 et saep.

Saluvĭi, v. Sallųvii.

salvāmentum, i, *n.* [salvo], *salvation* (eccl. Lat.), Ven. v. Alb. 9.

salvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *deliverance, salvation* (late Lat.), Boëth. Duab. Nat. p. 953; Vulg. Joel, 2, 32.—*Plur.*, Vulg. Psa. 27, 8.

salvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a saviour, preserver* (late Lat.; class. servator): Cicero Soterem salvatorem noluit nominare, Mart. Cap. 5, § 510; Vulg. Isa. 17, 10: IOVI SALVATORI, Inscr. Grut. 19.—**II.** In partic., in the Vulg. and Christian fathers, as a transl. of σωτήρ and Jesus (Heb. ישׁוּעַ), *the Saviour, Redeemer:* Christus Jesus, id est Christus Salvator: hoc est enim Latine Jesus... Salus Latinum nomen est: salvare et salvator non fuerunt haec Latina, antequam veniret Salvator, etc., Aug. Serm. 299, 6; cf. id. Trin. 13, 10 *fin.*; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18; Lact. 4, 12, 6; Prud. στεφ. 1, 115; Vulg. Luc. 2, 11; Sedul. 2, 155 et saep.

1. salvē, *adv.*, v. salvus *fin.*

2. salvē, *imp.*, v. salveo.

salvĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [salvus]. **I.** *To be well,* or *in good health;* so in the *verb. finit.* only once in a lusus verbb. with the foll.; v. II. 1. *fin.*—**II.** In partic., as a term of salutation. **1.** Salve, salveto, salvete, *God save you; how are you? I hope you are well;* and, salvere jubeo, *I bid you good-day, good-day, welcome,* etc. (very freq. and class.; cf.: haveo, valeo): *Ly.* Charmidem Lysiteles salutat. *Ca.* Non ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve, Callicles, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29: *Ph.* Curculio exoptate, salve. *Cu.* Salve. *Ph.* Salvum gaudeo te advenire, id. Curc. 2, 3, 27: *Cr.* O Mysis, salve. *My.* Salvus sis, Crito, Ter. And. 4, 5, 7: *He.* Ergasile, salve. *Er.* Di te bene ament, Hegio, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 35: *Am.* Salve, adulescens. *Sc.* Et tu multum salveto, adulescentula, id. Rud. 2, 4, 3: *Pl.* Pater, salveto, amboque adeo. *Dae.* Salvos sies, id. ib. 1, 2, 15: *Le.* Gymnasium flagri, salveto. *Li.* Quid agis, custos carceris? id. As. 2, 2, 31; cf. id. Curc. 2, 1, 19: accessi ad adulescentes in foro: Salvete, inquam, etc., id. Capt. 3, 1, 19: salvete, Athenae, te video libens, id. Stich. 5, 2, 1: salvete, fures maritimi, id. Rud. 2, 2, 5: ibo advorsum... Jubeo te salvere voce summâ, id. As. 2, 2, 30: salvere jussi, id. ib. 2, 4, 4: jusseram salvere te, id. Curc. 4, 4, 4: Dionysium jube salvere, *greet* (for me), Cic. Att. 4, 14, 2; cf.: Alexin salvere jubeas velim, id. ib. 7, 7, 7: salvere jubet prior, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 66: regem parentemque urbis Romanae salvere omnes jubent, Liv. 1, 16.—Hence, also, once, salvebis, i. e. *you are saluted:* salvebis a meo Cicerone, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 10.—Of a salutation, i. e. adoration of a divinity: salve, vera Jovis proles (sc. Hercules), Verg. A. 8, 301.—Poet., in a solemn address to any revered object: salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus, Verg. G. 2, 173; Hor. C. 1, 32, 15: o salve Lapithaeae gloria gentis, Ov. M. 12, 530: salve, laeta dies, id. F. 1, 87.—Also on one's sneezing, *God bless you!* Giton ter continuo sternutavit . . . Eumolpus salvere Gitona jubet, Petr. 98, 4.—In a lusus verbb. alluding to the prim. signif.: *Ph.* Salve. *Le.* Egon' salva sim, quae siti sicca sum? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 26; cf. infra, 2.—With a similar allusion, in the *verb. finit.*: *As.* Salve. *St.* Sat mihi'st tuae salutis, nihil moror, sat salveo; Aegrotare malim, quam esse tuâ salute sanior, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 4 sq.—**2.** Sometimes with vale, in taking leave, *farewell, goodby, adieu:* vale atque salve, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 86; cf.: vale, salve, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 4: salveto tu, tu vale, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 17; in reply to salvus sis, id. Stich. 2, 1, 44.—Hence, also, in bidding farewell to the dead: ideo mortuis Salve et Vale dici, non quod aut valere aut salvi esse possunt, sed quod ab his recedimus, eos numquam visuri, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 97: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, Aeternumque vale, Verg. A. 11, 97; cf., in imitation: salve supremum, senior mitissime patrum, Supremumque vale, Stat. S. 3, 3, 208; Inscr. Orell. 4747.—In allusion to the literal signif. (v. supra): *Ar.* Salve. *Ph.* Salvere me jubes, quoi tu abiens affers morbum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 3.

salvia, ae, *f., the herb sage*, Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147; 26, 6, 17, § 31.

Salviānus, a, um, *adj., of* or *named from one Salvius, Salvian:* interdictum, Dig. 43, 33, 5.

salvĭfĭcātor, ōris, v. salutificator.

salvĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [salvus-facio], *to save, deliver* (late Lat.): pater istâ memet ab horâ Salvifica, Sedul. 5, 7: me, Vulg. Johan. 12, 27: mundum, id. ib. 12, 47.

salvĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *saving:* corpus Christi, Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 180.

salvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [salvus], *to save* (late Lat.; opp. perdere; syn.: servo, conservo), Veg. Vet. 3, 23, 3; Lact. de Ira Dei, 5, 7; Hier. Ep. 20, 4; Vulg. Isa. 4, 2; id. Amos, 2, 14; Sedul. 1, 109.

salvus (ante-class. **-vos**), a, um, *adj.* [root sar, sal; v. salus], *saved, preserved, unharmed, safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound,* etc. **I.** In gen. (very freq. and class.; syn.: sospes, sanus, incolumis): Mars pater, te precor, pastores pecuaque salva servassis duisque bonam salutem valetudinemque mihi, etc., an ancient form of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 3; cf.: si respublica populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquennium proximum salva servata erit hisce duellis, datum do num duit, etc., an ancient formula in making votive offerings, Liv. 22, 10; Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 11; cf. also: di me servant, salva res est; salvum est, si quid non perit, id. ib. 2, 2, 30; id. Trin. 4, 3, 82: ita me gessi, Quirites, ut omnes salvi conservaremini, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: eos suâ stultitiâ occidisse, cum tuâ prudentiâ salvi esse potuissent, id. Fam. 4, 3, 2: salvum atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: civibus salvis atque incolumibus, id. ib. 1, 72; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: non solum ut salvae et incolumes, verum etiam ut amplae atque potentes sint civitates, id. Inv. 2, 56, 169: filium tuom modo in portu vivum, salvom et sospitem vidi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 93: salvam et sospitem rempublicam, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 28: in re salvâ (opp. in re perditâ), Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 9; so, salva res (opp. perdita), Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 27; cf. Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 23: *Ch.* Obsecro, num navis periit? *Ac.* Salva est navis, id. Merc. 1, 2, 64; id. Rud. 4, 4, 5: etsi aliquo accepto detrimento, tamen summa exercitus salva, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 67 *fin.*: sana et salva sum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 98; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 88; so with sanus, id. Ep. 4, 1, 36; id. Merc. 1, 2, 65 (al. sarta); id. Ps. 4, 6, 6: res publica sana ac salva, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3 al.; hence, in inscrr., without a connecting particle: SANVS SALVVS, or SALVVS SANVS, Inscr. Orell. 4360 and 2143: bene factum te advenisse, Pamphile, Atque adeo salvom atque validum... Nam illum vivum et salvom vellem, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 6; 3, 5, 14: cum bene re gestâ salvos convortor domum, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 1; so, salvom redire, id. Am. 3, 2, 67; id. Trin. 1, 2, 119; 5, 2, 58 al.: advenire, id. Curc. 4, 4, 5; cf.: tum illum debilem factum . . . in curiam esse delatum, cumque senatui somnium enarravisset, pedibus suis salvom revertisse, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: numquam salvis suis exuitur servitus muliebris, *while their friends are living*, Liv. 34, 7; cf.: nec est mendacio locus salvis, qui interfuerunt, Quint. 11, 2, 39: non uxor salvum te vult, non filius, Hor. S. 1, 1, 84: quis te salvo est opus? id. ib. 1, 9, 27: *Am.* Salvom signum est? *So.* Inspice. *Am.* Recte, ita est ut obsignavi, *sound, uninjured*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 142: vasa, id. Poen. 4, 2, 41: epistula (opp. conscissa), Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1.—Poet.: Penelope, i. e. *chaste, inviolate*, Prop. 2, 9, 3; cf.: quid salvi est mulieri amissâ pudicitiâ? Liv. 1, 58, 7: utinam salvis rebus colloqui potuissemus, *while matters were still undisturbed, before all was lost*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 1 et saep.—Rarely with *dat.*: siquidem ager nobis salvus est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 192; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 21, cf. id. Ad. 3, 1, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 108: minae viginti sanae ac salvae sunt tibi, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 6.—**B.** Freq. with a noun in the *abl. absol.*, *without violation of, saving:* salvâ lege, Cic. Rep. 3, 10, 17; cf.: hoc videmur esse consecuti, ut ne quid agi cum populo aut salvis auspiciis aut salvis legibus aut denique sine vi possit, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4: salvis auspiciis, id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: salvo officio, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 4: salvo jure nostrae veteris amicitiae, id. Fam. 13, 77, 1: cupio tibi aliquâ ex parte, quod salvâ fide possim, parcere, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95: quae salvâ fide facere possit, id. Off. 3, 10, 44: pietate salvâ, Ov. M. 15, 109: salvo pudore, id. P. 1, 2, 68: salvâ virginitate, id. H. 16, 160: tuâ re salvâ, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 95; so, salvâ causae ratione, Quint. 4, 2, 75: salvâ conscientiâ, Sen. Ep. 117, 1: salvâ tractatione causae, Quint. 12, 10, 46: salvo poëtae sensu, id. 1, 9, 2: salva innocentia, id. 7, 2, 37: salva gratia, id. 11, 1, 71: salvo ordine, Stat. S. 5, 1, 181: ut salvo jam et composito die possis ibi manere, *an unbroken day*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2: salvo eo, ut, etc., *with this reservation* or *proviso, that*, etc., Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 40.

II. In partic. **A.** Salvus sum, *I am safe, all is well with me, I am freed from my difficulties*, etc.; and, salva res est, *the affair is all right, all is well* (belonging only to colloquial lang.). **1.** Salvos sum, salva spes est, ut verba audio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 4: salvos sum, siquidem, etc., id. Merc. 2, 3, 44; cf.: salvos sum, si haec vera sunt, Ter. And. 5, 6, 9: salvos sum, jam philosophatur, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 18; id. Rud. 2, 4, 24: *Pa.* Salva sum. *Di.* At ego perii, id. Stich. 2, 2, 15: si istam firmitudinem animi obtines; salvi sumus, id. As. 2, 2, 54: tace, obsecro; salvae sumus, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 18: *Pl.* Me perisse praedicas. *Dae.* Meâ quidem hercle causâ salvos sis licet, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 51; cf. id. Ep. 4, 1, 21: ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, *may I die, if*, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 13, a.—**2.** Di me servant, salva

res est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 30: salva res est! bene promittit! spero servabit fidem, id. Ep. 1, 2, 21: salva res est, philosophatur quoque jam, id. Capt. 2, 2, 34: erubuit: salva res est, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 9: salva res est; nimirum hic homines frigent, id. Eun. 2, 2, 37: euge, salva res est! Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 98: surrexit; horsum se capessit; salva res, id. ib. 1, 2, 83.—**3.** In eccl. Lat., *saved from sin, saved by Christ*, Vulg. Act. 2, 21.—Esp.: salvum facere, *to save, deliver, bring to salvation*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 7, 16; id. Act. 16, 30 et saep.—**B.** Salvus sis, a term of greeting or welcome, for salve, *how do you do? good-day to you! heaven bless you!* also, at parting, *farewell: Ge.* Ibo atque hunc compellabo. Salvos sis. *Di.* Et tu salve, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 44; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 7; Ter. And. 4, 5, 7: *Pl.* Pater, salveto. *Dae.* Salvos sies, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 15: *Di.* Salva sis. Phronesium. *Ph.* Salve, id. Truc. 2, 4, 8; id. Ep. 4, 1, 22; id. Mil. 3, 3, 28; id. Poen. 3, 5, 6.—In a double sense, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 30.—Hence, *adv.*: **salvē**, *well, in good health, in good condition* or *circumstances* (only in colloquial lang.): *Mu.* Salve multum, mi pater. *Se.* Salva sis: salven' advenio? salven' arcessi jubes? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 26: Thallus ubi sit et quam salve agat, App. Mag. p. 302, 34; id. M. 1, p. 114, 13.—So the ellipt. expression, satin' salve? (sc. agis? agitur? res se habent? etc.) *is all well? all right? Le.* Satin' salve? dic mihi. *Ca.* Recte, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 53; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 8 Don.: percontantibus utrimque, Satin' salve, Sall. Fragm. Don. ad Ter. l. l.: cum pater Satin' salve? et quaenam ea moestitia esset? interrogaret eum, Liv. 40, 8, 2 (v. l. satin' salvae?); 3, 26, 9; 6, 34, 8; 10, 18, 11.—Once *absol.*: salvene? *is all well?* salvene, amabo? Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 10.—In a double sense: (Lucretia) quaerenti viro, Satin' salve? Minime, inquit, quid enim salvi est mulieri amissâ pudicitiâ? Liv. 1, 58, 7.—*Comp.* and *sup.* do not occur in the *adj.* or *adv.*

sam = suam, v. suus *init.*

Sămaei, ōrum, v. Same, II. *fin.*

samara, ae, v. samera *init.*

Samarabrĭae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

†† **sămardăcus,** i, *m.* [African], *a juggler* (late Lat.), Aug. cont. Acad. 3, 15; cf. Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. S. 1, 6, 113 (al. sarmadacus).

Sămărĭa, ae, *f.*, = Σαμάρεια (orig. Heb. שֹׁמְרוֹן), *the middle district of Palestine*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.—Hence, **A. Sămărītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Samaria, the Samaritans*, Tac. A. 12, 54; Vulg. 4 Reg. 17, 29.—In *sing.*: **Sămărītes,** ae, *m.*, *a Samaritan*, Hadr. ap. Vop. Sat. 8.—**B. Sămărītis,** idis, *f.*, *a Samaritan woman*, Juvenc. 2, 246; 252; Alcim. 3, 405.—**C. Sămărītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samaritan*: via, Sedul. 4, 222.—In *plur.*, *the Samaritans*, Vulg. 2 Esd. 4, 2.—**D. Sămărītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samaritan*: mulier, Juvenc. 2, 256.—**E. Sămărēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samaritan*: superstitio, Cassiod. Var. 3, 45.

Sămărŏbrīva (SAMARABRIVA, Inscr. Orell. 5236), ae, *f.*, *a town of* Gallia Belgica, *in the country of the* Ambiani, now *Amiens*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; 5, 47; 5, 53; Cic. Fam. 7, 11, 2; 7, 12, 1; 7, 16, 3.

Sambracēni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

Sambrachatē, ēs, *f.*, *an island on the Arabian coast;* also *a city upon it*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 151.

† **sambūca,** ae, *f.*, = σαμβύκη. **I.** *A triangular stringed-instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone* (and hence of slight esteem), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 57; Scipio Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10; Pers. 5, 95; Spart. Hadr. 26; cf. Fest. pp. 324 and 325 Müll.; Isid. 3, 20, 7; Vulg. Dan. 3, 5.—**II.** Transf., *a machine of like form used by besiegers; a sort of bridge for storming walls*, Veg. Mil. 4, 21; Vitr. 10, 22; cf. Fest. l. c.

sambūcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sambucus], *of elder, elder-*: arbor, Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 57 (Jahn, sabuceus): baculum, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 10.

* **sambūcīna,** ae, *f.* [sambuca-cano], *a female player on the* sambuca (with fidicina, tibicina), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 57; cf. sambucistria.

† **sambūcistrĭa** (**sambyc-**), ae, *f.*, = σαμβυκίστρια, *a woman that plays on the* sambuca (with psaltria), Liv. 39, 6; Arn. 2, n. 42; cf. Fest. pp. 324 and 325 Müll., and v. sambucina.

1. sambūcus, i, *m.* [sambuca], *he who plays on the* sambuca, Mart. Cap. 9, § 924.

2. sambūcus (**sābūcus,** ap. Ser. Samm.), i, *f.*, *an elder-tree*, Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 74; 17, 20, 34, § 151 al.; Ser. Samm. 7, 100; 19, 337; 27, 503 al.—Hence, **sambūcum,** i, *n.*, *the fruit of the elder, elder-berries*, Scrib. Comp. 160.

Sămē, ēs (collat. form **Sămŏs,** acc. to the Homeric Σάμος, Ov. M. 13, 711 Jahn and Bach *N. cr.*; Aus. Per. Odyss. 4), *f.*, = Σάμη. **I.** *An earlier name for the island of Cephalenia, in the Ionian Sea*, the mod. *Cephalonia*, Verg. A. 3, 271; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 67; Sil. 15, 303; Liv. 26, 42 (acc. to Mel. 2, 7, 10, and Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54, another neighboring island).—**II.** *The principal town of the island of Cephalenia*, Liv. 38, 29.—Hence, **Sămaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Same*, Liv. 38, 28 and 29.

samera (**samara,** Plin. 16, 17, 29, § 72; 17, 11, 15, § 76), ae, *f.*, *the seed of the elm*, Col. 5, 6, 2; 5, 6, 6; 7, 6, 7; 9, 13, 2.

Sămĭa, ōrum, v. Samus, I.

sămĭātor, ōris, *m.* [samio], *a polisher, furbisher* (late Lat.), Edict. Diocl. p. 20; Gloss. Philox.

sămĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [Samius], *to polish* or *furbish with Samian stone* (late Lat.): loricas, cataphractas, Veg. Mil. 2, 14: ferramenta, Aur. ap. Vop. Aur. 7.

Sămĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *Samian*: poterium, i. e. *of Samian clay*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12.

Sămĭus, a, um, v. Samus, I.

Sammonĭum (**Samon-**) promontorium, *a promontory of Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 58; Mel. 2, 7.

Samnīs, Samnītĭcus, Samnītes, v. Samnium.

Samnĭum, ii, *n.* [contr. from Sabinium, from Sabini: ab Sabinis orti Samnites, Varr. L. L. 7, § 29 Müll.], *an ancient country of Italy, in the neighborhood of Latium, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines*, Liv. 7, 32; Cic. Clu. 69, 197; id. Att. 14, 20, 2; 16, 11, 6; id. Rep. 3, 7 al.—Hence, **A. Samnīs** (collat. form of the *nom.* **Samnītis,** Cato ap. Prisc. p. 762; Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 515), ītis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Samnium, Samnite*: ager, Liv. 24, 20: exercitus, id. 10, 16 *fin.*: bellum, Plin. 34, 6, 12, § 26: ursae, Sil. 4, 560: habitator Samnitis (terrae), Prud. στεφ. 11, 207.—*Subst.*, in *plur.*: **Samnītes,** ium (*gen.* Samnitum, Cic. de Or. 2, 79; but cf. Samnitium, id. ib. 3, 23 Orell. *N. cr.*; and so usu. and very freq. in Liv., Plin., and Tac.), *m.*, *the inhabitants of Samnium, the Samnites*, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86 *fin.*; Liv. 7, 19; 7, 29 sq.; 8, 1 sq.; 9, 1 sq.; Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; 3, 30, 109; id. Sen. 16, 55 al.—Gr. *acc.* Samnitās, Flor. 1, 16, 7; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 34, § 6.—In *sing.*: **Samnīs,** ītis, *m.*, collect., *the Samnites*, Liv. 10, 35; Luc. 2, 137.—**2.** Transf., the name of Samnites was also given to *a class of gladiators who were armed with Samnite weapons*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 142 Müll.; Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81; Liv. 9, 40; Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325; 3, 23, 86; Inscr. Orell. 2569.—So in *sing.*: **Samnīs,** Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; and ap. de Or. 3, 23, 86.—**B. Samnītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samnite*: bellum, Suet. Vit. 1; Flor. 1, 16, 2: vasa, Capitol. Pertin. 8.

†† **samŏlus,** i, *m.* [Celtic], *a plant*, supposed to be *the Anemone pulsatilla* (Linn.), but, acc. to Sprengel, the Samolus valerandi, Linn.; or *brook-weed*, Plin. 24, 11, 63, § 104.

Sămos, i, v. Samus.

Samŏsăta, ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ Σαμόσατα, *the capital of Commagene, on the western shore of the Euphrates*, now *Samosat*, Plin. 2, 104, 108, § 235; 5, 24, 20, § 85; 5, 24, 21, § 86.—Also **Samŏsăta,** ae, *f.*, Amm. 14, 8, 7; 18, 4, 7.—Hence, **Sămŏsătēnus,** a, um, *of Samosata, a Samosatene*: Paulus, Ambros. de Fide, 5, 8, § 105; Incarn. Dom. Sac. 2, § 8.

Sămŏthrācĭa, ae, *f.*, *Samothrace, an island near the coast of Thrace; famous for the mystic worship of the Cabiri*, now *Samothraki*, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119; 3, 37, 87; id. Pis. 36, 89; Varr. L. L. 5, § 58 Müll.; Verg. A. 7, 208.—Also called **Sămŏthrācē,** ēs, *f.*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5; Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73; **Sămŏthrāca,** ae, *f.*, Liv. 42, 25; 44, 45; 44, 46; and **Thrēĭcĭa Sămus** or **Sămos,** after the Gr. Θρηϊκίη Σάμος, Verg. A. 7, 208; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 20.—Hence, **1. Sămŏthrācĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samothracian*: ferrea (a kind of rings first made there), Lucr. 6, 1044 (cf. Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 23): caepa, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101: insula, i. e. *Samothrace*, and, named from it, gemma, id. 37, 10, 67, § 181 (Jahn, Samothraca).—**2. Sămŏthrāces,** um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Samothrace, the Samothracians*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 58; Liv. 45, 5; Curt. 8, 1, 25; Stat. Achill. 2, 157.—Also adject.: Samothraces di, *the Cabiri*, Varr. l. l.; Macr. S. 3, 4; also *absol.*: jures licet et Samothracum Et nostrorum aras, Juv. 3, 144.—**3. Sămŏthrācēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samothracian*: Zocles, *of Samothrace*, Plin. 11, 37, 63, § 167.—**4. Sămŏthrācĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samothracian*: religiones, Macr. S. 3, 4.—**5. Sămŏthrācus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samothracian*: vates, Val. Fl. 2, 439.

sampsa, ae, *f.*, *the pulp of olives*, Col. 12, 49 *in lemm.*; 12, 51, 2; 12, 52, 10.

Sampsĭcĕrāmus, i, *m.*, *a humorous designation of Pompey in Cicero's letters* (after a petty king of Emesa conquered by him), Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1; 2, 16, 2; 2, 17, 2.

† **sampsūchĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σαμψύχινος, *of marjoram*: oleum, Plin. 21, 22, 93, § 163.

† **sampsūchum** (**-sūchus,** *m.*, Cels. 5, 11: **sampsūcum,** Col. 10, 171), i, *n.*, = σάμψυχον, *marjoram*: Origanum majorana, Linn.; Plin. 21, 11, 35, § 61; 21, 22, 93, § 163; Col. 10, 171.

Sămus or **Sămos,** i, *f.*, = Σάμος. **I.** *An island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birthplace of Pythagoras, as also for its earth and the vessels made from it*, the mod. *Samo*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Verg. A. 1, 16; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2; 1, 11, 21; Ov. M. 8, 221; *acc.* Samum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25; Liv. 37, 10 *fin.* sq.; Suet. Aug. 17; Lact. 1, 15, 9; cf.: Threïciam Samon (i. e. Samothraciam), Verg. A. 7, 208; Ov. M. 15, 61; id. F. 6, 48; id. Tr. 1, 10, 20.—Hence, **Sămĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Samos, Samian*: terra, *the district belonging to it on the neighboring main-land*, Liv. 37, 10 *fin.*: Juno, *worshipped there*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 50: vir, i. e. *Pythagoras*, Ov. M. 15, 60; also, senex, id. Tr. 3, 3, 62; and *absol.*: **Sămĭus,** i, *m.*, i. e. *Pythagoras*, id. F. 3, 153: lapis, used for polishing gold, Plin. 36, 21, 40, § 152: terra, *Samian earth*, id. 35, 16, 53, § 191; 28, 12, 53, § 194 al.: testa, *earthen-ware made of Samian (or other equally fine) clay*, Lucil. ap. Non. 398, 33; Tib. 2, 3, 47: vas, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 24; id. Capt. 2, 2, 41: catinus, Lucil. ap. Non. 398, 25: capedines, Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 2.—As *substt.* **1. Sămĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. placenta), *a kind of cake*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5.—**2.** In *plur.*: **Sămĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *Samian ware*, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64; Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 160; Vulg. Isa. 45, 9.—Its brittleness was proverbial; hence, in a comical lusus verbb.: *Pi.* (Inveni Bacchidem) Samiam. *Ch.* Vide quaeso, ne quis tractet illam indiligens: Scis tu, ut confringi vas cito Samium solet, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 22; cf. id. Men. 1, 2, 65.—*Dim. adj.*: **Sămĭŏlus,** a, um, *Samian*: poterium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12.—**3. Sămĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Samos, the Samians*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 52; Liv. 33, 20 *fin.*—**II.** *The island of Cephalenia*, v. Same.

sānābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sano], *that can be healed, curable, remediable* (rare but class.); of the body: vulnus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 59; id. R. Am. 101: dolor sanabilior, Cels. 2, 8; of the mind, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80; Sen. Ep. 108, 3.—*Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

‡ **Sanates** dicti sunt, qui supra infraque Romam habitaverunt: quod nomen ideo his est inditum, quia cum defecissent a Romanis, brevi post in amicitiam quasi

sanatâ mente redierunt, Fest. p. 326 Müll. —The word occurred in the laws of the Twelve Tables, acc. to Gell. 16, 10, 8, and Fest. l. l.

sānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sano], *a healing, curing* (Ciceron.): corporum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5: malorum, id. ib. 4, 15, 35; cf.: certa et propria (perturbationis animi), id. ib. 4, 28, 60. —*Absol.*, Tert. Fug. ap. Pers. 3.

sānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a healer, curer* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 294; 27, 272.

sānātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *giving health* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Trip. 12, 2.

sancaptis, v. saucaptis.

sanchrōmăton, i, *n.*, *a plant, otherwise called* dracontea, App. Herb. 14.

sancĭo, xi, ctum, 4 (*pluperf.* sancierat, Pompon. ap. Diom. p. 368 P.; id. ap. Prisc. p. 904 ib.: sancivi, Prisc. 904; Diom. 368; *part. perf.* sancitum, Lucr. 1, 587; Cass. Sev. ap. Diom. l. l.), *v. a.* [Sanscr. root sac, sak, to accompany, honor (cf. sequor); whence also sacer; cf. Gr. 'ΑΓ, ἅγιος, ἁγνός], *to render sacred* or *inviolable* by a religious act; *to appoint as sacred* or *inviolable.* **I.** Lit., mostly of legal ordinances or other public proceedings, *to fix unalterably; to establish, appoint, decree, ordain;* also, *to make irrevocable* or *unalterable; to enact, confirm, ratify, sanction* (freq. and class.; cf.: caveo, scisco). **A.** Sancire legem (jus, foedus, etc.): legibus istis, quas senatus de ambitu sancire voluerit, etc., Cic. Planc. 18, 44: Cretum leges, quas sive Juppiter sive Minos sanxit, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 34; cf.: quasdam leges ex integro sanxit, Suet. Aug. 34; and: sancire legem, Ne quis, etc., Liv. 3, 55; tabulas Quas bis quinque viri sanxerunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24: quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam, id. S. 1, 3, 67: legem sanciendo, Liv. 3, 55 et saep.—*Pass.*: haec igitur lex sanciatur, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 12, 40, and 13, 44; cf.: M. Valerius consul de provocatione legem tulit diligentius sanctam, Liv. 10, 9: sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: sanxisset jura nobis, id. Rep. 3, 11, 18: jus utile civitati, Pompon. ap. Prisc. p. 904: in quibus (legibus) illa eadem sancta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 123: cum aut morte tuâ sancienda sint consulum imperia, aut impunitate in perpetuum abroganda, Liv. 8, 7: SENTENTIAM, Inscr. Orell. 4405: foedus, *to ratify the treaty*, Liv. 1, 24; so Cic. Sest. 10, 24: foedera sanguine, id. post Red. ad Quir. 5, 13; Liv. 23, 8 *fin.*; 25, 16; Tac. A. 12, 46; cf. poet.: foedera fulmine, Verg. A. 12, 200.—**B.** Sancire lege (edicto, etc.) aliquid, de aliquâ re, ut, ne, etc.: alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2; cf.: genus id agrorum certo capite legis confirmari atque sanciri, id. Agr. 3, 1, 3: quod aedilis plebis fuisset, contra quam sanctum legibus erat, Liv. 30, 19: ne res efferatur jurejurando ac fide sanciatur petunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 2; cf. Liv. 39, 37: neque enim rogationibus plebisve scitis sancta sunt ista praecepta, Quint. 2, 13, 6: coetibus ac sacrificiis conspirationem civitatum, Tac. Agr. 27: eadem fuit (causa) nihil de hac re lege sanciendi, Liv. 34, 4: nihil lege ullâ in alios sanxit, Just. 3, 2, 8: de jure praediorum sanctum apud nos est jure civili, ut, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 16, 65: inhumanissimâ lege sanxerunt, ut, etc., id. Rep. 2, 37, 63; cf.: habeat legibus sanctum, Si quis... uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 20: lege naturae, communi jure gentium sanctum est, ut, etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 14, 32: primo duodecim tabulis sanctum, ne quis, etc., Tac. A. 6, 16: Flaccus sanxit edicto, ne, etc., Cic. Fl. 28, 67: in omne tempus gravi documento sancirent, ne, etc., Liv. 28, 19: nec, quominus id postea liceret, ulla lex sanxit, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 5, 3. — (β) Without *abl.*: de quibus confirmandis et sanciendis legem comitiis centuriatis laturus est, Cic. Phil. 10, 8, 17; cf.: acta Caesaris, id. Att. 14, 21, 2: quae dubia sunt, per vos sancire vult, id. Agr. 3, 4, 13: augurem Jovis optimi maximi, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: cum de eo nihil sanxerit, quod antea commissum non erat, id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: quid est, quod tam accurate tamque diligenter caveat et sanciat, ut heredes sui, etc., id. Fin. 2, 31, 101.—**C.** With *acc.* and *inf.*: rursus fide sanxerunt liberos Tarentinos leges suaque omnia habituros, Liv. 25, 8: omnes liberos esse sanxit, Suet. Claud. 25. — **D.** Lex sancit, *decrees, ordains* (with *acc.* or *obj.-clause*): at hoc Valeria lex non dicit, Corneliae leges non sanciunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: consularis lex sanxit, ne qui magistratus sine provocatione crearetur, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54; cf.: res et ab naturâ profectas et ab consuetudine probatas, legum metus et religio sanxit, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160.—**E.** Poet., with *relative-clause*: quid quaeque queant, per foedera naturaï, Quid porro nequeant, sancitum quandoquidem exstat, Lucr. 1, 587. —**F.** *To render sacred to any one, to devote, consecrate, dedicate*: sancire alicui carmina, Stat. S. 3, 3, 215; cf. id. Th. 11, 344: templum, Coripp. 4, 264.—**II.** Transf., *to forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against* (very rare): incestum pontifices supplicio sanciunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22; cf.: noxiae poena par esto, ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur: vis capite, avaritia multa, honoris cupiditas ignominiâ sanciatur, id. ib. 3, 20, 46; id. Planc. 19, 47: hoc (sc. insidiae) quamquam video neque more turpe haberi, neque aut lege sanciri aut jure civili: tamen naturae lege sanctum est, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: erranti viam non monstrare, quod Athenis exsecrationibus publicis sanctum est, id. ib. 3, 13, 55: Solon capite sanxit, si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, *made it a capital offence*, id. Att. 10, 1, 2.—With *abl.* of fine: injurias factas quinque et viginti assibus sanxerunt, Gell. 20, 1, 31.—Hence, **sanctus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Orig., *rendered sacred, established as inviolable*, i. e. *sacred, inviolable* (whereas sacer signifies consecrated to a deity. Thus, e. g., a temple, grove, or the like, is sacer locus; but sanctus locus is any public place which it is forbidden to injure or disturb. A sacer locus is also sanctus, but the converse is not always true): proprie dicimus sancta, quae neque sacra neque profana sunt, sed sanctione quâdam confirmata, ut leges sanctae sunt, quia sanctione quâdam sunt subnixae. Quod enim sanctione quâdam subnixum est, id sanctum est, etsi deo non sit consecratum, Dig. 1, 8, 9: sanctum est, quod ab injuriâ hominum defensum atque munitum est... In municipiis quoque muros esse sanctos, ib. 1, 8, 8; cf.: sanctae res, veluti muri et portae, ib. 1, 8, 1: campus, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: tribuni ejus (plebis) essent sanctique sunto, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9 (cf. sacrosanctus): societas, id. Off. 1, 8, 26; id. Rep. 1, 32, 49: fides induciarum, Liv. 8, 37: nullum esse officium, nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 109; so, officium, id. Quint. 6, 26: poëtae... poëtae nomen, id. Arch. 8, 18 sq.—Hence, aerarium sanctius, *a special treasure of the State, which was only to be used in cases of extreme necessity* (v. aerarium).—Of persons: hospites ab injuriâ prohibent sanctosque habent, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: ut vestris etiam legionibus sanctus essem, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 60: uxor, Phaedr. 3, 10, 30.—Because to the idea of inviolability is readily attached that of exalted worth, of sacredness, or divinity (as, on the contrary, our word sacred afterward received the meaning of inviolable, e. g. sacred rights, a sacred promise, sacred honor, etc.), sanctus denotes, **B.** *Venerable, august, divine, sacred, pure, holy* (very freq. and class.); of a divinity, and of things in any way belonging to one: Saturno sancte create, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 607 Vahl.): Juno Saturnia sancta dearum, id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 576 (Ann. v. 65 ib.): teque pater Tiberine (veneror) tuo cum flumine sancto, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 55 ib.): numen, Lucr. 5, 309; 6, 70: sedes deum, id. 5, 147; Cic. Rep. 5, 5, 7: fana, Lucr. 5, 74: delubra, id. 6, 417; 6, 1272: sanctus augustusque fons, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: sanctior dies (with sollemnis), Hor. C. 4, 11, 17: ignes (of a sacrifice), Verg. A. 3, 406 et saep.—After Augustus, *a title given to the emperors*, Ov. F. 2, 127; Val. Fl. 1, 11: sanctius et reverentius est visum nomen Augusti, Flor. 4, 12, 66: intra limina sanctioris aulae, Mart. 5, 6, 8 (al. aevi): amicitiae sanctum et venerabile nomen, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 15: libertas, Liv. 3, 52: pudicitia, id. 3, 52.—**2.** Of character, *morally pure, good, innocent, pious, holy, just*, etc. (freq. and class.): cum esset ille vir exemplum innocentiae, cumque illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate neque sanctior, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229; cf.: sanctissimi viri, id. Lael. 11, 39: homines frugalissimi, sanctissimi, id. Fl. 29, 71: sancti et religiosi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44; cf.: qui sunt sancti, qui religionum colentes, id. Planc. 33, 80: vir in publicis religionibus foederum sanctus et diligens, id. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 49: veteres et sancti viri, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: sanctius consilium, Liv. 30, 16; cf.: jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum, Verg. A. 1, 426: da (mihi) justo sanctoque videri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 61: Dareus ut erat sanctus et mitis, Curt. 3, 8, 5: amores, *pure, chaste*, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68; cf.: virgines, Hor. C. 1, 2, 27: sanctissima conjux, Verg. A. 11, 158: pudor, Tib. 1, 3, 83: mores (with pudicitia), Juv. 10, 298 et saep.: me quidem id multo magis movet, quod mihi est et sanctius antiquius, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 4: quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id apud judicem grave et sanctum esse ducatur? id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6; cf.: est et sancta et gravis oratio (Calvi), Quint. 10, 1, 115; so *comp.*: oratio, id. 8, 3, 24: genus orationis, id. 4, 2, 125: eloquentia, Tac. Or. 4: manus sanctas habere, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8: sanctissima disciplina (Stoicorum), Gell. 1, 2, 7; cf. Lucr. 3, 371. —**C.** In eccl. Lat., *substt.* **1. sanctus,** i, *m.*, *a saint, holy man*: sancti tui, Vulg. 2 Par. 6, 41: omnes sancti ejus, id. Psa. 30, 24. —**2. sanctum,** i, *n.*, *a holy place*; esp.: sanctum sanctorum, Vulg. Exod. 26, 34 et saep.: in sancto habitas, id. Psa. 21, 4.—Also in *plur.*: sancta sanctorum, Vulg. Exod. 40, 11 et saep.: violare sancta, id. Judith, 9, 11. —*Adv.*: **sanctē** (acc. to B.), *solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously, with holy awe*, etc.: jurare, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 112; Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 4: adjurare, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 27; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26: nimis sancte pius, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 8; cf.: pie sancteque colimus naturam excellentem, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56: auguste sancteque consecrare, id. ib. 2, 24, 62: disce verecundo sanctius ore loqui, Mart. 8, 1, 2: multa sunt severius scripta quam in antiquis legibus et sanctius, Cic. Rab. Post. 4, 8: se sanctissime gerere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 13: te sancte precor, Liv. 2, 10: illae (tabulae) servantur sancte, *scrupulously, religiously*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 7; cf.: me ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, sanctissime esse observaturum, id. Fam. 5, 8, 5: virgines tam sancte habuit, Curt. 3, 12, 21: exempla conservatae sanctissime utrobique opinionis, Quint. 1, 2, 4: apud Sallustium dicta sancte et antique, *purely, chastely*, id. 8, 3, 44.

sanctē, *adv.*, v. sancio, *P. a. fin.*

***sanctesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sanctus], *to become sacred*: per nos sanctescat genus (Pelopidarum), Att. ap. Non. 143, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 163 Rib.).

sanctĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sanctifico], *sanctification* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 1; Sid. Ep. 8, 14; Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 30 et saep.

sanctĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a sanctifier* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ap. Prax. 2; Aug. Conf. 10, 34; Vulg. Ezech. 37, 28.

sanctĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *sanctification*; meton., *a sanctuary* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 47 (from Paul. ad Rom. 6, 19); Vulg. Psa. 77, 69.

sanctĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sanctus-facio], *to make holy* or *treat as holy, to sanctify, consecrate, dedicate* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Or. 3; id. Exhort. ad Cast. 7; Prud. Cath. 3, 15; Vulg. Gen. 2, 3 et saep.

sanctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [sanctifico], *sanctifying* (eccl. Lat.): auctor Spiritus, Juvenc. praef. 1 *fin.*

sanctĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [sanctus-loquor], *speaking holily* (eccl. Lat.): Lucas, Prud. Apoth. 1070: propheta, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 228.

sanctĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [sanctus; cf.: acrimonia, parsimonia, etc.], *sacredness, sanctity, moral purity, virtuousness, chastity*, etc. (rare but class.): ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, patentem cupiditati et voluptatibus, id. Quint. 30, 93: summa sanctimonia, id. ib. 17, 55: priscae sanctimoniae virgo, Tac. A. 3, 69 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 86: femina sanctimoniâ insignis, id. ib. 12, 6: nuptiarum, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: sine quâ nemo videbit Deum, Vulg. Heb. 12, 14.

sanctĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [sanctimonia], *holy;* of Christians, *pious, religious* (late Lat.): vita, i. e. *a monastic life*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 56: mulier, i. e. *a nun*, ib. 1, 2, 13. —As *subst.:* **sanctĭmōnĭālis,** is, *f., a nun*, Aug. Ep. 169; id. Retract. 2, 22.—*Adv.:* **sanctĭmōnĭālĭter,** *holily, piously:* degere, i. e. *in a cloister*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 56.

sanctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sancio], *an establishing, ordaining,* or *decreeing as inviolable* under penalty of a curse; *a decree, ordinance, sanction:* sanctiones sacrandae sunt . . . poenâ, cum caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14, 33; 16, 36; cf.: legis sanctio poenaque, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149: sanctio legum, quae novissime certam poenam irrogat iis, qui praeceptis legis non obtemperaverint, Dig. 48, 19, 41; cf.: interdum in sanctionibus adicitur, ut qui ibi aliquid commisit, capite puniatur, ib. 1, 8, 9: neque vero leges Porciae quicquam praeter sanctionem attulerunt novi, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54: plus valet sanctio permissione, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15: jacere irritas sanctiones, Liv. 4, 51: pragmatica, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 10.

sanctĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanctus]. **I.** *Inviolability, sacredness, sanctity:* tribunatûs, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: regum, Caes. ap. Suet. Caes. 6; cf.: regii nominis, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 4, 211: sanctitas templi insulaeque, Liv. 44, 29: templo sanctitatem tribuere, Tac. A. 3, 62 *fin.;* cf.: augusti atque inviolati soli, Liv. 45, 5: fori, Quint. 11, 3, 58: mecum deorum et hominum sanctitates omnes et religiones afuerunt, Cic. Red. in Sen. 14, 34: propter sanctitatem aliquam, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 8: patria sanctitas, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to sanctus, B.) *Moral purity, holiness, sanctity, virtue, piety, integrity, honor, purity, chastity,* etc.: omnes cives sic existimant, quasi lumen aliquod exstinctis ceteris elucere sanctitatem et prudentiam et dignitatem tuam, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2; cf.: exemplum veteris sanctitatis, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: deos ipsos innocentiâ et sanctitate laetari, Plin. Pan. 3 *fin.:* si pudor, si modestia, si pudicitia, si temperantia poenae metu coercebuntur, non sanctitate suâ se tuebuntur? *virtue*, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas, id. Off. 2, 3, 11; cf.: sanctitas est scientia colendorum deorum, id. N. D. 1, 41, 116: quae potest esse pietas? quae sanctitas? quae religio? . . . cum quâ (pietate) simulet sanctitatem et religionem tolli necesse est, id. ib. 1, 2, 3; cf. id. Top. 23, 90.—*Plur.:* deorum cultus religionumque sanctitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: matronarum, id. Cael. 13, 32; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2739; and: pudorem sanctitatemque feminarum abrogare, Liv. 34, 6; so, dominae, Tac. A. 14, 60: docentis, *towards his pupils*, Quint. 2, 2, 3: ducis, Flor. 2, 6, 40. —Of a man, *chastity*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 5; Vell. 2, 29, 3; Sid. Ep. 6, 10: vir summae sanctitatis, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 21: sanctitas (orationis) Calvi, Quint. 12, 10, 11; cf.: sanctitas et ut sic dicam virilitas ab his (sc. veteribus Latinis) petenda, id. 1, 8, 9 (v. sanctus, near the end).—As the title of a bishop, Cassiod. Var. 3, 37.

sanctĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [sanctus]. **I.** Mostly ante-class. for sanctitas, *sacredness, sanctity:* Jovis, Att. ap. Non. 173, 33: Apollinis, Turp. ib. 174, 5: nominis matronae sanctitudinem, Afran. ib. 174, 9: fani, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 19 sq.: sepulturae, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. 174, 7 (4, 8 Mos.).—In *plur.*, Att. ap. Non. 174, 2.—**II.** In the post-class. per., transf., *uprightness, purity*, Capitol. Ver. 8: domum tuam decet sanctitudo, Domine, Vulg. Psa. 92, 5.

* **sanctor,** ōris, *m.* [sancio], *an establisher, ordainer:* legum, Tac. A. 3, 26 *fin.*

sanctŭārĭum, ii, *n.* [sanctus] (post-Aug. for sacrarium). **I.** *A place for keeping sacred things, a shrine, sanctuary*, Aggen. Limit. p. 61 Goes.; Vulg. Dan. 8, 13 et saep.—**II.** *The private cabinet* of a prince: Mithridatis, Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 149; Sicul. Fl. p. 16 Goes.; Inscr. Orell. 2388.

sanctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sancio.

Sancus, i, *m., a deity of the Sabines, also worshipped at Rome;* the same as Dius Fidius and Semo, Varr. L. L. 5, § 66 Müll.; Ov. F. 6, 213 sq.; Liv. 8, 20; 32, 1; Prop. 4 (5), 9, 74 (Müll. sanctus); Sil. 8, 422; Fest. s. v. praedia, p. 238 Müll.; id. s. v. propter, p. 229 ib.; Lact. 1, 15, 8; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 19; and v. Semo.

sandăla, ae, *f., a very white kind of corn*, Plin. 18, 7, 11, § 62 (v. l. scandala); also called **scandŭla,** Edict. Diocl. 27; Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 11.

sandălĭārĭus, a, um, *adj* [sandalium], *of* or *belonging to sandals:* Apollo Sandaliarius, *who had a statue in the Sandal-street* (in the fourth region of Rome), Suet. Aug. 57.—*Subst.:* **Sandălĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* (sc. vicus), *Sandal-street, Shoemakers'-street:* in Sandaliario forte apud librarios fuimus, Gell. 18, 4, 1; cf. VICVS, Inscr. Grut. p. 79, 5.—Sandaliarius signifies also *a sandal-maker* in Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Ant. p. 114 (perh. in Plaut. Aul. 3, 5. 39, sandaliarii sutores should be read instead of sedentarii sutores).

* **sandălĭgĕrŭlae,** ārum, *f.* [sandalium-gerulus], *maids who carried their mistresses' slippers, sandal-bearers, slipper-carriers*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

Sandălĭos, ii, *f., an island near Samos*, Plin. 31, 5, 37, § 135.

Sandălĭōtis, ĭdis, *f.,* = Σανδαλιῶτις, *an ancient name of Sardinia; acc.* Sandaliotim, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.

sandălis, ĭdis, *f., a kind of palm-tree*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 43.

† **sandălĭum,** ii, *n.* (*plur.* scanned sandāl'a, Albin. 2, 65), = σανδάλιον, *a slipper, sandal*, Turp. ap. Non. 427, 28; Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 4; Vulg. Judith, 10, 3

sandăpĭla, ae, *f., a common kind of bier* for people of the lower classes (persons of rank were borne on a lectica), Suet. Dom. 17 *fin.;* Mart. 8, 75, 14; 2, 81, 2; 9, 3, 12; Juv. 8, 175; Suet. Dom. 17; cf. Fulg. Expos. Serm. Ant. p. 558.

sandăpĭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [sandapila], *one that carries a* sandapila, *a corpse-bearer*, Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

‡ **sandăpĭlo,** νεκροθάπτης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

† **sandărăca** (**sandĕrăca** and **sandăracha**), ae, *f.,* = σανδαράκη (σανδαράχη). **I.** *Sandarach*, a red coloring matter, Plin. 34, 18, 56, § 178; 35, 6, 22, § 39; Vitr. 7, 12; 12, 8, 3; Paul. ex Fest. p. 324 Müll.—**II.** *Bee-bread, also called* cerinthus *and* erithace. Plin. 11, 7, 7, § 17.

sandărăcātus, a, um, *adj.* [sandaraca, I.], *mixed with sandarach:* acetum, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 177.

sandărăcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of sandarach:* color, Labeo ap. Fulg. 559, 19.

† **sandărăcĭnus** (**sandĕr-**), a, um, *adj.,* = σανδαράκινος, *of the color of sandarach:* os (merulae), Naev. ap. Fest. p. 324 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 24 Rib.).

sandarēsus, i, *f., a precious stone found in India and Arabia, a kind of onyx*, Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 102 (also, sandrastos, sandaresius, sandarestos).

sandix (**sandyx**), ĭcis (long, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 45; short, Grat. Cyn. 86), *f.,* = σάνδυξ (σάνδιξ), *vermilion* or *a color like vermilion*, Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30; 35, 6, 23, § 40; 35, 6, 26, § 45; Verg. E. 4, 45; Prop. l. l.; Grat. l. l.; Vop. Aur. 29.

sānē, *adv.*, v. sanus *fin.*

sānesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sanus], *to become sound, get well, heal* (post-Aug.): insanientes sub somno sanescunt, Cels. 3, 18: corpus, id. 2, 8: ulcera, id. 3, 22; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214: vulnera, Col. 6, 7, 4: cutis, Cels. 8, 4 et saep.

Sangărĭus, ii, v. Sagaris.

Sanguālis, e, v. Sanqualis.

sanguen, ĭnis, v. sanguis *init.*

* **sanguĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [sanguis], *a blood-pudding, black-pudding*, Plin. 28, 14, 58, § 209.

sanguĭlentus, a, um, v. sanguinolentus.

sanguĭnālis, e, v. sanguinarius, I.

sanguĭnārĭus, a, um (also late Lat. **sanguĭnāris,** e, Vulg. Ecclus. 42, 5), *adj.* [sanguis], *of* or *belonging to blood, blood-*. **I.** L i t.: herba, *an herb that stanches blood*, the Gr. πολύγονον, Col. 7, 5, 19; also called sanguinaria alone, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113, and sanguinalis herba, Col. 6, 12 *fin.;* Cels. 2, 33; 3, 22 *fin.:* latus sanguinare, *covered with blood*, Vulg. Ecclus. 42, 5.—**II.** T r o p., *blood-thirsty, bloody, sanguinary* (rare but class.): juventus, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3: Claudius (with saevus), Suet. Claud. 34: bella (with cruenta), Just. 29, 3, 3: sententiae, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 6: illud responsum, Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 169.

sanguĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sanguino], *a bleeding* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6, 87.

sanguĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis]. **I.** L i t., *of blood, consisting of blood, bloody, blood-* (class.; a favorite word of the Aug. poets): imber, * Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: guttae, Ov. M. 2, 360; 14, 408: dapes, Tib. 1, 5, 49: manus, Ov. M. 1, 143: lingua, id. ib. 3, 57: humus, id. H. 16, 334; cf. mater, id. M. 3, 125: hasta, Stat. Th. 8, 436: pulmo, Sen. Agam. 760; Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188: caedes, Ov. M. 13, 85: rixae, Hor. C. 1, 27, 4: bellum, Val. Fl. 5, 308; 6, 134: crines, Stat. Th. 10, 173: leo, Val. Fl. 3, 588.—**B.** *Blood-thirsty:* vir, i. e. *Hannibal*, Sil. 1, 40: Mavors, Verg. A. 12, 332: Mars, Ov. R. Am. 153.—**II.** T r a n s f., *blood-colored, blood-red* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): jubae (anguium), Verg. A. 2, 207: cometae, id. ib. 10, 273: mora, id. E. 6, 22: Luna, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 23: sagulum, Sil. 4, 519: color vini, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80: sucus, id. 21, 16, 56, § 95: frutices, id. 16, 18, 30, § 74: virgae, Dig. 49, 9, 9: cristae, Col. 8, 2, 9: flores, id. 10, 242.

sanguĭno, āre, *v. n.* [id.]. **I.** L i t., *to be bloody; to bleed, run with blood* (post-Aug. and very rare): femina sanguinans (in menstruation), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20: lacertos sanguinantes porrigere, Quint. Decl. 10, 8; 10, 18.—**B.** T r a n s f., *to be of a blood-color:* unda purpureis profundis, Sol. poët. in Anthol. Lat. II. p. 384 Burm. (234 Meyer): colubrum veneno noxio colla sanguinantem, App. M. 5, p. 160, 20 (cf.: sanguineae jubae anguium, Verg. A. 2, 207). —* **II.** T r o p., *to be blood-thirsty, sanguinary:* sanguinans eloquentia (sc. delatorum), Tac. Or. 12.

sanguĭnŏlentia, ae, *f.* [sanguinolentus], *a congestion, a blood-shot condition:* oculorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 1, 10.

sanguĭnŏlentus (collat. form **sanguĭlentus,** Scrib. Comp. 182), a, um, *adj.* [sanguis]. **I.** L i t., *full of blood, bloody* (class., but, like sanguineus, mostly poet.; not in Cic.): torques, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 18; so, soror, Tib. 2, 6, 40: pectora, Ov. H. 3, 50: ille, id. F. 4, 844: Erinys, id. H. 6, 46: (Curetes) inter se armis Ludunt in numerumque exsultant sanguinolenti, Lucr. 2, 631; v. Lachm. ad h. l.: Allia . . . vulneribus Latiis, Ov. A. A. 1, 414: seditiones, Varr. ap. Non. 465, 33.—**B.** T r a n s f., *blood-red:* color, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 12.—**II.** T r o p., *full of blood, bloody, sanguinary:* palma, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51: centesimae, qs. *blood-sucking*, Sen. Ben. 7, 10, 3: littera, i. e. *offensive, injurious*, Ov. Ib. 4.

sanguĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]; in late medic. lang., *sanguineous, plethoric*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

sanguis, ĭnis (*acc.* SANGVEM, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. tab. 41, 22; Inscr. Orell. 2270 and 5054; cf. ex-sanguis, *acc.* -em.—*Neutr.* collat. form sanguen, ante-class., Enn. ap. Non. 224; id. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64; id. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31; Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218; id. ap. Prisc. p. 708 P.; Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19; Att. and Varr. ap. Non. l. l.; Lucr. 1, 837; 1, 860; Petr. 59, 1; Arn. 1, 36), *m.* [etym. dub.; prob. root sak-, sag-, to drop, flow; cf. Angl.-Sax. sūc-an; Germ. saugen], *blood* (class. only in the *sing.;* cf. cruor). **I.** L i t.: guttam haut habeo sanguinis, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 76: quod sanguen defluxerat, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: sine sanguine hoc fieri non posse, *bloodshed*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9: sanguen creari, Lucr. 1, 837: nobis venas et sanguen . . . esse, id. 1, 860: in quem (ventriculum cordis) sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit: eoque modo ex his partibus sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: fluvius Atratus sanguine, id. Div. 1, 43, 98: flumine sanguinis meum reditum intercludendum putaverunt, id. Red. ad Quir. 5, 14; id. Red. in Sen. 3, 6: nuntiatum est, in foro Subertano sanguinis rivos per totum diem fluxisse, Liv. 26, 23, 5: cum rivi sanguis flammam orientem restinguere, id. 28, 23, 2: pugnatum ingenti caede utrim-

que, plurimo sanguine, Liv. 2, 64: haurire sanguinem, *to shed* (another's) *blood:* ad meum sanguinem hauriendum advolaverunt, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: tanti sanguinis nostri hauriendi est sitis, Liv. 26, 13, 14: nisi hauriendum sanguinem laniendaque viscera nostra praebuerimus, id. 9, 1, 9: relicum sanguinem jubentes haurire, id. 22, 51, 7: multum sanguinem invicem hausimus, Curt. 4, 14, 17: multorum sanguinem hauserunt, Sen. Ben. 6, 30, 5; Lact. 5, 1, 8: sanguinem dare, *to shed* (one's own) *blood, give* (one's) *life:* in beluas strinximus ferrum, hauriendus aut dandus est sanguis, Liv. 7, 24, 4: dandus invidiae est sanguis, id. 3, 54, 4: quid super sanguinis, qui dari pro re publicâ posset, rogitantes, id. 4, 58, 13; Sen. Ira, 1, 2, 2; 3, 18, 2: sanguinem mittere, *to bleed, let blood,* Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2; so Cels. 2, 10; 4, 13; for which: emittere sanguinem de aure, Col. 6, 14, 3: sub caudâ, id. 7, 5, 19; 6, 6, 4; 6, 9, 1: demere (e capite), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23: detrahere (ex auriculâ), Col. 6, 14, 3; Cels. 2, 10, 4; 6, 6, 26: ex adversâ parte de auriculâ sanguinem mittere, Col. 7, 10, 2: supprimere sanguinem, *to stanch, stop,* Cels. 2, 10; for which: cohibere, id. 8, 4; Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147: sistere, id. 20, 7, 25, § 59; 28, 18, 73, § 239.—**2.** *Plur.* (late Lat.): vir sanguinum, i. e. *bloody, violent, cruel,* Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 7, 8; id. Psa. 5, 6; 25, 9; 54, 23; cf.: libera me de sanguinibus, i. e. *the guilt of shedding blood,* id. ib. 50, 15: vae civitati sanguinum, id. Ezech. 24, 9.—**B.** Transf. (class.; esp. freq. in the poets). **1.** *Blood,* i. e. *consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family.* **a.** Abstr.: sanguine conjuncti, *blood-relations, relatives by blood,* Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161; Sall. J. 10, 3: alicui materno a sanguine jungi, Ov. M. 2, 368: alicui sanguine cohaerere, Quint. 8, 3, 75: progeniem Trojano a sanguine duci, Verg. A. 1, 19; cf.: genus alto a sanguine Teucri, id. ib. 4, 230: Semiramio Polydaemona sanguine cretum, Ov. M. 5, 85: sanguine cretus Sisyphio, id. ib. 13, 31: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, id. ib. 13, 142: nec iis tantum quos sanguine attingit amandus, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 2: sanguinem sociare, Liv. 4, 4, 6: Tiridates sanguinis ejusdem, Tac. A. 6, 32.—**b.** Concr., *a descendant, offspring:* o pater, o genitor, o sanguen dis oriundum! Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64; and id. ap. Prisc. p. 708 P. (Ann. v. 117 Vahl.); cf.: non magis in alienis, quam in proximis ac sanguine ipso suo exerceret, Liv. 7, 4, 3: in suum sanguinem saevire, id. 40, 5, 1: Alexandri sanguis et stirps, Curt. 10, 6, 10: suum sanguinem perditum ire, Tac. A. 4, 66; 3, 4: ne secus quam suum sanguinem (eum) foveret ac tolleret, id. ib. 4, 8; Vell. 1, 10, 5; Val. Max. 5, 9, 4: seu deos regesve canit, deorum Sanguinem, etc., Hor. C. 4, 2, 14: clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis (i. e. *Æneas*), id. C. S. 50: regius sanguis (i. e. *Europa*), id. C. 3, 27, 65: vos, o Pompilius sanguis (i. e. *the Pisos*), id. A. P. 292: non ego, pauperum Sanguis parentum, id. C. 2, 20, 6: pro sanguine tuo, Ov. M. 5, 515: sanguis meus, Verg. A. 6, 836: tuus, Tib. 1, 6, 66; Stat. Th. 3, 559.—**2.** Of other fluids (rare): et viridis nemori sanguis decedit et herbis, Manil. 5, 212: Baccheus, i. e. *wine,* Stat. Th. 1, 329; cf. Plin. 14, 5, 7, § 58: Pallas amat turgentes sanguine baccas, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 50.—**II.** Trop., *vigor, strength, force, spirit, life* (class.), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 45: amisimus, mi Pomponi, omnem non modo sucum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 2 (4, 16, 10); cf. Sall. Fragm. Or. Lepidi, § 25: vos o, quibus integer aevi Sanguis, ait, solidaeque suo stant robore vires, Verg. A. 2, 639: quae cum de sanguine detraxisset aerarii, *had bled the treasury* (the figure taken from blood-letting), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36, § 83; cf.: cum ἐξ ἀφαιρέσεως provinciam curarit, sanguinem miserit, etc., id. Att. 6, 1, 2: missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, id. ib. 1, 16, 11: qui ab illo pestifero ac perdito civi jam pridem rei publicae sanguine saginantur, id. Sest. 36, 78; cf.: illa in agendis causis jam detrita: Jugulum petere et Sanguinem mittere.... nec offendunt tamen, Quint. 8, 6, 51.—Of *vigor, force* of style: sucus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, in quâ naturalis inesset, non fucatus nitor, Cic. Brut. 9, 36: orationis subtilitas etsi non plurimi sanguinis est, etc., id. Or. 23, 76: sanguine et viribus niteat, Quint. 8, 3, 6; so (with vires) id. 10, 2, 12: Calvus metuens, ne vitiosum colligeret, etiam verum sanguinem deperdebat, Cic. Brut. 82, 283: dicta plena sanguinis, Quint. 11, 1, 34: sanguinem ipsum ac medullam verborum ejus eruere atque introspicere penitus, Gell. 18, 4, 2.

sanguĭsūga, ae, *f.* [sanguis-sugo], *a blood-sucker, leech* (called also hirudo), Cels. 5, 27, 16; Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29; 32, 10, 42, § 123; Vulg. Prov. 30, 15.

sănies, em, e, *f.* [a weakened form of sanguis]. **I.** *Diseased* or *corrupted blood, bloody matter, sanies* (cf.: pus, tabes): ex his (vulneribus ulceribusque) exit sanguis, sanies, pus. Sanguis omnibus notus est: sanies est tenuior hoc, varie crassa et glutinosa et colorata: pus crassissimum albidissimumque, glutinosius et sanguine et sanie, etc., Cels. 5, 26, 20: saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107, and id. ap. Cic. Pis. 19 (Trag. v. 414 Vahl.); Cato, R. R. 157, 3; Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106 (Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.); (with tabo), Verg. A. 8, 487; 3, 618; 3, 625; 3, 632; id. G. 3, 493: saniem conjecto emittite ferro, Ov. M. 7, 338; Tac. A. 4, 49 al.—**II.** Transf., of similar fluids (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Laocoon) Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno, *venomous slaver* of the serpent, Verg. A. 2, 221; cf.: nullâ sanie polluta veneni, Luc. 6, 457; so, colubrae saniem vomunt, Ov. M. 4, 493: serpentis, Sil. 6, 276; 6, 678; 12, 10.—Of Cerberus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 19.—Of *matter flowing from the ear,* Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 50.—Of *the humor* of spiders, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138.—Of *the liquor* of the purple-fish, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134; 35, 6, 26, § 44.—Of *the watery part* of olives, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 9; cf. amurcae, Col. 1, 6 *fin.*—Of *pickle, brine,* Manil. 5, 671: auri, i. e. chrysocolla, *mountain-green,* Plin. 33, prooem. 2, § 4.

* **sānĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sanus-fero], *health-bringing, healing:* virtus (dextrae), Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 218.

* **sănĭōsus,** a, um, *adj* [sanies], *full of bloody matter, sanious:* partus, Plin. (perh. Nigid. ap. Plin.) 7, 15, 13, § 66.

sānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanus], *soundness of body, health* (class., = valetudo bona; opp. valetudo mala, imbecillitas; cf. also salus): est enim corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30; cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 10. **I.** Lit.: Apollo, quaeso te, ut des Salutem et sanitatem nostrae familiae, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 13 (for which, in the old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 3: duis bonam salutem valetudinemque; v. salus, I. A. *init.*): ut alimenta sanis corporibus agricultura, sic sanitatem aegris medicina promittit, Cels. prooem. *init.:* qui incorruptâ sanitate sunt, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 8 (for which, shortly before: contenti bonâ valetudine): aegro interim nil ventura sanitas prodest, Sen. Ep. 117, 26; Tac. A. 1, 68 *fin.:* si robur corporibus bonum, non est minus sanitas, Quint. 5, 10, 89 *N. cr.;* so, corporis (with integritas), Gell. 18, 1, 5: pecoris, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21: hostiae, id. ib. 2, 5, 11: donec sanitate ossis dolor finiatur, *by the healthy condition of the bone,* i. e. *by the bone's being completely healed,* Cels. 8, 8 *fin.:* ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, *while the cure is being perfected,* Phaedr. 5, 7, 12; cf.: folia ligni ad sanitatem gentium, Vulg. Apoc. 22, 2: redire in statum pristinum sanitatis, Ambros. in Psa. 40, 12: restitui sanitati, *to recover,* Vulg. Matt. 12, 13; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 13 *fin.:* sanitatem reddere, Cels. 2, 8; Arn. 7, 39: pristinae aliquem sanitati restituere, Hier. Ep. 76, 8; Sulp. Sev. Vit. St. Mart. 21: recipere sanitatem, Just. 11, 8, 9; Cels. 6, 15 *fin.:* recuperare sanitatem, Just. 20, 2, 9; 32, 3, 9.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Soundness of mind* (opp. to passionate excitement), *right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity,* etc. (v. Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30 supra): sanitatem enim animorum positam in tranquillitate quâdam constantiâque censebant, ... quod in perturbato animo, sicut in corpore, sanitas esse non posset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 9: sua quemque fraus, suum scelus de sanitate ac mente deturbat, id. Pis. 20, 46: pravarum opinionum conturbatio et ipsarum inter se repugnantia sanitate spoliat animum morbisque perturbat, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: plebem ad furorem impellit, ut facinore admisso ad sanitatem pudeat reverti, Caes. B. G. 7, 42; 1, 42: ad sanitatem se convertere, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: ad sanitatem redire, id. Fam. 12, 10, 1: ad sanitatem reducere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 98: perducere ad sanitatem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22; Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 37; Liv. 2, 29; 2, 45; Phaedr. 4, 25, 35: est omnino Priscus dubiae sanitatis, Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 3.—**B.** Of style, *soundness* or *correctness of style, propriety, regularity, purity,* etc.: insulsitatem et insolentiam, tamquam insaniam orationis odit, sanitatem autem et integritatem quasi religionem et verecundiam orationis probat, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: summi oratoris vel sanitate vel vitio, id. ib. 80, 278: ut (eloquentia) omnem illam salubritatem Atticae dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, *lost all the healthy vigor and soundness, as it were, of Attic speech,* id. ib. 13, 51 (v. salubritas, I. *fin.;* and cf. id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8): qui suae imbecillitati sanitatis appellationem, quae est maxime contraria, obtendunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15; cf. Tac. Or. 23: eloquentiae, id. ib. 25.—**C.** Rarely of other abstract things: victoriae, *solidity, permanence,* Tac. H. 2, 28 *fin.:* metri, *regularity, correctness,* Macr. S. 5, 17 *fin.*

sānĭter, *adv.*, v. sanus, *adv.* A.

† **sanna,** ae, *f.* [σάννας], *a mimicking grimace,* esp. in mockery, derision, Pers. 1, 62; 5, 91; Juv. 6, 306.

‡ **sannat,** χλευάζει, Gloss. Philox. (cf.: sanna, sannio, and ‡ sannator).

‡ **sannātor,** χλευαστής, Gloss. Philox. (cf.: † sannat, sanna, and sannio).

Sanni, ōrum, *m., a people in Pontus,* Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12; 21, 15, 45, § 77.

Sannigae, ārum, *m., a people in Pontus,* Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 14.

sannĭo, ōnis, *m.* [sanna], *one who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon* (cf. scurra), Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 251; id. Fam. 9, 16, 10; Amm. 14, 6, 16.

sāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sanus], *to make sound, to heal, cure, restore to health* (freq. and class.; syn.: curo, medeor, medico). **I.** Lit.: quam (vomicam) sanare medici non potuerant, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: Ptolemaeum, id. Div. 2, 66, 135; so, aliquem, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101 Orell. *N. cr.:* oculorum tumor sanatur, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: tumores, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 55: volnera, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5; id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121; id. Fin. 4, 24, 66; id. Att. 5, 17, 6; Ov. M. 14, 23 (with mederi); Quint. 5, 13, 3: Philoctetae crura Machaon, Phoenicis lumina Chiron, Prop. 2, 1, 59: dolorem, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 1: dolores sanat medicina, Prop. 2, 1, 57: nidorem, *to correct, remove,* Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 81: quod ad sanandum me pertineret, Nep. Att. 21, 5: homo sanatus, Ov. R. Am. 113: corpora vix ferro sanantur, id. ib. 527.—**II.** Trop., *to heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet,* etc. (cf.: redintegro, restauro, confirmo): omnes rei publicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, Cic. Mil. 25, 68: quae sanari poterunt, quâcumque ratione sanabo, id. Cat. 2, 5, 11: consolatio, quae levare dolorem tuum posset, si minus sanare potuisset, id. Fam. 5, 16, 1: voluntates consceleratas, id. Sull. 9, 28; cf. aliquos (opp. ulcisci), id. Cat. 2, 8, 17: valde me momorderunt epistulae tuae de Atticâ nostrâ, eaedem tamen sanaverunt, id. Att. 13, 12, 1: mentes, Caes. B. C. 1, 35; 2, 30 *fin.;* cf. mentem, Lucr. 3, 510: cujus causa sanari non potest, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: id (incommodum) se celeriter majoribus commodis sanaturum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: domestica mala, Liv. 6, 18: discordiam, id. 2, 34; Vell. 2, 3, 3: curas salutaribus herbis, Tib. 2, 3, 13; Prop. 1, 10, 17: amara vitae, id. 4 (5), 7, 69: scelus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1261: unius orationis saluberrimâ medicinâ sanatus, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 1: adversarios sanatos cupiunt, Gell. 2, 12, 4.

Sanquālis (**Sanguālis**), e, *adj.* [Sancus; cf. arquatus, from arcus], *of* or *belonging to Sancus:* avis, *a bird sacred to Sancus, the ospray* (ossifragus), Plin. 10, 7, 8, § 20; Liv. 41, 13; cf. Fest. p. 317 Müll.: sanqualis porta appellatur proxima aedi Sanci, Fest. p. 343, 34, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 345, 2 Müll.

santerna ae, *f., borax* or *mountain-*

green, prepared for soldering gold, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93; 34, 12, 28, § 116.

Santŏnes, um, v. Santoni *init.*

Santŏni, ōrum (collat. form **Santŏnes,** Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108 (Jahn, Santoni); cf. in *sing.*, Santo, acc. to Prob. II., p. 1450 P.), *m.*, *a people of Aquitania, about the mouth of the Garumna, opposite to Burdigala*, now *Saintes*, in the Départ. Charente Inférieure: Santones, Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*: Santonis, id. ib. 3, 11 *fin.*; 7, 75, 3; Mel. 3, 2, 7; Tac. A. 6, 7; Aus. Ep. 11 *fin.*—*Gen.* Santonum, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 10: Santonorum, Aus. Ep. 15, 11.—In *sing.*: **Santŏnus,** Luc. 1, 422 Corte; Aus. Ep. 24, 79.—Hence, **Santŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Santoni*, *Santonian*: Oceanus, Tib. 1, 7, 10 (Müll. Sanctonicus); cf. salum, Aus. Ep. 9, 31: aestus, id. Idyll. 10, 463: campi, id. Ep. 14, 2: tellus, id. Parent. 21, 7: urbs, i. e. *their capital*, Mediolanum, id. Ep. 8, 3: bardocucullus, Mart. 14, 128: cucullus, Juv. 8, 145: absinthium, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 45; also called virga, Mart. 9, 95, 1; and, herba, Scrib. Comp. 141.

Santŏnus, i, v. Santoni.

Santra, ae, *m.*, *a famous grammarian*, Quint. 12, 10, 16; Suet. Vit. Ter. 4; Paul. ex Fest. p 68 Müll.

sānus, a, um (sanun', for sanusne, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 37; id. Men. 5, 2, 66; id. Merc. 2, 2, 21; 2, 4, 21; id. Rud. 3, 2, 19; id. Truc. 2, 4, 13; cf. sanan', id. Am. 3, 2, 48; id. Curc. 5, 2, 54; id. Cist. 4, 1, 14; id. Ep. 5, 1, 42; id. Men. 2, 3, 43; and sanin', id. Ps. 4, 7, 83), *adj.* [kindr. with ΣΑ, σῶς], *sound, whole, healthy*, physically or mentally (cf.: integer, incolumis, sospes, salvus). **I.** Lit., *sound in body, whole, healthy, well*: pars corporis, Cic. Sest. 65, 135: sensus si sani sunt et valentes, id. Ac. 2, 7, 19: sanis modo et integris sensibus, id. ib. 2, 25, 90: corpora sana, Quint. 8, prooem. § 19: ut alimenta sanis corporibus agri cultura, sic sanitatem aegris medicina promittit, Cels. praef. 1: homo, id. ib. 1, 1: sanum recteque valentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21: domi meae eccam salvam et sanam, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 36: sana et salva amica, id. Merc. 5, 2, 48 (cf. infra, B. and II. A.): sanus ac robustus, Quint. 2, 10, 6: si noles sanus, curres hydropicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34: sanus utrisque Auribus atque oculis, id. S. 2, 3, 284: ulcera sana facere, Cato, R. R. 157, 3; cf.: aliquem sanum facere . . . sanus fieri, id. ib. 157, 8: si eo medicamento sanus factus sit, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92.—Poet.: volnera ad sanum nunc coiere mea (for ad sanitatem), *are healed*, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 18.—*Comp.*: aegrotare malim quam esse tuâ salute sanior, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 5.—*Sup.*: interim licet negotia agere, ambulare, etc. . . . perinde atque sanissimo, Cels. 7, 4, 4.—**B.** Transf., *sound, safe, whole*, etc. (very rare): *Ac.* Salvast navis, ne time. *Ch.* Quid alia armamenta? *Ac.* Salva et sana sunt, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 62: sana et salva res publica, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3: civitas, Liv. 3, 17: nare sagaci Aëra non sanum sentire, i. e. *tainted*, Luc. 7, 830.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Sound in mind, in one's right mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet*, etc.: eos sanos intellegi necesse est, quorum mens motu quasi morbi perturbata nullo sit: qui contra affecti sunt, hos insanos appellari necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: *Am.* Delirat uxor. *Al.* Equidem ecastor sana et salva sum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 98: *Am.* Haec sola sanam mentem gestat meorum familiarium. *Br.* Immo omnes sani sunt profecto. *Am.* At me uxor insanum facit Suis foedis factis, id. ib. 5, 1, 31 sqq.; cf. Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: quam ego postquam inspexi non ita amo, ut sani solent Homines, sed eodem pacto ut insani solent, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 38: sanus non est ex amore illius (shortly after: insanior ex amore), id. ib. 2, 3, 106: si sis sanus aut sapias satis . . . nisi sis stultior stultissimo, id. Am. 3, 2, 23; cf. (opp. insipiens), id. Bacch. 4, 3, 14: hic homo sanus non est, *is out of his senses, is insane*, id. Am. 1, 1, 246; id. Merc. 5, 2, 110; id. Men. 1, 3, 15; 2, 2, 39 et saep.; cf.: *En.* Sanun' es? *Ch.* Pol sanus si sim, non te medicum mihi expetam, id. Merc. 2, 4, 21; so, sanun' es? sanan' es? sanin' estis? v. the passages cited *init.*: satin' sanus es? *are you in your senses?* Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29 (opp. sobrius); 5, 2, 33; id. And. 4, 4, 10; id. Ad. 5, 8, 14; id. Phorm. 5, 3, 19.—With *gen.*: satin' tu sanus mentis aut animi tui, Qui conditionem hanc repudies? Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 53: vix sanae mentis estis, Liv. 32, 21: mentis bene sanae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 44: mentis sanae vix compos, Ov. M. 8, 35; so, sanae mentis, Tib. ap. Suet. Tib. 67: ego illum male sanum semper putavi, *a man of not very sound mind*, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 5: male sana (Dido), i. e. *raving*, Verg. A. 4, 8: male sani poëtae, i. e. *inspired*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4; cf. Ov. M. 3, 474: excludit sanos Helicone poëtas, *calculating, sober*, Hor. A. P. 296: bene sanus Ac non incautus, *very prudent, discreet*, id. S. 1, 3, 61: praecipue sanus, id. Ep. 1, 1, 108: rem publicam capessere hominem bene sanum non oportere, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: sani ut cretâ an carbone notati? id. ib. 2, 3, 246: pro sano loqueris, cum me appellas nomine, *like a rational being, rationally*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 24; so, pro sano, id. ib. 5, 5, 42; cf.: nihil hunc se absente pro sano facturum arbitratus, qui, etc., * Caes. B. G. 5, 7: adeo incredibilis visa res, ut non pro vano modo, sed vix pro sano nuncius audiretur, Liv. 39, 49: quem in locum nemo sanus hostis subiturus esset, Auct. B. Alex. 74 *fin.*: solve senescentem sanus equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8 et saep.: tumultu etiam sanos consternante animos, *discreet, well-disposed*, Liv. 8, 27: sensus, Verg. E. 8, 66: mores, Dig. 27, 10, 1.—With *ab*: ego sanus ab illis (vitiis), *sound as respects them*, i. e. *free from, unaffected by them*, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 129.—*Comp.*: qui sanior, ac si, etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 241; 2, 3, 275.—*Sup.*: quisquam sanissimus tam certa putat, quae videt, quam? etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 *init.*: confluentibus ad eum (Sullam) optimo quoque et sanissimo, Vell. 2, 25, 2.—**B.** Of style, *sound, correct, sensible, sober, chaste*: qui rectum dicendi genus sequi volunt, alii pressa demum et tenuia et quae minimum ab usu cottidiano recedant, sana et vere Attica putant, etc., Quint. 10, 1, 44: nihil erat in ejus oratione, nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum, Cic. Brut. 55, 202; cf.: Attici oratores sani et sicci, id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8; and: Rhodii (oratores) saniores et Atticorum similiores, id. Brut. 13, 51: orator rectus et sanus, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 1; Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 3; id. Tit. 2, 8; cf.: sana ratio, Val. Max. 9, 13, 3; Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 22, 2.—Hence, *advv.*, in two forms, saniter (ante-class.) and sane (class.). * **A. sānĭter,** *rationally*, Afran. ap. Non. 515, 22.—**B. sānē.** * **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Soundly, healthily, well*: sane sarteque, Porphyrio ap. Charis. p. 195 *fin.*; 196 *init.* P.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly* (very rare; not in Cic.): bonum est, pauxillum amare sane, insane non bonum est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 20: sane sapio et sentio, *I am in full possession of my reason and senses*, id. Am. 1, 1, 292: non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis (with furere), Hor. C. 2, 7, 26: dixit sanius, Sen. Contr. 5, 34 *fin.*—**b.** In gen., like valde (i. e. valide), an intensive particle, *well, indeed, doubtless, by all means, truly, certainly, of course, forsooth, right, very*, etc. (freq. and class.): sane sapis et consilium placet, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 67 sq.; so, sapis sane, id. Cas. 3, 6, 25: sapit, id. Men. 5, 2, 39: sane haud quicquam'st, magis quod cupiam, id. Curc. 1, 3, 15; 2, 3, 43: sane ego illum metuo, id. Men. 5, 2, 108: cum illâ sane congruost sermo tibi, id. Mil. 4, 3, 23: sane ego sum amicus nostris aedibus, id. As. 2, 3, 7: dabant hae feriae tibi opportunam sane facultatem ad explicandas tuas litteras, Cic. Rep. 1, 9, 14: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, id. Lael. 20, 71; id. Quint. 3, 11: humilem sane relinquunt ortum amicitiae, id. Lael. 9, 29; cf.: tenui sane muro dissepiunt, id. Rep. 4, 4, 4: judicare difficile est sane, id. Lael. 17, 62: explicat orationem sane longam et verbis valde bonis, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13: (narratio) res sane difficilis, id. de Or. 2, 66, 264: sane grandes libros, id. Rep. 3, 8, 12: cui sane magna est in mento cicatrix, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 63: Herennium quendam, sane hominem nequam atque egentem, coepisse, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 19, 5: Paulus mihi de re publicâ alia quaedam sane pessima, id. Att. 14, 7, 1: sane murteta relinqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 5: id sane est invisum duobus, id. ib. 2, 2, 64: bonus sane vicinus, id. ib. 2, 2, 132: sane populus numerabilis, id. A. P. 206.—In replies: *Mi.* Te moneri numne vis? *Ha.* Sane volo, *by all means, surely, to be sure, certainly*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 119; so, sane volo, id. Cas. 2, 3, 55; id. Rud. 5, 3, 51; Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 31: *Ch.* Estne, ut fertur, forma? *Pa.* Sane, id. Eun. 2, 3, 69; 4, 7, 15: sane hoc multo propius ibis, id. Ad. 4, 2, 41. *Th.* Quid taces? *Ph.* Sane quia vero hae mihi patent semper fores, id. Eun. 1, 2, 9; id. And. 1, 2, 24: *C. F.* Visne igitur, etc. *C. P.* Sane placet, Cic. Part. Or. 1, 2: sane et libenter quidem, id. Rep. 2, 38, 64.—Ironically: quam sane magni referat, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 9; cf.: sane legem Juliam timeo, Ner. ap. Suet. Ner. 33 *med.*: beneficium magnum sane dedit! Phaedr. 3, 15, 12.—With other adverbs: esse aedificatas has sane bene, *right well, very well*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 74: res rustica sane bene culta, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 103: bene sane, as an answer, *very well*, id. And. 5, 2, 7; id. Ad. 4, 2, 47: recte sane, id. Eun. 5, 5, 11; id. Heaut. 3, 2, 27; 3, 3, 20; id. Ad. 3, 3, 63; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 10: sane commode, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 72: sapienter sane, id. Pers. 3, 3, 42 et saep.: scite hercle sane, id. Trin. 3, 3, 53: sane hercle, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 59; id. Hec. 3, 5, 9; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 9: sane quidem, id. And. 1, 2, 24: sane quidem hercle, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8: sane pol, Ter. And. 1, 4, 2.—Sane quam, *how very*, i. e. *very much indeed, uncommonly, exceedingly* (cf.: admodum quam and valde quam): conclusa est a te tam magna lex sane quam brevi, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 23: quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4 (6), 5; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2; 8, 4, 2; Brut. ib. 11, 13, 4 (shortly before: suos valde quam paucos habet); Sulp. ib. 4, 5, 1.—With negatives: haud sane diu est, *not very long since*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 44: edepol commissatorem haud sane commodum, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8: haud sane intellego, quidnam sit, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5; Sall. C. 37, 9; 53, 5; id. Rep. Ord. 2, 11; Cic. Sen. 1, 3; Curt. 3, 1, 14: agellus non sane major jugero uno, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10: cum his temporibus non sane in senatum ventitarem, Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 1: non sane mirabile hoc quidem, id. Div. 2, 31, 67: non ita sane vetus, id. Brut. 10, 41: non sane credere, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 61: nihil sane esset, quod, etc., *absolutely nothing, nothing at all*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7; so, nihil sane, id. de Or. 2, 1, 5; Sall. C. 16, 5; Hor. S. 2, 3, 138; id. Ep. 2, 1, 206 al.—(β) In restrictive concessions, *to be sure, indeed, certainly, however*: sane bonum, ut dixi, rei publicae genus, Cic. Rep. 2, 26, 48; cf.: hoc sane frequentissimum est . . . sed, etc., Quint. 4, 2, 130: negant quemquam esse virum bonum nisi sapientem. Sit ita sane, sed, etc., Cic. Lael. 5, 18; cf. id. Rep. 1, 19, 32: haec si vobis non probamus, sint falsa sane, id. Ac. 2, 32, 105: sint sane, quoniam ita mores se habent, liberales, Sall. C. 52, 12; id. J. 31, 8: sit hoc sane leve, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: sed fruatur sane hoc solacio, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16; Ov. H. 17, 13; Curt. 5, 1, 6: repetita narratio sane res declamatoria magis quam forensis, Quint. 4, 2, 128: poëtis permittamus sane ejusmodi exempla, id. 8, 3, 73: non sane recepto in usum nomine, *not indeed*, id. 5, 11, 20; cf. id. 7, 1, 41.—(γ) With imperatives in colloq. lang. likewise concessive, like the English *then, pray then, if you will*: ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 283: *Al.* Num quid vis, quin abeam jam intro? *Ju.* I sane, id. ib. 3, 3, 16: abi tu sane superior, id. Stich. 5, 4, 14: i sane, id. As. 3, 3, 86; id. Aul. 2, 5, 7; id. Ep. 1, 1, 73; id. Pers. 4, 4, 25; 4, 4, 55; id. Rud. 2, 3, 55; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: ite sane, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 3: abi sane, id. Am. 1, 1, 197; id. Rud. 3, 6, 17; id. Stich. 1, 3, 107; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 27: sequere sane, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 2: age sane, id. Men. 1, 2, 44; id. Ps. 5, 2, 27: da sane, id. Merc. 4, 1, 11: dato sane, id. Stich. 4, 1, 47: cedo sane, id. Pers. 4, 3, 30; 5, 1, 20; Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: nosce sane, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 58: age sane, omnes, Liv. 1, 57, 8.

Săōces, is, *m.*, *a mountain in Samothrace*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

săpa, ae, *f.* [cf. Germ. Saft; Engl sap], *must* or *new wine boiled thick*, Varr. ap. Non. 551, 23; 551, 18; Col. 12, 19, 1; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80; 14, 19, 24, § 121; Ov. F. 4, 780; Mart. 7, 53, 6; Fest. s. v. burranica, p. 30.

Săpaei, ōrum, *m.*, = Σαπαῖοι, *a Thracian people on the Propontis*, Plin. 4. 11, 18, § 40; Ov. F. 1, 389.

Sapē, ēs, *f.*, *a city in Ethiopia on the Arabian gulf*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 191.

†† **sapenos,** i, *m.* [Indian], *a bright hyacinth-colored amethyst found in India*, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122; v. sacondios.

săperda, ae, *m.*, = σαπέρδης, *an inferior kind of salt fish from the Black Sea, a herring* or *sardine*, Pers. 5, 134; cf.: saperda genus pessimi piscis, Fest. pp. 324 and 325 Müll.—Hence, transf.: omnes videmur nobis esse belli, festivi, saperdae cum simus σαπροί, *rotten sardines*, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 20 sq. (Sat. Men. 56, 2); cf.: saperdae quasi sapientes, Non. l. l., and Fest. p. 325 Müll.

saphōn, ōnis, *m.*, *a ship's cable*, Isid. 19, 4, 5.

săpĭdē, *adv.*, v. sapidus *fin.*

săpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sapio] (post-class.). **I.** Lit., *well-tasted, relishing, savory:* tucetum perquam sapidissimum, App. M. 2, p. 117, 32; 10, p. 344, 32: avis sapidior, Apic. 6, 6.—* **II.** Trop., *wise, prudent:* puellae, Alcim. 6 prooem.—* *Adv.:* **săpĭdē,** *savorily:* femur sapidissime percoctum, App. M. 8 *fin.*

săpĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from sapio.

săpĭenter, *adv.*, v. sapio, *P. a. fin.*

săpĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [sapiens]. **I.** (Acc. to sapiens, A.) Prop., *good taste*, i. e. *good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence, intelligence* (class.; syn. prudentia): pellitur e medio sapientia, vi geritur res, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10, 4 (Ann. v. 272 Vahl.): non aetate verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 88; id. Mil. 4, 6, 36: fac participes nos tuae sapientiae, id. Ep. 2, 2, 73; cf.: neque habet (erus meus) plus sapientiae quam lapis, id. Mil. 2, 2, 81; id. Capt. 2, 3, 53; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 50: sedulo Moneo, quae possum, pro meâ sapientiâ, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 73: quanta mea sapientia est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 62: erum anteëo sapientiâ, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 17: re enim iniquum est, sed tuâ sapientiâ fit aequissimum, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4: numquam enim temeritas cum sapientiâ commiscetur, id. Marcell. 2, 7: quid virtus et quid sapientia possit, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 17: sapientia prima (est), stultitiâ caruisse, id. ib. 1, 1, 41; cf. id. A. P. 396: insaniens sapientia, id. C. 1, 34, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to sapiens, B.) *Wisdom*, = σοφία (so predominantly in the class. per., e. g. in Cic.): nec quisquam sophiam, sapientia quae perhibetur, In somnis vidit, etc., Enn. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Ann. v. 227 Vahl.); cf.: Sophiam vocant me Graii, vos Sapientiam, Afran. ap. Gell. 13, 8, 3; and: princeps omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: ad sapientiam hujus nimius nugator fuit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 25: ita fit, ut mater omnium bonarum rerum sit sapientia, a cujus amore Graeco verbo philosophia nomen invenit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58: sapientia hominis custos, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1; id. Lael. 2, 7; 6, 20; 9, 30: omnem spem salutis ad clementiam victoris et sapientiam contulisse, id. Marcell. 6, 18: quorum vobis pro vestrâ sapientiâ, Quirites, habenda est ratio diligenter, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: sapientiae vocem audire, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: studia sapientiae, Tac. A. 14, 56: doctores sapientiae, *philosophers*, id. ib. 14, 16.—With *gen.:* admirari soleo cum ceterarum rerum tuam excellentem, M. Cato, perfectamque sapientiam tum, etc., *in other things*, Cic. Sen. 2, 4.—In *plur.*, sarcastically: qui (sapientes) si virtutes ebullire volent et sapientias, nihil aliud dicent, nisi, etc. (the *plur.* denoting their perpetual speaking of wisdom), a saying referred to Epicurus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42.—**B.** In partic., of single departments of knowledge, science, or wisdom, *practical wisdom, knowledge of the world, philosophy*, Lucr. 5, 10: sapientia est, ut a veteribus philosophis definitum est, rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque, quibus eae res continentur, scientia, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: sapientia, quae ars vivendi putanda est, id. Fin. 1, 13, 42 (for which: ars est philosophia vitae, id. ib. 3, 2, 4).—Of jurisprudence: istam oscitantem sapientiam Scaevolarum et ceterorum beatorum otio concedamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144; cf.: his temporibus audaciâ pro sapientiâ liceat uti, id. Fam. 1, 10 *init.*—Of eloquence: hanc cogitandi pronunciandique rationem vimque dicendi veteres Graeci sapientiam nominabant, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 56.—Of statesmanship, policy: sapientia constituendae civitatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154; cf.: qui propter ancipitem, quae non potest esse sejuncta, faciendi dicendique sapientiam florerent, id. ib. 3, 16, 59.—Of mathematics: sapientiae professor, Suet. Tib. 14.

* **săpĭentĭālis,** e, *adj.* [sapientia], *of* or *belonging to wisdom:* summus in animâ gradus vitalis et sapientialis, etc., Tert. Anim. 15.

* **săpĭentĭ-pŏtens,** entis, *adj.* [sapiens], *mighty in wisdom:* bellipotentes sunt magis quam sapientipotentes, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 188 Vahl.).

1. sapīnĕus (**sapp-**), a, um, *adj.* [sapinus], *of* or *belonging to the* sapinus: nuces, Col. 12, 5, 2.

2. Sāpīnĕus, a, um, v. Sapis.

sapīnus (**sapp-**), i, *f.* **I.** Lit., *a kind of fir-* or *pine-tree*, Cato ap. Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 193; Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 4; Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 61; cf. id. 15, 10, 9, § 36 (al. sappium).—**II.** Transf., *the lower, smooth part of the fir-tree*, Vitr. 1, 2, 8; 1, 2, 9; Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 196.

săpĭo, īvi or ĭi (sapui, Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 10; id. Ep. 102, 10; but sapivi, Nov. ap. Prisc. p. 879 P.; id. ap. Non. 508, 21: sapisti, Mart. 9, 6, 7: sapisset, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 8), 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [kindr. with ὀπός, σαφής, and σοφός], *to taste, savor; to taste, smack*, or *savor of, to have a taste* or *flavor of* a thing (cf. gusto). **I.** Lit. (so only in a few examples). **1.** Of things eaten or drunk: oleum male sapiet, Cato, R. R. 66, 1: occisam saepe sapere plus multo suem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 104: quin caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col. 7, 8, 2: nil rhombus nil dama sapit, Juv. 11, 121.—With an *acc.* of that of or like which a thing tastes: quis (piscis) saperet ipsum mare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18, 2: cum in Hispaniâ multa mella herbam eam sapiunt, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18: ipsum aprum (ursina), Petr. 66, 6.—Poet.: anas plebeium sapit, *has a vulgar taste*, Petr. poët. 93, 2: quaesivit quidnam saperet simius, Phaedr. 3, 4, 3.—* **2.** Of that which tastes, *to have a taste* or *a sense of taste* (perh. so used for the sake of the play upon signif. II.): nec sequitur, ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24.—**3.** Transf., of smell, *to smell of* or *like* a thing (syn.: oleo, redoleo; very rare): Cicero, Meliora, inquit, unguenta sunt, quae terram quam crocum sapiunt. Hoc enim maluit dixisse quam redolent. Ita est profecto; illa erit optima, quae unguenta sapiat, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 38: invenitur unguenta gratiosiora esse, quae terram, quam quae crocum sapiunt, id. 13, 3, 4, § 21.—In a lusus verbb. with signif. II.: istic servus quid sapit? *Ch.* Hircum ab alis, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 47.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *To taste* or *smell of, savor of*, i. e., **a.** *To resemble* (late Lat.): patruos, Pers. 1, 11.—**b.** *To suggest, be inspired by:* quia non sapis ea quae Dei sunt, Vulg. Matt. 16, 23; id. Marc. 8, 33.—**c.** Altum or alta sapere, *to be high-minded* or *proud:* noli altum sapere, Vulg. Rom. 11, 20: non alta sapientes, id. ib. 12, 16.—**2.** To have good taste, i. e. *to have sense* or *discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise*, etc. (the predominant signif. in prose and poetry; most freq. in the *P. a.*). (α) *Neutr.*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 14: si aequum siet Me plus sapere quam vos, dederim vobis consilium catum, etc., id. Ep. 2, 2, 73 sq.: jam diu edepol sapientiam tuam abusa est haec quidem. Nunc hinc sapit, hinc sentit, id. Poen. 5, 4, 30; cf.: populus est moderatior, quoad sentit et sapit tuerique vult per se constitutam rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65; so (with sentire), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 292; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 19; id. Merc. 2, 2, 24; id. Trin. 3, 2, 10 sq.; cf.: qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 9; Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 14: magna est admiratio copiose sapienterque dicentis, quem qui audiunt intellegere etiam et sapere plus quam ceteros arbitrantur, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: veluti mater Plus quam se sapere Vult (filium), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 27: qui (puer) cum primum sapere coepit, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 1; Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1: malo, si sapis, cavebis, *if you are prudent, wise*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 17; so, si sapis, id. Eun. 1, 1, 31; id. Men. 1, 2, 13; id. Am. 1, 1, 155; id. Aul. 2, 9, 5; id. Curc. 1, 1, 28 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 53; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 138: si sapias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 39; 4, 4, 61; id. Poen. 1, 2, 138; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 33; Ov. H. 5, 99; 20, 174: si sapies, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 78; id. Rud. 5, 3, 35; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 26; Ov. M. 14, 675: si sapiam, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 38; id. Rud. 1, 2, 8: si sapiet, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 74: si saperet, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: hi sapient, * Caes. B. G. 5, 30: *Ph.* Ibo. *Pl.* Sapis, *you show your good sense*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 9; id. Merc. 5, 2, 40: hic homo sapienter sapit, id. Poen. 3, 2, 26: quae (meretrix) sapit in vino ad rem suam, id. Truc. 4, 4, 1; cf. id. Pers. 1, 3, 28: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46: haud stulte sapis, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 82: te aliis consilium dare, Foris sapere, id. ib. 5, 1, 50: pectus quoi sapit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 12; id. Mil. 3, 1, 191; id. Trin. 1, 2, 53; cf.: cui cor sapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: id (sc. animus mensque) sibi solum per se sapit, id sibi gaudet, Lucr. 3, 145.—(β) *Act.*, *to know, understand* a thing (in good prose usually only with general objects): recte ego rem meam sapio, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 81: nullam rem, id. Most. 5, 1, 45: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; Cic. Att. 14, 5, 1; Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 65; cf.: quamquam quis, qui aliquid sapiat, nunc esse beatus potest? Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 1: quantum ego sapio, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 1: jam nihil sapit nec sentit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 22: nihil, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: plane nihil, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55: nihil parvum, i. e. *to occupy one's mind with nothing trivial* (with sublimia cures), Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15; cf.: cum sapimus patruos, i. e. *resemble them, imitate them* in severity, Pers. 1, 11.—**3.** Prov.: sero sapiunt Phryges, *are wise behind the time;* or, as the Engl. saying is, *are troubled with afterwit:* sero sapiunt Phryges proverbium est natum a Trojanis, qui decimo denique anno velle coeperant Helenam quaeque cum eâ erant rapta reddere Achivis, Fest. p. 343 Müll.: in Equo Trojano (a tragedy of Livius Andronicus or of Naevius) scis esse in extremo, Sero sapiunt. Tu tamen, mi vetule, non sero, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1.—Hence, **săpĭens,** entis (*abl. sing.* sapiente, Ov. M. 10, 622; *gen. plur.* sapientum, Lucr. 2, 8; Hor. S. 2, 3, 296; but sapientium, id. C. 3, 21, 14), *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *wise, knowing, sensible, well-advised, discreet, judicious* (cf. prudens). **A.** In gen.: ut quisque maxime perspicit, quid in re quâque verissimum sit, quique acutissime et celerrime potest et videre et explicare rationem, is prudentissimus et sapientissimus rite haberi solet, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 16; cf.: sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui quod opus sit ipsi veniat in mentem: proxume accedere illum, qui alterius bene inventis obtemperet, id. Clu. 31, 84: M. Bucculeius, homo neque meo judicio stultus et suo valde sapiens, id. de Or. 1, 39, 179: rex aequus ac sapiens, id. Rep. 1, 26, 42; cf.: Cyrus justissimus sapientissimusque rex, id. ib. 1, 27, 43: bonus et sapiens et peritus utilitatis civilis, id. ib. 2, 29, 52: o, Neptune lepide, salve, Neque te aleator ullus est sapientior, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 29: quae tibi mulier videtur multo sapientissima? id. Stich. 1, 2, 66: (Aurora) ibat ad hunc (Cephalum) sapiens a sene diva viro, *wise, discreet*, Ov. H. 4, 96 Ruhnk.; so, puella, id. M. 10, 622: mus pusillus quam sit sapiens bestia, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 15; id. As. 3, 3, 114 et saep.—With *gen.* (analogous to gnarus, peritus, etc.): qui sapiens rerum esse humanarum velit, Gell. 13, 8, 2.—*Subst.:* **săpĭens,** entis, *m.*, *a sensible, shrewd, knowing, discreet*, or *judicious person:* semper cavere hoc sapientes aequissimumst, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 20; cf.: omnes sapientes suom officium aequom est colere et facere, id. Stich. 1, 1, 38; id. Trin. 2, 2, 84: dictum sapienti sat est, id. Pers. 4, 7, 19; Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 8; Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 15 sq.: insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 15: sapiens causas reddet, id. S. 1, 4, 115: quali victu sapiens utetur, id. ib. 2, 2, 63; 1, 3, 132.—In a lusus verbb. with the signif. of sapio, I., *a person of nice taste:* qui utuntur vino vetere sapientes puto Et qui libenter veteres spectant fabulas, *good judges, connoisseurs*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 5: fecundae

leporis sapiens sectabitur armos, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44.—As *a surname* of the jurists Atilius, C. Fabricius, M'. Curius, Ti. Coruncanius, Cato al., v. under B. *fin.*—**b.** Of abstract things: opera, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 2: excusatio, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 2: modica et sapiens temperatio, id. Leg. 3, 7, 17: mores, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 25: verba, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 7: consilium, Ov. M. 13, 433: Ulixes, vir sapienti facundiâ praeditus, Gell. 1, 15, 3: morus, quae novissima urbanarum germinat, nec nisi exacto frigore, ob id dicta sapientissima arborum, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 102.—**B.** After the predominance of Grecian civilization and literature, particularly of the Grecian philosophy, like σοφός, *well acquainted with the true value of things, wise;* and *subst., a wise man, a sage* (in Cic. saepiss.): ergo hic, quisquis est, qui moderatione et constantiâ quietus animo est sibique ipse placatus ut nec tabescat molestiis nec frangatur timore nec sitienter quid expetens ardeat desiderio nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat; is est sapiens quem quaerimus, is est beatus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: sapientium praecepta, id. Rep. 3, 4, 7: si quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est: sapientem esse portentum est. Saepius enim mulam peperisse arbitror, quam sapientem fuisse, id. Div. 2, 28, 61: statuere quid sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; cf. id. Rep. 1, 29, 45.—So esp. of the seven *wise men* of Greece: ut ad Graecos referam orationem . . . septem fuisse dicuntur uno tempore, qui sapientes et haberentur et vocarentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 137: eos vero septem quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, id. Rep. 1, 7, 12: sapienti assentiri ... se sapientem profiteri, id. Fin. 2, 3, 7.—Ironically: sapientum octavus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 296.—With the Romans, *an appellation of Lælius*: te, Laeli, sapientem et appellant et existimant. Tribuebatur hoc modo M. Catoni: scimus L. Atilium apud patres nostros appellatum esse sapientem, sed uterque alio quodam modo: Atilius, qui prudens esse in jure civili putabatur; Cato quia multarum rerum usum habebat ... propterea quasi cognomen jam habebat in senectute sapientis ... Athenis unum accepimus et eum quidem etiam Apollinis oraculo sapientissimum judicatum, Cic. Lael. 2, 6; cf.: numquam ego dicam C. Fabricium, M'. Curium, Ti. Coruncanium, quos sapientes nostri majores judicabant, ad istorum normam fuisse sapientes, id. ib. 5, 18: ii, qui sapientes sunt habiti, M. Cato et C. Laelius, id. Off. 3, 4, 16; Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7; Lact. 4, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **săpienter,** *sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely:* recte et sapienter facere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 133; id. Mil. 3, 3, 34: consulere, id. ib. 3, 1, 90: insipienter factum sapienter ferre, id. Truc. 4, 3, 33: factum, id. Aul. 3, 5, 3: dicta, id. Rud. 4, 7, 24: quam sapienter jam reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31: provisa, id. ib. 4, 3, 3: a majoribus prodita fama, id. ib. 2, 2, 4: considerate etiam sapienterque fecerunt, id. Phil. 4, 2, 6; 13, 6, 13: vives sapienter, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 44: agendum, Ov. M. 13, 377: temporibus uti, Nep. Epam. 3, 1; Hor. C. 4, 9, 48.—*Comp.*: facis sapientius Quam pars latronum, etc., Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 15; id. Poen. prol. 7: nemo est, qui tibi sapientius suadere possit te ipso, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1: sapientius fecisse, id. Brut. 42, 155.—*Sup.*: quod majores nostros et probavisse maxime et retinuisse sapientissime judico, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63.

Săpis, is, *m., a river in Cisalpine Gaul and Umbria, between Ravenna and Ariminum, now the Savio,* Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Sil. 8, 450; Luc. 2, 406 (al. Isapis).—Hence, **Săpinius,** a, um, *adj., of the Sapis, Sapinian:* tribus, Liv. 31, 2, 6; 33, 37, 1.

††**sāpo,** ōnis, *m.* [Germ.], *soap,* Plin. 28, 12, 51, § 191; Mart. 14, 26 *in lemm.;* Ser. Samm. 11, 157.

sāpōnātum, i, *n.* [sapo], *soap-water, suds,* Theod. Prisc. 1, 16.

săpor, ōris, *m.* [sapio, I.]. **I.** Lit., *a taste, relish, flavor, savor* (objectively of the taste inherent in a thing; whereas gustatus is used subjectively, of the taste experienced by him who eats or drinks; class.), Lucr. 2, 679; cf.: si quem forte inveneritis, qui aspernetur oculis pulchritudinem rerum, non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, excludat auribus omnem suavitatem, Cic. Cael. 17, 42: ut mel, suo proprio genere saporis, dulce esse sentitur, id. Fin. 3, 10, 34: in os salsi venit umor saepe saporis, Lucr. 4, 222; 2, 401: asper in ore sapor (amelli), Verg. G. 4, 277: tardus, id. ib. 2, 126: asper maris, Plin. 2, 100, 104, § 222: vini, id. 24, 9, 38, § 60: asperrimus, id. 14, 2, 4, § 22: dulcis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 19: odoratus et jucundus, Plin. 26, 8, 50, § 83: austerus, id. 25, 5, 20, § 45: tristi poma sapore, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 12.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 2, 430; 2, 504; Hor. S. 2, 4, 36; Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174; 8, 51, 77, § 209; 15, 27, 32, § 106 al.—**B.** Transf. (poet. or in post-Aug. prose). **1.** Subjectively for gustatus, *a sense of taste, a taste* which a person has of any thing: an poterunt oculos aures reprehendere? an aures Tactus? an hunc porro tactum sapor arguet oris? . . . Seorsus sapor oris habet vim, Lucr. 4, 487 sq.: aliis aliud taetrius esset orisque sapori, id. 2, 511.—**2.** Concr. (mostly in the *plur.*), *that which tastes good, a dainty, delicacy,* Tib. 1, 7, 35; Verg. G. 4, 62; Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 63; 12, 1, 2, § 4.—In *sing.*: et tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, i. e. *juice,* Verg. G. 4, 267.—**3.** *A smell, scent, odor,* Plin. 32, 10, 39, § 117.—**II.** Trop. **1.** Of style: vernaculus, i. e. *taste, elegance,* Cic. Brut. 46, 172; Arn. 3, p. 108: Atticus, Quint. 12, 10, 75; cf. id. 6, 4, 107: sermo non publici saporis, *of uncommon elegance,* Petr. 3, 1.—**2.** Of conduct: homo sine sapore, *without refinement,* Cic. post Red. in Sen. 6, 14.

săpōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [sapor], *seasoned, savory* (post-Aug.): offa medicatis frugibus, Petr. poët. Fragm. 19 (dub.): pulmenta, Tert. Spect. 27: cibi, Amm. 31, 2, 3.—*Comp.*: sanguis, Arn. 5, 164 (dub.).

săpōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of good flavor* (late Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fragm. Erem. Serm. 69.

săpōrus, a, um, *adj., that relishes well, savory* (post-class.): merces, Lact. 3, 16, 15; Prud. Cath. 4, 94; id. Ham. 751.

Sapphar (perh. *n. indecl.*), *a city in Arabia Felix,* Plin. 6, 23, 26 § 104.

Sapphĭcus, a, um, v. Sappho.

* **sapphīrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [sapphirus], *adorned* or *set with sapphires:* lapillos, Sid. poët. Ep. 2, 10 *in carm.* v. 14.

† **sapphīrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σαπφείρινος, *of sapphire, sapphirine:* lapis, i. e. *a sapphire,* Plin. 37, 9, 38, § 119 (Jahn, sappir); Vulg. Exod. 24, 10.

† **sapphīrus, sapphir, sappir,** i (i short, Ven. Carm. 6, 2), *f.*, = σάπφειρος, *a sapphire,* Plin. 37, 9, 39, § 120; Vulg. Apoc. 21, 19; id. Isa. 54, 11.—Form sappir, Plin. 37, 9, 38, § 119.—Form sapphir, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10; Vulg. Exod. 28, 18; Hier. in Isa. 15, 54, v. 11 (as *m.*, Isid. 16, 9, 2).

Sapphō, ūs, *f.*, = Σαπφώ, *a celebrated poetess, born at Mytilene, in the island of Lesbos, who, on account of her hopeless love for Phaon, threw herself from the Leucadian rock into the sea.* Under her name Ovid composed the fifteenth epistle of his Heroides, Sappho Phaoni; *nom.* Sapphō, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 28; Stat. S. 5, 3, 155; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 125; *gen.* Sapphūs, Ov. H. 15, 3; *acc.* Sapphō, Hor. C. 2, 13, 25; *abl.* Sappho, Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 20.—Hence, **Sapphĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Sappho, Sapphic:* Musa, i. e. *Sappho* (as a tenth Muse), Cat. 35, 16: versus, *in Sapphic measure,* Aus. Ephem. 22; cf.: hendecasyllabum, Diom. p. 508 P.; and metrum, Serv. Centim. p. 1819 sq. P.

Sappīnus, i, *f.*, v. Sapinus.

sappīrātus, sappīrus, v. sapphiratus, etc.

sappīum, ii, v. sapinus.

Sapriportus, ūs, *m., a harbor between Sybaris and Tarentum,* Liv. 26, 39.

† **saprŏphăgo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, = σαπροφαγεῖν, *to eat putrid meat,* Mart. 3, 77, 3 (sometimes written as Greek).

† **sapros,** on, *adj.*, = σαπρός, *rotten, putrid:* caseus, Plin. 28, 9, 34, § 132.

sapsa, *pron.* [contr. from sa-, i. e. suaipsa; cf.: sam, sas; v. suus *init.*], *his (her, its) own* (ante-class. only in the two foll. passages): quo res sapsa loco sese ostentatque jubetque, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. sas, p. 325 Müll.; so, sapsa res, Pac. ap. ib. p. 325 ib. (Trag. Rel. p. 99 Rib.).

Sara, v. Sarra *init.*

sărăballa, ae, v. sarabara.

†† **sărăbāra,** ōrum (collat. form **sărăballa,** Hier. Ep. 1, 9), *n.*, or ae, *f.* [Persian]; cf. Gesen. under סַרְבָּלִין, *wide trowsers,* such as are worn in the East, Tert. Pall. 4; id. Res. Carn. 58; Hier. ad Dan. 3, 21; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 2.—Form sarabala, Vulg. Dan. 3, 94.

Saracēni, ōrum, *m., the Saracens, a people of Arabia Felix,* Amm. 14, 4, 1; Hier. in Isa. 42, 4; 60, 7.

† **sarcasmos,** i, *m.*, = σαρκασμός, *a keen* or *bitter jest, a taunt, gibe, sarcasm,* a figure of speech, Charis. p. 247 P. (in Quint. 8, 6, 57, and Diom. p. 458 P., written as Greek).

sarcīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sarcio], *a seam, suture,* App. M. 4, p. 149, 24.

sarcĭna, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a package, bundle, burden, load, pack;* more freq. in the *plur.*, *luggage* (class. only in the *plur.;* not in Cic.); *sing.*: quid ego nunc agam? nisi uti sarcinam constringam et clipeum ad dorsum accommodem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 93; 2, 4, 195: sarcinam inponam seni, id. Most. 2, 1, 83: essem militiae sarcina fida tuae, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 46: gravis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 6; Petr. 117, 11.—In *plur.*: sarcinas colligere, Sall. J. 97, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 1; Caes. B. G. 3, 24; 7, 18; id. B. C. 1, 59; 3, 76; Tac. A. 1, 23; Phaedr. 2, 7, 1; 4, 2, 5.—Esp. of the baggage of soldiers on the march, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 2, 17; Liv. 44, 38; Hirt. B. Afr. 69: sub sarcinis aggredi, id. B. G. 8, 27.—Poet., of the fruit of the womb: Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam Prima suae fuerat, Ov. M. 6, 224: sarcinam effundere, Phaedr. 3, 15, 6.—**II.** Trop. (Ovid.), *a burden, weight* of cares, troubles, griefs, Ov. H. 4, 24; id. P. 3, 7, 14.—Of government, Ov. P. 1, 2, 101: sarcina sum (tibi), id. Tr. 5, 6, 5.

sarcĭnālis, e, *adj.* [sarcina] (post-class. for sarcinarius), *of* or *belonging to burdens* or *baggage, pack-, baggage-:* jumenta, Amm. 15, 5, 3; 29, 5, 55.

sarcĭnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to burdens* or *baggage, pack-, baggage-:* jumenta, Caes. B. C. 1, 81 *fin.*

sarcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [sarcio], *a patcher, botcher, mender* of old garments (ante- and post-class.), Lucil. ap. Non. 175, 33; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 41; Dig. 4, 4, 5; 47, 2, 82; 14, 4, 1; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 13.

sarcĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [sarcinator], *she that mends* or *patches* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 56, 25; Dig. 15, 1, 27; Inscr. Orell. 645.

sarcĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [sarcina], *laden, burdened* (ante- and post-class.): homines, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 19; id. Nol. Carm. 21, 911.

* **sarcĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *heavily burdened, heavy laden:* lupi vastis corporibus, App. M. 8, p. 208, 8.

sarcĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little pack, bundle,* or *fardel* (mostly post-Aug. and in *plur.*); *sing.*, Gell. 19, 1, 14.—*Plur.*: sarcinulas expedire, Cat. 28, 2; Petr. 10, 4: colligere, id. 81, 1: alligare, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 2; Juv. 6, 146; Vulg. Judic. 19, 17 al.—Poet.: puellae, i. e. *the wealth she brings her husband, her marriage-portion, dowry,* Juv. 3, 160.

sarcĭo, sarsi, sartum, 4, *v. a.* [etym. dub.; cf. Gr. ῥάπτω], *to patch, botch, mend; repair, restore,* etc.: sarcire est integrum facere, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. sarte, p. 323 Müll. (class.; cf.: renovo, instauro, redintegro). **I.** Lit.: funes veteres, centones, cuculiones, Cato, R. R. 2, 3; cf.: in vestimento sartum quod comprehensum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.: corbulas, Cato, R. R. 23, 1; 31, 1: dolia, id. ib. 39, 1 sq.; Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236: aedes, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 68; 1, 2, 34: seminaria, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 243: rupta intestina, id. 28, 14, 58, § 210: perniones rimasque pedum, id. 28, 16, 62, § 221.—Poet.: generis (apum) lapsi ruinas, Verg. G. 4, 249.—Transf.: sartum vulnus, *healed,* Scrib. Comp. 206.—**II.** Trop., *to make good, make amends for; to correct, repair:* detrimentum in bello acceptum, Caes. B. G. 6, 1; so, acceptum detrimentum, id. B. C.

1, 45; 3, 67: acceptum incommodum virtute, id. ib. 3, 73: damna, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 5; Liv. 9, 23; Col. 9, 15, 3; cf.: sarcito in XII. Servius Sulpicius ait significare damnum solvito, praestato, Fest. p. 322 Müll.: injuriam, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8: tantum studium infamiae sarciendae, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: usuram longi temporis, *to restore*, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1: an male sarta Gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31.—Hence, **sartus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *mended, repaired, put in order*, only in the phrase sartus tectus, *adj.*; or more freq. *subst.* in the *neutr. plur.* sarta tecta, *buildings in good repair*: sarte ponebant pro integre. Ob quam causam opera publica, quae locantur, ut integra praestentur, sarta tecta vocantur, Fest. p. 322 Müll.; cf. Charis. p. 195 *fin.*, and Inscr. Orell. 2488: cum consules aedes sacras locavissent neque potuissent omnia sarta tecta exigere ... factum est senatus consultum: quibus de sartis tectis cognitum non esset ... Quaesivit quis aedem Castoris sartam tectam deberet tradere ... Monumentum quamvis sartum tectum integrumque esset, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 130 sq.; so, sarta tecta, id. ib. 2, 1, 40, § 103; 2, 1, 49, § 128 Zumpt *N. cr.*; 2, 1, 50, § 130; 2, 1, 51, § 136; Liv. 42, 3; Dig. 1, 16, 7; 7, 1, 7; 7, 8, 18; cf.: sarta tecta aedium sacrarum, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1; Vulg. 4 Reg. 12, 5; id. 2 Par. 24, 5.—**2.** Trop.: sarta tecta tua praecepta usque habui mea modestia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 36: hoc mihi da, ut M'. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omnique incommodo sincerum integrumque conserves, Cic. Fam. 13, 50, 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **sartē** pro integre ... Porphyrio ex Verrio et Festo in Auguralibus, inquit, libris ita est: sane sarteque, Charis. p. 195 *fin.*; 196 *init.* P.; cf. supra the pass. from Fest.

† **sarcĭon,** ii, *n.*, = σαρκίον, *a fault* or *defect in emeralds*, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 73.

† **sarcītes,** is, *f.*, = σαρκίτης, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181.

† **sarcŏcolla,** ae, *f.* = σαρκοκόλλα, *a Persian gum*, Plin. 13, 11, 20, § 67; 24, 14, 78, § 128.

† **sarcŏphăgus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σαρκοφάγος (flesh-devouring, carnivorous): sarcophagus lapis, *a kind of limestone used for coffins* (so called because the corpses were quickly consumed by it), Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211; 36, 17, 27, § 161.—In medicine, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 140.—**II.** Transf., *subst.*: **sarcŏphăgus,** i, *m.* (‡ **sarcŏphăgum,** i, *n.*, Inscr. Don. 7, 8), *a grave, sepulchre* (post-Aug.), Juv. 10, 172; Dig. 11, 7, 37; 34, 1, 18 *fin.*; Prud. Cath. 3, 203; Inscr. Orell. 194; 4432; 4554 al.

† **sarcōsis,** is, *f.*, = σάρκωσις, *a swelling in the flesh* of animals, Veg. 5, 25, 1.

sarcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sarculo], *a hoeing*, Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 184; Pall. Febr. 24, 6.

sarcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sarculum], *to hoe*: frumenta, segetes, etc., Pall. Jan. 9, 1; id. Oct. 11, 2: nata in hortis sarculatis, Prud. στεφ. 10, 264.

sarcŭlum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, *acc. plur.*, sarculos, Pall. 1, 43, 3) [sario = sarrio], an implement for loosening the soil, weeding, etc., *a light hoe* (cf.: ligo, pastinum), Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 155, 1; Varr. L. L. 5, § 134 Müll.; Col. 2, 11, 10; Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 79 (Jahn, sacculo); 19, 6, 33, § 109; Ov. M. 11, 36; id. F. 1, 699; Hor. C. 1, 1, 11; Vulg. Isa. 7, 25.

sarcŭlus, i, v. sarculum *init.*

1. sarda, ae, *f.* **I.** *A kind of fish* that was pickled or salted, perh. *sardine*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; 32, 5, 17, § 46.—Also called sardina, Col. 8, 17, 12.—**II.** *A kind of precious stone*, perh. *carnelian*, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 105.

2. Sarda, ae, *f.*, *a Sardinian woman*, Cic. Scaur. 4, 5.—In a lusus verbb. with 1. sarda: quamvis salsa ista Sarda fuerit, Cic. Scaur. 4, 6.

† **sardăchātes,** ae, *m.*, = σαρδαχάτης, *sardachate, carnelian-agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139 (Jahn, zmaragdachates).

Sardănăpālus (-pallus), i, *m.*, = Σαρδανάπαλος, *a celebrated effeminate king of Assyria, who at last burned himself, together with his treasures*, Vell. 1, 6, 2; Just. 1, 3, 1; Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; Juv. 10, 362; Ov. Ib. 313; Val. Max. 4, 7 pr.—Poet., as a designation for *a weak, effeminate person*, Mart. 11, 11, 6.—Hence, **Sardănăpālīcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Sardanapalus*: Sardanapalicum in morem prandere, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 *med.*

‡ **sardāre,** v. sardo.

Sardes, v. Sardis.

Sardi, ōrum, *m.* [from Σαρδώ, Sardinia], *the inhabitants of the island of Sardinia, the Sardinians*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 63; id. Off. 2, 14, 50; id. Balb. 18, 41; noted for their faithlessness, id. Scaur. 19, 42 sq.; hence, prov.: Sardi venales, alius alio nequior, id. Fam. 7, 24, 2; Fest. p. 322 Müll.; Varr. Sat. Men. 78; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 57, 2.—Hence, **A. Sardus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sardinian*: Tigellius, *of Sardinia*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 3: mel, id. A. P. 375 (Sardum mel pessimi saporis, Schol.): triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 66: creta, id. 35, 17, 57, § 196.—**B. Sardōus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Σαρδῷος, *Sardinian*: regna, Ov. F. 4, 289: mare, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75: insula, i. e. *Sardinia*, Claud. B. Gild. 508: herba, *a poisonous plant, crowfoot*, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 53; Ser. Samm. 23, 431.—**C. Sardŏnĭus,** a, um, *Sardinian*: Sardonia herba, Sol. 4; Verg. E. 7, 41: terra, Sil. 12, 343.—**D. Sardĭnĭa,** ae, *f.* (cf. the Gr. Σαρδόνιος, Sardinian), *the island of Sardinia*, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 11; Cic. Scaur. 22, 44; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1; Liv. 23, 32 sq.; Hor. C. 1, 31, 4; Mel. 2, 7, 19; Mart. 4, 60, 6.—**E. Sardĭnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sardinian*: tapetes, Varr. ap. Non. 542, 15.—**F. Sardĭnĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Sardinian*: triumphus, *upon the subjection of Sardinia*, Nep. Cato, 1 *fin.*: quaestura, Spart. Sever. 2.

Sardĭāni, ōrum, v. Sardis *fin.*

sardīna, ae, v. 1. sarda, I.

Sardĭnĭa, ae, v. Sardi, C.

Sardĭnĭānus, a, um, v. Sardi, D.

Sardĭnĭensis, e, v. Sardi, E.

sardīnus, a, um, v. sardius *fin.*

Sardīs (Sardes), ium (cf.: hae Sardis, has Sardis, Prisc. p. 775 P.; Freund, Annott. ad Cic. Mil. p. 14), *f.*, = Σάρδεις, *Sardis* (now *Sart*), *the very ancient capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus, the residence of Crœsus*; *nom.* Sardis, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 215; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2.—*Gen.* Sardium, Curt. 5, 1, 45.—*Acc.* Sardis, Just. 14, 1, 7; Cic. Sen. 17, 59; Nep. Milt. 4, 1; id. Ages. 3, 5; Sen. Ben. 6, 31, 9; Curt. 3, 12, 6.—*Dat.* and *abl.* Sardibus, Liv. 33, 19, 10; 37, 18, 6; Ov. M. 11, 137; Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 100; Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 6.—Hence, **Sardĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sardis, Sardian*: balani, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93: jurisdictio, id. 5, 29, 30, § 111.—In *plur. subst.*: **Sardĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sardis, the Sardians*, Cic. Fam. 13, 55, 1.

sardĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. 1. sarda, II.], *sardian, carnelian* (late Lat.): lapis, Vulg. Exod. 28, 17.—Hence, *subst.*: **sardĭus,** ii, *m.*, *the carnelian, a precious stone*, Vulg. Exod. 39, 10; id. Apoc. 21, 20; Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10; called lapis sardinus, Vulg. Apoc. 4, 3; cf. Hier. in Isa. 15, 54, v. 11 sq.

* **sardo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to understand*: sardare intellegere. Naevius. Quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Fest. p. 322 Müll.

Sardŏnĭa herba, v. Sardi, B. *fin.*

sardŏnȳchātus, a, um, *adj.* [sardonyx], *adorned with a sardonyx*: manus, Mart. 2, 29, 2.

† **sardŏnyx,** ȳchis, *m.* and *f.*, = σαρδόνυξ, *a precious stone, sardonyx*; *fem.*, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 85; Pers. 1, 16; Juv. 7, 144.—*Masc.*, Juv. 6, 382; Mart. 4, 28, 4; 4, 61, 6.—*Gen. plur.* sardonychum, Juv. 13, 139.—Hence, *adj.*: **sardŏnĭchus,** a, um, *of sardonyx*: lapis, Vulg. Job, 28, 16.

Sardōus, a, um, v. Sardi, B.

Sardus, a, um, v. Sardi, A.

Sarē, ēs, *f.*, *a village in Thrace*, Liv. 38, 41, 8.

† **sargus,** i, *m.*, = σάργος, *a kind of sea-fish* esteemed by the Romans, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65; 9, 51, 74, § 162; Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 322 Müll.; Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299; Ov. Hal. 105.

† **sari,** *n.*, = σάρι, or **saripha,** ae, *f.*, *a shrub growing on the banks of the Nile*, Plin. 13, 23, 45, § 128.

sario, īre, v. sarrio *init.*

† **sarīsa (-issa),** ae, *f.*, = σάρισα. **I.** *A long Macedonian lance*, Liv. 9, 19; 37, 42; 38, 7 *fin.*; Curt. 7, 4, 36; 9, 7, 19; Ov. M. 12, 466; 12, 479 al.; cf. Fest. pp. 145 and 251.—**II.** Poet., in gen., for *Macedonians*, Luc. 8, 298; 10, 47; cf.: denominatio est ... si quis Macedonas appellarit hoc modo: Non tam cito sarissae Graecia potiti sunt, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43.

† **sarīsŏphŏros (sarissŏ-),** i, *m.*, = σαρισοφόρος, *a Macedonian lancer*, Liv. 36, 18; Curt. 4, 15, 13.

sarītōrĭus, sarītūra, etc., v. sarrit-.

sarmadăcus, i, v. samardacus.

Sarmăta, ae, *m.*, = Σαρμάτης, *a Sarmatian*, Luc. 1, 430; Mart. Spect. 3, 4; Juv. 3, 79; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 111.—*Plur.*: **Sarmătae** (Gr. collat. form **Saurŏmătae,** Ov. Tr. 2, 198; 3, 3, 6; 3, 10, 5; 4, 1, 94; 5, 1, 74; Val. Fl. 7, 235; Mel. 1, 2, 6; 2, 1, 2; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38; cf. id. 4, 12, 25, § 80; v. also in the foll.), ārum, *m.*, = Σαυρομάται, *the Sarmatians, a great Slavic people, dwelling from the Vistula to the Don*, in the mod. Poland and Russia, Mel. 1, 3, 5; 3, 6, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 801; 18, 10, 24, § 100; Tac. G. 1; 17; 43; 46; id. H. 1, 2; 1, 79 et saep.—*Sing.*, mostly collect.; Gr. form **Saurŏmătes,** Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30; and **Saurŏmăta,** Plin. Ep. 10, 63 (13).

A. Sarmătĭa, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Sarmatians, Sarmatia*, Mel. 3, 4, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81.—**B. Sarmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sarmatian*: mare, i. e. *the Black Sea*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 38; Val. Fl. 8, 207: loca, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 16: orae, id. ib. 5, 1, 13: sinus, id. ib. 1, 5, 62: gens, *the Sarmatians*, id. ib. 5, 7, 13: boves, id. ib. 3, 10, 34: arcus, id. P. 1, 5, 50: equus, Mart. 7, 30, 6: Ister, id. 9, 102, 17: hiemes, Stat. S. 5, 1, 128: laurus, i. e. *the victory of Domitian over the Sarmatians*, Mart. 7, 6, 10; cf. Suet. Dom. 6: bellum, Luc. 3, 282: braccae, Val. Fl. 5, 424: mos loquendi, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 56; for which, *adv.*, **Sarmătĭcē,** *like the Sarmatians*: jam didici Getice Sarmaticeque loqui, id. ib. 5, 12, 58.—**C. Sarmătis,** idis, *adj. f.*, *Sarmatian*: tellus, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 82: ora, id. ib. 4, 10, 110; 5, 3, 8: umbra, id. P. 1, 2, 114.—And in a Gr. form: Sauromatides Amazones, Mel. 3, 5, 4; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39.

Sarmătĭa, Sarmătĭcē, Sarmătĭcus, and **Sarmătis,** v. Sarmata.

* **sarmen,** inis, *n.* [sarpo] (for the usu. sarmentum), *twigs, brushwood*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 65.

sarmentīcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [sarmentum], *of* or *belonging to twigs, cuttings*, or *brushwood*: cinis, Col. 6, 26, 3.—In *plur. subst.*: **sarmentīcĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Christians*, who were burned with fagots, Tert. Apol. 50.

* **sarmentōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of twigs* or *little branches*: psyllion, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140.

sarmentum, i, *n.* [sarpo], *twigs, light branches, brushwood*; *a fagot, fascine* (class.; usu. in *plur.*; only so in Cic. and Cæs.; cf.: lignum, materia); *sing.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2; Col. 3, 10, 1; Sil. 7, 314.—*Plur.*, Col. 4, 24, 7; 5, 5, 16; Cic. Sen. 15, 52 and 53; id. de Or. 2, 21, 88; id. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69; * Caes. B. G. 3, 18 *fin.*; Liv. 22, 16 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 17, 19; Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118; 22, 25, 72, § 150 al.

Sarnus, i, *m.*, *a river in Campania, near Pompeii*, now *the Sarno*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62; Verg. A. 7, 738; Sil. 8, 539; Stat. S. 1, 2, 265.

Sărōnĭcus sinus, *the Saronic Gulf; a gulf of the Ægean Sea, between Attica and Peloponnesus*, now *Gulf of Egina*, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 10; 4, 5, 9, § 18.

Sarpēdōn, ŏnis, *m.*, = Σαρπηδών, *a son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia, who was killed by Patroclus before Troy*, Hyg. Fab. 106; 112; Verg. A. 1, 100; Serv. 9, 697; 10, 471; Ov. M. 13, 255; Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25; Gr. *acc.* Sarpedona, Gell. 15, 21, 1.—**II.** *A promontory in Cilicia*, now *Lissan el Kahpe*, Liv. 38, 38, 9; Mel. 1, 13, 5; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.

* **sarpo,** no *perf.*, sarptum, 3, *v. a.* [root sarp-; Gr. ἁρπάζω]; in agricult. lang., *to cut off, trim, prune, clean*: sarpta vinea putata, id est pura facta: unde et virgulae

abscisae sarmenta. Sarpere enim antiqui pro purgare ponebant, Fest. p. 322 Müll.

sarptus, a, um, *Part.*, v. sarpo.

Sarra (Sara, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 58), ae, *f.*, Heb. Zor. **I.** *The city of Tyre, in Phœnicia, celebrated for its purple dye:* Poenos Sarrâ oriundos, Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. G. 2, 506; cf. Serv. ad loc., and Gell. 14, 6, 4: purpuram ex Sarâ tibi Attuli, Plaut. l. l.—Hence, **II. Sarrānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sarra*, i. e., **A.** *Tyrian:* gens, Sil. 1, 72: Leptis, *built by the Tyrians*, id. 3, 256: ostrum, Verg. G. 2, 506; Col. poët. 10, 287; cf. murex, Sil. 15, 205: aulaea, Juv. 10, 38: violae, *purple-red*, Col. 9, 4, 4.—**B.** Transf., *Carthaginian:* Juno (especially honored in Carthage), Sil. 6, 468: manus, id. 9, 319: navita, id. 7, 432: numina, id. 8, 46.

sarrăcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [serra], *saw-shaped, serrate* (late Lat.): lactuca, Dynam. 2, 52.

sarrācum (serrā-), i, *n.* **I.** *A kind of wagon* or *cart* (acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 21, belonging to vulgar lang.), Sisenn. ap. Non. 195, 29; Cic. Pis. Fragm. ap. Quint. l. l.; Vitr. 10, 1 *fin.;* Juv. 3, 255; Capitol. M. Aurel. 13; Amm. 31, 2, 18.—**II.** Transf., *the Wain*, a constellation: frigida Bootae, Juv. 5, 23.

Sarrānus, a, um, v. Sarra.

Sarrastes, um, *m.*, *a people of Campania, near the Sarnus*, Verg. A. 7, 738; Sil. 8, 538.

sarrio (sario), ŭi and īvi (the former in Cato, R. R. 161, 2; the latter in Col. 11, 2, 10), ītum, 4, *v. a.;* in agricult. lang., *to hoe* the soil, plants, etc., for the purpose of destroying weeds; *to weed*, Cato, R. R. 161, 1 and 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 8; 1, 29, 1; Col. 2, 11, 4; 11, 2, 9 sq.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 5; Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 184; 18, 17, 45, § 158; Mart. 3, 93, 20; Vulg. Isa. 7, 25.

sarrītĭo (sarītio, sartio), ōnis, *f.* [sarrio], *a hoeing, weeding*, Col. 2, 12, 1; 11, 2, 9; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 21.

sarrītor (collat. form **sartor**), ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A hoer, weeder*, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2; Col. 2, 13, 4.—* **II.** Trop.: sator sartorque scelerum et messor maxime, i. e. *cultivator*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

* **sarrītōrĭus (sarīt-),** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to hoeing* or *weeding:* opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

sarrītūra (sarīt-), ae, *f.*, *a hoeing, a weeding*, Col. 11, 2, 27; also **sartūra,** Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 254; cf.: sarritor and sarritio.

sarrītus, a, um, *Part.*, from sarrio.

Sarsĭna (Sassina), ae, *f.* **I.** *An ancient town in Umbria, the birthplace of Plautus*, still called *Sarsina*, Mart. 9, 59, 4; Sil. 8, 463.—Hence, **II. Sarsĭnātis,** e (collat. form **Sassĭnas,** Inscr. Orell. 4404; v. infra), *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sarsina:* Sassinate de silvâ, Mart. 3, 58, 35.—In a lusus verbb., Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 83.—In *plur. subst.:* **Sarsĭnātes (Sass-),** ĭum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sarsina*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

sarsūrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sartor], *mending, patching* (late Lat.), Caes. Arch. Reg. ad Virg. 42.

sartāgo, ĭnis, *f.* **I.** *A frying-pan, baking-pan* (post-Aug.), Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 55; Juv. 10, 63; Ambros. Ep. 100, § 9; Vulg. Lev. 7, 9.—* **II.** Trop.: sartago loquendi, *a hotchpotch, mixture, medley*, Pers. 1, 80.

sartătecta, v. sarcio, *P. a.*

‡ **sartē,** *adv.*, v. sarcio, *P. a. init.*

‡ **1. sartor,** ōris, *m.* [sarcio], *a patcher, botcher, mender*, Non. 7, 28: sartoris arte se pascere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8, n. 10.

2. sartor, v. sarritor, II.

sartrix, īcis, *f.* [sartor], *she who patches* or *mends*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 100.

1. sartūra, ae, *f.* [sarcio], *a patching, mending*, Col. 4, 26, 2: sarturae veteris lintei, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 2.

2. sartūra, ae, *f.*, v. sarritura.

sartus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sarcio.

sas = suas, v. suus *init.*

Saserna, ae, *m.*, *a friend of Antony*, Cic. Phil. 13, 13, 28; id. Att. 15, 2, 3.—**II.** Sasernae, *father and son, Latin writers on agriculture*, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 5; 1, 18, 2; 5, 2, 22; Col. 1, 1, 12.

Sāso (Sāson), ōnis, *f.*, = Σάσων, Σάσω, *a small island near the promontory Acroceraunia, on the coast of Illyria*, now *Saseno*, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152; Luc. 2, 627; 5, 650; Sil. 7, 480.

Sassĭna and **Sassĭnas,** v. Sarsina.

Sassĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.—**Sassĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of the mother of Cluentius*, Cic. Clu. 5, 12 sq.; 62, 175 sq.

Sassŭla, ae, *f.*, *a town of Latium, in the neighborhood of Tibur*, Liv. 7, 19.

săt, *adv.*, v. satis.

săta, ōrum, *n.*, v. 1. sero, I. A.

sătăgĭto, āre, v. satis, II. A.

* **sătăgĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [satago], *that troubles* or *vexes himself, over-anxious:* ut istos satagios ac sibi molestos describam tibi, Sen. Ep. 98, 8.

sătăgo, ĕre, v. satis, II. B.

satanaria herba, *a plant, also called* peucedanos, *sulphurwort, hog's-fennel*, App. Herb. 94.

Sătānas, ae, and **Sătan,** *indecl. m.*, = Σατανᾶς or Σατᾶν (Heb. שָׂטָן), *an adversary, Satan, the Devil*, Tert. Apol. 22 *init.;* id. adv. Marc. 3, 20; Vulg. Matt. 4, 10 et saep.; form Satan, id. 2 Reg. 19, 22 et saep.

sătellĕs, ĭtis, *comm.*, *an attendant* upon a distinguished person, esp. a prince, *a life-guard;* in *plur.*, *attendants, escort, train, retinue* (class.; syn.: stipator, apparitor, accensus). **I.** Lit.: regii satellites, Liv. 2, 12; 34, 36 *fin.;* cf. Quint. 7, 2, 54: administri et satellites Sex. Naevii, Cic. Quint. 25, 80 (cf. infra, II.): habet sectatores vel potius satellites, qui, etc., Tac. A. 16, 22: contumeliosum foret, si equites Romani satellites Numidae traderentur, Sall. J. 65, 2: Sullae, id. H. 1, 41, 2 Dietsch; cf. Liv. 34, 41: sequimini satellites, Plaut. Mil. 1, 78: aurum per medios ire satellites . . . amat, Hor. C. 3, 16, 9: ne posset adire, Cursus equi fecit circumfususque satelles, Ov. M. 14, 354: Caesaris, Tac. A. 2, 45: Sejani, id. ib. 6, 3 et saep.: Hannibalis, *followers, satellites*, Liv. 23, 12; 25, 28.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet.), of *attendants* analog. to the preceding: Jovis pinnata satelles, i. e. *the eagle*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47, 106; id. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: Noctis, i. e. *the evening-star*, id. poët. ap. Non. 65, 10: Orci, i. e. *Charon*, Hor. C. 2, 18, 34: Neptuni, *storms*, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14.—Of *the attendants* of the queen-bee, Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 53.—Of *Orion*, as Diana's attendant, Ov. F. 5, 538.—**II.** Trop., *an assistant, attendant:* hominem natura non solum celeritate mentis ornavit, sed etiam sensus tamquam satellites attribuit ac nuncios, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 26: virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 17.—In Cicero more freq. in a bad sense, *an assistant in crime, an accomplice, partner, abettor*, etc.: stipatores corporis constituit, eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: satellites scelerum, ministros cupiditatum, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: C. Mallium, audaciae satellitem atque administrum tuae, id. Cat. 1, 3, 7: voluptatum satellites et ministras, id. Fin. 2, 12, 37; cf. (opp. dominatrix), id. Inv. 1, 2, 2.

sătellĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [satelles], *an escort, convoy*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 17.—Trop., *a guard, protection* (eccl. Lat.): scripturarum, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 18.

sătĭanter, *adv.*, v. satio *fin.*

sătĭas, ātis (collat. form **sătĭes,** Juvenc. 1, 637: ad satiem, id. 3, 216; *abl.* satie, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 209), *f.* [satis], *a sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness.* **I.** In gen. (mostly ante- and post-class.; not found in Cic. or Cæs.; commonly used only in *nom. sing.*, the other cases being taken from satietas): quorum crudelitatem numquam ulla explet satias sanguinis, Att. ap. Non. 172, 7 (Trag. Rel. p. 133 Rib.); cf. id. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90 (v. Charis. p. 70 P., and l. l. p. 188 Rib.): fessus satiate videndi, Lucr. 2, 1038: haec juvabant Cum satiate cibi, *along with abundance of food*, i. e. *after eating sufficiently*, id. 5, 1391: ut hodie ad litationem huic suppetat satias Jovi, * Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 100: frumenti ex inopiâ gravi satias facta, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 172, 13 (Hist. 2, 29 Dietsch): fructibus omnium generum ita subnascentibus ut numquam satias voluptatibus desit, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6; Macr. S. 7, 12, 21: ad satiatem terra ferarum Nunc etiam scatit, *in abundance, abundantly*, Lucr. 5, 39.—**II.** In partic., subject., *satisfied desire, satiety; a loathing, disgust* (ante-class. and since the Aug. period, but not in Quint.; cf., on the other hand, satietas): satias jam tenet Studiorum istorum, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 18: omnium rerum, Lucil. ap. Non. 172, 14: sicubi eum satias Hominum aut negoti si quando odium ceperat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 14; so (corresp. with odium) id. Eun. 5, 5, 3; (with taedium), Tac. A. 16, 16: si forte jam satias amoris in uxore ex multâ copiâ cepisset, Liv. 30, 3 Drak. *N. cr.:* satias capit aliquem, Tac. A. 3, 30 *fin.;* Macr. S. 7, 12 *med.:* vini, Liv. 25, 23 *fin.* Drak. *N. cr.;* Tac. A. 3, 54.

sătĭātē, *adv.*, v. satio *fin. adv.* b.

Sătĭcŭla, ae, *f.*, *a town of Samnium, on the frontiers of Campania*, now *S. Agata dei Goti*, Liv. 7, 32; 9, 21; 23, 39; Vell. 1, 14, 4.—Hence, **1. Sătĭcŭlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Saticula:* ager, Liv. 23, 14 *fin.*—*Plur. subst.:* **Sătĭcŭlāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Saticula, the Saticulans*, Liv. 27, 10.—**2. Sătĭcŭlus,** i, *m.*, *a Saticulan:* asper (collectively), Verg. A. 7, 729.

sătĭes, ēi, *f.*, v. satias *init.*

sătĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [satis], *a sufficiency, abundance* (syn. saturitas). **I.** In gen. (very rare): neque ulla ornandi satis satietas est, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 6.—*Plur.:* quercus terrenis principiorum satietatibus abundans, parumque habens umoris et aëris, Vitr. 2, 9, 8; 2, 9, 9.—**II.** In partic., subject., *the state of being glutted* or *sated; a loathing, disgust, satiety* (class. and very freq., esp. in the trop. sense and with Cicero; syn. fastidium). **A.** Lit.: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: amarum ad satietatem usque oggerit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 72; so, ad satietatem, Liv. 24, 38; Suet. Dom. 21; Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148; 34, 17, 49, § 165: citra satietatem, id. 23, 6, 57, § 106: cum ea, quae leviter sensum voluptate moveant, facillime fugiant satietatem, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: assidua, Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96: nimia, id. 11, 34, 40, § 116.—Hence, * **2.** Concr., the superfluity, refuse of the food eaten, i. e. *excrements*, Sol. 2, § 33 (cf. saturitas, II. C.).—**B.** Trop.: difficile dictu est, quaenam causa sit, cur ea, quae maxime sensus nostros impellunt voluptate et specie primâ acerrime commovent, ab iis celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienemur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98; so (with fastidium) Quint. 5, 14, 30; Cic. Mur. 9, 21; (with taedium), Quint. 9, 4, 143: ab hac hominum satietate nostri discedere, Cic. Att. 2, 5, 1: mei, id. Mur. 9, 21: satietas provinciae, id. Fam. 2, 11, 1: dominationis, Sall. J. 31, 20: desiderium quietis et satietas gloriae, Curt. 6, 3, 1: ante inimicos satietas poenarum suarum cepisset quam, etc. (shortly before: poenarum ex inimicis satis est), Liv. 3, 59: satietatem amoris sumere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 6: satietatem parere, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 38: studiorum omnium satietas vitae facit satietatem, Cic. Sen. 20, 76: vincere aurium satietatem, id. de Or. 3, 44, 174; cf.: ut varietas satietati occurreret, id. Or. 52, 174: omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater, id. Inv. 1, 41, 76; so, similitudinis, id. de Or. 2, 41, 177 (cf. 1. satio, II. B.): te deseret ille aetate et satietate, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 39: adeo usque satietatem dum capiet pater Illius quam amat, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 10: usque ad satietatem osculis frui, Petr. 131 *fin.*—In *plur.:* non debent esse amicitiarum sicut aliarum rerum satietates, Cic. Lael. 19, 67.

sătĭn' and **sătĭne** for satisne; v. satis *init.*

1. sătĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [satis], *to fill, satisfy; to sate, satiate* with food (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense; syn. saturo). **I.** Lit.: satiat semimodius cibi in diebus singulis vicenos et centenos turtures, Col. 8, 9, 3: se (orca), Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 14: desideria naturae, *to satisfy, appease*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: sitim, Mart. 6, 35, 5: famem, Ov. M. 11, 371.—In *part. perf.:* satiati agni ludunt, Lucr. 2, 320: canes sanguine erili, Ov. M. 3, 140: vultur humano cadavere, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 92.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to fill sufficiently; to saturate, impregnate, fur-*

nish abundantly with any thing (not ante-Aug.): solum stercore, Col. 2, 10, 23; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 148: parietem palea, Petr. poët. 135, 8, 8: Tyrium colorem pelagio, *to saturate*, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135: fretum aquis, Ov. M. 8, 836; so, Nilum, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51: odoribus ignes, Ov. M. 4, 758: robora Dalmatico lucent satiata metallo, Stat. S. 1, 2, 153: lumine Phoebi, Mart. 8, 36, 9.—**II.** Trop., *to still, satisfy, content; to glut, satiate* a desire (in a good or bad sense): in ejus corpore lacerando ac vexando cum animum satiare non posset, oculos paverit, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 8: explere bonis rebus satiareque, Lucr. 3, 1004: neque enim expletur umquam nec satiatur cupiditatis sitis, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 6; id. Part. 27, 96: libidines, id. Rep. 6, 1, 1; cf. in the foll: populum libertate, id. ib. 2, 28, 51: funeribus, id. ib. 2, 41, 68: aviditatem legendi, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7; cf. id. Rep. 2, 1, 1: satiari delectatione non possum, id. Sen. 15, 52: nec satiare queunt spectando corpora coram, Lucr. 4, 1098; Quint. 2, 4, 5: cum satiaverit iram, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 19: cor, id. M. 9, 178: oculos amore, Prop. 2, 16, 23: lumina longo visu, Stat. S. 4, 6, 34.—In *part. perf.*: satiatis et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic. Sen. 14, 47: ait se nequaquam esse satiatum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 65: satiatus somno, Liv. 2, 65: satiatus poenā, id. 29, 9 *fin.*: suppliciis satiati nocentium, id. 8, 20: libido mentis satiata, Cat. 64, 147: ira satiata caedibus, Luc. 7, 803: patrum cognitionibus, Tac. A. 1, 75: heu nimis longo satiate ludo, Hor. C. 1, 2, 37.—Poet. with *gen.* (on account of satis, or also in analogy with expletus): cum satiata ferinae Dextera caedis erat, Ov. M. 7, 808: satiata sanguinis hasta, Sil. 4, 437: satiatus et aevi Et decoris, id. 16, 605.—**B.** In partic., subject., *to overfill, cloy; to satiate, disgust; pass., to be cloyed, wearied, disgusted* with a thing (rare but class.; cf. satias, II., and satietas, II. B.): secretae (figurae) ut novitate excitant, ita copia satiant, Quint. 9, 3, 5: primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic. Or. 64, 215: horum vicissitudines efficient, ut neque ii satientur, qui audient, fastidio similitudinis, nec, etc., id. de Or. 3, 50, 193 (cf. id. ib. 2, 41, 177: similitudinis satietate defatigetur, v. satietas, II. B.): agricola assiduo satiatus aratro, Tib. 2, 1, 51: senem et prosperis adversisque satiatum, Tac. H. 3, 66: (Domitianus) secreto suo satiatus, id. Agr. 39 *fin.*—Hence, *advv.*: * **a. sătĭanter,** *sufficiently, to satiety* (syn.: ad satietatem, affatim): equi satianter pasti, App. M. 7, p. 195, 6.—**b. sătĭātē,** *sufficiently, to satiety* (post-Aug.): tilia ignis et aëris habendo satiate atque umoris temperate, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.* (cf. satietas, I.): eadem dicere, Arn. 6.—*Sup.*: cetera Hermippus satiatissime exhibebit, Tert. Anim. 46: sentire, Aug. de Mus. 4, 14.

2. sătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. sero], *a sowing, a planting* (syn. sementis), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112; Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 1; Col. 2, 9, 6; 3, 14, 2; 11, 2, 80; Liv. 32, 34; Verg. G. 2, 319 al.—In *plur.*, *sowed fields, cultivated lands*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38; Vulg. Ecclus. 40, 22.

sătĭra, ae, v. satur *fin.* B.

sătĭrĭcus (on account of the confusion of the Roman Satira with the Greek Satyros, often erroneously written **Sătyrĭcus;** hence in the *neutr.* even with a Greek ending, **Sătyrĭcon;** cf. satirographus), a, um, *adj.* [satira], *of* or *belonging to* (Roman) *satire, satiric, satirical*: satirici carminis scriptor, Lact. 2, 4, 3; so, materia, Sid. Ep. 8, 11; Schol. Juv. 1, 168.—*Substt.* **1. sătĭrĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a writer of satires, a satirist*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11; 4, 1.—**2. Sătĭrĭcon,** i, *n.*, *the title of a work of Petronius.*

sătĭrŏgrăphus (sătyrŏgr-; v. satiricus *init.*), i, *m.*, = σατυρογράφος, *a writer of satires, a satirist*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

sătis, and abbreviated, **săt** (cf. the letter S.: satin', contr. for satisne; v. the foll.), *adv.* [root in Gr. ἄδην, ἄδην, orig. a comp. form, weakened from satius; cf.: magis, nimis, etc.], *enough, sufficiently* (objectively, so that one needs nothing more; whereas affatim subjectively, so that one wishes nothing more). **I.** Posit. **1.** Adject., *enough, sufficient, satisfactory.* **a.** Form **sătis:** quod (faenum et pabulum) bubus satis siet, qui illic sient, Cato, R. R. 137: cui, si conjuret populus, vix totu' satis sit, *were enough, adequate*, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 193 P.: libram aiebant satis esse ambobus farris Intritae, Titin. ap. Non. 81, 13; Hor. S. 1, 5, 68: duo talenta pro re nostrā ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 67; id. Ad. 5, 3, 24: dies mihi hic ut sit satis vereor Ad agendum, id. And. 4, 2, 22; cf. Liv. 21, 17: quicquid adjecissent ipsi terroris satis ad perniciem fore rati, id. 21, 33; cf. Quint. 12, 11, 19: animo satis haec vestigia parva sagaci Sunt, per quae possis cognoscere cetera tute, Lucr. 1, 402: satis est tibi in te, satis in legibus, satis in mediocribus amicitiis praesidium, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84: ut semper vobis auxilium adversus inimicos satis sit, Liv. 6, 18: satis esse Italiae unum consulem censebat, id. 34, 43; Cic. Planc. 38, 92; cf.: ipse Romam venirem, si satis consilium quādam de re haberem, id. Att. 12, 50: id modo si mercedis Datur mihi . . . satis Mihi esse ducam, *will content myself*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 16: satis hoc tibi est, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 40: animo istuc satis est, auribus non satis, Cic. Or. 63, 215: dicebant de re publicā quod esset illis viris et consulari dignitati satis, id. Brut. 35, 135; hence, in a play on the word: *Le.* Jam satis est mihi. *Li.* Tum igitur tu dives es factus? Plaut. As. 2, 2, 64: quidvis satis est, dum vivat modo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 28; id. Hec. 5, 2, 17: qui non sentirent, quid esset satis, Cic. Or. 22, 73: sum avidior etiam, quam satis est, gloriae, id. Fam. 9, 14, 2: plus quam satis doleo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 123: semel fugiendi si data est occasio, Satis est, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 9: satis esse deberet, si, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 174: satin' habes, si feminarum nulla'st, quam aeque diligam? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11: ars satis praestat, si, etc., Quint. 7, 10, 15: non satis efficit oratio, si, etc., id. 8, 3, 62: satis superque est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 14: poenas dedit usque superque Quam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 66: satis superque habere dicit, quod sibi ab arbitrio tribuatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: tanta repente caelo missa vis aquae, ut ea modo exercitui satis superque foret, Sall. J. 75, 7; cf.: satis una excidia, Verg. A. 2, 642 (v. infra, γ and 2. β); cf.: plura quam satis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 46: ultra quam satis est, id. ib. 1, 6, 16.—(β) Satis est (habeo, credo, etc.), with *inf.* or a *subject-* (*object-*) *clause*: huic satis illud erit planum facere atque probare, Lucr. 2, 934; Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: satis erat respondere Magnas: ingentes, inquit, id. Lael. 26, 98: velut satis sit, scire ipsos, Quint. 8, 2, 19: si oratori satis esset docere, id. 10, 1, 78: nunc libertatem repeti satis est, Liv. 3, 53 *fin.*: vos satis habebatis animam retinere, Sall. J. 31, 20: illud satis habeo dicere, Quint. 6, 5, 11: satis habeo with *si*, Nep. Them. 8, 4; id. Timol. 2, 4; Liv. 5, 21, 9; Tac. A. 2, 37; 4, 38.—With *quod*, Liv. 40, 29, 13; Just. 22, 8, 14: satis putant vitio carere, Quint. 2, 4, 9: si res nudas atque inornatas indicare satis videretur, id. 2, 4, 3: Herennium et Numisium legatos vinciri satis visum, Tac. H. 4, 59.—Rarely with *ut*: Fabio satis visum, ut ovans urbem iniret, Liv. 7, 11, 9.—Negatively: quarum (rerum) unam dicere causam Non satis est, verum plures, Lucr. 6, 704: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, nisi utare, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2: opera exstruentibus satis non est, saxa atque materiam congerere, Quint. 7, prooem. § 1: non satis est, pulchra esse poëmata, Hor. A. P. 99 et saep.—With *inf. perf.* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 590): nunc satis est dixisse: ego mira poëmata pango, etc., Hor. A. P. 416: quod hactenus ostendisse satis est, Quint. 6, 3, 62: atque id viro bono satis est, docuisse quod sciret, id. 12, 11, 8: illud notasse satis habeo, id. 9. 4, 15.—Negatively: non ille satis cognosse Sabinae Gentis habet ritus, Ov. M. 15, 4: non satis credunt excepisse quae relicta erant, Quint. 2, 1, 2.—*Absol.*: gaudeo. *Ch.* Satis credo, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 21.—(γ) With *gen.*: *As.* Salve. *St.* Satis mihi est tuae salutis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 4: satis historiarum est, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 48: verborum, id. Capt. 1, 2, 16: satis mihi id habeam supplicii, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 15: ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic. Lael. 5, 19: ad dicendum temporis satis habere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 2; cf. Quint. 10, 2, 15: satis praesidii, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84 Madv. *N. cr.*: satis poenarum dedisse, Quint. 7, 4, 18: jam satis terris nivis atque dirae Grandinis misit pater, Hor. C. 1, 2, 1: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, Cic. Lael. 13, 45; so, satis superque, with *gen.*: vitae, Liv. 2, 42, 6; 63, 67, 3; 25, 32, 6; 28, 29, 7; Hor. Epod. 17, 19.—*Comp.*: satius; v. infra, B. —**b.** Form **săt** (most freq. in the poets): quibus (dis) sat esse non queam? *to be sufficient, equal to*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 27: pol vel legioni sat est (obsonium), id. Aul. 3, 6, 24: in jure causam dicito, hic verbum sat est, id. Rud. 3, 6, 28; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 8, 37; id. Truc. 2, 8, 14: tantum quantum sat est, Cic. Sen. 14, 48: tantum sat habes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 40: si hoc sat est, Quint. 2, 11, 7: amabo jam sat est, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 117; Ter. And. 1, 1, 143; id. Eun. 4, 4, 38; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 34: paene plus quam sat erat, id. ib. 5, 3, 14: sat habeo, id. And. 2, 1, 35; 4, 2, 22 et saep.—(β) Sat est (habeo, credo, etc.), with *inf.* or a *subject-* (*object-*) *clause*: nonne id sat erat, Accipere ab illo injuriam? Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 3: perdere posse sat est, Ov. H. 12, 75: qui non sat habuit conjugem illexe in stuprum, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68.—(γ) With *gen.*: sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, Plaut. Am. prol. 79: *Ar.* Mater salve. *Art.* Sat salutis't, id. As. 5, 2, 61: vocis, id. Truc. 2, 3, 29: signi, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 39: poenae, Prop. 1, 17, 10 et saep.—**2.** Adverb., *enough, sufficiently.* **a.** Form **sătis.** (α) With *verbs*: si sis sanus, aut sapias satis, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 23: satis deludere, id. ib. 5, 1, 45: satis jam dolui ex animo et curā me satis Et lacrimis maceravi, id. Capt. 5, 1, 7: satin' me illi hodie scelesti ceperunt dolo? id. ib. 3, 4, 120: ego istuc satis scio, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 37; Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 53: satis ostenderit, reliquos, etc., id. ib. 2, 31, 54 et saep.: quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 322 Müll.: neque audio neque oculis prospicio satis, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 7: contra Epicurum satis superque dictum est, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 45, 110; Hor. Epod. 1, 31; cf.: quidque furor valeat, Penthea caede satisque Ac super ostendit, Ov. M. 4, 429 (v. in the foll. II. D. 1. α).—(β) With *adjectives*: satis dives, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 44; id. Capt. 2, 2, 74: dotata, id. Aul. 2, 2, 62: dicacula, id. As. 3, 1, 8: satis multa restant, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71: video te testimoniis satis instructum, id. ib. 1, 38, 59: rura tibi magna satis, Verg. E. 1, 48 et saep.: satis superque humilis est, qui, etc., Liv. 3, 53 *fin.*—Sometimes, like the Engl. *enough*, it denotes diminution, *tolerably, moderately*: videor mihi nostrum illum consularem exercitum bonorum omnium, etiam satis bonorum, habere firmissimum, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 4: satis litteratus (with nec infacetus), id. Off. 3, 14, 58: satis bonus (locus), Cato, R. R. 136: res satis amplae, Just. 2, 1, 1; cf. the foll. γ and b. β.—(γ) With *adverbs* or *adverbial phrases*: satis audacter, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 208: satis certo scio, id. Ps. 4, 5, 5: satis superbe illuditis me, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 22: satis scite, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: non satis honeste, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: satis cum periculo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 104: et quidem hercle formā luculentā (haec meretrix). *Ch.* Sic satis, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 12: satis opportune occidisse, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: satis recte, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 53: satis saepe, Sall. J. 62, 1: satis bene ornatae, *dressed well enough*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 73; hence satis bene sometimes, like the Engl. *well enough*, = *tolerably, moderately*, or *pretty well*: a quo (Catone) cum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: Bene pascere. Quid secundum? Satis bene pascere. Quid tertium? Male pascere. Quid quartum? Arare, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89 (for which, in the same narration, mediocriter pascere, Col. 6, praef. § 4; and Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 30); cf. supra, a. β, and infra, b. β.—**b.** Form **săt.** (α) With *verbs*: sat scio, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 25; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 34; id. Ad. 3, 2, 41; 3, 3, 6; 4, 1, 10; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 31: sat prata biberunt, Verg. E. 3, 111.—(β) With *adjectives*: accusator sat bonus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: non sat idoneus Pugnae, Hor. C. 2, 19, 26: sat planum, Liv. 6, 18 *fin.*—Signifying diminution, like the Engl. *enough, tolerably, moderately, passably*: laetantibus omnibus bonis, etiam sat bonis, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1; so, sat bonus (less than bonus):

si me voltis esse oratorem, si etiam sat bonum, si bonum denique, non repugnabo, id. de Or. 3, 22, 84.—(γ) With *adverbs:* qui sat diu vixisse sese arbitrabitur, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 12: sat commode, Ter. And. 3, 1, 17: sat recte, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 43.— **B.** *Comp.:* satius (prop. more satisfying; hence), *better, more serviceable, fitter, preferable.* **1.** Adject., in the phrase satius est, with a *subject-clause* (cf. supra, 1. a. β, and b. β) followed by *quam:* scire satius est quam loqui Servum hominem, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 57; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 11; id. Cas. 1, 24; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 66; 5, 2, 16; id. Ad. 1, 1, 33; Cic. Att. 7, 1, 4; id. Inv. 2, 32, 100; Liv. 26, 29; 42, 23 *fin.* al.; cf.: nimio satius est, ut opu'st, te ita esse, quam ut animo lubet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 30: quanto satius est, te id dare operam ... Quam id loqui, etc., Ter. And. 2, 1, 7; cf. also: satius multo fuisse, non moveri bellum adversus eum, quam omitti motum, Liv. 34, 33: nonne fuit satius tristis Amaryllidis iras pati? Verg. E. 2, 14: hos te satius est docere, ut, quando agas, quid agant, sciant, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 49: mori me satius est, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 2; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 63; cf.: repertus est nemo, qui mori diceret satius esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 88: mortuom hercle me duco satius, Plaut. Truc. 5, 34: terga impugnare hostium satius visum est, Liv. 3, 70; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 34.—In a positive signif., *it serves, benefits, is of use:* nihil φλυαρεῖν satius est, miles (perh. in reference to the preceding speech of the miles: mortuum me duco satius), Plaut. Truc. 5, 36: satius putare, with an *object-clause, to believe it to be better,* Nep. Paus. 5, 1.—* **2.** Adverb., with a *verb, rather* (syn. potius): ego quod magis pertineat ad Fundanii valetudinem, satius dicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26.

II. Particular phrases. **A.** Sat agito (also in one word, satagito), and sat agere suarum rerum, *to have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be busy, be troubled* (only in the foll. passages): nunc agitas sat tute tuarum rerum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 23: is quoque suarum rerum sat agitat, tamen, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 13 Bentl., followed by Umpfenb.; and so ap. Charis. p. 193 P. (Fleck. sat agit, tamen).—**B.** Satis ago or sat ago (also in one word, satago). **1.** T. t. in business lang., *to satisfy, content, pay* a creditor: nunc satagit, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 34.— **2.** *To have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be in trouble* (the predom. signif. of the word). (α) Form satis ago (class.): jam apud vallum nostri satis agebant, Cato ap. Charis. p. 193 P.: cum Pyrrhus rex in terrā Italiā esset satisque agerent Romani, Gell. 3, 8, 1: ego nocte hac proximā In somnis egi satis et fui homo exercitus, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 4: complorantibus omnibus nostris atque in sentinā satis agentibus, Gell. 19, 1, 3; 9, 11, 4: satis agentes rerum suarum, App. M. 8, p. 209, 6.—*Impers. pass.:* pugnatur acriter: agitur tamen satis, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 9.—(β) Form sat ago (satago) (very rare): Caesar alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus celeriter occurrerent, Auct. B. Afr. 78, 7; cf. supra, II. A.— **3.** *To bustle about, make a to-do, be full of business,* πολυπραγμονεύω (post-Aug. and very rare): (Domitius) Afer venuste Mallium Suram multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, manus jactantem, etc.... non agere dixit, sed satagere. Est enim dictum per se urbanum satagere, etc., Quint. 6, 3, 54; cf. id. 11, 3, 126: curris, stupes, satagis tamquam mus in matellā, Petr. 58, 9.—Also *act.:* interea haec satagens, *busily doing* or *performing,* Petr. 137, 10.—**C.** Satis accipio, caveo, do, exigo, peto, offero, etc., t. t. of business lang., *to take, give, ask, offer,* etc., *sufficient bail* or *security:* satis accipio, Cic. Quint. 13, 44 sq.; id. Rosc. Com. 14, 40; id. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115; Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 4; Dig. 36, 4, 5; 45, 1, 4; 46, 1, 33.—*Pass.,* Cato, R. R. 2, 6: satis acceptum habere, *to be fully assured,* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 90; 1, 3, 67: satis caveo, Dig. 7, 1, 60 (cf. caveo, II. 2.): satis do (also as one word, satisdo), Cic. Quint. 13, 44 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 146; 2, 2, 24, § 60; id. Rosc. Com. 12, 35; id. Fam. 13, 28, a, 2; id. Att. 5, 1, 2; Dig. 1, 2, 8; 1, 2, 7 *fin.;* 36, 4, 1; 36, 4, 5; 46, 6, 1.—With *gen.:* judicatae pecuniae, Val. Max. 4, 1, 8: damni infecti, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6: fidei commissi, Dig. 36, 4, 5; 46, 4, 5: satisdato (caveo, promitto, debeo, etc.), *by giving bail* or *security,* ib. 5, 1, 2 *fin.;* 2, 11, 4 *fin.;* 40, 5, 4; Cic. Att. 16, 15, 2: satis exigo, Dig. 26, 7, 45 *fin.;* 36, 3, 18: satis offero, *to tender security,* ib. 26, 10, 5; 36, 4, 3; 48, 17, 1: satis peto, *to demand security,* ib. 35, 1, 70.—**D.** Sătis făcio, or, in one word, **sătisfăcio** (*pass.* satisfacitur, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 789 P.), *to give satisfaction, to satisfy, content:* satisfacere dicimur ei, cujus desiderium implemus, Dig. 2, 8, 1 (very freq. and class.). **1.** In gen. (α) With *dat.:* ut illis satis facerem ex disciplinā, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 28: Siculis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53, § 139: alicui petenti, id. Or. 41, 140: operam dabo ut tibi satisfaciam, id. Att. 2, 4, 3: deo pie et caste, id. Fam. 14, 7, 1: domino vel populo (gladiatores), id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41.—In mal. part., Petr. 75; 77.—Of things: cum aut morte aut victoriā se satisfacturum rei publicae spopondisset, Cic. Phil. 14, 9, 26: cui (vitae meae) satis feci vel aetate vel factis, id. Fam. 10, 1, 1: me omnibus satis esse facturum, id. Balb. 1, 2: causae atque officio satis facere, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47; cf.: satis officio meo, satis illorum voluntati, qui a me hoc petiverunt, factum esse arbitrabor, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 130: gravibus seriisque rebus, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: etsi nullo modo poterit oratio mea satis facere vestrae scientiae, id. Phil. 2, 23, 57; cf.: qui et naturae et legibus satis fecit, id. Clu. 10, 29: amicitiae nostrae, id. Fam. 10, 1, 3: me plus satis nostrae conjunctioni amorique facturum, id. ib. 4, 8, 2: ut omnium vel suspicioni vel malevolentiae vel crudelitati satis fiat, id. Rab. Post. 17, 45: mihi vero satis superque abs te videtur istorum studiis ... esse factum, id. de Or. 1, 47, 204: se avarissimi hominis cupiditati satis facere posse, id. Verr. 1, 14, 41: odio alicujus, Suet. Tib. 66 *fin.:* libidini alicujus, Lact. 6, 11, 23: voluntati voluntate satisfecimus, Sen. Ben. 2, 35, 1: condicioni, Dig. 36, 1, 77.—(β) With *in aliquā re:* qui (histriones) in dissimillimis personis satisfaciebant, Cic. Or. 31, 109; so, in historiā, id. Leg. 1, 2, 5: in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 37, 170: in omni genere, id. Att. 16, 5, 2.—(γ) With *dat.* and *obj.-clause* (rare): quibus quoniam satisfeci me nihil reliqui fecisse, quod ad sanandum me pertineret, reliquum est ut, etc., Nep. Att. 21, 5.—(δ) *Absol.:* quamobrem tandem non satisfacit? Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15.—With *de:* nos plene et statim de eo satis esse facturos, Quint. 4, 5, 18.—**2.** In partic. **a.** T. t. of business lang., *to satisfy, content* (by payment or security), *to pay* or *secure* a creditor: pecunia petitur ab Hermippo: Hermippus ab Heraclide petit, ipse tamen Fufiis satisfacit absentibus et fidem suam liberat, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: cum de visceribus tuis et filii tui satis facturus sis quibus debes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7: ut si mihi in pecuniā minus satisfecisset, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 60 *fin.;* Dig. 40, 1, 4: omnis pecunia exsoluta esse debet aut eo nomine satisfactum esse: satisfactum autem accipimus, quemadmodum voluit creditor, licet non sit solutum, etc., ib. 13, 7, 9; so (opp. solvere) ib. 18, 1, 19: Stichus servus meus heredi meo mille nummos si solverit, satisve fecerit, etc., ib. 40, 4, 41; 40, 7, 39, § 1.—With *gen. of the thing:* cui ususfructus legatus esset, donec ei totius dotis (sc. nomine) satis fieret, etc., Dig. 33, 2, 30.—**b.** *To give satisfaction* (by word or deed); *to make amends* or *reparation; to make excuse; to ask pardon, apologize* to a person offended, injured, etc. (α) With *dat.:* aut satisfaciat mihi ille, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 8: si Aeduis de injuriis ... item si Allobrogibus satisfaciant, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: deinde reliquae legiones per tribunos militum egerunt, ut Caesari satisfacerent, etc., id. ib. 1, 41: acceperam jam ante Caesaris litteras, ut mihi satisfieri paterer a te, Cic. Phil. 2, 20, 49.—(β) With *de* and *abl.:* omnibus rationibus de injuriis, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 7.—(γ) With *gen.:* injuriarum satisfecisti L. Labieno, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37.—(δ) *Absol.:* missis ad Caesarem satisfaciundi causā legatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: in quā civitate legatus populi Romani aliquā ex parte violatus sit, nisi publice satis factum sit, ei civitati bellum indici atque inferri solere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 79: satisfacientes aut supplicantes summittimus (manus), Quint. 11, 3, 115 et saep.—**c.** *To give satisfaction by suffering a penalty:* saepe satisfecit praedae venator, Mart. 12, 14, 3.

* **sătisacceptĭo** (or separately, **sătis acceptĭo**), ōnis, *f.* [satis-accipio; v. satis, II. C.], *a taking of security, admitting to bail,* Dig. 45, 1, 5.

sătisdătĭo (or separately, **sătis dătĭo**), ōnis, *f.* [satis-do; v. satis, II. C.]. **I.** *The satisfaction of a creditor,* Dig. 46, 3, 49. —**II.** *A giving of bail* or *security,* Dig. 2, 8, 1; 4, 6, 28; 46, 5, 1; 50, 16, 61; Cic. Att. 5, 1, 2; Gai. Inst. 1, 200.—Transf.: capitalis, i. e. *a pledging of* or *answering with one's life,* Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29.

sătisdătō, v. satis, II. C.

sătisdător, ōris, *m.* [satis-do; v. satis, II. C.], *one who gives security; a surety, bail* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 4, 24 *fin.;* Ps.-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45.

sătisdo, v. satis, II. C.

sătisfăcio, v. satis, II. D.

sătisfactio, ōnis, *f.* [satisfacio; v. satis, II. D.]. * **I.** *A satisfying* of a creditor by security; *a giving security* or *bail:* satisfactio pro solutione est, Dig. 46, 3, 52.— **II.** *An excuse, apology, plea, explanation* (class.): (Caesar) Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Caes. B. G. 6, 9 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 1, 41: hic tu me etiam insimulas, nec satisfactionem meam accipis, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: ne aliquid satisfactio levitatis habere videatur, id. Att. 4, 6, 3: satisfactionem ex nullā conscientiā de culpā proponere decrevi, Sall. C. 35, 2 Kritz.—**2.** *Satisfaction, reparation, amends,* for an injury, etc. (post-Aug.): luitur homicidium certo pecorum numero, recipitque satisfactionem universa domus, Tac. G. 21.—Transf., of doves, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104.

sătisfactĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [satisfactio], *making amends, apologetic* (late Lat.): liber (with apologeticus), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 23.

sătius, v. satis, I. B.

sătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. sero], *that is sown* or *planted* (opp. agrestis, silvestris, etc., that grows wild; very rare), Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4: morus, Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 120: corna, id. 32, 2, 11, § 22.—*Neutr. plur.:* sativa (opp. silvestria), Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 185.

sător, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a sower, planter,* Varr. R. R. 1, 45, 3; Lucr. 2, 1168; Cic. N. D. 2, 34; Col. 3, 15, 3; Plin. 15, 1, 1, § 3; Vulg. Jer. 50, 16.—**B.** Poet., transf., *a begetter, father, creator:* caelestum sator, i. e. *Jupiter,* Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21; also termed hominum sator atque deorum, Verg. A. 1, 254; 11, 725: hominum (with deorum genitor), Phaedr. 3, 17, 10: rerum, Sil. 4, 432: aevi, id. 9, 306: verus Alcidae sator, Sen. Herc. Fur. 357: annorum nitidique mundi, i. e. *Janus,* Mart. 10, 28, 1: qui et sator omnium deorum fuit, Lact. 1, 23, 5.—**II.** Trop., *a sower, promoter, author* (very rare; not in Cic.): sator sartorque scelerum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3: litis, Liv. 21, 6, 2: turbarum, Sil. 8, 260.

sătōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to sowing* or *planting:* quala, Cato, R. R. 11 *fin.:* trimodia, Col. 2, 9, 9; 12, 52, 8.

sătrăpēa, ae, v. satrapes *fin.*

†† **sătrăpes, sătraps,** is, and **sătrăpa,** ae (*plur.* satrapae), *m.,* = σατράπης [Persian; cf. Gesenius, under אֲחַשְׁדַּרְפְּנִים], *a governor of a province, a viceroy* among the Persians, *a satrap; nom.* satrapes, Nep. Paus. 1, 2; id. Alcib. 10, 3; Curt. 8, 4, 21: satrapa, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43; Curt. 3, 13, 1; Amm. 18, 6, 20: satraps, Sid. Carm. 2, 78; Alcim. 6, 392.—*Gen.* satrapis, Nep. Lys. 4, 1.—*Acc.* satrapen, Nep. Con. 2, 1: satrapam, Curt. 3, 13, 1.—*Plur. nom.* satrapae, Nep. Dat. 3, 1; id. Ages. 2, 2; Vulg. Dan. 6, 6: satrapes, App. Mund. 26.—*Gen.* satraparum, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 119.—*Acc.* satrapas, Sid. Carm. 9, 50; Vulg. Esth. 3, 12.—*Dat.* satrapis, Vulg. 1 Reg. 29, 6.—*Abl.* satrapibus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 21.—Hence, gen., *a ruler:* satrapae Philistinorum, Vulg. Jud. 3, 3; id. 2 Par. 9, 14.—Hence, **sătrăpia** or **sătrăpēa,** ae, *f.,* = σατραπεία, *the office* or *province of a satrap, a satrapy,* Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78; Curt. 5, 1, 44; 6, 2, 5.

satraps, pis, v. satrapes *init.*

Satrĭcum, i, *n., an ancient town in Latium, on the Appian Way, near Antium,* now *Casale di Conca,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4;

Liv. 2, 39; 6, 8; 6, 22; 9, 16.—Hence, **Satrĭcāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Satricum*, Liv. 9, 12; 28, 11.

Sātrĭcus, i, *m.*, *the name of a warrior*, Sil. 9, 68 sq.

* **sătullo**, āre, *v. a.* [satullus], *to satisfy, satiate:* cibis corpora, Varr. ap. Non. 171, 16.

* **sătullus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [satur], *filled* with food, *satisfied:* agni satulli lacte, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15.

satum, i, *n.*, = σάτον, *a Hebrew measure* of corn, etc., containing about a modius and a half (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 18, 6; id. Matt. 13, 33; id. Luc. 13, 21.

sătur, ŭra, ŭrum, *adj.* [satis], *full* of food, *sated, that has eaten enough* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ubi satur sum (opp. quando esurio), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27; so (opp. esurientes) id. Poen. prol. 6 sq.: sopor quem satur aut lassus capias, Lucr. 4, 957: esurientibus pullis res geri poterit; saturis nihil geretur, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: postquam isti a mensâ surgunt saturi, poti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 62: cum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3; so (with ebrius and crudus), Quint. 11, 3, 27: et exacto contentus tempore vita Cedat, uti conviva satur, Hor. S. 1, 1, 119: capellae, Verg. E. 10, 77: colonus, Tib. 2, 1, 23: histrio, Mart. 12, 79, 1.— Humorously, of a pregnant woman, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 35.—(β) With *abl.:* qui non edistis, saturi fite fabulis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 8: quadrupedes suco ambrosiae, Ov. M. 2, 120: nepos anseris extis, Pers. 6, 71.—(γ) With *gen.:* postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 3; so, rerum (with plenus), Lucr. 3, 960: altilium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35.— *Comp.:* agnus saturior lactis, Col. 7, 4, 3.— **B.** Transf., of things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** Of color, *full, deep, strong, rich:* color, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170: vellera saturo fucata colore, Verg. G. 4, 335: (purpura) quo melior saturiorque est, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 12: vestes Tyrio saturae ostro, *richly dyed*, Sen. Thyest. 956.—**2.** In gen., *well filled, full; rich, abundant, fertile:* praesepia, Verg. G. 3, 214: Tarentum, id. ib. 2, 197; cf. rus, Pers. 1, 71: auctumnus, Col. poët. 10, 43: messes, Lucil. Aetn. 12: locis ob umidam caeli naturam saturis et redundantibus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 9, 1.— * **3.** *Fatted, fat:* aves paludis, Mart. 11, 52, 14.—**II.** Trop., *rich, fruitful* (opp. dry, simple; very rare; perh. only in the two foll. passages): nec satura jejune, nec grandia minute (dicet), Cic. Or. 36, 123: gestus, i. e. *various*, Manil. 5, 474.— Hence, **sătŭra**, ae, *f.* (sc. lanx), orig., *a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit;* hence, also, *food composed of various ingredients, a mixture, medley, olio*, etc. (both significations, however, rest only on the statements of the grammarians); and hence, transf., **A.** Per saturam, *in the gross* or *in the lump*, i. e. *without order* or *distinctness, confusedly:* lanx plena diversis frugibus in templum Cereris infertur, quae saturae nomine appellatur, Acro, Hor. S. 1, 1: satura et cibi genus ex variis rebus conditum et lex multis aliis legibus conferta (this latter signif. has perh. arisen from an erroneous explanation of the foll. expression, per saturam). Itaque in sanctione legum ascribitur: neve per saturam abrogato aut derogato. Ti. Annius Luscus in eâ, quam dixit adversus Ti. Gracchum: Imperium, quod plebes per saturam dederat, id abrogatum est.. Et C. Laelius in eâ, quam pro se dixit ... (Sall. J. 29, 5) Dein postero die quasi per saturam sententiis exquisitis in deditionem accipitur, Fest. p. 314 Müll.: satira dicta a saturâ lance, quae referta variis multisque primitiis in sacro apud priscos diis inferebatur ... sive a quodam genere farciminis, quod multis rebus refertum, saturam dicit Varro vocitatum. Est autem hoc positum in II. libro Plautinarum Quaestionum: Satura est uva passa et polenta et nuclei pinei mulso conspersi: ad haec alii addunt et de malo Punico grana. Alii autem dictam putant a lege saturâ, quae uno rogatu multa simul comprehendat, quod scilicet et satura carmina multa simul et poëmata comprehenduntur: cujus legis Lucilius meminit in primo: Per saturam aedilem factum qui legibus solvat et Sallustius in Jugurtha: Deinde quasi per saturam sententiis exquisitis in deditionem accipitur, Diom. p. 483 P.: hoc opus legentibus tradebatur non secundum edicti perpetui ordinationem sed passim et quasi per saturam collectum et utile cum inutilibus mixtum, Just. praef. Dig. ad Antecess. § 1: Pescennius Festus in libris historiarum per saturam refert, Carthaginienses, etc., Lact. 1, 21, 13.—**B. sătŭra**, and after the class. per. **sătĭra** (erroneously **sătyra**), ae, *f.*, *a satire, a species of poetry, originally dramatic and afterwards didactic, peculiar to the Romans* (not connected with the Greek Satyri); it first received a regular poetic form from Ennius, and after him was cultivated by Lucilius, Horace, Persius, and Juvenal; Liv. 7, 2: sunt quibus in saturâ videar nimis acer, Hor. S. 2, 1, 1; Stat. S. 1, 3, 103; Amm. 16, 6, 3. — Personified: Satura jocabunda, Mart. Cap. 6, § 576.

1. sătŭra, ae, *f.*, v. satur *fin.* B.

2. Sătŭrae pălūs, *a lake in Latium*, otherwise unknown; perh. *a part of the Pontine Marshes*, Verg. A. 7, 801; Sil. 8, 382.

‡ **sătŭrābĭlis**, χορταστικός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sătŭrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [saturo], *a filling, satisfying* (late Lat.): inopum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 194.

sătŭranter, *adv.* [id.], *sufficiently, to satiety*, Fulg. Virg. Cont. p. 149 Munk.— *Comp.:* saturantius, Fulg. Pathol. 3, 6 *med.*

‡ **sătŭrātim**, κατακόρως, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **sătŭrātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [saturo], *a filling, satisfying*, Aug. Tract. in Joann. 24.

* **sătŭrātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a filler, satisfier*, Aug. Ep. 120, 25 dub.

sătŭrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of saturo.

sătŭrēia, ae, *f.* (*neutr.* collat. form in *plur.* **sătŭrēia** (quadrisyl.), ōrum, Ov. A. A. 2, 415; Mart. 3, 75, 4; though this is perh. another plant), *the common name for the pot-herb* cunila, *savory*, Col. 9, 4, 2; 9, 4, 6; 9, 10 (poet.), 233; 11, 3, 57; Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165; Pall. Febr. 24, 2.

Sătŭrēiānus, a, um, *adj.*, *the appellation of a region in Appulia;* hence, poet. for *Appulian:* caballus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 59 (Schol. Porphyr.); Serv. Verg. G. 2, 197; 4, 335.

sătŭrēium, i, v. satureia *init.*

Sătŭrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [satur]. **I.** *The name of a lost comedy of Plautus*, Gell. 3, 3, 14.—**II.** *The name of a parasite in the Persa of Plautus;* hence, in a lusus verbb.: Essurio venio, non advenio saturio, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 23.

sătŭrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *fulness, repletion, satiety* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug. for the class. satietas; perh. only once in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: aperitur ostium, unde saturitate saepe ego exii ebrius, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35; 4, 1, 4; 4, 2, 85; Aur. Vict. Epit. 45 *fin.:* quid causae est quin virgis te usque ad saturitatem sauciem? *till you have enough*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 53 (for which usu. ad satietatem; v. satietas); Vulg. Exod. 16, 3.— Humorously personified as *the goddess of a parasite*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 97.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** (Acc. to satur, I. B. 1.) *A fulness* or *depth* of color, Plin. 9, 39, 64, § 138.—**B.** (Acc. to satur, I. B. 2.) *Fulness, plenty, abundance:* saturitas copiaque rerum omnium quae ad victum hominum pertinent, * Cic. Sen. 16, 56; Vulg. Prov. 3, 10.— * **C.** Concr. (superfluity of food which has been eaten, i. e.), *excrements*, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92 (cf. satietas, I. A. 2.).

Sāturnālĭa, ium; **Sāturnālĭcĭus** or **-tĭus**, a, um; **Sāturnālis**, e; **Sāturnĭa**, ae; v. Saturnus.

Sāturnĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Saturnus-gigno], *offspring of Saturn* (poet. and late Lat.); of *Jupiter*, Aus. Idyll. 15, 22; Sid. Carm. 9, 131.

Sāturnīnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* So esp. L. Appuleius Saturninus, *a tribune of the people* A.U.C. 654; *who, with* C. Servilius Glaucia, *was pronounced guilty of treason and put to death*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 18; id. Brut. 62, 224; id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; id. Mil. 5, 14; Suet. Aug. 27; id. Calig. 38; Mart. 4, 11, 2.

1. Sāturnĭus, a, um.—**2. Sāturnĭus**, ii, v. Saturnus, A.

Sāturnus (old collat. form **Sāteurnus**, Fest. pp. 323 and 325 Müll., and SAETVRNVS, on a vase; v. Ritschl, de Fictil. Litteratis, and Schweizer, Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 4, p. 65 sq.), i, *m.* [1. sero; ab satu est dictus Saturnus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 64 Müll.], *Saturn; according to the myth, the most ancient king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterwards honored as the god of agriculture and of civilization in general;* hence early identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks: qui terram colerent, eos solos reliquos esse ex stirpe Saturni regis, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 5: principes (dei) in Latio Saturnus et Ops, id. L. L. 5, § 57 Müll.: primus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympo, Arma Jovis fugiens et regnis exsul ademptis. Is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis Composuit legesque dedit Latiumque vocari Maluit, etc., Verg. A. 8, 319 sq.; Ov. F. 1, 193; 1, 235 sq.; 6, 29 sq.; Tib. 1, 3, 35; 2, 5, 9 et saep.—As *the god of time*, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64; Lact. 1, 12, 9.—As *the sun-god* of the Phœnicians, = Baal, Curt. 4, 3, 15: Saturni sacra dies, i. e. *Saturday*, Tib. 1, 3, 18: Saturni stella, *the planet Saturn*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52; 2, 46, 119; id. Div. 1, 39, 85.—As *subst.:* **Sāturnus**, i, *m.*, *the planet Saturn*, Hor. C. 2, 17, 23.— Hence, **A. Sāturnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Saturn, Saturnian:* stella, i. e. *the planet Saturn*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: mons, *an ancient name of the Capitoline Hill*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 42 Müll., and Fest. p. 322 ib.: terra, i. e. *Latium*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 42 ib. (Ann. v. 25 Vahl.); Ov. F. 5, 625; also, tellus, Verg. A. 8, 329; and arva, id. ib. 1, 569; in a wider sense: tellus, for *Italy*, id. G. 2, 173: regna, i. e. *the golden age*, id. E. 4, 6: proles, i. e. *Picus*, a son of Saturn, Ov. M. 14, 320: gens, i. e. *the Italians*, id. F. 1, 237: Juno, as daughter of Saturn, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 576 (Ann. v. 65 Vahl.); Verg. A. 12, 156; Ov. M. 4, 447: Juppiter, id. ib. 9, 242; also pater (sc. Superum), Verg. A. 4, 372; Ov. M. 1, 163: domitor maris, i. e. *Neptune*, Verg. A. 5, 799: virgo, i. e. *Vesta*, Ov. F. 6, 383: versus, *the Saturnian verse*, the oldest kind of metre among the Romans, in use down to the time of Ennius, Fest. s. v. Saturnus, p. 325 Müll.; cf. of the same, numerus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 158: carmen, Ter. Maur. p. 2439: metrum, Diom. p. 512; v. Herm. Doctr. Metr. III. 9, and Bernhardy, Röm. Lit. p. 70 sq.—**2.** *Substt.* **a. Sāturnĭus**, ii, *m.* (α) *Jupiter*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1113 P. (Ann. v. 444 Vahl.); Ov. M. 8, 703; Claud. Gigant. 16.—(β) *Pluto*, Ov. M. 5, 420.—(γ) **Sāturnĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the old town of Saturnia, on the Capitoline Hill*, acc. to Fest. p. 325 Müll.—**b. Sāturnĭa**, ae, *f.* (α) *Juno*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1103 P. (Ann. v. 483 Vahl.); Verg. A. 1, 23; Ov. F. 1, 265; 2, 191; 5, 235; id. M. 1, 612 et saep. —(β) *The town built by Saturn on the Capitoline Hill*, the fabled beginning of Rome, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 42 Müll.; Verg. A. 8, 358; Ov. F. 6, 31; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; Fest. p. 322 Müll.—**B. Sāturnālis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Saturn, Saturnian;* as an *adj.* only with festum, = Saturnalia.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Sāturnālĭa**, iōrum, ibus (cf. on the *gen.:* certum est licito et Saturnalium et Saturnaliorum dici, Macr. S. 1, 4; Ruddim. 1, p. 97; v. also Bacchanalia, Compitalia, Vinalia, and the like), *a general festival in honor of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days; the Saturnalia*, Macr. S. 1, 7 sq.; Liv. 2, 21 sq.; Varr. L. L. 6, § 22 Müll.; Fest. s. v. ferias, p. 86 ib.; Cato, R. R. 57, 2; Varr. L. L. 5, § 64 Müll.; Cat. 14, 15; Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5; id. Cat. 3, 4, 10; Liv. 22, 1 *fin.;* Hor. S. 2, 3, 5 et saep.: prima, i. e. *the first day of the Saturnalia*, Liv. 30, 36 Drak. *N. cr.:* secunda, tertia, *the second, third day of the Saturnalia*, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1.—Transf.: vestra Saturnalia, said of the feriae matronales, as the festival of the women, Mart. 5, 84, 11.—Prov.: non semper Saturnalia erunt, *every day cannot be a holiday*, Sen. Apoc. 12, § 2.—Hence, **b. Sāturnālĭcĭus** or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Saturnalia, Saturnalian* (post-Aug.): tributum, i. e. *a present given on the Saturnalia*, Mart. 10, 17, 1: nuces, id. 5, 30, 8; 7, 91, 2: versus, id. 5, 19, 11.—**C. Sāturnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Saturn* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 20, 13.

sătŭro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [satur], *to fill, glut, cloy, satiate* (rare but class.; syn. satio). **I.** Lit.: animalia duce naturā mammas appetunt earumque ubertate saturantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: armenta, Verg. A. 8, 213: nec cytiso saturantur apes, id. E. 10, 30: caede leones, Ov. M. 10, 541; id. Am. 2, 16, 25: testudines, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36: saturabat glebula talis Patrem ipsum, Juv. 14, 166: famem, i. e. *to satisfy, appease*, Claud. Phoen. 13; Vulg. Deut. 14, 29 et saep. — **B.** Transf., in gen., *to fill, furnish abundantly, saturate* with a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nec saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, Verg. G. 1, 80: novalia stercore, Col. 2, 9, 15: betam multo stercore, Pall. Febr. 24, 10: jejunia terrae fimo, Col. poët. 10, 82: culta aquis, i. e. *to water, irrigate*, Mart. 8, 28, 4; cf.: pallam Tyrio murice, *to saturate, to dye* or *color richly*, Ov. M. 11, 166; Mart. 8, 48, 5; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 208: capillum multo amomo, *to anoint*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 82: tabulas pice, *to smear, cover*, Vitr. 10, 11 *fin.*; cf.: aditus murium querno cinere, Pall. 1, 35, 11: horrea, *to fill, stuff*, Lucil. Aetn. 266.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to fill, satisfy, content, sate*: mens erecta saturataque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: homines saturati honoribus, id. Planc. 8, 20: ex eorum agris atque urbibus expleti atque saturati cum hoc cumulo quaestus decederent, id. Verr. 2, 3, 42, § 100: saturavi perfidiam et scelus proditorum, id. Dom. 17, 44; Cat. 64, 220: saturavit se sanguine civium, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59: crudelitatem, *to satisfy, sate*, id. Vatin. 3, 6.—In a Gr. construction: Juno necdum antiquum saturata dolorem, *not yet satisfied* or *assuaged*, Verg. A. 5, 608.—* **B.** In partic., subject. (for the usu. satio), *to cause to loathe, to make weary of* or *disgusted with* a thing: hae res vitae me saturant, * Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 18.—Hence, **sătŭrātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.); of color, *full, rich*: color saturatior, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 46.

1. sătus, a, um, *Part.* of 1. sero.

2. sătus, ūs, *m.* [1. sero], *a sowing, planting* (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare). **I.** Lit.: satui semen dederit nemini, Cato, R. R. 5, 3: herbam asperam, credo (sc. exstitisse), avium congestu, non humano satu, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 68: quid ergo vitium ortus, satus, incrementa commemorem? id. Sen. 15, 52.—**B.** Transf., *a begetting, producing; origin, stock, race*: a primo satu, quo a procreatoribus nati diliguntur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65; cf.: genitalis, Lucr. 4, 1229: me ut credam ex tuo esse conceptum satu, Att. ap. Non. 174, 12; cf. id. ib. 174, 14: Herculi Jovis satu edito, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: ex hominum pecudumve conceptu et satu, id. Div. 1, 42, 93: Caeli satu Terraeque conceptu generati, id. Univ. 11.— * **II.** Trop., *seed*: philosophia praeparat animos ad satus accipiendos, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13.

† **sătyrĭăsis,** is, *f.*, = σατυρίασις, *excessive sexual excitement, lascivious madness, priapism*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18; Theod. Prisc. 2, 11.

† **1. sătyrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σατυρικός. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Satyrs, like Satyrs*: signa, i. e. *misshapen figures resembling Satyrs*, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to* (Greek) *satire, satiric* (cf. satiricus, with which the word is often confounded): genus scenarum (with tragicum and comicum), Vitr. 5, 6, 9. — **III.** Trop., *heating, exciting*: medicamenta, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

2. sătyrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to* (Roman) *satire, satiric, satirical*; v. satiricus *init.*

† **sătyrĭon,** ii, *n.* (**sătyrĭos,** ii, *f.*, Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 96), = σατύριον, *a plant that excited lust, ragwort, satyrion*, Plin. 26, 10, 63, §§ 97, 99; also, *a drink prepared from it*, Petr. 8, 4; 21, 1.

† **Sătyrĭscus,** i, *m. dim.*, = Σατυρίσκος, *a little Satyr*, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39.

sătyrŏgrăphus, i, v. satirographus.

† **sătyrus,** i, *m.*, = σάτυρος. **I.** *A kind of ape*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24; 5, 8, 8, § 44; 10, 72, 93, § 199; Sol. 27 *fin.*—**II.** *A Satyr, one of the satyri, a kind of wood-deities resembling apes, with two goat's feet, and very lascivious; sing.*, Ov. M. 6, 110; 6, 383; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 125; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; Sil. 3, 103.—Commonly *plur.*: capripedes Satyros, Lucr. 4, 580; Hor. C. 2, 19, 4; 1, 1, 31; id. Ep. 1, 19, 4; id. A. P. 221 sq.; Ov. F. 1, 397; id. M. 1, 193; 1, 692; 4, 25; Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43 al. — **B.** Like the Gr. Σάτυροι, *Greek satiric plays*: satyrorum scriptor, Hor. A. P. 235: satyri dicaces, id. ib. 226: protervi, id. ib. 233.

saucaptis, idis, *f.*, *a fictitious spice*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43 Ritschl (al. sancaptis).

* **saucĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [saucio], *a wounding*, Cic. Caecin. 15, 43.

* **saucĭĕtas,** ātis, *f.* [saucius], *a hurting, hurt*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

saucĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to wound, hurt.* **I.** Lit. (class. but rare; not in Cæs.; syn.: vulnero, laedo): Rubrius in turbā sauciatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67; id. Vatin. 5, 13: ut ictu tragulae sauciaretur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 398, 8 (Hist. 2, 19 Dietsch): aliquem virgis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 53: ungue genas, Ov. A. A. 3, 708: radices, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 198: sive quis sauciatus in opere noxam ceperit, Col. 11, 1, 18.—* **2.** In partic., pregn., *to kill*: meus discipulus valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster sauciavit, *has stabbed, mortally wounded*, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 1. — **B.** Transf. (acc. to saucius, II. B. 2.), of the cultivation of the soil, *to dig into, tear up* the ground: sauciet ut duram vomer aduncus humum, Ov. R. Am. 172: terrae summam partem levi vomere, Col. 2, 2, 23; cf. the words vulnero, vulnus, cicatrix, etc.—**2.** *To prune, trim*: sauciandа ferro est atque exulceranda vitis in eā parte, Col. 4, 24, 17: obliquam vitem plerumque sauciat et interdum praecidit, id. 4, 4, 2. — **3.** Poet., with *se* (cf. vulg. Engl., *to get shot*), *to get drunk*: haec anus admodum friguttit nimirum sauciavit se flore Liberi, Auct. ap. Fulg. 562, 25; cf. percutio, in the same sense, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 20.—**II.** Trop. (ante- and post-class.; rare), *to wound, hurt, injure, impair*: aculeata sunt, facta et famam sauciant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30; cf.: cor odio, id. ib. 2, 2, 35: hoc modo sauciabatur salus hostium nesciorum, Amm. 24, 1, 14; App. M. 8, p. 205, 35.

saucĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *wounded, hurt.* **I.** Lit.: omnes saucios Convisit, Att. ap. Non. 398, 4: multis civibus sauciis, Varr. ib. 398, 13: videmus ex acie efferri saepe saucios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; so, too, in milit. lang., Caes. B. G. 3, 4 *fin.*; 5, 36; id. B. C. 3, 75; 3, 78 al.; cf. humorously: saucius factus sum in Veneris proelio: Sagittā Cupido cor meum transfixit, * Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 24: taurus, Verg. A. 2, 223: funesto saucia morsu, Ov. M. 11, 373: bracchia direptā saucia fecit acu, id. Am. 1, 14, 18: gravissimis vulneribus, Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 15.— In a Greek construction: Haemon Corruit ipse suo saucius ense latus, Prop. 2, 8, 22 (2, 8, b, 6); cf.: stat saucia pectus, Tib. 1, 6, 49.— In the time of Quintilian freq. in prose: jam vulgatum actis quoque saucius pectus, Quint. 9, 3, 17. — **B.** Transf., in gen.; *smitten, injured, enfeebled, ill, sick, distempered*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** Of living beings: gladiatori illi confecto et saucio consules imperatoresque vestros opponite, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24.—Of sick persons: fato saucia (for which previously, affecta), Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 31; cf.: mulier diutino situ viscerum, App. Mag. p. 318, 21; cf. also infra, 2.—Of hungry persons: Belua male saucia, Sil. 15, 789. — Of intoxicated persons: quid dicat, nescit saucia Terpsichore, *giddy, reeling*, Mart. 3, 68, 6: Galli hesterno mero saucii, Just. 24, 8, 1: saucios per noctem opprimit, id. 1, 8, 8; App. M. 7, p. 195, 16.—**2.** Of things: (tellus) rastro intacta nec ullis Saucia vomeribus, *wounded, torn*, Ov. M. 1, 102: securi Saucia trabs ingens, id. ib. 10, 373; cf.: (janua) nocturnis potorum saucia rixis, Prop. 1, 16, 5: malus celeri saucius Africo, Hor. C. 1, 14, 5: glacies incerto saucia sole, *weakened, melted*, Ov. M. 2, 808: alvus lubrico fluxu saucia, *attacked, diseased*, App. M. 4, p. 144, 3; cf. supra, 1.: incaluit quoties saucia vena mero, *excited*, Mart. 4, 66, 12; cf. supra, 1. — **II.** Trop., *wounded, smitten* by love (so most freq., as in all languages); cf. supra, I., the passage from Plautus: Medea animo aegra, amore saevo saucia, Enn. ap. Cic. Cael. 8, 18 (Trag. v. 288 Vahl.; a transl. of Ἔρωτι θυμὸν ἐκπλαγεῖσα, Eurip. Med. prol. 8.): regina gravi jamdudum saucia curā, Vulnus alit venis, Verg. A. 4, 1: mens amore, Lucr. 4, 1044: vir Pieriā pellice, Hor. C. 3, 10, 15: ipse a nostro igne, Ov. H. 5, 152: a quo tua saucia mater, id. R. Am. 5; Tib. 2, 5, 109.— **B.** In gen., *wounded, hurt, offended, injured* in any way: subesse nescio quid opinionis incommodae sauciumque ejus animum insedisse quasdam odiosas suspiciones, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1: Juno saucia dictis, Stat. Th. 1, 248: saucius dolore multo, Prud. Cath. 9, 90: Servilius de repetundis saucius, *injured, sullied* in character, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 3.—(β) Post-class. with *gen.*: Psyche aegra corporis, animi saucia, App. M. 4, p. 157: fatigationis hesternae saucius, id. ib. 2, p. 121: clientes famae et salutis saucii, Aus. Prof. 5, 15.

Saufēius, i, *m.*; **Saufēia,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** C. Saufeius, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 20.—**2.** L. Saufeius, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 1; 4, 6, 1.

Săūl, ūlis, or *indecl. m.*, *the first king of the Jews*, Alcim. ad Sor. 435; Paul. Nol. Carm. 13, 601; Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 2; id. Act. 13, 21; *gen.* Saulis, id. Isa. 10, 29; *dat.* Sauli, id. Psa. 51, 1; *acc.* Saulem, id. 1 Reg. 15, 35.

Saulus, i, *m.*, *Saul, the name of St. Paul before his conversion*, Prud. Ench. 186; Arat. A. Ap. 1, 709; Vulg. Act. 9, 1 et saep.

saumārĭus, a late form for **sagmārĭus,** Ven. Fort. v. Germ. 3.

Saurea, ae, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 16.

† **saurĭon,** i, *n.*, = σαύριον, *mustard*, Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 171.

† **saurītis,** is, *f.*, = σαυρῖτις (lizard-stone), *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181.

‡ **saurix,** v. sorix.

† **Saurŏctŏnos,** i, *m.*, = Σαυροκτόνος, *the lizard-killer, an epithet of Apollo*; hence, Apollo Sauroctonos, *a statue by Praxiteles*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70; cf. Corinthius, Mart. 14, 172 *in lemm.*

Saurŏmătae, ārum, and **Saurŏmătes,** ae, v. Sarmatae.

Saurŏmătis, idis, v. Sarmatae, C.

savillum, i, *n.* [suavis], *a cheese-cake*, Cato, R. R. 84.

sāvĭo, sāvĭŏlum, sāvĭor, sāvĭum, v. suav-.

Sāvus (Saus), i, *m.*, = Σαοῦος, *a river in Pannonia, a tributary of the Danube*, now *the Save*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 192; Just. 32, 3, 8; Sex. Ruf. Brev. 7 *fin.*—Form Saus, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147. — Hence, *adj.*: **Sāvensis,** e, *lying upon* or *adjoining the Save*: regis, Sex. Ruf. Brev. 7 *fin.*

1. Saxa, ae, *m.*, *a surname of* L. Decidius, *a partisan of Cæsar*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66; Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 22; 11, 5, 12; 12, 8, 20.

2. Saxa Rubra, *the name of a place*, v. ruber, II. B.

saxātĭlis, e, *adj.* [saxum], *that dwells* or *is found among rocks, saxatile*: columbae, i. e. *which inhabit towers*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1: pisces, *that frequent rocks*, Col. 8, 16, 8: piscatus (opp. hamatilis), Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10.—As *subst.*: **saxātĭles,** *fishes that frequent rocks*, Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 52; 32, 9, 31, § 94; Ov. Hal. 109.

saxētānus, a, um, v. Sexitanus.

saxētum, i, *n.* [saxum], *a rocky place* (very rare): asperum saxetum, * Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67.—In *plur.*, Col. 5, 10, 9 Schneid. *N. cr.* (al. saxosa).

saxĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *of rock, of stone, rocky, stony*: saxea est verruca in summo montis vertice, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 48: moles, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89; Ov. M. 12, 283: scopulus, id. ib. 14, 73: saepta, Lucr. 4, 699: strata viarum, id. 1, 315: tecta, id. 5, 984; Ov. H. 10, 128: crepido, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9: effigies bacchantis, Cat. 64, 61: umbra, *of the rocks*, Verg. G. 3, 145 et saep.: mater ad auditas stupuit ceu saxea voces, Ov. M. 5, 509: Niobe saxea facta, id. P. 1, 2, 32: pons, Luc. 4, 15: juga, id. 4, 157: imber, Sil. 13, 181: ipse Anien, infraque superque Saxeus, *rocky in its shores and bed*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 20: vasa, Vulg. Exod. 7, 19. — **B.** Transf., *as hard as stone*: dentes (asini), App. M. 10, p. 249, 10: durities jecoris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 81.—* **II.** Trop., *stony*, i.e. *hard, unfeeling, obdurate*: saxeus ferreusque es, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 7.

saxĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of rock* or *stone,*

stone- (late Lat.): termini, Front. Colon. p. 132 Goes.

* **saxĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [saxum-fero], *stone-bearing:* habenae, i. e. *that hurl stones*, Val. Fl. 5, 608.

saxĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum-facio], *that turns into stone, petrifying* (poet.): Medusa, Ov. Ib. 555; Sil. 10, 178; Luc. 9, 670; cf.: vultus Medusae, Ov. M. 5, 217: os (Medusae), Sen. Herc. Fur. 901.

saxĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum-frango], *stone-breaking, stone-crushing:* undae maris, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167 (Ann. v. 564 Vahl.): adiantum, so called because it breaks or dissolves the stone in the bladder, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 64; also, herba, Ser. Samm. 32, 602; App. Herb. 67.—*Absol.* (sc. herba), Veg. 1, 13, 5; 6, 11, 1 al.

* **saxĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [saxum-gigno], *born* or *sprung from stone:* semen, Prud. Cath. 5, 7.

saxĭpĕrium, i, *n.* [saxum-pero], *a bag to hold stones for slinging* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 74 (cf. Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 40).

saxĭtas, ātis, *f.* [saxum], *stony nature, stoniness* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4; 3, 8, n. 109; cf. saxositas.

Saxo, ŏnis, *m., a Saxon; acc.* Saxona, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 255; id. Epith. Pallad. et Cel. 89; *abl.* Saxone, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 31; id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 219; id. in Eutr. 1, 392.—Usu. *plur.:* **Saxŏnes,** *the Saxons*, Amm. 27, 8, 5; Salv. Gub. Dei, 7, 15; Eutr. 9, 21.—Hence, **Saxŏnia,** ae, *f., the country of the Saxons, Saxony*, Ven. Fort. 7, 16, 47.

* **saxōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [saxosus], *stony nature, stoniness*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 82; cf. saxitas.

saxōsus (collat. form **saxŭōsus,** Sicul. Fl. p. 11 Goes.), a, um, *adj.* [saxum], *full of rocks* or *stones, rocky, stony:* montes, Verg. G. 2, 111: valles, id. E. 5, 84: loca, Col. Arb. 21, 1: mare, id. ib. 8, 16, 8: Hypanis, Verg. G. 4, 370: Euphrates, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 84: frutex, *growing among stones*, id. 15, 7, 7: Phlegethon saxosa incendia torquet, Sil. 13, 565.—As *subst.:* **saxōsa,** ōrum, *n., rocky* or *stony places:* piscium genera alia planis gaudent, alia saxosis, Quint. 5, 10, 21 (cf.: saxatiles pisces, under saxatilis): herba in saxosis nascens, Plin. 21, 29, 103, § 175.

* **saxŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a little rock:* in asperrimis saxulis, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196.

saxum (in inscrr. also SAKSVM; from collat. form saxus; a vocative SAXE, Inscr. Orell. 2982), i, *n.* [root sak-; Sanscr. ska; cf. secare], *any large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock; a rock* (in gen.; whereas rupes is a steep rock, crag, cliff). **I.** In gen., Lucr. 4, 266 sq.; cf. id. 1, 882: non est e saxo sculptus, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: pars ludicre saxa Jactant, inter se licitantur, Enn. ap. Non. 134, 13 (Ann. v. 76 Vahl.): (Sisyphum) adverso nixantem trudere monte Saxum, etc., Lucr. 3, 1001: miser impendens magnum timet aëre saxum Tantalus, id. 3, 980: saxo cere comminuit brum, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 412 (Ann. v. 586 Vahl.); cf.: si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: magni ponderis saxa, in muro collocare, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; cf. id. ib. 7, 22 *fin.;* 7, 23; 7, 46: (Thyestes) summis saxis fixus asperis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 413 Vahl.); cf.: aspicite religatum asperis Vinctumque saxis (Prometheum), Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: speluncas saxis pendentibu' structas, Lucr. 6, 195; cf., of the cave of Cacus: jam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Verg. A. 8, 190: tot congesta manu praeruptis oppida saxis, id. G. 2, 156: inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: saxa spargens tabo, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 414 Vahl.): vesco sale saxa peresa, Lucr. 1, 326: nec turbida ponti Aequora fligebant naves ad saxa, id. 5, 1001: si ad saxum quo capessit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 89 et saep.: lapis non saxum est, Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 169.—In apposition: in saxis silicibus uberiores aquae sunt, *in limestone rocks*, Vitr. 8, 1.—**2.** Prov. **a.** Saxum volvere, i. e. *to strive* or *endeavor in vain* (alluding to the stone of Sisyphus): satis diu hoc jam saxum volvo, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 55.—**b.** Inter sacrum saxumque stare; v. sacrum, A. 2. b.—**II.** In partic. **A.** For Saxum Tarpejum (cf. Fest. p. 343 Müll. and v. Tarpejus, II.), *the Tarpeian Rock:* horribilis de saxo jactus, Lucr. 3, 1016; Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31; Cic. Att. 14, 16, 2; Hor. S. 1, 6, 39; Tac. A. 2, 32; 4, 29; Dig. 48, 19, 25; v. Tarpeius.—**B.** Saxum sacrum, *the sacred rock on the Aventine, at which Remus consulted the auspices*, Cic. Dom. 53, 136; called saxum alone, Ov. F. 5, 150.—**C.** *A superior kind of Cimolian chalk* (creta Cimolia), Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 196.—**D.** Saxa Rubra; v. ruber, II. B.—**III.** Transf. **1.** *Plur.:* saxa, *stony ground, rocky places:* mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis, Verg. G. 2, 522: Ligurum, Mart. 3, 82, 22.—**2.** *A stone wall:* Romulus saxo lucum circumdedit alto, Ov. F. 3, 431.—**3.** *The strong foundation of a building:* Capitolium quadrato saxo substructum, Liv. 6, 4, 12.

saxŭōsus, a, um, v. saxosus *init.*

scăbellum (scăbillum), i, *n. dim.* [scamnum; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 12]. **I.** *A low stool, footstool, cricket*, Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46 *fin.;* Cato, R. R. 10, 4; Vulg. Psa. 98, 5; id. Isa. 66, 1.—**II.** Transf., *an instrument of the nature of the castanet, played on by the foot*, esp. used in dramatic representations, Cic. Cael. 27, 65; Suet. Calig. 54; Arn. 2, 73; Aug. Mus. 3 *init.*

scăber, bra, brum, *adj., rough, scurfy, scabrous* (esp. from uncleanness). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pectus illuvie scabrum, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: manus, Ov. F. 4, 921: rubigine dentes, id. M. 8, 802: scabros nigrae morsu rubiginis enses, Luc. 1, 243; Suet. Aug. 79: unguis, Ov. A. A. 3, 276; Cels. 6, 19 *fin.:* scaber intonsusque homo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 90: tophus, Verg. G. 2, 214; Ov. H. 15, 141: robigo (pilorum), Verg. G. 1, 495 (cf.: scabies et robigo ferri, id. ib. 2, 220): cortex (opp. levis), Plin. 16, 31, 55, § 126: folia (opp. levia), id. 18, 7, 10, § 58: chartae, Plin. Ep. 8, 15, 2: gemma, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 96; 37, 9, 46, § 130: aspectus arboris, id. 12, 25, 54, § 114.—*Comp.:* arbor myrrhae junipero, Plin. 12, 15, 34, § 67.—**B.** In partic., *scabby, mangy, itchy:* oves, Cato, R. R. 96, 2; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 140; Col. 7, 3, 10; Pall. 8, 2 Mai: genae, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239.—**II.** Trop., *rough*, etc. (post-class.): versus (sc. veterum poëtarum), Macr. S. 6, 3 *fin.*

scăbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [scabies], *scabby, mangy, itchy* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: palpebrae, Marc. Emp. 8.—**II.** Trop.: concupiscentia, Tert. Anim. 38.

scăbĭes, em, ē, *f.* [scabo], *a roughness, scurf.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very rare): ferri (with robigo), Verg. G. 2, 220 (cf.: scabra robigo pilorum, id. ib. 1, 495): mali, Juv. 5, 153: vetusta cariosae testae, *filth*, App. M. 9, p. 220, 11; cf. Vulg. Lev. 13, 6.—**B.** In partic., as a disease, *the scab, mange, itch*, Cels. 5, 28, 16; Lucil. ap. Non. 160, 21; Cato, R. R. 5, 7; Col. 6, 13, 1; 6, 31, 2; 7, 5, 5; Verg. G. 3, 441; Juv. 2, 80; 8, 34; Hor. A. P. 453 et saep.—Of plants, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 225; 19, 10, 57, § 176; 31, 3, 21, § 33.—Scabies, *the itch*, personified and worshipped as *a divinity*, acc. to Prud. Ham. 220.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to I. B.), *an itching, longing, pruriency* (very rare): cujus (voluptatis) blanditiis corrupti, quae naturā bona sunt, quia dulcedine hac et scabie carent, non cernunt satis, * Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47; so, scabies et contagia lucri, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14: nos hac a scabie (sc. rodendi, detrectandi) tenemus ungues, Mart. 5, 60, 11; so of *lust*, id. 6, 37, 4; 11, 7, 6.

‡ **scăbillārii,** ōrum, *m.* [scabillum], *players on the* scabellum, Inscr. Orell. 2643; so ib. 4117.

scăbillum, i, v. scabellum.

* **scăbĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [scabies], *the scab, the itch*, Aug. adv. Julian. 4, 13.

scăbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Rough, scurfy:* coralium, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 22: far, *old, spoiled*, Pers. 5, 74.—**II.** *Scabby, mangy:* boves, Col. 11, 2, 83: (homo), Pers. 2, 13: anguli (oculorum), Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 36: macies mulorum, App. M. 9, p. 223.

* **scăbĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [scabies, II.], *an itching, irritation.*—Trop., of anger: omnem scabitudinem animi delere, sine cicatrice, Petr. 99, 2.

scăbo, scābi (no *sup.*), 3, *v. a.* [root skap-, skamp; Gr. σκάπτω, to dig; κάπετος, ditch; Lat. scaber, scabies], *to scratch, to scrape* (syn. rado): caput, Lucil. ap. Non. 472, 6; Hor. S. 1, 10, 71: scaberat ut porcus contritis arbore costis, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 884 P.: aures pedibus posterioribus, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 260: se, id. 8, 27, 41, § 99; 10, 74, 95, § 204: tellurem, id. 10, 71, 91, § 196: laminas (doliorum), id. 18, 26, 64, § 236.—Prov.: mutuum scabere, i. e. *to praise one another*, Symm. Ep. 1, 31 *init.;* Ennod. Ep. 1, 10.

* **scăbrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [scaber], *made rough, roughened:* vitis, i. e. *jagged* by pruning it with a dull knife, Col. 4, 24, 22.

scăbrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [scaber, I. B.], *a roughness of the skin, scabbiness, itch, mange*, App. Herb. 73; Coripp. 4, 48; Hier. Vit. Hil. *init.*

scăbrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [scabo], *to be scurfy, scabby*, Enn. ap. Non. 169, 21 (Trag. Rel. p. 23 Rib.; Vahl. ad Enn. l. l. p. 106, reads scaprent); Pac. ap. Non. 152, 29 (l. l. p. 97 Rib.).

* **scăbres,** is, *f.* [id.], *the scab, the itch*, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 20.

* **scăbrĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [scaber], *rough, rugged:* lingua robigine, Ven. Carm. 2, 13, 7.

scăbrĭtia, ae, and **scăbrĭties,** em, ē (in both forms post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Plin.), *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *roughness, ruggedness:* digitorum, Plin. 34, 13, 34, § 131: unguium, id. 28, 9, 37, § 139: linguae, id. 31, 9, 45, § 100: chartae levigatur dente, id. 13, 12, 25, § 81: corticis, id. 21, 4, 10, § 17: ferramentorum, id. 28, 9, 41, § 148: arteriae, id. 27, 12, 105, § 130 et saep.—* **II.** *The scab, the itch*, Col. 7, 5, 8.

scăbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *rough, scabrous:* sorde, Prud. Psych. 106.

Scaea porta, ae, *f.,* = Σκαιαὶ πύλαι, *the Scœan* (western, σκαιός) gate of Troy; Verg. A. 3, 351; Sil. 13, 73; also, acc. to the Greek, in the *plur.:* Scaeae portae, Verg. A. 2, 612.—As *subst.:* Scaeae, *the Scœan gate:* Astyanax Scaeis dejectus ab altis, Aus. Epit. Her. 15, 3.

scaena, ae (falsely **scēna,** v. Prol. in Verg. p. 387 Rib.), *f.,* = σκηνή. **I.** Lit., *the stage, boards, scene* of a theatre: dum histrio in scaenā siet, Plaut. Poen. prol. 20: in scaenā esse Roscium intellegat, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: foris hic extra scaenam fient proelia, Plaut. Capt. prol. 60: cum scaena croco Cilici perfusa recens est, Lucr. 2, 416: scaenaique simul varios splendere decores, id. 4, 983: scaenae magnificentia, Cic. Mur. 19, 38: nec vero scaena solum referta est his sceleribus, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: vel scaena ut versis discedat frontibus, Verg. G. 3, 24; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 205 et saep.—*Plur.:* columnas excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris, *a theatre*, Verg. A. 1, 429: aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes, *on the stage*, i. e. *in tragedies*, Verg. A. 4, 471: aut agitur res in scaenis, Hor. A. P. 179.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of a place like *a scene* of a theatre, Verg. A. 1, 164.—**2.** (Post-Aug.) Of the schools of rhetoric, as *scenes* for the display of eloquence: at nunc adulescentuli deducuntur in scaenas scholasticorum, qui rhetores vocantur, Tac. Or. 35; cf. Plin Ep. 7, 17, 9.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *The public stage, the public:* quia maxima quasi oratori scaena videatur contionis, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 338; id. Planc. 12, 29: ubi se a vulgo et scaena in secreta remorant Virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Laeli, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71.—Prov.: scaenae servire, *to show one's self, live in the public eye*, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 8, 2.—**2.** *Outward show, parade, pretext:* scaena rei totius haec: Pompeius, tamquam Caesarem non impugnet, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3; cf.: ne quid scaenae deesset, Petr. 117, 10; Suet. Calig. 15: scaenam ultro criminis parat, Tac. A. 14, 7 *fin.*—**3.** *Appearance, character:* scaenam quam sponte sumpserat cum animā retinens, App. M. 4, 20, p. 151, 29.

scaenālis, e, *adj.* [scaena], *of* or *belonging to the stage, scenic, theatrical* (very rare for scaenicus): species, Lucr. 4, 77: frondes, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 48 Burm.

scaenārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the stage, scenic, dramatic, theatrical* (late Lat. for scaenicus): artifices, i. e. *players*, Amm. 28, 4, 32: PICTOR, i. e. *a scene-painter*, Inscr. Murat. 948, 4.

* **scaenātĭcus,** i, *m.* [id.], *a stage-player:* ut comici, cinaedici, scaenatici, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 19.

* **scaenātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [id.], for scenicus, *of* or *belonging to the stage*, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 18 (an unintelligible passage).

scaenĭcē, *adv.*, v. scaenicus *fin.*

† **scaenĭcus (scen-),** a, um, *adj.*, = σκηνικός, *of* or *belonging to the stage, scenic, dramatic, theatrical* (class.). **I.** Lit.: poëtae, *dramatic poets*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 17 Müll.: artifices, *players, actors*, Cic. Arch. 5, 10; Suet. Caes. 84: actores, Quint. 6, 1, 26; 11, 3, 4: ludi, *stage-plays, theatrical representations*, in a gen. sense (opp. to games of wrestling, racing, etc.), Liv. 7, 2; 31, 4; 34, 54; Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 37; Suet. Calig. 26; id. Ner. 11; cf. operae (with gladiatoriae), id. Aug. 43: fabula, *a drama*, Amm. 28, 1, 4: organa, Suet. Ner. 44: coronae, id. ib. 53: habitus, id. ib. 38: gestus, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220: modulatio, Quint. 11, 3, 57: venustas, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 30: decor quidam, Quint. 2, 10, 13: dicacitas (with scurrilis), id. 6, 3, 29: fortuna dubia, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 8: adulteria, *represented on the stage*, Ov. Tr. 2, 514.—In the *neutr.*: quin etiam, quod est inprimis frivolum ac scaenicum, verbum petant (declamatores), quo incipiant, Quint. 10, 7, 21: nihil scaenicum apud Graecos pudori est, Liv. 24, 24; cf., with a *subject-clause*: complodere manus scaenicum est et pectus caedere, Quint. 11, 3, 123.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. scaenĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a player, actor*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114: orator plurimum aberit a scaenico (with comoedi), Quint. 1, 11, 3; Suet. Ner. 42 *fin.*—*Plur.*, Cic. Planc. 12, 30; id. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 184; Quint. 11, 3, 158; Suet. Tib. 34; id. Ner. 11; 21 et saep.—As a term of reproach applied to Nero (on account of his passion for the stage), *a stage-hero*, Tac. A. 15, 59.—**2. scaenĭca,** ae, *f.*, *a female player, an actress*, Cod. Just. 5, 27, 1; Ambros. Obit. Valent. § 17.—* **II.** Transf. (opp. to real, true, actual), *fictitious, pretended*: populus Romanus, invictus a veris regibus, ab illo imaginario et scaenico rege (sc. Andrisco) superatur, *by that theatrical king*, Flor. 2, 14, 4.—* *Adv.*: **scaenĭcē,** *theatrically, after the manner of players*: cum aliqua velut scaenice fiunt, Quint. 6, 1, 38.

† **scaenŏgrăphĭa,** ae, *f.*, = σκηνογραφία, *a drawing in perspective*: scaenographia est frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio ad circinique centrum omnium linearum responsus, Vitr. 1, 2, 2 Rode. (Others read **sciăgrăphĭa,** σκιᾱγραφία, in the same signif.)

1. scaeva, ae, *f.*, v. scaevus.

2. scaeva, ae, *m.* [scaevus], *a left-handed person*, Dig. 21, 1, 12; cf. Scaevola.

3. Scaeva, ae, *m.* [2. scaeva], *a Roman surname*, e. g. D. Junius Brutus Scaeva, *consul* A.U.C. 429, Liv. 10, 43; 10, 47: Cassius Scaeva, *a partisan of Cæsar*, Caes. B. C. 3, 53; Cic. Att. 13, 23, 3.

scaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scaevus, II.] (post-class.). **I.** *Awkwardness, perverseness, unskilfulness*, Gell. praef., § 20; 6, 2, 8: artium, Amm. 30, 4, 10.—**II.** *A mischance, misfortune*, App. M. 3, p. 135, 27: fortunae, id. ib. 7, p. 189, 4: indignae rei, id. ib. 9, p. 221, 21.

Scaevŏla (in the Fast. Capit. also written **Scaevŭla**), ae, *m.* [prop. a dim. of 3. Scaeva, the Left-handed]. **1.** *A surname of* C. Mucius, *who made his way into the camp of Porsenna to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand*, Liv. 2, 12 sq.; Flor. 1, 10; Cic. Sest. 21, 48; Sil. 8, 386 al.—**2.** After his time, *a frequent surname in the* gens Mucia; so, P. Mucius Scaevola, *consul* A.U.C. 621, *a friend of Tiberius Gracchus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 13 (cf. id. de Or. 2, 70, 285); id. Planc. 36, 88; id. Rep. 1, 19, 31.—**3.** Q. Mucius Scaevola, *an augur, the most famous jurist of Cicero's time, son-in-law of* C. Laelius, Cic. Lael. 1; id. Leg. 1, 4, 13; id. Rep. 1, 12, 18; id. Brut. 26, 101 sq.; 58, 212; Liv. Epit. 86; Vell. 2, 26; Flor. 3, 21.

† **scaevus,** a, um, *adj.* [kindred with Sanscr. savya, laevus, sinister, as the Gr. σκαιός and the Germ. schief, oblique], *left, that is on the left, towards the left side* (rare; most freq. in Appul.; syn. laevus, sinister). **I.** Lit.: itinera portarum, i. e. *running from right to left*, Vitr. 1, 5, 2: iter, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 351.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Awkward, perverse, stupid, silly*: scaevus profecto et caecus animi forem, si, etc., Gell. 12, 13, 4: mulier, App. M. 9, p. 223, 22: scaevus iste Romulus, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 41, 5 Dietsch: fabula, Paul. Nol. Carm. 11, 44.—**B.** Of fortune, *unfavorable, untoward, unlucky*: fortunam scaevam an saevam verius dixerim, App. M. 2, p. 120, 21: praesagium, id. ib. 10, p. 247; 7, p. 194, 39.—*Sup.*: scaevissimum somnium, App. M. 4, p. 154, 23.—Hence, *subst.*: **scaeva,** ae, *f.*, *a sign* or *token in the sky* (observed by a Roman on his left; v. laevus), *an omen*: bonae scaevae causâ . . . Ea dicta ab scaevâ id est sinistrâ, quod quae sinistra sunt, bona auspicia existimantur . . . a Graeco est, quod hi sinistram vocant σκαιάν; Varr. L. L. 7, § 97 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 325 ib.: bona scaeva est mihi, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 39; so, bona, id. Stich. 5, 2, 24: canina scaeva, *taken from the barking of a dog*, id. Cas. 5, 4, 4.

scāla, ae (acc. to the ancient grammarians, not used in *sing.*; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, §§ 63 and 68; 10, § 54 Müll.; Quint. 1, 5, 16 Spald.; Charis. p. 20 P. p. 72 ib.; Diom. p. 315 ib. al.; but v. infra), *f.* [for scandla, from scando; cf. mala, from mando], mostly *plur.*: **scālae,** ārum, *a flight of steps* or *stairs, a staircase; a ladder, scaling-ladder*. **I.** *Plur.* **A.** Lit.: scalas dare alicui utendas, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 10: scalarum gradus, *the rounds of a ladder*, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: Romani scalis summâ nituntur opum vi, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 168 Vahl.); Caes. B. G. 5, 43: scalas ponere, *to fix*, id. B. C. 1, 28; 3, 40: scalas admovere, id. ib. 3, 63; 3, 80; Cic. Mil. 15, 40; id. Phil. 2, 9, 121: murum scalis aggredi, Sall. J. 57, 4; 60, 7; Verg. A. 9, 507; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 15 et saep.: scalis habito tribus et altis, *up three flights of stairs*, Mart. 1, 118, 7.—**2.** In partic.: Scalae Gemoniae, v. Gemoniae.—* **B.** Poet., transf., *steps*: haec per ducentas cum domum tulit scalas, Mart. 7, 20, 20.—**II.** *Sing.* (post-class.). **A.** In gen., *a ladder*: scalam commodare ad ascendendum, Dig. 47, 2, 55 (54), § 4; cf. Aquil. Rom. p. 181 Ruhnk.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Scala gallinaria, *a hen-roost*, i. e. *a cross-bar of like form*, used for reducing a dislocated shoulder, Cels. 8, 15 *med.*—**2.** Of *Jacob's ladder*, seen in his dream, Vulg. Gen. 28, 12; Hier. Ep. 3, § 4; 108, § 13.

scālārĭa, ium, v. scalaris.

‡ **scālārĭi,** ōrum, *m.* [scalae], *stair-makers*, Inscr. Orell. 4071.

scālāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a flight of steps* or *a ladder*: forma, Vitr. 5, 6 *fin.*; STRVCTIO, Inscr. Orell. 4570.—As *subst.*: **scālārĭa,** ium, *n.*, *a flight of stairs* or *steps, a staircase*, Vitr. 5, 6, 3; also in the *sing.*: SCALARE, is, Inscr. Orell. 4750.

Scaldis, is, *m.*, *the Scheldt, a river of Gallia Belgica*; *acc.* Scaldem, Caes. B. G. 6, 33 Oud. *N. cr.*: Scaldim, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 98; *abl.* Scalde, id. 4, 17, 31, or Scaldi, ib.

† **scālēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σκαληνός; in mathematics, of a triangle, *of unequal sides, scalene*: figura geometrica, Aus. Idyll. 13, prooem. § 7.

† **scalmus,** i, *m.*, = σκαλμός, *a peg to which an oar was strapped; a thole, thole-pin*, Vitr. 10, 8 *med.*; Cic. Brut. 53, 197; id. de Or. 1, 38, 174; Vell. 2, 43, 1: venit (Canius) mature: scalmum nullum videt, *not even a thole-pin*, i. e. *no trace of a boat*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59.

scalpellum, i, *n.* (collat. form **scalpellus,** i, *m.*, Cels. 2, 10 twice), *dim.* [scalprum], *a small surgical knife, a scalpel, a lancet*: scalpellum adhibere, Cic. Sest. 65, 135; id. Div. 2, 46, 96; Col. 6, 32, 3; Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 110; Veg. Vet. 1, 26, 2; Sen. Ira, 2, 27, 4: scribae, *a penknife*, Vulg. Jer. 36, 23.

scalper, ri, v. scalprum.

scalpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* [root skalp-; Gr. σκάλοψ, mole; Lat. talpa; cf. scalprum; also Gr. γλύφω]. **I.** *To cut, carve, scrape, scratch, engrave* (class.; syn. caelo), said of surface work, = ξέειν; sculpo, of deeper work, high relief, or statuary, = γλύφω: ad pingendum, ad fingendum, ad scalpendum apta manus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: Phidiam tradunt scalpsisse marmora, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 15: marmora ac scyphos, id. 35, 11, 40, § 128 (Sillig, sculpsit): gemmas, id. 37, 10, 65, § 177: flores et acanthi eleganter scalpti, Vitr. 2, 7, 4.—Poet.: sepulcro querelam, *to carve*, Hor. C. 3, 11, 52.—Transf., *to scratch*: terram unguibus, *to scratch, dig*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 26; Col. 7, 5, 6: exulceratam verrucam, Suet. Dom. 16: nates, Pompon. ap. Non. 516, 26: caput uno digito, Juv. 9, 133: scalpendo tantum ferreis unguibus, Plin. 13, 7, 14, § 56.—* **II.** Trop., in mal. part., *to tickle, titillate*: tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu, Pers. 1, 21.

* **scalprātus,** a, um, *adj.* [scalprum], *having a sharp* or *cutting edge*: ferramentum, Col. 9, 15, 9.

scalprum, i, *n.* (collat. form **scalper,** ri, *m.*, Cels. 8, 3) [scalpo], *a sharp cutting instrument; a chisel, knife*, etc., of sculptors, husbandmen, shoemakers, surgeons, etc., Liv. 27, 49; Col. 4, 25, 1; Hor. S. 2, 3, 106; Cels. 8, 3 sq.; Sen. Ep. 65, 13.—*A penknife*, Tac. A. 5, 8; Suet. Vit. 2.—Of *a pruning-knife*, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 119.

scalptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a cutter, graver* in metal or stone (cf. sculptor), Vell. 1, 17, 4; Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 134; 36, 6, 5, § 44; 37, 4, 15, § 60.

scalptōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *an instrument for scratching one's self*, in the form of a hand, Mart. 14, 83 *in lemm.*

scalptūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A cutting, carving*, or *graving* in stone: gemmarum, Plin. 37, 7, 30, § 104; Suet. Galb. 10.—*Plur.*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.—**II.** Concr., *a graved figure, a sculpture*: Zophori scalpturis ornati, Vitr. 4, 1, 2; 2, 9, 9; 3, 3, 10.

* **scalptūrīgo (scalpūrīgo),** ĭnis, *f.* [scalpturio], *a scratching*, Sol. 32 *med.*

* **scalptūrĭo (scalpūrĭo,** Non. 171, 32), īre, *v. desid. n.* [scalpo], *to scratch, claw*: occoepit (gallus) ibi scalpturire ungulis circumcirca, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 8.

Scămander, dri, *m.*, = Σκάμανδρος. **I.** *A river in Troas, the Scamander*, now *the Bunar-bashi Tchai*, Mel. 1, 18, 3; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124; Enn. ap. Non. 467, 31 (Trag. v. 214 Vahl.); Hor. Epod. 13, 14 al.; Cat. 64, 357.—Called *Xanthus*, from its red color, Verg. A. 1, 473; Ov. M. 2, 245.—Hence, *adj.*: **Scămandrĭus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to the river Scamander*: unda, Att. ap. Non. p. 192, 1 (Trag. Fragm. v. 322 Rib.).—**II.** *A freedman of the Fabricii*, Cic. Clu. 16, 47; Quint. 11, 1, 74.—Hence, **Scămandrĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a town on the Scamander*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124.

† **scambus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σκαμβός, *bow-legged, bandy-legged* (pure Lat. varus), Suet. Oth. 12.

scămellum, i, v. scamillus.

scămillus, i, *m.* (acc. to Prisc. p. 615 P., **scămellum,** i, *n.*) *dim.* [scamnum], *a little bench* or *stool*: impares, i. e. *unequal projections* or *steps* on the pedestals of columns, Vitr. 3, 4, 5; 5, 9, 4; App. 615 P.

scamma, ătis, *n.*, = σκάμμα, *a wrestling-place* in the Palaestra. **I.** Lit. (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1 *fin.*; Hier. Joann. Hieros. 16; id. Ep. 61, 5; Ambros. Off. 1, 16.—* **II.** Trop., *a wrestling, a contest*, Tert. adv. Martyr. 3; cf. harena, II.

† **scammōnĕa,** ae, *f.*, = σκαμμωνία, *scammony*, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; Plin. 25, 5, 22, § 54.—Also **scammōnĕum,** i, *n.*, Cato, R. R. 157, 12: **scammōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, Plin. 26, 8, 58, § 90; 26, 9, 60, § 93; Veg. 3, 6, 9; Scrib. Comp. 140: **scammōnĭum,** i, *n.*, Plin. 26, 8, 38, § 59.

scammōnĕum, i, v. scammonea.

scammōnĭa, ae, v. scammonea.

† **scammōnītes,** ae, *m.*, = σκαμμωνίτης (sc. οἶνος), *wine seasoned with scammony*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

scammōnĭum, ii, v. scammonea.

scamnātus, a, um, *adj.* [scamnum, II. B.]; in the agrimensores: ager, *a field whose breadth* (or measurement from east to west) *is greater than its length*, Aggen. p. 46 Goes.

scamnum, i, *n.* [for scap-num; root skap-; Gr. σκήπτω, to support; cf.: scabellum, scapus, scipio], *a bench, stool, step*, etc. **I.** In gen.: quâ simplici scansione scandebant in lectum non altum, scabellum; in altiorem, scamnum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 168 Müll.; Ov. A. A. 2, 211; 1, 162: longis considere scamnis, id. F. 6, 305; Cels. 2, 15: sedere in scamnis equitum, Mart. 5, 41, 7.—Of *horizontal branches of trees serving as seats*, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 10: ramorum, id. 17, 23, 35, § 201.—Poet., *a throne*: regni stabilita scamna solumque, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48 *fin.* (Ann. v. 99 Vahl.).—**II.** In partic. **A.** In agriculture, *a bank* or *ridge of earth* left in ploughing, *a balk* (cf.: lira,

porca), Col. 2, 2, 25; 2, 4, 3; 3, 13, 10; id. Arb. 12, 2; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179.—**B.** In the agrimensores, *the breadth of a field* (opp. striga, the length), Auct. Rei Agr. p. 46; 125; 198 Goes.

† **scandălizo,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = σκανδαλίζω, *to cause to stumble, tempt to evil* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Virg. Vel. 3; id. Cor. Mil. 14; id. adv. Marc. 15, 18 *fin.*; Vulg. Mal. 2, 8; id. Matt. 5, 30.

† **scandălum,** i, *n.*, = σκάνδαλον, *that which causes one to stumble, a stumbling-block* (eccl. Lat.). * **I.** Lit., Prud. Apoth. 47 praef.—**II.** Trop., *an inducement to sin, a temptation, cause of offence*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 3; id. adv. Jud. 14; id. adv. Marc. 3, 1; Vulg. Psa. 118, 165; id. 1 Johan. 2, 10.

Scandĭa, ae, *f.*, v. Scandinavia.

Scandĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *named from one Scandius*: mala, Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 50; Cels. 4, 19.

Scandila, ae, or **-ē,** ēs, *f.*, *an island near Eubœa*, now *Skantzoura*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 72 (al. Scandira); Mel. 2, 7.

Scandĭnāvĭa, ae, *f.*, *a large and fruitful island in Northern Europe*; acc. to some, *Zealand*; acc. to others, *Schonen*, Mel. 3, 6, 7; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 96; 8, 15, 16, § 39.—Also called **Scandĭa,** Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 104.

† **scandix,** īcis, *f.*, = σκάνδιξ, *the herb chervil*: Scandix caerefolium, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89; 22, 22, 38, § 81.

scando (no *perf.* or *sup.*; cf.: ascendo, descendo, etc.), 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. root skand-, to climb; cf. Gr. σκάνδαλον, σκανδάληθρον]. **I.** *Act., to climb, mount, clamber* or *get up; to ascend.* **A.** Lit. (rare but class.): cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, etc., * Cic. Sen. 6, 17: arcem et Capitolium, Liv. 3, 68, 7; 4, 2 *fin.*; cf.: in curru Capitolium (of a triumphal entry), id. 45, 39: curru Capitolia, Luc. 9, 600: moenia, Liv. 22, 14 Drak. *N. cr.*: muros, id. 5, 21: tectum scalis, Plin. 14, 1, 2, § 9: equum, Verg. A. 2, 401: bracchia longa Theseae viae, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 24: cubile, id. 4 (5), 4, 90: puppim, Val. Fl. 8, 8: cymbam (Charontis), Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 24 et saep.—In mal. part., Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 22.—Poet.: scandit fatalis machina muros, Verg. A. 2, 237.—**B.** Trop. (only in the poets and in late prose): paulatim gradus aetatis scandere adultae, Lucr. 2, 1123: scandit aeratas vitiosa naves Cura, Hor. C. 2, 16, 21.—Hence, in the grammarians: scandere versus, qs. to climb up, i. e. *to measure* or *read* by its feet, *to scan*; cf. in a sarcastic double sense, of a gouty person: scandere qui nescis, versiculos laceras, Claud. Epigr. 29, 2.—**II.** *Neutr., to mount, rise, arise, ascend* (not freq. till after the Aug. period). **A.** Lit.: cum scandit et instat, *climbs the wall*, Lucr. 3, 651: scandenti circa ima labor est: ceterum quantum processeris, etc., Quint. 12, 10, 78: scandere in aggerem, Liv. 3, 67, 11: in domos superas, Ov. F. 1, 298: in adversum, Quint. 11, 3, 54: ad nidum volucris (feles), Phaedr. 2, 4, 6: per conjuncta aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 71: super iteratam testudinem, id. ib. 3, 28.—**2.** Transf., of things: scandentisque Asisi consurgit vertice murus, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 125: in tecta jam silvae scandunt, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47: aquae in sublime, id. 31, 1, 1, § 2: sol ad aquilonem, id. 18, 28, 68, § 264.—**B.** Trop.: timor et minae Scandunt eodem, quo dominus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 38: supra principem scandere, Tac. H. 4, 8.

scandŭla (later form **scindŭla,** as if from scindo), ae, *f. dim.* [scando], *a shingle* for a roof (so named from their rising, like steps, one above the other); mostly *plur.*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42 *init.*; Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 36; 16, 10, 18, § 42; Col. 8, 3, 6; Vitr. 2, 1; Isid. 19, 19, 7; Pall. 1, 22.

‡ **scandulaca** genus herbae frugibus inimicae, quod eas velut hedera implicando necat, Fest. p. 330.

* **scandŭlāris,** e, *adj.* [scandula], *shingled, shingle-*: tectum, App. M. 3, p. 137, 2.

* **scandŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.], *a shingler*, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

scansĭlis, e, *adj.* [scando], *that may be climbed.* **I.** Lit.: ficus, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 84: gradus superiores scansiles, Schol. Juv. 7, 45; Amm. 16, 10, 14.—* **II.** Trop.: lex annorum, i. e. *the law of critical years* (placed at certain distances or steps from each other) or *climacterics*, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 161.

scansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [scando], *a climbing up* (very rare). * **I.** Lit.: quâ simplici scansione scandebant in lectum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 168 Müll.—**II.** Trop.: sonorum, *a rising* or *elevation of tones* of the voice, Vitr. 6, 1.—In gram., *a metrical reading* or *scanning* of verse, *scansion*, Beda, p. 2368 P.; Diom. 494 sq. P.

* **scansōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for climbing*: genus machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1.

Scantĭa silva, v. Scantius, A.

Scantĭānus, a, um, v. Scantius, B.

Scantīnĭus (**Scātīnĭus**), i, *m.*, *a Roman name.* **a.** P. Scantinius, *a pontifex*, Liv. 23, 21 *fin.*—**b.** C. Scantinius Capitolinus, *a tribune of the people*, Val. Max. 6, 1, 7.—Hence, *adj.*: **Scantīnĭus** (**Scātīn-**), a, um, *the* Lex Scantinia (Scātinia) de nefandâ Venere *is named after one Scantinius, a tribune of the people*, otherwise unknown, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3; 8, 14, 4; Suet. Dom. 8; Juv. 2, 44; Tert. Monog. 12; Prud. στεφ. 10, 203.—Form Scatinia, Aus. Epigr. 89, 4.

Scantĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* So, Scantia, *a woman abused by Clodius*, Cic. Mil. 27, 75.—Hence, **A. Scantĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Scantian*: silva, *in Campania*, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3; 3, 4, 15: aquae, perh. in the same place, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240.—**B. Scantĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Scantian*: mala, Cato, R. R. 7, 3; 7, 143 *fin.*; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1; Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 50 (Jahn, Scandianus): vitis, Varr. ap. Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 47.

† **scăpha,** ae, *f.* [= σκάφη; cf. scabo], *a light boat, a skiff* (cf.: lembus, cymba): de navi timidae desiluerunt in scapham, Plaut. Rud. prol. 75; 1, 2, 74; 1, 2, 76; 1, 2, 84; 2, 3, 36; 2, 3, 38; Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 535, 11; Liv. 44, 42: biremis, * Hor. C. 3, 29, 62: piscatoria, Just. 2, 13, 9 et saep.; Vulg. Act. 27, 16.

† **scăphē,** ēs, *f.*, = σκάφη, *a concave sundial*, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **scăphĭum** (**scăpĭum**), ii, *n.*, = σκάφιον. **I.** In gen., *a concave vessel* or *basin in the form of a boat* (cf. cymbium), Lucr. 6, 1046; Vitr. 8, 1 *med.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A drinking-vessel in the form of a boat*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 11; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37; 2, 4, 24, § 54.—**B.** *A chamber-pot*, Mart. 11, 11, 6; Juv. 6, 264; Dig. 34, 2, 27 *fin.*—**C.** *A concave sundial*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 597.—**D.** *The reservoir of a water-clock*, Vitr. 9, 8, 5.

scăphŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [scapha], *a little boat* or *skiff*, Veg. Mil. 3, 7; Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 1.—Used as *a bath-tub*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 95; 2, 40, 232.

Scaptēsŭla (**Scaptensŭla**), ae, *f.*, = Σκαπτησύλη, *a town in Thrace, celebrated for its silver mines*, Lucr. 6, 810; cf. Fest. p. 330 Müll.

Scaptĭa, ae, *f.*, *a very ancient town in Latium*, now *Passerano*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.—Hence, **Scaptĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Scaptia, Scaptian*: tribus, Liv. 8, 17 *fin.*—Hence, **Scaptĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *of the Scaptian tribe*: tribules, Suet. Aug. 40.

1. Scăpŭla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* **I.** *A partisan of Pompey, the main instigator of the Spanish war*, Auct. B. Hisp. 33; Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 1.—**II.** *A usurer in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Quint. 4, 17.—Hence, **Scăpŭlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *named after one Scapula*: horti, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 4.

2. scăpŭla, ae, *f.*, *a kind of vine*, = vennucula, q. v., Plin. 14, 2, 6, § 34.

3. scăpŭla, ae, *f.*, v. scapulae *fin.*

scăpŭlae, ārum, *f.*, *the shoulder-blades*, in men and animals. **I.** Lit., Cels. 8, 1 *med.*; Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155; 30, 14, 43, § 125; Ov. A. A. 3, 273; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5; Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 107 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The shoulders, back*, in gen.: qui saepe ante in nostras scapulas cicatrices indiderunt, *have cut me over the shoulders*, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 7; 2, 2, 49; id. Cas. 5, 3, 14; id. Ep. 1, 2, 22; id. Poen. 1, 1, 25; id. Pers. 1, 1, 32; id. Trin. 4, 3, 2; id. Truc. 4, 3, 19; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 26; Sen. Ira, 3, 12, 5: pro scapulis cum dicit Cato, significat pro injuriâ verberum. Nam complures leges erant in cives rogatae, quibus sanciebatur poena verberum, etc., Fest. p. 234 Müll.—**B.** Of inanim. things: machinae, *shoulder-pieces, cheeks*, Vitr. 10, 3: montium, *the higher ridges*, Tert. Pall. 2.—**C.** *Sing.*: **scăpŭla,** ae, *the shoulder* (late Lat.): panem imposuit scapulae ejus, Vulg. Gen. 21, 14; id. Zach. 7, 11.

Scăpŭlāni horti, v. Scapula.

† **scāpus,** i, *m.* [root skap-; Gr. σκήπτω, to prop, σκῆπτρον; Doric, σκᾶπος; cf.: scipio, scamnum, scopus; Engl. shaft], *a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk*, etc. **I.** In gen., Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5; Col. 9, 4, 4; Plin. 18, 10, 21, § 95; Sen. Ep. 86, 17.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A cylinder on which sheets of paper* or *leaves of papyrus were rolled*, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77.—**B.** *A sheet of paper*: aliquid papyri illinere scapo, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 14.—**C.** A weaver's *yarn-beam*, Lucr. 5, 1353.—**D.** *The shaft* of a column, Vitr. 3, 2 sq.—**E.** *The shank* of a candlestick, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11.—**F.** *The post* or *newel* of a circular staircase, Vitr. 9, 2 *fin.*—**G.** *The main stile* of a door on which it hinged, Vitr. 4, 6.—**H.** *The beam* of a balance, Vitr. 10, 8; Fest. s. v. agina, p. 10 Müll.; and s. v. librile, p. 116 ib.—**K.** = membrum virile, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 24 *fin.*; Veg. 5, 14, 17.

† **scărābaeus,** i, *m.*, = σκαράβειος (σκάραβος), *a beetle, scarab, scarabee*, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 97; 30, 11, 30, § 99; Aus. Epigr. 70, 10.

scardĭa, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* aristolochia, App. Herb. 19.

Scardus (**Scordus**), i, *m.*, *a mountain in Illyria*, now *Sharradagh* or *Tchardagh*, Liv. 43, 20.

scārīfātĭo (**scārīphātĭo**; later collat. form **scārīfĭcātĭo,** Veg. 4, 21, 1), ōnis, *f.* [scarifo], *a scratching open*; of the skin, *a scarifying*, Col. 6, 12, 1; 6, 17, 1; 6, 17, 4; Veg. 4, 21, 1.—Of the bark of a tree, Plin. 17, 27, 42, § 251.—Of the ground for planting, Plin. 18, 16, 39, § 140.

† **scārīfĭco,** v. scarifo-.

scārīfo (**-īpho**; later collat. form **scārīfĭco,** Pall. 4, 10, 28; cf. *pass.* scarifio, Scrib. 262 dub.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = σκαριφάομαι, *to scratch open, scarify*: gingivas, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 79: truncum arboris, Pall. Mart. 10, 28: sinapi compressum, Col. 12, 57, 1: dentes, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 179; cf. id. 30, 3, 8, § 21.

† **scārītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = σκαρῖτις, *a precious stone, resembling in color the fish* scarus, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

Scarphēa (**-ĭa**), ae, *f.* **I.** *A town of Locris, near Thermopylæ*, Liv. 32, 3; 36, 20; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27.—**II.** *An island of the Ægean Sea*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62.

† **scărus** (scārus, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299), i, *m.*, = σκάρος, *scar, a kind of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans*; acc. to some, *a species of wrasse*: Labrus scarus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 62; Ov. Hal. 9; 119; Col. 8, 16, 1 and 9; Enn. l. l.; Hor. S. 2, 2, 22; id. Epod. 2, 50; Mart. 13, 84; Fest. s. v. pollucere, p. 253: scarorum jocinora, Suet. Vit. 13.

scătĕbra, ae, *f.* [scateo], *a bubbling* or *gushing up* of water (not ante-Aug., and very rare): fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6: fonticuli, id. 31, 10, 46, § 108.—**2.** Transf.: (unda) scatebris arentia temperat arva, *spring-water, bubbling water*, Verg. G. 1, 110; cf. scaturex and scaturigines.

scăteo, ēre (ante-class. also scatit, Lucr. 5, 40; 6, 891; and scatĕre, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69, or Trag. v. 196 Vahl.; Lucr. 5, 598; 5, 952; 6, 896; *perf.* and *sup.* wanting), *v. n.* [etym. dub.; cf. Lith. skas-, leap], *to bubble, gush, well, spring*, or *flow forth* (poet.; not before the Aug. period in prose). **I.** Lit.: fontes scatere, Enn. l. l.; cf.: fons dulcis aquaï qui scatit et salsas circum se dimovet undas, Lucr. 6, 891 sq.; and (with erumpere) id. 5, 952; 5, 598.—**II.** Transf., = abundo. **A.** *To be plentiful; to swarm, abound*: cuniculi scatent in Hispaniâ, Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 226; cf. Lucr. 6, 896.—**B.** With *abl.* (once also with *gen.* and with an *acc. of respect*), *to gush forth with*, i. e. *to be full of; to swarm* or *abound with, to be rich in* or *crowded with* any thing, etc. **1.** Lit. (*a*) With *abl.*: vino scatet, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22: arx (Corinthi) scatens fontibus, Liv. 45, 28: scatentem Beluis pontum, Hor. C. 3, 27, 26; cf.: Nilus scatet piscibus, Mel. 1, 9, 3; so, tota ferme Hispania metallis, Plin. 3, 3, 4,

§ 30: Terracina silvis nucum, id. 16, 32, 59, § 138: scatere vermibus, Vulg. Exod. 16, 20: gentes tigri ferâ, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 73.—(β) With *gen.*: terra ferarum scatit, Lucr. 5, 40; cf. id. 6, 891 supra.— **2.** Trop.: qualibus ostentis Aristandri volumen scatet, Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 243; cf.: sic videas quosdam scatere verbis, ut, etc., Gell. 1, 15, 2; 17, 8, 4: (urticâ) vel plurimis scatet remediis, Plin. 22, 13, 15, § 31.— With *acc. respect*: amas pol, misera: id tuos scatet animus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 9.

Scātĭnĭus, ii, v. Scantinius.

scăto, ĕre, v. scateo *init.*

* **scătūrex,** īgis, *m.* [scaturio], *a bubbling* or *gushing spring*, Varr. ap. Non. 172, 27; cf. scaturigines and scatebra.

scătūrīgines, um, *f.* [id.], *gushing* or *bubbling waters, spring-water*, Liv. 44, 33; Front. Aquaed. 10: in nigrâ (terrâ) scaturigines perennes, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 47.—**II.** Transf., of other fluids: sanguinis, Amm. 19, 1, 9.

* **scătūrīgĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [scaturigines], *full of* or *abounding in springs, springy*: terra, i. e. *boggy, marshy*, Col. 5, 8, 6.

scătūrĭo, īre (*imperf.* scaturribat, App. M. 4, p. 145, 8), *v. n.* [scateo], *to stream, flow*, or *gush out* (not before the Aug. period, and very rare). **I.** Lit.: scaturiens aqua, Pall. 1, 33 *fin.*: de summo vertice fons scaturribat (i. e. -riebat), App. M. 4, 6, p. 145, 8: oleum de terrâ, Ampel. Lib. Mem. 8, § 5.—**II.** Transf., like scateo. **A.** *To come forth in great numbers, to swarm, abound*: vermiculi, Auct. Priap. 4, 6 *fin.*: vermes, Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 9.—**B.** *To be full of, filled with, abound in* a thing. **1.** Lit.: solum, quod fontibus non scaturiat, Col. 3, 1, 8.— **2.** Trop.: (Curio) totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, *he is all possessed with it*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: aurae scaturientes sermonis, Prud. στεφ. 10, 551.

Scaurĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Scaurus.

1. † **scaurus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σκαῦρος [cf. σκαιός], *with large and swollen ankles, having the ankles bunching out* (cf.: varus, valgus), Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254: illum Balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.

2. Scaurus, i, *m.* [1. scaurus], *a frequent surname in the* gens Aemilia *and* Aurelia. So, M. Aemilius Scaurus, *whom Cicero defended in an oration, part of which is still extant.*—Hence, **Scaurĭānus,** a, um, *adj., relating to Scaurus*: oratio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 441.

† **scāzon,** ontis, *m.*, = σκάζων (limping), *an iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot*, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2; cf. Mart. 1, 97, 1; 7, 25, 1.

scĕlĕrātē, *adv.*, v. scelero, *P. a. fin.*

scĕlĕrātor, is, *m.* [scelero], *an evil doer, a wretch* (late Lat.), Adaman. Columb. 3, 7.

scĕlĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of scelero.

scĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scelus], *guilt, wickedness, criminality* (late Lat.): facti, Dig. 48, 21, 3.

scĕlĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to pollute, defile, contaminate, desecrate* (in the *verb. finit.* rare, and only poet.; syn.: temero, polluo): impia non verita est divos scelerare parentes, Cat. 64, 405; cf. Stat. Th. 2, 663: sanguine fauces, id. ib. 8, 761: parce pias scelerare manus, Verg. A. 3, 42: Cererem, Juv. 9, 25: animum, Sil. 16, 122; cf.: dextram sanguine, Stat. Th. 9, 666.—Hence, **scĕlĕrātus,** a, um, *P. a., polluted, profaned* by crime. **A.** Lit. (appellatively; only in the poets): terra, Verg. A. 3, 60: terrae, Ov. P. 1, 6, 29: limina Thracum, id. M. 13, 628.—**2.** In partic., as an *adj. prop.*, denoting places where crimes had been committed or criminals punished. So, **a.** Sceleratus Vicus, *that part of the Vicus Cyprius, on the Esquiline, in which Tullia, daughter of Servius Tullius, drove over her father's corpse*, Liv. 1, 48; Varr. L. L. 5, § 159 Müll.; Ov. F. 6, 609; Fest. pp. 332 and 333 Müll. — **b.** Sceleratus Campus, *under the city wall hard by the porta Collina, where unchaste Vestals were buried alive*, Liv. 8, 15; Fest. l. l.; Serv. Verg. A. 11, 206.— **c.** Scelerata sedes, *the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus*, Tib. 1, 3, 67; Ov. M. 4, 455; also called Sceleratum limen, Verg. A. 6, 563.— For Scelerata Porta and Castra, v. infra, B. 2, b.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Subjectively, *bad, impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, vicious, flagitious*; in the *masc. subst.*, *a bad, impious*, or *vicious person; a wretch, miscreant* (the predom. signif.; freq. with nefarius, impius, etc.; cf. conscelelatus); of persons: virum sceleratum, facinorosum, nefarium, Cic. Rep. 3, 17, 27: deliberantium genus totum sceleratum et impium, id. Off. 3, 8, 37; id. Mur. 30, 62 (with nefarius); id. Att. 9, 15, 5 (with impurus); Caes. B. G. 6, 13 (with impius); Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 4; Ter. And. 1, 1, 132; id. Ad. 4, 2, 14; Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23; Caes. B. G. 6, 34; Sall. C. 52, 36: facto pius et sceleratus eodem, Ov. M. 3, 5: puella, id. R. Am. 299; Liv. 1, 59; 31, 31; Suet. Ner. 46; Hor. S. 2, 3, 71; 2, 3, 221 al.—*Comp.*: homo sceleratior, Ov. M. 11, 781.—*Sup.*: refertam esse Graeciam sceleratissimorum hominum, Cic. Planc. 41, 98; Sall. J. 14, 2; 31, 12; Liv. 4, 32 et saep.—Of things: scelera-tas ejus preces et nefaria vota cognovimus, Cic. Clu. 68, 194: contra patriam scelerata arma capere, id. Phil. 11, 1, 1; Ov. M. 5, 102: conjuratio, Liv. 2, 6: insania belli, Verg. A. 7, 461: caput, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 33: vox (with inhumana), Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64: consilia, Vell. 2, 130, 3: amor habendi, Ov. M. 1, 131: munera, id. ib. 8, 94: ignes, id. F. 6, 439.— *Comp.*: a sceleratiore hastâ, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 29: causa parricidii, Just. 10, 2, 1.—*Sup.*: res, Quint. 3, 8, 45: fraus humani ingenii, Plin. 34, 14, 39, § 138.—Poet.: subit ira sceleratas sumere poenas, i. e. *to take satisfaction for her crimes*, Verg. A. 2, 576.—**2.** (As a result of viciousness or criminality; cf. scelus, II. C.) *Hurtful, harmful, noxious, pernicious, unhappy, unfortunate, calamitous*, etc. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): teritur sinapis scelerata: qui terunt, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 28: herba, App. Herb. 8.—*Sup.*: sceleratissimis serpentium haemorrhoidi et presteri, Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 117: frigus, Verg. G. 2, 256: lues, Mart. 1, 102, 6: poëmata, id. 3, 50, 9 et saep.: MATER, Inscr. Rein. cl. 12, 122; so Inscr. Fabr. p. 237, 631: PARENTES, Inscr. Murat. 1187, 2. — **b.** *Made hurtful*, i. e. *poisoned*: scelerata sucis spicula, Sil. 3, 272.—**c.** As an *adj. prop.* (α) Scelerata Porta, *the gate* (also called Porta Carmentalis) *through which the three hundred* Fabii *marched on their fatal expedition*, Fest. pp. 334 and 335 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 337; Flor. 1, 12, 2.—(β) Scelerata Castra, *the camp in which D. Drusus died*, Suet. Claud. 1.— Hence, *adv.*: **scĕlĕrātē** (acc. to B. 1.), *impiously, wickedly, nefariously* (Ciceronian): peccavi scelerateque feci, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 2: facere (with audacter), id. Sull. 24, 67: dicere (opp. pie), id. Mil. 38, 103: susceptum bellum, id. Cat. 1, 10, 27.—*Comp.*: sceleratius, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 52.—*Sup.*: sceleratissime machinatus omnes insidias, Cic. Sest. 64, 133.

scĕlĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scelus], *full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed* (ante- and post-class.): ubi ego illum scelerosum et impium inveniam? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1: scelerosa et polluta mulier, App. M. 10, p. 253, 2: scelerosa atque impia facta, Lucr. 1, 82: o diem scelerosum et indignum, Afr. ap. Non. 174, 29. — As *subst.*: **scĕlĕrōsus,** i, *m.*, *a wicked* or *vicious person, a wretch*, Lucil. ap. Non. 174, 27.

scĕlĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wicked, abominable*: sinapis, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 28: caput, id. ib. 5, 1, 3; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 486.

scĕlestē, *adv.*, v. scelestus *fin.*

scĕlestus, a, um, *adj.* [scelus; like funestus, from funus], *wicked, villanous, infamous, accursed, abominable; knavish, roguish*; and *subst.*, *a wicked person, a knave, rogue, scoundrel, miscreant* (freq. ante-class. in Plaut. and Ter.; after the class. per. sceleratus is more freq.; by Cic. not used of persons). **I.** Lit., of persons: ego sum malus, Ego sum sacer, scelestus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 14: eheu, scelestus galeam in navi perdidi, id. Rud. 3, 5, 22: perjuravisti, sceleste, id. Ps. 1, 3, 120 sq.: o scelestum atque audacem hominem! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 41; Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 36; id. Merc. 1, 90; id. Ps. 3, 2, 103 et saep.; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 17; id. Ad. 2, 1, 5; id. Eun. 1, 1, 26 al.; Sall. C. 51, 32; 52, 15; Quint. 2, 16, 2; Hor. C. 2, 4, 17; 3, 2, 31; 3, 11, 39; id. Epod. 7, 1.— *Comp.*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 5; id. Cist. 4, 1, 8; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 22 al.—*Sup.*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 2.—As a term of reproach or abuse: sceleste, scelesta, etc., *you knave! you wretch!* sceleste, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 120; 1, 3, 126; Ter. And. 4, 4, 51; id. Eun. 4, 4, 1; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 71: scelesta, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 23; id. Most. 1, 3, 26; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 1; 5, 1, 16: scelesti, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 28; cf. *sup.*: scelestissime, audes mihi praedicare id? *you arrant rogue!* id. Am. 2, 1, 11.—Of things: scelestum ac nefarium facinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: res scelesta, atrox, nefaria, id. ib. 22, 62: numquam quidquam facinus feci pejus neque scelestius, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 2: scelesto facinori scelestiorem sermonem addidit, Liv. 5, 27: scelestae hae sunt aedes, impia est habitatio, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 73: scelestior cena, id. Rud. 2, 6, 24: lingua, id. Am. 2, 1, 7: facta, id. Mil. 3, 1, 139: servitus, id. Curc. 1, 1, 40: vacuam domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, Sall. C. 15, 2: servitium, id. H. Fragm. 3, 61, 9 Dietsch: malitia, Phaedr. 2, 4, 5.—**II.** Transf., in Plaut. for sceleratus (B. 2.), *baleful, calamitous, unlucky, unfortunate*: scelestiorem ego annum argento faenori Numquam ullum vidi, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 1: me (vidisti) adeo scelestum, qui, etc., id. Rud. 4, 4, 123; id. Cas. 3, 5, 34: ne ego sum miser, Scelestus, id. Most. 3, 1, 36; id. Capt. 3, 5, 104; id. As. 5, 2, 6; id. Rud. 3, 5, 22; id. Men. 3, 1, 2; id. Cist. 4, 2, 17; cf. scelesta, vae te! Cat. 8, 15 Ellis ad loc.—*Adv.*: **scĕlestē** (acc. to I.), *wickedly, viciously, impiously, abominably, detestably*: sceleste atque impie facere, Liv. 24, 25: parta bona, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 22: insimulare, Vell. 2, 60, 3: exercere arma, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3.— *Comp.*: interit pudor, Aug. Ep. 202.—Humorously: tu sceleste suspicaris, ego ἀφελῶς scripsi, *roguishly*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 8.

† **scĕlĕtus,** i, *m.*, = σκελετός, *a skeleton*: eviscerata forma diri cadaveris, App. Mag. pp. 313, 35, and 315, 9 sq.

* **scĕlio,** ōnis, *m.* [scelus], *a wicked man, scoundrel*: magnus scelio, Petr. 50, 5.

scĕlŏtyrbē, ēs, *f.*, = σκελοτύρβη, *a lameness in the ankles* or *in the knees*, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20.

scĕlus, ĕris, *n.* [Sanscr. root skhal, to fall, akin to khal-, to deceive; cf. Goth. skal, to owe], *an evil deed; a wicked, heinous*, or *impious action; a crime, sin, enormity, wickedness* (the strongest general term for a morally bad act or quality; very freq. both in *sing.* and *plur.*; cf. nefas). **I.** Lit. **1.** *Absol.*: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170; cf. so (opp. to flagitia and delicta) Tac. G. 12: majus in sese scelus concipere nefariis sceleribus coöpertus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9; id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: detestabile scelus, id. Lael. 8, 27: scelus atque perfidia, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 109; so (with perfidia) id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; id. Att. 2, 22, 2; 3, 13, 2; Sall. J. 107, 2; Liv. 40, 39 al.; cf. (with audacia) Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170; (with furor) id. ib. 2, 5, 62, § 161; (with avaritia) id. ib. 2, 5, 9, § 24; id. Clu. 8, 23: documentum Persarum sceleris, id. Rep. 3, 9, 15: ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia... hinc pietas, illinc scelus, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: scelus est igitur, nocere bestiae, quod scelus qui velit, etc., id. Rep. 3, 11, 19: quid mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod, etc., id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: nefario scelere concepto, id. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 72: concipere in se, id. ib. 2, 1, 4, § 9 (v. supra): tantum sceleris admittere, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: scelus nefarium facere, id. de Or. 1, 51, 221; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25: perficere, id. Clu. 68, 194: scelus anhelare, id. Cat. 2, 1, 1: moliri, id. Att. 7, 11, 1: edere, id. Phil. 13, 9, 21; cf.: edere in aliquem, id. Sest. 27, 58: suscipere, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: sclere se alligare, id. Fl. 17, 41: scelere astringi, id. Sest. 50, 108: scelere obstringi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 71: obrui, Liv. 3, 19 et saep.—**2.** With *gen. obj.*: scelus legatorum contra jus gentium interfectorum, *the crime of murdering their deputies*, Liv. 4, 32.—Prov.: vulgo dicitur: Scelera non habere consilium, Quint. 7, 2, 44.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals or inanimate things (post-Aug.; perh. only in Plin.), *a bad quality, vicious nature, a vice, fault*: nec bestiarum solum ad nocendum scelera

sunt, sed interim aquarum quoque et locorum, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20: maximum salamandrae, id. 29, 4, 23, § 74: Scythae sagittas tingunt viperinâ sanie ... inremediabile id scelus, id. 11, 53, 115, § 279. — **B.** Concr., in vulgar lang. as a term of reproach, *rascal, scoundrel, villain, rogue;* and of women, *drab, baggage*, etc.: minime miror, navis si fracta tibi, Scelus te et sceleste parta quae vexit bona, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 22; id. Am. 2, 1, 7; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 9; id. Mil. 3, 2, 14; 3, 2, 27; id. Pers. 4, 9, 6; Ter. And. 2, 1, 17; 4, 1, 42; id. Eun. 5, 4, 19; id. Ad. 5, 1, 6; 5, 1, 12 al.; cf.: scelus viri, *you scoundrel of a man*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60.—With a *masc. pron.:* is me scelus attondit, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 9: ubi illic est scelus, quid me perdidit? Ter. And. 3, 5, 1; cf.: scelus, quemnam hic laudat? id. ib. 5, 2, 3. — **C.** In Plaut., Ter., and Mart., *a mishap* (qs. arising from wickedness), *a misfortune, calamity* (cf. sceleratus, B. 2., and scelestus, II.): perdidi unum filium puerum quadrimum ... Major potitus hostium est: quod hoc est scelus! Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 104: *Pa.* Quid hoc est sceleris? *Ch.* Perii, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 34 Ruhnk.; Mart. 7, 14, 1.—**D.** *A natural catastrophe:* scelera naturae, i. e. *earthquakes, inundations,* etc., Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 206.

1. scēna, v. scaena.

‡ **2. scēna** ab aliis, a quibusdam sacena appellatur, dolabra pontificalis, Fest. pp. 330 and 319 Müll.

scēnārĭus, scēnĭcus, etc., v. scaenarius, scaenicus, etc.

† **scēnītes,** ae, *m.*, = σκηνίτης, *one who dwells in a tent, one of a nomadic race:* Nomades, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143: Sabaei, id. 6, 28, 32, § 151: Arabes, id. 5, 24, 21, § 87.

scēnŏfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [σκῆνος-facio], *of* or *belonging to the making of tents:* ars, *the business of tent-making*, Vulg. Act. 18, 3.

scēnŏpēgĭa, ae, *f.*, = σκηνοπηγία, *the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 21; id. 2 Macc. 1, 18; id. Johan. 7, 2.

Scēpsis, is, *f.*, = Σκῆψις, *a town in Mysia*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122. — Hence, **Scēpsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Scepsis:* Metrodorus, *of Scepsis*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 34; also called simply Scepsius, Ov. P. 4, 14, 38.

Scepti̇ci, ōrum, *m.*, = Σκεπτικοί, *the Sceptics, the disciples of Pyrrho*, Quint. 10, 1, 124.

† **scēptos,** i, *m.*, = σκηπτός, *a gust, squall, storm*, that rushes from above, App. de Mundo, p. 64, 5.

scēptrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sceptrum-fero], *sceptre-bearing* (poet.): manus Servi, Ov. F. 6, 480: Tonantes, i. e. *Jupiter and Juno*, Sen. Med. 59.

scēptrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sceptrum-gero], *sceptre-bearing* (poet. and post-Aug.): Laii, Stat. Th. 11, 636: rex, Sil. 16, 245.

† **scēptrum,** i (less correctly **scaeptrum**), *n.*, = σκῆπτρον, *a royal staff, a sceptre.* **I.** Lit.: (rex Ptolemaeus) sedens cum purpurâ et sceptro et illis insignibus regiis, Cic. Sest. 26, 57; Quint. 9, 3, 57; 11, 3, 158; Suet. Aug. 94: Augusti, id. Galb. 1; Verg. A. 7, 247: dextrâ sceptrum gerebat, id. ib. 12, 206; Ov. M. 7, 103; 1, 178; 2, 847; 5, 422. Also borne by a king's daughter, Verg. A. 1, 653 Heyne: exitiale, Stat. Th. 1, 34; of a triumphant general, Liv. 5, 41; Juv. 10, 43.—Poet., in the *plur.*, by way of amplification, of a single sceptre, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 21; cf.: celsâ sedet Aeolus arce Sceptra tenens, Verg. A. 1, 57; and of Juno, Ov. M. 3, 265; 1, 596; 11, 560; Verg. A. 7, 173; 7, 252 al.—**B.** Transf. * **1.** *A teacher's rod* (humorously): ferulae tristes, sceptra paedagogorum, Mart. 10, 62, 10.— * **2.** *A name of the plant* aspalathus, Plin. 12, 24, 52, § 110.—**3.** = membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 25.—**II.** Trop., as a symbol of authority, also used by the poets, in the *plur.*, for *kingdom, rule, dominion, authority:* en impero Argis, sceptra mihi liquit Pelops, Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 140: tu mihi quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque Concilias, Verg. A. 1, 78: sic nos in sceptra reponis? id. ib. 1, 253; 7, 422; 9, 9: pulsus solio sceptrisque paternis, id. ib. 10, 852: sceptra Asiae tenere, Ov. H. 16, 175: potiri perenni sceptro, id. M. 15, 585; id. F. 4, 198; id. M. 6, 677: Heliconiadum comites, quorum unus Homerus Sceptra potitus, etc., Lucr. 3, 1038.

† **scēptūchus,** i, *m.*, = σκηπτοῦχος, *a sceptre-bearer*, a high officer of state in the East, Tac. A. 6, 33.

schĕda, v. scida.

† **schĕdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σχέδιος, *made suddenly* or *off-hand; hastily put* or *thrown together;* hence, as in the Greek *subst.*, **I. schĕdĭa,** ae, *f.*, = σχεδία (sc. ναῦς), *a raft, float*, constructed in haste, Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 6; cf. Fest. pp. 334 and 335 Müll.—**II. schĕdĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. carmen), *an extemporaneous poem:* Lucilianae humilitatis, Petr. 4 *fin.;* App. de Deo Socr. p. 364, 34; Aus. Idyll. 7 praef.; Sid. Ep. 8, 3; cf. Fest. l. l.

schĕdŭla (scĭdŭla), ae, *f. dim.* [scheda or scida], *a small leaf of paper*, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 2.

† **schēma,** ae, *f.* (cf.: diadema, dogma, etc., Prisc. p. 679 P.), and (mostly post-Aug.) ătis, *n.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* schemasin, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 38; but schematibus, Lampr. Heliog. 19), = σχῆμα. **I.** In gen., *a shape, figure, form, fashion, manner, posture, attitude*, etc. (so mostly ante-class.; not in Cic.). (α) *Fem.:* quod processi huc cum servili schemâ, Plaut. Am. prol. 117; cf. Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.: Tiara ut lepidam lepide condecorat schemam, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 2 Ritschl; cf. Prisc. l. l.; also Pompon. ap. Non. 225, 1: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. Tib. 43.—(β) *Neutr.:* pergite thyrsigerae Bacchae modo Bacchico cum schemate, Naev. ap. Non. 225, 2: schema antiquom retinere, Lucil. ib. 225, 3: Aristippus naufragio cum ejectus ad Rhodiensium litus animadvertisset geometrica schemata descripta, Vitr. 6 praef.: vasa schematibus libidinosissimis inquinata, Lampr. Heliog. 19. — **II.** In partic., as in rhet., *a figure of speech, rhetorical figure* (pure Lat. figura; freq. in Quint.; in Cic. written as Greek), Sen. Contr. 1, praef. § 23 sq.; 1, 1, 25; Quint. 9, 1; 1 sq.; and repeatedly in the first three chapters of the ninth book; cf. also id. 1, 5, 52 sq.; 4, 1, 49; 4, 5, 4; 5, 10, 70. — **b.** In geometry, *a figure, outline:* geometrica schemata, Vitr. 6, praef. 1: sphaeroides, id. 8, 6, 3 et saep.

† **schēmătismos,** i, *m.*, = σχηματισμός, *a figurative* or *florid manner of speaking*, Quint. 1, 8, 14.

† **schĭdĭa,** ae, *f.*, = σχίδαι or σχίδια, *a chip, splinter* of wood, Vitr. 2, 1; 7, 10.

schīnus, i, *f.*, = σχῖνος, *the mastic-tree* (pure Lat. lentiscus), Vulg. Dan. 13, 54.

† **schisma,** ătis, *n.*, = σχίσμα, *a split, separation, disunion, schism* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 5; Prud. στεφ. 11, 19; 11, 30; Vulg. Johan. 9, 16.

† **schismătĭcus,** i, *m.*, = σχισματικός, *a separatist, seceder, schismatic* (eccl. Lat.): schismaticos non fides diversa facit, sed communionis disrupta societas, Aug. Quaest. in Matt. 11.

schistos, a, on, *adj.*, = σχιστός, *split, cleft, divided;* a t. t. in Pliny the Elder: lapis, *that easily cleaves* or *cracks, fissile, schistose*, a name given to a kind of *red oxide of iron*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 124; 33, 4, 25, § 84; 36, 20, 37, § 144: lac, i. e. *curdled*, id. 28, 9, 33, § 126: caepa, a peculiar kind, id. 19, 6, 32, § 101: alumen, id. 31, 7, 39, § 79.

Schoeneus, ei, *m.*, = Σχοινεύς, *a king of Bœotia, father of Atalanta*, Hyg. Fab. 244; 246.—Hence, **A. Schoenēïs,** idis, *f.*, *the daughter of Schœneus, Atalanta*, Ov. H. (15) 16, 263; id. Am. 1, 7, 13.—**B. Schoenēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Schœneus:* virgo, i. e. *Atalanta*, Ov. M. 10, 660; id. Tr. 2, 399; and *absol.:* **Schoenēïa,** ae, *f.*, *Atalanta*, id. M. 10, 609.—**C. Schoenis,** idis, *f.*, *Atalanta*, Sid. Carm. 14, 14.

schoenĭcŭlae, ārum, *f.* [schoenum], *prostitutes anointed with* schoenum, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 64 Müll.; id. ap. Fest. pp. 328 and 329 ib.

Schoenis, ĭdis, v. Schoeneus, C.

† **schoenŏbătes,** ae, *m.*, = σχοινοβάτης, *a rope-dancer*, Juv. 3, 77.

† **schoenus,** i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form **schoenum,** Col. 12, 20, 2 and 5, somewhat dub.), = σχοῖνος, ὁ. **I.** *A rush*, of an aromatic kind (pure Lat. juncus), used by the Romans to season wine, Cato, R. R. 105, 2; 113, 1; Col. 12, 20, 2; 12, 20, 5; 12, 53, 2; low women anointed themselves with a perfume made from it: schoeno delibutae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 55 (where others read caeno delibutae); cf. also schoeniculae.—**II.** *A measure of distance* among the Persians (= 40 stadia), Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124; 12, 14, 30, § 53.

† **schŏla (scŏla),** ae, *f.*, = σχολή (spare time, leisure; hence, in partic.), **I.** *Leisure given to learning, a learned conversation* or *debate, a disputation, lecture, dissertation*, etc.: in quam exercitationem (disputandi) ita nos studiose operam dedimus, ut jam etiam scholas Graecorum more habere auderemus ... Itaque dierum quinque scholas, ut Graeci appellant, in totidem libros contuli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7; 8: separatim certae scholae sunt de exsilio, de interitu patriae, etc. ... Haec Graeci in singulas scholas et in singulos libros dispertiunt, id. ib. 3, 34, 81: scholam aliquam explicare, id. Fin. 2, 1, 1: habes scholam Stoicam, id. Fam. 9, 22, 5: vertes te ad alteram scholam: disseres de triumpho, id. Pis. 25, 60: ubi sunt vestrae scholae, id. ib. 27, 65; Quint. 3, 6, 59 Spald. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *A place for learned conversation* or *instruction, a place of learning, a school* (cf. ludus): toto hoc de genere, de quaerendâ, de collocandâ pecuniâ, commodius a quibusdam optimis viris ad Janum medium sedentibus quam ab ullis philosophis ullâ in scholâ disputatur, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 90: qui cum in scholâ assedissent, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102; 1, 13, 56; Suet. Gram. 17; Quint. 3, 11, 26: politus e scholâ, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: e philosophorum scholis tales fere evadunt, id. Or. 27, 95; Quint. 1, prooem. § 17; 12, 3, 12: rhetorum, id. 12, 2, 23: potiorem in scholis eruditionem esse quam domi, id. 2, 3, 10; 5, 13, 45; so (opp. forum) id. 5, 13, 36: ut ab Homero in scholis, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 2. — **b.** *A gallery* where works of art were exhibited: Octaviae scholae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29; cf. id. 35, 10, 3, § 114.—**c.** Scholae bestiarum, *a place where animals fight, an amphitheatre*, Tert. Apol. 35. — **2.** *The disciples* or *followers of a teacher, a school, sect:* clamabunt omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, sua haec esse omnia propria, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56: ejus (Isocratis) schola principes oratorum dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 22; cf.: Theodori schola, id. 3, 11, 26: scholae Asclepiadis, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 76: dissederunt hae diu scholae, id. 29, 1, 5, § 6: Cassianae scholae princeps, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8.—**b.** In the time of the later emperors, *a college* or *corporation* of the army or of persons of the same profession: Schola Exceptorum, Chartulariorum, Singulariorum, etc., Cod. Th. 12, 20, 20; 12, 17, 2 et saep.; Cod. Just. 4, 65, 35; Amm. 14, 7, 12.—**c.** *The building of that corporation*, Inscr. in Jahn's Neue Jahrb. vol. 66, p. 338.— * **II.** *A place in a bathing-room where one waited before entering the bath, a waiting-place*, Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.*

schŏlāris, e, *adj.* [schola]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a school* (late Lat.): incohamenta, Mart. Cap. 3, § 326: murmur, Prud. στεφ. 9, 16: declamatio, Hier. Ep. 36, 14.—**II.** (Acc. to schola, I. B. 2. b.) *Subst.:* **schŏlāres,** ium, *m.*, *the imperial guard*, Cod. Th. 11, 18, 1; 7, 4, 34; Cod. Just. 12, 38, 14.

† **schŏlastĭcus,** a, um. **I.** *Adj.* = σχολαστικός, *of* or *belonging to a school, scholastic* (post-Aug., and in gen. referring to the schools of rhetoric): controversiae, Quint. 4, 2, 92; 4, 2, 97; Tac. Or. 14 *fin.*: materia, Quint. 11, 1, 82: declamationes, Gell. 15, 1, 1: scholasticae atque umbraticae litterae, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 3: lex, id. ib. 2, 20, 9. — As *subst.:* **schŏlastĭca,** ōrum, *n. plur.*, *school-exercises:* in scholasticis nonnumquam evenit, ut pro narratione sit propositio, Quint. 4, 2, 30; 7, 1, 14. — **II.** *Subst.:* **schŏlastĭcus,** i, *m.*, *one who teaches* or *studies rhetoric, a lecturer in the schools, a rhetorician* (opp. to a public orator): (Isaeus rhetor) annum sexagesimum excessit et adhuc scholasticus tantum est, etc., Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 5 sq.; cf.: nunc adulescentuli nostri deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum qui

rhetores vocantur, quos, etc., Tac. Or. 35; 26 *fin.;* Suet. Rhet. 6; Quint. 12, 11, 16; Petr. 6: contentis scholasticorum clamoribus, i. e. *with the applause of the scholars*, Tac. Or. 15.—Of rhetoricians, who, on account of their knowledge of law, acted as *pleaders* or *advocates* in lawsuits, Cod. Th. 8, 10, 2; Aug. Tract. in Joann. 7.—As a term of reproach, *a pedant:* heus tu scholastice, App. M. 2, p. 119, 8; Petr. 61, 4.—**B.** In gen., *a man of learning, a scholar*, Alex. Aur. ap. Capit. Maxim. jun. 3; Veg. 4, prooem. § 2; Hier. Vir. Ill. 99 al.—Of a *grammarian*, Verg. Cat. 7, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **schŏlastĭcē,** *rhetorically*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 4.

† **schŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σχολικός, *of* or *belonging to a school, school-* (ante- and post-class.): dape, Varr. ap. Non. 452, 1: quaedam nugalia, Gell. 4, 1, 1: axioma, Mart. Cap. 4, § 327.

† **scĭădeus,** ĕi, *m.*, and **scĭaena,** ae, *f.*, = σκιαδεύς and σκίαινα, the male and female of *a sea-fish;* perh. *a kind of grayling* or *ombre:* Salmo thymallus, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

scĭaena, ae, v. sciadeus.

scĭăgrăphĭa, ae, v. scenographia *fin.*

Scĭāpŏdes (Scĭŏpŏdes), um, *m.*, = Σκιάποδες, *a fabulous people in Libya, with monstrously large soles to their feet, which they were said to turn up and use as umbrellas*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23; Tert. Apol. 8; Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 8.

Scĭăthos (-us), i, *f.*, = Σκίαθος, *a small island in the Sinus Thermaicus, with a town of the same name*, now still *Skiatho*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 72; Liv. 31, 28; 31, 45; 44, 13; Val. Fl. 2, 8.

scībĭlis, e, *adj.* [scio], *that can be known, knowable, discernible* (post-class.): Deus non omnibus scibilis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16: scientia rei, Mart. Cap. 4, § 375.

scĭda or **schĕda,** ae, *f.*, = σχίδη, σχέδη, *a strip of papyrus bark*, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77.—Form scheda, *a leaf* or *sheet of paper*, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 7; id. Fam. 15, 16, 1; Quint. 1, 8, 19; Mart. 4, 89, 4 (form scheda; al. scida).

scĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from scio.

scĭenter, *adv.*, v. scio, *P. a. fin.*

scĭentĭa, ae, *f.* (*plur.* only Vitr. 1, 1, 18; 3, praef. 1) [sciens], *a knowing* or *being skilled in* any thing, *knowledge, science, skill, expertness*, = cognitio, eruditio (freq. and class.). (*a*) *Absol.:* aut scire istarum rerum nihil, aut, etiamsi maxime sciemus, nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 32: se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem referre, id. ib. 5, 3, 5: Antiochus ingenio scientiâque putatur excellere, id. Ac. 2, 2, 4: omnes trahimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem ... omnis autem cogitatio aut in consiliis capiendis aut in studiis scientiae cognitionisque versabitur, id. Off. 1, 6, 18 sq.; so (with cognitio) id. ib. 1, 44, 158; id. Fin. 5, 12, 34; 5, 18, 48 al.: exercere altissimam eruditionem ac scientiam, Quint. 1, 4, 6: his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20; cf. so (with usus) infra, *β*: nullam rem esse declarânt in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: notabo singulas res: etsi nullo modo poterit oratio mea satisfacere vestrae scientiae, id. Phil. 2, 23, 57; id. de Or. 1, 20, 92: tuae scientiae excellenti ac singulari non multo plus quam nostri relictum est loci, i. e. *for jurisprudence* than for *oratory*, id. Fam. 4, 3, 4: ars earum rerum est, quae sciuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientiâ continetur, id. de Or. 2, 7, 30: etsi ars, cum eâ non utare, scientiâ tamen ipsâ teneri potest, *in theory, theoretically*, id. Rep. 1, 2, 2; so (opp. ars) id. Fin. 5, 9, 26; id. Ac. 2, 47, 146: alter (Cratippus) te scientiâ augere potest, altera (urbs Athenarum) exemplis, id. Off. 1, 1, 1; id. de Or. 1, 14, 59: jam efficaci do manus scientiae, Hor. Epod. 17, 1: trivialis scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27: cum tanta sit celeritas animorum ... tot artes tantae scientiae, tot inventa, *requiring so great knowledge* (scientiae is *gen. sing.*), Cic. Sen. 21, 78 (dub.; B. and K. bracket the words tantae scientiae); cf.: physica ipsa et mathematica scientiae sunt eorum, qui, etc., id. de Or. 1, 14, 61.—*Plur.:* disciplinarum scientiae, Vitr. 3, praef. § 1.—(*β*) With *gen. obj.:* rerum magnarum atque artium scientiam consequi, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20; (with cognitio rei) id. ib. 3, 29, 112: Veneti scientiâ atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: sine regionum terrestrium aut maritimarum scientiâ, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 60: ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior est quam scientia, id. Div. 2, 9, 23; so (opp. ignoratio) id. Leg. 1, 6, 18; id. Sull. 13, 39; id. Rep. 1, 6, 11: astrologiae scientia, id. ib. 1, 14, 22: dialecticorum, id. Or. 32, 113: juris, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: rei militaris, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; Caes. B. G. 3, 23; 7, 57: oppugnationis (with artificium), id. ib. 7, 29: linguae Gallicae, id. ib. 1, 47: colendorum deorum (sanctitas), Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 116: verborum aut faciendorum aut deligendorum, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: qui in alienis morbis profitentur tenere se medicinae scientiam, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5: fundendi aeris, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 46; 35, 12, 44, § 153 et saep.—(*γ*) With *in* or *de* and *abl.* (rare): scientia in legibus interpretandis, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10: in affectibus omnis generis movendis, Quint. 10, 2, 27: cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de aliquo purgatio debet videri, Cic. Sull. 13, 39.

scĭentĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [scientia], *a little knowledge, a smattering*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 11, 31: parvas concinnavit scientiolas artium, Arn. 2, 56.

scīlĭcet, *adv.* [contr. from sci- (root of scire) licet; cf. vide-licet, i-licet], or **scīre lĭcet,** as it is freq. written in Lucr. and in archaic lang. in Liv., and sometimes in Cels.; prop., you may understand or know, = Gr. δηλονότι, and serving to imply that a statement is in itself obviously true, and is not overlooked by the speaker (cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3). **I.** Lit., *it is evident, clear, plain*, or *manifest; of course, naturally, evidently, certainly, undoubtedly*, etc. (freq. and class.; cf.: nimirum, nempe). (*a*) With *obj.-clause* on account of scire (ante-class., and several times in Sall.; cf. videlicet): *Pa.* Neque illa ulli homini nubet, nictet, annuat, etc. *Di.* Optumumst: Ita scilicet facturam, *very good; of course she will do so*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 42; id. Curc. 2, 2, 13; id. Rud. 2, 3, 64; id. Ps. 4, 7, 83; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 117; 4, 8, 15; Lucr. 2, 469; Sall. J. 4, 6; 102, 9; 113, 3; id. Fragm. 1, Orat. Phil. § 5.—(*β*) As a simple particle: *Le.* Tam ego homo sum quam tu. *Me.* Scilicet ita res est, *that is clear enough, no one disputes that*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 83: *Co.* Utrum amicis hodie an inimicis tuis Daturu's cenam? *Ba.* Pol ego amicis scilicet, id. Ps. 3, 2, 89; id. Men. 2, 3, 41: nunc vivat necne, id Orcum scire oportet scilicet, id. Capt. 2, 2, 33: pol me haud paenitet Scilicet boni dimidium mihi dividere cum Jove, id. Am. 5, 1, 73: video jam illum virum cui praeficias officio et muneri. Huic scilicet, Africanus (inquit), uni paene: nam in hoc fere uno sunt cetera, Cic. Rep. 2, 42, 69; cf. id. ib. 1, 38, 60: quâ mente esset Antonius, demonstravit: pessima scilicet et infidelissima, Nam, etc., Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 1: a te litteras exspectabam: nondum scilicet; nam has mane rescribebam, *not yet to be sure*, Cic. Att 13, 3, 1: me in dolore ... maxime scilicet consolatur spes, etc., id. Fam. 1, 6, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2: quid ad haec Naevius? ridet scilicet nostram amentiam, qui, etc., id. Quint. 17, 55: ego valde suspenso animo exspecto, primum te scilicet, deinde Marionem, id. Fam. 16, 3, 2; id. Att. 2, 19, 4: videtis ut senectus sit operosa et semper agens aliquid et moliens: tale scilicet, quale cujusque studium in superiore vita fuit, *such, naturally*, id. Sen. 8, 26: Brutus terram osculo contigit: scilicet, quod ea communis mater omnium mortalium esset, *evidently because*, Liv. 1, 56 *fin.*—Often followed by *sed, tamen*, etc.: cognoscat (orator) rerum gestarum et memoriae veteris ordinem, maxime scilicet nostrae civitatis, sed etiam imperiosorum populorum et regum illustrium, Cic. Or. 34, 120: scilicet nimis hic quidem est progressus, sed ex eo ipso est conjectura facilis, id. de Or. 3, 23, 128; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2: maxime scilicet in homine, sed in omni animali, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55: me species quaedam commovit, inanis scilicet, sed commovit tamen, id. ib. 5, 1, 3: nihil scilicet novi, ea tamen quae te ipsum probaturum esse confidam, id. ib. 1, 8, 28: tuli scilicet moleste, ut debui, sed tamen constitui ad te venire, id. Fam. 9, 23: tu interea Romae scilicet amicis praesto fuisti; sed tamen illud cogita, etc., id. Mur. 20, 42; id. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: Meneclides quidam, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet, Nep. Epam. 5, 2: nota scilicet illa res, cum Decimus quidam Verginius, etc., *that event is surely well known*, etc., id. Rep. 2, 37, 63.—In an assertion put in the form of a question: *Ch.* Huc cum advenio, nulla erat. *Pa.* Comites secuti scilicet sunt virginem? *followed her of course*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 54.—(*γ*) Elliptically (only ante-class.): manifesta palam res indicat, inquis, in auras Aëris e terrâ res omnes crescere alique, etc. ... Scilicet: et nisi nos, etc., *to be sure, by all means, quite right, certainly*, Lucr. 1, 809.—Esp. as an answer: *Le.* Abi ad meam sororem. *St.* Ibitur. *Le.* Et gratulator meae sorori. *St.* Scilicet, *of course, certainly*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 178; id. Ps. 4, 7, 82; id. Poen. 3, 2, 23; 3, 4, 25; id. Rud. 4, 3, 12; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11; 5, 8, 10; id. Ad. 4, 7, 11; 4, 7, 33; id. Hec. 3, 5, 17; id. Phorm. 5, 3, 9.—**B.** In partic., *of course, to be sure, doubtless, certainly, forsooth*, when an assertion that is obviously false is ironically made or accepted (class.): *Si.* Meum gnatum rumor est amare. *Da.* Id populus curat scilicet! *of course people trouble themselves a great deal about that!* Ter. And. 1, 2, 14 (also cited Cic. Att. 13, 34); cf.: scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos Sollicitat, Verg. A. 4, 379; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: et ego id scilicet nesciebam! id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: et tu scilicet mavis numine deorum id factum quam casu arbitrari? id. Div. 2, 21, 47; id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142: scilicet tibi graviorem dolorem patrui tui mors attulit quam C. Graccho fratris, et tibi acerbior ejus patrui mors est, quem numquam vidisti quam illi ejus fratris, quicum concordissime vixerat, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 5, 14: scilicet is sum, qui existimem, Cn. Pisonem et Catilinam nihil scelerate ipsos per sese sine P. Sullâ facere potuisse, id. Sull. 24, 67; id. Pis. 9, 19; Quint. 8, prooem. § 25; cf.: unde illa scilicet egregia laudatio: Tanto melior, ne ego quidem intellexi, id. 8, 2, 18: scilicet medio triennio defuerat tempus, etc., Tac. A. 6, 23; 1, 8 *fin.;* 3, 59; 11, 24; id. Agr. 2 al.—**II.** Transf., in the post-Aug. per. sometimes, like δηλονότι in later Greek, merely as an expletory or explanatory particle, *namely, to wit, that is to say:* quaedam etiam opera sub nomine alieno, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororisque, fecit, Suet. Aug. 29; id. Tib. 14: manente villâ, qualis fuerit olim, ne quid scilicet oculorum consuetudini deperiret, id. Vesp. 2; so, ne scilicet, id. Gram. 4; Vulg. Gen. 2, 25 et saep.

† **scilla (squilla),** ae, *f.*, = σκίλλα. **I.** *A sea-onion, sea-leek, squill:* Scilla maritima, Linn.; Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 93; 20, 9, 39, § 97; 21, 17, 66, § 106; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8; Col. 12, 33; 12, 34; Pall. Febr. 29, 2; id. Mart. 10, 4; id. Jul. 8, 1 al.—**II.** *A small fish of the lobster kind*, which defends the pinna, *a prawn, shrimp:* Cancer squilla, Linn.; in this sense more usually written squilla, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123; Plin. 9, 42, 66, § 142; Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Hor. S. 2, 4, 58; 2, 8, 42; Mart. 13, 83.

† **scillīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σκίλλινος, *of sea-onions* or *squills:* acetum, *vinegar flavored with squills*, Plin. 23, 2, 28, § 59; also called acetum scilliticum (σκιλλιτικόν), Cels. 5, 19, 19; Col. 12, 34; Plin. 32, 10, 47, § 135; Ser. Samm. 510.

† **scillītes,** ae, *m.*, = σκιλλίτης (οἶνος), *wine seasoned with squills*, Col. 12, 33; Pall. Jul. 6.—Hence, also, acetum scillites, Plin. 26, 8, 48, § 77; Aus. Ep. 4, 69.

scillītĭcus, a, um, v. scillinus.

† **scimpŏdĭon,** ii, *n.*, = σκιμπόδιον, *a small bed* or *couch* (syn. grabatus): Graeciense, Gell. 19, 10, 1.

scīn' for **scisne,** v. scio *init.*

† **scincos** or **-us,** i, *m.*, = σκίγκος, *a kind of lizard* common in Asia and Africa, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 91; 28, 8, 30, § 119; 32, 5, 16, § 43.

scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3 (old *perf. redupl.* scicidi, Enn., Naev., Att., and Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 890 P.; or Enn. p. 133 Vahl.; Com. Rel. pp. 19 and 164 Rib.; cf. also, sciciderat

Gell 6, 9, 16); *v. a.* [akin to Gr. σχίζω, to split; cf. Germ. scheiden, and Lat. scio], *to cut, tear, rend,* or *break asunder; to split, cleave, divide,* or *separate* by force, etc. (freq. and class.; but in *tempp. perf.* ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn.: findo, rumpo). **I.** Lit.: quom saxum sciscīderit, Enn. ap. Prisc. l. l.: non ergo aquila sciscīderat pectus, Att. ib. and ap. Gell. l. l.: satis fortiter vestras sciscidistis colus, Afran. ap. Prisc. l. l.: scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: crines, Verg. A. 12, 870; Ov. M. 11, 683: capillos, id. H. 3, 79; Tib. 1, 10, 55; cf., in a Greek construction: scissaeque capillos matres, Ov. M. 8, 526: vela, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: epistulam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 9: vestem, *to tear open,* Liv. 3, 58; Quint. 2, 15, 7; Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 18; Ov. M. 9, 166; Hor. C. 1, 17, 27; cf.: vestem tibi de corpore, Prop. 2, 5, 21: pecora scindunt herbarum radices, Col. 2, 18, 2: asini me mordicibus scindant, *tear, lacerate,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57: sinus, Ov. M. 10, 386: latus flagello, id. Ib. 185: lacerum corpus ictibus innumeris, Sil. 1, 172: vitiato fistula plumbo Scinditur, *bursts open,* Ov. M. 4, 123; cf.: et faceret scissas languida ruga genas, *wrinkled,* Prop. 3, 10, 6: vallum, *to break through, tear up,* Caes. B. G. 3, 5; 5, 51; Liv. 7, 37; Tac. H. 4, 28: limen portae, *to break in pieces,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 31: pontem, *to break down,* id. ib. 5, 26: cuneis lignum, *to split, cleave,* Verg. G. 1, 144: quercum cuneis, id. A. 7, 510: cuneis fissile robur, id. ib. 6, 182; cf.: ferro aequor (i. e. humum), id. G. 1, 50; cf. solum, id. ib. 2, 399: vomere terram, Ov. A. A. 2, 671: freta ictu (remorum), id. M. 11, 463: puppis aquas, id. Tr. 1, 10, 48: fluvios natatu, Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 347: tellurem mare scindit, Luc. 3, 61: agmen, Tac. A. 1, 65 et saep.: labra, *to open wide,* Quint. 11, 3, 81: obsonium, *to cut up, carve,* Sen. Vit. Beat. 17; cf. nihil (edulium), Mart. 3, 12, 2: aves in frusta, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12.—**b.** Prov.: penulam alicui, *to tear off one's travelling cloak,* i. e. *to urge, press, solicit one to stay,* Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.—**B.** Transf., *to part, separate, divide;* of places: dirimit sciditque Sueviam continuum montium jugum, Tac. G. 43: frons Italia in duo se cornua scindit, Mel. 2, 4, 7.—Mid.: omnis Italia scinditur in duo promuntoria, Sall. H. 4, 18 Dietsch.—In gen.: se (lutamenta), Cato, R. R. 128: se (nubes), Verg. A. 1, 587.—Mid.: omnis fumus, vapor, etc. . . . scinduntur per iter flexum, Lucr. 4, 91: scinditur in geminas partes circumfluus amnis, Ov. M. 15, 739; Luc. 1, 551.—*Absol.:* sentes quod tetigere, ilico rapiunt: si eas ereptum, ilico scindunt, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 2.—**2.** *To destroy:* scindunt proceres Pergamum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 130.—**II.** Trop., *to tear in pieces, to distract, agitate, disturb,* etc.: aliquem quâvis scindunt cuppedine curae, Lucr. 3, 994: quantae tum scindunt hominem cuppedinis acres Sollicitum curae, id. 5, 46: nolo commemorare, quibus rebus sim spoliatus, ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, *tear open,* i. e. *renew my grief,* Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2: non sine piaculo sanctissimas necessitudines scindi, *to be sundered, separated,* Plin. Pan. 37 *fin.:* ut (actio) noctis interventu scinderetur, *was interrupted,* id. Ep. 2, 11, 16: verba fletu, Ov. P. 3, 1, 157: vox scinditur, *is broken, cracked,* Quint. 11, 3, 20: sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, *divides, branches off,* Verg. A. 8, 142; cf.: scidit deinde se studium atque inertiâ factum est, ut artes esse plures viderentur, *was separated, divided,* Quint. prooem. § 13; cf.: naturalis pars philosophiae in duo scinditur corporalia et incorporalia, Sen. Ep. 89, 16: scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, Verg. A. 2, 39; cf. Tac. H. 1, 13: scindebatur in multiplices curas, Amm. 16, 3, 3.—Hence, **scissus,** a, um, *P. a., split, cleft, divided.* **A.** Lit.: folia pluribus divisuris, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 48: vitis folio, id. 14, 2, 4, § 23: scissae (aures) cervis ac velut divisae, id. 11, 37, 50, § 136: alumen, Col. 6, 13, 1 (for which: scissile alumen, Cels. 5, 2; 6, 11): vestibus, Vulg. Job, 2, 12.—**B.** Trop.: genus vocum, *harsh, grating,* Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216.—No *comp., sup.,* or *adv.*

scindŭla, ae, *f.* [scindo], *a split piece of wood, a shingle;* later form of scandula, q. v.

scīnĭfes, v. cinifes.

scintilla, ae, *f. dim.* [kindr. with σπινθήρ], *a spark* (class.). **I.** Lit.; *sing.:* videmus Accedere ex unâ scintillâ incendia passim, Lucr. 5, 609; 4, 606; Verg. A. 1, 174; Ov. M. 7, 80; Liv. 38, 7 al.: parva saepe scintilla contempta excitavit incendium, Curt. 6, 3, 11.—*Plur.,* Lucr. 2, 675; 6, 163; Verg. A. 12, 102; Quint. 8, 5, 29 al.—**B.** Transf., *a bright, sparkling point:* nullis ut in auro lucentibus scintillis, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 95.—**II.** Trop., *a spark, glimmer, faint trace:* scintilla ingenii, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 31: belli, id. Fam. 10, 14, 2: isti tantis offusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam nobis ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, id. Ac. 2, 19, 61: ne scintillam quidem relinques, genus qui congliscat tuom, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

* **scintillātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [scintillo], *a sparkling:* oculorum, as a disease, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 80.

scintillo, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [scintilla], *to sparkle, glitter, glow, gleam, flash* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. fulguro). **I.** Lit.: templa caeli, Lucr. 6, 644: fulgetra, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 113: clipeus ardens, id. 2, 34, 34, § 100: testâ ardente oleum, Verg. G. 1, 392: oculi, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 77: carbunculi contra radios solis, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 95: cristae, Sil. 7, 593.—**II.** Trop.: scintillavit cruentis Ira genis, Sil. 9, 562: tunc Venus et calidi scintillat fervor amoris, Calp. 5, 22: cupiditatis ardor, qui scintillet in animis audientium, Ambros. Psa. 118, Serm. 18, 22.

scintillŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little spark, sparklet* (rare): eas in pueris virtutum quasi scintillulas videmus, e quibus accendi philosophi ratio debet, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 43: vitae, Tert. Anim. 23: animae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 91 Fleck.

scio, īvi, ītum, 4 (old *imperf.* scibam, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 34; 2, 4, 89; id. Ps. 1, 5, 84; 1, 5, 86; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 68; id. Phorm. 4, 1, 16: scibas, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 24; id. Ps. 1, 5, 85: scibat, id. Am. prol. 22; Lucr. 5, 934: scibatis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 47: scibant, Lucr. 5, 949; 5, 953; Cat. 68, 85.—*Fut.* scibo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 13; id. Most. 4, 3, 5; id. Men. 2, 3, 35; 5, 2, 57; id. Ps. 1, 2, 41; 1, 5, 65; id. Truc. 2, 6, 69; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 58; id. Ad. 3, 3, 7; 5, 2, 5; id. Hec. 2, 2, 4: scibis, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 22; id. Ep. 2, 2, 101; 5, 1, 49; id. Mil. 4, 8, 55; id. Ps. 4, 4, 2; id. Poen. 5, 4, 57; id. Pers. 2, 2, 37; id. Rud. 2, 3, 35; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 35; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 43: scibit, Cato, R. R. 5, 5; Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 69; 1, 2, 51; id. Mil. 3, 2, 46; Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 38: scibimus, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 57: scibunt, id. Poen. 2, 16.—*Perf.* sciit, Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 17.—*Pass.* scibitur, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 5: scin' for scisne, id. Am. 1, 1, 200; 2, 2, 39; 5, 1, 30; id. As. 3, 3, 113; id. Aul. 1, 1, 8 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 47; 3, 1, 47; 4, 6, 6; 4, 7, 30 et saep.—*Perf.* sync. scisti, Ov. A. A. 1, 131; id. F. 4, 527: scirint, Tac. Dial. 33; so, regularly, *inf.* scisse, e. g. Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 17), *v. a.* [root sci-; Gr. κείω (for σκείω), κεάζω, to split, divide; cf.: scisco, plebiscitum, etc., prop. to distinguish, discern]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to know,* in the widest signif. of the word; *to understand, perceive; to have knowledge of* or *skill in* any thing, etc.: plurimâ mutatione figuramus, Scio, Non ignoro, et Non me fugit, et Non me praeterit, et Quis nescit? et Nemini dubium est. Sed etiam ex proximo mutuari licet. Nam et intellego et sentio et video saepe idem valent quod scio, Quint. 10, 1, 13 (freq. in all styles and periods; cf. nosco). (α) With *acc.:* aut scire istarum rerum nihil, aut, etiam si maxime sciemus, nec, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 32: ut vilicus naturam agri novit, dispensator litteras scit, etc., id. ib. 5, 3, 5: quod nec didicerint nec umquam scire curaverint, id. ib. 1, 6, 11: ego omnem rem scio Quemadmodum est, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 69: id equidem ego certo scio, id. ib. 3, 3, 33: quod pro certo sciam, id. ib. 3, 4, 13: *Mi.* Ubi ipse est? *Ch.* Nescio. Nihil jam me oportet scire . . . nescio etiam id quod scio, id. ib. 4, 6, 21: haec scivisti et me celavisti? id. Pers. 5, 2, 19: is omnes linguas scit: sed dissimulat sciens, Se scire, id. Poen. prol. 112 (cf. supra, litteras, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5): comoediam, Titin. ap. Non. 277, 26: bene id opus, id. ib. 3, 21: artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: juventutis mores qui sciam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 2: remuneremini nos, ac quae scitis, proferatis in medium: nemo enim omnia potest scire, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2; cf.: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. C. 4, 4, 22: SENATVOSQVE SENTENTIAM VTEI SCIENTES ESETIS, S. C. de Bacch. 23, ap. Wordsw. Fragm. and Spec. p. 173: quod scio, omne ex hoc scio, *I know all from him,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 7: aliquid ex aliquo, id. Capt. 2, 2, 45; id. Most. 3, 2, 58; Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 1; id. Att. 5, 2, 3 al. (v. infra, γ and δ; and cf. in the foll., with *de* instead of *ex*): quod sciam, *for aught I know, as far as I know,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 70; 2, 2, 15; id. Most. 4, 3, 19; id. Men. 2, 2, 23; 3, 2, 35 al.; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 7; Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4; Quint. 9, 1, 17; 9, 4, 63 al.; cf.: quantum ego quidem sciam, Quint. 3, 1, 19.—*Pass.:* quod quom scibitur, per urbem irridebor, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 5: ars earum rerum est, quae sciuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 30: an nihil certum sciri possit, id. ib. 1, 51, 222: id de Marcello aut certe de Postumiâ sciri potest, *can be learned from Marcellus,* etc., id. Att. 12, 22, 2.—(β) With *inf.,* or more freq. with *object-clause:* qui uti sciat, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 27: si sciret regibus uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 14: antequam declamare sciat, Quint. 2, 1, 3: si docere sciant et velint, id. 10, 5, 19: digredi a re et redire ad propositum suum scierit, id. 9, 2, 4 et saep.: vincere scis, Hannibal, Liv. 22, 51, 4: qui nec ipse consulere nec alteri parere sciat, id. 22, 29, 8: qui tegere liberos sciat, id. 1, 53, 8; 38, 52, 2; Curt. 4, 2, 14: scio, fortunas secundas neglegentiam prendere solere, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. parsi, p. 210: dii sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 41: scio, tibi ita placere, Cic. Rep. 1, 30, 46: quas (leges) scitis exstare, id. ib. 5, 2, 3: scimus L. Atilium appellatum esse sapientem, id. Lael. 2, 6: scis, In breve te cogi, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 7: scire licet, nobis venas et sanguen . . . alienigenis ex partibus esse, *it is easy to see that,* etc., Lucr. 1, 860 (shortly before and after, scilicet); so, scire licet, id. 1, 894; 2, 930; 2, 967; 3, 873 et saep.; Liv. 1, 39, 3; Cels. 1, 1 *fin.;* 1, 2; 3, 2 al.—So, in familiar style, *imper.* scito, *be assured, I reply that, remember,* etc.: fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendis, scito te Κύρου παιδείαν reprehendere, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2; 12, 21, 5: scito hoc nos in eo judicio consecutos esse, ut, etc., id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1; id. Fam. 1, 9, 24; 5, 20, 7; cf.: istis contumeliis scitote Q. Lollium coactum, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; 2, 3, 56, § 129.—Esp., introducing a conclusion, after *si, sin, nisi:* si venturus es, scito necesse esse te venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 4 *init.:* sin ista pax perditum hominem restitutura est, hoc animo scito omnis sanos, etc., id. ib. 10, 27, 1: si vos semel finem legis transieritis, scitote vos nullum ceteris in aestimando finem improbitatis reliquisse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 95, § 220; 2, 4, 30, § 68; id. Cat. 2, 10, 23.—Rarely in *part. pres.* (post-Aug.; cf. *P. a.,* infra): interrogant an vir daturus sit beneficium ingrato, sciens ingratum esse, Sen. Ben. 4, 26, 1: Laqueo vitam finiit, sciens et in Maximino multum esse roboris, Capitol. in Max. 19: totam hereditatem sciens ad se non pertinere, Gai. Inst. 4, 144.—*Impers.:* hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit, Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82.—*Pass.,* with *nom.* and *inf.:* Christus scitur vocis simplicis jussione ambulatum dedisse contractis, Arn. 1, 48.—(γ) With a *rel.-clause:* isti jam sciunt, negotii quid sit, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 13: ut sciamus, quid dicamus mox pro testimonio, id. ib. 3, 2, 19: scin' quam iracundus siem? id. Bacch. 4, 2, 12: cuivis facile scitu est, quam fuerim miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 15: cum sciatis, quo quaeque res inclinet, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46: Sestium quanti faciam, ipse optime scio, id. Fam. 13, 8, 1: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum judices, id. ib. 1, 30, 46: ut eum (hostem) non modo esse, sed etiam, quis et unde sit, scire possimus, id. ib. 2, 3, 6: coqua est haec quidem: Scit muriatica ut maceret, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 39; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 18; Cic. Mur. 9, 22; Hor. C. 3, 4, 42 al.: scire velis, mea cur opuscula lector Laudet, id. Ep. 1, 19, 35; 2, 2, 187: quî scis, an, quae jubeam, sine vi faciat? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 20; Hor. C. 4, 7, 17; id. A. P. 462; cf. the phrase haud scio an, under an.—*Pass.:* hinc sciri potuit, Quo studio vitam suam te absente exegerit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 38: scito . . . nec,

quando futura sint comitia, sciri, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 2.—With *indic.* in the *rel.-clause* (ante-class.): *Ba.* Scio, quid ago. *Pi.* Et pol ego scio, quid metuo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 45; cf.: scitin' quid ego vos rogo? id. Men. 5, 9, 92: scis tu, ut confringi vas cito Samium solet, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 24: jam ego ex hoc, ut factum est, scibo, id. Men. 5, 2, 57; instead of which, with *subj.:* ex me primo prima scires, rem ut gessissem publicam, id. Am. 1, 3, 26: ex hoc scibo quid siet, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59; id. Hec. 4, 2, 4.—(δ) With *de:* jam vero de legibus, de bello, de pace . . . scisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58.—(ε) *Absol.:* hi sciunt, qui hic affuerunt, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 31: quom videbis, tum scies, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 37: *Pi.* Quî scire possum? *Ch.* Nullus plus, id. ib. 2, 2, 13: quem, ut scitis, unice dilexi, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 1; so, ut scitis, parenthetically, id. ib. 1, 14, 21; 2, 31, 54; 6, 9, 9; id. Lael. 21, 77; cf. scio alone, parenthetically: injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 281: ego abeo: tu jam scio patiere, id. As. 2, 2, 111: quam tu propediem effliges scio, id. ib. 4, 2, 9 et saep.: scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter, Pers. 1, 27: nemo ex me scibit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 38.—*Pass.:* non opus est dicto . . . at scito huic opus est, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 14: plus, quam opus est scito, sciet, id. ib. 4, 1, 18; so, with *adv.* or *adverb.-clause:* non tam praeclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37, 140; so, Latine, id. Fin. 2, 4, 13; Liv. 1, 27: luculenter Graece, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15: Graece, id. Fam. 9, 22, 3: ubi hanc forma videt honesta virginem, Et fidibus scire, *and that she was skilled in music*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53 (cf.: docere aliquem fidibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: discere fidibus, id. Lael. 8, 26).—(ζ) With *de:* de legibus instituendis, de bello, de pace, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58: cum is, qui de omnibus scierit, de Sullâ se scire negavit, id. Sull. 13, 39.—(η) With *non* (very rare for nescio; cf.: non scire barbarum jam videtur, nescire dulcius, Cic. Or. 47, 157): quis enim erat qui non sciret studiosiorem Mithridatem fuisse, etc., id. Fl. 25, 59: tam imperitus, ut non sciret, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 44: quid? non sciunt ipsi viam, domum quâ veniant? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 25; Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37; Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3; Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 19.—**b.** Ellipt.: scin' quomodo? *do you know how* (I shall serve you)? a threatening phrase in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 200; id. Aul. 5, 21; id. Rud. 3, 5, 18.—**B.** In partic., of a woman, *to know carnally* a man (cf. of a man, cognosco), Treb. xxx. Tyr. 30.—* **II.** Transf., publicists' t. t. for the usual scisco (v. h. v. II.), of the people, *to ordain, decree, appoint* any thing after knowledge obtained regarding it: ut tribunus plebis rogationem ferret sciretque plebs, uti, etc., Liv. 26, 33, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: a scire for asciscere, Tac. Agr. 19; id. H. 4, 80.—Hence, **sciens,** entis, *P. a., knowing,* i. e. **A.** Pregn., *knowingly, wittingly, purposely, intentionally,* etc. (freq. and class.): tu verbis conceptis conjuravisti sciens sciente animo tuo, Scip. Afric. minor ap. Gell. 7, 11, 9: ubi verbis conceptis sciens libenter perjuraris, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 16: amore ardeo et prudens, sciens, Vivus vidensque pereo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27; so (with prudens) Cael. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 5; Suet. Ner. 2 *fin.:* equidem plus hodie boni Feci imprudens, quam sciens ante hunc diem umquam, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 40; so (opp. imprudens) id. Phorm. 4, 3, 55; Cic. Planc. 16, 41; (opp. insciens) id. Balb. 5, 13: habebit igitur te sciente et vidente curia senatorem, etc., id. Clu. 46, 129: an ille me tentat sciens? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 29; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 40; id. Ps. 1, 1, 90; id. Poen. prol. 112; Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13; id. Heaut. 5, 5, 6 al.: heia vero, inquit, geram morem vobis et me oblinam sciens, Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 8 et saep.—So the formula: si sciens fallo; v. fallo.—**B.** *Knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilled, versed,* or *expert in* any thing (class.). (α) *Absol.:* id ego jam nunc tibi renuntio, ut sis sciens, Ter. And. 3, 2, 28: quod me non scientem feceris, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 34; Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 32: vites pampinari: sed a sciente, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1: quis igitur hoc homine scientior umquam fuit? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: scientior venefica, Hor. Epod. 5, 72: quae (navis) scientissimo gubernatore utitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58.—*Sup.:* sit oportet idem scientissimus, Col. 11, 1.—(β) With *gen.:* dominum scientem esse oportet earum rerum, quae, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 1: locorum, Sall. J. 97, 3: pugnae, Hor. C. 1, 15, 24: citharae, id. ib. 3, 9, 10: Latinae linguae, Tac. A. 2, 13: juris, id. ib. 3, 70; 6, 26 et saep.—*Sup.:* M. Scaurus, vir regendae rei publicae scientissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214; Vulg. 2 Par. 2, 13.—* (γ) Poet., with *inf.:* quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens, Hor. C. 3, 7, 25.—*Adv.:* **scĭenter** (acc. to B.), *knowingly, understandingly, wisely, skilfully, expertly,* etc.: scienter et perite et ornate dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5: uti (with modice), id. ib. 1, 29, 132; id. Off. 2, 5, 18: sese distribuunt in duas partes, Caes. B. C. 1, 55.—*Comp.:* neminem in eo genere scientius versatum Isocrate, Cic. Or. 52, 175; Caes. B. G. 7, 22.—*Sup.:* coepit rationem hujus operis (sphaerae) scientissime Gallus exponere, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22; id. Div. 1, 41, 92.

scĭŏlus, i, *m.* [scius], *a smatterer, sciolist*, Arn. 2, 86 dub.; Hier. Ep. 48, 18; 58, 5; 125, 16.

Scĭŏpŏdes, v. Sciapodes.

† **scĭŏthērĭcon,** i, *n.*, = σκιοθηρικόν, *a sun-dial*, Plin. 2, 76, 78, § 187.—Also called **scĭŏthērum** (σκιόθηρον), Hyg. Limit. p. 175 Goes.

Scīpĭădes, ae, v. 2. Scipio, 2.

† **1. scīpio,** ōnis, *m.* [root skap-; Gr. σκήπτω, to support, σκίπων, = σκῆπτρον, a staff; cf.: scāpus, scopio, scamnum], *a staff* (carried by persons of wealth, rank, high official station, etc.): unde ornatu hoc advenis? quid fecisti scipione? Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 6; id. Am. 1, 3, 22; id. As. 1, 1, 111; id. Men. 5, 2, 103; Cat. 37, 10; Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: eburneus, carried by the viri triumphales, Liv. 5, 41 *fin.;* cf. Val. Max. 4, 4, 5; in the time of the emperors, also by the consuls, Val. Imp. ap. Vop. Aur. 13 *fin.;* Amm. 29, 2, 15; given as a present from the Roman nation to friendly princes; so to Masinissa, Liv. 30, 15; 31, 11; to Eumenes, id. 42, 14 *fin.*

2. Scīpĭo, ōnis, *m.* [1. scipio], *the name of a celebrated family in the* gens Cornelia, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the second, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, in the third Punic war.—In hexameter verse scanned *nom.* Scīpĭŏ, Luc. 4, 658; Sil. 8, 548; 10, 427; 13, 386; 13, 449 al.; cf., in the foll., 3. *init.*—Hence, **1. Scīpĭōnĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the Scipios* (late Lat.), Fab. Cl. Gord. Fulg. Act. Mundi, 11, p. 141.—**2. Scīpĭōnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.:* a Scipione quidam male dicunt Scipioninos: nam est Scipionarios, Varr. L. L. 9, § 71 Müll.—**3. Scīpĭădes** or **-as,** ae, *m.* (cf. Prisc. p. 582 P.), *one of the Scipio family, a Scipio* (poet. for Scipio, the oblique cases of which could not stand in hexameter verse): Scipiadas, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Lucr. 3, 1034; v. Lachm. ad h. l.; Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. scurrae, p. 294 Müll.; *nom.* Scipiades, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. praef. 1; *gen.*, *dat.* Scipiadae, Prop. 3, 11, 59 (4, 10, 67); Hor. S. 2, 1, 72; Claud. B. Get. 141; *acc.* Scipiadem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 17; v. Heind. and Duntz. ad h. l.; *plur. nom.* Scipiadae, Manil. 2, 790; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 381; *gen.* Scipiadum, id. Laud. Seren. 42; *acc.* Scipiadas, Verg. G. 2, 170; Claud. ap. Prou. et Olybr. 149.

Scīpĭōnārĭus, v. 2. Scipio, 2.

Scīpĭōnĕus, v. 2. Scipio, 1.

scīrĕrytis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a sort of silver dross*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 108.

1. Scīron, ōnis, *m.*, = Σκίρων (Σκείρων). **I.** *A noted robber on the rocky coast between Megaris and Attica, destroyed by Theseus*, Ov. M. 7, 444 sq.; Stat. Th. 1, 333; Mel. 2, 3, 7; Gell. 15, 21, 1; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 253.—Hence, **1. Scīrōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sciron, Scironic:* saxa, Mel. 2, 3, 7; so Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23; Sen. Hippol. 1225; and, rupes, Claud. B. Get. 188 (cf. also: infames Scirone petras, Stat. Th. 1, 333).—**2. Scīrōnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Scironic:* petrae, Sen. Hippol. 1023.—Hence, **II.** *A north-west wind blowing from the Scironic rocks;* so called by the Athenians, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120 (Jahn, Sciron); Sen. Q. N. 5, 17, 4.

2. Scīron, ōnis, *m.*, *an Epicurean philosopher in Cicero's time:* omnia meminit Sciron Epicuri dogmata, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 106.

scirpĕus (sirp-), a, um [scirpus]. **I.** *Adj.*, *of rushes, rush-:* ratis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9: clava, Nov. ap. Fest. s. v. scirpus, p. 330 Müll.: simulacra, i. e. *images of men made of rushes*, which were thrown into the Tiber annually, Ov. F. 5, 622 (v. Argei); also imago, id. ib. 5, 659: fila, *a rush-wick* of wax tapers, Prud. Cath. 5, 15: fiscella, Vulg. Exod. 2, 3.—**II.** *Subst.:* **scirpĕa (sirp-),** ae, *f.*, *a basket-work of rushes to form the body of a wagon* (generally used for carrying manure), Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5; Ov. F. 6, 680; Just. 43, 4, 6; Arn. 2, n. 38.

scirpĭcŭlus (sirp- and **surp-),** a, um [id.]. **I.** *Adj.*, *of* or *made of rushes.* So with falces (their use is unknown), Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5; id. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.: fiscella, Vulg. Exod. 2, 3.—More freq., **II.** *Subst.:* **scirpĭcŭlus (sirp-, surp-),** i, *m.*, *a basket made of rushes, a rush-basket:* surpiculi olerorum, Lucil. ap. Non. 490, 24; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10; Col. poët. 10, 305; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 40: piscarii, *wears, weels*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 36.

scirpo (sirpo), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to plait of rushes*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 sq.; id. ap. Non. 83, 24.

scirpŭla vitis, *a kind of vine*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 41; so, uva, Col. 3, 2, 27; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

scirpus (sometimes **sirpus**), i, *m.* **I.** *A rush, bulrush*, Plin. 16, 37, 70, § 178; 7, 56, 57, § 206; Fest. p. 330 Müll.; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 39; Vulg. Job, 8, 11.—**b.** Prov.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to seek a knot in a bulrush, to find a difficulty where there is none:* quaerunt in scirpo, soliti quod dicere, nodum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 330 (Sat. v. 46 Vahl.); so, in scirpo nodum quaeris, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 22; and: nodum in scirpo quaeris, Ter. And. 5, 4, 38.—**II.** Transf., deriving the idea of intricacy from plaited work of rushes, *a riddle, enigma:* quae Graeci dicunt aenigmata, hoc genus quidam e nostris veteribus scirpos appellaverunt, Gell. 12, 6, 1.

scirros, i, *m.*, = σκίρρος, *a hard swelling* or *tumor*, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 63.

scirrōsis, is, *f.*, = σκίρρωσις, *a hardening in the flesh*, = saxitas, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 49.

sciscĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sciscitor], *an asking, inquiry:* diligentissima sciscitatio, Petr. 24, 5.

sciscĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an inquirer, examiner, investigator* (post-Aug.): urinae, Mart. 3, 82, 16; Prud. Cath. 7, 193: minutissimus artium, Amm. 22, 16, 16.

sciscĭto, āre, v. sciscitor *fin.*

sciscĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [scisco], *to inform one's self; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate,* etc. (class.; syn.: percontor, interrogo); constr. regularly, *ex* (*ab*) *aliquo aliquid, de aliquâ re,* with a *rĕl.-clause* or *absol.;* also (post-Aug.) with *aliquem quid.* (α) With *acc. rei:* Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 17: sententiam ex aliquo (with requirere), id. de Or. 1, 23, 105: id sciscitari, id. Or. 16, 52: consulis voluntatem, Liv. 7, 26: consilium ejus, Tac. H. 2, 33: imperia ducum sciscitando, id. ib. 1, 84: diversa, id. ib. 2, 34: mores naturasque hominum, Gell. 1, 9, 2.—(β) With *de:* de victoriâ sciscitantes, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76: de unoquoque nostrum sciscitantur omnes, id. Phil. 14, 7, 19: de Domitio, ut facis, sciscitare, ubi sit, id. Att. 9, 15, 4.—(γ) With *an indirect question:* lubet prius sciscitari quid sit, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 10; Liv. 1, 9; 1, 54; 1, 56; 2, 12 al.; Suet. Claud. 10; id. Ner. 48; id. Vit. 17 al.: ab utroque sciscitor, cur, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21.—(δ) *Absol.:* elicuit comiter sciscitando, ut fateretur, etc., Liv. 6, 34; cf. id. 1, 5; Quint. 9, 2, 7: si de vetere jure discendum esset, issem plane sciscitatum ad istos, Gell. 12, 13, 3.—(ε) *Aliquem:* sciscitatum deos descendunt, Liv. 45, 27: ut mane singulos, anne jentassent, sciscitaretur, Suet. Vit. 7; so id. Calig. 28; id. Dom. 15.

☞ **a.** *Act.* collat. form: paucula etiam sciscitare prius volo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 52.

—**b. sciscĭtātus,** a, um, *pass.:* omnium sententiis occultius sciscitatis, Amm. 25, 8, 12.

scisco, scīvi, scītum, 3 (*dep.* collat. form **sciscor,** acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.), *v. inch. a.* [scio], *to seek to know ; to search, inquire.* **I.** Lit. (ante-class. and very rare; cf., on the other hand, the deriv. sciscitor): praefestinamus, quae sit causa, sciscere, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P.: ibo ad eam, ut sciscam, quid velint, Att. ap. Non. 505, 12; cf. Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 17. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Publicists' t. t., of the people, after inquiry or examination, *to accept, approve, assent to* something proposed; hence, *to appoint, enact, decree, ordain,* = rem cognitam jubere (cf. sancio): nullam illi (majores nostri) vim contionis esse voluerunt: quae scisceret plebes aut quae populus juberet summotâ contione, distributis partibus . . . auditis auctoribus, re multos dies promulgatâ et cognitâ, juberi vetarique voluerunt, Cic. Fl. 7, 15: illa legitima: consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit, id. Phil. 1, 10, 26; cf.: rogationes plurimas propter vos populus scivit, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 23: rogationem Marciam de Liguribus magno consensu plebes scivit jussitque. Ex eo plebiscito, etc., Liv. 42, 21 *fin.:* adeo id gratum plebi fuit ut id modo sciscerent juberentque, ut senatus decerneret, qui Romae regnaret, id. 1, 17 *fin.:* ad sciscendum plebi, id. 6, 35: si Gaditani sciverint nominatim de aliquo cive Romano, ut sit is civis Gaditanus, Cic. Balb. 11, 27; cf.: qui (Athenienses) sciverunt, ut, etc., id. Off. 3, 11, 46.—*Pass.:* multa perniciose sciscuntur in populis (with sancire), Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13; cf.: illud stultissimum, existimare omnia justa esse, quae scita sint in populorum institutis aut legibus, id. ib. 1, 15, 42 (v. also under *P. a.*).—Poet., with *obj.-clause:* munera Martis Aequent imperio et solem concedere nocti Sciscant, Sil. 7, 545.—**2.** Transf., in gen. (like decerno), of an individual, *to approve, assent to, vote for* any thing: qui ulteriorem (Galliam decernit), ostendit, eam se sciscere legem, quam esse legem neget, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: quod primus scivit legem de publicanis, etc., id. Planc. 14, 35. — **B.** *To learn, ascertain, know:* ut illi id factum scisceremt, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 68: praefestinamus quae sit causa sciscere, quod, etc., Afran. ap. Charis. 2, p. 186 P. (Com. Rel. v. 396 Rib.). —**III.** Trop., of nature, *to decree, establish:* confirmat antem illud vel maxime quod ipsa natura, ut ait ille, sciscet et probet, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23. — Hence, **scītus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to I.) Mid. (orig., that has informed himself, obtained knowledge, had experience; hence), *knowing, shrewd, wise, acute, experienced, skilful, adroit,* etc. (of persons; mostly poet.; not in Cic., but cf. 2.; syn.: callidus, versatus): doctu', fidelis . . . Scitus, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 251 Vahl.): hominem astutum, doctum, scitum et callidum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 151: mulier scita atque prudens, Gell. 13, 4 *fin.:* scitus agaso, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 330 Müll. (Ann. v. 217 Vahl.): sycophanta, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 8: homo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: convivator, *a clever, dexterous host,* Liv. 35, 49: scitus bellum (venereum) init, Plaut. Truc. 5, 42: ea mulieris scitae comitas, Gell. 13, 4, 3.—*Comp.:* non sum scitior, quae hos rogem, etc., Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 12.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose with *gen.:* Nessus scitus vadorum, *acquainted with,* Ov. M. 9, 108: Thalia lyrae, id. F. 5, 54: Sthenelus pugnandi, Quint. 9, 3, 10 Spald. *N. cr.*—With *obj.-clause* (poet.): scitus accendere corda Laudibus, Sil. 17, 293: accendere Martem, id. 15, 594.—**b.** Of things, *fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty,* etc.: pulcre scripsti: scitum syngraphum! Plaut. As. 4, 1, 57: scito illa quidem (scripsit) sermone et Attico, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93; cf. interrogationes, Quint. 5, 7, 28.—*Sup.:* oratio optima et scitissima, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 30: si quid (dictum) est, quod mihi scitum esse videatur et homini ingenuo dignum atque docto, non aspernor, Cic. Planc. 14, 35; cf. id. Or. 16, 51: oratoris dictum, Tac. A. 6, 20.—Esp. in the phrase scitum est, *it is a witty or acute saying; shrewd, clever:* vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est, qui mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 51; cf.: scitum est illud Catonis, ut multa: Melius, etc., id. Lael. 24, 90: Scytharum legati, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 148: scitum est, inter Protogenem et eum (Apellem) quod accidit, *a clever thing,* id. 35, 10, 36, § 81: hoc Scitum est, periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36; cf. id. Phorm. 5, 4, 2: scitum est causam conferre in tempus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 228.—**2.** Transf., *beautiful, elegant, fine,* etc. (mostly ante- and post-class.; syn.: venustus, bellus): satis scitum filum mulieris, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 15; cf. Iphis, Petr. 63, 3: mulierculae formae scitioris, Lampr. Commod. 2 *fin.* (v. perscitus): vox admodum scita et canora, Gell. 18, 5, 2: haec nox scita'st exercendo scorto, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 132; cf. scitamenta.—**B.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Subst.:* **scītum,** i, *n., an ordinance, statute, decree;* esp. in connection with plebis (plebei, v. plebs), or, in one word, plebiscitum, *an ordinance* or *decree of the people* or *of the citizens* (opp. to senatusconsultum, a decree of the Senate): scita plebei appellantur ea, quae plebs suo suffragio sine patribus jussit, plebeio magistratu rogante, Fest. p. 293 Müll.; cf. Lael. Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27, 4: quo plebiscito decreta a senatu est quaestio, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54: quae (lex) postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, id. Rep. 2, 37, 63: plebiscitis consularem potestatem minuere, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199 et saep. (v. 2. scitus).—In a lusus verbb. with scitus, A.: *Ps.* Ecquid is homo scitus est? *Ch.* Plebiscitum non est scitius, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 58.—In the order scitum plebis: de altero aedile scitum plebis est factum rogantibus tribunis, Liv. 31, 50 *fin.;* 10, 22 *fin.:* scita plebis injuncta patribus, id. 3, 67; 22, 26; Populi is used instead of plebis when the decrees of other nations are spoken of: cum lex esset Athenis, ne quis populi scitum faceret, ut quisquam coronâ donaretur, etc., Cic. Opt. Gen. 7, 19: Athenienses quibusdam temporibus sublato Areopago nihil nisi populi scitis ac decretis agebant, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43; so, in one word, populiscitum, Nep. Alcib. 5, 4; id. Epam. 7, 4; id. Phoc. 2, 2: ut nullum de eâ re scitum populi fieret aut litteris mandaretur, Liv. 45, 25. Tacitus is the first who has populi scita for *decrees of the Roman people,* Tac. A. 3, 58.—Of Roman *popular decrees* also simply scita: cum scita ac jussa nostra sua sententia comprobat, Cic. Balb. 18, 42.—Rarely of other public or official ordinances (cf.: decreta, edicta, jussa): (Numa) omnia publica privataque sacra Pontificis scitis subjecit, Liv. 1, 20: quo minus ferociter aliorum (decemvirorum) scitis adversarentur, id. 3, 33; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 146: regis, Vulg. Esth. 3, 8.—**2.** Transf. (with decretum and placitum) as a transl. of the Gr. δόγμα, *a maxim, tenet, dogma,* Sen. Ep. 95, 10.—*Adv.:* **scītē** (acc. to A.), *shrewdly, cleverly, skilfully, adroitly, nicely, tastefully, elegantly* (class.): eho, nimium scite scitus es, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 8; cf.: tondetur nimium scite, id. Merc. 3, 1, 28: satis scite et probe, id. Trin. 3, 3, 56; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 69; id. Mil. 4, 2, 74; id. Trin. 3, 3, 53; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7; Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 1 (with commode): (rationes) ita sunt perscriptae scite et litterate, ut, etc., id. Pis. 25, 61; cf.: scite et venuste facta, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: illa ex patellis quae evellerat, ita scite in aureis poculis inligabat, etc., id. ib. 2, 4, 24, § 54: non scite (dictum), id. Att. 14, 20, 3; so, dictum, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 166: scite loqui, Liv. 10, 19: parum scite convivium exornare, Sall. J. 85, 39; cf. Liv. 4, 44 *fin.* —*Comp.:* scitius, Gell. 4, 11, 10.—*Sup.:* scitissime, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116; Gell. 10, 11, 6; App. M. 9, p. 212, 16.

scissĭlis, e, *adj.* [scindo]. **I.** *That may easily be split, cleft,* or *rent:* alumen, Cels. 5, 2; 6, 11: lapis, id. 6, 6, 30.—**II.** (Post-class.) **scissus,** a, um, *rent, torn:* palliastrum, App. M. 1, p. 104, 27; cf. centunculus, id. 9, p. 222, 27: fasciae, Veg. 3, 47, 3.

scissim, *adv.* [id.], *by rending, cleaving,* or *dividing* (late Lat.), Prud. Enchir. Vet. Test. 9.

scissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cleaving, dividing, scission* of a number (late Lat.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Vulg. Amos, 6, 12.

Scissis, is, *f., a town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *probably in the territory of the Lacetani,* Liv. 21, 60 *fin.*

scissor, ōris, *m.* [scindo]. **I.** *One who cleaves* or *divides, a carver,* Petr. 36, 6.—**II.** *A kind of gladiator,* Inscr. Orell. 2569.

scissūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a tearing, rending, dividing; a rent, cleft, scissure* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Sen. Q. N. 6, 2: ad scissuram Nili, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 50; 11, 28, 34, § 100: sal rectis scissuris, id. 31, 7, 39, § 79; Pall. Mai, 12; Vulg. Matt. 9, 16.—**II.** Trop.: domestica turbat rem populi, Prud. Psych. 756: audio scissuras esse inter vos, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 18.

1. scissus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of scindo.

‡ **2. scissus** = σχίσμα, *a rent, cleft,* Gloss. Philox.

scītāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [1. scitus, A. 2.]. **I.** *Delicate food, dainties* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 26: Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 3; Macr. S. 7, 14; App. M. 10, p. 245. —* **II.** Trop., of figures of speech, *niceties, prettinesses:* Ὁμοιοτέλευτα . . . καὶ ὁμοιόπτωτα ceteraque hujusmodi scitamenta, Gell. 18, 8, 1.

* **scītātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [scitor], *an asking, inquiring:* indefessa scitatio, Amm. 18, 5, 1.

scītē, *adv.*, v. scisco, *P. a. fin.*

scītor, ātus, 1 (old *inf.* scitarier, Ov. M. 2, 741), *v. freq. dep. a.* [scio], *to seek to know ; to ask, inquire* (poet. and late Lat.; in Cic. Or. 16, 52, read sciscitari; cf.: interrogo, percunctor): scitari et quaerere causas, Verg. A. 2, 105: causam viae, Ov. M. 2, 511: causam adventûs, id. ib. 2, 741: omnia, id. ib. 2, 548: digna relatu, id. ib. 4, 793: scitanti deus huic de conjuge dixit, id. ib. 10, 564: quid veniat, scitatur, id. ib. 11, 622: Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phoebi Mittimus, i. e. *to consult,* Verg. A. 2, 114: sunt quae ex te solo scitari volo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 13; so, ex aliquo, *to ask, inquire,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 60: ab aliquo, Ov. M. 1, 775; 10, 357: consulta numinum, Amm. 24, 8, 4: scitari, quid molirentur, id. 18, 2, 2.

scītŭlē, *adv.*, v. scitulus *fin.*

scītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. scitus, A. 2.], *handsome, pretty, neat, trim, elegant* (ante- and post-class.): facies, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 7: forma atque aetatula, id. ib. 4, 1, 3; App. M. 2, 113, 19: juvenem formulae scitulae, id. ib. 3, 136, 13: caupona, id. ib. 1, p. 105, 23: pusiones, Arn. 5, 179.—*Adv.:* **scītŭlē,** *elegantly, gracefully,* App. M. 2, p. 123, 8; 7, p. 192, 35; 10, p. 253, 38.

scītum, i, *n.*, v. scisco, *P. a.*, A. 1. and B.

1. scītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of scisco.

2. scītus, ūs, *m.* [scisco], with plebi, for the more usual plebiscitum, *a decree* or *ordinance of the people:* neque populi jussu neque plebi scitu, Vet. Decr. ap. Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3: comitia deinde de senatûs sententiâ plebique scitu sunt habita, Liv. 25, 7, 5.

† **sciūrus,** i, *m.*, = σκίουρος, *a squirrel,* Plin. 8, 38, 58, § 138; 11, 43, 99, § 245; Mart. 5, 37, 13.

scĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scio], *knowing, having knowledge* of a thing (mostly ante- and post-class., and rare for sciens, gnarus, peritus). (*α*) *Absol.:* neque quemquam invenit scium, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 634: mulieres plus sciae, Petr. 63, 9: puto eos prudentes et scios mendacia defendenda suscipere, *knowingly, wittingly,* Lact. 3, 24 *fin.;* Vulg. Ecclus. 21, 18.—(*β*) With *gen.:* rerum, Lact. 2, 14, 6: Latinae linguae, Macr. S. 6, 9 *fin.*

scōbĭna, ae, *f.* [scobis], *a rasp,* Varr. L. L. 7, § 68; Plaut. Fragm. ib.; Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 180; Tert. Apol. 12.

scōbis (collat. form **scobs,** only acc. to Prisc. p. 751 P.; but scobis is found in Cels. 5, 5; 8, 2; Col. 4, 29, 15; 7, 10, 4; cf. scrobis *init.*), is, *f.* (*m.*, Vitr. 8, 3; Pall. Febr. 17, 6) [scabo], *powder* or *dust produced by sawing, rasping,* etc.; *sawdust, scrapings, filings,* etc., Cels. l. l.; Col. l. l.; Hor. S. 2, 4, 81; Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 111; Juv. 14, 67 al.: citreus, i. e. *grated lemon-peel,* Vitr. 8, 3, 8; cutis, *scurf,* etc., Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 28.

Scodra, ae, *f., a town of Dalmatia,* now *Scutari, on Lake Labeatis,* Liv. 44, 31; 44, 32; 45, 26; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144.—Hence, **Scodrenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Scodra,* Liv. 45, 26.

Scodrus, i, v. Scordus.

scŏla, v. schola.

† **scōlēcĭa,** v. scolex.

† **scōlēcĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σκωλήκιον, *a kind of scarlet berry* (which is apt to be worm-eaten), Plin. 24, 4, 4, § 8.

scōlex, lēcis, *m.*, = σκώληξ, *a kind of copper rust with the appearance of being worm-eaten*, Plin. 34, 12, 28, § 116.

† **scŏlībrŏchon**, i, *n.*, = σκολίβροχον, *a plant, also called* callitrichos, scolopendrion, *and* Capillus Veneris, App. Herb. 47.

† **scŏlŏpax**, ăcis, *f.*, = σκολόπαξ, *a snipe, woodcock*, Nemes. Fragm. Aucup. 2, 3.

† **scŏlŏpendra**, ae, *f.*, = σκολόπενδρα. **I.** *A kind of multipede, a scolopendra*, Plin. 8, 29, 43, § 104.—**II.** *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 143.

† **scŏlŏpendrĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σκολοπένδριον, *a plant, also called* callitrochon *and* scolibrochon, App. Herb. 57.

Scōlos, i, *f.*, = Σκῶλος, *a city of Bœotia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Stat. Th. 7, 266.

† **scŏlўmos**, i, *m.*, = σκόλυμος, *an edible kind of thistle, cardoon:* Cynara cardunculus, Linn.; Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 262; 21, 16, 56, § 94; 22, 22, 43, § 86.

† **scomber**, bri, *m.*, = σκόμβρος, *a kind of tunny, a mackerel:* Scomber scomber, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 19, § 49; 31, 8, 43, § 94; 32, 11, 53, § 151; Col. 8, 17, 12; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71; Cat. 95, 8; Pers. 1, 43; Mart. 3, 50, 9; 4, 87, 8; 13, 102, 2.

† **scomma**, ătis, *n.*, = σκῶμμα, *a teasing, taunting expression; a taunt, jeer, scoff, cavil* (late Lat. for convicium, maledictum), Macr. S. 7, 3.

1. scōpa, ae, and *plur.*: **scōpae**, ārum (cf. on *plur.*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 7 Müll.; 10, § 24 ib.; Quint. 1, 5, 16; Charis. p. 20 P.; 72 ib.; Diom. p. 315 ib.; *sing.*, v. infra, B.), *f.* [root skap-, to support; cf.: scipio, scamnum]. **I.** Lit., *thin branches, twigs, shoots* (rare), Cato, R. R. 152; Pall. 3, 24, 8; 4, 9, 12; Auct. B. Afr. 47, 5; Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241; 22, 18, 21, § 46 al.—**B.** In partic.: **scōpa rēgia**, *a plant, a species of the goose-foot:* Chenopodium scoparia, Linn.; Plin. 21, 6, 15, § 28; 25, 5, 19, § 44.—**II.** Meton., *a broom, besom* made of twigs (class. in *plur.*): munditias volo fieri: efferte huc scopas, etc., Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 23; 2, 2, 27; 2, 2, 51; Petr. 34, 3; Hor. S. 2, 4, 81: scopis mundata, *swept*, Vulg. Luc. 11, 25: in scopâ, id. Isa. 14, 23.—**b.** Prov.: scopas dissolvere, *to untie a broom*, i. e. *to throw any thing into disorder* or *confusion*, Cic. Or. 71, 235; hence, scopae solutae, of a man in utter perplexity, id. Att. 7, 13, b, 6.

2. scōpa, ae, *f.*, = σκοπή, *a speculation, theory*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 812.

scōpārĭus, ii, *m.* [scopa, II.], *a sweeper* (late Lat.), Dig. 33, 7, 8.

Scŏpas, ae, *m.*, = Σκόπας. **I.** *A famous Grecian sculptor of Paros, who flourished between the 97th and 105th Olympiads*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 49; Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23; Hor. C. 4, 8, 6; Mart. 4, 39, 3.—**II.** *A very rich Thessalian in the time of Simonides*, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352; Quint. 11, 2, 14 (cf. Phaedr. 4, 24).

† **scŏpĕlismos**, i, *m.*, also written as Gr. σκοπελισμός, *a crime said to be practised in Arabia, where a man places stones in his enemy's field, as a threat that whoever shall dare cultivate it shall be slain:* quae res tantum timorem habet, ut nemo ad eum agrum accedere audeat, crudelitatem timens eorum qui scopelismon fecerunt, Dig. 47, 11, 9.

† **scōpes**, um, *f.*, = σκῶπες, *a kind of owl*, Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 138; from Hom. Od. 5, 66.

scŏpĭo, ōnis, *m.* [root skap-; cf.: scamnum, scipio], *the stalk* or *pedicle of grapes*, Cato, R. R. 112, 3; Col. 11, 3, 46; 12, 39, 3; 12, 43, 10.—Also called **scōpĭus**, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2; 2, 4, 17.

1. scŏpo, ĕre [σκοπέω], *to investigate, test, search:* spiritum suum, Vulg. Psa. 76, 7.

2. scōpo, āre, *v. a.* [1. scopa, II.], *to brush* or *sweep away*, Vulg. Isa. 14, 23.

† **scŏpos**, i, *m.*, = σκοπός, *a mark, aim* at which one shoots, Suet. Dom. 19.

scōpŭlae, ārum, *f.* [1. scopa, II.], *a little broom*, Cato, R. R. 26; Col. 12, 38, 4; also in *sing.*: **scōpŭla**, *a broom-twig*, id. 12, 18, 5.

scŏpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scopulus], *full of rocks, rocky, shelvy, craggy* (rare but class.): locus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35: mare, id. de Or. 3, 19, 69: colles, Sil. 7, 274: rupes, Luc. 2, 619: Pylene, Stat. Th. 4, 102: cete, *projecting* like a rock, id. Achill. 1, 55: arva, Sil. 15, 305.—*Neutr. plur.* as *subst.*, *rocky places:* Gangem dejectum per scopulosa et abrupta, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65.—**B.** Transf.: terga beluae, *projecting like rocks*, Val. Fl. 2, 518.

scŏpŭlus, i, *m.*, = σκόπελος, *a projecting point of rock; a rock, cliff, crag*, esp. *a rock, shelf, ledge* in the sea. **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.; not in Cic., but v. infra, II.; cf.: rupes, cautes), in the sea: ut pars (remigum) ad scopulos allisa interficeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27 *fin.*; id. B. G. 3, 13; Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166; Verg. G. 3, 261; id. A. 1, 145; 5, 270; Ov. M. 4, 524; 9, 592: frequentes, Juv. 13, 246: vomentes aequor, Luc. 6, 24: immanes, Ov. M. 14, 182; cf. of a promontory, Hor. C. 1, 3, 20; Ov. F. 4, 419: scopuli errantes, of the Symplegades, Val. Fl. 3, 621; 4, 681.—On land: scopuli rupesque cavae, Verg. G. 3, 253; id. A. 4, 445; 12, 531; Sil. 10, 263; Stat. Th. 7, 665; Val. Fl. 6, 632; of the cavern of Cacus, Verg. A. 8, 192: scopulus Mavortis, of the Areopagus, Ov. M. 6, 70: his inmobilior scopulis, of a man hard to move, id. ib. 13, 801: scopulis surdior, Hor. C. 3, 7, 21; cf.: ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, Ov. M. 7, 33: natus es e scopulis, id. Tr. 3, 11, 3.—**II.** Trop., *a rock*, = *a difficulty, danger, harm, evil*, etc. (freq. in Cic.; also commended by him as a figure): cum neque Musarum scopulos quisquam superarat, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 223 Vahl.): qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo inferat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 8: Syrtim patrimonii scopulum libentius dixerim, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 163: nec tuas umquam rationes ad eos scopulos, appulisses, ad quos Sex. Titii afflictam navem et in quibus C. Deciani naufragium fortunarum videres, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 25; id. de Or. 2, 37, 154; id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: in scopulos vitae incidere, id. Consol. Fragm. 2, p. 489 Orell.: (Piso et Gabinius) geminae voragines scopulique rei publicae, id. Pis. 18, 41; cf. Flor. 4, 9, 1: (Pompeius) Ille tremor Ponti et piratarum scopulus, Petr. poët. 123, 240: commeatum publicum in scopulos annonae impingere, Quint. Decl. 12, 22: cujus tribunal scopulus reorum dicebatur, Val. Max. 3, 7, 9: e scopulo cadere, *to be ruined*, Amm. 30, 5, 10.

† **scŏpus**, i, *m.*, = σκοπός, *a goal, target:* in pueri procul stantis, praebentisque pro scopo dispansam dextrae manūs palmam, sagittas direxit, Suet. Dom. 19 (dub.; Roth, scopulo; cf. σκοπός, in trop. sense, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 2).

* **scordălĭa**, ae, *f.* [scordalus], *a quarrel, wrangling*, Petr. 59, 1.

scordălus, i, *m.*, *a quarrelsome fellow, a wrangler, brawler* (a low post-Aug. word), Petr. 95, 7; Sen. Ep. 83, 12; 56, 2; id. Suas. 7, 14.

scordĭlon, i, v. scordion.

† **scordĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σκόρδιον, *a plant that smells like garlic, water-germander, scordium:* Teucrium scordium, Linn.; Plin. 25, 6, 27, § 63.—Also called **scordŏtis**, Plin. 25, 6, 27, § 63; and **scordĭlon**, App. Herb. 70.

Scordisci, ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A people on the borders of Illyria*, Liv. 40, 57; 41, 19; id. Epit. 56.—**II.** *A people of Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148; Just. 32, 3, 5.

scordŏtis, v. scordion.

Scordus, i, *m.*, *a mountain of Illyria*, Liv. 43, 20, 1.—Called also **Scodrus**, Liv. 44, 31, 4.

† **scōrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = σκωρία, *dross, slag, scoria* of metals, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69; 33, 6, 35, § 105; 34, 11, 24, § 107; 34, 18, 51, § 171; Pall. 1, 41, 3; Vulg. Isa. 1, 22.

† **scorpaena**, ae, *f.*, = σκόρπαινα, *a sea-scorpion*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; 9, 51, 74, § 162.

† **scorpĭăcum**, i, *n.*, = σκορπιακόν, *a remedy against the sting of a scorpion*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *fin.*

scorpīnāca, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* proserpinaca, App. Herb. 17.

† **scorpĭo**, ōnis (poet. collat. forms **scorpĭus** and **-ŏs**, i, corresp. to the Greek), *m.*, = σκορπίων, σκορπίος, *a scorpion.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 86; 28, 2, 5, § 24; 29, 4, 29, § 91; Vulg. Deut. 8, 15.—In the form scorpius, Ov. M. 15, 371; scorpios, id. F. 4, 164; *acc.* scorpion, id. ib. 5, 541.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The Scorpion*, one of the signs of the zodiac.—Form Scorpios, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 113; id. Arat. 208 and 430; Ov. M. 2, 196; Hyg. Astr. 2, 26; *acc.* Scorpion, Ov. M. 2, 83.—Form Scorpio, Petr. 39, 11; 35, 4: Scorpionis ascensus, Vulg. Num. 34, 4.—**B.** *A kind of prickly sea-fish:* Cottus scorpio, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; cf. Petr. 35, 4; in the form scorpios, Ov. Hal. 116.—**C.** *A prickly plant, scorpion-wort, scorpion-grass:* Spartium scorpius, Linn.; Plin. 22, 15, 17, § 39.—**D.** *A shrub, also called* tragos, Plin. 27, 13, 116, § 142; 13, 21, 37, § 116.—**E.** *A military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles, a scorpion*, Veg. Mil. 4, 22; Amm. 23, 4, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 25; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 24 (Hist. 3, 36 Dietsch); Liv. 26, 47; 26, 49; Vitr. 10, 1; in the form scorpius, Sisenn. ap. Non. 553, 25; Vulg. 1 Macc. 6, 51.—**F.** In the agrimensores, *a heap of stones terminating in a point, and used as a boundary-mark*, Sic. Fl. pp. 4 and 6 Goes.—**G.** *An instrument of torture*, Isid. 5, 27, 18; cf. Vulg. 3 Reg. 12, 14; id. 2 Par. 10, 11.

† **scorpĭoctŏnon**, i, *n.*, = σκορπιοκτόνον, *the scorpion-killer, the name of a plant, the heliotrope*, App. Herb. 49.

scorpĭon, ii, *n.*, *a plant, also called* thelyphonon, Plin. 25, 10, 75, § 122.

scorpĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scorpio], *of* or *belonging to a scorpion, scorpion-:* genus cucumeris, Plin. 20, 1, 3, § 8.

scorpios, ii, v. scorpio.

† **scorpītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = σκορπῖτις, *a precious stone, resembling the scorpion in color* or *shape*, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **scorpĭūrus (-ūros**, App. Herb. 72), i, *m.*, = σκορπίουρος, *scorpion's-tail, a kind of heliotrope*, App. Herb. 49.—Also called **scorpĭūron**, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 60.

scorpĭus, ii, v. scorpio.

scortātor, ōris, *m.* [scortor], *a whoremonger, fornicator*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 131; Hor. S. 2, 5, 75; Hier. ad Ephes. 1, 13.

* **scortātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *whoredom*, App. M. 5, p. 171, 17.

‡ **scortes** id est pelles testium arietinorum a pellibus dicti, Fest. pp. 330 and 331 Müll. [scortum, I.].

scortĕus, a, um, *adj.* [scortum, I.], *made of hides* or *leather, leathern:* etiam nunc dicimus scortea ea, quae ex corio ac pellibus sunt facta, Varr. L. L. 7, § 84 Müll.; cf. Ov. F. 1, 629; and Fest. s. v. scorta, p. 330 Müll.: fascinum, Petr. 138, 1: pulvinus, Cels. 8, 12: asses, Hier. Chron. ad annum MCCC.—In a lusus verbb.: scorteum scortum, i. e. *wrinkled, old*, App. M. 1, p. 105, 36.—*Subst.*: **scortĕa**, ae, *f.* (sc. vestis), *a garment of skins* or *leather*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 6; Mart. 14, 130; Isid. 20, 7, 1.

* **scortillum**, i, *n. dim.* [scortum, II.], *a little* or *young harlot*, Cat. 10, 3; cf. ‡scortulum.

scortor, āri (old *inf.* scortarier, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 58), *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to employ* or *associate with harlots* (ante- and post-class.): scortari est saepius meretriculam ducere, Varr. L. L. 7, § 84 Müll.; Plaut. As. 2, 2, 4; id. Merc. 5, 4, 25; 5, 4, 58; id. Ps. 4, 7, 35; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32; id. Ad. 1, 2, 22; Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 4.

‡ **scortŭlum**, πόρνη, Gloss. Vet. Lat. Gr.; cf. scortillum.

scortum, i, *n.* [cf. Gr. χόριον, corium; Lith. skurà, skin]. **I.** Lit., *a skin, hide* (post-class. and rare): pellem antiqui dicebant scortum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 84 Müll.: jam Omphale in Herculis scorto designata describit, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*—**II.** Transf., *a harlot, strumpet, prostitute* (freq. and class.): scorta appellantur meretrices, quia ut pelliculae subiguntur. Omnia namque ex pellibus facta scortea appellantur, Fest. pp. 330 and 331 Müll.—*Sing.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 132; id. As. 4, 2, 5; 5, 2, 17; 5, 2, 79 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34; id. Ad. 5, 9, 8; Hor. C. 2, 11, 21; id. Ep. 1, 18, 34; Tib. 4, 10, 4.—*Plur.*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 91; id. Pers. 3, 3, 14; id. Truc. 1, 1, 43 sq. et saep.; Cic. Mil. 21, 55; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10 al.—Of *a male prostitute*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 12; Cic. Sest. 17, 39; id. Phil. 2, 18, 44; Petr. 9, 6; 119, 25; so also, virile, Aur. Vict. Caes. 28.—And with a

masc. pron.: scortum exoletum ne quis in proscenio Sedeat, Plaut. Poen. prol. 17 (cf. senium, II. A.).—Also = pellex, *a mistress, concubine*, Plaut. Cas. Grex, 5 and 7.

Scōti (**Scotti**), ōrum, *m.*, *the Scots, a people in the northern part of Britain*, in the mod. *Scotland*, Amm. 27, 8, 5; 26, 4, 5; Hier. in Jovin. 2, 7.—In *sing.:* Scotus, collect., Claud. B. Get. 417; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 33; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 251.—Hence, **A. Scōtĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the land of the Scots*, = Hibernia, Isid. 14, 6, 6.—**B. Scōtĭcus** (**Scott-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Scotland, Scottish, Scotch:* tela, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 254.

† **scŏtĭa**, ae, *f.*, = σκοτία, in architect. **I.** *A hollow moulding in the base of a column, a scotia*, Vitr. 3, 5, 2.—**II.** *A gutter at the end of a cornice*, Vitr. 4, 3, 6.

Scōtĭcus, a, um, v. Scoti *fin.*

† **Scŏtīnus**, i, *m.*, = Σκοτεινός (the Obscure), *an epithet of Heraclitus:* legati ad Hannibalem missi Heraclitus, cui Scotino cognomen erat, etc., Liv. 23, 39, 3 (v. Munro ad Lucr. 1, 639); cf.: Heraclitus cui cognomen fecit orationis obscuritas, Sen. Ep. 12, 7 (as Greek, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15).

† **scŏtōma**, ătis, *n.*, = σκότωμα, *dimness of vision*, Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 3.

† **scŏtōmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σκοτωματικός, *of* or *belonging to dimness of vision:* passio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 2.—Hence, *subst.:* **scŏtōmătĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a dim-sighted person*, Scrib. Comp. 99; Theod. Prisc. 2, 3.

Scōtus, i, v. Scoti.

Scŏtūsa or **Scŏtussa**, ae, *f.*, = Σκότουσα, Σκοτοῦσσα. **I.** *A town of Macedonia, near the Strymon*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 42.—Hence, **Scŏtussaei**, *the inhabitants of Scotussa*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.—**II.** *A town of Thessaly, near Larissa*, Liv. 38, 5; 38, 7; 36, 9; 36, 14; Plin. 31, 2, 14, § 17.—Hence, **Scŏtūsaeus** (**Scotuss-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Scotussa in Thessaly:* ager, Liv. 33, 6 *fin.*

scrapta or **scratta** (also **scrātĭa** and **scrattĭa**), ae, *f.*, *an epithet of an unchaste woman*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 6; id. ap. Non. 169, 8; id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 Müll. *N. cr.;* and Titin. ap. Fest. p. 333 ib. (Com. Rel. p. 124 Rib.).

* **scrĕātor**, ōris, *m.* [screo], *a hawker, hemmer*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

* **scrĕātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a hawking, hemming*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132.

* **scrĕo**, āre, *v. n.*, *to hawk, hem*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 22.

scrība, ae, *m.* [scribo], *a public* or *official writer, a clerk, secretary, scribe* (whereas librarius or scriba librarius denotes a private secretary or amanuensis; notarius, a short-hand writer): scribas proprio nomine antiqui et librarios et poëtas vocabant. At nunc dicuntur scribae quidem librarii, qui rationes publicas scribunt in tabulis, etc., Fest. p. 333 Müll.: (scribarum) ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellae publicae periculaque magistratuum committuntur, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 183; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 78, § 182; 2, 3, 80, § 184 sq.; 2, 3, 80, § 187; id. Pis. 25, 61; id. Clu. 45, 126; id. Agr. 2, 13, 32 (distinguished from librarii): meus, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2; Liv. 2, 12; 22, 57; 40, 29; Suet. Claud. 1; 38; id. Vesp. 3; Hor. S. 1, 5, 35; 2, 5, 56; id. Ep. 1, 8, 2 et saep.; cf. also: SCRIBA AB EPISTOLIS LATINIS, Inscr. Orell. 41; 2437; and: SCRIBA LIBRARIVS, ib. 1621; 2950 al.—**2.** (Eccl. Lat.) *A doctor of the Jewish law, one whose duty it was to guard and expound the sacred text*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 8, 17; id. Matt. 23, 2 et saep.

* **scrībātus**, ūs, *m.* [scriba], *the office of a scribe* or *secretary; a clerkship, secretaryship:* ad scribatum nominatus, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 4; cf. 2. scriptus.

scriblīta (**scribilīta**), ae, *f.*, *a kind of tart*, Cato, R. R. 78; Plaut. Poen. prol. 43; Petr. 35, 4; 66, 3; Mart. 3, 17, 1.

* **scriblitārius**, ii, *m.* [scriblita], *a tart-baker, pastry-cook* (with pistor), Afran. ap. Non. 131, 27 (Com. Rel. p. 157 Rib.).

scrībo, psi, ptum, 3 (*perf.* sync. scripsti, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 57: scripstis, Enn. ap. Non. 153, 28, or Trag. v. 239 Vahl.; *inf.* scripse, Aus. Sept. Sap. Lud. 1; cf. 2. dico *init.*), *v. a.* [root skrabh-, to dig; whence, Gr. γράφω; Lat. scrobis, scrofa; cf. Germ. schreiben], prop., to scratch, grave, engrave with a sharp point; hence, **I.** Ingen. **A.** Lit., *to write, draw*, or otherwise *make* lines, letters, figures, etc. (cf. scalpo): in libro cum scribuntur calamo litterae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 131; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 4, 76 sq.: litteras, tabellas, id. Ps. 1, 1, 28: (littera M) etiamsi scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur, Quint. 9, 4, 40; cf. id. 1, 7, 28: nostri praeceptores cervum servumque u et o litteris scripserunt, id. 1, 7, 26; cf. id. 1, 7, 4; 1, 7, 20; 1, 7, 30; 12, 10, 28; 12, 10, 30: terra in augurum libris scripta cum r uno, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.: hic carmen mediâ scribe columnâ, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 83; cf.: scribitur vestris Cynthia corticibus, id. 1, 18, 22; Ov. M. 9, 527; Luc. 2, 343: in aquâ, Cat. 68, 4; cf. also: fac lapis his scriptus stet super ossa notis: hic jacet, etc., Tib. 1, 3, 54 (but the better reading is inscriptis): scribere decore, *to write a good hand*, Amm. 30, 9, 4: erat scriptum ipsius manu, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: suâ manu scripsit, Liv. 37, 10.—Of drawing, etc.: si quis fugitivo stigmata scripserit, *has branded a runaway*, Quint. 7, 4, 14; cf.: charaxat ambas ungulis scribentibus genas, Prud. στεφ. 10, 557: totius vobis Frontem tabernae scipionibus scribam, Cat. 37, 10: (Diodotus Stoicus) geometriae munus tuebatur, verbis praecipiens discentibus, unde, quo quamque lineam scriberent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113: ut formam (porticus) secundum rationem loci scribas, *draw, design*, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 5; Stat. S. 1, 3, 9: quae Attalicis variata per artem Aulaeis scribuntur acu, i. e. *are embroidered*, Sil. 14, 660: scripto radiat Germanicus auro, i. e. sculpto, Juv. 6, 205; cf. Mart. 11, 5, 3.—**B.** Trop.: memor essem? etiam nunc mihi Scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis De Glycerio, *graven, imprinted* (syn.: inscripta, insculpta), Ter. And. 1, 5, 48: arva sanguineo scribit rutilantia gyro, Stat. Th. 11, 514.—**II.** In partic., with the accessory idea of intellectual action, of written composition of every kind, *to write, write down, compose, describe, depict; to draw up, communicate, announce in writing* (syn.: compono, perscribo). (α) With *acc.:* quoniam de re publicâ multa quaesierint et scripserint, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: Cn. Aufidius praetorius (caecus) Graecam scribebat historiam, id. Tusc. 5, 38, 112; so, historiam, id. de Or. 2, 12, 51; id. Brut. 75, 262: bellum, Liv. 21, 1: res gestas, Hor. A. P. 74; id. Ep. 1, 3, 7 al.: librum de rebus rusticis, Cic. Sen. 15, 54: scripsi etiam versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: in Catone Majore, qui est scriptus ad te de senectute, id. Lael. 1, 4: carmen in aliquem, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: Furius defensionem causae suae scripsit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 112; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 29: libellos, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 61; id. P. 4, 13, 19: notas, id. ib. 3, 2, 90: Diphilus Hanc (fabulam) Graece scripsit, Plaut. Cas. prol. 33; Ter. Heaut. prol. 43; id. Hec. prol. 6 (cf. also infra, δ): versus, Lucr. 1, 24; Hor. S. 1, 9, 23; 1, 10, 60: carmina, id. ib. 2, 5, 74; id. Ep. 1, 19, 3: poëmata, id. ib. 2, 2, 66 et saep.; cf.: scripsere alii rem Versibus, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 221 Vahl.): formam et situm agri alicui, *to describe*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4 et saep.—Of written communications, letters, etc.: epistulis tuis perdiligenter scriptis, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1; cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 1: haec scripsi prope rans, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 5: litteras, quas ad Pompeium scripsi, tibi misi, id. ib. 3, 9, 3: litterae extemplo Romam scriptae, Liv. 41, 16: plura ad te scribam, si, etc., Cic. Att. 11, 10, 3: scriberem ad te de hoc plura, si Romae esses, id. ib. 6, 4, 1: haec ad te scripsi verbosius, id. Fam. 7, 3, 5: scriptâ jam epistulâ superiore, id. ib. 1, 9, 26: non quo haberem, quod tibi scriberem, id. Att. 4, 4, a: epistulam, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 8 et saep.: scribere salutem, *to send a greeting*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 77; cf.: laudes atque gratias populo Romano, Gell. 3, 8, 5.—With a personal object: nullos habeo scriptos (homines), memini tamen, *written down*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 48: per eum Marium, quem scripsissem, Cic. Att. 12, 49, 1: quis Martem digne scripserit aut... Merionem aut... Tydiden? *who could depict, represent*, etc., Hor. C. 1, 6, 14; id. S. 2, 1, 16; cf. in the *pass.:* scriberis Vario fortis et hostium Victor, id. C. 1, 6, 1.—With two *acc.:* cum auctor pugnae se A. Cornelium Cossum consulem scripserit, *subscribed himself, declared himself in the inscription to be*, Liv. 4, 20, 11.—(β) With *object-clause:* in foribus scribat occupatum esse se, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 15: ut Africanum avum meum scribit Cato solitum esse dicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 27; id. Att. 1, 8, 1; cf.: Romae quod scribis sileri, ita putabam, id. ib. 2, 13, 2: quod ad te scripseram me in Epiro futurum, id. ib. 3, 13, 1: Graeceius ad me scripsit, C. Cassium sibi scripsisse, homines comparari, qui, etc., id. ib. 15, 8, 2: Cicero quodam loco scribit, id esse optimum, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 92: post paulo scribit, sibi millia quinque Esse domi chlamydum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 43 et saep.—In *pass.*, with *nom.* or *acc.:* eadem haec avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: scribitur nobis, magnam veteranorum multitudinem Romam convenisse jam, etc., Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2, 1: scriptum est item, quaesivisse (Socratem), quid esset, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123.—(γ) With *rel.-clause:* nec scribis, quam ad diem te exspectemus, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 1: scribe aliquando ad nos, quid agas, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: ad me Valerius scripsit... quem ad modum ducta esses, etc., id. ib. 14, 2, 2.—(δ) *Absol.:* quo (Platone) nemo in scribendo praestantior fuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 11, 21; cf. id. ib. 3, 8, 13: Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vortit barbare, Plaut. As. prol. 11; id. Trin. prol. 19: poëta quom primum ad scribendum animum appulit, Ter. And. prol. 1; id. Heaut. prol. 7: sumite materiem vestris, qui scribitis, aequam Viribus, Hor. A. P. 38: sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno Membranam poscas, id. S. 2, 3, 1 et saep.: Samiae, ut ibi (i. e. in oratione) scribit Laelius, capedines, Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 11; cf. id. ib. 1, 16, 25: ut, quemadmodum scribit ille, cottidiano, etc., id. ib. 6, 2, 8: denique non video de tot scribentibus unum, Ov. Tr. 2, 495.—So freq. of written communications, letters; usually with *ad aliquem* (less freq. *alicui*) or *de aliquâ re:* tu si, ut scribis, Kal. Jun. Româ profectus es, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 9, 3: ego te, ut scribis, cito videbo, id. ib. 3, 27: nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam, scribo tamen, non ut te delectem, etc., id. ib. 14, 12, 3: senatusconsultum si erit factum, scribes ad me, id. ib. 5, 4, 2; cf.: scripsi etiam ad Camillum, ad Lamiam, id. ib. 5, 8, 3: in quâ (epistulâ) de agro Campano scribis, id. ib. 2, 16, 11: ut nuper me scis scripsisse ad te de Varronis erga me officio, etc., id. ib. 2, 25, 1; cf.: Hermae tui Pentelici, de quibus ad me scripsisti, id. ib. 1, 8, 2; 1, 9, 2 et saep.—With *ut, ne*, etc.: velim domum ad te scribas, ut mihi tui libri pateant, Cic. Att. 4, 14, 1: ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, id. ib. 11, 7, 2; 5, 11, 6.—With *dat.:* consules Fulvio, ut ex Falisco, Postumio, ut ex Vaticano exercitum ad Clusium admoveant, scribunt, Liv. 10, 27; 42, 27; Tac. A. 1, 29.—With *ne:* Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv. 30, 23.—With simple *subj.:* scribit Labieno, si rei publicae commodo facere posset, cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, Caes. B. G. 5, 46 *fin.*—In Tac. also, with *inf.:* scribitur tetrarchis ac regibus, jussis Corbulonis obsequi, Tac. A. 15, 25 *fin.*—In eccl. Lat. as a formula of quotation from the Scriptures: scriptum est, i. e. *it is said in Holy Writ*, Vulg. Matt. 4, 4; id. Luc. 19, 46; id. Rom. 11, 8 et saep.—**B.** Publicists', milit., jurid., and business t. t., of written plans, drafts, and other writings of various import. **1.** Publicists' t. t., *to draw up, draught* a law, decree, treaty, etc.: quod proditum memoria est, X. viros, qui leges scripserint, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54; so, leges, id. ib. 2, 36, 61; 2, 10, 18; id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70; id. de Or. 1, 19, 86; id. Inv. 1, 38, 68 al.; cf. in a transf. signif.: cui non apparet, inopiam et miseriam civitatis istam legem scripsisse, etc., Liv. 34, 6 *fin.;* and: testamentum, quod pietas, fides, pudor scripsit, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 7: haec senatusconsulta non ignoro ab amicissimis ejus, cujus de honore agitur, scribi solere, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 2.—So very freq.: senatusconsulto scribendo, or simply scribendo adesse, or also, ad scribendum esse, *to witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it:* erat nobis dictum, te existimare, alicui senatusconsulto, quod contra dignitatem tuam fieret, scribendo La-

miam affuisse, qui omnino consulibus illis numquam fuit ad scribendum, Cic. Fam. 12, 29, 2 Orell. *N. cr.;* cf.: senatusconsulta scribuntur apud familiarem meum (i. e. Caesarem). Et quidem cum in mentem venit (Caesari), ponor ad scribendum (i. e. *he adds my signature to it*), id. ib. 9, 15, 4: quod me esse ad scribendum vides, id. Att. 1, 19, 9; id. Fam. 9, 15, 3: S. C. auctoritas. Pridie Kal. Octob. in aede Apollinis scrib. affuerunt L. Domitius, etc., an offic.al formula ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5 sq. (v. assum): Boeotorum gentem numquam ad scribendum amicitiae foedus adduci potuisse, *to make, enter into, conclude*, Liv. 42, 12.—**2.** Milit. t. t.: scribere milites (legiones, supplementum, etc.), *to enlist, enroll, levy:* milites, Sall. J. 43, 3: legiones, id. C. 32, 1: exercitui supplementum, id. J. 39, 2: supplementum legionibus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1; Liv. 8, 8: exercitum, id. 4, 43; 9, 8; 9, 19: equites, id. 10, 25; 21, 40; 35, 20: socios navales, id. 37, 2; so, too: sex milia colonorum Albam in Aequos, *to enroll* for the purpose of sending, *to send*, id. 10, 1: socios scribere in urbem, id. 4. 11, 4.—**b.** Poet., transf.: scribe tui gregis hunc, *enroll him among your retinue*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13.—**3.** Jurid. and business t. t.: dicam scribere (alicui), like δίκην γράφειν τινί, *to bring an action in writing* against any one (v. dica); of a lawyer, *to draw up* legal instruments (complaints or charges, contracts, wills, etc.): Servius hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, cavendi secutus est, Cic. Mur. 9, 19; id. Fam. 7, 14 Manut.; cf. id. Leg. 1, 4, 14: omnia testamenta tu scribes unus, id. de Or. 2, 6, 24; Dig. 28, 2, 25.—Hence, transf., with a personal object: aliquem heredem, *to appoint* or *designate any one as heir:* testamentum palam fecerat et illum heredem et me scripserat, Cic. Mil. 18, 48; cf.: in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 108: quem Micipsa testamento secundum heredem scripsit, Sall. J. 65, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 33; Plin. Pan. 43, 1 sq.; Tac. A. 14, 31; Hor. S. 2, 5, 48; Juv. 3, 161; 9, 87: aliquem coheredem, Tac. Agr. 43 *fin.:* aliquem exheredem, *to disinherit any one by will*, Dig. 37, 4, 8, §§ 1 and 6: aliquem tutorem liberis suis, *to appoint as guardian by will*, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: libertatem servo, *to bequeath to a slave his freedom*, Dig. 29, 2, 71.—Of contracts, notes, drafts, etc.: pulchre scripsti: scitum syngraphum! Plaut. As. 4, 1, 57: nummos, usuras, etc. (alicui), *to give a note* or *bond for:* scribit nummos, id. ib. 2, 4, 34: sibi creditam pecuniam, Dig. 26, 7, 9, § 7: genero usuras praestandas quasi ex dotis promissione, ib. 4, 4, 17: lecta est cautio hujusmodi: Lutius Titius scripsi, me accepisse a Publio Maevio quindecim mutua numerata mihi de domo, etc., ib. 12, 1, 40: scribe decem (tabulas) a Nerio, *give ten notes* or *bonds drawn up by the usurer Nerius*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69. scriptos expendere nummos, v. l. ap. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105 (Hold. cautos); cf. rescribo.—Hence, **scriptum,** i, *n., something written*, viz., **A.** (Acc. to I.) *A line;* so only: duodecim scripta, *a game played with colored stones* (calculi) *on a draught-board marked into spaces by twelve oblique lines:* tibi concedo, quod in duodecim scriptis olim, ut calculum reducas, si te alicujus dati poenitet, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 170, 30; cf.: in lusu duodecim scriptorum cum prior calculum promovisset essetque victus, etc., Quint. 11, 2, 38; v. also scriptula, and Becker, Gall. 3, pp. 261 and 264 sq.: duodecim scriptis ludere, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217.—**B.** (Acc. to II.) *A written composition, writing, treatise, book, work*, etc. (most freq. in *plur.*): ex scripto et sententiâ controversia nascitur cum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, *the writing, the written expression*, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: incredibile dictu est, quam multi Graeci de harum valvarum pulchritudine scriptum reliquerunt, *have left something written concerning it, speak of it in their writings*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124; so Quint. 6, 1, 7; cf. in *plur.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 22, 36: quod a Democrito et Platone in scriptis relictum esse dicunt, id. de Or. 2, 46, 194: utinam exstarent illa carmina, quae multis saeculis ante suam aetatem in epulis esse cantata, in Originibus scriptum reliquit Cato! id. Brut. 19, 75: ut ipsis scriptis non ea mandaremus, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: in quo libro scriptum hoc invenitur, Quint. 1, 1, 15: Hortensius erat memoriâ tantâ, ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis eisdem redderet, quibus cogitavisset, *without notes*, Cic. Brut. 88, 301; cf. on the contrary: de scripto dicere, *to speak* or *read from a written paper:* recitetur oratio, quae propter rei magnitudinem dicta de scripto est, id. Planc. 30, 74; id. Phil. 10, 2, 5; id. Brut. 12, 46; id. Att. 4, 3, 3; id. Fam. 10, 13, 1: laudavit pater scripto meo, *in a speech composed by me*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5: adire aliquem scripto, Tac. H. 4, 39: cum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, *writings*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: ardeo cupiditate... nomen ut nostrum scriptis illustretur et celebretur tuis, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1: scripta recitare, Hor. S. 1, 4, 75: nosmet Lucili scripta legentes, id. ib. 1, 10, 56: Graecorum Scripta optima, id. Ep. 2, 1, 29: si non accipiet scriptum, Ov. A. A. 1, 469: debueram scripto certior esse tuo, id. H. 6, 4.—**2.** (Acc. to II. B. 1.) Scriptum legis, and simply scriptum, *a written ordinance, a law:* quam tu mihi ex ordine recita de legis scripto populi Romani auctionem, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48: (Crassus) ita multa tum contra scriptum pro aequo et bono dixit, ut, etc., id. Brut. 39, 145; cf. id. Inv. 2, 46, 135; 2, 47, 138; cf.: (senatus) scripto illo istius sententiam dicere vetabatur, *rescript*, id. Dom. 26, 69.

Scrībōnĭus, i, *m., name of a Roman* gens. **1.** C. Scribonius Curio, *a friend of Cicero*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5 and 6, to whom are addressed Cic. Ep. ad Fam. 2, 1-7.—**2.** Scribonius Largus Designatianus, *a physician in the time of the Emperor Tiberius, author of a work* De Compositione medicamentorum.—Also, **3.** Scribonia, *wife of Augustus, whom he divorced to marry Livia*, Suet. Aug. 62; 69; Tac. A. 2, 27.

‡ **scrīnĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [scrinium], *a keeper of the* scrinium, Inscr. Grut. 587, 10; 643, 9; 1035, 5; 1111, 10; Cassiod. Var. 11, 22; 11, 24.

* **scrīnĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a little case, box*, or *shrine;* trop.: pectoris, Hier. Ep. 77, 7.

scrīnĭum, ii, *n.* [scribo]. **I.** Lit., *a case, chest*, or *box for keeping books, papers, letters*, etc.; *a book-box, letter-case, escritoir* (not in Cic.; syn.: capsa, cista): Flaccum praetorem scrinium cum litteris, quas a legatis acceperat, eodem afferre jubet, Sall. C. 46, 6: epistularum, Sen. Ira, 2, 23, 4; Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 94: vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, *book-boxes*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113; id. S. 1, 1, 120; Ov. P. 1, 1, 24; id. Tr. 1, 1, 106; Cat. 14, 17; Juv. 6, 257; Mart. 1, 3, 4; 1, 67, 6; 4, 33, 1; 6, 64, 10; Val. Max. 6, 5, 6 al.—Under the later emperors there were four kinds of public scrinia, namely, memoriae, epistularum, libellorum, and epistularum Graecarum, Cod. Th. 6, 26; Cod. Just. 12, 19; cf. Salmas. Lampr. Alex. Sev. 31.—**II.** Transf., *a case* or *casket*, in gen.: unguentorum, Plin. 7, 29, 30, § 108; 13, 1, 1, § 3.

scriplum, i, v. scrupulus, I. B.

scriptĭlis, e, *adj.* [scribo], *that can be written* (post-class.): elementa, Amm. 17, 4, 15: elementorum viginti quattuor scriptiles formae incisae perite, *letters*, id. 29, 1, 30.

scriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a writing* (almost confined to Cic.). ***I.** In gen., *the art of writing:* quae (lippitudo) impediat scriptionem meam, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A composing in writing, composition:* nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic. Brut. 24, 92: causam scriptione dignam, id. Fam. 9, 12, 2: instituta scriptio, id. de Or. 2, 1, 5: genus scriptionis, id. Inv. 1, 12, 17; cf. id. Or. 11, 37: ex scriptione interpretari, *according to the letter, literally*, id. Inv. 1, 38, 68.—*Plur.:* impulsi sumus ad philosophiae scriptiones, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121 (also ap. Non. 174, 19).—***B.** *A note, bond:* avarus fenerator spe lucri Rem scriptione duplicarat, Varr. ap. Non. 174, 17.

scriptĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [scriptio], *of* or *belonging to writing* (late Lat.): quaestio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 463.

scriptĭto (-pto, Prisc. 825; 1224 P.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [scribo]. ***I.** In gen., *to write often:* in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum est, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 69.—**II.** In partic., *to write, compose*, etc. (usually with accessory notion of writing at one's own will, not officially or professionally; cf. Ellendt ad Cic. de Or. 2, p. 220; class.): et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 6: M. Bibulus scriptitavit accurate, *wrote, composed*, id. Brut. 77, 267: multum, id. de Or. 2, 23, 97: nisi diu multumque scriptitarit, id. ib. 1, 33, 152: Graeci quoque ipsi sic initio scriptitarunt, ut noster Cato, *used to write*, id. ib. 2, 12, 51: (primus Antonius) scriptitasse Othoni credebatur ducem se partibus offerens, Tac. H. 2, 86: ad Primum et Varum media scriptitabat, id. ib. 3, 52: talia sanctissimos homines scriptitasse, Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 3.

scriptĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [scriptio], *a little piece of writing, little treatise* (late Lat.), Salv. Gub. Dei, praef.

scriptor, ōris, *m.* [scribo], *one who writes.* **I.** In gen. (acc. to scribo, I.), *a writer, scribe, secretary* (syn. librarius; very rare): addebat etiam, scriptores illos male multatos exisse cum Galbâ, Cic. Brut. 22, 88; cf.: scriptor librarius, Hor. A. P. 354: ex ejus (Crassi) scriptore et lectore Diphilo suspicari liceret, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 136: (Seneca) advocatis scriptoribus pleraque tradidit, quae, etc., Tac. A. 15, 63 *fin.;* Vulg. Ezech. 9, 2.—**II.** In partic. (acc. to scribo, II.). **A.** *One that composes in writing; a writer, composer, author, reporter, narrator*, etc. (the ruling signif. of the word; syn. auctor). (*a*) With *gen.:* omnium bonarum artium scriptores atque doctores et legendi et pervolutandi, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158: artis, id. ib. 1, 20, 91; id. Inv. 2, 2, 6; Quint. 9, 4, 96: artium, id. 7, 7, 1; 7, 7, 8, prooem. § 3: quam multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur, Cic. Arch. 10, 24; so, rerum scriptor, *an historian*, Liv. 21, 1; for which: historiarum, Juv. 7, 99; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 36: temporum, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 18: carminum, Quint. 1, 5, 11: tragoediarum, id. 1, 5, 21; 10, 1, 97: veteris comoediae, id. 10, 1, 9: iamborum, id. 10, 1, 9; 10, 1, 59: mimorum, id. 1, 10, 17: Satyrorum, Hor. A. P. 235: Trojani belli, id. Ep. 1, 2, 1 et saep.: tuarum rerum domesticos habes et scriptores et nuntios, *reporters*, Cic. Fam. 2, 4, 1.—(*β*) *Absol.:* omne genus scriptorum, Quint. 1, 4, 4: vetustissimus ille scriptor ac politissimus Lysias, Cic. Or. 9, 29; so of the same, id. Brut. 9, 35: quia provenere ibi (sc. Athenis) scriptorum magna ingenia, etc., Sall. C. 8, 3: utriusque linguae, *in Latin and Greek*, Gell. praef. § 4; so of an historian: in tantâ scriptorum turbâ, Liv. praef. § 2 sq.; Mart. 3, 20, 4 al.; Quint. 3, 4, 1: fere scriptores carmine foedo Splendida facta linunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236; so of poets, id. ib. 2, 1, 62: scriptorum chorus, id. ib. 2, 2, 77: nobilium scriptorum auditor, id. ib. 1, 19, 39; id. A. P. 120; 136; Phaedr. 5, 1, 17 al.—**B.** Publicists' and jurid. t. t. (acc. to scribo, II. B.), *a drawer up, compiler, draughter* of any thing. **1.** Legum (Numa), Cic. Rep. 5, 2, 3: legis, id. Inv. 2, 47, 139.—**2.** Alieni testamenti, Suet. Ner. 17.—*Absol.*, Quint. 7, 2, 53; 7, 6, 11.

scriptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to writing, writing-:* atramentum, Cels. 6, 4 *fin.;* 8, 4: calamus, id. 5, 28, 12.—*Subst.:* **scriptōrĭum,** ii, *n.*, = γραφίον, *a metallic style for writing on wax tablets*, Isid. 6, 9, 2.

* **scriptŭla,** ōrum, *n. dim.* [scriptum, A.], *the lines on the draught-board in the game of* duodecim scripta, Ov. A. A. 3, 364.

scriptŭlum, i, v. scrupulus, I. B.

scriptum, i, v. scribo *fin.*

scriptūra, ae, *f.* [scribo], *a writing, written characters.* **I.** In gen. (acc. to scribo, I.; Cic. uses scriptio instead): minium in voluminibus quoque scriptura usurpatur clarioresque litteras vel in auro vel in marmore etiam in sepulchris facit, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122: (meorum librorum) scriptura quanti constet, Mart. 1, 67, 3; Suet. Aug. 80: mendum scripturae, *an error in writing*, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 1.—***2.** Concr., *a line* (syn. scriptum): supercilia usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, *the boundary line between the cheeks and eyelids*, Petr. 126, 15.—**II.** In partic. (freq. and class.). **A.** (Acc. to scribo, II.)

A writing, composing, composition (cf. scriptio). **I.** Abstr.: = scriptio: stilus optimus dicendi effector . . . Nam si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio facile vincit: hanc ipsa profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; cf. id. Fam. 15, 21, 4: neminem posse omnis res per scripturam complecti, id. Inv. 2, 50, 152: quod si scripturam sprevissem in praesentiâ, *writing, composing*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 16: scriptura levis, id. Phorm. prol. 5; cf.: genus scripturae, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3; Liv. 25, 12; Suet. Vit. Juven.; Nep. praef. § 1; cf. also: Naevii Punicum bellum continenti scripturâ expositum, Suet. Gram. 2: C. Furnio legato plura verbo quam scriptura mandata dedimus, *rather orally than in writing*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 5; cf.: edebat per libellos scripturâ brevi, *written briefly*, Suet. Caes. 41.—**2.** Concr., = scriptum. **a.** *Something written, a writing* (rare, and not in Cic., for scriptum, liber, libellus): ne cum poëtâ scriptura evanesceret, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 5; id. Ad. prol. 1: diurna actorum, i. e. acta diurna, *the public paper of the State*, Tac. A. 3, 3: nemo annales nostros cum scripturâ eorum contenderit, id. ib. 4, 32: in alterâ scripturâ, Val. Max. 1, 1, 12; Vitr. 5, 4, 1; Vulg. Dan. 5, 17; 25.—Of *an inscription*: statuae aetatem scriptura indicat, Vell. 2, 61, 3.—**b.** In eccl. writers: κατ' ἐξοχὴν Scriptura, or, in the *plur.*, Scripturae, *the Scriptures*, Vulg. Matt. 21, 42; id. Johan. 7, 42.—Esp. *sing.*: **scriptūra**, ae, *a scripture, a passage of Scripture*, Vulg. Marc. 14, 49; id. Johan. 19, 24.—**B.** Publicists' and jurid. t. t. **1.** Public. **a.** *A tax paid on public pastures*: advorsum legem a me ob meam scripturam pecudem accepit Aeraque, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 42 sq.; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15; id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169; id. Att. 11, 10, 1; id. Fam. 13, 65, 1.—* **b.** *A written law* (syn. lex scripta): cum per ignorantiam scripturae multa commissa fierent, Suet. Calig. 41.—**2.** Jurid. t. t. **a.** *A testamentary provision*: primum demonstrandum est, non esse ambigue scriptum . . . Deinde ex superiore et ex inferiore scripturâ docendum, etc. . . . quae autem ex omni consideratâ scripturâ perspicua fiant, haec ambigua non oportere existimari, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 34: dubia, id. 7, 9, 6.—**b.** *A will*: suprema, Cod. Th. 16, 1, 40.

scriptūrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scriptura, II. B. 1. a.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the tax on pastures*: scripturarius ager publicus appellatur, in quo ut pecora pascantur certum aes est: quia publicanus scribendo conficit rationem cum pastore, Fest. p. 333 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.*: **scriptūrārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *one who collected the tax on pasturage*, Lucil. ap. Non. 38, 5 (acc. to Non. an ancient name for tabularius).

scriptŭrĭo, īre, *v. desid. n.* [scribo], *to desire to write* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 18; 8, 11.

1. scriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from scribo.

2. scriptus, ūs, *m.* [scribo], *the office of a scribe* or *secretary, a clerkship, secretaryship* (rare): quem aliquanto ante desisse scriptum facere arguit, etc., Liv. 9, 46, 3: Cn. Flavius scriptum faciebat . . . dicitur tabulas posuisse, scriptu sese abdicasse, L. Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9, 2 sq.; Fronto Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6: quaestorius, Suet. Vit. Hor. p. 44, 8: censorius, Schol. Juv. 5, 3.

scrīpŭlāris (scrūpŭl-), e, *adj.* [scrupulus], *of* or *amounting to a scruple* (in weight; post-Aug.): differentia, Plin. 33, 8, 43, § 126.

scrīpŭlātim (scrūpŭlāt-), *adv.* [id.], *by scruples* (in weight; post-Aug.), Plin. 22, 24, 56, § 118.

scrīpŭlum (scriplum, scriptŭlum, scriptlum), i, *n.*, corrupt collat. form of scrupulus, which became the prevailing one in the sense of *a scruple, a small weight*; v. scrupulus, I. B.

scrŏbĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [scrobis], *a little ditch* or *trench*, Varr. ap. Non. 225, 9; Col. 4, 15, 3; 5, 6, 8; id. Arb. 30, 1; Plin. 21, 5, 13, § 26.

scrŏbis (collat. form **scrobs**, only acc. to Prisc. p. 751 P., and by a false read. in some edd. in Col. 4, 4, 1; 5, 5, 1 sq.; 5, 6, 18; 5, 10, 4), is, *m.*, less freq. *f.* [root skrabh-, v. scribo]. **I.** Lit., *a ditch, dike, trench* (syn. fossa; class.); *masc.*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 225; 7; 8; Varr. Fragm. ib. 11; Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 2, 288; Col. 4, 1, 5; 5, 5, 2; 5, 5, 4; 5, 6, 18 et saep.—*Fem.*, Gracchus ap. Serv. Verg. G. 2, 288; Ov. M. 7, 243; Luc. 8, 756; Col. 4, 4, 1; 12, 46, 4; Plin. 16, 31, 57, § 131; Tac. A. 15, 67 *fin.*; Pall. 1, 5, 3.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A grave*, Mart. 10, 97, 3; Tac. A. 1, 61 *fin.*; 15, 67 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 49.—**2.** Virginalis = pudendum muliebre, Arn. 4, 131.

1. scrōfa, ae, *f.* [root skrabh-, v. scribo], *a breeding-sow*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 4; Col. 7, 9, 2; 7, 11, 3; Pall. Febr. 26, 1; Juv. 6, 177; 12, 73.

2. Scrōfa, ae, *m.* [1. scrofa], *a Roman surname*, taken from swine-breeding, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1 sq. (a less probable derivation is given by Macr. S. 1, 6 *fin.*); Cic. Att. 5, 4, 2; 6, 1, 13 al.

scrōfīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a sow*: fel, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163: perna, Marc. Emp. 4; 13.

* **scrōfĭpascus**, i, *m.* [1. scrofa-pasco], *one who keeps* or *breeds sows*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27.

* **scrōfŭlae**, ārum, *f.* [1. scrofa], *a swelling of the glands of the neck, scrofula*, Veg. 3, 23, 1.

scrōtum, i, *n.* [perh. for scortum, I.], *the scrotum*, Cels. 7, 19; 7, 20.

scrūpĕda or **scrūpĭpĕda**, ae, *f.* [scrupus-pes], *hobbling, shambling* (perh. = κροίπεζα, wearing high wooden shoes), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 6; id. ap. Non. 169, 8; Aur. and Juvent. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 Müll.; cf. Com. Rel. p. 83 Rib.

scrūpĕus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupus]. **I.** Lit., *consisting of pointed* or *sharp stones; sharp, rough, steep, rugged* (poet. and rare): saxum, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. scrupi, p. 333 Müll. (Trag. v. 139 Vahl.): spelunca, Verg. A. 6, 238: vada (undae), Sen. Agam. 556; cf. ora (Ismeni), Stat. Th. 9, 411: rupes, Ambros. Ep. 6, 13.—**II.** Trop., *hard, severe*: ille (Achilles) scrupeâ scholâ eruditus, Tert. Pall. 4: difficultas, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef.—*Subst.*: **scrūpĕa**, ae, *f.*, *difficulty*: reicis abs te religionem: scrupeam imponas tibi? Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 M. (Trag. Rel. v. 431 Rib.).

scrūpĭpĕda, v. scrupeda.

scrūpōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupus]. **I.** Lit., *full of sharp* or *rough stones, jagged, rough, rugged* (poet. and in post-class. prose): specus, Att. ap. Non. 223, 2; cf. saxa, Luc. 5, 675; App. M. 6, p. 187, 6: Pyrene, Grat. Cyn. 514: via, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 82: ager, App. Flor. 2, p. 348, 20: per asperitates scruposas, Amm. 31, 8, 4.—* **II.** Trop., *rough, hard, arduous*: ratio, Lucr. 4, 523.

scrūpŭlāris, scrūpŭlātim, v. scrip-.

scrūpŭlōsē, *adv.*, v. scrupulosus *fin.*

scrūpŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scrupulosus] (very rare), *over-nicety, scrupulosity*: in hac ruris disciplinâ non desideratur ejusmodi scrupulositas: sed quod dicitur pingui Minervâ, etc., Col. 11, 1, 32; Tert. Virg. Vel. 11 *med.*; Hier. Ep. Gal. prol.

scrūpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupulus]. **I.** Lit., *full of small sharp* or *pointed stones, rough, rugged, jagged* (rare but class.): specus, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 713 P.: tamquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 33: ruminatio corticis, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94: saltibus degressi scrupulosis et inviis, Amm. 19, 13, 1: vulnera aurium, *for wearing jewelled drops*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 10, 2.—**II.** Trop. (only post-Aug.), *very nice, exact, precise, anxious, careful, scrupulous*: disputatio, Quint. 9, 1, 7: inquisitio, Front. Aquaed. 64; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 7: scrupulosa quaedam et anxia in his commentariis, Gell. praef. § 13: locus, Aus. Grat. Act. 24: cura, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: lector, App. M. 9, p. 230, 37: scrupulosus in deferendis potestatibus celsis, Amm. 30, 9, 3.—*Comp.*: fides quorundam, Tert. Spect. 3: ratio ventorum, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 325.—*Sup.*: cultus deorum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43, 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **scrūpŭlōsē** (acc. to II.), *carefully, accurately, diligently, scrupulously*: scrupulose in partes sectâ divisionis diligentiâ, Quint. 4, 5, 6.—*Comp.*: minutius et scrupulosius scrutantur omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28: scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 46, 45, § 118.—*Sup.*: requirant corporis gesticulatorem, Col. praef. § 3.

scrūpŭlum, i, v. scrupulus, I. B.

scrūpŭlus (scrūplum, etc., v. infra, B.), i, *m. dim.* [scrupus]. * **I.** Lit., *a small sharp* or *pointed stone*: ater scrupulus, Sol. 7.—**B.** Transf. **1.** T. t., *the smallest division of weight* (the 24th part of an ounce), *a scruple*; in this sense the *neutr.* collat. form **scrīpŭlum** (less commonly **scrūpŭlum**; also written, because of a fancied derivation from scriptum, **scriptŭlum, scriptlum**) is most freq.: scriptulum, quod nunc vulgo sine *t* dicunt, Varro ap. Plautin. dixit. Idem tertio Annali. Is (nummus argenteus) quattuor scriptulis major fuit quam nunc est, Charis. p. 81: si ibi auri scrupulum imponatur, etc., Vitr. 7, 8 *med.*: scripula octo, Col. 12, 28, 1: picis sex scripula, id. 12, 23, 2; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 13: quinque marathri scrupula, Ov. Med. Fac. 92: scripulum nostri dixere priores, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 8 sq.: ita ut scripulum valeret sestertiis vicenis, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47: scrupulum, Val. Max. 4, 4, 9: scriptula, Mart. 4, 89, 3; 10, 55, 3.—**2.** Of other measures. **a.** *The twenty-fourth part of an uncia of land* (the 288th part of a jugerum), Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2; Col. 5, 1, 8.—**b.** *The twenty-fourth part of an hour*: QVAE HIC DORMIT VIXIT ANN. XXI. MENS. III. HOR. IV. SCRVPVLOS VI., Inscr. Fabr. p. 97, 219 (ap. Orell. 4718, n. 1); M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 9.—**c.** Of any other very small measure, Front. Aquaed. 26; Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 48.—**II.** Trop., a pricking, stinging, uneasy sensation; hence, **1.** *Uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple* (class.): hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: sui scripulus tenuissimus residere aliquis videbitur, id. Har. Resp. 5, 11: mihi unus scrupulus restat, Ter. And. 5, 4, 37: qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 30: injeci scrupulum homini, id. Ad. 2, 2, 20; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 61; cf.: nummi potius addantur quam ullus sit scrupulus, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 1; App. M. 1, p. 107, 5; cf.: hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus et quaedam dubitatio, quidnam esset actum, Cic. Clu. 28, 76; Suet. Claud. 37: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 2; cf. id. ib. 6, 8, 7: omnis surculus . . . sine scrupulo egregie inseritur, *without scruple, without hesitation*, Col. 5, 11, 1; Vulg. 1 Reg. 25, 31: scrupulus non mediocris me carpebat, App. M. 6, p. 184, 11.—With *gen.*: domesticarum sollicitudinum aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultabo, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 2: reus scrupulo quaestionis liberatur, App. Mag. p. 305 *med.*—**2.** *A painfully minute examination, a subtlety*, Gell. 5, 15, 9.

scrūpus, i, *m.* **I.** Lit., *a rough* or *sharp stone*: * scrupi dicuntur aspera saxa et difficilia attrectatu, Fest. pp. 332 and 333 Müll. (very rare): cum horâ paene totâ per omnes scrupos traxissemus cruentos pedes, Petr. 79, 3: scrupus proprie est lapillus brevis, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 238; Avien. Descr. Orb. 503.—**II.** Trop., *anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness* (for the usual scrupulus, q. v. II.): quod vacua metu, curâ, sollicitudine, periculo vita bonorum virorum sit: contra autem improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26.

scrūta, ōrum, *n.* [sibilated from γρύτη], *old* or *broken stuff, trash, frippery, trumpery*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65; Petr. 62, 1; Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 15; id. 2 Esdr. 3, 30.

scrūtanter, v. scrutor *fin.*

scrūtārĭus, a, um [scruta]. **I.** *Adj.*, *of* or *belonging to trash, frippery*, or *trumpery*; SERVVS, perh. *a dealer in such things*, Inscr. Orell. 2954.—**II.** *Subst.* * **A. scrūtārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a dealer in second-hand clothes, a broker, ragman*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 10 (v. scruta).—* **B. scrūtārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the business of a scrutarius*, App. M. 4, p. 146, 17.—* **C.** ‡ **scrūtārĭum**, γρυτοπωλεῖον, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **scrūtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [scrutor], *a searching, examining, investigating* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: domus, *a searching, search*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23.—**II.** Trop.: insulsa nimis et odiosa, Gell. 9, 10, 5; Oros. praef. p. 5.

scrūtātor, ōris, *m.* [scrutor], *a searcher, scrutinizer, examiner, investigator* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: salutatoribus scrutatores semper apposuit, Suet. Claud. 35; Just. 38, 1, 9.—Poet.: profundi pelagi, i. e. *fishermen*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 84; 3, 3, 92: auri, Luc. 4, 298.—**II.** Trop., *an examiner, investigator:* fati, Luc. 5, 122: cognitionum, Amm. 22, 8, 10: cordis, Vulg. Sap. 1, 6.

scrūtātrix, īcis, *f.* [scrutator, II.], *she that searches, examines,* or *inquires into:* malorum (Eva), Alcim. 2, 326.

scrūtātus, a, um, *Part.* of scrutor.

* **scrūtillus**, i, *m.*, *a pork-sausage*, Plaut. ap. Fest. pp. 332 and 333 Müll.

scrūtĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [scrutor], *a search, inquiry, investigation, scrutiny* (post-class.), App. M. 9, p. 237, 5; Vulg. Psa. 63 (64), 7.

scrūto, āre, v. scrutor *fin.*

scrūtor, āri, ātus, *v. dep. a.* [scruta; cf.: γρυτεύει, scrutatur, Gloss. Philox.], qs. to search even to the rags, i. e. *to search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore* a thing; *to search, examine* a person (syn.: indago, rimo). **I.** Lit., of things: domos, naves, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12: loca abdita, Sall. J. 12, 5: omnia foramina parietum scrutatur, Petr. 98, 1: paleam, id. 33, 4: terraī abdita ferro, Lucr. 6, 809: ignem gladio, Hor. S. 2, 3, 276: lumina manibus, Sen. Oedip. 965: scrutatus sum quae potui et quae vidi omnia: inveni duos solos libellos, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 182; cf. Tac. H. 4, 1: L. Crassus spiculis prope scrutatus est Alpes, Cic. Pis. 26, 62: occulta saltuum, Tac. A. 1, 61: mare, id. Agr. 30; id. G. 45; cf.: scrutandi orbis gratiâ, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9: canis scrutatur vestigia (ferarum), id. 8, 40, 61, § 147: venantium latibula scrutatus, Curt. 6, 5, 17: vias presso ore (canis), Sen. Thyest. 499: equorum delicta scrutantes, Amm. 14, 6, 25.—Of personal objects: *Eu.* Ostende huc manum dexteram . . . Nunc laevam ostende . . . Jam scrutari mitto, *to search you*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 24: non excutio te, non scrutor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97; so of searching, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 1: consuetudinem salutantes scrutandi, Suet. Vesp. 12 *fin.;* and of a searching for spoil, Tac. H. 3, 25.—**B.** Transf., *to seek for, search out* a thing (post-Aug. and very rare): venas melini inter saxa, Plin. 35, 6, 19, § 37: iter, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 172; cf. infra, II. B.—**II.** Trop., *to examine thoroughly; to explore, investigate:* quod est ante pedes nemo spectat: caeli scrutantur plagas, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30 (Trag. v. 277 Vahl.): omnes sordes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11; cf: nomina ac vultus, alacritatem tristitiamque coëuntium, Tac. A. 16, 5: animos ceterorum secretis sermonibus, id. H. 4, 55: voluntatem, Quint. 2, 4, 26: locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 146; cf. id. Part. 3, 8: desinamus aliquando ea scrutari, quae sunt inania, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 83; cf.: quod non ratione scrutabimur, non poterimus invenire nisi casu, Quint. 5, 10, 22: interiores et reconditas litteras, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: origines nominum, Quint. 1, 4, 25: omnia minutius et scrupulosius, id. 5, 14, 28: inferiora quoque, id. 7, 1, 27: exoletos auctores, id. 8, 2, 12: scripturas, Vulg. Johan. 5, 39.—*Absol.:* totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. Ira, 3, 36, 3.—**B.** Transf. (cf. supra, I. B.), *to search into; to search out, find out* a thing (so not till after the Aug. per.): fibras Inspiciunt, mentes deum scrutantur in illis, Ov. M. 15, 137: finem principis per Chaldaeos, Tac. A. 12, 52: sua Caesarisque fata, id. ib. 16, 14: arcanum ullius, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 37: ut causas hujus infinitae differentiae scrutetur, Tac. Or. 15; cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 11: harenarum numerum et montium pondera scrutari, Amm. 14, 11, 34.—*P. a.:* **scrūtans**, antis (late Lat.), perh. only in *sup.*, *that most closely examines:* militaris rei ordinum scrutantissimus, Amm. 30, 9, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **scrūtanter**, *searchingly*, Ambros. Ep. 80.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **scrūto**, āre, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.; cf.: γρυτεύω, scruto, Gloss. Philox.—Hence, **b. scrūtor**, ātus, *pass.*, Amm. 28, 1, 10; 15, 8, 16; Aur. Vict. Orig. 6, 3.

sculna, ae, *m.* [contr. from seculna], in vulg. lang. = sequester, *a mediator, arbiter, umpire*, Lavin. and Varr. ap. Gell. 20, 11, 2; Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.*

sculpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* [cf. γλύφω, to hollow out, grave; also scalpo, γλάφω], *to carve, cut, grave, chisel* in stone, brass, wood, etc.; *to form, fashion,* or *produce by carving, graving,* etc. (very rare but class.; in the MSS. very freq. interchanged with scalpere). **I.** Lit.: non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, *Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: niveum mirâ arte Sculpsit ebur, Ov. M. 10, 248: quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22: denticulos in coronis, Vitr. 1, 2; Luc. 3, 224: in gemmâ ancoram, Just. 15, 4, 4.—**II.** Trop. (*a*) Dicet scripta et, ut Demosthenes ait, si continget, et sculpta, i. e. *things wrought out, elaborated*, Quint. 12, 9, 16.—(*β*) In animo ejus sculptum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 23, 11.

sculpōnĕae, ārum, *f.* [perh. kindred with κρούπαλα], *an inferior kind of wooden shoe*, Cato, R. R. 59; 135, 1; Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 59; Nov. ap. Fulg. 562, 33.

* **sculpōnĕātus**, a, um, *adj.* [sculponeae], *wearing wooden shoes*, Varr. ap. Non. 164, 23.

sculptĭlis, e, *adj.* [sculpo], *formed* or *produced by carving, graving*, etc., *sculptile* (poet.): opus dentis Numidae, Ov. P. 4, 9, 28: forma in aere, Prud. στεφ. 10, 266.—*Subst.:* **sculptĭle**, is, *n.*, *a carved image, statue*, Vulg. Judic. 17, 3: sculptilia deorum, id. 1 Macc. 5, 68: deos et sculptilia, id. Dan. 11, 8.

sculptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who cuts, carves,* or *engraves* in stone, wood, etc. (cf.: fictor, plastes), *a stone-cutter, graver, sculptor*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 132; 36, 5, 4, § 11 (Jahn reads throughout scalptor); Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 4: opere sculptoris, Vulg. Exod. 28, 11; Cassiod. Var. 7, 5 (sometimes confounded with scalptor).

sculptūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a cutting out, carving in relief, sculpture:* anulus, cujus gemmae sculptura erat Proserpinae raptus, Suet. Ner. 46: anulus ejusdem sculpturae, Just. 15, 4, 5; Quint. 2, 21, 9.—**2.** Concr., esp. in *plur.*, *marbles, works of plastic art*, Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 209 (Jahn, scalptura); Vitr. 2, 9.

* **sculptūrātus**, a, um, *adj.* [sculptura], *of* or *belonging to sculpture:* ars, i. e. *the art of sculpture*, Ven. Carm. 9, 15.

sculptus, a, um, *Part.*, v. sculpo.

* **scultātōres**, um, *m.* [abbrev. for auscultatores], *a sort of guards*, Veg. Mil. 2, 17 dub.

Scultenna, ae, *m.*, *a river of Upper Italy, near Mutina, flowing into the Po*, now *Panaro*, Liv. 41, 12 and 18; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118.

scurra, ae, *m.* **I.** Orig., *an elegant, town-bred man; a fine gentleman, gallant, dandy:* tu urbanus vero scurra, deliciae popli, Rus mihi tu objectas? Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 14; cf. (opp. militaris) id. Ep. 1, 1, 13; id. Curc. 2, 3, 17.—Also of *an elegant debauchee*, Cic. Sest. 17, 39; Auct. Har. Resp. 20, 42.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A city buffoon, droll, jester* (usually in the suite of wealthy persons, and accordingly a kind of parasite; syn.: sannio, parasitus): urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 165; id. Poen. 3, 2, 35; 5, 5, 2; id. Truc. 2, 6, 10; Cic. Quint. 3, 11; id. de Or. 2, 60, 247; id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 146; Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14; Hor. S. 1, 5, 52, 1, 8, 11; id. Ep. 1, 15, 28; 1, 18, 4; Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 20.—Zeno sarcastically called Socrates scurra Atticus, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93: Sabinus Asilius, venustissimus inter rhetores scurra, Sen. Suas. 2, 12.—Of *the clown in a pantomime*, Juv. 13, 111.—Prov.: vetus est: De scurrâ multo facilius divitem quam patremfamilias fieri posse, Cic. Quint. 17, 55.—**2.** In the times of the later emperors, *one of the guard, a soldier of the guard, a guardsman*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61; 62 *fin.;* id. Heliog. 33; Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 30.

scurrīlis, e, *adj.* [scurra, II.], *buffoonlike, jeering, scurrilous.* **I.** Lit. (class.): jocus (with mimicus), Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239: dicacitas, id. ib. 2, 60, 244; Quint. 6, 3, 29; Suet. Vesp. 22 (with sordida); Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 245; Quint. 6, 3, 48; Val. Max. 7, 8, 9.—***II.** In gen., *jesting, facetious, ludicrous:* lusus (opp. res seriae), Val. Max. 8, 8, 2.—*Adv.:* **scurrīlĭter** (acc. to I.), *like a buffoon:* ludere, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 3: jocari, Just. 24, 6, 4.

scurrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scurrilis], *buffoonery, scurrility* (post-Aug.), Quint. 11, 1, 30: insulsa, Tac. Or. 22; Vulg. Eph. 5, 4.

scurrīlĭter, *adv.*, v. scurrilis *fin.*

scurror, āri, *v. dep. n.* [scurra, II.], *to act the part of a jester; to play the buffoon* (Horat.): scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu, *I play the buffoon on my own account, to please myself*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 19: scurrantis speciem praebere, *of a buffoonish parasite*, id. ib. 1, 18, 2.

scurrŭla, ae, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little buffoon* (post-class.), App. M. 10, p. 246, 29; Arn. 6, 206.

scūta, ae, v. scutra.

scūtāle, is, *n.* [scutum], *the thong of a sling* for throwing stones, etc. (corresp. with habena), Liv. 38, 29, 6 (also cited ap. Prisc. p. 726 P.); 42, 65, 10.

scūtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like an oblong shield* (late Lat.): termini, Auct. Limit. p. 270 Goes.

scūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a shield:* fabricae, *shield-factories*, Veg. Mil. 2, 11.—**II.** *Subst.:* **scūtārĭus**, ii, *m.* **1.** *A shield-maker*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 35.—**2.** In the times of the later emperors, *a sort of guard, armed with the* scutum, Amm. 20, 4, 3; 20, 8, 13; Inscr. Orell. 3542 sq.; cf. Vulg. 2 Par. 12, 10.

scūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Armed with a* scutum (long shield): cohortes, *Caes. B. C. 1, 39: milites, Liv. 8, 8; 33, 14: equites, Verg. A. 9, 370: manus, Sil. 6, 211.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. scūtāti**, ōrum, *m.*, *troops bearing shields* (opp. the equites): quattuor milia scutatorum, Liv. 28, 2, 4.—**B.** = scutarius, II. 2.; Inscr. Orell. 3448 (belonging to A. D. 256).

scŭtella (scutella, Ven. Carm. 11, 10, 7), ae, *f. dim.* [scutra; cf. 1. scutula], *a salver* or *waiter*, of a nearly square form: dulciculae potionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46.—Also as a stand for vases, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10; Ven. Fort. 3, 13, 4; 11, 10, 7.

scŭtĭca, ae, *f.*, *a lash, whip* (milder than flagellum): ne scuticâ sectere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119; Juv. 6, 480; Ov. H. 9, 81; Mart. 10, 62, 8 (dub.): si quis Orbilius ferulâ scuticâque cecidit, Domit. ap. Suet. Gram. 9.

* **scūtĭgĕrŭlus**, i, *m.* [scutum-gero], *a shield-bearer* (slave), *armor-bearer*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 44.

‡ **scutĭlum** tenue et macrum et in quo tantum exilis pellicula cernitur, Fest. p. 329 Müll.

scŭtra, ae, *f.*, *a flat tray, dish,* or *platter* of a nearly square form, Cato, R. R. 157, 11; Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 8; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 40; 7, 45.—Collat. form **scūta**, ae, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 618 P.

scutriscum, i, *n. dim.* [scutra], *a little dish*, Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 11, 3.

1. scŭtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [scutra; cf. scutella]. **I.** Lit., *a little dish* or *platter* of a nearly square form (cf. lanx), Cato, R. R. 68, 1; Mart. 11, 31, 19; 8, 71, 7.—**II.** Transf., of figures thus shaped, *a diamond-, rhomb-,* or *lozenge-shaped figure:* (pavimenta) si sectilia sunt, nulli gradus in scutulis aut trigonis aut quadratis seu favis exstent, Vitr. 7, 1; so of a tesselated floor, Pall. 1, 9, 5; of checkered stuffs, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196 (cf. scutulatus); id. 17, 16, 26, § 118.—Of the shape of a country: formam totius Britanniae eloquentissimi auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimulavere, Tac. Agr. 10.—Of *a patch on the eye*, for a disguise: scutula ob oculos lanea, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42.

‡ **2. scŭtŭla** (in a Greek orthog. **scy̆tăla** or **scy̆tălē**; v. II. and III.), ae, *f.*, = σκυτάλη (a staff, stick). **I.** *A wooden roller* or *cylinder:* quattuor biremes, subjectis scutulis, impulsas vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 4.—**II.** *A secret writing, secret letter* among the Lacedaemonians (it being written on a slip of papyrus wrapped round a σκυτάλη; pure Lat. clava): scytala, Nep. Paus. 3, 4: scytale, Aus. Ep. 23, 23; cf. Gell. 17, 9, 15 (written as Greek, Cic. Att. 10, 10, 3, habes σκυτάλην Λακωνικήν).—**III.** *A cylindrical snake* (of equal thickness throughout), Plin.

32, 5, 19, § 53; Luc. 9, 717; Sol. 27, § 30; cf. Col. 6, 17, 1.

scŭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. scutula, II.], *diamond-* or *lozenge-shaped, checkered:* rete (aranearum), Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81: pavimentum, id. 36, 25, 61, § 185; of stuffs, id. 8, 48, 73, § 191: color equi, Pall. Mart. 13, 4; Isid. 12, 1, 48.—As *subst.:* **scŭtŭlāta,** ae, *f.*, *a checked* or *chequered garment:* caerulea, Juv. 2, 97; Cod. Th. 15, 7, 11; also: **scŭtŭlāta,** ōrum, *n.*, Vulg. Ezech. 27, 16.

scūtŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [scutum]. **I.** *A small shield*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82.—**II.** *Plur.:* scutula operta, *the shoulder-blades*, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*

scūtum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form **scūtus,** Turp. ap. Non. 226, 13) [σκῦτος]. **I.** *An oblong shield*, made of boards fastened together, and covered with leather, *a buckler* (whereas clipeus denotes a round shield, target of metal; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 18): scutum pro clipeo, Liv. 1, 43: pedestre, *of the infantry*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 14; 9, 13, 16; Liv. 6, 8; 7, 10: equestria, *of the cavalry*, id. 43, 6: ad galeas induendas scutisque tegimenta detrahenda tempus defuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, id. ib. 2, 33: sublato scuto, id. B. C. 2, 35: abjecto scuto fugere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: ut non modo non abjecto, sed ne rejecto quidem scuto fugere videar, id. de Or 2, 72, 294: scutum reliquisse praecipuum flagitium, Tac. G. 6: hastas et scuta reclinant, Verg. A. 12, 130: fulgentia, id. ib. 8, 93: longa, id. ib. 8, 539; Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 73; Liv. 7, 26; 38, 17: erectum altius, Amm. 24, 4, 4.—**B.** Transf., *heavy-armed soldiers, men bearing shields* (late Lat.): oppidum, ordine circumdatum trino scutorum, oppugnabat, Amm. 24, 4, 10: Agilo, scutorum densitate contectus, id. 21, 12, 18 al.—**II.** Trop., *a shield*, i. e. *a defence, protection, shelter, safeguard* (rare): sed ne quod tamen scutum dare in judicio viderentur eis, quos, etc., Cic. Tull. 18, 43: scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, Liv. 3, 53 *fin.* (for which, just before: praesidia libertatis non licentiae ad impugnandos alios): Fabius novam de Hannibale victoriam commentus est, non pugnare. Hinc illud ex populo, ut Imperii scutum vocaretur, Flor. 2, 6, 27; cf.: Deus, scutum meum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 3: scutum fidei, id. Eph. 6, 16.

† **scybilītes,** ae, *m.*, = σκυβιλίτης (οἶνος), *a kind of wine in Galatia*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80.

Scydra, ae, *f.*, *a city of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34.

Scўlăcē, ēs, *f.*, = Σκυλάκη, *a city of Asia Minor, near Cyzicus*, Mel. 1, 19, 2; Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 142.

Scўlăcēum (Scўlăcīum), i, *n.*, = Σκυλάκειον, *a town on the coast of Bruttium*, now *Squillace*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95: navifragum, Verg. A. 3, 553.—Hence, **Scўlăcēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to* Scylaceum, *Scylacean:* sinus, Mel. l. l.; Plin. l. l.: litora, Ov. M. 15, 702.

Scўlax, ăcis, *m.*, *a native of Halicarnassus, and friend of Panætius*, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88.

Scylla, ae, *f.*, = Σκύλλα. **I.** *A celebrated rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Charybdis:* Scylla saxum est, Charybdis mare, utrumque noxium appulsis, Mel. 2, 7, 14; cf.: in eo freto est scopulus Scylla item Charybdis mare vorticosum, ambo clara saevitia, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87; whereas Seneca remarks: indices mihi omnia de Charybdi certiora. Nam Scyllam saxum esse et quidem non terribile navigantibus, optime scio: Charybdis an respondeat fabulis, perscribi mihi desidero, Sen. Ep. 79, 1; Mel. 2, 4, 8; Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 28; Verg. A. 3, 420; Ov. M. 13, 730.—Personified, *the daughter of Phorcys, transformed by Circe, through jealousy, into a sea-monster, with dogs about the haunches*, Hyg. Fab. 199; Ov. M. 14, 52 sq.; Verg. A. 3, 424 sq.; Lucr. 4, 732; Tib. 3, 4, 89; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; id. N. D. 1, 38, 108; cf. also II.—Hence, **Scyllaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Scylla, Scyllæan:* Scyllaei litoris undas, Sil. 2, 334: undae, Luc. 2, 433: antra, Sil. 2, 306: monstra, Stat. S. 5, 3, 280: rabies, Verg. A. 1, 200.—Transf.: ne Scyllaeo illo aeris alieni in freto ad columnam adhaeresceret, Cic. Sest. 8, 18: obloquiorum, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—**II.** *Daughter of Nisus of Megara, who, for love of Minos, cut off her father's hair, upon which his life depended, and was transformed in consequence into the bird Ciris*, Hyg. Fab. 198; Ov. M. 8, 8 sq.; 8, 150 sq.; Verg. Cir. 488 sq.; Ov. Tr. 2, 393 al.—The poets (even Ovid) sometimes confound the two Scyllas, Lucr. 5, 893; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 39; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 21; id. F. 4, 500; id. R. Am. 737; Verg. E. 6, 74.—Hence, **Scyllaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Scyllæan* (poet.), = *Megarean:* rura, Stat. Th. 1, 333.

Scyllaeus, a, um, v. Scylla, I. and II.

† **scymnus,** i, *m.*, = σκύμνος, *a young animal, a cub, whelp:* leonum, Lucr. 5, 1036.

* **scўphŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [scyphus], *a small cup*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 463.

† **scўphus,** i, *m.*, = σκύφος, *a cup, goblet* (cf.: calix, poculum), Plaut. As. 2, 4, 38; Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32; Tib. 1, 10, 8; Verg. A. 8, 278; Hor. C. 1, 27, 1; id. Epod. 9, 33 al.; Plin. 34, 14, 40, § 141; 34, 17, 48, § 163: illuseras heri inter scyphos, i. e. *while drinking, over our wine*, Cic. Fam. 7, 22 *init.:* candelabri scyphi, Vulg. Exod. 37, 17.

Scўrēĭs, Scўrētĭcus, Scўrĭas, and **Scўrĭus,** v. Scyros.

Scyrītae, ārum, *m.*, *a fabled people of India, with feet like serpents*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 25.

Scўros or **Scўrus,** i, *f.*, = Σκῦρος, *an island of the Ægean Sea, opposite Eubœa*, now *Skyro; here Achilles was concealed by Lycomedes, whose daughter Deïdamia became by him the mother of Pyrrhus; nom.* Scyros, Cat. 64, 35; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69; Stat. Achill. 2, 18; *acc.* Scyron, Mel. 2, 7, 8; Ov. M. 7, 464; 13, 156: Scyrum, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1; Col. 9, 14, 19.—Hence, **A. Scўrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Scyros, Scyrian:* litora, Stat. Achill. 2, 103: lapis, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233 (Jahn, Syrius): Deïdamia, Prop. 2, 9, 16; also called Scyria virgo, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 16: juvenis, i. e. *Pyrrhus*, Sen. Troad. 976; cf. membra, i. e. *of Pyrrhus*, Ov. H. 8, 112: pubes, *his forces*, Verg. A. 2, 477.—**B. Scўrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Scyros:* metallum, Plin. 31, 2, 20, § 29.—**C. Scўrĭăs,** ădis, *adj. f.*, *Scyrian:* puella, i. e. *Deïdamia*, Ov. A. A. 1, 682.—*Subst.:* **Scўrĭădes,** um, *f.*, *Scyrian maidens*, Stat. Achill. 1, 367.—**D. Scўrēĭs,** ĭdis, *f.*, *a Scyrian maiden*, Stat. Achill. 2, 147.

Scўrus, i, v. Scyros.

scytăla, ae, and **scўtălē,** ēs, v. 2. scutula *init.* and II.

Scўtălŏsăgittĭpellĭger, ĕri, *m.* [scytale, i. e. clava-sagitta-pellis-gero], *the Club-shaft-and-hide-bearer*, an epithet of Hercules, Poët. ap. Tert. Pall. 4 (Com. Rel. p. 124, n. 61 Rib.).

scytānum, i, *n.*, *a means to facilitate the taking of colors, a mordant*, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 88; v. Sillig ad h. l. (al. scytatum).

Scўtha, ae, *m.*, and **Scўthes,** ae, *m.*, = Σκύθης, *a Scythian; sing.* form Scytha, Phaedr. 3, prol. 52; Luc. 10, 454; Vulg. Col. 3, 11; cf. Lact. 3, 25, 18; Tac. A. 2, 60; form Scythes (class.), Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Hor. C. 2, 11, 1; 4, 14, 42; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; cf. Hor. C. 4, 5, 25; Sen. Hippol. 167.—Mostly in *plur.:* **Scўthae,** ārum, *m.*, = Σκύθαι. **I.** *The Scythians*, a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea, Mel. 2, 1, 2; 1, 2, 3 sq.; 3, 7, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81; 6, 17, 19, § 50; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 150; Hor. C. 1, 35, 9; 3, 8, 23; 3, 24, 9; id. C. S. 55 et saep.—Hence, **II. Scўthes** or **Scўtha,** ae, *adj. comm.*, *Scythian:* Taurus, Sen. Hippol. 906: Pontus, Stat. Th. 11, 437; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1210: pellis, Mart. 10, 62, 8: smaragdos, id. 4, 28, 4.—**B. Scўthĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Scythians, Scythia*, Mel. 1, 3, 4; 2, 1, 6; 3, 5, 6; Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 135; 4, 13, 27, § 941; Just. 2, 2; Cic. Pis. 8, 18; id. N. D. 2, 34, 88; Ov. M. 1, 64; 2, 224; id. Tr. 1, 3, 61; 3, 2, 1 et saep.—**C. Scўthĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Scythian:* Oceanus, Mel. 1, 2, 1; Plin. 2, 17, 20, § 53: Ister, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 21: amnis, i. e. *the Tanaïs*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 36: orae, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 17; id. M. 5, 649: montes, id. ib. 15, 285: sagitta, id. ib. 10, 588: tegimen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: Diana, i. e. *the Taurian Diana*, Ov. M. 14, 331 et saep.—In partic.: herba, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 2; more usually called **Scўthĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, id. 25, 8, 43, § 82; 26, 14, 87, § 146.—**D. Scўthis,** ĭdis, *f.* **1.** *A Scythian woman*, Ov. M. 15, 360; Val. Fl. 5, 343.—**2.** *The Scythian emerald*, Mart. Cap. 1, §§ 67 and 75.—**E. Scўthissa,** ae, *f.*, *a Scythian woman*, Nep. Dat. 1, 3.

Scўthes, ae, v. Scytha.

Scўthĭcē, ēs, v. Scytha, C. *fin.*

Scўthŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Σκυθόπολις, *a town of Palestine*, now *Bysân*, Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74; Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 29.—Hence, **Scўthŏpŏlītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Scythopolis*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 30.

Scўthŏtauri, ōrum, *m.*, *a Scythian tribe in the Tauric Chersonesus*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85.

scyzinum, i, *n.*, *a kind of wine, called also* itaeomelis, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 111.

1. sē, *pron. reflex.*, v. sui.

2. sē (sēd). 1. *Prep.*, v. sine *init.*—**2.** *Prep. insepar.* **a.** For sine, *without;* e. g. securus (= sine curā).—**b.** *Aside, by itself;* as sepono, *to lay aside.*—**3. sē** = semi, *half;* as selibra, semodius.—**4. sē** = sex; as semestris.

* **sēbācēus,** i, *m.* [sebum; cf. cereus], *a tallow-candle*, App. M. 4, p. 151, 18.

Sĕbādĭus, ii, *m.*, v. Sabazius.

* **sēbālis,** e, *adj.* [sebum; cf. cereus], *of tallow:* fax, Amm. 18, 6, 15.

Sĕbastē, ēs, *f.*, = Σεβαστή, Augusta, *a city in Samaria*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69; Hier. in Epit. Paul. 6.

Sĕbāzĭus, ii, *m.*, v. Sabadius.

Sēbēthos, i, *m.* **I.** *A small stream in Campania*, now *Maddalona*, on which lay Neapolis, Stat. S. 1, 2, 263.—Hence, **II. Sēbēthis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *of* or *belonging to Sebethos, Sebethian:* Nympha, Verg. A. 7, 734: lympha, Col. poët. 10, 134.

Sēbinnus (Sēvīnus), i, *m.*, *a lake in Upper Italy*, now *Lago d'Iseo*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 3, 19, 23, § 131.

* **sēbo,** āre, *v. a.* [sebum], *to make of tallow:* candelas, *to dip tallow-candles*, Col. 2, 22, 3.

1. sēbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of tallow* or *grease, tallowy, greasy:* medulla, Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214.

2. Sēbōsus, i, *m.* [1. sebosus], *a Roman surname*, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2; 2, 15, 3; Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 201; 9, 15, 17, § 46.

sēbum (sēvum; cf. the letter B; and Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 34), i, *n.*, *tallow, suet, grease* (syn.: adeps, pingue), Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 31; Col. 7, 5, 13; Plin. 11, 37, 85, § 212; Pall. 1, 41, 3; Veg. 4, 1, 8; Ser. Samm. 41, 763.

sĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [seco], *that may be cut* (post-class.), Lact. de Ira Dei, 10, 8; id. Epit. 36, 5; Hier. in Isa. 5, 18, 4; Aus. Ecl. 1, 7.

sĕcābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [secabilis], *capacity for being cut* or *divided*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 15.

sĕcāle, is, *n.*, *a kind of grain, rye;* or, acc. to others, *black spelt*, Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 140.

* **sĕcāmenta,** ōrum, *n.* [seco], *carved work*, Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 42.

Secandē, ēs, *f.*, *a city of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 193.

sē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.*, *to go apart, go away, separate, withdraw* (class.; not in Cæs.; but cf. secessio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *absol.:* secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; Ov. M. 6, 490: prosecutus eram viatico secedentem, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 2: abite et de viā secedite, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 2: de coetu, Ov. M. 2, 465: a vestro potui secedere lusu, Prop. 1, 10, 9: utinam nostro secedere corpore possem! Ov. M. 3, 467.—**2.** Poet., of inanim. subjects, *to remove, withdraw;* and in the *perf.*, *to be distant:* (luna) quantum solis secedit ab orbe, Lucr. 5, 705: ab imis terra, Ov. F 6, 279: (villa) decem et septem milibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2; Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cell. 63.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To go aside, withdraw,*

retire: secede huc nunc jam procul, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 23; so, huc, id. Am. 2, 2, 139; id. As. 3, 3, 49; id. Capt. 2, 2, 13: in abditam partem aedium, Sall. C. 20, 1: in utraque latera (cohortes), Front. Strat. 6, 6, 3: ad deliberandum, Liv. 45, 36: ad consultandum, Suet. Ner. 15: lex Spartana vetat secedere amantes, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 21: secedit humumque Effodit, Ov. M. 11, 185. —**b.** In post-Aug. authors (esp. in Suet.), *to retire* from public into private life; *absol.:* integrâ aetate ac valetudine statuit repente secedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10: illuc e comitatu suo, id. Aug. 98; so Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3: ab Urbe, Suet. Gram. 3: in insulam, etc., Quint. 3, 1, 17; Suet. Vesp. 4; id. Gram. 5; cf. Rhodum, id. Caes. 4.—**c.** *To seek the exclusive society of* any one, *to retire from the world:* ad optimos viros, Sen. Ot. Sap. 1, 1. —**2.** Polit., *to separate one's self* by rebellion, *to revolt, secede* (syn.: deficio, descisco): ut anno XVI. post reges exactos propter nimiam dominationem potentium secederent, Cic. Corn. 1, p. 450 Orell.: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33, 3; Suet. Tib. 2: injussu consulum in Sacrum Montem secessisse, *to have marched out in rebellion,* Liv. 2, 32; so, in Sacrum Montem, id. 7, 40; Flor. 1, 23: in Janiculum (plebs), Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37.—**II.** Trop. (very rare; perh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): antequam ego incipio secedere et aliâ parte considere, *to dissent from the opinion,* Sen. Ep. 117, 4: a fesso corpore sensus, Cat. 64, 189: qui solitarius separatusque a communi malo civitatis secesserit, *has withdrawn himself,* Gell. 2, 12, 1: cum ad stilum secedet, *shall give himself up to writing,* Quint. 1, 12, 12: in te ipse secede, *retire within yourself,* Sen. Ep. 25, 7.

sē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 (old *inf.* secernier, Lucr. 3, 263), *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to put apart, to sunder, sever, separate* (freq. and class.; not in Cæs.; cf.: sepono, sejungo, secludo); constr. with simple *acc.*, or with *ab aliquâ re;* less freq. *ex aliquâ re;* poet. with *abl.* (*α*) With simple *acc.:* quae non animalia solum Corpora sejungunt, sed terras ac mare totum Secernunt, Lucr. 2, 729: seorsum partem utramque, id. 3, 637: arietes, quibus sis usurus ad feturam, bimestri tempore ante secernendum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 13 (cf. infra, *β*): stamen secernit harundo, Ov. M. 6, 55: sparsos sine ordine flores Secernunt calathis, *separate in baskets,* id. ib. 14, 267: nihil (praedae) in publicum secernendo augenti rem privatam militi favit, *setting apart for the public treasury,* Liv. 7, 16; cf.: Juppiter illa piae secrevit litora genti, *hath set apart for the pious race,* Hor. Epod. 16, 63: inde pares centum denos secrevit in orbes Romulus, *separated, divided,* Ov. F. 3, 127.—(*β*) With *ab* or (less freq.) with *ex*, and poet. with *abl.:* a terris altum secernere caelum, Lucr. 5, 446: ab aëre caelum, Ov. M. 1, 23: Europen ab Afro (medius liquor), Hor. C. 3, 3, 47: muro denique secernantur a nobis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: inermes ab armatis, Liv. 41, 3: militem a populo (in spectaculis), Suet. Aug. 44: se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; cf.: se ab Etruscis, Liv. 6, 10.—In the *part. perf.:* antequam incipiat admissura fieri, mares a feminis secretos habeant, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 18 (cf. supra, *α*); so, saepta ab aliis, id. ib. 2, 2, 8: manus a nobis, Lucr. 2, 912; 3, 552: sphaera ab aethereâ conjunctione, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55: sucus a reliquo cibo, id. ib. 2, 55, 137: bilis ab eo cibo, id. ib. al.: secreti ab aliis ad tribunos adducuntur, Liv. 6, 25; 25, 30: secretis alterius ab altero criminibus, id. 40, 8 *fin.;* 39, 10: se e grege imperatorum, id. 35, 14 *fin.:* unum e praetextatis compluribus, Suet. Aug. 94 *med.:* mobile ex omni gazâ, id. Galb. 18: me gelidum nemus Nympharumque leves chori Secernunt populo, *separate, distinguish,* Hor. C. 1, 1, 32.—**II.** Trop., *to separate, disjoin, part, dissociate* (syn.: internosco, distinguo). (*α*) With simple *acc.:* hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, *set apart,* Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15.—(*β*) With *ab,* or poet. with *abl.:* ut venustas et pulchritudo corporis secerni non potest a valetudine; sic, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95: animum a corpore, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: tertium genus (laudationum) a praeceptis nostris, id. de Or. 2, 84, 341; cf.: ipsam pronuntiationem ab oratore, Quint. 1, 11, 17: dicendi facultatem a majore vitae laude, id. 2, 15, 2: sua a publicis consiliis, Liv. 4, 57: haec a probris ac sceleribus ejus, Suet. Ner. 19 et saep.: cur me a ceteris clarissimis viris in hoc officio secernas, Cic. Sull. 1, 3: publica privatis, sacra profanis, Hor. A. P. 397.—**B.** *To distinguish, discern:* blandum amicum a vero, Cic. Lael. 25, 95: non satis acute, quae sunt secernenda, distinguit, id. Top. 7, 31: nec natura potest justo secernere iniquum, Dividit ut bona diversis, fugienda petendis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 113: turpi honestum, id. ib. 1, 6, 63.—**C.** *To set aside, reject:* cum reus frugalissimum quemque secerneret, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3: minus idoneos senatores, Suet. Vit. 2.—Hence, **sēcrē-tus,** a, um, *P. a., severed, separated;* hence, *separate, apart* (as an *adj.* not freq. till after the Aug. period; not in Cic.; syn.: sejunctus, seclusus). **A.** In gen.: ne ducem suum, neve secretum imperium propriave signa haberent, miscuit manipulos, etc., Liv. 1, 52: electa (uva defertur) in secretam corbulam, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: arva, Verg. A. 6, 478; Varr. L. L. 9, § 57 Müll.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of places or things pertaining to them, *out of the way, retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret* (syn.: solus, remotus, arcanus): secreta petit loca, balnea vitat, Hor. A. P. 298: locus (opp. celeber), Quint. 11, 1, 47: montes, Ov. M. 11, 765: silva, id. ib. 7, 75: litora, id. ib. 12, 196: pars domus (the gynaeceum), id. ib. 2, 737; cf. in *sup.:* secretissimus locus (navis), Petr. 100, 6: vastum ubique silentium, secreti colles, *solitary,* i. e. *abandoned, deserted by the enemy,* = deserti, Tac. Agr. 38: iter (with semita), *solitary,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103; cf. quies, Mart. 7, 32, 4.—Of persons and transactions, *private, secret:* invadit secretissimos tumultus, Sen. Ep. 91, 5: vacuis porticibus secretus agitat, Tac. A. 11, 21: est aliquis ex secretis studiis fructus, *private studies,* Quint. 2, 18, 4; so, studia (opp. forum), id. 12, 6, 4: disputationes, id. 12, 2, 7: contentio, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 4 et saep. —Hence, **b.** *Subst.:* **sēcrētum,** i, *n., retirement, solitude, secrecy; a solitude, solitary place, retreat* (syn.: solitudo, secessus); *sing.:* cum stilus secreto gaudeat atque omnes arbitros reformidet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: secreti longi causâ, Ov. H. 21, 21: altum abditumque secretum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22: dulce, id. ib. 3, 1, 6; Quint. 10, 3, 30; 12, 5, 2; Tac. A. 4, 57; 14, 53; id. Agr. 39 *fin.;* Phaedr. 3, 10, 11; 4, 23, 6; Luc. 3, 314.—*Plur.:* se a vulgo et scaenâ in secreta removere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae, Verg. A. 6, 10; Ov. M. 1, 594; Tac. H. 3, 63; Quint. 1, 2, 18: dulcis secretorum comes (eloquentia), id. 1, 4, 5: cameli solitudines aut secreta certe petunt, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 173.—*Comp.:* haec pars Suevorum in secretiora Germaniae porrigitur, *into the more remote parts,* Tac. G. 41. —(*β*) *Absol.:* in secreto, *in a secret place, secretly:* tempus in secreto ibi tereret, Liv. 26, 19, 5: reus in secreto agebatur, Curt. 10, 4, 29.—**2.** That is removed from acquaintance (cf. abditus), *hidden, concealed, secret:* secreta ducis pectora, Mart. 5, 5, 4: secretas advocat artes, Ov. M. 7, 138: ars, Petr. 3: litterae (with familiares), Quint. 1, 1, 29: carmina (the Sibylline odes), Luc. 1, 599: libidines, Tac. A. 1, 4 *fin.:* quaedam imperii pignora, Flor. 1, 2, 3.—With *ab:* nec quicquam secretum alter ab altero haberent, Liv. 39, 10, 1.—*Comp.:* libertus ex secretioribus ministeriis, Tac. Agr. 40: praemia (opp. publica largitio), id. H. 1, 24: aliud (nomen), Quint. 1, 4, 25: vitium stomachi, Mart. 3, 77, 9.—Poet. for the *adv.* secreto: tu (Anna) secreta pyram tecto interiore Erige, *in secret, secretly,* Verg. A. 4, 494; cf.: stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, *secretly in each one's ear,* Hor. S. 2, 8, 78.—Hence, **b.** *Subst.:* **sēcrētum,** i, *n., something secret, secret conversation; a mystery, secret:* secretum petenti non nisi adhibito filio dedit, Suet. Tib. 25 *fin.;* id. Calig. 23: illuc me persecutus secretum petit, *a secret interview,* Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 11: petito secreto futura aperit, Tac. H. 2, 4.—*Plur.:* crebra cum amicis secreta habere, Tac. A. 13, 18: animi secreta proferuntur, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 141: nulla lex jubet amicorum secreta non eloqui, Sen. Ben. 5, 21, 1: omnium secreta rimari, Tac. A. 6, 3: horribile secretum, Petr. 21, 3; Tac. H. 1, 17 *fin.;* id. Agr. 25; Suet. Aug. 66: uxor omnis secreti capacissima, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 7; Quint. 12, 9, 5 al.—Concr.: lucos ac nemora consecrant deorumque nominibus appellant secretum illud, quod solâ reverentiâ vident, *that mysterious being,* Tac. G. 9 *fin.—Plur.:* introitus, aperta, secreta velut in annales referebat, Tac. A. 4, 67; cf.: gens non astuta aperit adhuc secreta pectoris licentia joci, id. G. 22: oratio animi secreta detegit, Quint. 11, 1, 30; Tac. A. 1, 6; 4, 7 *fin.;* 6, 3; id. G. 19; Plin. Pan. 68, 6; Suet. Tib. 52; id. Oth. 3 et saep.—Concr.: (Minerva) hanc legem dederat, sua ne secreta viderent, i. e. *the mysteries,* Ov. M. 2, 556; 2, 749; cf.: secretiora quaedam, *magic arts,* Amm. 14, 6, 14: in secretis ejus reperti sunt duo libelli, *among his private papers,* Suet. Calig. 49.—**3.** Pregn., separate from what is common, i. e. *uncommon, rare, recondite* (perh. only in the two foll. passages of Quint.): (figurae) secretae et extra vulgarem usum positae, etc., Quint. 9, 3, 5: interpretatio linguae secretioris, quas Graeci γλώσσας vocant, i. e. *of the more uncommon words,* id. 1, 1, 35 (for which: glossemata id est voces minus usitatas, id. 1, 8, 15).—**4.** In Lucr., of any thing separated from what belongs to it, i. e. *wanting, deprived of, without something;* with *abl.* or *gen.:* nec porro secreta cibo natura animantum Propagare genus possit (corresp. to sine imbribus), Lucr. 1, 194: (corpora) secreta teporis Sunt ac frigoris omnino calidique vaporis (corresp. to spoliata colore), id. 2, 843. —Hence, *adv.*, in three forms: secreto (class.), secrete (post-class.), and secretim (late Lat. and very rare). * **1.** (Acc. to A.) *Apart, by itself, separately:* de quibus (hortis) suo loco dicam secretius, Col. 11, 2, 25. —**2.** (Acc. to B. 2.) *In secret, secretly; without witnesses; in private.* (*α*) **sēcrē-tō:** mirum, quid solus secum secreto ille agat, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 73: secreto illum adjutabo, id. Truc. 2, 7, 7: secreto hoc audi, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 2: nescio quid secreto velle loqui te Aiebas mecum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 67: secreto te huc seduxi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 14: facere, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 30; 5, 2, 35; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 100; id. Att. 7, 8, 4; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4: secreto ab aliis, Liv. 3, 36: secreto agere cum aliquo, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 1; Quint. 5, 13, 16; 9, 2, 79; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 8; Curt. 7, 2, 13.—(*β*) **sēcrētē,** Tert. Or. 1 *med.;* id. Pall. 4 *fin.*—**b.** *Comp.:* secretius emittitur inflatio, Sen. Q. N. 5, 4, 1. —(*γ*) **sēcrētim,** Amm. 29, 1, 6.

sēcespĭta, ae, *f.* [seco], *a long iron sacrificial knife,* Suet. Tib. 25 *fin.;* cf. Fest. pp. 348 and 349 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 262.

sēcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [secedo, I. B.]. **I.** (Acc. to secedo, I. B. 1.) *A going aside* to consult, etc., *a withdrawal:* seductiones testium, secessio subscriptorum, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 1: primores, secessione factâ, etc., *having withdrawn,* Liv. 21, 14, 1. —**II.** (Acc. to secedo, I. B. 2.) *A political insurrectionary withdrawal* or *separation; a schism, secession* (the prevailing signif. of the word; syn.: defectio, seditio): ultima rabies secessio ab suis habebatur, Liv. 7, 40, 2: secessionem tu illam existimasti, Caesar, initio, non bellum, Cic. Lig. 6, 19: tum demissi populo fasces, tum provocationes omnium rerum, tum secessio (perh. secessiones) plebis, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62 Mos. *N. cr.;* cf. Liv. 2, 32 sq.; 3, 39; Caes. B. C. 1, 7: per secessionem armati Aventinum occupavere, Sall. J. 31, 17: in secessione Crustumerinâ, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81 Müll.; cf.: secessio ab decemviris facta est, Liv. 3, 51: in Aventinum montem secessionem factam esse, id. 2, 32.

‡ **secessĭōnes,** narrationes, Fest. p. 336 Müll. *N. cr.* [perh. from secere; whence insecere, inseque, and insectiones, = narrationes, acc. to Gell. 18, 9, 8].

sēcessus, ūs, *m.* [secedo], *a going away, departure, separation* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** In gen. (very rare): avium, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 76: quasi quodam secessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore, Gell. 2, 1, 2.—**II.** In partic. **A.** (Acc. to secedo, I. B. 1.) *Retirement, solitude* (the prevailing signif. of the word; syn. solitudo). **1.** Lit.: carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 41; cf.: medium tempus

in otio secessuque egit, Suet. Vesp. 4: in secessu ruris sui Sabini, id. Fragm. Vit. Hor. *fin.*: silentium et secessus non semper possunt contingere, Quint. 10, 3, 28; 10, 3, 23; Suet. Aug. 94; 98; id. Tib. 43; 56; 72; id. Galb. 8: specie secessus exul, Tac. A. 1, 4 *fin.*: unus e senatoribus Rhodii secessus comes, id. ib. 4, 15: gratum litus amoeni secessus, Juv. 3, 5 et saep.— **2.** Transf., *a retreat, recess*: est in secessu longo locus, etc., Verg. A. 1, 159; 3, 229; Suet. Calig. 29; cf. id. ib. 50; id. Ner. 22; 34; id. Dom. 19; Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 3; in *plur.*, Suet. Aug. 72; id. Calig. 45; Tac. A. 14, 62; Plin. Pan. 49; 83; id. Ep. 4, 23 *fin.* al.—Of *a privy*, Hier. Ep. 64, 2.— **3.** Trop. (very rare): ideoque mihi videtur M. Tullius tantum intulisse eloquentiae lumen, quod in hos quoque studiorum secessus excurrit, *into these remote departments of study* (i. e. *remote from forensic debates*), Quint. 10, 5, 16: in secessu quam in fronte beatior, *in his own mind, inwardly*, Val. Max. 7, 2, 12 *ext.*— **B.** (Acc. to secedo, I. B. 2.) For the usual secessio (II.), *a political secession*: iratae plebis secessus, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 56.— **C.** *A place of retirement, privy, drain* (late Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 15, 17; id. Marc. 7, 19.

sĕcĭus, *adv.*, v. secus.

‡ **sēcīvum** librum est, quod secespitâ secatur, Fest. pp. 348 and 349 Müll.

sē-clūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [claudo], *to shut off, shut in a separate place, to shut up, seclude* (rare but class.; syn.: secerno, sejungo). **I.** Lit.: incientes (oves) secludere, *to shut up, confine*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 8; Stat. Achill. 1, 359: illuc eum rapiam, ubi non seclusa aliqua aquula teneatur, sed unde universum flumen erumpat, *confined streamlets*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: carmina antro seclusa relinquit, Verg. A. 3, 446.—Poet. mid.: ille sub extremâ pendens secluditur alâ, *shuts himself off*, i. e. *protects himself*, Prop. 1, 20, 29.— **B.** In gen., *to separate, sunder, shut off*: cur luna queat terram secludere solis Lumine, Lucr. 5, 753: dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: cohors seclusa ab reliquis, id. ib. 1, 55 *fin.*: ab suis interceptum et seclusum, Liv. 29, 9: Caesar munitione flumen a monte seclusit, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: mare Tyrrhenum a Lucrino molibus seclusum, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 125: stabula ad eam rem seclusa, *set apart*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15.— **II.** Trop. * **A.** *To shut off, seclude*: a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 23.— **B.** *To separate, remove*: corpore vitam, * Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 1: secludite curas, *shut out, exclude*, i. q. excludite, Verg. A. 1, 562 Serv.—Hence, **sēclūsus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *sundered, separated, remote, secluded*: his devium quoddam iter esse seclusum a concilio deorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: seclusum nemus, Verg. A. 6, 704.— *Absol.*: in secluso, *in a remote, secluded place*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6.— *Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* do not occur.

sēclum, i, v. seculum.

* **sēclūsōrium**, ii, *n.* [secludo], *a place for shutting up fowls, a coop*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5.

sēclūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from secludo.

sĕco, cŭi, ctum (*part. fut.* secaturus, Col. 5, 9, 2), 1, *v. a.* [root sak-, to cut; whence securis, sĕcula, serra (secra), segmen, sexus, saxum, etc.; cf. sīca, and Gr. κείω, κεάζω, σχίζω], *to cut, cut off, cut up* (class.; syn.: caedo, scindo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: leges duodecim tabularum, si plures forent, quibus reus esset judicatus, secare, si vellent, atque partiri corpus addicti sibi hominis permiserunt, Gell. 20, 1, 48 sq.; cf.: et judicatos in partes secari a creditoribus leges erant, Tert. Apol. 4: cape cultrum, seca Digitum vel aurem, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 38 sq.: omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: pabulum secari non posse, *be cut, mown*, * Caes. B. G. 7, 14; so, sectae herbae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: gallinam, *to cut to pieces*, Juv. 5, 124: placenta, Mart. 3, 77, 3: alicui collum gladio suâ dexterâ, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 3, 10: palatum, *to divide*, Cels. 8, 1: tergora in frusta, Verg. A. 1, 212: dona auro gravia sectoque elephanto, i. e. *of carved, wrought ivory* (an imitation of the Homeric πριστὸς ἐλέφας, Od. 18, 196), Verg. A. 3, 464: marmora, Hor. C. 2, 18, 17: sectis nitebat marmoribus, Luc. 10, 114; so *absol.*: nec ideo ferrum secandi vim non perdidit, Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 1: prave sectus unguis, Hor. Ep. 1, 104: secti lapides, Vulg. Exod. 20, 25. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Med. t. t., *to cut surgically*; *to operate on*; *to cut off* or *out, amputate, excise*, etc.: in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique patimur, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15; cf.: saevitia secandi, Plin. 29, 1, 6, § 13; so, membra, id. 26, 11, 69, § 112: vomicam, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 13: varices Mario, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35 (for which, exciditur, Cels. 7, 31); cf. of the same: C. Marius cum secaretur, ut supra dixi, principio vetuit se alligari; nec quisquam ante Marium solutus dicitur esse sectus, *was cut, operated upon*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: servum, Just. Inst. 4, 3, 6.— **2.** *To cut, castrate* (very rare): puer avari sectus arte mangonis, Mart. 9, 7, 4; so, sectus Gallus (corresp. to eviratus), id. 5, 41, 3.— **C.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** *To scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure* (cf. caedo, II.): ambo (postes) ab infimo tarmes secat, *the worms are gnawing them, they are worm-eaten*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140: luctantis acuto ne secer ungui, *lest I should be torn*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 47; cf.: rigido sectas invenit ungue genas, Ov. F. 6, 148: teneras plantas tibi (glacies), Verg. E. 10, 49: corpora vepres, id. G. 3, 444: crura (sentes), Ov. M. 1, 509: pete ferro Corpus et intorto verbere terga seca, *cut, lacerate*, Tib. 1, 9, 22; so, sectus flagellis, Hor. Epod. 4, 11: loris, Mart. 10, 5, 14 al.: si quem podagra secat, *gnaws, torments*, Cat. 71, 2; imitated by Martial: podagra cheragraque secatur Gaius, Mart. 9, 92, 9.— **2.** Like the Gr. τέμνειν, and our *to cut*, i. e., **a.** *To divide, cleave, separate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quos (populos) secans interluit Allia, Verg. A. 7, 717: medios Aethiopas (Nilus), Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: medios agros (Tiberis), Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12: medium agmen (Turnus), Verg. A. 10, 440: agrum (limes), Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 331: caelum (zonae), Ov. M. 1, 46: sectus orbis, Hor. C. 3, 27, 75; cf.: in longas orbem qui secuere vias, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 16.— **b.** With the idea of motion, *to cut through*, i. e. *to run, sail, fly, swim, go*, etc., *through*: delphinum similes, qui per maria umida nando Carpathium Libycumque secant, *cut through, cleave*, Verg. A. 5, 595: aequor, id. ib. 5, 218: pontum, id. ib. 9, 103: aequor Puppe, Ov. M. 11, 479: fretum puppe, id. ib. 7, 1; cf.: vada nota (amnis), id. ib. 1, 370: ales avis ... geminis secat aëra pennis, Cic. Arat. 48: aethera pennis (avis), Verg. G. 1, 406; 1, 409: auras (cornus), id. A. 12, 268: ventos (Cyllenia proles), ib. ib. 4, 257: sub nubibus arcum (Iris), id. ib. 9, 15 et saep.— Secare viam (vias), the Gr. τέμνειν ὁδόν, *to take one's way, to travel a road*: ille viam secat ad naves, Verg. A. 6, 899: hinc velut diversae secari coeperunt viae, Quint. 3, 1, 14.— **II.** Trop. (acc. to I. C. 1. and 2.). * **A.** *To cut up, lash* in speaking, i.e. *to censure, satirize*: secuit Lucilius Urbem, Pers. 1, 114.— **B.** *To divide* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): cum causas in plura genera secuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117: haec in plures partes, Quint. 8, 6, 13; cf.: scrupulose in partes sectâ divisionis diligentiâ, id. 4, 5, 6: quae natura singularia sunt secant (corresp. to divido), id. 4, 5, 25: sectae ad tenuitatem suam vires (just before: distinguendo, dividendo), id. 12, 2, 13.— Hence, in Hor., like dirimo (II.), of disputes, *to cut off*, i. e. *to decide* them: quo multae magnaeque secantur judice lites, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42: magnas res, *to cure* (as it were, by a light operation), id. S. 1, 10, 15.— And once in Verg.: secare spem (the figure borrowed from the phrases secare mare, auras, viam): quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem, *whatever hope each follows*, i. e. *indulges in, entertains*, Verg. A. 10, 107 (secat, sequitur, tenet, habet; ut: Ille viam secat ad naves, id. ib. 6, 899: unde et sectas dicimus, habitus animorum et instituta philosophiae circa disciplinam, Serv.).

sēcordĭa, ae, v. socordia *init.*

sēcrētārium, ii, *n.* [secretus], *a remote, solitary*, or *secret place* (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: ignes qui terrae secretariis continentur, App. de Mundo, p. 64, 39; id. Flor. p. 358, 28.— **II.** In partic., *a sitting-place* (set apart). **1.** Of judges, *a council-chamber*, Cod. Th. 1, 7, 1; Cod. Just. 3, 24, 3; 9, 3, 16; Lact. Mort. Pers. 15.— **2.** Of ecclesiastics, *a consistory, conclave*, Sulp. Sev. S. Mart. 2, 1; Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, 16.

sēcrētē, *adv.*, v. secerno, *P. a. fin.*, *adv.* 2. *β.*

* **sēcrētim**, *adv.*, v. secerno *fin.*

* **sēcrētio**, ōnis, *f.* [secerno], *a dividing, sundering, separation*: est interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quae ante interitum junctione aliquâ tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

sēcrētō, *adv.*, v. secerno, *P. a. fin.*

sēcrētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from secerno.

1. secta, ae, *f.* [*part. perf.* of seco, sc. via, v. seco, I. C. 2., and II. B. *fin.*]; prop., *a trodden* or *beaten way, a path*; *footsteps*; hence, trop., *a* (prescribed) *way, mode, manner, method, principles* of conduct or procedure (syn.: ratio, via, etc.); most freq. in the phrase sectam (alicujus) sequi (persequi, etc.), *to follow in the footsteps* (of any one); hence, also, sectam (alicujus) secuti, *a party, faction, sect*. **I.** In gen.: nos, qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae, re magis quam verbis, secuti sumus, *mode of life*, Cic. Cael. 17, 40; so, vitae, Quint. 3, 8, 38; 12, 2, 6; Plin. Pan. 45, 4; cf. id. ib. 85, 7: horum nos hominum sectam atque instituta persequimur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 181; cf.: cujus sectam sequi, cujus imperio parere potissimum vellet, id. Rab. Perd. 8, 22: sequi ejus auctoritatem, cujus sectam atque imperium secutus est, id. Fam. 13, 4, 2: omnis natura habet quasi viam quandam et sectam quam sequatur, id. N. D. 2, 22, 57: negant se pro Vitruvio sectamque ejus secutis precatum venisse, Liv. 8, 19; cf. id. 29, 27; 35, 49; 36, 1; 42, 31: juvenes hortatur, ut illam ire viam pergant et eidem incumbere sectae, Juv. 14, 121 sq.: divitioris sectam plerumque secuntur Quamlibet et fortes, *follow, adhere to*, Lucr. 5, 1114: gallae sectam meam exsecutae, mihi comites, etc., Cat. 63, 15 et saep.— **II.** In partic., *doctrines, school, sect* (not freq. until the post-Aug. per.; syn.: schola, disciplina). **A.** In philosophic lang.: quo magis tuum, Brute, judicium probo, qui eorum philosophorum sectam secutus es, Cic. Brut. 31, 120; cf.: inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos pugna perpetua est, Quint. 5, 7, 35.— *Plur.*: ad morem certas in philosophia sectas sequendi, Quint. 3, 1, 18: neque me cujusdam sectae velut quâdam superstitione imbutus addixi, id. 3, 1, 22: assumptâ Stoicorum arrogantiâ sectâque, Tac. A. 14, 57: Demetrio Cynicam sectam professo, id. H. 4, 40: auctoritatem Stoicae sectae praeferebat, id. A. 16, 32; 6, 22: inter duos diversarum sectarum velut duces, Quint. 5, 13, 59. — **B.** In jurisprudence: hi duo primum veluti diversas sectas fecerunt, *schools*, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 47.— **C.** In medicine, *a school*: alia est Hippocratis secta, alia Asclepiadis, Sen. Ep. 95, 9.— **D.** In religion, *a sect*, Cod. Just. 1, 9, 3: plurimae sectae et haereses, Lact. 4, 30, 2: Nazaraeorum, Vulg. Act. 24, 5.— **E.** Rarely of a *class* or *guild* of men: sincera et innoxia pastoriae illius sectae integritas, Flor. 3, 12, 2. — **F.** In Appul., *a band* of robbers, App. M. 4, pp. 150, 29, and 153, 22.

2. secta, ōrum, *n.* [1. seco, I. B. 1.], *parts of the body operated upon*: secta recentia, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 126.

* **sectācŭla**, ōrum, *n.* [1. secta], *a succession* in birth, *descent, lineage*: natalium, App. M. 5, p. 165.

* **sectārius**, a, um, *adj.* [seco], *gelded, castrated*: vervex, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40 (but Fest. p. 336 Müll.: sextarius vervex, qui gregem agnorum praecedens ducit, i. e. *bell-wether*, from secta).

sectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. sector], *a pursuing* or *striving after*: malorum, Vulg. Prov. 11, 19; trop., *emulation*: boni, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 6 *fin.*

sectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a follower, attendant, adherent*; in the *plur.*, *a train, retinue, suite* (syn. assectator). **I.** In gen. (rare but class.): at sectabantur multi. Quid opus est sectatoribus? (of the train accompanying a candidate) Cic. Mur. 34, 71 (shortly afterwards, assectatio and assectari); cf.: lex Fabia, quae est de numero sectatorum, id. ib. 34, 71: num Gabinii co-

tnes vel sectator? id. Rab. Post. 8, 21: puerorum rixantium, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2; cf.: sectator domi, comes in publico, Tac. A. 4, 68: habet (Thrasea) sectatores vel potius satellites, id. ib. 16, 22: multis sectatorum dilapsis, id. ib. 5, 10 *fin.*: sectator quaestoris, id. ib. 11, 21.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *A follower*, *adherent* of a leader or sect (only post-Aug.): hic non tam discipulos quam sectatores aliquot habuit, Suet. Gram. 24; cf. Tac. Or. 34: cohors sectatorum Aristotelis, Gell. 13, 5, 2: eloquentiae aut philosophiae sectatores, id. 19, 5, 1; cf. id. 2, 2, 2. —**2.** *One who practises*, *a follower* (late Lat.): bonorum operum, Vulg. Tit. 2, 14.

sectĭlis, e, *adj.* [seco]. **I.** *Cut*, *cleft*, *divided*, etc. (not ante-Aug.): ebur, Ov. Med. Fac. 10: lamnae, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 226: pavimenta, *made of small cut stones*, *mosaic*, Vitr. 7, 1; Suet. Caes. 46 *fin.*—**II.** *That may be cut*: porrum, *cut-leek*, *chives*, Juv. 3, 293; Mart. 10, 48, 9; Pall. Febr. 24, 11 (cf. sectivus): lapides, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159: medulla, id. 16, 39, 76, § 195: tuber, id. 16, 43, 84, § 231.

sectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cutting*, *cutting off*, *cutting up*. **I.** In gen. (so only post-Aug.): sectio et partitio corporis (humani), Gell. 20, 1, 39; so, corporum, Vitr. 2, 2: cyma a primâ sectione praestat, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 137.—**II.** In partic. ***A.** *A cutting* of diseased parts of the body: (mandragoras) bibitur ante sectiones punctionesque, ne sentiantur, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 150.—**B.** *A castration*, App. M. 7, p. 199, 31.—**C.** Publicists' t. t., *a dividing*, *parcelling out*, or *distribution by auction* of captured or confiscated goods (the prevailing and class. signif.; syn.: auctio, licitatio): cujus praedae sectio non venierit, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 85: sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, * Caes. B. G. 2, 33; Cic. Fragm. ap. Gell. 13, 24, 6; id. Phil. 2, 26, 64; 2, 29, 71; Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4; Tac. H. 1, 90; id. A. 13, 23; Suet. Vit. 2.—**D.** Hence, of *the confiscation* of property by tax-gatherers: sectiones publicanorum, Just. 38, 7, 8.—**E.** Geometrical t. t., *division*, *section*: ut de ratione dividendi, de sectione in infinitum, etc., Quint. 1, 10, 49.

sectĭus, v. secus *init.*

sectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [seco], *that may be cut*: porrum, *cut-leek*, *chives*, Col. 11, 3, 30; 12, 8, 3 (also cited in Pall. Febr. 24, 11); Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 168; cf. sectilis, II.

1. sector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who cuts* or *cuts off*, *a cutter* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: zonarius, *a cutpurse*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20: collorum, *a cutthroat*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80 (v. II.); so id. ib. 31 *fin.*: feni, *a hay-cutter*, *mower*, Col. 11, 1, 12.—**II.** Publicists' t. t., *a bidder*, *purchaser at a public sale of goods* captured or confiscated by the State (cf. quadruplator): sectores vocantur qui publica bona mercantur, Dig. 4, 146: cum de bonis et de caede agatur, testimonium dicturus est is, qui et sector est et sicarius: hoc est, qui et illorum ipsorum bonorum, de quibus agitur, emptor atque possessor est et eum hominem occidendum curavit, de cujus morte quaeritur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: sector sis, id. Phil. 2, 26, 65: Pompeii (sc. bonorum), id. ib. 13, 14, 30; Crassus ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 3: ubique hasta et sector, Tac. H. 1, 20: hastae subjecit tabernas, nec sector inventus est, Flor. 2, 6, 48; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 25, 28; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 496; cf. Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 52, p. 172, and 2, 1, 23, § 61, p. 177 Orell.—In a double sense, with the signif. I.: nescimus per ista tempora eosdem fere sectores fuisse collorum et bonorum? *cutthroats and cutpurses*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80. —***B.** Trop.: hinc rapti pretio fasces sectorque favoris Ipse sui populus, *seller of his favor*, Luc. 1, 178.—**III.** Geometrical t. t., *the sector of a circle*, *that part of a circle included between any two radii and an arc*, Boëth. Art. Geom. p. 379, 13.

2. sector, ātus, 1 (*inf.* sectarier, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 13; id. Rud. 1, 2, 57; Hor. S. 1, 2, 78), *v. dep. freq. a.* [sequor], *to follow continually* or *eagerly*, in a good or bad sense; *to run after*, *attend*, *accompany*; *to follow after*, *chase*, *pursue* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: equidem te jam sector quintum hunc annum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 5: servum misi, qui sectari solet meum gnatum, id. Ep. 3, 4, 50: Chrysogonum (servi), Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: praetorem circum omnia fora, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: si mercede conducti obviam candidatis issent, si conducti sectarentur, id. Mur. 32, 67: at sectabuntur multi, id. ib. 33, 70: neque te quisquam stipator Praeter Crispinum sectabitur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 139: equitum manus quae regem ex more sectatur, Tac. A. 15, 2; 15, 33 *fin.*; Gell. 20, 6, 1 et saep.: mulieres sectarier, *to run after*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 13; 3, 1, 183; cf.: desine matronas sectarier, Hor. S. 1, 2, 78: ipse suas sectatur oves, at filius agnos, *accompanies*, *guards*, Tib. 1, 10, 41: aratrum, *to follow the plough*, id. 2, 3, 7: canes, *to follow the hounds* (that hunt on before), Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 14: aliquem, *to run after*, *pursue*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 1: servum, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 6, 3: homo ridicule insanus, qui ejusmodi est, ut eum pueri sectentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148: ne scuticâ dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119: exagitet nostros Manes sectetur et umbras, etc., Prop. 2, 8, 19 (2, 8 b, 19).—*To visit a place gladly*, *to frequent*: gymnasia, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6.—*Absol.*: homo coepit me obsecrare, Ut sibi liceret discere id de me: sectari jussi (alluding to the train of followers who accompanied the ancient philosophers), Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 36: at sectabantur multi ... Quid opus est sectatoribus? (of the train of a candidate) Cic. Mur. 34, 71.—**B.** In partic., *to pursue*, *chase*, *hunt* animals: sues silvaticos in montibus, Varr. ap. Non. 555, 31: sectaris apros, Verg. E. 3, 75: gallinam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 7: simiam, id. ib. 2, 2, 24; 2, 2, 106; 2, 3, 13 sq.; 2, 6, 25: leporem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 106; 2, 2, 9 et saep.: cervam videre fugere, sectari canes, Ter. Phorm. prol. 7.—**II.** Trop., *to follow* or *strive after*; *to pursue eagerly* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam? * Caes. B. G. 6, 35; so, praedam, Tac. A. 1, 65: facinora, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 28: lites, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 61: nomina tironum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 16: sectantem levia nervi Deficiunt, id. A. P. 26: gymnasia aut porticus, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6: omnes dicendi Veneres, Quint. 10, 1, 79; cf.: quas figuras, id. 9, 3, 100: voluptatem, id. 10, 1, 28: eminentes virtutes, *to seek out*, Tac. A. 1, 80: contumaciam sententiarum, habitum vultumque ejus, *to seek to imitate*, id. ib. 16, 22: praecepta salubria, Suet. Aug. 89: commoda, id. ib. 25: luxuriosa convivia, Just. 11, 10, 2: in alienis eripiendis vitam sectari, id. 27, 2, 8. —(β) With a *rel.* or *subj.-clause*, *to hunt* or *track out*, *busy one's self*: mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, Hor. C. 1, 38, 3: non ut omnia dicerem sectatus, sed ut maxime necessaria, Quint. 1, 10, 1.

☞ In a *pass.* signif.: qui vellet se a cane sectari, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 6.

* **sectōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. sector, II.], *of* or *belonging to the purchase of captured* or *confiscated effects*: interdictum, Dig. 4, 146.

* **sectrix**, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that purchases confiscated goods*: proscriptionum, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116.

sectūra, ae, *f.* [seco], *a cutting* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: scutum a secturâ, Varr. L. L. 5, § 115 Müll.: callaides secturâ formantur, alias fragiles, Plin. 37, 8, 33, § 111.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A cut*: ut sectura inferior ponatur semper, Plin. 17, 17, 28, § 124.—**B.** *The place where any thing is cut* or *dug*, *diggings*, *mines*: aerariae secturaeque, Caes. B. G. 3, 21, 3 (al. structurae).

1. sectus, a, um, *Part.*, from seco.

(**2. sectus**, false reading, Mart. Cap. 1, § 25 Kopp ad loc.)

* **sēcŭbātio**, ōnis, *f.* [secubo], *a lying* or *sleeping alone*, Sol. 26, 4.

sēcŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a lying* or *sleeping alone*, Cat. 64, 381; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16; *plur.*, id. ib. 3, 10, 43.

sē-cŭbo, ŭi, 1, *v. n.* **I.** *To lie alone*, *sleep by one's self* or *without a bedfellow* (not in Cic.); of a man, Cat. 61, 105; Liv. 39, 10; Quint. 7, 8, 2; Suet. Tib. 7 *fin.*; of a woman, Tib. 1, 3, 26; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 2; id. F. 2, 328.—**II.** In gen., *to live alone* or *in solitude*: miles depositis annosus secubat armis, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 5; App. M. 2, p. 123, 31.

‡ **sēcŭla**, ae, *f.* [seco], *a sickle*, so called by the Campanians, Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.

sēcŭlāris, v. saecularis.

sēcŭlum, v. saeculum.

sēcum = cum se; v. cum, II. *fin.* and sui.

sĕcundānus, a, um, *adj.* [secundus]; in gen., *the second in rank* or *order* (post-class.): Juppiter, i. e. *Neptune*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 47: Pales, id. ib. 1, § 51.—*Plur.* as *subst.*:

sĕcundāni, ōrum, *m.* (sc. milites), *soldiers of the second legion* (like primani, tertiani, decimani, etc.): secundani terga hostium caedunt (preceded by secundae legionis principes hastatique), Liv. 34, 15 *fin.*; 34, 46 *fin.*; 41, 3; Tac. H. 5, 16; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

sĕcundārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the second class*, *sort*, or *quality* (mostly technical); *second-rate*, *middling*, *inferior*: mel, Col. 12, 11, 1: passum, id. 12, 39, 2; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 82: triticum (v. cibarium), id. 18, 9, 20, § 87: panis, id. 18, 10, 20, § 89; Suet. Aug. 76 et saep.—**II.** Of abstr. things (Ciceron.): in hoc loco caput erit illud accusatori, si demonstrare poterit, etc. . . . secundarium, si, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24: habet statum res publica de tribus secundarium, id. Rep. 1, 42, 65.

sĕcundātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the second place* or *rank* (late Lat.): alteri primatum damus, alteri secundatum, Tert. Anim. 27.

sĕcundē, *adv.* [id.], *favorably*, *fortunately*: quod haec res tam secunde processit, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14.

sĕcundĭcērĭus, ii, *m.* [secundus-cera], *a functionary of the second rank*, Cod. Just. 2, 17, 4; cf. ib. 2, 17, 2, tit. 7: de primicerio et secundicerio et notariis.

sĕcundīnae, ārum, *f.*, *the after-birth* (cf. secundae), Vulg. Deut. 28, 57.

1. sĕcundō, *adv.* [secundus]. **A.** *Secondly*, *in the second place* (rare): equidem primum, ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi; secundo, ut existimarer; tertium mihi fuit illud quod, etc., Cic. Planc. 20, 50; so, primo ... secundo, Phaedr. 4, 11, 16 sq. (acc. to Charis. p. 195 P., also used by Cato).—**B.** *For the second time*: Pontica legio cum fossam circumire secundo conata esset, Auct. B. Alex. 40; Eutr. 2, 19; 4, 17 al.; Lact. 4, 17, 9.—**C.** *Twice*: lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto, hieme secundo vel tertio, Treb. Gall. 17.

2. sĕcundo, āre, *v. a.* [id.]. ***I.** *To direct favorably*, *to adjust*, *adapt*, *accommodate*: tempus ei rei secundas, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 3 dub.—**II.** *To favor*, *further*, *second* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: faveo, adjuvo): jam liquidum nautis aura secundat iter, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 14: aura aquas, Ov. H. 13, 136.—*Absol.*: secundante vento, *the wind being favorable*, Tac. A. 2, 24: cum secundante vento celeriter advolare, Just. 26, 3, 4: di nostra incepta secundent, Verg. A. 7, 259: votum (deus), Sen. Herc. Fur. 645: cursum (Fortuna), Aus. Prof. 18, 9: eventus, Verg. G. 4, 397: rite secundarent visus, *that they would prosper well the tokens*, i. e. *secure them a favorable issue*, id. A. 3, 36; so, visa, Luc. 1, 635; Sil. 8, 125.

sĕcundum, *adv.* and *prep.* [sequor]. **I.** *Adv.* **A.** *After*, *behind*: *Am.* Age, i ut secundum. *So.* Sequor, subsequor te, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 1.—**B.** *Afterwards*, *in the next place*, *secondly* (so very rare): animadvertendum primum, quibus de causis constituerint paces; secundum, quâ fide eas coluerint, Varr. ap. Non. 149, 15 (but secundum is a false reading for iterum in Liv. 7, 3, 3; 6, 18, 1).—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.* **A.** Prop. **1.** In space. **a.** *Following after*, i. e. *after*, *behind* (ante-class.): ite hac secundum vos me, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 45: nos secundum ferre haec, *after us*, *behind us*, id. Mil. 4, 8, 39: secundum ipsam aram aurum abscondidi, id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 890 P.—**b.** Following an extension in space, i. e. *by*, *along* (class.): cum leno secundum parietem transversus iret, Varr. L. L. 7, § 81 Müll.: quae (legiones) iter secundum mare superum faciunt, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2: sex legiones ad oppidum Gergoviam secundum flumen Elaver duxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: quid illuc est hominum secundum litus? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 61: hoc genus saepes fieri secundum vias publicas solent et secundum amnes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 3: secundum flumen,

Caes. B. G. 2, 18 *fin.;* cf.: castra secundum mare haberet, id. B. C. 3, 65 *fin.:* vulnus accepit in capite secundum aurem, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: centaurium secundum fontes nascitur, Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68.—**2.** In time, succession, rank, value, etc., *immediately after, after, next to* (class.): secundum vindemiam, ubi vites ablaqueantur, Cato, R. R. 114, 1: secundum ludos, Plaut. Cas. prol. 28; cf.: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias: mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, Cic. Verr. 1, 11, 34; so, comitia, id. Att. 3, 12, 1: hunc diem, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264: aequinoctium vernum, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 147: proelium, Liv. 8, 10, 9: quietem, *after going to sleep, while asleep, in a dream,* Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48; so id. ib. 2, 61, 126; Suet. Aug. 94; Petr. 104: secundum patrem tu es pater proximus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 42; cf.: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11: ille mihi secundum te et liberos nostros ita est, ut sit paene par, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 18: secundum te nihil est mihi amicius solitudine, id. Att. 12, 15: qui secundum deos nomen Romanum veneretur, Liv. 36, 17 *fin.:* in actione secundum vocem vultus valet, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 223; id. Or. 18, 60: secundum ea quaero, servarisne, etc., id. Vatin. 6, 15; so, secundum ea, Caes. B. G. 1, 33; cf. (with preceding maxime) Sall. J. 14, 3 Fabri ad loc.—**B.** Fig. **1.** *Agreeably to, in accordance with, according to* (class.): tigna prona et fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; cf.: secundum naturam vivere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26; and: facilius esse secundum naturam, quam contra eam, vivere, Quint. 12, 11, 13: collaudavi secundum facta et virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 60: duumviros secundum legem facio, Liv. 1, 26, 5; so, legem, Quint. 5, 13, 7; 12, 7, 9: rationem, id. 11, 3, 45: secundum consuetudinem praedatum ire, Front. Strat. 2, 12, 2.—**2.** Pregn., *according to the will of, in favor of, to the advantage of:* nuntiat populo, pontifices secundum se decrevisse ... multa secundum causam nostram disputavit, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3 sq.: de absente secundum praesentem judicare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 41: secundum eam (partem) litem judices dare, Liv. 23, 4: rei, quae undique secundum nos sit, Quint. 3, 8, 34: post principia belli secundum Flavianos, Tac. H. 3, 7.

1. sĕcundus, a, um, *adj.* [sequor], *following.* **A.** (Acc. to sequor, I. B. 2.) **1.** Prop., *the following* in time or order, *the next to the first, the second* (cf.: alter, proximus); *absol.:* si te secundo lumine hic offendero, *the next morning,* Enn. ap. Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: de tribus unum esset optandum ... optimum est facere; secundum, nec facere nec pati; miserrimum digladiari semper, etc., *the next best,* Cic. Rep. 3, 14, 23; cf.: id secundum erat de tribus, id. Or. 15, 50: aliquem obligare secundo sacramento, priore amisso, etc., id. Off. 1, 11, 36; cf.: prioribus equitum partibus secundis additis, id. Rep. 2, 20, 36: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, id. ib. 2, 10, 18: Olympias secunda et sexagesima, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: oriens incendium belli Punici secundi, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: aliquem secundum heredem instituere, *the second* or *substituted heir,* if the first-named die or refuse the inheritance, id. Fam. 13, 61; so, heres, Hor. S. 2, 5, 48; Inscr. Orell. 3416: mensa, *the second course, dessert,* Cic. Att. 14, 6, 2; 14, 21, 4; Cels. 1, 2 *fin.;* Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120; 19, 8, 53, § 167; Verg. G. 2, 101; Hor. S. 2, 2, 121: Germania, *Lower Germany,* Amm. 15, 8, 19.—*Subst.:* **sĕcundae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. membranae), *the after-birth, secundines:* partus, Cels. 7, 29 *fin.:* non magis pertinere quam secundas ad editum infantem, Sen. Ep. 92, 34; Col. 7, 7, 4; Plin. 27, 4, 13, § 30; 30, 14, 43, § 123: secundae partūs, id. 9, 13, 15, § 41; 20, 6, 23, § 51; 20, 11, 44, § 115.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Following, next, second* in rank, value, etc.; with *ad:* quorum ordo proxime accedit, ut secundus sit ad regium principatum, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52.—With *ab:* potentiā secundus a rege, Hirt. B. Alex. 66; with which cf.: secundus a Romulo conditor urbis Romanae, Liv. 7, 1 *fin.;* and: Ajax, heros ab Achille secundus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 193: qui honos secundus a rege erat, Just. 18, 4, 6.—*Absol.:* nil majus generatur ipso (Jove), Nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum, Hor. C. 1, 12, 18: tu (Juppiter) secundo Caesare regnes, id. ib. 1, 12, 51; corresp. to *maxime:* maxime vellem ... secundo autem loco, etc., Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 31; cf.: me maxime consolatur spes, etc. ... facile secundo loco me consolatur recordatio, etc., id. Fam. 1, 6, 1 sq.: cotes Creticae diu maximam laudem habuere, secundam Laconicae, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 164.—With *dat.:* nulli Campanorum secundus vinctus ad mortem rapior, Liv. 23, 10, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.: regio spatio locorum nulli earum gentium secunda, Curt. 5, 10, 3; Vell. 2, 76, 1: secundus sibi, non par, Just. 11, 12, 14: secunda nobilitas Falerno agro, id. 14, 6, 8, § 62: bonitas amomo pallido, id. 12, 13, 28, § 48.—With *abl.,* Hirt. B. Alex. 66; cf. supra.—**b.** With the prevailing idea of subjection or inferiority, *secondary, subordinate, inferior; absol.:* secundae sortis ingenium, *only of the second grade,* Sen. Ep. 52, 3: moneri velle ac posse secunda virtus est, id. Ben. 5, 25, 4; cf.: (servi) quasi secundum hominum genus sunt, Flor. 3, 20, 1: vivit siliquis et pane secundo (i. e. secundario), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123 (cf.: secundarius panis, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 89; Suet. Aug. 76): tenue argentum venaeque secundae, Juv. 9, 31: haec fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda ita, ut proxima esset Epaminondae, Nep. Pel. 4, 3. —With *abl.:* haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, *inferior,* Verg. A. 11, 441. — With *inf.:* nec vertere cuiquam Frena secundus Halys, Stat. Th. 2, 574.—Esp., in phrase partes secundae, *second parts, inferior parts:* in actoribus Graecis, ille qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: ut credas partis minum tractare secundas, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14.—With *ab:* hic erit a mensis fine secunda dies, *the last day but one of the month,* Ov. F. 1, 710. —As *subst.:* **sĕcundae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. partes), *the second* or *inferior parts:* Spinther secundarum tertiarum Pamphilus, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; Inscr. Orell. 2644: Q. Arrius, qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, Cic. Brut. 69, 242; so, secundas sortiri, Sen. Ben. 2, 29, 3: ferre, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: deferre alicui, Quint. 10, 1, 53: agere, Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 6.—**B.** (Acc. to sequor, II.) **1.** Prop., naut. t. t., of currents of water, etc., *favorable, fair* (as following the course of the vessel): secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, i. e. *down the stream,* Caes. B. G. 7, 58; so, Tiberi, Liv. 5, 46: amni, Verg. G. 3, 447: fluvio, id. A. 7, 494: aqua, Liv. 21, 28; cf.: totā rate in secundam aquam labente, *with the current,* id. 21, 47: et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23 *fin.;* so, aestu, Liv. 23, 41: mari, id. 29, 7; and, poet.: (Neptunus) curru secundo, *speeding along,* Verg. A. 1, 156: secundo amne, Curt. 4, 7, 9: navigatio, Tac. A. 2, 8.—Esp., of winds: in portum vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 45; cf.: cum videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic. Planc. 39, 94; so, ventus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23 *fin.;* Hor. C. 2, 10, 23; id. Ep. 2, 1, 102; cf. aquilo, id. ib. 2, 2, 201.—*Sup.:* cum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83.—Of sails (trop.): des ingenio vela secunda meo, Ov. F. 3, 790.—**2.** Transf., *with, according to* any thing: austri anniversarii secundo sole flant, i. e. *according to the course of the sun,* Nigid. ap. Gell. 2, 22, 31: squama secunda (opp. adversa), as we say, *with the grain,* i. e. so as to offer no resistance to the hand when it is passed from the head to the tail, id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12.—**3.** Trop., *favorable, propitious, fortunate* (opp. adversus); *absol.:* secundo populo aliquid facere, *with the consent of the people,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 4; so, concio, id. Agr. 2, 37, 101; cf.: voluntas concionis, id. Att. 1, 19, 4: admurmurationes cuncti senatūs, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: rumor, Enn. ap. Non. 385, 17 (Ann. v. 260 Vahl.); Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9: clamor, Verg. A. 5, 491: aures, Liv. 6, 40; 33, 46; 42, 28: praesentibus ac secundis diis, id. 7, 26; so, dis auspicibus et Junone secundā, Verg. A. 4, 45; and: secundo Marte ruat, id. ib. 10, 21: adi pede sacra secundo, id. ib. 8, 302; 10, 255: auspicia, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27; cf. avis, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 82 Vahl.); and in poet. hypallage: haruspex, Verg. A. 11, 739: scitus, secunda loquens in tempore, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 3 (Ann. v. 251 Vahl.): res (opp. adversae), Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; so, id. Lael. 5, 17; 6, 22; id. Att. 4, 2, 1; Hor. S. 2, 8, 74; cf. fortunae (opp. adversae), Cic. Sull. 23, 66; and tempora (opp. adversi casus), Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24; so, res, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 257 Müll. (Ann. v. 357 Vahl.); Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 1; Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88 (with prosperitates); Verg. A. 10, 502; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30: fortunae, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. parsi, p. 242 Müll.; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 28: proelia, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: motus Galliae, *successful,* id. ib. 7, 59; and: belli exitus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 38: consilium, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: labores, Hor. C. 4, 4, 45.—*Comp.:* reliqua militia secundiore famā fuit, Suet. Caes. 2.—*Sup.:* secundissima proelia, Caes. B. G. 7, 62.—With *dat.:* secunda (sc. verba) irae, i. e. *increasing, promoting it,* Liv. 2, 38.—*Comp.:* secundiore equitum proelio nostris, Caes. B. G. 2, 9.—*Sup.:* tres leges secundissimas plebei, adversas nobilitati tulit, Liv. 8, 12: omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse videntur, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, B.—As *subst.:* **sĕcunda,** ōrum, *n.,* *favorable circumstances, good fortune:* sperat infestis, metuit secundis Alteram sortem, Hor. C. 2, 10, 13: age, me in tuis secundis respice, Ter. And. 5, 6, 11: omnium secundorum adversorumque causas in deos vertere, Liv. 28, 11, 1: in secundis sapere et consulere, id. 30, 42, 16: nimius homo inter secunda, Tac. H. 2, 59; 1, 10; Curt. 4, 6, 31: nemo confidat nimium secundis, Sen. Thyest. 615: poscunt fidem secunda, id. Agam. 934: secunda non habent unquam modum, id. Oedip. 694.

2. Sĕcundus, i, *m.;* **Sĕcunda,** ae, *f.* [1. secundus], *a Roman proper name.* **I.** C. Plinius Secundus, *the writer on natural history.*—**II.** C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus, *his nephew:* OCTAVIA Q. F. SECVNDA, Inscr. Grut. 445, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 60 Müll.

sĕcūrē, *adv.,* v. securus *fin.*

sĕcūrĭclātus, a, um, *adj.* [securicula, II.]. **I.** *Shaped like a hatchet-head, dovetailed:* cardines, Vitr. 10, 15.—**II.** As *subst.:* **sĕcūrĭclāta,** ae, *f.* (sc. herba), *a weed growing among lentils, hatchet-vetch,* Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155 (al. securidaca).

sĕcūrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [securis]. **I.** *A little axe, a hatchet,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114 sq.; Mart. 14, 35 *in lemm.* (but Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177, sericulam).—**II.** Transf., in carpentry, *a mortise in the shape of a hatchet-head, a dovetail,* Vitr. 4, 7, 4; 10, 17 (10, 11, 8).

sĕcūrĭdăca, v. securiclatus, II.

***sĕcūrĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [securis-fero], *axe-bearing:* Pyracmon, i. e. *armed with a battle-axe,* Ov. M. 12, 460; cf. securiger.

sĕcūrĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [securis-gero], *axe-bearing* (poet.): puellae, i. e. *Amazons armed with battle-axes,* Ov. H. 4, 117: dextra, Sil. 16, 48: Nealces, Val. Fl. 3, 191: catervae, id. 5, 138: Lycurgus, Sen. Oedip. 470; cf. securifer.

sĕcūris, is (*acc.* securim, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 17; id. Men. 5, 2, 105; Cic. Mur. 24, 48; id. Planc. 29, 70; Verg. A. 2, 224; 11, 656; 696; Ov. M. 8, 397; Liv. 1, 40, 7; 3, 36, 4; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 201; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 6: securem, Liv. 3, 36, 4; 8, 7, 20; 9, 16, 17; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 123; Varr. ap. Non. p. 79; Val. Max. 1, 3, ext. 3; 3, 2, ext. 1; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29; Lact. Mort. Pers. 31, 2; Amm. 30, 8, 5; cf. Prisc. 758; *abl.* securi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 25; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7; 2, 1, 5, § 12; 2, 4, 64, § 144; 2, 5, 50, § 133; Verg. A. 6, 824; 7, 510; Cat. 17, 19; Ov. H. 16, 105; Liv. 2, 5. 8 et saep.: secure, App. M. 8, p. 216, 1; Tert. Pud. 16), *f.* [seco], *an axe* or *hatchet* with a broad edge (cf. bipennis). **I.** In gen., as a domestic utensil, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 17; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 31: rustica, Cat. 19, 3 al.—For felling trees, Cat. 17, 19; Verg. A. 6, 180; Ov. F. 4, 649; id. M. 9, 374; Hor. S. 1, 7, 27; Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188.—For hewing stones in the quarries, Stat. S. 2, 2, 87. —For fighting, *a battle-axe,* Verg. A. 11, 656; 11, 696; 12, 306; 7, 184; 7, 627; Hor. C. 4, 4, 20 al.: anceps, *a two-edged axe,* Ov. M. 8, 397 (just before, bipennifer).—For slaying animals for sacrifice, Hor. C. 3, 23, 12; Verg. A. 2, 224; Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 5; id. M. 12, 249.—As the *cutting edge* of a vine-dresser's bill, Col. 4, 25, 4 et saep.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Lit., *an executioner's axe,* for beheading crimi

nals (borne by the lictors in the fasces; v. fascis): missi lictores ad sumendum supplicium nudatos virgis caedunt securique feriunt, i. e. *behead them*, Liv. 2. 5; so, securi ferire, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 75; Hirt. B. G. 8, 38 *fin.*: percutere, Cic. Pis. 34, 84; Sen. Ira, 2, 5, 5; Flor. 1, 9, 5: strictae in principum colla secures, id. 2, 5, 4: necare, Liv. 10, 9: securibus cervices subicere, Cic. Pis. 34, 83 (cf. infra, B.); id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22: Publicola statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, id. Rep. 2, 31, 55; cf. Lucr. 3, 996; 5, 1234: nec sumit aut ponit secures Arbitrio popularis aurae, Hor. C. 3, 2, 20: saevumque securi Aspice Torquatum (as having caused his own son to be executed), Verg. A. 6, 824.—Comically, in a double sense, acc. to I.: te, cum securi, caudicali praeficio provinciae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 25: securis Tenedia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2; Front. ad M. Caes. 1, 9 *init.*; v. Tenedos.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *A blow, death-blow*, etc.: graviorem rei publicae infligere securim, *to give a death-blow*, Cic. Planc. 29, 70; cf.: quam te securim putas injecisse petitioni tuae, cum? etc. (just before: plaga est injecta petitioni tuae), id. Mur. 24, 48.—**2.** With reference to the axe in the fasces, *authority, dominion, sovereignty*. (α) Usu. in *plur.*: Gallia securibus subjecta, perpetuâ premitur servitute, i. e. *to Roman supremacy*, *Caes. B. G. 7, 77 *fin.*; cf.: vacui a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34: consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures Accipiet, Verg. A. 6, 819: Medus Albanas timet secures, i. e. *the Roman authority* or *dominion*, Hor. C. S. 54: ostendam multa securibus recidenda, Sen. Ep. 88, 38.—(β) In *sing.* (poet.): Germania colla Romanae praebens animosa securi, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 45.

sēcūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [securus], *freedom from care, unconcern, composure.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In a good sense (class.): Democriti securitas, quae est animi tamquam tranquillitas, quam appellavit εὐθυμίαν, eo separanda fuit ab hac disputatione, quia ista animi tranquillitas ea ipsa est beata vita, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23: securitatem nunc appello vacuitatem aegritudinis, in quâ vita beata posita est, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 42: vacandum omni est animi perturbatione, ut tranquillitas animi et securitas assit, quae affert cum constantiam tum etiam dignitatem, id. Off. 1, 21, 69: beatam vitam in animi securitate et in omnium vacatione munerum ponimus, id. N. D. 1, 20, 53; id. Lael. 15, 45 and 47; id. Att. 4, 16, 10; Liv. 36, 41; Cels. 4, 4 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 13, 52 (opp. cura); Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12 (opp. timor); 7, 6, 14; 7, 10, 60; Tac. A. 3, 44; 11, 3 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 105, 7: securitas inaffectatae orationis, *quietness*, Quint. 11, 1, 93; cf.: vocis ac vultus, Tac. A. 15, 55.—*Plur.* (opp. curae): somno ac securitatibus jam dudum hoc fuit, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 41.—With *gen. obj.*: operosissima securitas mortis in M. Ofilio Hilaro ab antiquis traditur, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 184.—**B.** In a bad sense, *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence* (not till after the Aug. period; syn. incuria): neminem celerius opprimi quam qui nihil timeret et frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell. 2, 118, 2: res altera taedium laboris, altera securitatem parit, Quint. 2, 2, 6; 2, 5, 13; 2, 3, 4; 4, 1, 55; 6, 1, 34; 6, 3, 62; Tac. H. 3, 83; Gell. 1, 15, 2; 4, 20, 8.—With *gen. obj.*: memoriae plerumque inhaeret fidelius, quod nullâ scribendi securitate laxatur, Quint. 10, 6, 2.—**II.** Transf., object., *freedom from danger, safety, security* (not till after the Aug. period): cum innumerabilia sint mortis signa, salutis securitatisque nulla sunt, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171: securitatis urbanae custos, Vell. 2, 98, 1: securitas securitate mutuâ persciscenda est, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 5; cf.: securitati ante quam vindictae consulere, Tac. A. 11, 31: perpetua Romani imperii, Vell. 2, 103, 3: tutela securitatis, id. 2, 128, 3: nec spem modo ac votum securitas publica, sed ipsius voti fiduciam assumserit, Tac. Agr. 3: itinerum, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 21: annonae, Tac. A. 15, 18: somnum a repentinâ securitate datum, Just. 11, 13, 3: dextras securitatis, *a safe conduct*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 30.—Hence, SECVRITAS, personified as *the tutelary goddess of the Roman State*, Inscr. Orell. 1830 and 1831.—**B.** Mercant. t. t., *a guarantee, security* for a debt or obligation (by hypothecation, mortgage; by receipt or acknowledgment, etc.): id quod sibi debetur, consequi debet vel ejus securitatem, Dig. 27, 4, 1 *fin.*—*Plur.*, Amm. 17, 10, 4; Symm. Ep. 10, 43 *fin.*

sē-cūrus, a, um, *adj.* [se = sine and cura], i. q. non or nihil curans, *free from care, careless, unconcerned, untroubled, fearless, quiet, easy, composed.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In a good sense (class.; cf. tutus); constr. *absol.*, with *de, ab, gen.*, or a *rel.-clause*: ut, meis ab tergo tutis, securus bellum Nabidi inferam, Liv. 31, 25: securus solutusque, id. 25, 39; (with otiosus), Quint. 5, 13, 59: securus Hermippus Temnum proficiscitur, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: sine militis usu Mollia securae peragebant otia gentes, Ov. M. 1, 100; 11, 423; 12, 129: non secura quidem, fausto tamen omine laeta Mater abit templo, id. ib. 9, 784; cf.: a non securo Eumene, Liv. 45, 19: Ceres natâ secura receptâ, *easy now that she had found*, Ov. M. 5, 572; cf. Tib. 1, 1, 77 (v. infra, b.): de linguâ Latinâ securi es animi, Cic. Att. 12, 52 *fin.*: de bello Romano, Liv. 36, 41: de facilitate credentis, Tac. A. 16, 2: securos vos ab hac parte reddemus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 8; Curt. 9, 6, 24; so, ab hac parte, Suet. Tib. 11.—*Comp.*: securior ab Samnitibus, Liv. 9, 22: Romani securi pro salute de gloriâ certabant, Tac. Agr. 26: aut pro vobis sollicitior, aut pro me securior, id. H. 4, 58.—With *gen.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ne sis secura futuri, Ov. M. 6, 137; so, suis (*gen.* of sus), id. ib. 7, 435: extremi sepulcri, Stat. Th. 12, 781: pelagi atque mei, *unconcerned about*, Verg. A. 7, 304: amorum germanae, id. ib. 1, 350; 10, 326: poenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 17: tam parvae observationis (Cicero), Quint. 8, 3, 51: odii, Tac. Agr. 43: potentiae, id. A. 3, 28: nec securam incrementi sui patiebatur esse Italiam, Vell. 2, 109, 4: qui (motus) Campaniam numquam securam hujus mali ... vastavit, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 2: quem (rogum) uxoria pietas mortis secura conscendit, Val. Max. 2, 6, ext. 14: his persuadet, ut securo fugae suae Eumeni superveniant, Just. 13, 8, 5: periculi, Curt. 5, 10, 15: discurrunt securi casus ejus, qui supervenit ignaris, id. 9, 9, 8 (v. infra, b.).—With *rel.-clause*: gestit nummum in loculos demittere, post hoc Securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176; id. S. 2, 4, 50 (opp. laboret); id. C. 1, 26, 6.—With *ne* and *subj.*: ne quis etiam errore labatur vestrum quoque, non sum securus, Liv. 39, 16, 6.—**b.** Of inanim. things. (α) *Free from care, untroubled, tranquil, serene, cheerful, bright* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): deos securum agere aevum, Lucr. 5, 82; 6, 58; Hor. S. 1, 5, 101: quies (leti), Lucr. 3, 211; 3, 939: otia, Verg. G. 3, 376: dies, Tib. 3, 4, 54: merum, id. 2, 1, 46: mensa, id. 3, 6, 30: convivia, Sen. Clem. 1, 26: artus (Herculis), Ov. M. 9, 240: gaudia nato recepto, id. ib. 7, 455: summa malorum, *careless*, id. ib. 14, 490: olus, i. e. *of the careless idler*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 30 et saep.; Quint. 10, 5, 8: causae, id. 11, 3, 151: vox securae claritatis, id. 11, 3, 64: tempus securius, *more free from care*, id. 12, 1, 20; cf.: securior materia, Tac. H. 1, 1 et saep.: securos ab eo metu somnos, Plin. 28, 9, 42, § 149.—With *gen.*: vota secura repulsae, *safe against*, Ov. M. 12, 199.—(β) Poet., *that frees from care or anxiety*: latices, Verg. A. 6, 715 (securos ab effectu, Serv. ad l. l.).—**B.** In a bad sense, *careless, reckless, heedless, negligent* (post-Aug. and very rare): reus, Quint. 6, 1, 14; cf. id. 4, 2, 55; 11, 3, 3.—Of abstract things: castrensis jurisdictio, *easy, off-hand* (shortly after, opp. gravis, intentus), Tac. Agr. 9: luxus, id. A. 3, 54.—**II.** Transf., object., of a thing or place, *free from danger, safe, secure* (not till after the Aug. period, and rare for the class. tutus): hostis levis et velox et repentinus, qui nullum usquam tempus, nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret, Liv. 39, 1: domus, Plin. Pan. 62, 7: Tripolim securissimam reddidit, Spart. Sev. 18: securiorem, Tac. Or. 3: quorum (hominum) ea natura est, ut secura velint, *safety, security*, id. ib. 37 *fin.*—With *gen.*: subitâ inundatione Tiberis non modo jacentia et plana urbis loca sed secura ejusmodi casum implevit, *secure from such accidents*, Tac. H. 1, 86.—*Adv.*, in two forms, **A.** **sēcūrē.** **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Carelessly, heedlessly, fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly* (not ante-Aug.): lente ac secure aliquid ferre, Suet. Ner. 40; Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 3 (with negligenter); Vell. 2, 129, 3; Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. al.—*Comp.*, Sen. Ep. 18, 8.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Safely, securely*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 6.—**B.** **sēcūrĭter** (late Lat.), Aug. in Joan. Ep. ad Parth. Tr. 10, 8.

1. sĕcus, *n. indecl.*, v. sexus.

2. sĕcus. **I.** *Adj.* [root seq- or sec- of sequor, q. v.], only *comp.* **sĕquĭor,** us, ōris, *inferior, lower, worse* (only post-class.; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 2, 37, 3): in sequiorem sexum, App. M. 7, p. 192, 7: sexus sequioris fetus, id. ib. 10, p. 249, 33; 8, p. 206, 7: vitae sequioris, Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 11: fortuna sequior, Amm. 18, 6, 6.—**II.** *Adv.* (prop., *following, later* in rank or order, i. e. *less* than something mentioned before; hence, in gen.), *otherwise, differently, not so*; and esp. freq. with a negative (per litoten), *not otherwise*, i. e. *even so, just so* (opp. always to what is right, correct, or proper, not to what is wrong; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 1056 sq.; for *comp.* forms, v. I. B. infra). **A.** *Posit.* (freq. and class.; syn. aliter): si illuc, quod volumus, evenit, gaudebimus: Sin secus, patiemur animis aequis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 25: si bonus est, obnoxius sum: sin secus est, faciam, uti jubes, id. Trin. 4, 3, 57: oratorum genera esse dicuntur tamquam poëtarum. Id secus est, Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 1; id. Rep. 1, 19, 32; cf. id. Att. 4, 17, 1: (ille est) quem dudum dixi. Hoc si secus reperies, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 92: videsne, quod paulo ante secus tibi videbatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26: magnum mehercule hominem, nemo dicet secus; sed, etc., id. Brut. 85, 293: quod si ita esset ... ad amicitiam esset aptissimus: quod longe secus est, id. Lael. 9, 29: omnia longe secus, id. Part. 5, 15: videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, Cato ap. Charis. p. 192 P.: nobis aliter videtur: recte secusne, postea, *whether rightly or not, right or wrong*, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 44: recte an secus, id. Pis. 28, 68; cf.: honestis an secus amicis uteretur, Tac. A. 13, 6 *fin.*: pro bene aut secus consulto, *for good or ill*, Liv. 7, 6; cf.: prout bene ac (al. aut) secus cessit, Plin. Pan. 44, 8: prout opportune proprieque aut secus collocata sunt (verba), Quint. 10, 2, 13: (artes) utiles aut secus, id. 2, 20, 1 et saep.—(β) With *quam* or *atque*: secus aetatem agerem, quam illi egissent, Cato ap. Charis. p. 195 P.; Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 91: ne quid fiat secus quam volumus quamque oportet, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 2: eadem sunt membra in utriusque disputatione, sed paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119.—**b.** Non (nec) secus or haud secus (the latter not in Cic.), *not otherwise*, i. e. *even so, just so*: educavit (eam) magna industria, Quasi si esset ex se nata, non multo secus, Plaut. Cas. prol. 46; cf.: fit obviam Clodio hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: quod non multo secus fieret, id. Fam. 4, 9, 2: bibitur, estur, quasi in popinâ, haud secus, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 13: ita jam quasi canes, haud secus, circumstabant navem, id. Trin. 4, 1, 16: veluti qui anguem pressit, etc.... Haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat, Verg. A. 2, 382: aequam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, non secus in bonis, Hor. C. 2, 3, 2: qualis in arvis movet arma leo,... Haud secus gliscit violentia Turno, Verg. A. 12, 9: nec secus apud principem ad mortem aguntur, Tac. A. 6, 10 et saep.—With *gen.*: alaeque et auxilia cohortium neque multo secus in iis virium, Tac. A. 4, 5 *fin.*—In negative questions: dedistine ei gladium, qui se occideret? ... Quid secus est aut quid interest, dare te argentum, etc., Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 93.—(β) With *ac* or *quam* (the latter not in Cic.: non secus ac = non aliter ac; but: non secus quam = non minus quam, Zumpt ad Cic. Mur. 4, 10; cf. infra): numquam secus Habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 5: itaque illud quod dixi, non dixi secus ac sentiebam, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 24; so, non secus ac, id. Mur. 4, 10; id. Planc. 1, 3; id. Fam. 3, 5, 4; Hor. A. P. 149; Ov. M. 15, 180 al.: haud secus ac, Sall. J. 79, 6; Verg. A. 3, 236 al.: accepit ad sese, haud secus quam si ex se simus natae, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 79; so, haud secus quam, Liv. 5, 36; 5, 41; 8, 8; 8, 9 et saep.; Ov. M. 12, 102 al.; Curt. 3, 2, 1; 8, 1, 21; 8, 11, 17: non secus quam, Ov. M. 2, 727; 12, 480: nec secus quam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 26; id. Capt. 2, 2, 23; 2, 3, 68; ne

secus quam, Tac. A. 4, 8.—In the poets freq. non (haud) secus ac, for introducing a comparison: non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis, etc., Verg. G. 3, 346: non secus ac, id. A. 8, 243; 10, 272; 12, 856; Ov. M. 8, 162: non secus atque, Verg. A. 8, 391: haud secus atque, id. ib. 11, 456; Ov. M. 9, 40; cf. also without *ac:* non secus in jugis stupet Evias, Hor. C. 3, 25, 8.—**2.** Pregn., otherwise than as it should be, or, than is wished, i. e. *not well, ill, badly* (rare but class.): magna consolatio est, cum recordare, etiam si secus acciderit, te, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 2: ea ipsa ... secus ab eo in me ipsum facta esse, id. Att. 9, 9, 1: cum in alterâ re causa nihil esset quin secus judicaret ipse de se, id. Quint. 9, 32: cadere, Tac. A. 2, 80; 6, 22: prius omnia pati decrevit; quam bellum sumere, quia temptatum antea secus cesserat, Sall. J. 20, 5: quod ubi secus procedit, id. ib. 25, 10: Quintus frater purgat se multum per litteras et affirmat nihil a se cuiquam de te secus esse dictum, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 11: loqui de aliquo (just before, irreligiose), Tac. A. 2, 50: scribere de aliquo, Liv. 8, 33, 15: existimare de aliquo, Cic. Clu. 44, 124; id. Fam. 3, 6, 6.—**B.** *Comp.* in four forms, which are often confused in MSS. and edd.; **sĕquius,** but with negatives or quo, eo, nihilo, etc., usu. **sētius,** less correctly **sēcius;** also (ante-class.) **sectius,** Plaut. ap. Gell. 18, 94; id. Trin. 1, 2, 93 Ritschl (v. on the authorities for these forms, Neue, Formenl. 2, 691 sq.): nisi inpediret ingeni inbecillitas Metusque me, quo setius me colligam, *so that I cannot* (syn.: quo minus), Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 (Com. Rel. v. 291 Rib.): impedimento est, quo setius lex feratur, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21: quoniam in eo consistit, melius an sequius terrae mandaverit pater familias pecuniam, Col. 3, 4, 3: invitus, quod sequius sit, de meis civibus loquor, Liv. 2, 37, 3.—**b.** Non (haud) setius: instat non setius ac rotat ensem, *none the less, just as much,* Verg. A. 9, 441; so, non setius, id. G. 3, 367: nec setius, id. ib. 2, 277: haud setius, id. A. 7, 781: si servus meus esses, nihilo setius Mihi obsequiosus semper fuisti, *no less, just as,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 57: nihilo setius, *nevertheless,* Ter. And. 3, 2, 27; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 49; so, nihilo setius, id. ib. 4, 17; id. B. C. 3, 26; Suet. Vesp. 6; Nep. Con. 2, 4; cf.: nihilo tamen setius, Caes. B. G. 5, 4; 5, 7: tamen nihilo setius, Nep. Att. 22, 3: nec hôc setius, Lucr. 6, 315: nec eo setius, Suet. Caes. 8; id. Ner. 24; 42; id. Vit. 10; id. Dom. 12; id. Gram. 20; Nep. Milt. 2, 3: nec tamen eo setius, Suet. Dom. 2.—(β) With *quam:* haec nihilo mihi esse videntur sectius quam somnia, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 57.—In negative questions: quid fecimus? quid diximus tibi sequius quam velles? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 22.—**2.** Pregn. (v. supra, I. A. 2.), *ill, badly:* sed memet moror, cum hoc ago setius, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 24: sin, id quod non spero, ratio talis sequius ceciderit, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P. (Com. Rel. p. 291 Rib.): vereor ne homines de me sequius loquantur, Sen. Ben. 6, 42, 2.—**III.** *Prep.* with *acc.* (ante-class. and late Lat.), *by, beside, along, on:* id quod vulgus usurpat Secus illum sedi, hoc est secundum illum, et novum et sordidum est, Charis. p. 61 P.: dextra sinistra foramina utrimque secus laminas, Cato, R. R. 21, 2: ut quae secus mare essent locis regnaret, Enn. ap. Lact. 1, 11, 34: SECVS VIAM, Inscr. Orell. 3688 (but in Quint. 8, 2, 20; Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135, the best MSS. have secundum): SECVS CONIVGEM, Inscr. Grut. 806, 5: secus viam, Vulg. Tob. 11, 5: secus mare, id. Matt. 13, 1 et saep.—**B.** Transf., *according to, in proportion to:* SECVS MERITA EIVS, Inscr. Orell. 7170.—**3.** Affixed to a *pron.,* = *side:* altrinsecus, *on the other side:* utrinsecus, *on both sides:* circumsecus, *on all sides, round about.*

* **sĕcūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [sequor], *a following after, striving after:* dei, Aug. Mor. Eccl. 1, 11.

sĕcūtor (sĕquūtor), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that follows another, a follower.* **I.** In gen., *an attendant* (post-class.): acerrimum relinquens uxori secutorem, App. M. 9, p. 224, 41; 4, p. 148, 17: TRIBVNI, Inscr. Orell. 3516 and 3517.—As *an appellation of Mars* (with Comes), App. M. 7, p. 192, 30.—**II.** In partic., *a pursuer,* a kind of light-armed gladiator who fought with the retiarii (pursuing them), Juv. 8, 210 (et Schol. ad loc.); Inscr. Orell. 2571; 2572; 2583; Suet. Calig. 30; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 55; and Friedlaender in Neues Rhein. Mus. 10, p. 585.

sĕcūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sequor], *following:* judicium, Gai. Inst. 4, 166; 169.

sĕcūtrix, īcis, *f.* [secutor], *a follower* (late Lat.), Inc. Assum. Mar. 7.

* **sĕcūtŭlēius,** a, um, *adj.* [sequor], *that follows* or *runs after others:* mulier secutuleia, i. e. *a street-walker,* Petr. 81, 5.

1. sĕd or **sĕt,** *conj.* [cf. Freund, Cic. Mil. p. 8 sq.; old and orig. form sedum, acc. to Charis. p. 87 P., and Mar. Vict. p. 2458 P.; but more prob. an ablative from root of the reflexive pron. so- for suo-, and orig. the same with the insep. prep. 2. sēd; prop., by itself, apart; hence, but, only, etc.; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 200 sq.], a particle of limitation, exception, or correction (cf. at and autem *init.*). **I.** In gen., *but, yet:* ipsum regale genus civitatis reliquis simplicibus longe anteponendum: sed ita, quoad statum suum retinet, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43: Neoptolemus apud Ennium Philosophari sibi ait necesse esse, sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 1; cf. id. Rep. 1, 18, 33: C. Memmius perfectus litteris, sed Graecis, id. Brut. 70, 247: nactus es (me otiosum), sed mehercule otiosiorem operâ quam animo, id. Rep. 1, 9, 14: quae observanda essent, multa constituit (Numa), sed ea sine impensa, id. ib. 2, 14, 27; cf. id. ib. 1, 31, 47: miser homo est, qui, etc. ... sed ille miserior qui, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 2: vera dico, sed nequicquam, quoniam non vis credere, id. Am. 2, 2, 205: video te testimoniis satis instructum: sed apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59: (Platonis civitatem) praeclaram illam quidem fortasse, sed a vitâ hominum abhorrentem et moribus, id. ib. 2, 11, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 40, 63: sed id ubi jam penes sese habent, ex bonis pessumi sunt, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 37: nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, etc. ... Sed si aliter ut dixi accidisset: qui possem queri? etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: istos captivos sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent. Sed uti asserventur magnâ diligentiâ, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6: non possum dicere ... sed neque his contentus sum, Cic. Rep. 1, 22, 36: nec sum in ullâ re molestus civitatibus; sed fortasse tibi, qui haec praedicem de me, id. Att. 5, 21, 7: non sum tantopere admiratus, sed posteaquam coepit rationem exponere, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile est, id. ib. 1, 26, 42: sane bonum rei publicae genus, sed tamen inclinatum et quasi pronum ad perniciosissimum statum, id. ib. 2, 26, 48: scio tibi ita placere: sed tamen velim scire, etc., id. ib. 1, 30, 46; cf. Plaut. As. 2, 2, 72: difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa natura saepe rationem, id. ib. 2, 33, 57: illa quidem tristis, nec adhuc interrita vultu: Sed regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi; Sed tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni, Ov. M. 5, 507 sq.; cf. id. ib. 7, 718: plerique patriae, sed omnes famâ atque fortunis expertes, Sall. C. 33, 1: ipsum quidem regem assecutus non est, sed magnam partem agminis oppresserunt, Liv. 36, 19: plus aegri ex abitu viri quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi. Sed hoc me beat saltem, quod perduelles vicit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 15: apponam urnam jam ego hanc in mediâ viâ. Sed autem, quid si hanc hinc abstulerit quispiam? *but then,* id. Rud. 2, 5, 15 (cf. in the foll. II. A. 2.): statim Luculli ... eum domum suam receperunt. Sed enim hoc non solum ingenii ac litterarum, verum etiam naturae, etc., *but indeed,* Cic. Arch. 3, 5: progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci Audierat, Verg. A. 1, 19; 2, 164; 5, 395; 6, 28 et saep. (cf. also infra, II. A. 2.): sed enimvero, cum detestabilis altera res sit, quid ad deliberationem dubii superesse? Liv. 45, 19, 14.—Very rarely with *non* (for nec tamen), introducing a qualification of a previous word: Academici veteres beatum quidem esse etiam inter hos cruciatus fatentur, sed non ad perfectum, Sen. Ep. 71, 18.

II. In partic. **A.** Interrupting the discourse by transition to another subject or by ending the speech. **1.** In a transition to another subject: tristis sit (servus), si eri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant. Set age, responde: jam vos redistis in gratiam? Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 7; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 20; 5, 1, 26: non impedio, praesertim quoniam feriati sumus. Sed possumus audire aliquid, an serius venimus? Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 20: nunc reliquorum oratorum aetates et gradus persequamur. Curio fuit igitur ejusdem aetatis fere, etc. ... Scripsit etiam alia nonnulla, etc. ... Sed ecce in manibus vir praestantissimo ingenio ... C. Gracchus, id. Brut. 33, 125; cf.: sed eccum Amphitruonem, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 22; id. Aul. 2, 1, 55; 3, 5, 62; id. Capt. 5, 3, 20; 5, 4, 8 al.: sed quid ego cesso? id. As. 1, 1, 112: sed ista mox; nunc audiamus Philum, quem, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 20 *fin.* et saep.—In recurring to a previous subject: sed ad instituta redeamus, Cic. Brut. 61, 220: sed redeamus rursus ad Hortensium, id. ib. 84, 291: sed jam ad id, unde degressi sumus, revertamur, id. ib. 88, 300: sed perge de Caesare et redde quae restant, id. ib. 74, 258 et saep.—Hence, after parenthetic clauses, *but, now, I say,* etc.: equidem cum audio socrum meam Laeliam (facilius enim mulieres incorruptam antiquitatem conservant, quod multorum sermonis expertes ea tenent semper quae prima didicerunt) sed eam sic audio, ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videar audire, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: qui (Pompeius) ut peroravit (nam in eo sane fortis fuit: non est deterritus: dixit omnia, atque interdum etiam silentio, cum auctoritate semper), sed ut peroravit, surrexit Clodius, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2.—**2.** In breaking off, discontinuing speech: sed satis verborum est: cura quae jussi atque abi, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 16: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71: sed haec hactenus, id. Off. 1, 39, 140 al.: sed quid ego haec memoro? Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 318 Vahl.): nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro—Sed quid ego haec autem nequicquam ingrata revolvo? Quidve moror? Verg. A. 2, 101: sed enim, οἰκονομία (epistulae) si perturbatior est, tibi assignato: te enim sequor, σχεδιάζοντα, *but indeed,* Cic. Att. 6, 1, 11; so, sed enim, Verg. A. 1, 19.—**B.** After negative clauses, to limit the negative statement, i. e. to indicate either that the assertion does not hold good at all, but something else does instead; or else that it is not exclusively true, but something else holds good in addition, *but, on the contrary;* and in an ascending signif., *but also, but even, but in fact,* etc. **1.** In a simple opposition: non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus utrique, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 201 Vahl.); cf.: haud doctis dictis certantes, sed maledictis ... Non ex jure manu consertum sed magi' ferro Rem repetunt, id. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 274 sq. Vahl.): non ego erus tibi, sed servus sum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 44: quae (hominum vestigia) ille (Aristippus) non ex agri consiturâ, sed ex doctrinae indiciis interpretabatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29: nec leges imponit populo, quibus ipse non pareat, sed suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis civibus, id. ib. 1, 34, 52; 1, 13, 19: neque hac nos patria lege genuit, ut ... sed ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 4, 8: non quod ... sed quod, etc., id. ib. 1, 18, 30.—With *contra:* non liberis servitutem, sed contra servientibus libertatem afferre, Liv. 4, 18 *init.*—Several times repeated: non sibi se soli natum, sed patriae, sed suis, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45 Madv. ad loc.: quod non naturâ exoriatur, sed judicio, sed opinione, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 82: sed publicam, sed ob frumentum decretam, sed a publicanis faenore acceptam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 169; id. Planc. 10, 24: non eros nec dominos appellat eos ... sed patriae custodes, sed patres et deos, id. Rep. 1, 41, 64; Tib. 1, 7, 44 sq.: quam tibi non Perseus, verum si quaeris, ademit; Sed grave Nereïdum numen, sed corniger Hammon, Sed quae visceribus veniebat belua ponti Exsaturanda meis, Ov. M. 5, 17 sq.: sed Pompeium, sed Lepidum, Tac. A. 1, 10; Sen. Const. 13, 4; id. Ben. 1, 1, 6; 1, 7, 3: non praefectum ab iis, sed Germanicum ducem, sed Tiberium imperatorem violari, Tac. A. 1, 38 et saep.—**2.** In a climax.

a. Non modo (solum, tantum, etc.) ... sed or sed etiam (et, quoque), *not only, not merely ... but, but also, but even, but indeed* (sed, standing alone, isolates the ascending idea, while an appended *etiam*, *et*, or *quoque* places it in closer connection with the first statement, and thus permits them to be viewed together): non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71: quod non modo singulis hominibus, sed potentissimis populis saepe contingit, id. ib. 5, 8, 11; 3, 10, 17: id ei perpetuā oratione contigit, non modo ut acclamatione, sed ut convitio et maledictis impediretur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: unius viri consilio non solum ortum novum populum, sed adultum jam et paene puberem, id. Rep. 2, 11, 21; cf.: nec vero corpori soli subveniendum est, sed menti atque animo multo magis, id. Sen. 11, 36: volo ut in scaenā, sic in foro non eos modo laudari, qui celeri motu utantur, sed eos etiam, quos statarios appellant, id. Brut. 30, 116; id. Rep. 1, 8, 13: omnia ejus non facta solum, sed etiam dicta meminisset, id. ib. 6, 10, 10: neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. ib. 2, 15, 28; 1, 3, 4; 1, 34, 51: neque vero se populo solum, sed etiam senatui commisit, neque senatui modo, sed etiam publicis praesidiis et armis, neque his tantum, verum ejus potestati, cui, etc., id. Mil. 23, 61: haec non delata solum, sed paene credita, id. ib. 24, 64: nec mihi soli versatur ante oculos, sed etiam posteris erit clara et insignis, id. Lael. 27, 102: illum non modo favisse sed et tantam illi pecuniam dedisse honoris mei causā, id. Att. 11, 9, 2: omnes civiles dissensiones, neque solum eas, quas audistis, sed et has, quas vosmet ipsi meministis et vidistis, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: multiplicatusque terror non infimis solum, sed primoribus patrum, Liv. 3, 36, 5: non responsum solum benigne legatis est, sed Philippi quoque filius Demetrius ad patrem reducendus legatis datus est, id. 36, 35 *fin.*: conciti per haec non modo Cherusci, sed conterminae gentes, Tac. A. 1, 60; 3, 44: via non angusta modo, sed plerumque praerupta, Curt. 3, 4, 12; 5, 1, 20 Mützell ad loc.—(β) Esp., in passing from the part to the whole, from the particular to the universal (usually followed by omnino, or by omnis, cunctus, totus, universus, etc.): timebat non ea solum quae timenda erant, sed omnia, Cic. Mil. 24, 66: neglegere, quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed etiam omnino dissoluti, id. Off. 1, 28, 99: nec sibi tantum, sed universis singulisque consulere, Sen. Ben. 2, 5, 4: non consuli modo, sed omnibus civibus enitendum, Plin. Pan. 2, 1: non initio tantum, sed continuo totius temporis successu, Just. 1, 8, 14: non modo Italiā, sed toto orbe terrarum, Flor. 1, 16, 3.—Etiam is rarely added: quotiens non modo ductores nostri, sed universi etiam exercitus ad mortem concurrerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; Curt. 5, 1, 24.—**b.** Non modo (solum) non ... sed, sed etiam; sed ne ... quidem, *not only not ... but, but even, but indeed, but not even*, etc.: ut non modo a mente non deserar, sed id ipsum doleam, me, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2; id. Rep. 2, 23, 43: judicetur non verbo, sed re non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, id. Phil. 3, 6, 14: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id. Mur. 3, 8: iis non modo non laudi, verum etiam vitio dandum puto, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: non modo non oppugnator, sed etiam defensor, id. Planc. 31, 76: ego contra ostendo, non modo nihil eorum fecisse Sex. Roscium, sed ne potuisse quidem facere, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79.—Also, without the second *non* in the first clause, and with *ne quidem*, doubly negative (only when both clauses have the same verb; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 724 b): quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 1: ea est ratio instructarum navium, ut non modo plures, sed ne singuli quidem possint accedere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 133: non modo aeternam, sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus, id. Rep. 6, 21, 23: ea sunt demum non ferenda in mendacio, quae non solum facta esse, sed ne fieri quidem potuisse cernimus, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: quae non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, id. Lael. 24, 89: non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quicquam audebit, id. Off. 2, 19, 77; cf. with *vix*: verum haec genera virtutum non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix jam in libris reperiuntur, id. Cael. 17, 40: non modo ad expeditiones, sed vix ad quietas stationes viribus sufficiebant, Liv. 3, 6.—After *quisquam* with ellipsis of *non*: ut non modo praedandi causā quisquam ex agro Romano exiret, sed ultro Fidenates descenderent, etc., Liv. 4, 21, 6 (where Weissenb. supplies *non* in brackets before exiret); cf.: antiqui non solum erant urbes contenti cingere muris, verum etiam loca aspera et confragosa saxis eligebant, Hyg. Grom. Limit. p. 197.—**C.** As *sed*, after *non modo*, acquires an idea of ascent or climax, from the fact that *non modo* represents a thing as existing (only not existing alone), and thus includes an affirmation, so, too, after purely affirmative clauses, *sed* sometimes serves as an ascending adjunct, *but, but in fact, but also*: ego te hodie reddam madidum, sed vino, probe, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 37: odore canibus anum, sed multo, replent, Phaedr. 4, 17, 19: *Dae.* Curriculo affer Duas clavas. *La.* Clavas? *Dae.* Sed probas: propera cito, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 19.—In good prose usually joined with *etiam* (or *et*): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 5; cf. id. ib. 4, 16, c, 10; 10, 16, 6: Q. Volusium, certum hominem, sed mirifice etiam abstinentem, misi in Cyprum, id. ib. 5, 21, 6: hoc in genere si eum adjuveris, apud ipsum praeclarissime posueris, sed mihi etiam gratissimum feceris, id. Fam. 13, 64, 2: ex testamento Tiberii, sed et Liviae Augustae, Suet. Calig. 16; 20.

2. sēd = sine, v. sine *init.* and 2. se.

3. sēd = se; cf. the letter D.

* **sēdāmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [sedo, II.], *a means of allaying, an allayment, sedative*: mali (mors), Sen. Hippol. 1188.

sēdātē, *adv.*, v. sedo, *P. a. fin.*

sēdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sedo, II.], *an allaying, assuaging, calming* of the passions (Ciceron.): perturbationum animi, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 93: maerendi, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: aegritudinis, id. ib. 4, 29, 63: animi, id. Fin. 1, 19, 64.

* **sēdātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an allayer, calmer, quieter*: militaris insaniae, Arn. 3, 115.

sēdātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sedo.

‡ **sedda**, ae, v. sella *init.*

* **sēdĕcennis**, e, *adj.* [sedecim-annus], *sixteen years old*: matrona, Aus. Epit. 32 *in lemm.*

* **sē-dĕcĭes**, *num. adv.* [sex-decies], *sixteen times*: sedecies ad eorum filios sedecies computatos, Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 18; Rutil. Claud. Itin. 1, 135.

sēdĕcim (also written **sexdĕcim**), *num. adj.* [sex-decem], *sixteen*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 66; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20; 4, 4, 26; Caes. B. G. 1, 8; Liv. 33, 3; 37, 40; Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103 al.: sexdecim, Liv. 33, 30; Col. 2, 10 *fin.*; Nep. Att. 16, 3 (separately, decem et sex, Liv. 10, 31, 7; 37, 40 *init.*).

sēdĕcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sedes], *a little seat, a low stool*, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1.—Collat. form: sediculum sedile, Fest. p. 336 Müll.

sĕdentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sedeo], *of* or *belonging to sitting, sitting, sedentary* (very rare): sutores, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39; cf. opera, Col. 12, 3, 8: necessitas assentiendi, *of giving assent while sitting*, i. e. *without rising to make a speech*, Plin. Pan. 73, 3: fatigatio, *fatigue from sitting*, App. M. 1 *init.*

sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *v. n.* [Sanscr. root sad-; Gr. 'ΕΔ, to sit; cf. ἕδος, ἕζομαι; Lat. sedes, insidiae, sedare, sella, etc.; Engl. sit, seat], *to sit.* **I.** Lit. (very freq. in prose and poetry); constr. *absol.*, with *in*, the simple *abl.*, or with other *prepp.* and *advv. of place.* **A.** In gen. (α) *Absol.*: hi stant ambo, non sedent, Plaut. Capt. prol. 2; cf. id. ib. 12; id. Mil. 2, 1, 4: quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, *remain sitting*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 1: sedens iis assensi, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: lumbi sedendo dolent, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 6: supplex ille sedet, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 37.—(β) With *in*: in subselliis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 5: sedilibus in primis eques sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 16: in proscaenio, Plaut. Poen. prol. 18; cf.: aliquem in XIIII. sessum deducere, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2; Suet. Caes. 39 (v. quattuordecim): malo in illā tuā sedeculā sedere quam in istorum sellā curuli, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1; cf.: in sellā, id. Div. 1, 46, 104: in saxo (ejecti), Plaut. Rud. prol. 73; Ov. H. 10, 49: in arā (mulieres supplices), Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 9: in solio, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69; Ov. M. 2, 23: in equo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27: in leone, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109; and with a *gen. specification* of the place where: in conclavi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: in hemicyclio domi, Cic. Lael. 1, 2: bubo in culmine, Ov. M. 6, 432: cornix in humo, id. Am. 3, 5, 22: musca in temone, Phaedr. 3, 6, 1.—(γ) With simple *abl.* (not ante-Aug.): bis sex caelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. M. 6, 72: solio, id. ib. 6, 650; 14, 261: sede regiā, Liv. 1, 41: eburneis sellis, id. 5, 41: sellā curuli, id. 30, 19: carpento, id. 1, 34: cymbā, Ov. M. 1, 293: puppe, id. F. 6, 471: humo, id. M. 4, 261: equo, Mart. 5, 38, 4; 11, 104, 14; cf.: dorso aselli, Ov. F. 3, 749: delphine, id. M. 11, 237: columbae viridi solo, Verg. A. 6, 192: recessu, Ov. M. 1, 177; 14, 261: theatro, id. A. A. 1, 497.—(δ) With other *prepp.* and *advv. of place*: inter ancillas, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46: ante fores, Ov. M. 4, 452; Tib. 1, 3, 30: ad tumulum supplex, id. 2, 6, 33: sub arbore, Ov. M. 4, 95: sub Jove, id. ib. 4, 261: ducis sub pede, id. Tr. 4, 2, 44: post me gradu uno, Hor. S. 1, 6, 40: apud quem, Cic. Rep. 3, 28, 32 (ap. Non. 522, 30) et saep.: non sedeo istic, vos sedete, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 36: illic, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 4; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 41.—**2.** Late Lat., *pass.*, of animals, *to be ridden* (cf. Engl. to sit a horse): sederi equos in civitatibus non sivit, Spart. Hadr. 22; Cod. Th. 9, 30, 3: cum (Bucephalus) ab equario suo mollius sederetur, Sol. 45: animalia sedentur, Veg. 2, 28, 12.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of magistrates, esp. of judges, *to sit in council, in court*, or *on the bench*: (Scaevolā tribuno) in Rostris sedente suasit Serviliam legem Crassus, Cic. Brut. 43, 161: ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, etc., id. Mil. 29, 79; id. Clu. 37, 103 sq.: si idcirco sedetis, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; so, judex, Liv. 40, 8: Appius, ne ejus rei causā sedisse videretur, id. 3, 46, 9; Phaedr. 1, 10, 6: sedissem forsitan unus De centum judex in tua verba viris, Ov. P. 3, 5, 23; Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 3: Minos arbiter, Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 27; cf.: sedeo pro tribunali, id. ib. 1, 10, 9: a quibus si qui quaereret, sedissentne judices in Q. Fabricium, sedisse se dicerent, Cic Clu. 38, 105; cf. id. Rab. Post. 5, 10.—Also of the assistants of the judges: nobis in tribunali Q. Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168; id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12.—In Quint., also of the advocate, Quint. 11, 3, 132.—Of witnesses: dicendo contra reum, cum quo sederit, Quint. 5, 7, 32.—Of a presiding officer: sedente Claudio, Tac. A. 11, 11.—Of augurs sitting to wait for an augurium: sed secundum augures sedere est augurium captare, Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 56; Interp. Mai ad Verg. A. 10, 241; Fest. s. v. silentio, p. 248, a Müll.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 2, 3, p. 76.—**2.** *To continue sitting, to sit still; to continue, remain, tarry, wait, abide* in a place; and with an implication of inactivity, *to sit idly, be inactive; to linger, loiter*, etc.: isdem consulibus sedentibus atque inspectantibus lata lex est, etc., Cic. Sest. 15, 33 (cf. id. Pis. 9): majores nostri, qui in oppido sederent, quam qui rura colerent, desidiosiores putabant, Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 1: quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34; cf.: an sedere oportuit Domi, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 38: iis ventis istinc navigatur, qui si essent, nos Corcyrae non sederemus, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: quor sedebas in foro, si eras coquos Tu solus? Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 11: in villā totos dies, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 2: circum argentarias cottidie, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 48: sedemus desides domi, Liv. 3, 68: statuit congredi quam cum tantis copiis refugere aut tam diu uno loco sedere, Nep. Dat. 8, 1: non cuivis contingit adire Corinthum. Sedit qui timuit, ne non succederet, *sat still, stayed at home*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 37.—Esp. of waiting on an oracle or a god for an answer or for aid (= Gr. ἵζειν): ante sacras fores, Tib. 1, 3, 30: illius ad tumulum fugiam supplexque sedebo, id. 2, 6, 33: custos ad mea busta sedens, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 24: meliora deos sedet omina poscens, Verg. G. 3, 456; so of a lover at the door of his mistress: me retinent victum formosae vincla puellae, Et sedeo janitor, Tib.

1, 1, 56: et frustra credula turba sedet, id. 4, 4, 18.—**b.** Of long, esp. of inactive encamping in war, *to sit*, i. e. *to remain encamped, to keep the field*, before an enemy's fortress or army: hostium copiae magnae contra me sedebant, Cato ap. Charis, p. 197 P.: septimum decimum annum Ilico sedent, Naev. 6, 2: dum apud hostes sedimus, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 52: sedendo expugnare urbem, Liv. 2, 12: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerere, id. 22, 24: quieto sedere rege ad Enipeum, id. 44, 27: ad Suessulam, id. 7, 37; 9, 3; 9, 44; 10, 25; 22, 39; 23, 19; 44, 27; Verg. A. 5, 440: apud moenia Contrebiae, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5.—Hence, prov.: compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedere, Liv. 7, 13, 7; and: vetus proverbium est, Romanus sedendo vincit (prob. originating with Q. Fabius Cunctator), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2.—**3.** For desideo (2.), *to sit at stool*, Marc. Emp. 29; so, sordido in loco sedere, Val. Max. 9, 13, 2.—**II.** Trop. (in prose not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.). **A.** In gen., *to sink* or *settle down, to subside:* cum pondere libra Prona nec hac plus parte sedet nec surgit ab illâ, Tib. 4, 1, 42: quod neque tam fuerunt gravia, ut depressa sederent, Nec levia, ut possent per summas labier oras, Lucr. 5, 474; cf.: flamma petit altum; propior locus aëra cepit; Sederunt medio terra fretumque solo, Ov. F. 1, 110: sedet nebula densior campo quam montibus, Liv. 22, 4: sedet vox auribus, *sinks into, penetrates*, Quint. 11, 3, 40: rupti aliqui montes tumulique sedere, Sall. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 14, 1, 2 (H. 2, 43 Dietsch); cf.: sedisse immensos montes, Tac. A. 2, 47: memor illius escae, Quae simplex olim tibi sederit, *sat well upon your stomach*, i. e. *agreed well with you*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 73; Quint. 9, 4, 94.—**2.** Of feelings, passions, etc.: his dictis sedere minae, *subsided*, i. e. *were quieted*, = sedatae sunt, Sil. 10, 624; cf.: nusquam irae: sedit rabies feritasque famesque, Stat. Th. 10, 823.—**3.** Of places, *to sink*, i. e. *to lie low, to be in the valley* or *plain:* campo Nola sedet, Sil. 12, 162: mediisque sedent convallibus arva, Luc. 3, 380; Stat. Th. 1, 330; cf.: lactuca sedens, i. e. *lower*, Mart. 10, 48, 9 (= sessilis, id. 3, 47, 8).—**B.** In partic., *to sit, sit close* or *tight, to hold* or *hang fast, to be fast, firm, fixed, immovable; be settled, established*, etc.: tempus fuit, quo navit in undis, Nunc sedet Ortygie, Ov. M. 15, 337: in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro, *stuck fast*, id. ib. 12, 289; so of weapons, etc., that sink deep: clava (Herculis), adversi sedit in ore viri, id. F. 1, 576: cujus (Scaevae) in scuto centum atque viginti tela sedere, Flor. 4, 2, 40: librata cum sederit (glans), Liv. 38, 29; hence, poet. also, of deep-seated wounds: plagam sedere Cedendo arcebat, *from sinking* or *penetrating deeply*, Ov. M. 3, 88: alta sedent vulnera, Luc. 1, 32.—Of clothes, *to fit* (opp. dissidere, v. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96): ita et sedet melius et continetur (pars togae), *sits better*, Quint. 11, 3, 140 sq.; so, toga umero, id. 11, 3, 161; cf.: quam bene umeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10, 6.—Of vessels: sicco jam litore sedit, Luc. 8, 726: naves super aggerationem, quae fuerat sub aquâ, sederent, *stuck fast, grounded*, Vitr. 10, 22 *med.* et saep.: cujus laetissima facies et amabilis vultus in omnium civium ore, oculis, animo sedet, Plin. Pan. 55, 10: aliquid fideliter in animo, Sen. Ep. 2, 2: unum Polynicis amati Nomen in ore sedet, Stat. Th. 12, 114; so, Cressa relicta in ingenio tuo, Ov. H. 2, 76: sedere coepit sententia haec, *to be established*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 23; cf.: nunc parum mihi sedet judicium, Sen. Ep. 46, 3; Amm. 14, 1, 5; 15, 2, 5.—Hence, also of any thing *fixed, resolved*, or *determined upon:* si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Ne cui, etc., Verg. A. 4, 15; cf.: idque pio sedet Aeneae, id. ib. 5, 418: bellum, Flor. 2, 15, 4: consilium fugae, id. 2, 18, 14: haec, Sil. 15, 352.—With a *subject-clause:* tunc sedet Ferre iter impavidum, Stat. Th. 1, 324: vacuo petere omina caelo, id. ib. 3, 459: Aegaei scopulos habitare profundi, Val. Fl. 2, 383.

sēdes, is (*gen. plur.* sedum, Cic. Sest. 20, acc. to Prisc. p. 771 P.: sedium, from form sedis, Liv. 5, 42 Drak. *N. cr.;* Vell. 2, 109, 3), *f.* [sedeo, q. v.], *a seat* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit., *that on which one sits, a bench, chair, throne*, etc. **A.** In gen.: in iis sedibus, quae erant sub platano, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 29: haec sedes honoris, sella curulis, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2: sedes honoris sui, Liv. 9, 46, 9; cf.: ceteros (senatores) in sedibus suis trucidatos, id. 5, 41 *fin.:* in sedes collocat se regias, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 127, 31; so, regia, Liv. 1, 47: positis sedibus consederunt, id. 42, 39 *fin.:* bis sex caelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. M. 6, 72; cf.: media inter deos sedes, Plin. Pan. 52, 1: in saxo frigida sedi, Quamque lapis sedes, tam lapis ipsa fui, Ov. H. 10, 50.—In the *plur.* also of the seat of a single person: tibi concedo meas sedes, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104 (cf. infra, II. β).—Poet.: non si priores Maeonius tenet Sedes Homerus, *the foremost seat, the first rank* (the fig. borrowed from the rows of seats in the theatre), Hor. C. 4, 9, 6.—**B.** In partic., in the elder Pliny, *the seat, fundament*, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 61; 22, 25, 70, § 143; 23, 3, 37, § 75; 23, 4, 41, § 83; 26, 8, 58, § 90; 32, 9, 33, § 104.—**II.** Transf., in gen., of a place where one stays, *a seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode, temple*, etc. (the prevailing signif.; syn.: domicilium, locus, habitatio). (α) *Sing.* (used alike of the residence of one or more persons): hi coetus (hominum) hac, de quâ exposui, causâ instituti sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causâ constituerunt, quam cum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: sentio te sedem etiam nunc hominum ac domum contemplari (i. e. terram), id. ib. 6, 19, 20; so, hanc sedem et aeternam domum contueri, id. ib. 6, 23, 25: in hanc sedem et domum suam, id. ib. 6, 25, 29; id. Par. 3, 2, 25; cf.: eam sibi domum sedemque delegit, in quâ, etc., id. Clu. 66, 188: haec domus, haec sedes, haec sunt penetralia magni Amnis (sc. Penei), Ov. M. 1, 574: in omni sede ac loco ferrum flammamque metuemus, Cic. Mur. 39, 85; so (with locus) id. Agr. 2, 17, 46: nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent, Verg. A. 11, 112: illum actum esse praecipitem in sceleratorum sedem atque regionem, Cic. Clu. 61, 171: in Italiâ bellum gerimus, in sede ac solo nostro, Liv. 22, 39: ea res Trojanis spem adfirmat tandem stabili certâque sede finiendi erroris, id. 1, 1, 10: crematâ patriâ domo profugos sedem quaerere, id. 1, 1, 8; 10, 10, 10; 38, 16, 13; 39, 54, 5; 40, 38, 4: Orestis liberi sedem cepere circa Lesbum insulam, Vell. 1, 3, 1: ultra hos Chatti initium sedis ab Hercynio saltu incohant, Tac. G. 30; id. A. 3, 73; 13, 54; Curt. 9, 4, 2; Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 246: modo Graecis ultro bellum inferebamus: nunc in sedibus nostris propulsamus illatum, Curt. 4, 14, 21: non motam Termini sedem (just before: in Termini fano), Liv. 1, 55; cf.: quod Juppiter O. M. suam sedem atque arcem populi Romani in re trepidâ tutatus esset, id. 5, 50: statim regis praetorium petunt, in ipsius potissimum sede morituri, Just. 2, 11, 15: (ulmus) notâ quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor. C. 1, 2, 10 et saep.—Poet.: sedes scelerata, for sceleratorum, i. e. *the infernal regions*, Ov. M. 4, 456; cf.: Tibur Sit meae sedes utinam senectae, Hor. C. 2, 6, 6: talia diversa nequicquam sede locuti, *place, spot*, Ov. M. 4, 78.—(β) *Plur.* (in good prose usually only of the dwellings of several): qui incolunt eas urbes non haerent in suis sedibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7: eorum domicilia, sedes, etc., id. Fam. 13, 4, 3; cf.: ut (Galli) aliud domicilium, alias sedes petant, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: sedes habere in Galliâ, id. ib. 1, 44: reverti se in suas sedes regionesque simulaverunt, id. ib. 4, 4: quae gens ad hoc tempus iis sedibus se continet, id. ib. 6, 24; cf. id. ib. 4, 4 *fin.:* novas ipsi sedes ab se auctae multitudini addiderunt, Liv. 2, 1: qui profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur, Sall. C. 6, 1; cf. id. J. 18, 2: (deûm) sedes nostris sedibus esse Dissimiles debent, Lucr. 5, 153; so, divum, deum sedes, id. 3, 18; 5, 146; 5, 1188; Hor. C. 3, 3, 34; cf.: sedes sanctae penatium deorumque larumque familiarium, Cic. Rep. 5, 5, 7: deos ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis, Liv. 38, 43: discretae piorum, Hor. C. 2, 13, 23: silentum, Ov. M. 15, 772: animalia ad assuetas sibi sedes revertuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 6.—Of the dwelling of a single person (cf. supra, I. A.): cur (Juppiter) suas Discutit infesto praeclaras fulmine sedes, Lucr. 6, 418: (Demaratus) in eâ civitate domicilium et sedes collocavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34: immissum esse ab eo C. Cornelium, qui me in sedibus meis trucidaret, id. Sull. 6, 18; id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: patrias age desere sedes, i. e. patriam, Ov. M. 15, 22; cf.: Aeneam in Siciliam quaerentem sedes delatum, Liv. 1, 1, 4.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of the abode of the dead, *a burial-place:* ita Augustum in foro potius quam in Campo Martis sede destinatâ cremari vellent, Tac. A. 1, 10: sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam, Verg. A. 6, 371; 6, 152.—**2.** Of the home of the soul, i. e. *the body:* prior, Ov. M. 15, 159: anima de sede volens Exire, id. ib. 11, 788.—**C.** In relation to inanimate subjects, that upon which any thing sits fast or rests, *a seat, place, spot, base, ground, foundation, bottom*, etc. (α) *Sing.:* hanc urbem (Romam) sedem aliquando et domum summo esse imperio praebituram, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10; cf. id. Prov. Cons. 14, 34: rupes caeduntur sedemque trabibus cavatae praebere coguntur, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74; 2, 38, 38, § 102: superbia in superciliis sedem habet, id. 11, 37, 51, § 138: num montes moliri sede suâ paramus? *to push from their place*, Liv. 9, 3: Athon Pindumve revulsos Sede suâ, Ov. M. 11, 555: patriam pulsam sede suâ, Liv. 27, 34; cf.: voluptas mentem e suâ sede et statu demovet, Cic. Par. 1, 3, 15 (v. also in the foll. β): ita mihi salvam ac sospitem rempublicam sistere in suâ sede liceat, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 28; cf.: deus haec fortasse benigna Reducet in sedem vice, *to its former state*, Hor. Epod. 13, 8: Veios an Fidenas sedem belli caperent, *the seat* or *scene of war*, Liv. 4, 31; so, belli (bello), id. 28, 44, 15; Vell. 2, 74, 3; Tac. H. 1, 65; 3, 32; 3, 8; 2, 19; Suet. Galb. 10 al.: hilaritatis sedes, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 198: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: affectus quibusdam videntur in prooemio atque in epilogo sedem habere, Quint. 6, 1, 51 (cf. in the foll. β): haec est sedes orationis, etc., id. 9, 4, 62: non ut de sede secundâ Cederet aut quartâ (iambus), Hor. A. P. 257: ut sola ponatur in summi boni sede (voluptas), Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37: nec mens mihi nec color Certâ sede manent, Hor. C. 1, 13, 6.—Of the site on which a city formerly stood: vetustissima sedes Assyriae, Tac. A. 12, 13; cf.: in eâ sede, quam Palaetyron ipsi vocant, Curt. 4, 2, 4.—(β) *Plur.:* coloni Capuae in sedibus luxuriosis collocati, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: nonnumquam fracta ossa in suis sedibus remanent, etc. . . . fragmenta in suas sedes reponenda sunt, Cels. 8, 10: rursus in antiquas redeunt primordia sedes Ignis, Lucr. 6, 871; 4, 1041: dum solidis etiamnum sedibus astas, *on firm ground*, Ov. M. 2, 147: cum mihi ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis visa est, Cic. Pis. 22, 52: turrim convellimus altis Sedibus, Verg. A. 2, 465: totamque a sedibus urbem Eruit, id. ib. 2, 611: monstrabantur urbium sedes, Lyrnessi et Thebes, Curt. 3, 4, 10: haec tot gentium excita sedibus suis moles, id. 3, 2, 12; cf.: totum (mare) a sedibus imis Eurusque Notusque ruunt, Verg. A. 1, 84; Quint. 8, 6, 63; so, argumentorum, id. 5, 10, 20 (corresp. to loci); 5, 12, 17.

sĕdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sedeo, q. v.], *capable of being sat upon* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 1, 1.

(†**sĕdĭcŭlum**, sedile, Fest. p. 336 Müll.; acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, § 54 ib. this word is correctly formed, but not in use.)

Sēdĭgĭtus, a [sex-digitus, six-fingered, having six fingers on one hand, Plin. 11, 43, 99, § 244], *a Roman cognomen* given to the poet C. Volcatius, Gell. 3, 3, 1; 15, 24, 1; cf. Anth. Lat. 140 Meyer.

sĕdīle, is, *n.* [sedeo], *a seat, bench, stool, chair*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; syn.: sella, scamnum); *sing.:* membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili, Ov. M. 8, 639; id. Med. Fac. 13; Verg. A. 8, 176; Cels. 1, 3, 22; cf. id. 1, 8, 66: se in sedili suo tenere, Sen. Ep. 70, 23; Gell. 2, 2, 8.—*Plur.*, of the seats in a theatre: sedilibus magnus in primis eques sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 15; so, spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu, id. A. P. 205; cf.: lignea in Campo Martio, Suet. Aug. 43.—Of other seats, Verg. G. 4, 350; id. A. 1, 167: factaque de vivo pressere sedilia saxo, Ov. M. 5,

317: e marmore, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 40.—Of the rowers' *banks* or *benches* in a vessel, Verg. A. 5, 837: avium, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13.—**II.** Transf., *a sitting still:* post iter primum sedile, deinde unctio, Cels. 1, 3: alvum adstringit labor, sedile, id. ib.

sĕdĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sedeo], *settlings, sediment* (late Lat.): urinae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 64; 5, 10, 108; cf. sedimentum.

* **sĕdĭmentum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a settling, sinking down, subsidence:* molis (sc. obelisci), Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 73.

sēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sed, i. e. sine (v. h. v.), and itio; thus, orig., a going aside, going apart; hence], **I.** Lit., *an insurrectionary separation* (political or military); *dissension, civil discord, insurrection, mutiny, sedition* (very freq. and class.; syn.: secessio, defectus): ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, seditio dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1, 3 (ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 149, and Non. 25, 6): duobus tribunis plebis per seditionem creatis, id. ib. 2, 34, 59; cf. Liv. 2, 31 *fin.* sq.: si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 2; cf. Gell. 2, 12, 1: ne qua seditio oriretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 28 *fin.;* Sall. C. 34, 2: seditione factâ, Caes. B. C. 1, 87, 3: seditionem inter Poenos et Siculos milites esse factam, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 50; cf.: seditio inter belli pacisque auctores orta, Liv. 2, 16: seditionem ac discordiam concitare, Cic. Mur. 39, 83: commovere, id. Att. 2, 1, 8: movere, Vell. 2, 68, 2: coeptare, Tac. A. 1, 38; 1, 45; 2, 81 et saep.: componere, id. H. 4, 14: magno in populo cum saepe coörta est Seditio, etc., Verg. A. 1, 149; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 15: seditione potens, Verg. A. 11, 340.—*Plur.:* cum hominem seditiosum defenderet, non dubitavit seditiones ipsas ornare, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; 2, 48, 199; Sall. J. 37, 1; Liv. 4, 2; 5, 3; Quint. 2, 16, 2; Hor. C. 3, 3, 29; 3, 6, 13; Tac. A. 4, 68 et saep.—Seditio, personified as *one of the attendants of Fama,* Ov. M. 12, 61.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *dissension, discord, strife, quarrel* (very rare; mostly poet.; in Cic. only as a transl. of the Greek στάσις): Amphitruo uxori turbas conciet . . . tum meus pater Eam seditionem in tranquillum conferet, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 16: ut homini adulescentulo Filiam darem in seditionem atque in incertas nuptias, Ter. And. 5, 1, 11 Ruhnk.: cui studeat, deus omnis habet, crescitque favore Turbida seditio, donec Juppiter, etc., Ov. M. 9, 426; so, domestica (opp. fraterna concordia), Liv. 45, 19: pantomimorum, Suet. Ner. 26: non illaudata (with magno certatur amore), Claud. in Rufin. 2, 226. — **B.** Of inanimate and abstract things: seditio maris, *uproar, turbulence,* Stat. Th. 9, 142: pelagi, Manil. 2, 90: siderum, id. 2, 196: flammasque rebelles Seditione tori (Eteoclis et Polynicis), Stat. Th. 1, 36: intestina corporis, Liv. 2, 32, 12.—Comically: seditionem facit lien, occupat praecordia, *rebels, and takes possession of my stomach,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 14: Archytas iracundiam, videlicet dissidentem a ratione, seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, et eam consilio sedari volebat, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60.

sēdĭtĭōsē, *adv.*, v. seditiosus *fin.*

sēdĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [seditio]. **I.** *Full of civil discord, factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious* (freq. and class.; syn.: tumultuosus, turbulentus): adhortari adulescentes, ut turbulenti, ut seditiosi, ut perniciosi cives velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22; so, seditiosus et turbulentus civis, id. de Or. 2, 11, 48; cf. id. ib. 2, 31, 135: qui pro republicâ seditiosum civem toties compescuisset, Quint. 11, 1, 40: seditiosi tribuni plebis, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44; cf.: triumviri seditiosissimi, id. Rep. 1, 19, 31: seditiosissimus quisque, Tac. A. 1, 44; id. H. 2, 66; 4, 34; Suet. Caes. 70.—Esp. of language: in summam invidiam contionibus cum cottidianis seditiosis et turbulentis adduxerat, Cic. Clu. 37, 103: seditiosa atque improba oratio, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: seditiosissima oratio, Auct. B. Afr. 28, 2: seditiosae voces, Liv. 6, 20; Tac. H. 3, 50: seditiosis vocibus regem increpare, Curt. 9, 4, 16; 10, 2, 12: seditiosior contio (Q. Pompeii), Ascon. Cic. Mil. 17, 45, p. 49 Orell.: tribunatus L. Saturnini, Suet. Caes. 12.—**II.** Transf. **a.** In gen., *quarrelsome:* ego illam (Clodiam) odi. Ea est enim seditiosa: ea cum viro bellum gerit, etc., Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5.—**b.** *Exposed to discord, troubled:* seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4.—*Adv.:* **sēdĭtĭōsē,** *seditiously* (acc. to I.), Cic. Clu. 1, 2; id. Mil. 3, 8; Liv. 4, 6; Tac. A. 3, 12.—*Comp.*, Tac. H. 5, 12.—*Sup.*, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 5.

sēdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [sedeo]. **I.** *Act.* (orig. to cause to sit, to seat; hence, of inanimate or abstract objects), *to allay, settle, still, calm, assuage, appease, quiet, check, end, stop, stay,* etc. (syn.: mitigo, mulceo, lenio): cave putes, aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam effrenatam insolentiâ multitudinem, Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65: pulverem, Phaedr. 2, 5, 18: curriculum, Cic. Arat. 125; cf. vela, i. e. *to furl,* Prop. 3 (4) 21, 20: flammam, id. 3 (4), 18, 5: incendia, Ov. R. Am. 117.—Mid.: sedatis fluctibus, *having subsided, abated, lulled,* Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: sedatis ventis, Ov. M. 15, 349; cf.: tempestas sedatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 46.—Of hunger, thirst, etc.: sitim, *to slake, quench,* Lucr. 2, 663; 4, 850; Ov. M. 3, 415; Phaedr. 4, 4, 1; Suet. Oth. 11 al.: famem ac sitim, Plin. 11, 54, 119, § 284; cf.: carne jejunia, Ov. M. 15, 83: lassitudinem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 75; Nep. Eum. 9, 6: pestilentiam, Liv. 7, 3; Just. 20, 2, 8: dolores aurium, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 133: tumorem vulnerum, id. 30, 13, 39, § 114; 20, 20, 81, § 211: scabiem, pruritum, id. 30, 13, 41, § 121 et saep.: (populi impetus) aliquando incenditur, et saepe sedatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: bellum intestinum ac domesticum, id. Cat. 2, 13, 28; so, bellum, Nep. Dat. 8, 6: pugnam, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: proelium, Liv. 34, 5: seditionem, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60; id. Att. 5, 14, 1: tumultum, Caes. B. C. 3, 18; 3, 106 *fin.;* Liv. 3, 15 al.: discordias, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: controversiam, id. Leg. 1, 21, 54: contentionem, Liv. 39, 39: invidiam et infamiam, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 1; cf.: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, id. Att. 13, 10, 2: miserias, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 107: calamitatem, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 24: mala, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 46.—Of feelings, passions, appetites, etc.: in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: mentes (opp. excitare), id. ib. 1, 5, 17; cf.: appetitus omnes, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: illâ tertiâ parte animi, in quâ irarum exsistit ardor, sedatâ atque restinctâ, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: animos militum, Liv. 26, 21: iram, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 1: cupidinem, id. Am. 2, 2, 210: rabiem, Hor. Epod. 12, 9: pavorem, Liv. 1, 16: lamentationem, id. 25, 37: fletus, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 31: curas, Stat. Th. 12, 514: vulnera mentis, Ov. P. 4, 11, 19 et saep.—Rarely with personal objects: affert potionem et te sedatum it, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 22: ut vix a magistratibus juventus sedaretur, *was quieted, brought to order,* Liv. 21, 20: tumultuantes deinde milites ipse sedavit, Just. 12, 15, 2. — * **II.** *Neutr., to become quiet, to lull, subside:* postquam tempestas sedavit, Auct. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 6 (cf. the mid.: sedatur tempestas, supra).—Hence, **sēdātus,** a, um, *P. a., composed, moderate, calm, quiet, tranquil, sedate* (class.): alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur, Cic. Or. 12, 39: in ipsis numeris sedatior, id. ib. 52, 176: sedatissimâ et depressissimâ voce uti, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24; cf.: Terenti, Latinâ voce Menandrum sedatis vocibus effers, *in gentle tones,* Cic. poët. ap. Suet. Vit. Ter. 5: oderunt Sedatum celeres, agilem gnavumque remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: scribere sedatiore animo, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7; cf.: olli sedato respondit corde Latinus, Verg. A. 12, 18: amnes, id. ib. 9, 30: sedato gradu in castra abeunt, Liv. 25, 37: sedatius tempus, Cic. Clu. 37, 103.—*Adv.:* **sēdātē,** *calmly, tranquilly, sedately,* Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 17; Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46; 2, 24, 58; id. Or. 27, 92.—*Comp.*, Amm. 25, 1, 5.

sē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To lead aside* or *apart, to draw aside; to lead away, carry off; to set aside, put by,* etc. (syn. sevoco). **A.** Lit. (class.): te huc foras seduxi, Ut, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 14; cf.: Pamphilus me solum seducit foras, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 69: me rursus seducit, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: aliquem solum seorsum ab aedibus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 95: aliquem paululum a turbâ, Petr. 13, 2: singulos separatim, Liv. 30, 5: aliquem blandâ manu, Ov. M. 2, 691: aliquem in secretum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 11 al.—*Absol.:* prehendit dextram, seducit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 60: quod a te seductus est tuoque beneficio adhuc vivit, *was withdrawn, taken out of the way,* Cic. Fam. 10, 28, 1; cf.: aliquem a debitâ peste, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: ocellos, *to turn away, avert,* Prop. 1, 9, 27.—Of abstract subjects: et dum avaritia seducere aliquid cupit atque in suum vertere, omnia fecit aliena, *to lay by,* Sen. Ep. 90, 38.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to remove, separate,* etc. (not ante-Aug. and rare): quiddam a corporibus seductum, Sen. Ep. 117, 13: non potes (Helvia) ad obtinendum dolorem muliebre nomen praetendere, ex quo te virtutes tuae seduxerunt, *have removed, separated you,* Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16: vacuos ocellos, Prop. 1, 9, 27.—**2.** In partic., *to lead astray, mislead, seduce* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 8; Aug. Conf. 2, 3 *med.;* id. Tract. in Johan. 29; id. Civ. Dei, 14, 11 *fin.;* Vulg. Exod. 22, 16 et saep.—**II.** *To put asunder, separate, divide* (only poet. and rare; syn.: secerno, sejungo): seducit terras haec brevis unda duas, Ov. H. 19, 142; so, immensos recessus (Caspia claustra), Luc. 8, 291: quarto seducunt castra volatu, i. e. *divide into two adverse squadrons,* Ov. M. 13, 611: plura locuturi subito seducimur imbre, id. F. 4, 385.—With *abl.:* cum frigida mors animâ seduxerit artus, Verg. A. 4, 385.—Hence, **sēductus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *remote, distant, apart* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ex alto seductas aethere longe Despectat terras, Ov. M. 4, 622: recessus gurgitis, id. ib. 13, 902.—Of distance in an upward direction: mons erat audaci seductus in aethera dorso, *far uplifted, lofty,* Stat. Th. 3, 460: consilia non publica sed in privato seductaque a plurium conscientiâ, Liv. 2, 54, 7: ut illis non minus hos seductos et quasi rusticos, *retired, living in solitude,* Plin. Ep. 7, 25, 5: seductum vitae genus, *retired,* Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 19, 2; cf.: quorum (hominum) maxime in seducto actiones sunt, *in retirement, solitude,* id. Tranq. 3, 2.

sēductĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* (= seductilis) (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 54, 22.

sēductĭlis, e, *adj.* [seduco, I. B. 2.], *that may be misled* or *seduced, seducible* (eccl. Lat.): homo, Aug. Conf. 2, 3 *med.;* Alcim. 2, 166 al.

sēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [seduco]. **I.** (Acc. to seduco, I.) ***A.** *A leading* or *drawing aside:* seductiones testium, Cic. Mur. 24, 49.—**B.** *A misleading, seduction* (eccl. Lat.): Adam confessus est seductionem, non occultavit seductricem, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2 *fin.;* Ambros. in Luc. 7, § 218: cordis, Vulg. Jer. 23, 26: iniquitatis, id. 2 Thess. 2, 10.—***II.** (Acc. to seduco, II.) *A separation:* mors est corporis animaeque seductio, Lact. 2, 12, 9.

sēductor, ōris, *m.* [seduco, I. B. 2.], *a misleader, seducer* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Johan. 29; id. in Psa. 63, 15; Vulg. 2 Johan. 7; cf.: seductor, πλάνος, ἀπατητής, Gloss. Phil.

sēductōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [seductor], *seductive* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 5, 6 *fin.;* Ambros. de Bon. Mor. 9, § 4.

* **sēductrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that seduces,* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2 *fin.* (v. seductio).

sēductus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of seduco.

* **sēdŭlārĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [sedes], *seats* or *cushions* of a carriage, Dig. 33, 10, 4.

sēdŭlē, *adv.*, v. sedulus *fin.* B.

sēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sedulus]. **I.** *Assiduity, application, zeal, earnestness, sedulousness, sedulity* (class.; syn. diligentia): Balbi quoque Cornelii operam et sedulitatem laudare possum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2; cf.: pro sedulitate ac diligentiâ, Suet. Galb. 12 *fin.;* of ants: qui labor, quae sedulitas, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 109; Cic. Caecin. 5, 14; id. Arch. 10, 25: ne mea sedulitas aut insidiosa aut inpudens videretur, id. Agr. 2, 5, 12 al.; Col. 6, 27, 1; Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 6: multae sedulitatis anus, Ov. F. 3, 668: non sentitur sedulitate labor, id. ib. 4, 434; id. P. 3, 8, 18: officiosa sedulitas et opella forensis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8 et al.—* **II.** With an invidious implication, *officiousness, obtrusiveness:* sedulitas stulte quem diligit urget, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 260.

Sedulĭus, i, *m., a proper name.* **I.** Caelius Sedulius, *a Latin Christian poet of*

the fifth century, Ven. Fort. Vit. Mart. 1, 15. —**II.** Sedulius, *a general of the Lemovices,* Caes. B. G. 7, 88.

sēdŭlō, *adv.*, v. sedulus *fin.* A.

sēdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; acc. to Curt. from root ἑδ-, to go; Gr. ὁδός, way; whence Lat. solum, solium; cf. tremulus, from tremo; prop. active, inclined to motion; but perh. better referred to root sed-, sid-, (Sanscr. sad-), of sedeo; Engl. sit; cf. assiduus. The derivation from sē-dolo, adopted by Don. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 374; Non. 37, 28; and Isid. Orig. 10, 244 and 247; cf. Döderl. Syn. 1, p. 117 sq. al., is an error]; orig. sitting fast, persisting in some course of action; hence, *busy, diligent, industrious, zealous, careful, unremitting, solicitous, assiduous, sedulous* (mostly poet.; syn.: diligens, officiosus, attentus): eloquentes videbare, non sedulos velle conquirere, *orators, not those who labor at oratory,* Cic. Brut. 47, 176: haec a concubitu fit sedula, tardior illa, Ov. A. A. 1, 377: exanimat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 178: tantum venerata virum hunc sedula curet, Tib. 1, 5, 33; cf. puer (minister), Hor. C. 1, 38, 6: agricola, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 101: olitor, Col. poët. 10, 148: apis, Tib. 2, 1, 50; Ov. M. 13, 928: Baucis, id. ib. 8, 640: anus, Tib. 1, 3, 84: nutrix, Ov. H. 21, 95; id. M. 10, 438; Hor. A. P. 116: mater, Phaedr. 4, 5, 13: deducat juvenum sedula turba senem, Tib. 1, 4, 80: sedula fune viri contento bracchia lassant, Ov. F. 4, 297: labor, Sen. Hippol. 1109: opera, App. M. 9, p. 237: industria, id. ib. 2, p. 128: ministerium, id. ib. 11, p. 267: cura, Col. 8, 1, 3 et saep.: velim te arbitrari factum. *R.* Sedulum est, submoventur hostes, removentur lapides, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 194 P.—**II.** With an invidious implication, *officious, obtrusive:* ne studio nostri pecces odiumque libellis Sedulus importes opera vehemente minister, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5: hospes, id. S. 1, 5, 71: nec quisquam flammae sedulus addat aquam, Tib. 2, 4, 42: luna, Prop. 1, 3, 32; cf.: male sedulus, Ov. A. A. 3, 699; id. M. 10, 438.—Hence, *adjv.* **A. sēdŭlō,** *busily, diligently, industriously, eagerly, carefully, zealously, unremittingly, assiduously, solicitously, sedulously.* **1.** In gen. (very freq. and class.; a favorite word of Plaut. and Ter.): nam ille amico suo sodali sedulo rem mandatam exsequitur, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 71 sq.: ut cognorant, dabimus operam sedulo, id. Cas. prol. 16; so, operam dare, id. Pers. 4, 7, 10; id. Men. 5, 7, 20: addere, id. Cist. 1, 1, 54; id. Most. 1, 2, 41: comparare quae opus sunt, Liv. 1, 41: faciam sedulo, Ut, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 25.—Most freq. with *facere;* cf. Cato, R. R. 2, 2; Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 108; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 30; id. Merc. 2, 3, 126; id. Poen. 1, 2, 144; id. Pers. 1, 1, 47 sq.; Ter. And. 3, 4, 18; 4, 1, 56; id. Eun. 2, 3, 71; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 74; 2, 4, 16; id. Ad. 1, 1, 25; 2, 2, 43; Cic. Clu. 21, 58; id. Fin. 3, 4 *fin.*; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10 a, 2.—With *fieri,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 31; id. Rud. 1, 4, 22; id. Trin. 1, 2, 155; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 51; 5, 8, 12; Cic. Fam. 2, 11 *fin.*; cf.: sedulo id ago, Ter. And. 3, 5, 8: agitans mecum, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 10: ad socios nostros sedulo dispertieram, alio frumentum, alio legatos, etc., Cato ap. Charis. p. 197 P.; cf.: salutem impertit studiose et sedulo, Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 30: aliquid conservare, Cato, R. R. 5, 8: servare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 7; id. Curc. 5, 2, 41; id. Rud. 2, 3, 52: celare, id. Aul. 1, 2, 35: dissimulare, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 2; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 81: animum advertere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 40; id. Rud. 2, 2, 1; cf.: munditer se habere, id. Poen. 1, 2, 26: *Ge.* Valuistine usque? *Ep.* Sustentatum'st sedulo, id. Stich. 3, 2, 14; 4, 2, 8: sedulo aliquid dicere, *to assert emphatically, protest,* id. Capt. 4, 2, 106; cf.: ego illud sedulo Negare factum; ille instat factum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 119; so, moneo, id. Ad. 3, 3, 72: et moneo, et hortor, id. Hec. 1, 1, 6: credere, i. e. *sincerely,* id. Phorm. 2, 4, 13; cf. argumentari, Cic. Att. 3, 12, 1.—**2.** In partic., with an implication of design, *on purpose, designedly, intentionally* (rare; not in Cic.): aliquid occultare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 48: fingit causas, ne det, sedulo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 58: nusquam nisi in virtute spes est, milites, et ego sedulo, ne esset, feci, Liv. 34, 14: diem extrahere, id. 28, 15: tempus terere, id. 3, 46: imitari aliquem, Quint. 7, 1, 54.—**B. sēdŭlē,** *busily, diligently, carefully,* etc. (post-Aug. and rare): semper custos sedule circumire debet alvearia, Col. 9, 9, 1: hoc munus implet sedule, Prud. στεφ. 5, 407; Vulg. 4 Reg. 4, 13.

‡ **1. sēdum** = sed; v. sed. *init.*

2. sēdum, i, *n.*, *houseleek* (called also aizoon, or digitellum), Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159; Col. 2, 9, 10; 2, 10, 356; 11, 3, 61 sq.; Pall. Sept. 3, 2.

Sedūni, ōrum, *m.*, *a Helvetian people in the region of the mod. Sion* or *Sitten,* Caes. B. G. 3, 1 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 248.

Sedusii, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Germany,* Caes. B. G. 1, 51.

sĕgĕs, ĕtis, *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. root sag-, to fill, feed; Gr. σάττω; Lat. sagmen, q. v.], *a cornfield.* **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.): partem dimidiam (stercoris) in segetem, ubi pabulum seras, invehito, Cato, R. R. 29; cf. id. ib. 36: segetes subigere aratris, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 395, 15; Cato, R. R. 37; 155; 5, 4 (v. defrugo); id. Fragm. ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 5; 1, 29, 1; 1, 50, 1 sq.; 1, 69, 1; 2, 7, 11 al.; Lucil., Att., and Varr. ap. Non. 395, 24 sq.; Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13; 1, 28, 69: segetes secundae et uberes, Cic. Or. 15, 48; id. Sen. 15, 54, id. Verr. 2, 3, 8, § 20: cohortes frumentatum in proximas segetes misit, Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 2; Tib. 1, 3, 61; Verg. G. 1, 47 Heyne; 2, 267; 4, 129: segetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161; id. C. 1, 31, 4; Col. 2, 14, 2 et saep.—Comically: stimulorum seges, *a cudgel-field,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 6.—**B.** Transf., *the standing corn, growing corn, crop* in a field (class., but not freq. till after the Aug. per.: est eorum (rusticorum) gemmare vitis, laetas esse segetes, etc., Cic. Or. 24, 81; id. de Or. 3, 38, 155, is cited, merely by way of example, as used by the rustici; syn. messis): seges grandissima atque optima, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 1: culto stat seges alta solo, Ov. A. A. 3, 102: seges prope jam matura, Caes. B. C. 3, 81 *fin.* (cf. infra, Liv. 2, 5): antequam seges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 12, 9: uligo segetem enecat, id. 2, 9, 9: et segetis canae stantes percurrere aristas, Ov. M. 10, 655: producit fruges et segetem imbecillem, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 6; id. Ben. 6, 4, 4.—*Plur.*: segetes Collibus et campis habere, Lucr. 5, 1371: quid faciat laetas segetes, Verg. G. 1, 1: adultae segetes, Col. 2, 9, 10: segetes laetas excitare, id. 2, 15, 4: laetas segetes afferre, id. 2, 17, 3.—With *gen.*: seges farris matura messi, Liv. 2, 5: lini et avenae, Verg. G. 1, 77: leguminum, Col. 2, 13, 3.—Poet., of men springing up out of the ground: crescit seges clipeata virorum, Ov. M. 3, 110; 7, 30; id. H. 12, 59 al.—Of a multitude of things crowded together, *a crop,* etc.: confixum ferrea texit Telorum seges, Verg. A. 3, 46; cf. id. ib. 7, 526, and 12, 663; so, ferri, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 391; cf.: Mavortia ferri, id. III. Cons. Hon. 135: hystricis, Aus. Idyll. 2 (Claud. Hystr. 12): aëna (hydraulici organi), Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 316: seges osculationis, Cat. 48, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *A field, ground, soil* (rare but class.): quod beneficium haud sterili in segete, rex, te obsesse intellegis, Att. ap. Non. 395, 27: fert casiam non culta seges, Tib. 1, 3, 61: ubi prima paretur Arboribus seges, Verg. G. 2, 267: quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem suae gloriae? Cic. Mil. 13, 35; cf.: videtur esse criminum seges, maledictorum materia, Arn. 5, 172.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) *A crop, fruit, produce, result, profit* (poet. and very rare): fertile pectus habes, interque Helicona colentes Uberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. P. 4, 2, 12: quae inde seges, Juv. 7, 103: inde seges scelerum, Prud. Ham. 258.

1. Sĕgesta, ae, *f.* [sibilated, acc. to Fest. p. 340 Müll., on account of the omen, from Ἔγεστα], *an ancient city on the northern coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72; 2, 3, 40, § 92; Fest. p. 340 Müll.—Hence, **Sĕgestānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Segesta, Segestan:* civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13; 2, 5, 32, § 83: Diana, id. Or. 62, 210.—*Substt.* **1. Sĕgestānum,** i, *n.*, *the Segestan territory,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 40, § 93.—**2. Sĕgestāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Segesta, the Segestans,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91; Tac. A. 4, 43.

2. Sĕgesta, ae, *f.*, v. Segetia.

Sĕgestānus, a, um, v. 1. Segesta.

Segestes, is, *m.*, *a German prince, father-in-law of Arminius, and friend of the Romans,* Tac. A. 1, 55; 1, 57 sq.

Sĕgestĭca, ae, *f.*, *a town of the Celtiberi,* Liv. 34, 17 *fin.*

sĕgestre, is, *n.* (collat. form **sĕgestrĭa,** ae, *f.*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 166 Müll.: **sĕgestra,** ae, *f.*, Edict. Diocl. p. 23), *a covering, wrapper* of straw or hides for shielding goods or persons from the weather: segestre, διφθέρα, διφθέρα πλοίου, Gloss. Vet.—*Sing.*: segestre, Lucil. ap. Non. 537, 10.—*Plur.*, Varr. ap. Non. 11, 16; Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76; Edict. Diocl. p. 23.—As *a sort of mantle:* segestri vel lodiculā involutus, Suet. Aug. 83.

sĕgĕtālis, e, *adj.* [seges], *of* or *belonging to standing crops:* gladiolus, *a weed that grows among green corn,* App. Herb. 78.

Sĕgĕtia, ae, *f.* [id.], *a goddess that protects the standing crops,* Macr. S. 1, 16; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; called also **Sĕgesta,** Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8; cf. Becker, Antiq. vol. 4, p. 15.

segmen, ĭnis, *n.* [seco], *what is cut off, a cutting, shred, little bit* (very rare): unguium et capilli segmina, Fab. Pictor ap. Gell. 10, 15, 15: nulli secabile segmen, i. e. *atom,* Aus. Ecl. 1, 7: cannarum duplex fixa perpetuitas nec segmina, nec rimam ullam fieri patietur, i. e. *will prevent the work from chipping off* or *cracking,* Vitr. 7, 3.

segmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [segmentum], *ornamented with strips of tinsel,* etc.; *trimmed, flounced, purfled* (mostly post-class. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: cunae, Juv. 6, 89: amictus, Symm. Ep. 4, 42: TORALIA, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. 32 and 41.—* **II.** Trop.: paginae Tulliano segmentatae auro, Symm. Ep. 3, 12.

segmentum, i, *n.* [seco], *a cutting, cut; a piece cut off, a slice* (not ante-Aug.; mostly in the *plur.*; syn.: fragmentum, frustum). **I.** In gen.: crassior harena laxioribus segmentis terit et plus erodit marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 9, § 53; so, segmenta percae, Aus. Idyll. 10, 118.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A strip, zone, segment* of the earth: plura sunt haec segmenta mundi, quae nostri circulos appellavere, Graeci parallelos, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 212: quinto continentur segmento Bactra, Iberia, Armenia, etc., id. 6, 34, 39, § 216.—**B.** In *plur.*, *strips of tinsel, brocade,* etc., sewed around the bottom of a woman's dress; *trimmings, bands, flounces, purfles,* Ov. A. A. 3, 169: segmenta et longos habitus et flammea sumit, Juv. 2, 124: aurea, Val. Max. 5, 2, 1: crepitantia, Sed. Ep. 8, 6 *med.*

segnē, *adv.*, v. segnis *fin.* β.

* **segnesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [segnis], *to become slow; to abate, decrease,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 110.

Segni, ōrum, *m.*, *a German tribe in Gallia Belgica, between the Eburones and Treviri,* now *Signei, near Condroy,* Caes. B. G. 6, 32.

* **segnĭ-pēs,** pĕdis, *m.* [segnis], *slow-foot,* a poet. designation of a worn-out horse, Juv. 8, 67.

segnis, e, *adj.* [commonly referred to sequor, that follows after, creeps after]; *slow, tardy, slack, dilatory, lingering, sluggish, inactive, unenergetic, lazy* (in *posit.* not freq. till after the Aug. per., esp. in the histt.; in Cic. only *comp.*, except in a passage from Non.; in Caes. only once in *comp.*; syn.: deses, ignavus, desidiosus, piger): (servi) quia tardius irent Propter onus segnes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 102; cf.: tardum et segne, Quint. 9, 4, 83: animus (opp. mobilis), Trogus ap. Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 275: puer segnis et jacens, Quint. 1, 3, 2: segnis inersque vocer, Tib. 1, 1, 58: segniores castigat atque incitat, * Caes. B. C. 1, 3; cf.: laudando promptos et castigando segnes, Tac. Agr. 21: segnes et pavidos, id. A. 16, 25: multa quae segnibus ardua videantur, id. ib. 15, 59: segnior esse, Cic. Att. 8, 11, B *fin.*: bonus segnior fit ubi neglegas, Sall. J. 31, 28: ne segniores viris feminas habere viderentur, Just. 2, 4, 27: equus aut morbo gravis aut segnior annis, Verg. G. 3, 95 et saep.: in quo tua me provocavit oratio, mea consecuta est segnis (segnius?), Cic. ap. Non. 33, 23: obsidio, Liv. 5, 46; 10, 10:

bellum, id. 10, 12: pugna, id. 10, 36: navigatio, id. 30, 10: militia, id. 26, 21: mora, id. 25, 8 *fin.*; 34, 9; Ov. M. 3, 563: voluptas, id. R. Am. 404: otium, Tac. A. 14, 39 *fin.*; id. H. 4, 70: ingenium, id. A. 12, 26: imperium, Liv. 25, 14: pes (in the race), Hor. C. 3, 12, 9: Arar, *slowly-flowing, sluggish*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; cf. aquae, Curt. 8, 9, 18: stellae (*Ursa Major and Minor and Boötes*), Val. Fl. 1, 484: campus, i. e. *unfruitful*, Verg. G. 1, 72; cf. arvum, id. ib. 1, 151; Luc. 9, 438: metus, id. 4, 700: sopor, Sen. Herc. Oet. 690: alter (terror) diutinus, sed segnior, *slower, more lingering*, Liv. 35, 40, 7: segnior mors (per venenum), id. 40, 4 *fin.*—*Sup.*, App. Mag. p. 310, 21.—With a *neg.*: non segnior discordia, Liv. 2, 43; cf.: nec Sagunti oppugnatio segnior erat, id. 21, 12: haud illo segnior ibat Aeneas, Verg. A. 4, 149; 7, 383; 8, 414.—(β) *Ad aliquid*, less freq. *in aliquâ re, in aliquam rem*: segniores posthac ad imperandum ceteri sint, Cic. Font. 7, 17 (3, 7); so in *comp.*: ad respondendum, id. Fin. 1, 10. 34: ad persequendum, Nep. Thras. 2, 2: ad laetitiam, Ov. P. 3, 4, 50; 4, 8, 75: ad credendum, Liv. 24, 13 *fin.*: ad alia facta, id. 44, 12: gnarus gentem segnem ad pericula, Tac. A. 14, 23: senatu segniore in exsequendis conatibus, Suet. Claud. 10: non in Venerem segnes nocturnaque bella, Verg. A. 11, 736; Maxim. Eleg. 5, 50.—(γ) With *gen.* (in Tac.): occasionum haud segnis, Tac. A. 16, 14: laeti praedâ et aliorum segnes, id. ib. 14, 33.—(δ) With *inf.* (poet.): segnes nodum solvere Gratiae, Hor. C. 3, 21, 22; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 19.—Hence, *adv.*, *slowly, sluggishly, slothfully, lazily.* (α) **segniter**: segniter, otiose, neglegenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58; so id. 25, 35; 29, 19; 40, 40; Vell. 2, 69, 2; 2, 87, 1; Tac. A. 11, 26; id. H. 2, 71; Stat. S. 1, 4, 106 al.—(β) **segnē**: haud segne id ipsum tempus consumpserat, Liv. 38, 22: nihil agendum segne ratus, Amm. 21, 10.—**b.** *Comp.*: segnius atque timidius pro re publicâ niti, Cato ap. Charis. p. 196 P.: segnius socordiusque oppugnare, Liv. 40, 27; 30, 21; Tac. A. 11, 15; 13, 29; id. H. 3, 40; Hor. A. P. 180 al.—Esp. freq. with the negg. *non, haud, nihilo* segnius (for which, in the MSS., sequius or secius is freq. interchanged), *none the slower, not the less actively, earnestly*, or *zealously, with the same activity* or *earnestness, with undiminished zeal*: non ideo tamen segnius precor, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 10; so, non segnius, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 77: haud segnius, Ov. M. 11, 534; Luc. 6, 286: nec segnius, Liv. 40, 40: neque segnius, Tac. A. 6, 13: neque eo segnius, Suet. Ner. 20: oppidani nihilo segnius bellum parare, Sall. J. 75, 10; so, nihilo segnius, Liv. 2, 47; 6, 38; 7, 18 *fin.*; 26, 12; 32, 22; 35, 8; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 5; Nep. Dat. 2, 4.—* **c.** *Sup.*: nautae torpedinis tactu segnissime torpuerunt, Cassiod. Var. 1, 35.

segnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [segnis], ante-class. for the class. segnitia, *slowness, tardiness, dilatoriness, sluggishness*, Att. ap. Non. 174, 23; so id. ib. 174, 21 (in Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 185, and Non. 251, 23; v. segnitia).

segnĭter, *adv.*, v. segnis *fin.*

segnĭtĭa, ae, and (less freq.) **segnĭtĭes**, em, ē, *f.* [segnis], *slowness, tardiness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity* (freq. and class.; syn.: desidia, ignavia, pigritia, socordia). (α) Form segnitia: ut quod segnitia erat sapientia vocaretur, Tac. H. 1, 49: nihil loci'st segnitiae neque socordiae, *Ter. And. 1, 3, 1: rudem esse omnino in nostris poëtis aut inertissimae segnitiae est aut fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: aliquem segnitiae accusare, Liv. 31, 38; Col. 9, 5, 2: segnitiae nota, Suet. Claud. 5 *fin.*: difficultatis patrocinia praeteximus segnitiae, Quint. 1, 12, 16: ob segnitiam non vindicatae fratris injuriae, Vell. 1, 1, 1: segnitia in asserendâ libertate, Quint. 6, 5, 8 Zumpt *N. cr.*: qui segnitiam juvenis juxta insultet, Tac. A. 4, 59: sine segnitiâ verecundus, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: ne temere coepta segnitia insuper everteret, Liv. 36, 15; Quint. 11, 3, 52: segnitia maris, Tac. H. 3, 42.—(β) Form segnities: in hujusmodi negotio Diem sermone terere, segnities mera'st, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 67: quae tam sera moratur Segnities? *Verg. A. 2, 374: abs te socordiam omnem reice et segnitiem amove, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6: castigemus etiam segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 185 B. and K. (al. segnitatem acc. to Non. 174, 21): ut castigaret segnitiem populi, Liv. 31, 6 *fin.*; 31, 7: in desidiam segnitiemque conversus, Suet. Galb. 9: post nimiam ventorum segnitiem, Col. 2, 20, 5: in cunctatione ac segnitie perstare, Liv. 22, 27; 44, 7.

segnĭtĭes, v. segnitia.

Sĕgŏbrīga, ae, *f.*, = Σηγόβριγα, *the chief town of the Celtiberians* (*in* Hispania Tarraconensis), near the modern *Priego*, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 160.—Hence, **Sĕgobrīgenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Segobriga*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25; Front. 3, 10, 6.

Segontĭăci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in the southern part of Britannia*, in the mod. *Hampshire*, Caes. B. G. 5, 21; Inscr. Orell. 2013.

sē-grĕdĭor, grĕdi, 3, *v. n.* [gradior], *to withdraw, go aside*: ab oculis et auribus, Tert. Anim. 18.

sēgrĕgātim, *adv.* [segrego], *apart, separately* (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. praef. 39.

* **sēgrĕgātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a parting, separation, segregation* (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 43.

sēgrĕgis, v. segrex.

sē-grĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1 (in tmesi: seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 452), *v. a.* [grex]. **I.** *To set apart* or *separate from the flock* (very rare): oves segregatas (a capellis), Phaedr. 3, 15, 3: mater Segregat egregiam subolem, Nemes. Cyn. 156 sq.; cf.: Sicut pastor segregat oves ab haedis, Vulg. Matt. 25, 32.—**II.** I n g e n. (cf. congrego, II.), *to set apart, lay aside, put away; to separate, remove, segregate.* **A.** L i t., Lucr. 1, 452: exclusit illum a re publicâ, distraxit, segregavit scelus ipsius, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 29: aliquem ab se, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 10: non modo non segregandum a numero civium verum etiam adsciscendum, Cic. Arch. 2, 4: aliquem ab aliquo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 17: ne abs te hanc segreges neu deseras, Ter. And. 1, 5, 56: vulgus ab se, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 6; id. Hec. 3, 5, 30; 5, 1, 26; 5, 2, 23; 5, 2, 30; cf.: se ab aliquo, Quint. 1, 2, 20; Plin. 34. 2, 3, § 6; Stat. Th. 12, 184: aliquem e senatu, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 9: captivis productis segregatisque, *separated* (the allies and the Romans), Liv. 22, 58.—**B.** T r o p., *to separate, remove away* from; *to divide*, etc. (syn.: sepono, sejungo, removeo): spes, opes auxiliaque ab aliquo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 2: ista feritas a communi tamquam humanitatis corpore segreganda est, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32; cf.: haec (eloquendi vis) nos a vitâ immani et ferâ segregavit, Cic. N D. 2, 59, 148: suspicionem et culpam ab se, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42; id. As. 4, 1, 29: virtutem a summo bono, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 30: civitatis causam a Polyarato, Liv. 45, 22; cf.: publicam causam a privatorum culpâ, id. 45, 23: iambum et trochaeum frequentem segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: (beata vita) a comitatu pulcherrimo segregata, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: cives orare obscena dicta segregent, Att. ap. Non. 357, 16, and 206, 2: sermonem, i. e. *to be silent*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 61; id. Poen. 1, 2, 136; cf.: ore obscena segregent, Att. ap. Non. 357, 13 (Trag. Rel. v. 511 Rib.): ut segregaret pugnam eorum (Curiatiorum), *divide, separate*, Liv. 1, 25: a peccatoribus, Vulg. Heb. 7, 26; *to set apart for* a special work, id. Rom. 1, 1; cf. id. Act. 13, 2.—*Part.*: **sēgrĕgātus**, a, um; *comp.* segregatior, *more isolated*, Rufin. Orig. Prin. 1, 1, 7.

sēgrĕgus, a, um, v. segrex.

sē-grex, ĕgis (collat. form **sēgrĕgus**, Aus. Parent. 8, 10), *adj.* [grex], *apart, separate* (post-Aug. and mostly poet.): agere vitam segregem, Sen. Ben. 4, 18, 2: segregem, id. Hippol. 1208: civitates situ segreges, Sid. Ep. 9, 3; Prud. Cath. 7, 28: segrege formâ, i. e. *different*, id. Ham. 804: segrege regno, *divided*, id. ib. 66.

segullum, v. segutilum.

Sĕgūsĭāvi, ōrum, *m.*, = Σεγοσιανοί or Σεγουσιανοί, *a people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *neighbors of the* Allobroges *and* Aedui, in the mod. *Feurs* (Dép. de la Loire), Caes. B. G. 1, 10 *fin.*; 7, 64; 7, 75; Cic. Quint. 25 *fin.*—*Sing.* SEGVSIAVVS, Inscr. Orell. 5217. They are also called Secusiavi liberi, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.

segutilum (**segullum**), i, *n.*, mining t. t., *a kind of earth, which was supposed to indicate the presence of native gold*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67.

Sēja or **Sēia**, ae, *f.* [from seg, seges], *the Roman tutelary goddess of sowing* (as Semonia, of the seed, and Segesta or Segetia, of standing crops in gen.), Macr. S. 1, 16; Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8; 36, 22, 46, § 163; Aug. Civ. Dei, 11, 8; cf. Sesia, and Becker, Antiq. vol. 4, p. 15.

Sējānĭānus, a, um, and **Sējānus**, a, um; v. Sejus.

sējŭgae, ārum, v. 1. sejugis.

sējŭgātus, a, um, *Part.* of sejugo.

1. sējŭgis, is, *m.* (sc. currus) [sex-jugum], *a team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses*: (VICI) SEIVGE (EQVO), Inscr. Orell. 2593; 6179.—The same more freq. and class. in the *plur.*: sejuges aurati, Liv. 38, 35; so, sejuges, Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 19.—As *adj.*: sejuges currus, *drawn by six horses*, App. Flor. p. 356.—Collat. form **sējŭgae**, ārum, *f.* (in analogy with bigae, quadrigae, etc.), *a chariot and six*, Isid. Orig. 13, 36, 1 and 2.

* **2. sē-jŭgis**, e, *adj.* [jugum], *disjoined, separate*: gentes ad unum morem conjugare, Sol. 4, 2.

sē-jŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to disjoin, part, separate, divide* (very rare; mostly in *part. pass.*): quae specialiter antea sejugabantur, Macedonum nomini contributae factae sunt corpus unum, Sol. 9, § 1: si spiritus corpore suo semel fuerit sejugatus, App. M. 6, p. 180: (animi partem) non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam, *Cic. Div. 1, 32, 70: verba ab ordine suo, App. Mag. p. 325, 40: singulis granis rite dispositis atque sejugatis, id. M. 6, p. 177, 15.

* **sējunctim**, *adv.* [sejungo], *disjunctly, separately*, Tib. 4, 1, 103.

sējunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a disjunction, separation, division* (very rare): propositio, quid sis dicturus, et ab eo, quod est dictum, sejunctio (as a rhet. fig.), Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 28; 9, 2, 2; Flor. 1, 23, 2.

sējunctus, a, um, *Part.* of sejungo.

sē-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to disunite, disjoin* (cf.: abjungo and disjungo); *to part, sever, separate, divide* (class.; syn.: sepono, secerno, removeo). **I.** L i t.: sejungi seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 452; cf.: sejunge te aliquando ab iis, cum quibus te non tuum judicium, sed temporum vincla conjunxerunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 2: Alpes quae Italiam a Galliâ sejungunt, Nep. Hann. 3, 4: sejuncta sint omnia a principiis, Lucr. 2, 861; cf. id. 1, 432 (with secretum): aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero, Cic. Vatin. 10, 26.—With *abl.*: sejungere matrem Jam gelidis nequeo bustis, Stat. S. 5, 3, 241 (cf. infra, II., and v. segrego, II. B.).—With simple *acc.*: quae (intervalla) non animalia solum Corpora sejungunt, sed terras ac mare totum Secernunt, Lucr. 2, 728; cf. mid.: discedere ac sejungi promunturia, quae antea juncta fuerant, arbitrere, *to part, separate*, Just. 4, 1, 18.—**II.** T r o p., *to separate, part, sever*, etc. (a favorite word of Cic.): quam (Fortunam) nemo ab inconstantiâ et temeritate sejunget, quae digna certe non sunt deo, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 61; cf.: (divum natura) Semota a nostris rebus sejunctaque longe, Lucr. 2, 648: defensio sejuncta a voluntate ac sententiâ legis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 193: orator a philosophorum eloquentiâ, id. Or. 20, 68: rhetorice a bono viro atque ab ipsâ virtute, Quint. 2, 17, 31: exercitatio procul a veritate, id. 8, 3, 23: fortuna ab eo, Nep. Att. 10, 5: a spe pariendarum voluptatum sejungi, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 66: liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione, id. de Or. 2, 25, 105: morbum ab aegrotatione, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: istam calamitatem a rei publicae periculis, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: se a verborum libertate, id. Cael. 3, 8 (but in Tac. Or. 11 the correct read. is dejungere).—With *abl.*: cui Corpore sejunctus dolor absit, Lucr. 2, 18: laribus sejuncta potestas Exulat, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 407.

Sējus or **Sēius**, i, *m.*, *a Roman name*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 7; 3, 2, 11 sq.; Cic. Planc. 5, 12; id. Off. 2, 17, 58; Tac. A. 2, 20; 4, 1; 6, 7 al. — Hence, **II. Sējānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sejus, Sejan*: aedes, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 7 *fin.*: pastiones, id. ib. 3,

2, 7, § 12: equus, *the horse of a certain Cn. Sejus*, that brought misfortune to him and to all subsequent possessors: hinc proverbium de hominibus calamitosis ortum dicique solitum: ille homo habet equum Sejanum, Gell. 3, 9, 6. — **B.** *Subst.:* L. Aelius Sejanus, *son of Sejus Strabo, the powerful* praefectus praetorii *of Tiberius*, Tac. A. 4, 1 sq.; Tib. 55 sq.—Hence, **Sējānĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to L. Ælius Sejanus:* satellites, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 2: Sejanianum jugum, id. ib. 1, 3.

sĕlāgo, ĭnis, *f., a plant resembling the savin-tree:* Lycopodium selago, Linn.; Plin. 24, 11, 62, § 103.

† **sĕlas,** *plur.* sela, *n.,* = σέλας, *a kind of fiery meteor*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 1; App. Mund. p. 64, 20.

sēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [seligo], *a choosing out, choice, selection* (Ciceron.): cum virtutis hoc proprium sit, earum rerum, quae secundum naturam sint, habere delectum: qui omnia sic exaequaverunt, ut in utramque partem ita paria redderent, uti nullâ selectione uterentur, virtutem ipsam sustulerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 12; cf.: virtutem rerum selectione exspoliare, id. ib. 2, 13, 43; 3, 6, 20: vitiorum, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23.

* **sēlector,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a chooser, selecter*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3.

sēlectus, a, um, *Part.* of seligo.

Sĕlēnē, ēs, *f.,* = Σελήνη, *daughter of Ptolemy Physco, and mother of Antiochus and Seleucus of Syria*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 61 Zumpt; Just. 39, 4, 1.

† **sĕlēnĭon,** ii, *n.,* = σελήνιον, *a plant, the peony*, App. Herb. 64; called also selenogonon, id. ib. 64.

† **sĕlēnītis,** ĭdis, *f.,* or **sĕlēnītes,** ae, *m.,* = σεληνίτις, *crystalline gypsum, selenite.* Form selenitis, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181; form selenites, Sol. 37, 31; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 5; Isid. 16, 4, 6.

† **sĕlēnītĭum,** ii, *n., a kind of ivy*, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 146 (al. Silenicis).

sĕlēnŏgŏnon, i, v. selenion.

Sĕleucīa (also written **Sĕleucēa**), ae, *f.,* = Σελεύκεια, *the name of several cities in Asia.* **I.** Pieria, *a city in Syria, on the Orontes*, now *Kepse*, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; Cic. Att. 11, 20 *init.* — **II.** *A celebrated city in Babylonia, near the river Tigris*, now *El-Modain*, Sall. Ep. Mithrid. 19; called Seleucia Parthorum, Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132; form Seleucea, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 1. —**III.** Seleucia Trachea = Σελεύκεια ἡ τραχεῖα, *a city of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93; Amm. 14, 2, 14.

Sĕleucis, ĭdis, *f., a kind of bird on Mount Casius*, Plin. 10, 27, 39, § 75.

Sĕleucus, i, *m.,* = Σέλευκος. **I.** *The name of several kings of Syria;* their ancestor, Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great after the latter's death founded the kingdom of the Seleucidae, Just. 13, 4, 17; 15, 4, 1. — **II.** *Name of a servant of* Q. Lepta, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 1.— **III.** *Name of a player on the cithern*, Juv. 10, 24.

Selgĭtĭcus (**Selgĭcus**), a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the city of Selga, in Pisidia:* (oleum) Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 31; 23, 4, 49, § 95

sē-lībra (e short, Mart. 4, 46, 7; 10, 57 1), ae, *f.* [semi], *a half-pound*, Cato, R. R. 84, 1; Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.; Col. 12, 5; Liv. 5, 47; Plin. 14, 16. 19, § 108; Mart. l. l.

sē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a.* [se-lego] **I.** In gen., *to separate by culling out: to choose out, cull, select* (rare but class.; syn.: eligo, deligo): nec vero utetur imprudenter hac copiâ (communium locorum), sed omnia expendet et seliget, Cic. Or. 15, 47: exempla, id. ib. 29, 103; id. Fin. 3, 6, 22 Orell. and Otto *N. cr.:* ex quo (commentario) tu, quae digna sunt, selige, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 4; Ov. Am. 3, 11, 49; App. M. 10, p. 245, 10: selectae sententiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 85: (Romulus) selecta pectora Patres dixit, Ov. F. 5, 71. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Judices selecti, *the judges in criminal suits selected by the prætor*, Cic. Clu. 43, 121; id. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 32; Hor. S. 1, 4, 123; Ov. Tr. 2, 132; id. Am. 1, 10, 38: non potest ad haec sumi judex ex turbâ selectorum, Sen. Ben. 3, 7, 7; cf. also Plin. 33, 2, 7, § 31.—**B.** Di selecti, acc. to Varro, *the following twenty Roman deities* (twelve male and eight female): Deos selectos esse Janum, Jovem, Saturnum, Genium, Mercurium, Apollinem, Martem, Vulcanum, Neptunum, Solem, Orcum, Liberum patrem, Tellurem, Cererem, Junonem, Lunam, Dianam, Minervam, Venerem, Vestam, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 2 sq.; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 33. The sixteenth book of Varro's Antiquitates rerum divinarum treats of the di selecti; cf. Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 24 sq.

† **sĕlīnas** (*acc.* Gr. -ada), ădis, *f., a kind of cabbage resembling parsley*, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 79.

† **sĕlīnon,** i, *n.,* = σέλινον, pure Lat. apium, *parsley*, App. Herb. 8; 116; 118.

Sĕlīnūs, untis, *f.,* = Σελινοῦς. **I.** *A town on the coast of Sicily, near Lilybæum*, now *Pileri:* palmosa, Verg. A. 3, 705; Sil. 14, 201.—Hence, **1. Sĕlīnūsĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Selinus, Selinusian:* creta, Vitr. 7, 14; Plin. 35, 6, 27, § 46; 35, 16, 56, § 194.—**2. Sĕlīnuntĭi,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Selinus*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91. — **II.** *A town on the coast of Cilicia*, now *Selinty*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Liv. 33, 20, 5. — Also, *a river near it of the same name*, Luc. 8, 260.

sĕlĭquastrum, i, *n., a kind of seat* or *stool:* ab sedendo appellatae sedes, sedile, solium, sellae, seliquastrum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 128 Müll.; cf.: seliquastra sedilia antiqui generis appellantur D littera in L conversa, ut etiam in sellā factum est et subsellio et solio, quae non minus a sedendo dicta sunt, Fest. p. 340 ib.; Hyg. Astr. 2, 10; 3, 9.

sella (ancient collat. form **sedd-,** acc. to Scaur. p. 2252 P.), ae, *f. dim.* [for sedla; root sed-; v. sedes], *a seat, settle, chair, stool* (syn.: sedile, scamnum): viden' ut expalluit! datin' isti sellam, ubi assidat cito, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 32; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 28; id. Poen. 1, 2, 56: scabilla, sellas, solia, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; 157, 11: in sellâ sedere, Cic. Div 1, 46, 104 (corresp. to sedes): fracta est patris sella, Petr. 136: altâ deducere sellâ, Juv. 3, 136 al. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Of a mechanic's *work-stool:* ipsum sellae atque operis et quaestus cottidiani locum, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17: in foro sellam ponere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56. — **B.** Of a teacher's *chair*, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.* — **C.** Of *a portable chair* or *sedan* (different from the lectica, a litter made like a bed): aut sellâ, aut lecticâ transire, Suet. Claud. 25; so (opp. lectica) Dig. 32, 1, 49; Mart. 10, 10, 7; 11, 98, 12; simply sella, Suet. Aug. 53; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15; Juv. 1, 124 al.; called also sella gestatoria, Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. 16; Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 27; cf.: gestamen sellae, Tac. A. 14, 4; 15, 57.— **D.** Of *a seat in a coach* or *wagon*, Phaedr. 3, 6, 5.— **E.** Of *a close-stool*, Scrib. Comp. 193; 227; also called sella familiarica, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4. — **F.** Of *a saddle*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47; Cod. Just. 12, 51, 12; Veg. 6, 6, 2; Vulg. Esth. 6, 8.— **G.** Esp., *a magistrate's seat* or *chair* (very freq.), Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85; id. Div. 1, 52, 119; id. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 119; 2, 1, 47, § 124; 2, 2, 38, § 94; Caes. B. C. 3, 20; Liv. 3, 11; 6, 15; Hor. S. 1, 6, 97 et saep.; also called sella curulis; v. curulis. — Prov.: duabus sellis sedere, *to sit on two stools*, i. e. *to keep in with both parties*, Laber. ap. Sen. Contr. 3, 18 *fin.;* id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 3.

sellārĭa, ae, *f.* [sella], *a room furnished with seats* or *settles; a sitting-room, drawing-room*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 84; 36, 15, 24, § 111; used by Tiberius for debauchery, Suet. Tib. 43; cf. sellarius. — **II.** *A public courtesan*, Vet. Schol. Juv. 3, 136.

* **sellārĭŏlus,** a, um, *adj.* [sellaria], *of* or *for sitting:* popinae, as a resort for idlers and debauchees, Mart. 5, 70, 3.

sellāris, e, *adj.* [sella], *of* or *belonging to a seat* (post-class.): gestatio, *in a sedan*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 92: jumenta, *furnished with saddles, used for riding*, Veg. 2, 28, 34; 6, 7, 5.—*Subst.:* **sellāris,** is, *m., a saddle-horse*, Vit. Caes. Arel. 2, 2, 20.

sellārĭus, ii, *m.* [sellaria], *one that practises lewdness upon a settle* (a word invented by the emperor Tiberius), Tac. A. 6, 1; v. sellaria.

Sellasĭa, ae, *f.,* = Σελλασία, *a town of Laconia, on the river Œnus*, now *St. Saranda*, Liv. 34, 28.

sellĭsternĭa, ōrum, *n.* [sella-sterno; cf. lectisternium], *religious banquets offered to female deities* (because, at table, the women sat upon sellae, while the men reclined upon lecti, whence lectisternium), Tac. A. 15, 44; Fest. s. v. solla, pp. 298 and 299 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 176; cf.: Juno et Minerva in sellas ad cenam invitantur, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2: sellisternium = σελλάστρωσις, Gloss. Cyrill.

sellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sella], *a little seat* or *stool;* also, *a sedan* (post-Aug.; but cf. sellularius), Arn. 2, 23; Tac. H. 3, 84; Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 44.

sellŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sellula], *of* or *belonging to a chair:* quaestus, *sedentary occupations* or *trades*, Gell. 3, 1, 10; so, artes, App. Flor. p. 346, 34: artifex, *a mechanic*, id. ib. p. 351, 21. — As *subst.:* **sellŭlārĭus,** ii, *m., a mechanic:* de plebeiâ faece sellulariorum, Cic. ap. Aug. adv. Pelag. 2, 37; cf.: opificum vulgus et sellularii, minime militiae idoneum genus, Liv. 8, 20.

Sēlymbrĭa, ae, *f.,* = Σηλυμβρία, *a town of Thrace, on the Propontis*, Liv. 33, 39; Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 47.

sēmănĭmis, e, v. semianimis.

† **sēmantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = σημαντικός, *designating, having an indicative force*, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 985, 988.

sembella, ae, *f.* [contr. from semi and libella], *a half-libella* (a coin): sembella quod libellae dimidium, quod semis assis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 174 Müll.: eandem rationem habere assem ad semissem, quam habet in argento libella ad sembellam, id. ib. 10, § 38 ib.

sĕmĕl, *adv. num.* [root sam-, one; Sanscr. sa-, sam-, with, together; Gr. ἅμα, ἅπαξ; cf.: sem-per, sim-ilis, sim-plex, sin-gulus, etc.]. **I.** Lit., *once, a single time:* ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, Quam semel modo parere, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.; and ap. Non. 261, 9 (Trag. v. 298 Vahl.); so, potin' ut semel modo huc prospicias? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 30: satis sum semel deceptus, id. Capt. 3, 5, 99: semel fugiendi si data est occasio, Satis est, id. ib. 1, 2, 8; so, semel si sit, id. As. 1, 3, 66 (but cf.: si semel, infra, II. B. 2. *fin.*): qui vel semel ita est usus oculis, ut vera cerneret, is, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 52, 107: ut attendant, semel bisne signum canat in castris, Liv. 27, 47, 3: semel in mense sulcos sarrito, Cato, R. R. 43, 2: semel die, Cels. 1, 3 *fin.:* in diebus, Col. 12, 30, 1: semel anno, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 58: in anno, id. 4, 12, 26, § 89: quem (Crassum) semel ait in vitâ risisse Lucilius, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; so, semel in vitâ, Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 58: semel adhuc, id. 2, 25, 22, § 90: semel umquam, id. 2, 35, 35, § 100 et saep.: M. Valerius Corvinus sellâ curuli semel ac vicies sedit, id. 7, 48, 49, § 157; for which also: vicies et semel, id. 2, 108, 102, § 243: sol omni terrarum ambitu non semel major, *not greater by once*, i. e. *not as large again, not twice as large*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16: haud semel sed centies, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 148; cf. id. As. 2, 4, 15: non semel, sed bis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 77, § 179; Val. Max. 1, 8, 4: non semel, sed saepe, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 7; id. Tusc. 5, 19, 56: non semel sed saepius, id. Phil. 2, 21, 52; id. N. D. 1, 40, 113; Nep. Epam. 7, 2; Lact. 3, 17, 12; Aug. Ep. 43, 15; 102, 7: non plus quam semel eloqui, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; Vell. 2, 40, 4; also without *quam:* plus semel, *more than once*, Varr. ap. Plin. 14, 14, 17, § 96: Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum clausum, *once and again*, i. e. *twice*, Suet. Aug. 22 (for which: Janus bis clausus, Liv. 1, 19; Flor. 4, 12, 64; cf. also Plut. Num. 20); Suet. Aug. 27; but also in a more gen. sense: pecuniam semel atque iterum dare coacti sunt, *time and again*, i. e. *repeatedly*, Cic. Font. 12, 26 (8, 16): hoc semel ille iterumque neglexit, id. Div. 1, 25, 54; cf.: cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Liv. 27, 16 *fin.;* so too Suet. Claud. 46; for which: semel iterumque, Petr. 34, 9; 115, 12: Piso saepe dicebat, minus saepe Pomponius, raro Carbo, semel aut iterum Philippus, *only once or twice*, Cic. Brut. 90, 308; Sen. Contr. 1, 7, 12: semel et saepius, Cic. Phil. 14, 8, 22; Varr. L. L. 10, § 33 Müll.; cf.: an quod semel jus est, idem et saepius? Quint. 7, 8, 3.—Late Lat.: semel et bis, *repeatedly*, Vulg. Phil. 4, 16; Greg. M. Ep. 5, 18 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** Pregn., like the Gr. ἅπαξ, of that which occurs *no more than*

once, but once, but a single time, once for all: cum facile orari, Caesar, tum semel exorari soles, Cic. Deiot. 3, 9: quibus semel ignotum a te esse oportet, id. ib. 14, 39: hostis est datus, cum quo dimicantes aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finirent, Liv. 25, 6: totas semel absorbere placentas, *to swallow entire cakes at once*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, *once for all*, Verg. A. 11, 418; cf.: nulla reparabilis arte Laesa pudicitia est; deperit illa semel, Ov. H. 5, 104: semel aeternâ nocte premenda fui, id. ib. 10, 112: nobis vero homicidio semel interdicto, *once for all*, Tert. Apol. 9: sic et semel Christus oblatus est, Vulg. Heb. 9, 28; id. 1 Pet. 3, 18: quoniam se semel a caeli contemplatione averterunt, Lact. 6, 1, 7; hence in Florus: semel in perpetuum, Flor. 2, 12, 2: semel et in perpetuum, id. 3, 6, 7.—Of speech, *at once, once for all, in a word, briefly:* cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus, cujus emptor erat, semel indicaretur, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62 (for which, just before: non plus quam semel): interim, quod pluribus collegit adversarius, satis est semel proponere, Quint. 5, 13, 14; cf.: ut semel, plura complectar, id. 11, 1, 66; 1, 2, 24; 2, 15, 34: ut semel dicam, id. 10, 1, 17: ut, quod sentio, semel finiam, id. 5, 13, 3; cf.: quisquam denique, ut semel finiam, in lite cantat? id. 11, 3, 59; so (after denique) id. 10, 3, 22. — **B.** In a succession = primum, primo, *the first time, first:* demonstravimus, L. Vibullium Rufum bis in potestatem pervenisse Caesaris, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispaniâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 10; so after bis, with *iterum*, Liv. 1, 19, 3; Suet. Caes. 36; id. Aug. 25; id. Tib. 6 Oud.; 72; id. Claud. 6; after ter, with *iterum* and *tertio*, Liv. 23, 9, 11.—Without *iterum*, etc.: cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24; cf.: uti exorta est semel, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 118.—**2.** In gen., like primum, to denote the simple antecedence of an occurrence; hence, most freq. with the particles ut, ubi, quando, cum, si, etc., *once, ever, at some time, at any time:* quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, *what I have once said*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 85: quod Complacitum est semel, id. Am. prol. 106: satis sum semel deceptus, id. Capt. 3, 5, 99: verebamini, ne non id facerem quod recepissem semel? Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 9: nec accidere, ut quisquam te timere incipiat eorum, qui semel a te sint liberati timore, Cic. Deiot. 14, 39: in id, quod semel invasit, incumbit, Quint. 2, 12, 2: retrahi nequitum, quoquo progressa est semel, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. nequitum, p. 162 Müll.—So too in the comically formed proper name: Quodsemelarripides, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 23.—With particles; with *ut:* in hasce aedes pedem Nemo intro tetulit, semel ut emigravimus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 40: ut occepi semel, id. Am. 3, 1, 13: ut semel eloquentia evecta est, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: ut semel gloriam consecutus sum, id. Att. 1, 19, 6; Caes. B. G. 1, 31: denique ut semel finiam, Quint. 9, 4, 138.—With *ubi:* ubi erit accubitum semel, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 105: ubi animus semel cupiditate se devinxit malâ, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34; 2, 4, 12; Liv. 22, 2.—With *quandoquidem:* perge, quandoquidem occepisti semel, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 34. —With *quando:* quando in apertum semel discrimen evasura esset res, Liv. 10, 14, 8.—With *cum:* quae proclivius ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur, Cic. Lael. 12, 41.—With *quoniam:* (Antonius) quoniam semel induxit animum, sibi licere quod vellet, etc., Cic. Att. 14, 13, 6; Ov. H. 12, 11: illam partem, quoniam semel ita vobis placuit, non recusabo quominus perpoliam, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 121; id. Rosc. Am. 11, 31; id. Phil. 12, 7, 18; Liv. 40, 13, 7. — With *si:* si semel amoris peculum accepit, Extemplo et ipsus periit et res, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 22; so, si semel, id. Mil. 3, 3, 42: si istam semel amiseris libertatem, id. ib. 3, 1, 106 Brix ad loc.; Ov. M. 13, 101: si illum semel prehendero, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 6: si semel animum tuom perspexerit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 69: et semel emissum volat inrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71 (but, semel si, *if once, if ever, whenever*, as an emphatic numeral, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 66; id. Capt. 1, 2, 8; v. supra, I. *init.*). — With participles (several times in Liv. and Quint.): ut adversando remorandoque incitato semel militi adderent impetum, Liv. 2, 45, 7; so id. 5, 6, 8; 25, 6, 15; Quint. 4, 2, 115; 7, 10, 9; 10, 7, 24 al.

Sĕmĕlē, ēs (**Sĕmĕla,** ae, pure Lat. collat. form in the cass. obll.), *f.*, = Σεμέλη, *a daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter; nom.* Semele, Ov. M. 3, 293; id. F. 6, 485; id. Tr. 4, 3, 67; id. Am. 3, 3, 37; Hyg. Fab. 167 and 179; *gen.* Semelae, Ov. F. 6, 503: Semeles, Hor. C. 1, 19, 2; Tib. 3, 4, 45; Ov. M. 3, 274; 3, 278; *dat.* Semelae, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 27; *acc.* Semelen, Ov. M. 3, 261; id. F. 3, 715: Semelam, Macr. S. 1, 12; *abl.* Semelâ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 2, 24, 62; Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 29: Semele, Hyg. Fab. 179.—Hence, **A. Sĕmĕlēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Semele:* proles, i. e. *Bacchus*, Ov. M. 3, 520; 5, 329; 9, 640: Thyoneus, i. e. *Bacchus*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 22.—**B. Sĕmĕlēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Semele:* busta, Stat. Th. 10, 903.

sēmen, ĭnis, *n.* [root sa-, sē-; cf.: sero, sevi; Saturnus, sator, etc.]. **I.** *Seed.* **1.** Of plants, Cato, R. R. 17; 27; 31 *fin.;* 34; Varr. R. R. 1, 40 sq.: semen manu spargere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: terra semen excepit, id. Sen. 15, 51; id. N. D. 2, 32, 81; Ov. M. 1, 108; 7, 623 et saep.—**2.** Of men, animals, etc., Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 9; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4; 2, 3, 4; 3, 7, 10 al.; Lucr. 4, 1031; 4, 1034 sq.; Cels. 4, 19; Ov. M. 1, 748; 15, 760 et saep.—**3.** Poet., of the *elements* of other bodies (of fire, water, stones, etc.): ignis semina convolvunt e nubibus, Lucr. 6, 201 sq.; 6, 444; 6, 507; 6, 841: quaerit pars semina flammae in venis silicis, Verg. A. 6, 6; Ov. M. 11, 144 et saep.: in animis quasi virtutum igniculi et semina, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18; so id. Div. 1, 3, 6: alicujus quaestionis, Liv. 40, 19. — **B.** κατ' ἐξοχήν, *spelt-seed, spelt*, Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 82; 18, 24, 55, § 198; Col. 2, 12, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A shoot* used for propagating; *a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5; Verg. G. 2, 354; Col. 3, 3, 4; 3, 4, 1; 5, 10, 1 et saep.—**2.** *A stock, race* (very rare): genus ac semen, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95; so (with genus) id. Phil. 4, 5, 13: ipsa regio semine orta, Liv. 1, 47: videndum, ut boni seminis pecus habeas, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4.—**3.** *Posterity, progeny, offspring, child* (poet.): non tulit in cineres labi sua Phoebus eosdem Semina, sed natum flammis Eripuit, Ov. M. 2, 629; so, semina, id. ib. 10, 470; 15, 216; id. F. 2, 383; id. Tr. 2, 415; Sen. Herc. Fur. 987; Vulg. Gen. 15, 5 et saep.—**II.** Trop., as in all languages, *seed*, i. e. *origin, occasion, ground, cause;* of persons, *an author, prompter, instigator*, etc. (class.). (*a*) *Sing.* (the predom. signif. in Cic.): stirps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: bellorum civilium semen et causa, id. Off. 2, 8, 29; cf.: ut in seminibus est causa arborum et stirpium: sic hujus belli semen ut fuisti (for which, just before: causam belli in personâ tuâ constitisse), id. Phil. 2, 22, 55: sceleris, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 21.—(*β*) *Plur.:* in animis, quasi virtutum igniculi atque semina, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18: quod et Zeno in suis commentariis quasi semina quaedam sparsisset, id. Div. 1, 3, 6: si virtutes sunt, ad quas nobis initia quaedam ac semina sunt concessa naturâ, Quint. 2, 20, 6: loquaces, seditiosos, semina discordiarum (tribunos plebis), Liv. 3, 19, 5: vix tamen illa semina erant futurae luxuriae, *the small beginnings*, id. 39, 6, 9; cf. id. 40, 19, 9: discordiae, Tac. H. 1, 53; 4, 18 *fin.:* belli, id. A. 4, 27; 16, 7: rebellionis, id. ib. 11, 19: motus, id. ib. 3, 41: futuri exitii, id. ib. 4, 60: ejus facultatis, Quint. 2, 20, 6: quamquam semina ejus (translationis) quaedam apud Aristotelen reperiuntur, id. 3, 6, 60: quaedam probationum, id. 4, 2, 54: veteris eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 33; Sen. Ep. 90, 29.

* **sēmentātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [semento], *a sowing, the seed sown*, Tert. Spect. 8.

* **sēmentĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sementis-fero], *seed-bearing, fruitful:* Seriphus, Verg. Cir. 476.

sēmentis, is (*acc.* sementim, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75 B. and K.; Cato, R. R. 17, 2; 17, 27; 17, 30; 17, 61 *fin.* al.; Col. 11, 2, 81, with the var. lect. sementem, a form which appears also in Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 23; Varr. L. L. 5, § 37; Cic. Att. 9, 8, 1; id. de Or. 2, 65, 281; Liv. 23, 48; Col. 2, 15, 1; 11, 2, 90; *abl.* semente, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125; Ov. F. 1, 667; Pall. Nov. 1, 1: sementi, Col. 2, 9, 15; 2, 10, 8; 2, 11, 1; 11, 2, 82; *gen. plur.* sementium, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 33 dub.), *f.* [semen]. **I.** *A seeding, sowing* (freq. and class.; syn.: satio): nemo tam sine mente vivit, ut, quid sit sementis ac messis, quid arborum putatio ac vitium, omnino nesciat, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249; so (opp. messis) id. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125: sementim facito, Cato, R. R. 27; so, facere, id. ib. 30; Col. 2, 16, 1; 11, 2, 81 sq.; Liv. 23, 48: sementis tempus, Flor. 1, 11, 13. —*Plur.:* sementes quam maximas facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; Plin. 18, 25, 59, § 223.—Prov.: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, *as you sow, so will you reap*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261.—**B.** Trop., *a sowing:* a dis inmortalibus malorum sementem esse factam, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75; so, proscriptionis, id. Att. 9, 8, 1.—Comically: hisce ego jam sementem in ore faciam pugnosque obseram, i. e. *will plant blows*, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 23.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Seed-time:* agro sicco per sementim, Cato, R. R. 61 *fin.;* 17, 2: mediâ sementi, Col. 2, 10, 8; cf.: prima, novissima, ultima, id. 2, 9, 2.—**B.** *Seed-corn, seed sown* (very rare): ubi venit imber, multorum dierum sementis uno die surgit, Col. 2, 8, 4: aqua perfuderit sementem, Vulg. Lev. 11, 38; id. Marc. 4, 26.—Of the *seed* or *semen* of animals, Arn. 5, 163.—**C.** Sementes, *the growing crops, the young crops, young corn:* vos date perpetuos teneris sementibus auctus, Ov. F. 1, 679: tempestiviores sementes, Gell. 2, 29, 5; Vulg. Job, 39, 12.

sēmentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [sementis], *of* or *belonging to seed* or *sowing:* feriae, *that occur at seed-time*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 1; cf. id. L. L. 6, § 26 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 16; Fest. p. 337 Müll.; called also sementiva dies, Ov. F. 1, 658: pira, perh., *that are not ripe till late in autumn, late pears, frost-pears*, Cato, R. R. 7, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56: pirum sementivum serum, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.:* genera frumenti, *that are sown in autumn* (opp. verna): sementiva autem (appellant) triticum, hordeum, fabam, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 50: faenum, *proper for sowing*, Tert. Jejun. 4.

* **sēmento,** āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to bear seed, to run to seed:* herbae sementaturae, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259.

sēmermis, v. semiermis.

1. sēmestris, e, *adj.* [sex-mensis]. **I.** *Of six months, half-yearly, semi-annual:* dies, nox, *lasting six months* (far in the north), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: regnum, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 7: imperium, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: dux, Liv. 21, 43, 15: consulatus, Suet. Ner. 14: tribunatus (militaris), Plin. Ep. 4, 4, 2; hence also, aurum, *the ring of the tribunes* (worn for six months): semestri vatum digitos circumligat auro, Juv. 7, 89; cf. also, consilia, Suet. Aug. 35: spatium, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 280: filius, *six months old*, id. 11, 51, 112, § 270; so, leones, id. 8, 16, 17, § 45; cf. vita, id. 8, 39, 60, § 141: aves, hirundines, id. 10, 25, 36, § 73.—**II.** *Plur. subst.:* **sēmestrĭa,** ium, *n.*, *the semi-annual collection of imperial ordinances*, Dig. 2, 14, 46; 18, 7, 10 *fin.;* 29, 2, 12.

2. sēmestris, e, *adj.* [semi-mensis], *semi-monthly:* luna, i. e. *the full moon*, App. M. 11, p. 258, 29: species (lunae), Amm. 20, 3, 1; cf. semestrium.

* **sēmestrĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.], *a half month, a fortnight*, Col. 11, 2, 6.

sēmēsus (**sēmiēsus** (trisyl.), Verg. A. 3, 244; and 8, 297; cf. Wagn. ib. 3, 578), a, um, *adj.* [semi-edo], *half-eaten, half-devoured, half-consumed* (not ante-Aug.): praeda, Verg. A. 3, 244: ossa, id. ib. 8, 297: pisces, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: lardi frusta, id. ib. 2, 6, 85: serpentes, Ov. M. 2, 771: lepus, Juv. 5, 167: obsonia, Suet. Tib. 34; id. Vit. 13 *fin.:* corpora liberorum, Petr. 141, 11: cibi, Flor. 4, 2, 69.

sēmet, v sui.

* **sē-mĕtra,** ōrum, *n.* [metrum], *irregular, inharmonious:* dissona, Prud. Psych. 826.

sēmi- (also, before vowels, merely sēm-, and before libra, mestris. from mensis, and modius, sē-), an inseparable particle [Sanscr. sâmi; Gr. ἡμι-, ἥμισυς; cf. semis], *half-, demi-, semi-:* as, semestris, *semi-monthly;* semesus, *half-eaten;* semideus, *demigod*, etc.; hence, also, for *small, thin, light*, etc.; as, semicinctium, semifunium, semipiscina,

semispatha, al.—Only a very few of these compounds are ante-Aug.; most of them, indeed, belong only to the post-class. per.

* **sēmĭ-ăcerbus,** a, um, *adj.*, *half-sour, half-ripe:* uvae, Pall. Aug. 13.

* **sēmĭ-ădăpertus** (quinquesyl.), a, um, *adj.* [adaperio], *half-opened:* janua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 4.

* **sēmĭ-ăd-ŏpertŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [operio], *half-shut, half-closed:* oculi, App. M. 3, 135, 34.

* **sēmĭ-ăgrestis,** e, *adj.*, *half-rustic, somewhat boorish:* Maximianus, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 *med.*

sēmĭ-ambustus, a, um, *adj.* [amburo], *half-burned, half-consumed* (post-Aug.): cadaver, Suet. Calig. 59: turba, Sil. 2, 681: saxa, id. 14, 63.

sēmĭ-ămictus, a, um, *adj.* [amicio], *half-clad, half-naked* (Appuleian), App. M. 1, p. 104, 28; 7, p. 189, 37.

* **sēmĭ-ampŭtātus,** a, um, *adj.* [amputo], *half cut off, half-trimmed, lopped,* or *pruned:* ramuli, App. M. 1, p. 104, 5.

sēmĭ-ănĭmis (in verse, per synizesin, read as a quadrisyl.; and in some editions also written **sēmănĭmis**), e [anima], and less freq. **sēmĭ-ănĭmus,** a, um, *adj.* [animus], *half-alive, half-dead* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: semivivus, seminex). (α) Form semianimis: semianimes micant oculi, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 396 (Ann. v. 463 Vahl.): semianimesque micant digiti, Verg. A. 10, 396; 10, 404; 4, 686; 11, 635; 12, 356; Luc. 4, 339; Sil. 9, 123 al.; Nep. Paus. 5, 4; Liv. 3, 13, 2; 3, 57, 4; 40, 4, 15; Vell. 2, 27, 3; Sen. Ben. 4, 37, 1; id. Prov. 4, 11; id. Ira, 3, 4, 3; Curt. 4, 8, 8; Suet. Aug. 6; id. Tib. 61; id. Ner. 49 al.—(β) Form semanimus (or semian-): semanimo corpore, Lucr. 6, 1268; Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47, 106: lepus, Phaedr. 1, 9, 8; Juv. 4, 37; Stat. Th. 2, 83; Liv. 28, 23, 2: corpus, Sall. H. 3, 67, 16 Dietsch.

* **sēmĭ-annŭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *lasting half a year:* nox (in insulā Thule), Mart. Cap. 6, § 595.

* **sēmĭ-ăpertus,** a, um, *adj.* [aperio], *half-opened, half-open:* fores portarum, Liv. 26, 39 *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-ătrātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *clothed in half-black, in half-mourning,* Varr ap. Non. 107, 6.

* **sēmĭ-axĭus,** ii, *m.* [axis], *an appellation of the early Christians, derived from the manner of their martyrdom:* licet nunc sarmentitios et semiaxios appelletis, quia ad stipitem dimidii axis revincti, sarmentorum ambitu uriemur, Tert. Apol. 50.

sēmĭ-barbărus, a, um, *adj.*, *semi-barbarous* (post-Aug.): Galli, Suet. Caes. 76: homo, Capitol. Max. 2: urbs Leptis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48.

sēmĭ-bōs, bŏvis, *m.*, *a half-ox* (Ovidian): vir, i. e. *the Minotaur,* Ov. A. A. 2, 24; id. Tr. 4, 7, 18.

* **sēmĭ-cănālĭcŭlus,** i, *m.*, *the half-channel* or *groove on the edge of a triglyph,* Vitr. 4, 3, 5.

sēmĭ-cănis, e, *a half-dog:* semicanes dei, *the Egyptian god Anubis,* Luc. 8, 832 Weise.

sēmĭ-cānus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-gray, grizzled* (Appuleian): comae, App. M. 9, p. 231, 5: cincinni, id. ib. 8, p. 212, 27.

sēmĭ-căper, pri, *m.*, *a half-goat* (Ovidian), an epithet of Pan, Ov. M. 14, 515; of a Faun, id. F. 5, 101.

* **sēmĭ-centēsĭma,** ae, *f.*, *one-half per cent.*, as an impost, Cod. Th. 13, 9, 3.

Sēmĭ-christĭānus, i, *m.*, *a half-Christian,* Hier. Gal. 3, 14.

sēmĭ-cinctĭum, ii, *n.*, *a semi-girdle, a narrow girdle* or *apron,* Mart. 14, 153 *in lemm.;* Petr. 94, 8 (al. hemicyclo); Isid. Orig. 19, 33; Vulg. Act. 19, 12; cf. semifunium.

* **sēmĭcircŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [semicirculus], *semicircular:* ferramentum, Cels. 7, 26, 2.

sēmĭ-circŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *semicircular:* ager, Col. 5, 2, 8.—Hence, *subst.:* **sēmĭ-circŭlus,** i, *m.*, *a half-circle, semicircle* (syn. semiorbis): uncus in semicirculi speciem, Cels. 7, 26, 2: ager, i. e. *semicircular,* Col. 5, 2, 8.

sēmĭ-clausus (-clūsus), a, um, *adj.* [claudo], *half-shut, half-closed:* os, App. M. 10, p. 243: postica, Amm. 18, 6, 11: SILVANE SEMICLVSE FRAXINO (because only half was visible), Inscr. Orell. 1613.

sēmĭ-coctus, a, um, *adj.* [coquo], *half-cooked, half-done,* Col. 8, 5, 2; Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 116; 22, 25, 70, § 145; Pall. 1, 27, 1.

sēmĭ-combustus, a, um, *adj.* [comburo], *half-burned, half-consumed,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 859; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

* **sēmĭ-confectus,** a, um, *adj.* [conficio], *half-made:* caespes, Sid. Ep. 6, 10.

* **sēmĭ-conspĭcŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [conspicio], *half-visible:* nonnulli per fenestras, App. M. 3, p. 130, 14.

* **sēmĭ-corpŏrālis,** e, *adj.* [corpus], *half-bodied, having but half its body visible:* signum (Aries), Firm. Math. 2, 12; cf. semicorporeus.

sēmĭ-corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having but half its body visible:* signum (Cancer), Firm. Math. 2, 12; cf. semicorporalis.

sēmĭ-corpŏris, e, *adj.* [id.], *having half a body* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 8, 1.

sēmĭ-correctus, a, um, *adj.* [corrigo], *half-corrected* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Mend. 3, 6.

sēmĭ-crĕmātus, a, um, *adj.* [cremo], *half-burned:* membra, Ov. Ib. 636: tura, Mart. 11, 54, 2; cf. semicremus.

* **sēmĭ-crĕmus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *half-burned:* stipes, Ov. M. 12, 287.

sēmĭ-crūdus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Half-raw:* caro, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 13: exta, Suet. Aug. 1: lupinum, Col. 6, 25.—* **II.** *That has but half-digested,* Stat. S. 4, 9, 48.

* **sēmĭ-cŭbĭtālis,** e, *adj.* [cubitum], *a half-cubit long:* hastile, Liv. 42, 65, 9.

* **sēmĭ-cūpae,** ārum, *m.* [cupa], *a half-tun;* as a term of reproach, i. q. *pot-belly, fat-paunch,* Amm. 28, 4, 28.

sēmĭ-dĕus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-divine:* heroes, i. e. *the Argonauts,* Stat. Th. 5, 373; called also, reges, id. ib. 3, 518; id. Achill. 2, 363: parentes, id. Th. 9, 376: Manes, Luc. 9, 7: canes, i. e. *Anubis,* id. 8, 832 (al. semicanes dei): Dryades, Ov. H. 4, 49: Nymphae semideumque genus, id. Ib. 82; cf.: Silvanus arbiter umbrae Semideumque pecus, i. e. *the Pans,* Stat. Th. 6, 112.—Hence, *subst.* **1. sēmĭ-dĕus,** i, *m.*, *a demigod:* semideique deique, Ov. M. 14, 673; 1, 192.—**2. sēmĭ-dĕa,** ae, *f.*, *a demi-goddess:* tres volucres, tres semideae, tres semipuellae, i. e. *the Sirens,* Aus. Idyll. 11, 21.

sēmĭ-dĭes, ēi, *m.*, *a half-day,* Aus. Ecl. Rat. Dier. 5, and Rat. Solst. 2.

sēmĭ-dĭgĭtālis, e, *adj*, *of the size of half a finger, half a digit in diameter:* foramen, Vitr. 10, 22.

* **sēmĭ-dīvīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *half-divine, semi-divine:* locus ex oratione tuā, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 1, 5.

sēmĭ-doctus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-taught, half-learned:* discipulus, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 74: haec ut et properans et apud doctos et semidoctus ipse percurro, Cic. de Or. 2, 42, 178: grammaticus, Gell. 15, 9, 6: manus villici, Mart. 10, 92, 5.

sēmĭ-ermis (sēmerm-, v. Liv. 27, 1, 15 Drak.; cf. semesus), e (in Liv.), and **sēmĭ-ermus (sēmerm-),** a, um (in Tac.), *adj.* [arma], *half-armed, badly* or *indifferently armed:* mille semermes per agros palati sunt, Liv. 39, 31: multitudo, id. 22, 50; 23, 5: exercitus, id. 25, 19; 27, 1 *fin.:* cum sex milibus semiermium, id. 28, 16; 30, 28; 31, 41; 40, 58: hosti et paucos ac semermos cogitanti, Tac. A. 1, 68; 3, 39 and 45.

sēmĭēsus, a, um, v. semesus.

sēmĭ-factus, a, um, *adj.* [facio], *half-made, half-finished:* opera, Tac. A. 15, 7: portae valli, Auct. B. Afr. 83, 3.

* **sēmĭ-fastīgĭum,** i, *n.*, *a half-pediment,* Vitr. 7, 5 *med.*

sēmĭ-fĕr, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [ferus], *half-bestial, half man and half beast.* **I.** Lit.: semifer interea divinae stirpis alumno Laetus erat, i. e. *the Centaur Chiron,* Ov. M. 2, 633; so of the Centaurs, id. ib. 12, 406; Stat. Th. 9, 220; Luc. 6, 386: caput Panis, Lucr. 4, 587: pectus (Tritonis), Verg. A. 10, 212: corpus Capricorni (because half goat and half fish), Cic. Arat. 59 Orell. *N. cr.:* species hominum (with portenta), Lucr. 2, 702 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *half-wild, half-savage:* (Cacus), Verg. A. 8, 267 (for which, semihomo, id. ib. 194): glires semiferum animal, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 224: proles (canis), Grat. Cyn. 253: genus hominum, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66; Sil. 3, 542.

sēmĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [forma], *half-formed:* pulli, Col. 8, 5, 12: luna, *a half-moon,* id. 4, 25, 1.

* **sēmĭ-fultus,** a, um, *adj.* [fulcio], *half-propped,* Mart. 5, 14, 9.

sēmĭ-fūmans, antis, *adj.* [fumo], *half-smoking;* trop.: dignitas praefecturae, i. e. *still warm* or *fresh,* Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

* **sēmĭ-fūnĭum,** ii, *n.* [funis], *a half-rope,* i. e. *a slender line* or *cord,* Cato, R. R. 135, 5; cf. semicinctium.

Sēmĭ-gaetŭlus, i, *m.*, *a half-Gætulian, semi-Gætulian,* App. Mag. p. 289, 11.

Sēmĭ-germānus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-German, semi-German:* gentes, Liv. 21, 38 *fin.*

Sēmĭgraecē, *adv.*, v. semigraecus *fin.*

Sēmĭgraecŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [semigraecus], *a little half-Greek,* Hier. Ep. 50, 2.

Sēmĭ-graecus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-Greek, semi-Grecian:* pastores, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: poëtae et oratores, Suet. Gram. 1: civitas (Tarentum), Flor. 1, 18, 6.—* *Adv.:* **Sēmĭgraecē,** *half in the Greek manner:* quod dicimus, Lucil. ap. Vel. Long. p. 2214 P.

* **sēmĭ-grăvis,** e, *adj.*, *half-overcome:* vino, i. e. *half-drunken,* Liv. 25, 24, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.

* **sē-mĭgro,** āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to go away, remove* from any one: a patre, Cic. Cael. 7, 18.

sēmĭ-hĭans, antis, *adj.* [hio], *half-opened, half-open:* labellum, Cat. 61, 220; cf. labiae, App. M. 10, p. 252, 32; cf. semihiulcus.

sēmĭ-hĭulcus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-opened, half-open:* savium, Poët. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4; Macr. S. 2, 2, 17; cf. semihians.

sēmĭ-hŏmo, ĭnis, *m.*, *a half-man,* i. e. *half man and half beast.* **I.** Lit.: Centauri, Ov. M. 12, 536 (for which, semiferi, id. ib. 12, 406 al.; v. semifer, I.): mandragoras (because formed below like a man), Col. poët. 10, 19.—**II.** Trop., *half-human,* i. e. *half-wild, half-savage,* = semifer, II.: Cacus, Verg. A. 8, 194 (for which, semifer, id. ib. 8, 267): Nasamones, Sil. 11, 180.

sēmĭ-hōra, ae, *f.*, *a half-hour, half an hour,* Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 6; Cels. 3, 21; Petr. 69, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 38.

* **sēmĭ-ĭnānis (sēmĭn-),** e, *adj.*, *half-empty, but half-full:* orbis (lunae), Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 80.

* **sēmĭ-intĕger,** gra, grum, *adj.*, *half-whole, half-uninjured,* Amm. 20, 5, 4.

sēmĭ-jējūnĭa, ōrum, *n.*, *half-fasts,* Tert. adv. Psych. 13.

Sēmĭ-jūdaeus, i, *m.*, *a half-Jew, half a Jew,* Hier. in Isa. 1, 2, 20; 15, 54, 12.

sēmĭ-jūgĕrum, i, *n.*, *a half-juger, quarter-acre,* Col. 4, 18, 1; 5, 1, 6.

* **sēmĭ-lăcer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *half-lacerated, half-mangled,* Ov. M. 7, 344.

* **sēmĭ-lăter** (or **sēmĭ-lătĕrĭum,** ii, *n.*), ĕris, *m.*, = ἡμιπλίνθιον, *a half-brick,* Vitr. 2, 3, 4.

* **sēmĭ-lautus,** a, um, *adj.*, *half-washed:* crura, Cat. 54, 2.

sēmĭ-lĭber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *half-free:* semiliberi saltem simus, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 3; id. ap. Sen. Brev. Vit. 5, 2.

* **sēmĭ-lībra,** ae, *f.*, *a half-pound, half a pound,* App. Herb. 99.

sēmĭ-lixa, ae, *m.*, *half a sutler, one little better than a sutler,* as a term of reproach, Liv. 28, 28, 4; 30, 28, 3.

‡ **sēmĭ-lixŭla,** *a half-*lixula, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.

* **sēmĭ-lūnātĭcus,** i, *m.*, *half-lunatic,* Firm. Math. 7, 3 *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-mădĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *half-wet, moist, damp:* ager, Col. 2, 4, 5.

sēmĭ-mărīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *half in the sea:* corpora (Scyllarum), Lucr. 5, 892.

sēmĭ-mās, măris, *m.* **I.** Lit., *a half-*

male, hermaphrodite, Ov. M. 4, 381; 12, 506; Liv. 31, 12 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *adj.*, *unmanned, emasculated:* capri, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 3: semimares capi (appellantur), cum sint castrati, Col. 8, 2, 3: ovis, Ov. F. 1, 588: Galli (the priests of Cybele), id. ib. 4, 183.

sēmĭ-mascŭlus, i, *adj. m.*, = semimas, II.: Attis, Fulg. Myth. 3, 5.

sēmĭ-mātūrus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-ripe*, Pall. Mart. 10, 22; id. Jun. 12.

Sēmĭ-mēdus, i, *m.*, *a half-Mede, half a Mede*, App. Mag. p. 289, 13.

sēmĭ-mĕtōpĭa, ōrum, *n.* [metopa], *half-metopes*, Vitr. 4, 3, 5.

sēmĭ-mitra, ae, *f.*, *a half-turban*, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10.

sēmĭ-mortŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-dead* (cf.: semivivus, seminecis), Cat. 50, 15; App. M. 6, p. 184, 23.

sēmĭnālis, e, *adj* [semen], *of* or *belonging to seed, good for seed, seminal* (late Lat.): vicia, Col. 11, 2, 76: membrum, Auct. Priap. 26, 2; cf. venae, Lact. Opif. Dei, 12: viae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 180: vascula, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2: vita, *vegetable*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 21.—*Plur. subst.:* **sēmĭnālia,** *n.*, *standing crops*, Tert. adv. Marc. 13 *fin.*

sēmĭnānis, e, v. semiinanis.

sēmĭnārĭum, ii, v. seminarius, II.

sēmĭnārĭus, a, um. **I.** *Adj.* [semen], *of* or *belonging to seed:* seminarium pilum, *for bruising seed*, Cato, R. R. 10, 5.—**II.** *Subst.:* **sēmĭnārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a nursery, nursery-garden, seed-plot, seminary.* **A.** Lit., Plin. 18, 27, 71, § 295; Cato, R. R. 46; 48; Varr. R. R. 1, 29; Col. 5, 6, 1; 11, 2, 16; 11, 2, 30; id. Arb. 1, 3; 2, 1 et saep.—**B.** Trop. (class.): seminarium rei publicae, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: fons et seminarium triumphorum, id. Pis. 40, 97: Catilinarium, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23; so, judicum (veterani), id. Phil. 13, 2, 3: senatūs (equites), Liv. 42, 61, 5: exiguum militum, id. 6, 12: hostilis exercitus (Hispania), Flor. 2, 6, 38: ducum, Curt. 8, 6, 6: dulce hilaritatis (vinum), Varr. ap. Non. 28, 22: scelerum omnium (Bacchanalia), Liv. 39 epit.: omnium malorum, App. Mag. 74, p. 321, 30: rixarum, Hier. Ep. 27, 2: repudii, id. in Helv. 20.

sēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [semino], *a breeding, propagation*, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 3; Ambros. de Noë, 29, 107.

sēmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an originator, producer, author* (Ciceronian). **I.** Lit.: seminator et sator et parens omnium rerum (mundus), Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 86.—**II.** Trop.: omnium malorum, Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 66: tamquam fallaciae seminatores, Lact. 5, 2, 17.

sēmĭ-nĕcis, is (*nom.* does not occur), *adj.* [nex], *half-dead* (not ante-Aug.; syn. semivivus): alicui semineci rapere arma, Verg. A. 10, 462: seminecem eum ad Cannas in acervo caesorum corporum inventum, Liv. 23, 15; so, seminecem, id. 29, 2 *fin.;* Verg. A. 5, 275; Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 19; vita, Sil. 10, 456: semineces, Verg. A. 9, 455; 12, 329: artus, Ov. M. 1, 228: crines, Val. Fl. 6, 176; Tac. Agr. 36; id. H. 3, 28: seminecum, Sil. 4, 164; 6, 11.

sēmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [semen], *a begetting* (of animals), *procreation* (ante-class.), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 68; Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 1.—**II.** Transf., *a race, stock, breed* (of animals), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14; 2, 3, 3; 3, 9, 6; Lucr. 3, 742; 3, 746; 4, 1005.

sēmĭniverbĭus, a, um [semino-verbum], *scattering words, babbling* (for Gr. σπερμολόγος), Vulg. Act. 17, 18.

sēmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [semen], *to sow* (rare; not in Cic.; syn.: sero, planto). **I.** Lit.: adoreum, triticum, hordeum, etc., Col. 2, 8, 1; 2, 8, 3; 2, 9, 15; 2, 9, 16: agrum, id. 2, 4 *fin.*—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To beget, engender, procreate:* alter decumo post mense nascetur puer quam seminatus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 20: armenta, Col. 6, 24, 1; 6, 24, 3; 6, 37, 4 sq.—***2.** Of plants, *to bring forth, produce:* viscum quod non sua seminat arbos, Verg. A. 6, 206.—**II.** Trop.: cultum dei per terram, *to plant, propagate, disseminate*, Lact. 4, 10, 3; 1, 22, 26; 4, 25, 2.

* **sēmĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of seeds:* cucurbitae, Auct. Priap. 51, 17.

sēmĭ-nūdus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-naked* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: consules, prope seminudi sub jugum missi, Liv. 9, 6; 24, 40; Suet. Vit. 17; Front. Princ. Hist. p. 318.—As *subst.:* ille seminudus, Sen. Ep. 6, 2, 2.—**B.** Transf., *half-unarmed, almost defenceless:* pedes vagus et prope seminudus, Liv. 31, 35, 6.—**II.** Trop.: sententiae, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2.

Sēmĭ-nŭmĭda, ae, *m.*, *a half-Numidian, half a Numidian*, App. Mag. p. 289, 11.

* **sēmĭ-ŏbŏlus,** i, *m.*, *a half-obolus*, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 8; Isid. 16, 25, 10.

* **sēmĭ-obrūtus,** a, um, *adj.* [obruo], *half-covered:* dolium, App. M. 9, p. 219, 18.

* **sēmĭ-ōnustus,** a, um, *adj.*, *half-laden:* naves, Sisenn. ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.

sēmĭ-orbis, is, *m.*, *a half-circle, semicircle*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 8, 4; Amm. 20, 3, 10; 22, 8, 5.

* **sēmĭ-pāgānus,** i, *m.*, *a half-rustic, half a clown*, Pers. prol. 6.

* **sēmĭ-pătens,** entis, *adj.* [pateo], *standing half-open, half-open:* vestibula, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

sēmĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj.*, *a half-foot in size, half a foot long, broad*, etc.: apertura, Vitr. 10, 19; Col. 11, 3, 21: spatium, id. 12, 52, 4: altitudo, Plin. 26, 8, 42, § 69: truncus, id. 13, 4, 8, § 37: pisciculus, id. 32, 1, 1, § 3; cf. the foll. art.

* **sēmĭ-pĕdānĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *a half-foot in size, half a foot long, broad*, etc.: terra, Col. 4, 1, 4.

* **sēmĭ-pĕractus,** a, um, *adj.* [perago], *half-finished:* homo, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 299.

* **sēmĭ-pĕremptus,** a, um, *adj.* [perimo], *half-destroyed:* jugera, Tert. Carm. Sodom. 133.

sēmĭ-perfectus, a, um, *adj.* [perficio], *half-finished.* **I.** Lit.: opera absolvit, Suet. Calig. 21; Ambros. Spirit. Sanc. 3, 14, 18.—**II.** Trop.: virtutes, *half-perfect, incomplete*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17, 24.

* **sēmĭ-pērītus,** a, um, *adj.*, *half-skilled* (with semidoctus), Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3.

Sēmĭ-persa, ae, *m.*, *a half-Persian, half a Persian*, App. Mag. p. 289, 13.

sēmĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *m.* **I.** *A half-foot, half a foot.* **1.** As a measure of length, Cato, R. R. 123; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15: latum semipede, Vitr. 2, 3: minimi semipedum mensura, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 11: non altiores quino semipede, id. 17, 11, 16, § 80: intervallo duum pedum et semipedis, id. 17, 20, 33, § 144.—**2.** *A half-foot* in verse, Varr. ap. Gell. 18, 15, 2; Aus. Ep. 4, 86; Aug. de Musica, 5, 11.—**II.** *Half-lame:* crure trunco semipes, Prud. στεφ. 2, 150.

‡ **sēmĭ-phălārĭca,** ae, *f.*, *a small phalarica*, Gell. 10, 25, 2.

* **sēmĭ-piscīna,** ae, *f.*, *a small fish-pond*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3.

Sēmĭ-plăcentīnus, i, *m.*, *a half-Placentine, half a Placentine*, Cic. Pis. 6, 14.

sēmĭplēnē, *adv.*, v. semiplenus *fin.*

sēmĭ-plēnus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-full* (class.): naves, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63: scrobes, Col. 5, 5, 4: favi, id. 9, 15, 4: vas, Pall. Febr. 32: stationes, *only half-filled, half-manned*, Liv. 25, 30 *fin.;* cf. legiones, Vell. 2, 80, 1; 2, 112, 2.—**Adv.:* **sēmĭplēnē,** *half in full, incompletely, in part:* dicuntur praesentia, Sid. Ep. 4, 22 *med.*

‡ **sēmiplotĭa,** soleae dimidiatae appellantur, quibus utebantur in venando, quo planius pedem ponerent, Fest. s. v. ploti, p. 238 Müll.

* **sēmĭ-pŭella,** ae, *f.*, *a half-maiden*, as a designation of the Sirens, who were half girl and half bird, Aus. Idyll. 11, 21.

* **sēmĭ-pullātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *clothed in half-black:* accusatores, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

sēmĭ-pŭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [puto], *half-pruned:* vitis, Verg. E. 2, 70; Ambros. Ep. 37, 42.

Sēmīrămis (Sămērămis, in good MSS. and Schol., Juv. 2, 108), is or ĭdis, *f.*, = Σεμίραμις, *the celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of Ninus*, Just. 1, 1, 9; Curt. 5, 1, 24; Ov. M. 4, 58; Juv. 2, 108.—*Acc.* Semiramin, Curt. 7, 6, 20; Amm. 28, 4, 9.—*Abl.* Semirami, Just. 36, 2, 1: Semiramide, id. 1, 1, 10.—So Cicero sarcastically calls the profligate A. Gabinius, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9.—Hence, **Sēmīrămĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Semiramis, Semiramian:* Semiramio sanguine cretus Polydaemon, Ov. M. 5, 85: acus, i. e. *Babylonian*, Mart. 8, 28, 18; so, turres, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 162.

sēmĭ-rāsus, a, um, *adj.* [rado], *half-shaven:* ustor, Cat. 59, 5: homines, App. M. 9, p. 222, 30.

* **sēmĭ-rĕductus,** a, um, *adj.* [reduco], *half bent back:* Venus, Ov. A. A. 2, 614.

* **sēmĭ-rĕfectus,** a, um, *adj.* [reficio], *half-repaired:* laniata classis, Ov. H. 7, 176.

* **sēmĭ-rōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [rodo], *half-gnawed:* panis, Arn. 6, 202.

sēmĭ-rŏtundus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-round, semicircular* (Appuleian): subterraneum, App. M. 11, p. 260, 2: suggestus, id. ib. 5, p. 160, 2.

sēmĭ-rŭtus, a, um, *adj.* [ruo], *half-pulled down, half-overthrown, half-demolished, half-destroyed, half-ruined* (not ante-Aug.; freq. in the historians, esp. in Liv.): murus, Liv. 31, 26; 32, 17: tecta, id. 10, 4; Luc. 1, 24: vallum, Tac. A. 1, 61: castella, Liv. 28, 44; Tac. A. 4, 25: urbs, Liv. 5, 49; 31, 24: plus negotii fuit cum semirutā Karthagine quam cum integrā, Flor. 2, 15, 13: patria, Liv. 26, 32 et saep.: telae confuso stamine, *half-torn*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 155.—*Neutr. plur.* as *subst.:* **sēmĭrŭta,** ōrum, *n.:* partim per semiruta partim scalis integros muros transcendere, *the half-demolished parts of the wall*, Liv. 36, 24, 6 (dub.; Weissenb. semirutos): semiruta moenium, App. Flor. 2, p. 350, 30.

sēmis, issis (in Vitr., Front., and Pall. *indecl.*, e. g. duo semis pedes, Pall. Febr. 9, 10: duobus semis pedibus, id. Jan. 10, 3; 13, 7: diametros octo semis, Vitr. 4, 1: passuum milium et semis, Front. Aquaed. 7; cf.: habere duos et semis cubitos, Vulg. Exod. 25, 10 al.), *m.* [cf. semi-; Gr. ἡμι-, ἥμισυ], *a half, half-unity, a semi-unit* (v. as, I.). **I.** Ingen. (very rare for the usual dimidium): sex domini semissem Africae possidebant, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35: patrimonii, Dig. 36, 1, 78, § 7: e libertorum defunctorum bonis, Suet. Ner. 32: cum alter semissem, alter universa fratre excluso (sibi vindicaret), Quint. 7, 1, 62: panem semissem ponebat supra torum, Petr. 64, 6.—**II.** In partic. (freq. and class.). **A.** As a coin. **1.** *Half an as, a semi-as*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.; cf. Prisc. p. 708 P.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44: lex frumentaria de semissibus et trientibus, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21; Cic. Sest. 25, 55; Liv. Epit. 60; Ascon. ap. Cic. Pis. 4, p. 9 Orell.; hence, non semissis homo, *not worth a groat*, i. e. *good for nothing, worthless*, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10 a, 1: quid fit? Semis, Hor. A. P. 330.—**2.** In the times of the later emperors, as a gold coin, *a half* aureus (containing 59.8 grains of gold, or the present value of 10*s.* 6¾*d.* sterling), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39.—**B.** As a rate of interest, *one half per cent. a month*, or, acc. to our mode of computation, *six per cent. a year* (cf.: bes, triens, etc.): semissibus magna copia (pecuniae) est, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2: usura multiplicata semissibus, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 56: usura semissium, Col. 3, 3, 9 sq.; for which also, reversely: semisses usurarum, id. 3, 3, 9; and in apposition: semisses usuras promisit, Dig. 22, 1, 13; 22, 45, 134; 46, 3, 102 *fin.*—**C.** As a measure of dimension. **1.** *Half a juger* of land: bina jugera et semisses agri assignati, Liv. 6, 16 *fin.:* cf. Col. 5, 1, 11; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178.—**2.** *A half-foot, half a foot:* interesse sesquipedes inter bina semina in latitudinem, in longitudinem semisses, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 160: campestris locus alte duos pedes et semissem infodiendus est, Col. 3, 13, 8; Vitr. 4, 1; Front. Aquaed. 7; Pall. Jan. 10, 2; 10, 4; 13, 7; id. Febr. 9, 10 et saep.; Veg. 5, 40, 3; 3, 11, 4.—**3.** *Half a cubit:* cubitum ac semissem, Vulg. Exod. 25, 17.—**D.** Among mathematicians, *the number three*, Vitr. 3, 1, 6; cf. as *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-saucĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *half-wounded;* trop.: voluntas, Aug. Conf. 8, 8.

* **sēmĭ-sĕnex,** sĕnis, *m.*, *an oldish* or *elderly man*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 53 (dub.).

* **sēmĭ-sĕpultus,** a, um, *adj.* [sepelio], *half-buried:* ossa, Ov. H. 1, 55.

* **sēmĭ-sermo,** ōnis, *m.*, *a half-speech, a jargon:* barbarus, Hier. Ep. 7, 2.

* **sēmĭ-siccus,** a, um, *adj.*, *half-dry:* thalli, Pall. Febr. 24, 4.

sēmĭ-somnus, a, um, and **sēmĭ-somnis,** e, *adj.* [somnus], *half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy* (class.): tibi siccae semisomnae, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 22; Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 95 Zumpt *N. cr.;* Sall. J. 21, 2; Liv. 9, 24; 9, 37; 25, 39 Drak.; 30, 5 *fin.;* 37, 20; 40, 15; Tac. A. 1, 51; 4, 25; id. H. 5, 22: sopor, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124: cor, Phaedr. 4, 14, 13.—Form semisomnis, Sen. Brev. Vit. 14, 4.

sēmĭ-sŏnans, antis, *adj.* [sono], *half-sounding, semi-vocal:* littera, i. e. *a semi-vowel,* App. de Mundo, 16, 29; Ter. Carm. Her. p. 2406 P.; Isid. 1, 4, 4.

* **sēmĭ-sōpītus,** a, um, *adj.* [sopio], *half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy* (for the class. semisomnus), App. M. 1, p. 109, 9.

* **sēmĭ-sŏpōrus,** a, um, *adj.* [sopor], *half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy* (for the class. semisomnus), Sid. Carm. 11, 59.

sēmĭ-spătha, ae, *f.*, *a little* spatha, Veg. Mil. 2, 15; 2, 16.

sēmissālis, e, *adj.* [semis], *of* or *belonging to a half-*as: usurae, i.e. *a half-*as *a month* (six per cent. a year), Dig. 50, 12, 10.

sēmissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a half-*as: coheres, i.e. *who inherits one half,* Dig. 30, 1, 116.

sēmissis, v. semis.

sēmisso, āre, *v. a.* [semis, II. C. 2.], *to fire* or *cauterize one half* of a horse's foot: pedes equorum, Veg. 1, 26, 4; 2, 10, 9.

sēmĭ-sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *half bent backwards, half-supine* (poet.): jacet in dextrum semisupina latus, Ov. A. A. 3, 788; id. Am. 1, 14, 20: manus, id. H. 10, 10; Mart. 6, 35, 4.

sēmĭta, ae, *f.* [se- (=sed-), i. e. aside; and root mi-, to go; cf.: meo, trames], *a narrow way, a path, foot-path, lane, by-way,* etc. (opp. via, a highway; cf.: callis, trames): quā ibant, ab itu iter appellarunt; quā id anguste, semita ut semiter, dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 35 Müll. **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.): angustissimae semitae, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; cf. Mart. 7, 61, 4: aut viam aut semitam monstrare, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 30: decedam ego illi de viâ, de semitâ, id. Trin. 2, 4, 80; cf. id. Curc. 2, 3, 8; Sen. Ep. 64, 10: scabras lutosasque semitas spectant, id. Ira, 3, 35, 5: omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19; so (opp. via) id. ib. 7, 8; Liv. 44, 43: semita angusta et ardua, id. 9, 24: ut Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 58; Suet. Ner. 48; Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 44 Vahl.): rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Verg. A. 9, 383: quā jacet Herculeis semita litoribus, *the narrow way,* Prop. 1, 11, 2 et saep. — In mal. part., Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 36; cf. vulgi, Prop. 2, 23 (3, 17), 1. — Prov.: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. v. 358 Vahl.): de viâ in semitam degredi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 40.—**B.** Transf., of other ways or paths (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): formicae praedam Convectant calle angusto ... opere omnis semita fervet, Verg. A. 4, 407; so of the same, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 110: Phryxi quâ semita jungi Europamque Asiamque vetat, Stat. Achill. 1, 409: spumea semita fugientis clavi, Val. Fl. 4, 420: velox Lunae pigraque Saturni, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 438: umida Iridis, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 99: aratri, id. de Apono, 25: arteriae, id est spiritus semitae, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 219.—**II.** Trop. (rare but class.), *a way, path, road:* locuples et speciosa vult esse eloquentia ... feratur ergo non semitis, sed campis: non uti fontes angustis fistulis colliguntur, sed ut latissimi amnes totis vallibus fluat ac sibi viam, si quando non acceperit, faciat, Quint. 5, 14, 31: illius ego semita feci viam, Phaedr. 3, prol. 38: jam intellegetis, hanc pecuniam, quae via modo visa est exire ab isto, eandem semita revertisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 57: secretum iter et fallentis semita vitae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103: semita certe Tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae, Juv. 10, 364: novum ad victoriam iter sanguinis sui semita aperire, Flor. 1, 14, 4; so in eccl. Lat., freq., of a *way of life, course of conduct,* etc.: justitiae, Vulg. Prov. 2, 8: justorum, id. ib. 16, 17.

* **sēmĭ-tactus,** a, um, *adj.* [tango], *half-touched,* Mart. 6, 74, 2.

* **sēmĭtālis,** e, *adj.* [semita], *of* or *belonging to foot-paths* or *by-ways:* dei, *whose statues are placed in by-ways,* ἐνόδιοι, Verg. Cat. 8, 20.

* **sēmĭtārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to lanes* or *by-ways:* moechi, Cat. 37, 16.

* **sēmĭtātim,** *adv.* [id.], *through by-ways:* semitatim fugere, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 194 P. (Com. Rel. p. 117 Rib.).

sēmĭ-tectus, a, um, *adj.* [tego], *half-covered* (post-Aug.): nudis scapulis aut semitectis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 2 *fin.:* capuli, App. M. 4, p. 150, 27: femora (Dianae), Arn. 6, 209: exercitus, Amm 19, 11 *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-tŏnĭum,** i, *n.* [tonus], *a half-tone, semitone,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-tractātus,** a, um, *adj.* [tracto], *half-treated:* materia, Tert. Fug. in Persec. 1.

* **sēmĭ-trĕpĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *half-trembling,* App. M. 7, p. 191, 13.

sēmĭ-trītus, a, um, *adj.* [tero], *half-thrashed:* frumenta, Col. 1, 6, 24; Pall. 1, 36, 2.

sēmĭ-ustŭlo, v. semustulo.

sēmĭ-ustus, v. semustus.

* **sēmĭ-vĭētus,** a, um, *adj.*, *half-shrivelled, half-withered:* uvae, Col. 12, 16, 3.

sēmĭ-vĭgil, *adj.*, *half-awake,* Vict. Fur. Poen. 13.

sēmĭ-vĭr, vĭri, *m. adj.*, *a half-man,* i. q. semihomo and semimas (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Half man and half beast,* e. g. the Centaur Chiron, Ov. F. 5, 380; the Minotaur, id. A. A. 2, 24 (cf. semibos): Nessus, id. H. 9, 141.—**B.** *An hermaphrodite,* Ov. M. 4, 386; Plin. 11, 49, 110, § 263.—**II.** Transf., *emasculated.* **A.** Lit., of a priest of Cybele (cf. semimas), Juv. 6, 513: semiviri chori, Sil. 17, 20: formosum adulescentem semivirum reddidit, Lact. 1, 17, 7. —**B.** Trop., *unmanly, womanish, effeminate:* et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Verg. A. 4, 215: Phryx, id. ib. 12, 99; Lact. 1, 10, 9; Stat. Achill. 2, 363.—So esp. of debauchees: qui tam atrocem caedem pertinere ad illos semiviros crederent (for which, just before: molles and obsceni viri), Liv. 33, 28, 7: impure ac semivir, Luc. 8, 552.

sēmĭ-vīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-alive, half-dead, almost dead* (class.; syn. semianimis). **I.** Lit.: ibi hominem fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45: Bibulum semivivum reliquerunt, id. Att. 7, 2, 8; id. Pis. 14, 31; Sen. Brev. Vit. 13; Nep. Eum. 4, 4; Vulg. Luc. 10, 30.—**II.** Trop.: cum erat reclamatum semivivis mercenariorum vocibus, *with half-expiring words,* Cic. Sest. 59, 126.

sēmĭ-vŏcālĭs, e, *adj.* **I.** *Half-sounding, half-talking, semi-vocal:* instrumentum rusticum, i. e. *cattle* (distinguished from vocale, slaves, and mutum, i. e. carts), Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 1.—In like manner: signum militare, i. e. *horns, trumpets,* etc. (distinguished from vocale, words, and mutum, banners), Veg. Mil. 3, 5.—**II.** In gram., as *subst.*, *a semi-vowel* (of which there were, acc. to the old grammarians, the foll. seven: f, l, m, n, r, s, x), Quint. 1, 4, 6; 1, 7, 14; Prisc. p. 540 sq. P.; 564 ib. al.

* **sēmĭ-vŏlucris,** e, *adj.*, *half-winged:* puellae, i. e. *the Sirens,* Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

sēmĭ-vulsus, a, um, *adj.* [vello], *half torn to pieces:* vittae, Mart. Cap. 1, § 10.

* **sēmĭ-zōnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a maker of small girdles,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42; cf. semicinctium.

semnion, i, *n.*, *a plant of great virtue,* = theobrotion, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162.

Semnŏnes, um, *m.*, = Σέμνωνες, Strab.; Σέμνονες, Ptol., *a people of Northern Germany,* in the territory of the mod. *Brandenburg,* Tac. G. 39; id. A. 2, 45; Vell. 2, 106, 2.

Sēmo, ōnis, *m.* [probably from sēmen], *an ancient god that presided over the crops:* SEMVNIS ALTERNEI ADVOCAPIT CONCTOS, song of the Fratres Arvales, Inscr Orell. 2270. — As *an epithet of Sancus,* Ov. F. 6, 214; Liv. 8, 20; Inscr. Orell. 1860; 6999.

sēmŏdĭālis, e, *adj.* [semodius], *containing a half-peck:* placenta, Cato, R. R. 76, 5: olla, Marc. Emp. 16 *med.*

sē-mŏdĭus, ii, *m.* [semi-], *a half-peck,* Cato, R. R. 11, 3; Col. 2, 10 *fin.;* 6, 3, 5; Mart. 7, 53, 5; Juv. 14, 67.

Sēmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [semen; cf. Semo], *a goddess of the Romans that presided over the crops,* Macr. S. 1, 16.

sēmōtē, *adv.*, v. semoveo, *P. a. fin.*

sēmōtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from semoveo.

sē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to move apart, to put aside, remove, separate* (rare but class.; syn.: sepono, sejungo). **I.** Lit.: vos semotae, nos soli, Ter. And. 1, 5, 50: qui ante voce praeconis a liberis semovebantur, Cic. Har. Resp. 12, 26.—**II.** Trop., *to part, separate, remove:* Strato ab eâ disciplinâ omnino semovendus est, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34: omnes sententias eorum omnino a philosophiā, id. Fin. 2, 13, 39: te a curis, Lucr. 1, 51; for which, also: curâ metuque, id. 2, 19: egestatem ab dulci vitā, id. 3, 66: verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: voluptatem semovendam esse, id. Fin. 5, 8. — Hence, **sēmōtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *remote, distant, far removed.* **A.** Lit.: colloquium petunt semoto a militibus loco, *Caes. B. C. 1, 84: munitiones semotarum partium, Auct. B. Alex. 2, 3: longe semota tuemur, Lucr. 5, 579; 4, 288: terris semota, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 21: semoti prius tarda necessitas Leti corripuit gradum, id. C. 1, 3, 32.—**B.** Trop.: omnis divum natura Semota ab nostris rebus sejunctaque longe, *remote, different, distinct,* Lucr. 2, 648: cura semotu' metuque, id. 2, 19: semota ab dulci vitâ stabilique, id. 3, 66.—*Comp.:* quo nihil a sapientis ratione semotius, Lact. 5, 15 *med.:* ut eorum disputationes et arcana semotae dictionis peritus exciperem, i. e. *of their familiar conversation,* Tac. Or. 2. — * *Adv.:* **sēmōtē,** *separately, apart,* Marc. Emp. 20.

semper, *adv.* [root sam-; Gr. ἁμ-; v. semel and -per = παρά; cf. tantisper], *ever, always, at all times, forever* (cf. usque). **I.** In gen.: nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1: locus hic apud nos semper liber est, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 49: semper occant priusquam sarriunt rustici, id. Capt. 3, 5, 5: sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, Plaut. Am. prol. 79: quod improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, semper iis ante oculos judicia et supplicia versentur: nullum autem emolumentum esse tantum, semper ut timeas, semper ut adesse, semper ut impendere aliquam poenam putes, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26: quod semper movetur, aeternum est, id. ib. 6, 25, 27; id. Tusc. 1, 23, 53: non haerent in suis sedibus, sed volucri semper spe rapiuntur, id. Rep. 2, 4, 7: curavit (Servius Tullius), quod semper in re publicâ tenendum est, ne, etc., id. ib. 2, 22, 39; 3, 14, 23 et saep.: sibi exortam semper florentis Homeri Commemorat speciem (the Gr. ἀειθαλής), Lucr. 1, 124: hic vertex nobis semper sublimis, Verg. G. 1, 242; cf.: quod Graeci aigleucos (ἀειγλεῦκος) vocant, hoc est semper mustum, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 83: avida ulteriorum semper gens (semper belonging to ulter), Liv. 9, 38, 5: si umquam dubitatum est, utrum tribuni plebis vestrâ an suâ causâ seditionum semper auctores fuerint, id. 5, 3 Drak.; for which also, without esse (hence apparently adject.): Hasdrubal pacis semper auctor, id. 30, 42; cf.: adversus Sidicinos sumerent arma, suos semper hostes, id. 8, 1 *fin.*—To strengthen the signif., joined with *cottidie, perenne, assidue,* etc. (as in Gr. ἀεὶ καθ' ἡμέραν, συνεχές, etc.; v. Lidd. and Scott's Lex. under ἀεί): ea mihi cottidie Aut ture aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, Plaut. Aul. prol. 24; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 7: lucrum ut perenne vobis semper suppetat, Plaut. Am. prol. 14: ne semper servus currens, iratus senex, etc. ... assidue agendi sint mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 39; so (with assiduus) Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 51; Ov. F. 4, 686: ibi semper omne vitae spatium famula fuit, Cat. 63, 90: semper et ubique, Quint. 1, 1, 29; 3, 9, 5; Petr. 99; Suet. Aug. 90; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 14.—**II.** Of continuance within a definite time: ego illum antehac hominem semper sum frugi ratus, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 11; cf. id. Aul. 2, 2, 39: quod tempus (aestatem) omnes Siciliae semper praetores in itineribus consumere consuerunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29: quibus studiis semper

fueris, tenemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 23, 37. — **2.** Esp., with *comp.*, of a progressive change (poet.): rem Romanam Alterum in lustrum meliusque semper, Proroget aevum, Hor. C. S. 67: candidior semper candidiorque veni, Tib. 1, 7, 64. — **B.** Distributively, *always, every time, on each occasion* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): rex Creo vigiles nocturnos singulos semper locat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 195: horresco semper, ubi pultare hasce (fores) occipio miser, *always, every time*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 24: quattuor partus enixa, septumo semper mense, genuit, etc., Plin. 7, 5, 4, § 39: bis inter duos exortus lunae adfluunt bisque remeant vicenis quaternisque semper horis, id. 2, 97, 99, § 212: tertio die cibum capere semper, id. 7, 2, 2, § 12: cibum capere semper diebus tertiis, Gell. 9, 4, 6. — **III.** Transf. (poet.), *everywhere, in every place* (like Engl. *always*): proque toro terrae non semper gramen habenti, Incubat infelix, Ov. M. 1, 633.

***semper-flōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [flos], = sempervivum, *evergreen, houseleek*, App. Herb. 123.

semper-vīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *ever-living:* res (Spiritus sanctus), Prud. Ham. 164: herba, *the plant called also* aizoon, *evergreen, houseleek*, App. Herb. 123. — Also, *subst.:* **sempervīva,** ae, *f.*, Pall. 1, 35, 3. —And in analogy with aizoon (Gr. ἀείζωον), **sempervīvum,** i, *n.*, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160 (not in Jahn).

sempĭternē, *adv.*, v. sempiternus *fin.* c.

sempĭternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sempiternus], *perpetuity, eternal duration, eternity* (post-class.): stabilis mundi, App. Trism. p. 94, 30; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 3; 2, 1.

sempĭternō, *adv.*, v. sempiternus *fin.* b.

sempĭternum, *adv.*, v. sempiternus *fin.* a.

sempĭternus, a, um, *adj.* [semper; like hesternus and aeternus, from heri and aevum], *everlasting, ever-during, perpetual, continual, imperishable, eternal, sempiternal* (cf. aeternus *init.;* very freq. and class.): fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 26; cf. id. N. D. 3, 12, 29: immortalis memoria et sempiterna, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 15: deorum vitā sempiterna, Ter. And. 5, 5, 3; cf.: aevo sempiterno frui, Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13: ignes, id. ib. 6, 15, 15; cf.: cursus stellarum, id. ib. 6, 17, 17: gratias agere sempiternas, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 84: amicus, id. Most. 1, 3, 90; id. Pers. 1, 1, 36; cf.: verae amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 9, 32; so, hiemes, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: ignis Vestae, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: documentum Persarum sceleris, id. Rep. 3, 9, 15: memoria amicitiae nostrae, id. Lael. 4, 15: odia, id. ib. 10, 35: consilium senatus, id. Sest. 65, 137: potentia, Tac. A. 3, 30 et saep.: nihil umquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo volutare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: nihil nisi sempiternum spectare, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: in sempiternum, *forever*, Vulg. Deut. 5, 29 et saep. — *Adv.*, in three forms (not in Cic.), *always, forever, perpetually.* * **a. sempĭternum,** Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 26. — **b. sempĭternō,** Cato ap. Charis. p. 194 P.: sempiterno permanet ea materia, Vitr. 1, 5; 9, 1, 2; Sol. 35, 5. — **c. sempĭternē,** Pac. ap. Non. 170, 20; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 3.

Semprōnĭus, i, *m.;* **Semprōnia,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. Its most celebrated members were Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus, after whom are named the leges Semproniae (v. infra, A.); *fem.* Sempronia, *wife of D. Junius Brutus, and sharer in Catiline's conspiracy*, Sall. C. 25 and 40, 5. — Hence, **A. Semprōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sempronius:* lex frumentaria, Cic. Brut. 62, 222; id. Dom. 9, 24; id. Fam. 1, 7, 10: leges, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163; id. Phil. 1, 8, 18 et saep.: Sempronia Horrea, *a place where, by a law of C. Gracchus, the public corn was stored*, Fest. p. 290 Müll.; Liv. Epit. 58; 60; Flor. 3, 14 sq.; Vell. 2, 3 sqq. — **B. Semprōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sempronius, Sempronian:* senatusconsultum, *introduced by C. Sempronius Rufus*, Cic. Fam. 12, 29, 2: clades, *suffered by the consul C. Sempronius Atratinus*, Liv. 4, 43, 2.

sēm-uncĭa, ae, *f.* [semi; semuncia quod dimidia pars unciae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.], *a half-ounce*, i. e. *the twenty-fourth part of an* as. **I.** In gen., *a twenty-fourth part* of any whole: facit heredem ex deunce et semunciā Caecinam, Cic. Caecin. 6, 17: semunciae horarum, Plin. 2, 14, 11, § 58. — Hence, transf., *a trifle:* bona ejus propter alieni aeris magnitudinem semunciā venierunt, *for a trifling sum*, qs. *for a mere song*, Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. *fin.* p. 54 Orell. — Trop.: brevis semuncia recti, Pers. 5, 121. — **II.** In partic., of weight, *the twenty-fourth of a pound:* semuncia auri, Liv. 34, 1; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 57: mellis, Col. 12, 57, 5; 12, 21, 2. — As a measure of dimension, *the twenty-fourth of a* jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 10; 5, 2, 4. — **B.** *A domestic utensil* of unknown capacity, Cato, R. R. 10, 3.

* **sēmuncĭālis,** e, *adj.* [semuncia], *amounting to a half-ounce:* asses, *the twenty-fourth part of a pound in weight*, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46 (Jahn, semunciarius).

sēmuncĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *amounting to a half-ounce* (*one twenty-fourth of an* as): semunciarium tantum ex unciario faenus factum, *one twenty-fourth of an* as *upon each* as, *for a year of ten months*, or, acc. to our mode of computation, *five per cent. for a full year*, Liv. 7, 27, 3; cf. id. 7, 16, 1: asses, *weighing half an ounce*, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46 Jahn.

Semurĭum, ii, *n.*, *a field near Rome, where was a temple of Apollo*, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14; Macr. S. 1, 10.

sēmustŭlo (sēmĭ-ustŭlo, -tŭlo, v. Beier ad Cic. Tull. p. 33, a.; Cod. Erf. has semiustilo, Cic. Mil. 13, 33), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (only in *part. perf.* and *fut.*), *to half burn, to burn in part:* infelicissimis lignis semustulatus, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: faces incendisti, quibus semustulatus ille est, id. Phil 2, 36, 91: semustulatus effugit, id. Tull. 18, 33; Varr. ap. Non. 263, 21: pauci semustulati venere in potestatem, Curt. 6, 6, 32: corpus in amphitheatro semustulandum, Suet. Tib. 75 *fin.;* cf. semustus.

sēmustus (sēmĭ-ustus), a, um, *adj.* [uro], *half-burned* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus, Verg. A. 3, 578: robora, id. ib. 5, 697: facem, Ov. F. 4, 167; Sil. 3, 16; Stat. Th. 12, 439 al.: forum, Liv. 26, 27: simulacra, id. 31, 30; Vell. 2, 119, 6: tectorum vestigia lacera et semusta, Tac. A. 15, 40; Suet. Dom. 15 al. — **II.** Trop.: se populare incendium priore consulatu semustum effugisse, Liv. 22, 40, 3.

Sēna, ae, *f.* **I.** *A town on the coast of Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated by M. Livius Salinator* (547 A. U. C.), now *Sinigaglia*, Liv. 27, 46 sq.; Eutr. 3, 10. — Hence, **A. Sēnānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sena:* aquae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 48. — **B. Sēnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sena:* populus, Liv. 27, 38: proelium, *in which Hasdrubal was defeated*, Cic. Brut. 18, 73. — **II.** *A river near the town of Sena*, now *Cesano*, Sil. 8, 455; 15, 555; Luc. 2, 407.

sēnācŭlum, i, *n.* [senatus]. **I.** Orig., *an open place on the Forum, near the Græcostasis, serving for the meetings of the Senate:* senaculum supra Graecostasim, ubi aedis Concordiae et basilica Opimia. Senaculum vocatum, ubi senatus aut ubi seniores consisterent, dictum ut gerusia apud Graecos, Varr. L. L. 5, § 156 Müll.; so Val. Max. 2, 2, 6; Liv. 41, 27, 7. — **II.** Later, in gen., for any *council-hall of the Senate* (including the curiae): senacula tria fuisse Romae, in quibus senatus haberi solitus sit, memoriae prodidit Nicostratus, etc., Fest. p. 347 Müll.; so Lampr. Elag. 4; Vop. Aurel. 49; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 286.

* **sēnārĭŏlus,** i, *m.* [senarius], *a little, insignificant* senarius, or *verse of six feet*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64.

sēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [seni]. **I.** In gen., *consisting of six each:* fistula, *six quarter-digits* (quadrantes) *in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 25: numerus, *the number six*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. — **II.** In partic.: versus, *a verse consisting of six feet* (usu. iambics), Quint. 9, 4, 125; Phaedr. 1, prol. 2. — More freq. as *subst.:* **sēnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, Cic. Or. 55, 184; 56, 189; Quint. 9, 4, 72; 9, 4, 140 al.

sĕnātor, ōris, *m.* [senex], *a senator, a member of the Roman Senate*, a body consisting originally of one hundred eminent citizens, selected by Romulus for their age, wisdom, and experience, out of the noblest families, to be his council in the government. When the Sabines were incorporated with Rome, the number was doubled; and Tarquin the Elder raised it to three hundred; Sulla to four hundred; Julius Cæsar to nine hundred, while Augustus reduced it to six hundred. Originally, patricians alone were eligible to seats in the Senate; but later additions were made from the Knights (v. senatus). The senators were nominated by the kings; and, after they were expelled, by the consuls and dictators. Later, the censors revised the roll of senators every lustrum, excluding members regarded as unworthy. (On the powers of the Senate, the privileges, dress, etc., of its members, v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. Senatus.) —*Sing.:* huic (senatori) jussa tria sunt: ut assit, etc., Cic. Leg. 3, 18, 40; id. de Or. 1, 2 *fin.;* 1, 49, 215; id. Clu. 47, 132; 56, 154; Quint. 11, 1, 36; 11, 1, 43; Hor. S. 1, 6, 77; 1, 6, 110 al. — *Plur.*, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; Caes. B. C. 1, 17; Liv. 36, 3 al. — Out of Rome, of the Nervii, Caes. B. G. 2, 28. — Of the Rhodians, Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 48. — Of the Macedonians (= σύνεδροι), Liv. 45, 32 et saep. — Of the Persians, Vulg. Dan. 6, 7.

sĕnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [senator], *of* or *belonging to a senator, senatorial:* cujus aetas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61; cf. ordo, Caes. B. C. 1, 23; 3, 33; Cic. Fl. 18, 43; Sall. C. 17, 3; id. J. 62, 4; 104, 1: dignitas, Suet. Claud. 24: locus, Gell. 12, 1, 2: subsellia, Cic. Corn. 1, p. 449 Orell.: consilium, *the deliberations of the Senate*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 4: munera, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1; Suet. Aug. 35: litterae, *speeches made in the Senate*, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 3: album, Tac. A. 4, 42 *fin.:* aetas, Gell. 14, 8, 1 et saep.: quid tam civile, tam senatorium, quam illud, etc., Plin. Pan. 2, 7. — *Subst.:* **sĕnātōrĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a senator:* homines nobiles cum paucis senatoriis, Sall. Rep. Ord. 2, 11 *fin.* p. 277 Gerl.

sĕnātrix, trīcis, *f.* [id.], *a female senator*, Prisc. 638 P.

sĕnātus, ūs (*gen.* senati, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 6; id. Ep. 2, 2, 5; Sisenn. ap. Non. 484, 18; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19; also cited ap. Charis. p. 116 P.; Sall. C. 30, 3; 36, 5; 53, 1, acc. to Non. 484, 15; Charis. p. 10 P.; Don. Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 21; Prisc. p. 712 P.; id. Fragm. ap. Don. Ter. And. 2, 2, 28; also Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 4, acc. to the pr. man. of the Cod. Medic.; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 27. — Another form of the *gen.* senatuis, C. Fann. ap. Charis. p. 116 P.; Sisenn. ap. Non. 484, 19; also, as it seems, Varr. ib. 484, 19, yet the passage itself is wanting. — In old orthog. SENATVOS, S. C. de Bacch.; *dat.* senato, Quint. 1, 6, 27), *m.* [senex; like γερουσία from γέρων; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 28, 51; id. Sen. 6, 19], *the council of the elders, the Senate*, the supreme council in Rome, concerning whose origin, constitution, powers, etc., v. senator; cf. Momms. Hist. of Rome, 1, 113 sqq.; 1, 406 sqq. Am. ed.; Becker, Antiq. 2, 1, p. 339 sq.; 2, 2, p. 385 sq.; 2, 3, p. 210 sq.; and the authors there cited: quae (consilium, ratio, sententia) nisi essent in senibus, non summum consilium majores nostri appellassent senatum. Apud Lacedaemonios quidem ii, qui amplissimum magistratum gerunt, ut sunt sic etiam nominantur senes, Cic. Sen. 6, 19: Romuli senatus, qui constabat ex optimatibus, id. Rep. 2, 12, 23: (Majores nostri) senatum rei publicae custodem collo caverunt, id. Sest. 65, 137: senatus rem publicam tenuit, ut pleraque senatūs auctoritate gererentur, id. Rep. 2, 32, 56: ut potentia senatus atque auctoritas minueretur, id. ib. 2, 34, 59: cum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, id. Leg. 3, 12, 28: nec per senatum solvi hac lege possumus, id. Rep. 3, 22, 33. — Freq. in the phrase: senatus populusque Romanus (often written S. P. Q. R.), *the Senate and people of Rome*, i. e. *the State, the republic*, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; id. Phil. 6, 2, 4; very rarely in reverse order: populus et senatus Romanus, Sall. J. 41, 2: populi Romani senatusque verbis, Liv. 7, 31, 10; 24, 37, 7; Vitr. praef. 1, 1: senatus (senati, senatuis, v. supra) consultum, *a decree of the Senate* (v. consulo, *P. a.* III.): senatūs auctoritas, the same (v. auctoritas, 4.): censuit senatus, *the Senate resolved;* v. censeo, 3. b. (cf. also decerno, I. A., and decretum, s. v. decerno *fin.*): senatum convocare, Cic. Sull. 23, 65; id. Cat. 2, 6, 12: senatus

est continuo convocatus frequensque convenit, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3; cf.: senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, id. de Or. 3, 1, 2: vocare senatum, Liv. 3, 38: cito cogere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 3; Suet. Caes. 16; id. Tib. 23: habere senatum, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 3; Suet. Aug. 29: agere, id. Caes. 88; id. Aug. 35: eo die non fuit senatus neque postero, *no session of the Senate*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, a, 1: eodem die Tyriis (legatis) est senatus datus frequens, i. e. *gave audience*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2 sq.; so, dare senatum (legatis), Sall. J. 13, 9; Nep. Hann. 7, 6; Liv. 41, 6 et saep.: senatu dimisso, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: dimittere senatum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 146: mittere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: multa ejus (Catonis) et in senatu et in foro vel provisa prudenter vel acta constanter ferebantur, *in the meetings of the Senate*, id. Lael. 2, 6; cf.: (Catilina) etiam in senatum venit, id. Cat. 1, 1, 2: ad senatum adduci, in senatu poni, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 50: ad senatum in Capitolio stare, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 137: in senatu sedere, *to sit among the senators, on the senatorial seats* (in the theatre), Suet. Claud. 25 *fin.*; cf.: in orchestram senatumque descendit, id. Ner. 12: in senatum venire, *to become a senator*, Cic. Fl. 18, 42: de senatu cooptando, *nominating, electing*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122; Liv. 23, 3: de senatu movere, Cic. Clu. 43, 122: senatu movere, Sall. C. 23, 1 Dietsch; and: senatu emovere, Liv. 45, 15, 8: ex or de senatu eicere, Cic. Sen. 12, 42; id. Clu. 42, 119; 48, 135; Liv. 40, 51; 41, 27; 43, 15 al. (v. 1. lego and eicio): seminarium senatus, i. e. *the order of Knights*, from which new senators were elected, Liv. 42, 61, 5.—Also of the *Senate* of other nations: senatus (Gaditanus), Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2: Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 6: Venetorum, id. ib. 3, 16 *fin.* et saep.: Judaeorum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 27.—**II.** Trop., *a council*, i. e. *consultation* (mostly ante-class.): de re argentariâ senatum convocare in corde consiliarium, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 56: sibi senatum consili in cor convocare, id. Most. 3, 1, 158; 5, 1, 8; id. Mil. 2, 6, 111: deûm, Mart. Cap. 6, § 582.

sĕnātusconsultum, i, v. consulo, *P. a.* III.

Sĕnĕca, ae, *m.*, *a surname* (cognomen) *in the* gens Annaea. The most famous are, **I.** M. Annaeus Seneca, *a native of Corduba* (in Hispania Baetica), *a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius*, whose writings (Controversiae and Suasoriae) are now extant only in fragments, Quint. 9, 2, 42; 9, 2, 98; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 264.—**II.** *His son*, L. Annaeus Seneca, *a Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero*; of whom are extant, in prose, philosophical treatises, letters, and a satire upon the Emperor Claudius (Apocolocyntosis), Quint. 10, 1, 125 sqq.; Lact. 5, 9, 19; Tac. A. 12, 8; and in poetry eight tragedies, mostly founded on Greek originals which are still preserved, besides a few epigrams. The poetical works have been by many scholars referred to a later age, but they are now commonly accepted as authentic, Quint. 9, 2, 8; Sid. Carm. 9, 231; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 282 sqq.

1. sĕnĕcĭo, ōnis, *m.* [senex], *an old man*, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 618 P.

2. Sĕnĕcĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a Roman surname*, Tac. Agr. 2; 45; id. A. 13, 12; 15, 50; 15, 56 sq.; Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 3.

3. sĕnĕcĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a plant, called also* erigeron, *groundsel*, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 167; App. Herb. 75.

sĕnecta, ae, v. 1. senectus, II.

1. sĕnectus, a, um, *adj.* [senex], *aged, very old.* **I.** *Adj.* (rare, and mostly ante-class.): senecta aetas, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 12; id. Trin. 1, 2, 5; id. Aul. 2, 2, 75; id. Cas. 2, 3, 23; 2, 3, 41; id. Merc. 5, 4, 25; Lucr. 5, 886; 5, 896; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 165: membris exire senectis, Lucr. 3, 772: corpus, Sall. ap. Prisc. p. 869 (H. 4, 63 Dietsch): aetas, id. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 165 (H. inc. lib. 115 Dietsch).—**II.** *Subst.*: **sĕnecta,** ae, *f.*, *old age, extreme age, senility* (freq., though mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; cf. 2. senectus). **A.** In abstr.: prospiciendum ergo in senectâ: nunc adulescentia est, Lucil. ap. Non. 492, 23; Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 55, 184 (Trag. v. 393 Vahl.; v. Vahl. *N. cr.* ad h. l.); Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 60 (opp. aetatula); id. Trin. 2, 3, 7; id. Mil. 3, 1, 29; *Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31; Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25; Lucr. 4, 1256; Liv. 2, 40, 6; 6, 8, 2; 24, 4, 2; 28, 16, 12; 38, 53, 9; Cat. 64, 217; Tib. 1, 4, 31; 1, 8, 42; 1, 10, 40 al.; Prop. 1, 19, 17; 2, 13 (3, 5), 47; 3, 5 (4, 4), 24; 3, 19 (4, 18), 15; Verg. G. 1, 186; 3, 96; id. A. 6, 114 al.; Hor. C. 1, 31, 19; 2, 6, 6; 2, 14, 3; id. Ep. 2, 2, 211; Ov. M. 3, 347; 6, 37; 6, 500; 6, 675 et saep. al.: in senectâ, Varr. L. L. 5, § 5 Müll.; so in prose, Petr. 132, 10; Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 167; 8, 32, 50, § 116; 16, 27, 51, § 117 et saep.; Tac. A. 3, 23; 3, 55; 4, 41; 4, 58 *fin.*; 13, 33; 14, 65 al.; Suet. Aug. 79; id. Ner. 40; id. Galb. 4, 17; id. Gram. 11; Vulg. Psa. 70, 18 al.—**B.** In the elder Pliny, concr. (= 2. senectus, II.), *the old skin, slough* of a serpent, cast off annually: serpentes senectam exuendo, etc., Plin. 20, 23, 95, § 254; 28, 11, 48, § 174; 30, 8, 22, § 69.—**C.** *An old man*, Sil. 8, 6; cf. id. 7, 178.

2. sĕnectūs, ūtis, *f.* [senex]. **I.** *Old age, extreme age, senility* (freq. and class.; only in *sing.*): adulescentia (tua) senectuti dedecoramentum (fuit), senectus rei publicae flagitium, C. Gracch. ap. Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 4; cf.: quasi qui adulescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, Cic. Top. 7, 32: ut in Catone Majore, qui est scriptus ad te de senectute . . . ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, sic, etc., id. Lael. 1, 4 sq.; cf. id. Sen. 1 sqq.: T. Aufidius, qui vixit ad summam senectutem, id. Brut. 48, 179: cum esset summâ senectute et perditâ valetudine, id. Phil. 8, 10, 31: confecti homines senectute, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: ted optestor per senectutem tuam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 3: ibi fovebo senectutem meam, id. Stich. 4, 1, 62; Ter. And. 5, 3, 16; id. Ad. 5, 3, 47; id. Hec. 1, 2, 44 al.; Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25; Lucr. 1, 414; Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4; 5, 8, 10; id. Fin. 5, 11, 32; id. de Or. 1, 60, 255 et saep.; Cat. 108, 1; Tib. 2, 2, 19; Verg. G. 3, 67; id. A. 5, 416; 6, 304; 7, 440; Ov. M. 14, 143; Luc. 1, 343; 2, 128; Stat. S. 3, 3, 156; Tac. A. 1, 4; 6, 31; 12, 40; 14, 40: dum virent genua, Et decet, obductâ solvatur fronte senectus, *the moroseness of old age*, Hor. Epod. 13, 5; cf.: quae vos tam foeda senectus corripuit, fregitque animos? Val. Fl. 6, 283.—Of style; only trop., and hence with *quasi*: cum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret haberetque suam quandam maturitatem et quasi senectutem, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: plena litteratae senectutis oratio, id. ib. 76, 265.—Of inanim. things (for vetustas; only poet. and very rare): vos (tabellae) cariosa senectus Rodat, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 29: vini veteris, Juv. 5, 34; 13, 214.—Prov.: aquilae senectus, v. aquila.—**II.** Transf. **1.** Personified, *the goddess of old age, Old Age*: tristis Senectus, Verg. A. 6, 275.—**2.** *Old age*, i. e. *old men*: senectus semper agens aliquid, Cic. Sen. 8, 26; cf. id. ib. 14, 48; cf.: aequari adulescentes senectae suae impatienter indoluit, Tac. A. 4, 17.—**3.** *Gray hairs*: temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Verg. A. 5, 416.—**4.** *The old skin, slough*, cast off yearly by serpents and other animals: Theophrastus auctor est, anguis modo et stelliones senectutem exuere eamque protinus devorare, Plin. 8, 31, 49, § 111; 9, 30, 50, § 95; 30, 7, 19, § 57; 30, 9, 23, § 81; cf. senecta, supra, II. B.

Sēnensis, e, v. Sena.

sĕneo, ēre, *v. n.* [v. senex]. **I.** Lit., *to be old* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. examples): quamquam aetas senet, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 887; Cat. 4, 26.—**II.** Transf., *to be weak, feeble*: corpus meum tali maerore, errore, macore senet, Pac. ap. Non. 137, 1; (with languere) Att. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.

sĕnesco, nŭi, 3 (*gerundive*: senescendi homines, Varr. L. L. 6, § 11 Müll. *N. cr.*), *v. inch. n.* [seneo], *to grow old, become aged; to grow hoary.* **I.** Lit. (rare): ita sensim aetas senescit, Cic. Sen. 11, 38; cf.: tempora labuntur tacitisque senescimus annis, Ov. F. 6, 771: senescente jam Graeciâ, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58: solve senescentem mature equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: arbores senescunt, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 116: Solon significat se cottidie aliquid addiscentem senescere, Val. Max. 8, 7, 14.—In *perf.*: avus (Augusti) tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2: ego senui et progressioris aetatis sum, Vulg. Josue, 23, 2.—In *gerundive*: longissimum spatium senescendorum hominum id (seclum) putarant, Varr. L. L. 6, § 11 Müll. *N. cr.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** For the usual consenescere, *to grow old* or *gray* in an occupation, etc., i. e. *to linger too long* over it: inani circa voces studio senescunt, Quint. 8, prooem. § 18.—**B.** (Causa pro effectu.) *To decay* or *diminish* in strength; *to grow weak, feeble*, or *powerless; to waste away, fall off, wane, decline*, etc. (the prevailing signif. of the word in prose and poetry; cf. consenesco; while inveterasco is to grow better by age). **1.** Of living subjects (a favorite expression of Livy; perh. not in Cic., but cf. consenesco, II. 2.): Hannibalem jam et famâ senescere et viribus, Liv. 29, 3 *fin.*; cf. of the same, id. 22, 39: otio senescere, id. 25, 7: non esse cum aegro senescendum, id. 21, 53: dis hominibusque accusandis senescere, *to pine away*, id. 5, 43 Drak.; cf.: amore senescit habendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85: socordiâ, Tac. A. 1, 9; Val. Max. 8, 13, 7: ne (agni) desiderio senescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17.—Of doves, Col. 8, 8, 4: quod antiquatur et senescit prope interitum est, Vulg. Heb. 8, 13.—**2.** Of things: quaedam faciunda in agris potius crescente lunâ quam senescente, *in the waning of the moon*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 1; so, luna (opp. crescens), Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 42: arbores hiemali tempore cum lunâ simul senescentes, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: nunc pleno orbe, nunc senescente (al. senescentem) exiguo cornu fulgere lunam, Liv. 44, 37: continuâ messe senescit ager, *becomes exhausted, worn out*, Ov. A. A. 3, 82: prata, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259: uniones, i. e. *grow pale* or *dim*, id. 9, 35, 56, § 115; cf. smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18, § 70: caseus in salem, *grows salt with age*, id. 11, 42, 97, § 242: coma, *falls out*, Domit. ap. Suet. Dom. 18 *fin.*: monumenta virûm, *decay* (with delapsa), Lucr. 5, 312 et saep.: mensis senescens, *drawing to an end, closing*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 10 Müll.; so, hiems, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49.—Of abstr. things: oratorum laus senescit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; cf.: ut laus senescens, id. de Or. 2, 2, 7: senescere civitatem otio, Liv. 1, 22, 2: omnia orta occidunt et aucta senescunt, Sall. J. 2, 3; cf. Fabri ad Sall. C. 20, 10; so, somnia, Sall. J. 35, 3: vires, id. H. Fragm. 3, 22, p. 235 Gerl.; Liv. 9, 27: Hannibalis vis, id. 25, 16: bellum, id. 28, 36; 30, 19: pugna, id. 5, 21: fama, id. 27, 20; Tac. H. 2, 24; cf. rumores, id. A. 2, 77: consilia, Liv. 35, 12: vitia (opp. maturescente virtute), id. 3, 12: invidia, id. 29, 22: fortuna (opp. florere), Vell. 2, 11, 3: amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 594.

sĕnex, sĕnis (*nom.* and *acc.* of the *neutr. plur.* in the *posit.* and of the *neutr. sing.* in the *comp.* do not occur; orig. *gen.* sĕnĭcis, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P.), *adj.* [Sanscr. sana-s, old; Gr. ἕνος, ἕνη, old; cf.: senium, senesco, senatus, senilis, senectus, Seneca] (*comp.* senior), *old, aged, advanced in years;* and *subst.*, *an aged person, an old man, old woman* (from the latter half of the fortieth year onward; v. infra the passages from Gell. 10, 28, 1, and from Liv. 30, 30; cf.: annosus, longaevus, vetulus). **a.** *Adj.*: (paterfamilias) vendat boves vetulos, plostrum vetus, ferramenta vetera, servum senem, etc., Cato, R. R. 2, 7: hic est vetus, vietus, veternosus senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: nam vere pusus tu, tua amica senex, Papin. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4: cervi, id. A. A. 3, 78: latrans, Phaedr. 5, 10, 7: porci, Juv. 6, 159: cygni, Mart. 5, 37, 1: mulli, id. 10, 30, 24: Bacchus (i. e. vinum), id. 13, 23; cf. of the same, auctumni, id. 3, 58, 7: Damascena (pruna), id. 5, 18, 3 et saep.: admodum senex, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, id. ib. 7, 24: nomen Nostra tuum senibus loqueretur pagina seclis, *in later ages*, Verg. Cir. 40.—*Comp.*: grandior seniorque, Lucr. 3, 955: Cato, quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, Cic. Lael. 1, 5: quae vis senior est quam, etc., id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: corpora seniora, Cels. 5, 28, 4: anni, Ov. M. 15, 470: dens, Mart. 9, 58, 11: cadus, id. 9, 94, 2.—Rarely with aetate: Sophocles, aetate jam senior, Val. Max. 4, 3, 2 *ext.*: nobis adulescentibus seniores in agendo facti praecipere solebant, ne, etc., Quint. 5, 6, 6: senior ut ita dicam, quam illa aetas ferebat, oratio, *more mature*, Cic. Brut. 43, 160.—**b.** *Subst.*: ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, sic, etc., Cic. Lael. 1, 5: quos ait Caecilius comicos stul

tos senes, etc. . . . ut petulantia magis est adulescentium quam senum . . . sic ista senilis stultitia senum levium est . . . Appius et caecus et senex, etc. . . . senem, in quo est adulescentis aliquid, probo, etc., id. Sen. 11, 36 sq.: senem in patriam revertentem, unde puer profectus sum (the words of Hannibal, who was not yet fifty years of age), Liv. 30, 30: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. C. 1, 28, 19; cf.: haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, id. Ep. 1, 1, 55: aeque neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit, id. ib. 1, 1, 26: ter aevo functus senex, i. e. *Nestor*, id. C. 2, 9, 14: tun' capite cano amas, senex nequissime? Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 34: quo senex nequior nullus vivit, id. Cas. 5, 1, 10: te sene omnium senem neminem esse ignaviorem, id. ib. 2, 3, 28 et saep.—*Fem.:* hanc tot mala ferre senem, *this old woman*, Tib. 1, 6, 82; Val. Fl. 1, 349; Stat. Th. 5, 149.—*Comp.*, *an elder*, *elderly person;* sometimes (esp. in the poets) also for senex, *an aged person:* facilius sanescit puer vel adulescens quam senior, Cels. 5, 26, 6: si quis Forte coheredum senior male tussiet, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: vix ea fatus erat senior (i. e. Anchises), Verg. A. 2, 692; so, = senex, Ov. M. 1, 645; 2, 702; 11, 646; 12, 182; 12, 540; id. F. 4, 515; Stat. S. 1, 3, 94; id. Achill. 2, 383 al.: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39; cf. of the same: C. Tubero in Historiarum primo scripsit, Servium Tullium . . . eos (milites) ab anno septimo decimo ad annum quadragesimum sextum juniores, supraque eum annum seniores appellasse, Gell. 10, 28, 1: centuriae juniorum seniorumque, Liv. 1, 43.—P o e t.: centuriae seniorum simply, for seniores, Hor. A. P. 341: curae fuit consulibus et senioribus Patrum, ut, etc., Liv. 2, 30: consulares ac seniores (opp. juniores Patrum), id. 3, 41: omnium seniorum, matrum familiae, virginum precibus et fletu excitati, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: sapienter, ut senior, suaserat, Flor. 1, 16, 10: juniores a senioribus consilium petiverunt, id. 2, 6, 26: haec . . . laeti audiere juvenes, ingrata senioribus erant, Curt. 8, 1, 27: hinc inter juniores senesque orta contentio est, id. 8, 1, 31.—In eccl. Lat., *an elder in the synagogue* or *church*, Vulg. Ezech. 7, 26; id. 2 Johan. 1.

sēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* senûm, Cic. Verr. 2, 49, 122; Caes. B. C. 2, 15), *num. distrib.* [sex]. **I.** L i t., *six each:* cum in sex partes divisus exercitus Romanus senis horis in orbem succederet proelio, Liv. 6, 4: senos viros singuli currus vehebant, Curt. 8, 14, 3: ut tribuni militum seni deni (by many written in one word, senideni) in quattuor legiones crearentur, Liv. 9, 30; so, sena dena (or senadena) stipendia, Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.:* senûm pedum crassitudo, Caes. B. C. 2, 15; cf.: pueri annorum senûm septenûmque denûm, *sixteen and seventeen years old*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122.—**II.** T r a n s f., for sex, *six:* tradiderat natalibus actis Bis puerum senis, *past his twelfth birthday*, Ov. M. 8, 243: sena vellera, id. ib. 12, 429: pedes, i. e. *hexameter*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 59: ictus (of the senarius), id. A. P. 253: latitudo ejus ne minus pedum senûm denûm (or senumdenum), Vitr. 6, 9.

Seniae, ārum, *f.:* balneae, *the name of a public bath at Rome*, Cic. Cael. 25, 62 (this the correct read., not Xeniae).

sĕnĭca, ae, *m.* or *f.* [senicus; whence senex], *an aged person*, *an old man*, *old woman*, only Pompon. ap. Non. 17, 20, and 21.

sĕnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [senex], *a little old man*, only App. M. 1, p. 113, 32.

sēnīdēni, v. seni.

Sēnĭensis (Colonia), *a town of Etruria*, now *Siena*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Tac. H. 4, 45.—Hence, **Sēnĭenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sena*, Tac. l. l.

sĕnīlis, e, *adj.* [senex], *of* or *belonging to old people*, *aged*, *senile* (freq. and class.): Tages puerili specie dicitur visus, sed senili fuisse prudentiā, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50; cf. partes (opp. viriles), Hor. A. P. 176: senile aliquid (opp. adulescentis aliquid), Cic. Sen. 11, 38: corpus, id. Sest. 22, 50: artus, Ov. M. 7, 250: vultus, id. ib. 8, 528: genae, id. ib. 8, 210: guttur, Hor. Epod. 3, 2: ruga, Ov. F. 5, 58: statua incurva, *of an old man*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: anni, Ov. M. 7, 163; 13, 66; and poet.: hiems (as the last, latest season of the year), id. ib. 15, 212: animus, Liv. 10, 22: stultitia, Cic. Sen. 11, 36: auctoritas morum, Quint. 11, 1, 32: artes, Tac. A. 3, 8: adoptio, id. ib. 1, 7 *fin.:* senile illud facinus, *that wicked old woman*, App. M. 4, p. 148, 9.—* *Adv.:* **sĕnīlĭter**, *after the manner of an old person:* tremere, Quint. 1, 11, 1.

sēnĭo, ōnis, *m.* [seni], *the number six*, *a sice* upon dice: talis jactatis, ut quisque canem aut senionem miserat, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71; Pers. 3, 48; Mart. 13, 1, 6.

sĕnĭor, ōris, v. senex.

sēnĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.*, *six-footed*, *senarian* (late Lat.): stilus, Sid. Carm. 23, 131; 12, 10.

sĕnĭum, ii, *n.* [seneo, II.]. **I.** L i t., *the feebleness of age*, *decline*, *decay*, *debility* (cf. senectus; class.): tardigemulo senio oppressum, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 3: opus perfectum, quod omni morbo seniove careret, Cic. Univ. 5 *fin.;* (with aegritudo) id. Tusc. 3, 12, 27; cf.: senio debilis, Phaedr. 3, epil. 16: senio vel aliquâ corporis labe insignes, Suet. Aug. 38: senio confectos gladiatores, id. Calig. 26 *fin.:* senium Galbae et juventa Othonis, Tac. H. 1, 22: principis, id. ib. 2, 1: curvata senio membra, id. A. 1, 34: fessus senio, id. ib. 2, 42: fluxa senio mens, id. ib. 6, 38; cf.: torpor mentis ac senium, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 4; Sil. 16, 14: ita se ipse (mundus) consumptione et senio alebat sui, *by its own consumption and decay*, Cic. Univ. 6: lunae, i. e. *waning*, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 155: lentae velut tabis, Liv. 7, 22, 5: senium repellere templis, *decay*, Sil. 3, 20: senium defendere famae, *the growing old*, *passing away*, Stat. Th. 9, 318: passus est leges istas situ atque senio emori, Gell. 20, 1, 10.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** C o n c r., *an old man*, *old fellow* (very rare; ante-class. as an epithet of abuse): senex ad aetatem refertur, senium ad convicium. Sic Lucilius ait: At quidem te senium atque insulse sophista, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 11. And on account of its personal signif. with a *masc. pron.:* ut illum di deaeque senium perdant, qui hodie me remoratus est, Ter. l. l. (cf. scortum, II. *fin.*).—Once in Silius, without an odious access. signif., for senex, Sil. 8, 467.—**B.** (Effectus pro causâ.) *Peevishness*, *moroseness; vexation*, *chagrin*, *mortification; grief*, *trouble*, *affliction* produced by decay (syn.: maeror, aegritudo, etc.; class.): mors amici subigit, quae mihi est senium multo acerrimum, Att. ap. Non. 2, 23: hae res mihi dividiae et senio sunt, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 19; cf.: id illi senio est, id. Truc. 2, 5, 13: odio ac senio mihi nuptiae, Turp. ap. Non. 2, 33: luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic. Mil. 8, 20: senio et maerore consumptus, Liv. 40, 54; Pers. 6, 16: surge et inhumanae senium depone Camenae, *peevishness*, *moroseness*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 47; cf.: triste morum, Sen. Hippol. 917: en pallor seniumque! Pers. 1, 26.—*Plur.:* quot pestes, senia et jurgia emigrarunt, Titin. ap. Non. 2, 18.

☞ The words ille senius, in Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154, are doubtless corrupt; v. Orell. and Ellendt ad loc.

Sēno, ōnis, v. Senones.

Sĕnŏnes or **Sēnōnes**, um, *m.*, = Σένονες or Σήνωνες. **I.** *A people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *whose chief city was* Agendicum, now *Sens*, Caes. B. G. 5, 54; 5, 56; 6, 2 sq.; 6, 44; 7, 4 al.; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107; Juv. 8, 234; Sil. 4, 160; Eutr. 10, 7.—In *sing.:* **Sĕno**, ōnis, *m.*, *one of the Senones:* Drappeten Senonem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30.—**II.** *A people in* Gallia Cisalpina, *sprung from the above*, Liv. 5, 35; 10, 26; Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.—Hence, **Sĕnŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Senones:* bellum, Gell. 17, 21, 21.

sensa, ōrum, v. sentio *fin.*

sensātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. sensus], *gifted with sense*, *intelligent:* homines (with callidi and astuti), Firm. Math. 3, 10; 5, 12; Vulg. Ecclus. 7, 27.—*Adv.:* **sensātē**, *intelligently*, *sensibly:* loqui, Vulg. Ecclus. 13, 27.

sensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that can be perceived by the senses*, *sensible* (post-Aug. and very rare): vox auditui, *perceptible*, Vitr. 5, 3: (voluptatem) sensibile judicant bonum: nos contra intellegibile, Sen. Ep. 124, 2.—**II.** *Act.*, *endowed with feeling*, *capable of perceiving:* simulacrum, Lact. 2, 10, 3; 2, 8, 33; 7, 4, 12.—*Adv.:* **sensĭbĭlĭter**, *by the senses*, *sensibly:* commovere deos nidore, Arn. 7, 234.

sensĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sensibilis]. **I.** *The sense* or *meaning of words*, Non. 173, 14; 526, 22.—**II.** *Sensibility*, Fulg. Cont. Verg. p. 750 Stav.

sensĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. sensibilis *fin.*

* **sensĭcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [2. sensus, II. B. 2. b.], *a little sentence:* minuti corruptique sensiculi, Quint. 8, 5, 14.

sensĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [2. sensus-fero], *producing sensation* (Lucret.): motus, Lucr. 3, 240; 3, 245; 3, 272.

* **sensĭfĭcātor**, ōris, *m.* [sensifico], *that produces sensation*, an explanation of Sentinus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3.

sensĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [2. sensus-facio], *to make sensible*, *endow with sensation* (late Lat.): rupes tonis (Musica), Mart. Cap. 9, § 908: corpus, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 17; 3, 2.

sensĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *producing sensation* (late Lat.): spiramentum (cerebri), Macr. S. 7, 9.

sensĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. sensus], *sensitive*, *sensible*, i. e. *endowed with sensation* (Lucret.): ex insensilibus ne credas sensile gigni, Lucr. 2, 888; so id. 2, 893; 2, 895; 2, 902.

sensim, *adv.* [sentio] (prop. sensibly, i. e. perceptibly, observably, visibly; hence, as opp. to what is unforeseen, unexpected, sudden), *slowly*, *gently*, *softly*, *gradually* (freq. and class.; syn.: paulatim, pedetemptim; opp. repente): sensim tardeve potius quasi nosmet ipsos cognoscimus, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 41: sensim et pedetemptim, Lucil. ap. Non. 29, 7; cf.: sensim et pedetemptim progrediens extenuatur dolor, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 54: sensim pedetemptimque . . . sensim dissuere amicitias, id. Off. 1, 33, 120: ille sensim dicebat, quod causae prodesset, tu cursim dicis aliena, id. Phil. 2, 17, 42: submissius a primo, post sensim incedens, id. Or. 8, 26; Liv. 10, 5: sensim sine sensu aetas senescit (an alliteration), Cic. Sen. 11, 38: non sensim atque moderate arrepserat, sed brevi tempore totum hominem possederat, id. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 158: animos sensim ac leniter accendere, id. Cael. 11, 25: leniter et sensim, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 14; so (with modice) Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 57; (with placide) Gell. 5, 14, 11; (with comiter) id. 13, 4, 3; (with paulatim) Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 4; Gell. 12, 1, 22: sensim super attolle limen pedes, nova nupta, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 1: consuetudo sensim eo deducta est, ut, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 9: vocem cubantes sensim excitant, id. de Or. 1, 59, 251: minuere, id. Off. 2, 8, 27: memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, id. de Or. 2, 23, 95: sed sensim is a nonnullis reprehendebatur, Nep. Att. 9: sensim temptantium animos sermo, Liv. 2, 2; cf.: mentio sensim illata, id. 4, 1: non jam sensim, ut ante, principes, sed passim omnes postulat, id. 2, 45: sensim incedere jubet, id. 10, 5: sensim et sapienter amare, Ov. A. A. 3, 565: parce gaudere oportet et sensim queri, Phaedr. 4, 16, 9.

sensōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *the seat* or *organ of sensation*, Boëth. Arist. Top. 8, 5, p. 732.

sensŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. sensus], *endowed with feeling* or *sensation*, *sensitive*, *sensual* (post-class.), App. Trism. p. 80, 16; Tert. Anim. 43; Prud. στεφ. 10, 346.—*Adv.:* **sensŭālĭter**, *in a sensual manner*, *carnally*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 12.

sensŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sensualis], *the capacity for sensation*, *sensibility* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 17; 38 *fin.*

1. sensus, a, um, *Part.* of sentio.

2. sensus, ūs, *m.* [sentio], *the faculty* or *power of perceiving*, *perception*, *feeling*, *sensation*, *sense*, etc. **I.** C o r p o r e a l, *perception*, *feeling*, *sensation:* omne animal sensus habet: sentit igitur et calida et frigida et dulcia et amara, nec potest ullo sensu jucunda accipere et non accipere contraria: si igitur voluptatis sensum capit, doloris etiam capit, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 32: moriendi sensum celeritas abstulit, id. Lael. 3, 12: si quis est sensus in morte, id. Phil. 9, 6, 13: (Niobe) posuit sensum saxea facta mali, Ov. P. 1, 2, 32: sensum voluptatemque percipere, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 12.

—**B.** *A sense, capacity for feeling:* ut idem interitus sit animorum et corporum nec ullus sensus maneat, etc., Cic. Lael. 4, 14: tactus corporis est sensus, Lucr. 2, 435: oculorum, id. 3, 361; so, oculorum, aurium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111; id. Fin. 2, 16, 52; id. Div. 2, 52, 107; cf. videndi, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357: audiendi, id. Rep. 6, 18, 19: quod neque oculis neque auribus neque ullo sensu percipi potest, id. Or. 2, 8: quamquam orire tur (tertia philosophiae pars) a sensibus, tamen non esse judicium veritatis in sensibus, id. Ac. 1, 8, 30: res subjectae sensibus, id. ib. 1, 8, 31: gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius, id. de Or. 3, 25, 99: sensus autem interpretes ac nuntii rerum in capite et facti et conlocati sunt, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: omne animal sensus habet, id. ib. 3, 13, 32: carent conchae visu, omnique sensu alio quam cibi et periculi, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 90: ab eā parte opus orsus, ut a sensu ejus, averteret, Curt. 4, 6, 9.—**II.** M e n t a l, *feeling, sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, understanding, capacity; humor, inclination, disposition, frame of mind,* etc.: ipse in commovendis judicibus eis ipsis sensibus, ad quos illos adducere vellem, permoverer, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189: an vos quoque hic innocentium cruciatus pari sensu doloris adficit? id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 123: vestri sensus ignarus, id. Mil. 27, 72: humanitatis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 47; id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: applicatio animi cum quodam sensu amandi ... ut facile earum (bestiarum) sensus appareat ... sensus amoris exsistit, etc., id. Lael. 8, 27; cf.: ipsi intellegamus naturā gigni sensum diligendi, id. ib. 9, 32: meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: utere argumento ipse sensus tui, id. Rep. 1, 38, 59: nihil est tam molle, tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas erga nos sensusque civium, id. Mil. 16, 42: quae mihi indigna et intolerabilia videntur, ea pro me ipso et animi mei sensu ac dolore pronuntio, id. Rosc. Am. 44, 129.—**2.** *Opinion, thought, sense, view:* animi, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 148: valde mihi placebat sensus ejus de re publicā, id. Att. 15, 7: (orator) ita peragrat per animos hominum, ita sensus mentesque pertractat, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 51, 222 sq.: qui est iste tuus sensus, quae cogitatio? Brutos ut non probes, Antonios probes? id. Phil. 10, 2, 4: dissidenti sensus suos aperire, Nep. Dion, 8, 2: sensus reconditi, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 2.—**3.** E s p., *the common feelings of humanity, the moral sense, taste, discretion, tact* in intercourse with men, often called in full sensus communis (sometimes with hominum), and often in other phrases of similar force: ut in ceteris (artium studiis) id maxime excellat, quod longissime sit ab imperitorum intellegentiā sensuque disjunctum, in dicendo autem vitium vel maximum sit a volgari genere orationis atque a consuetudine communis sensus abhorrere, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12: quae versantur in sensu hominum communi, id. ib. 2, 16, 68; id. Planc. 13, 31: communis ille sensus in aliis fortasse latuit, id. ib. 14, 34; Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: sit in beneficio sensus communis, Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 3; id. Ep. 5, 4; 105, 3; Quint. 1, 2, 20: rarus sensus communis in illā fortunā, Juv. 8, 73. —*Plur.*, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: ea sunt in communibus infixa sensibus, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195; so, vulgaris popularisque sensus, id. ib. 1, 23, 108: haec oratio longe a nostris sensibus abhorrebat, id. ib. 1, 18, 83; cf.: mirari solebam istum in his ipsis rebus aliquem sensum habere, quem scirem nullā in re quicquam simile hominis habere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 33.—**B.** T r a n s f. (in the poets, and also in prose after the Aug. per.), of the thinking faculty, *sense, understanding, mind, reason* (syn.: mens, ratio). **1.** I n g e n. (rare): misero quod omnes Eripit sensus mihi, Cat. 51, 6; cf.: tibi sensibus ereptis mens excidit, id. 66, 25; Ov. M. 3, 631; 14, 178: (quibus fortuna) sensum communem abstulit, *common sense,* Phaedr. 1, 7, 4 (in another signif., v. supra, II. A. *fin.*, and infra, 2. *fin.*): eam personam, quae furore detenta est, quia sensum non habet, etc., Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 7: nec potest animal injuriam fecisse, quod sensu caret, ib. 9, 1, 1, § 3.—**2.** I n p a r t i c., of discourse. **a.** A b s t r., *sense, idea, notion, meaning, signification* (syn.: sententia, notio, significatio, vis; poet. and post-Aug.; freq. in Quint.): nec testamenti potuit sensus colligi, Phaedr. 4, 5, 19: verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent, Hor. S. 1, 3, 103: is verbi sensus, Ov. F. 5, 484: quae verbis aperta occultos sensus habent, Quint. 8, 2, 20: ambiguitas, quae turbare potest sensum, id. 8, 2, 16: verba duos sensus significantia, id. 6, 3, 48: ἀλληγορία aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendit, id. 8, 6, 44: Pomponium sensibus celebrem, verbis rudem, Vell. 2, 9, 5: horum versuum sensus atque ordo sic, opinor, est, Gell. 7, 2, 10: egregie dicta circa eumdem sensum tria, Sen. Ep. 7, 10.—Introducing a quotation: erat autem litterarum sensus hujusmodi, Amm. 20, 8, 4.—With *gen. person:* salvo modo poëtae sensu, *the meaning,* Quint. 1, 9, 2.—**b.** C o n c r., *a thought expressed in words, a sentence, period* (post-Aug.): sensus omnis habet suum finem, poscitque naturale intervallum, quo a sequentis initio dividatur, Quint. 9, 4, 61; 7, 10, 16; cf. id. 11, 2, 20: puer ut sciat, ubi claudatur sensus, id. 1, 8, 1: ridendi, qui velut leges prooemiis omnibus dederunt, ut intra quattuor sensus terminarentur, id. 4, 1, 62: verbo sensum cludere multo optimum est, id. 9, 4, 26 et saep.—Hence, communes sensus (corresp. with loci), *commonplaces,* Tac. Or. 31.

Senta, ae, *f., a place in Dalmatia, noted for a curious cavern,* Plin. 2, 45, 44, § 115.

sententĭa, ae, *f.* [for sentientia, from sentio], *a way of thinking, opinion, judgment, sentiment; a purpose, determination, decision, will,* etc. **I.** L i t. (cf.: opinio, voluntas, studium). **A.** I n g e n.: quoniam sententiae atque opinionis meae voluistis esse participes, nihil occultabo et quoad potero, vobis exponam, quid de quāque re sentiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 172: sententia et opinio mea, id. ib. 2, 34, 146: senis sententia de nuptiis, Ter. And. 1, 3, 2: de aliquā re, id. Ad. 3, 5, 5; id. Phorm. 2, 4, 4; cf.: de diis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: de hac sententiā Non demovebor, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 45; cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 52: de sententiā deducere, deicere, depellere, deterrere, decedere, desistere, etc., v. h. vv.: nisi quid tua secus sententia est, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 95; cf.: mihi sententia eadem est, id. Trin. 2, 4, 44: adhuc in hac sum sententiā, nihil ut faciamus nisi, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 5: eā omnes stant sententiā, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 35; cf.: perstat in sententiā Saturius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 56; so, in sententiā manere, permanere, etc., v. h. vv.: non prima sed melior vicit sententia, Plin. Pan. 76, 2.—*Plur.:* variis dictis sententiis, quarum pars censebant, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 77: erant sententiae, quae censerent, id. B. C. 2, 30: sententiae numerantur, non ponderantur, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 5: nos quibus Cotta tantum modo locos ac sententias hujus disputationis tradidisset, *the leading thoughts,* Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 16.—P r o v.: quot homines, tot sententiae, *many men, many minds,* Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 14; Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15. —**2.** In the phrases, (*α*) Sententia est, with *subj.-clause, it is my purpose, will, opinion,* etc., Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40: si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, *if one's purpose be, if one be determined,* Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116; and: stat sententia, with *obj.-clause,* Ov. M. 8, 67; cf., parenthetically: sic stat sententia, id. ib. 1, 243.—(*β*) De sententiā alicujus aliquid facere, Cic. Cael. 29, 68: neque ego haud committam, ut si quid peccatum siet, Fecisse dicas de meā sententiā, *according to my wish, to suit me,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 115: gerere, Cic. Sull. 19 *fin.*; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53; id. Att. 16, 16, C, § 11; 7, 5 *fin.*; Liv. 38, 45, 5 et saep.— (*γ*) Meā quidem sententiā, *in my opinion* or *judgment, as I think:* nimis stulte faciunt, meā quidem sententiā, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 5: meā quidem sententiā, id. Cas. 3, 3, 1; id. Poen. 5, 6, 1; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40; 5, 9, 2; id. Phorm. 2, 2, 21; and simply meā sententiā, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 11; id. Merc. 2, 3, 58; Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42; 1, 45, 69; id. de Or. 2, 23, 95 al.—(*δ*) Ex meā (tuā, etc.) sententiā, *according to my (thy,* etc.) *wish:* quoniam haec evenerunt nostrā ex sententiā, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 89; id. Cist. 1, 2, 7; id. Men. 2, 2, 1; 5, 7, 30; id. Truc. 5, 72; id. Capt. 2, 3, 87; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5; Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 3; 2, 15, 1; and more freq., simply ex sententiā, *to one's mind* or *liking,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 18; id. Capt. 2, 2, 97; id. Mil. 4, 1, 1; id. Aul. 4, 1, 3; id. Truc. 5, 69; Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 17; id. Hec. 5, 4, 32; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 26; Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 123; id. Att. 5, 21; id. Fam. 1, 7, 5; 12, 10, 2; Sall. J. 43, 5 et saep. (v. also infra, B. 2.).—(*ε*) Praeter animi sententiam, *against one's inclination:* quam (crapulam) potavi praeter animi mei sententiam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 29.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., publicists' and jurid. t.t., *an official determination, a decision, sentence, judgment, vote* (cf. suffragium): SENATVOS SENTENTIAM VTEI SCIENTES ESETIS, EORVM SENTENTIA ITA FVIT, S. C. de Bacch.: (L. Tarquinius) antiquos patres majorum gentium appellavit, quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35: non viribus ... res magnae geruntur, sed consilio, auctoritate, sententiā, id. Sen. 6, 17: (Marcellinus) sententiam dixit, ut, etc. ... postea Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, etc., id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: accurate sententiam dixi ... factum est senatusconsultum in meam sententiam, id. Att. 4, 1, 6: DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAD ... DE PR. VRBANI SENATVOSQVE SENTENTIAD, S. C. de Bacch.: ex senatus sententiā, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1: victos paucis sententiis, Liv. 22, 61, 8.—Hence, sententiam dare, *to vote:* meae partes exquirendae magis sententiae quam dandae sunt, Liv. 8, 20, 12: omnes in eam sententiam ierunt, id. 23, 10, 4: cum in hanc sententiam pedibus omnes issent, id. 22, 56, 1: aliquem sequor, aliquem jubebo sententiam dividere, *to divide the question,* Sen. Vit. Beat. 3, 2; cf.: quod fieri in senatu solet ... cum censuit aliquis quod ex parte mihi placeat, jubeo illum dividere sententiam et sequor, id. Ep. 21, 9.—Hence, de eventu fortuna judicat, cui de me sententiam non do, *I give no vote,* Sen. Ep. 14, 16.—Of the people in the comitia: de singulis magistratibus sententiam ferre, Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 26: de quo foedere populus Romanus sententiam non tulit, id. Balb. 15, 34.—Of the *votes* of judges: itur in consilium: servus ille innocens omnibus sententiis absolvitur, quo facilius vos hunc omnibus sententiis condemnare possitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 100; id. Clu. 26, 72: condemnatur enim perpaucis sententiis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 75: M. Cato (judex) sententiam dixit, *pronounced the decision* or *sentence,* id. Off. 3, 16, 66: sententiis paribus reus absolvitur, Sen. Ep. 81, 26.—**2.** Ex animi mei (tui) sententiā, in the formula of an oath, *to the best of my (your) knowledge and belief, on my (your) conscience:* (majores) jurare ex sui animi sententiā quemque voluerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 146: quod ex animi tui sententiā jurāris, id non facere perjurium est, id. Off. 3, 29, 108; Liv. 22, 53, 10; 43, 15 *fin.*—In a play on this signif. and that of ex sententiā, supra: ridicule illud L. Nasica censori Catoni, cum ille: Ex tui animi sententiā tu uxorem habes? Non hercule, inquit, ex animi mei sententiā, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 260; cf. Quint. 8, 5 *init.*; Gell. 4, 20, 2 sqq.— T r a n s f., as a formula of assurance: me quidem, ex animi mei sententiā, nulla oratio laedere potest, *by my faith,* Sall. J. 85, 27.—**II.** T r a n s f., of words, discourse, etc., *sense, meaning, signification, idea, notion,* etc.: sonitum ut possis sentire, neque illam Internoscere, verborum sententiam quae sit, Lucr. 4, 561: cum verbum potest in duas plurisve sententias accipi, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67: cum continenter verbum non in eādem sententiā ponitur, Cic. Or. 39, 136: formantur et verba et sententiae paene innumerabiliter, id. de Or. 3, 52, 201: cognitā sententiā verba subtiliter exquiri noluerunt, id. Caecin. 20, 57: quod summum bonum a Stoicis dicitur convenienter naturae vivere, id habet hanc, ut opinor, sententiam: cum virtute congruere semper, id. Off. 3, 3, 13: haec (philosophia) nos docuit, ut nosmet ipsos nosceremus: cujus praecepti tanta vis, tanta sententia est, ut ea non homini cuipiam, sed Delphico deo tribueretur, *such depth of meaning,* id. Leg. 1, 22, 58: legis (with vis), id. ib. 2, 5, 11: de Domitio dixit versum Graecum eādem sententiā, quā etiam nos habemus Latinum: Pereant amici, etc., id. Deiot. 9, 25: est vitium in sententiā, si quid absurdum, aut alienum est, id. Opt. Gen. 3, 7; cf. id. de Or. 3, 52, 200.—**B.** C o n c r. **1.** I n g e n., *a thought* expressed in words; *a sentence, period:* dum de singulis sententiis brevi-

ter disputo, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 22: est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, etc., Hor. S. 1, 10, 9: initia et clausulae sententiarum, Quint. 9, 3, 45; cf. id. 9, 3, 36; 11, 3, 135; 8, 4, 26; 9, 4, 18; 9, 4, 29; 10, 1, 130 al. — **2.** In partic., *a philosophical proposition, an aphorism, apophthegm, maxim, axiom* (cf. praeceptum): selectae (Epicuri) brevesque sententiae, quas appellatis κυρίας δόξας, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 85: quid est tam jucundum cognitu atque auditu, quam sapientibus sententiis gravibusque verbis ornata oratio et perpolita, id. de Or. 1, 8, 31: acutae, id. ib. 2, 8, 34: concinnae acutaeque, id. Brut. 78, 272; Quint. 8, 5, 2 sq.; 9, 3, 76; 10, 1, 60; 11, 3, 120 al.: (Sophocles) sententiis densus, id. 10, 1, 68; cf. id. 10, 1, 90; 10, 1, 102: subiti ictûs sententiarum, Sen. Ep. 100, 8.

sententĭālis, e, *adj.* [sententia], = Gr. γνωμικός, *in the form of a sentence, sententious,* Cassiod. Rhet. 13, p. 499, 22; Isid. 2, 9, 11.—Hence, *adv.:* **sententĭālĭter,** *in the form of maxims* or *axioms, sententiously* (post-class.): et alia plurima, quae sententialiter proferuntur: nec haec apud Vergilium frustra desideraveris (Ecl. 8, 63): Non omnia possumus omnes, etc., Macr. S. 5, 16; so Tert. Carn. Chr. 18 *med.*

sententĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a short* or *little sentence, maxim,* or *aphorism:* sententiolas edicti cujusdam memoriae mandavi, * Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 21; Quint. 5, 13, 37; 9, 2, 98; 11, 1, 52; 12, 10, 73; Petr. 118, 2; Gell. 17, 12, 4.

sententĭōsē, *adv.*, v. sententiosus *fin.*

sententĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sententia, II. B. 2.], *full of meaning, pithy, sententious* (rare but Ciceron.): sententiosum et argutum genus dictionis, Cic. Brut. 95, 325. — *Adv.:* **sententĭōsē. A.** *Full of meaning, suggestively:* sententiose (dicere) sine verborum et ordine et modo (opp. composite) et apte sine sententiis, Cic. Or. 71, 236: oratione habitâ graviter et sententiose, id. Inv. 1, 55, 106. — **B.** *Sententiously:* saepe sententiose ridicula dicuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286.

sentĭcētum, i, *n.* [sentis], *a thicket of briers, thorn-brake,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 80; App. Flor. p. 348, 21.

sentĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of briers* or *thorns, thorny, briery* (ante- and post-class.); trop.: verba, Afr. ap. Fest. s. v. sentes, p. 339 Müll.: merces (with aspera), App. Flor. p. 361, 1.

sentĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [sentio-facio], *to endow with feeling* or *sensation* (late Lat.): corpus, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 17: oculum, id. ib. 3, 2.

sentīna, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., *the filthy water that collects in the bottom of a ship, bilge-water:* cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, alii sentinam exhauriant, Cic. Sen. 6, 17; * Caes. B. C. 3, 28: in nave, quae sentinam trahit, Sen. Ep. 30, 2: pisces sentinae navium odorem procul fugiunt, Plin. 10, 70, 90, § 194 al.; Gell. 19, 1, 3: mersamque vitiis suis, quasi sentinâ, rempublicam pessum dedere, Flor. 3, 12, 7. — **II.** Transf., *the bottom of a ship where the bilge-water is, the hold:* hi Romam sicuti in sentinam confluxerant, Sall. C. 37, 5: sedebamus in puppi et clavum tenebamus; nunc autem vix est in sentinâ locus, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 3.—**III.** Trop. **1.** *The lowest of the people, the dregs, refuse, rabble* of a state or city (good prose; cf. faex): si tu exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciosa sentina rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12; 2, 4, 7 (cf. Quint. 8, 6, 15); id. Att. 1, 19, 4; id. Agr. 2, 26, 70; Liv. 24, 29, 3; Flor. 3, 1, 4.—**2.** *The hangers-on* of an army, *camp-followers,* Val. Max. 2, 7, 1.

* **sentīnācŭlum,** i, *n.* [sentino], *an instrument for bailing out the bilge-water of a ship, a scoop,* Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 3.

Sentīnas, ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sentinum* (**Sentis** ap. Front. Colon. p. 124 Goes.; Σέντινον in Ptol. and Polyb.), *a town of Umbria:* ager, Liv. 10, 27, 1; 10, 30, 4; 10, 31, 12; for which, *absol.:* in Sentinate, Front. Strat. 1, 8, 3 Oud. *N. cr.* — *Plur. subst.:* **Sentīnātes,** um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sentinum,* Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

sentīnātor, ōris, *m.* [sentino], *one who bails out the bilge-water from a ship* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 12.

sentīno, āre, *v. n.* [sentina]. **I.** Lit., *to bail* or *pump out the bilge-water from a ship* (late Lat.); Paul. Nol. Ep. 36 *init.;* Aug. Homil. 42.—* **II.** Trop., *to be in difficulty* or *danger:* sentinare, satagere, dictum a sentinâ, quia multum aquae navis cùm recipit periclitatur, Fest. p. 339 Müll.; Caecil. ib.

* **sentīnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of bilge-water:* naves, Cato ap. Non. 152, 25.

Sentīnus, i, *m.* [sentio], *the deity who gives sensation to new-born infants,* Varr. in Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 2 *fin.;* Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11; cf. Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 10.

sentĭo, si, sum, 4 (*perf.* sync. sensti, Ter. And. 5, 3, 11), *v. a.* **I.** Physically. **A.** In gen., *to discern by the senses; to feel, hear, see,* etc.; *to perceive, be sensible of* (syn. percipio). (*a*) With *acc.:* calorem et frigus, Lucr. 1, 496; cf.: duritiem saxi, id. 4, 268; 3, 381 sq.: feram nare sagaci (venaticâ), Enn. ap. Fest. p. 177 Müll. (Ann. v. 346 Vahl.): varios rerum odores, Lucr. 1, 298: sucum in ore, id. 4, 617 sq.: suavitatem cibi, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115: varios rerum colores, Lucr. 4, 492: sonitum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 69: nil aegri, Lucr. 3, 832: utrumque (calorem et frigus) manu, id. 1, 496: famem, Liv. 25, 13: morbos articularios, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 39.—In mal. part.: sensit delphina Melantho, Ov. M. 6, 120.—*Pass.:* posse prius ad angustias veniri, quam sentirentur, *before they should be observed,* Caes. B. C. 1, 67.—(*β*) With *inf.* or an *object-clause:* sei movero me seu secari sensero, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 40: sentio aperiri fores, id. Truc. 2, 3, 29: nec quisquam moriens sentire videtur, Ire foras animam, Lucr. 3, 607: sentire sonare, id. 4, 229 Munro.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* perpetuo quoniam sentimus, Lucr. 4, 228; 6, 935; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 77: qui (homines) corruant, sed ita, ut ne vicini quidem sentiant, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21.—**b.** Of things: pupula cum sentire colorem dicitur album, Lucr. 2, 811 sq. —*Absol.:* haud igitur aures per se possunt sentire, Lucr. 3, 633: si quis corpus sentire refutat, id. 3, 350; 3, 354; cf. id. 3, 552; 3, 625.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To perceive* the effects (esp. the ill effects) of any thing; *to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure:* sentiet, qui vir siem, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 21: jam curabo sentiat, Quos attentarit, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6: quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 52; cf. Liv. 45, 28, 6: Centupirini etiam ceterarum civitatum damna ac detrimenta senserunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 45, § 108; id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 38; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 127: tecum Philippos et celerem fugam Sensi, Hor. C. 2, 7, 10: (Apollinem) vindicem, id. ib. 4, 6, 3: caecos motus orientis austri, id. ib. 3, 27, 22: contracta aequora (pisces), id. ib. 3, 1, 33: prima arma nostra (Salyi), Flor. 3, 2, 3: sentire paulatim belli mala, Tac. H. 1, 89: famem, Liv. 25, 13, 1; Curt. 9, 10, 11: damnum, Liv. 2, 64, 6: cladem belli, id. 35, 33, 6: inopiam rerum omnium, id. 43, 22, 10; 44, 7, 6: incommoda belli, id. 44, 14, 10: lassitudo jam et sitis sentiebatur, id. 44, 36, 2: ubi primum dolorem aliquis sentit, Cels. 6, 7 *init.;* cf. Lact. 7, 20, 7: cujus ulceris dolorem sentire etiam spectantes videntur, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 59: corporis aegri vitia sentire, Curt. 8, 10, 29: qui in urbe se commoverit . . . sentiet, in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes, esse egregios magistratus, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27; cf. id. Sest. 28, 69; Ov. M. 13, 864.—*Absol.:* iste tuus ipse sentiet Posterius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 59.—Of beasts, etc.: oves penuriam sentiunt, Col. 7, 9, 3 sq.: frigus aut aestum, id. 7, 4, 7: praegelidam hiemem omnes pisces sentiunt, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57.—**b.** Of things, *to be affected* or *influenced by:* meae istuc scapulae sentiunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 25; Liv. 9, 37: transitum exercitus (ager), id. 9, 41, 58: pestilentem Africum (Fecunda vitis), Hor. C. 3, 23, 5: lacus et mare amorem Festinantis eri, id. Ep. 1, 1, 84: alnos fluvii cavatas, Verg. G. 1, 136 al.; cf. Plin. Pan. 31, 5: carbunculi cum ipsi non sentiant ignes, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92: eadem (gemma) sola nobilium limam sentit, *is affected by,* id. 37, 8, 32, § 109: cum amnis sentit aestatem, et ad minimum deductus est, Sen. Ira, 3, 21, 1: miramur quod accessionem fluminum maria non sentiant, id. Q. N. 3, 4: illa primum saxa auctum fluminis sentiunt, id. ib. 4, 2, 7: totum mare sentit exortum ejus sideris, Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58: caseus vetustatem, id. 11, 42, 97, § 242: herba cariem, id. 12, 7, 14, § 28: ferrum robiginem, id. 34, 14, 41, § 143. —**2.** In the elder Pliny, *to be susceptible of, to be subject* or *liable to* a disease: morbos, Plin. 9, 49, 73, § 156: rabiem, id. 8, 18, 26, § 68: cariem, id. 12, 7, 14, § 28.—**II.** Mentally. **A.** Lit., *to feel, perceive, observe, notice* (syn. intellego). (*a*) With *acc.:* id jam pridem sensi et subolet mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 7; so, quid, id. Truc. 1, 1, 39: quando Aesculapi ita sentio sententiam, *I observe, understand,* id. Curc. 2, 1, 2: primus sentio mala nostra, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7: numquam illum ne minimâ quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, *that I have perceived,* Cic. Lael. 27, 103: ut cui bene quid processerit, multum illum providisse, cui secus, nihil sensisse dicamus, id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: praesentia numina sentit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 134; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 162; id. C. S. 73 et saep.: de victoriâ atque exitu rerum sentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: omnia me illa sentire quae dicerem, nec tantum sentire, sed amare, Sen. Ep. 75, 3: illum sensisse quae scripsit, id. ib. 100, 11. —Poet.: ut vestram sentirent aequora curam, Ov. M. 5, 557: nec inania Tartara sentit, i. e. *does not die,* id. ib. 12, 619.—(*β*) With *inf.* or an *obj.-clause:* quoniam sentio errare (eum), Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 16: hoc vir excellenti providentiâ sensit ac vidit, non esse, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 5: suspicionem populi sensit moveri, id. ib. 2, 31, 54: quod quid cogitent, me scire sentiunt, etc., id. Cat. 2, 3, 5 sq.: postquam nihil esse pericli Sensimus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 58: non nisi oppressae senserunt (civitates), etc., Just. 8, 1, 2.—(*γ*) With *rel.-* or *interrog.-clause:* scio ego et sentio ipse, quid agam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 13: jam dudum equidem sentio, suspicio Quae te sollicitet, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 49: quoniam sentio, Quae res gereretur, id. ib. 2, 3, 56: si quid est in me ingenii, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: ex quo fonte hauriam, sentio, id. ib. 6, 13: victrices catervae Sensere, quid mens rite, quid indoles . . . Posset, Hor. C. 4, 4, 25.—With the *indic.*, in a *rel.-clause:* sentio, quam rem agitis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 14.—(*δ*) With *de:* hostes postea quam de profectione eorum senserunt, *became aware of their retreat,* Caes. B. G. 5, 32; 7, 52.—(*ε*) With *nom.* of *part.* (poet.): sensit terrae sola maculans, Cat. 63, 6: sensit medios delapsus in hostis, Verg. A. 2, 377.—(*ζ*) *Absol.:* vehementer mihi est irata: sentio atque intellego, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64; cf. id. Trin. 3, 2, 72; id. Mil. 2, 6, 97: mentes sapientium cum e corpore excessissent sentire ac vigere (opp. carere sensu), Cic. Sest. 21, 47; cf. id. Rep. 6, 24, 26: (Aristoteles) paeana probat eoque ait uti omnes, sed ipsos non sentire cum utantur, id. Or. 57, 193; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 52: priusquam hostes sentirent, Liv. 34, 14; 2, 25; 22, 4.—*Impers. pass.:* non ut dictum est, in eo genere intellegitur, sed ut sensum est, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168.—**B.** *To feel, experience* (with *acc.* of the feeling; rare): quidquid est quod sensum habet, id necesse est sentiat et voluptatem et dolorem, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 36: tenesne memoriâ quantum senseris gaudium, cum, etc., Sen. Ep. 4, 2: non sentire amisso amico dolorem, id. ib. 99, 26; 121, 7: victoriae tantae gaudium sentire, Liv. 44, 44, 3; cf.: segnius homines bona quam mala sentire, id. 30, 21, 6.—**III.** Transf. (in consequence of mental perception), *to think, deem, judge, opine, imagine, suppose* (syn.: opinor, arbitror): si ita sensit, ut loquitur, est homo impurus, Cic. Rep. 3, 21, 32; cf.: jocansne an ita sentiens, id. Ac. 2, 19, 63; id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, et id quod sentit, polite eloqui non possit, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: humiliter demisseque sentire, id. ib. 5, 9, 24: tecum aperte, quod sentio, loquar, id. Rep. 1, 10, 15; cf.: quod sentio scribere, id. Fam. 15, 16, 3: causa est haec sola, in quâ omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: idemque et unum sentire, Suet. Ner. 43: sapiens de dis immortalibus sine ullo metu vera sentit, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 62.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* idem, quod ego, sentit, te esse huic rei caput, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 29; cf.: nos quidem hoc sentimus: si, etc. . . . non esse cunctandum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: voluptatem hanc esse sentiunt omnes, id. Fin. 2,

3, 6 Madv. ad loc.: sensit in omni disputatione id fieri oportere, id. ib. 2, 2, 4; 5, 8, 23; id. Tusc. 5, 28, 82; id. Att. 7, 6, 2; id. Fam. 1, 7, 5: sic decerno, sic sentio, sic affirmo, nullam rerum publicarum conferendam esse cum eâ, quam, etc., id. Rep. 1, 46, 70.—With two *acc.* (very rare): aliquem bonum civem, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125 (cf. id. Fin. 2, 3, 6, supra, where Orell. omits esse).—With *de* and *abl.:* cum de illo genere rei publicae quae sentio dixero, Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65; so, quid de re publicâ, id. ib. 1, 21, 34; 1, 38, 60: quid de quo, id. ib. 1, 11: quid gravius de vobis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 4; Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 19; cf.: qui omnia de re publicâ praeclara atque egregia sentirent, *were full of the most noble and generous sentiments*, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: mirabiliter de te et loquuntur et sentiunt, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: male de illo, Quint. 2, 2, 12: sentire cum aliquo, *to agree with one in opinion:* tecum sentio, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 24; id. Ps. 4, 2, 3: cum Caesare sentire, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 3; id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; cf.: nae iste haud mecum sentit, Ter. And. 2, 1, 24: ab aliquo sentire, *to dissent from, disagree with:* abs te seorsum sentio, *judge otherwise, think differently*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 52: ut abs te seorsus sentiam De uxoriâ re, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.: *Gr.* Omnia istaec facile patior, dum hic hinc a me sentiat. *Tr.* Atqui nunc abs te stat, *is on my side*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 56 (cf. ab); cf. also: qui aliunde stet semper, aliunde sentiat, Liv. 24, 45, 3.—**B.** In partic., publicists' and jurid. t. t., *to give one's opinion* concerning any thing; *to vote, declare, decide* (syn. censeo): sedens iis assensi, qui mihi lenissime sentire visi sunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9; 11, 21, 2; 3, 8, 9: quae vult Hortensius omnia dicat et sentiat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 76: si judices pro causâ meâ senserint, *decided in my favor*, Gell. 5, 10, 14; cf.: in illam partem ite quâ sentitis, Vet. Form. ap. Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 20.—Hence, **sensa,** ōrum, *n.* (acc. to II. B.). **1.** *Thoughts, notions, ideas, conceptions* (class. but very rare): sententiam veteres, quod animo sensissent, vocaverunt . . . Non raro tamen et sic locuti sunt, ut sensa sua dicerent: nam sensus corporis videbantur, etc., Quint. 8, 5, 1: exprimere dicendo sensa, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: sensa mentis et consilia verbis explicare, id. ib. 3, 14, 55.—**2.** *Opinions, doctrines* (late Lat.): sensa et inventa Disarii, Macr. S. 7, 5, 4.

1. sentis, is (*acc.* sentim, Col. 11, 3, 4), *m.* (*fem.:* et rubus et sentes tantummodo natae, Ov. de Nuce, 113: tenerae fruticum sentes, Verg. Cul. 55). **I.** *A thorn, thornbush, brier, bramble* (usually in *plur.*, and mostly poet.; not in Cic.; but. cf. vepris). (*a*) *Plur.:* arbores, vites, vepres, sentes, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: *He.* Asper meus victus sane est. *Er.* Sentesne esitas? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 85; Lucr. 5, 207; Verg. E. 4, 29; id. G. 2, 411; id. A. 2, 379; 9, 382; Ov. M. 1, 509; 2, 799; *Caes. B. G. 2, 17; Col. 6, 3, 1 al.—(*β*) *Sing.:* Graeci vocant κυνόσβατον, nos sentem canis appellamus, *the dogrose, wild-brier*, Col. 11, 3, 4.—* **II.** Transf., in Plaut., of *thievish hands*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 1.

2. Sentis, v. Sentinas.

sentisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sentio, II.], *to perceive, note, observe* (Lucretian), Lucr. 3, 392; 4, 586.

Sentius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. **1.** Sentius Saturninus, *a proprœtor in Macedonia*, A.U.C. 671, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 93, § 217; id. Pis. 34, 84.—**2.** Cn. Sentius, *a governor of Syria*, Tac. A. 2, 74; 3, 7.

sentix, ĭcis, *m.* [sentis], *the plant* cynosbatos or sentis canis, *dog-rose, wild-brier*, App. Herb. 87; Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 59 sq.

sentōsus (-tŭōsus), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of thorns, thorny* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 310; Fulg. Myth. prol.—**II.** Trop., form sentuosus: stricto et sentuoso brevitatis vinculo, Boëth. in Porphyr. Dial. 1, p. 12.

sentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *thorny, rough, rugged* (poet. and very rare): loca senta situ, * Verg. A. 6, 462; Ov. M. 4, 436: vepres, Prud. in Symm. 2, 1039: rubus, id. Apoth. 123.—* **II.** Transf.: video sentum, squalidum, aegrum, pannis annisque obsitum (hominem), *bristly*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5.

sĕorsum, *adv.*, v. seorsus.

sĕorsus, a, um, *adj.* [abbrev. from se-vorsus, from se-vorto], *sundered, separate, apart* (syn. separatus). **I.** *Adj.* (so only ante- and post-class.): seorsum atque diversum pretium, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. optionatus, p. 201 Müll.: vocabulum, id. ap. Gell. 7, 10, 2: syllabae, Ter. Maur. p. 2398 P.: seorsa quae (videor tractasse), id. p. 2439 *fin.* ib.; cf. studia, Aus. Idyll. 17, 5.—Hence, **II.** *Adv.:* **sĕorsum** (often erroneously written **sĕorsim;** collat. form **sĕorsus,** Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27; Afran. ap. Charis, p. 195 P.; Lucr. 4, 494; 5, 448; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 3 Orell. *N. cr.;* Liv. 9, 42, 8 Weissenb.; in both forms in the poets; usu. dissyl.; but trisyl. Lucr. 3, 551; 4, 491.—Another collat. form **sorsum,** Plaut. As. 2, 2, 95; Lucr. 3, 631 sq.; 4, 495; 5, 447; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 1061), *asunder, separately, apart* (syn. separatim; freq., but mostly ante-class.; not found in Cæs., Verg., or Hor.; and in Cic. only once, in the etymological definition of the word seditio). (*a*) With *ab:* me hodie senex seduxit solum, sorsum ab aedibus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 95 Fleck.; so, seorsum ab rege exercitum ductare, Sall. J. 70, 2: seorsum tractandum est hoc ab illo, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7: seorsum a collegâ omnia paranda, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 3: abs te seorsum sentio, *otherwise, differently*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 52; cf.: ut abs te seorsus sentiam De uxoriâ re, Afran. ap. Charis, p. 195 P.—(*β*) With *abl.* (Lucretian): seorsum corpore, Lucr. 3, 564: animâ, id. 3, 631 MSS. (Lachm. and Munro, animae).—(*γ*) *Absol.:* quâ arte natio sua separata seorsum, Cato ap. Charis. p. 195; Lucr. 5, 447 sq.: in aediculam istanc seorsum concludi volo, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 20: in custodiâ habitus, Liv. 9, 42, 8; cf. id. 22, 52, 3: castris positis, Auct. B. Afr. 48, 2: ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, seditio dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1, 1: omnibus gratiam habeo, et seorsum tibi praeterea, * Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 14: proin, viator, hunc deum vereberis, Manumque seorsum habebis, *wilt hold afar*, Cat. 20, 17

sē-pār, păris (perh. only in *abl. sing.*), *adj.*, *separate, different* (syn. dispar; post-Aug. and mostly poet.): ossa separe urnâ contegere, Val. Fl. 5, 58: separe coetu, Stat. Th. 4, 481: separe ductu, Prud. Apoth. 311: duo flumina naturâ separi, Sol. 7 *fin.*

sēpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [separo], *that may be separated, separable:* nec (eam vim) separabilem a corpore esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21: a veritate unius Dei, Hilar. Trin. 1, 16 *fin.*

sēpărātē, *adv.*, v. separo, *P. a. fin.*

sēpărātim, *adv.* [separo], *asunder, apart, separately* (freq. and good prose; syn. seorsum). (*a*) With *ab:* (di) separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic. N D. 2, 66, 165: nihil accidet ei separatim a reliquis civibus, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: separatim a reliquis consilium capere, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: separatim eos ab illis consulturos, Liv. 40, 47, 4.—(*β*) *Absol.* (so most freq.): hoc sejungi potest separatimque perscribi, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 50: unâ in re separatim elaborare, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9: separatim singularum civitatium copias collocare, Caes. B. G. 7, 36; so (with singuli) Liv. 42, 44, 5; Quint. 4, prooem. § 7; (with quisque) Caes. B. C. 3, 18; Sall. C. 52, 23; Quint. 7, 4, 44; Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68; 2, 16, 70; id. Inv. 1, 18, 25; id. Brut. 53, 198; id. Fam. 13, 12; id. Att. 7, 3, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 29; id. B. C. 3, 24; Quint. 5, 7, 6; Suet. Caes. 10; id. Aug. 29; id. Tib. 76 al.: vel separatim dicere de genere universo, vel definite de singulis temporibus, hominibus, causis, i. e. *generally*, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118 (cf.: separatum exordium, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26).

sēpărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a sundering, severing, separation* (rare, but good prose): sui facti ab illâ definitione separatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55: distributione partium ac separatione, id. de Or. 3, 33, 132: congregatio criminum accusantem adjuvat, separatio defendentem, Quint. 7, 1, 31: nominum idem significantium (opp. congregare, and corresp. to disjunctio), id. 9, 3, 45: animi et corporis in morte, Gell. 2, 8, 7: tamquam eâ separatione ad caedem destinarentur, Tac. H. 4, 46.—**II.** Esp., rhet. t. t. *division, separation*, when a word is inserted between two like words (as duc, age, duc, etc.), Jul. Ruf. de Schem. Lex. § 11.

sēpărātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [separo], *of or belonging to separation, disjunctive, separative* (late Lat.): conjunctio, Diom. p. 412 P.; Prisc. 1002 P.

sēpărātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that separates, a separator* (late Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 30 *med.;* Vulg. Zach. 9, 6.

sēpărātrix, īcis, *f.* [separator], *she that separates* (late Lat.): voluntas conjunctrix ac separatrix hujuscemodi rerum, Aug. Trin. 11, 10.

1. sēpărātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of separo.

* **2. sēpărātus,** ūs, *m.* [separo], *a parting, separating:* parili (crinis), App. Flor. p. 350, 40.

sē-păro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. paro], *to disjoin, sever, part, divide, separate* (class. and freq., esp. in the trop. sense; cf.: divido, dirimo, disjungo, secludo). **I.** Lit. (*a*) With *ab:* senatoria subsellia a populari consessu, Cic. Corn. Fragm. 12, p. 449 Orell.: separat Aonios Oetaeis Phocis ab arvis, Ov. M. 1, 313: Asiam ab Europâ, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 87: separandos a cetero exercitu ratus, Curt. 7, 2, 35.—(*β*) With *abl.* (poet.): Seston Abydenâ separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28: separat (spatium) aethere terram, Luc. 4, 75; 9, 524: natura nos ceteris separatos animalibus sola homines fatetur, Diom. 275 P.—(*γ*) With simple *acc.*, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87; cf.: nec nos mare separat ingens, Ov. M. 3, 448: in ipsis Europam Asiamque separantis freti angustiis, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 50: equitum magno numero ex omni populi summâ separato, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: Thessalorum omnis equitatus separatus erat, *separated, divided*, Liv. 42, 55 *fin.;* Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 2.—*Pass.:* ut corpora gentis illius separata sint in alias civitates, ingenia vera solis Atheniensium muris clausa existimes, Vell. 1, 18, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to treat or consider separately; to distinguish, except.* (*a*) With *ab:* multi Graeci a perpetuis suis historiis ea bella separaverunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2: cogitatione magis a virtute potest quam re separari, id. Off. 1, 27, 95. suum consilium ab reliquis separare, Caes. B. G. 7, 63 *fin.:* ob separata ab se consilia, Liv. 23, 20, 4: nihil est, quod se ab Aetolis separent, id. 38, 43, 12: oratorem, quem a bono viro non separo, Quint. 2, 21, 12: saepe a figuris ea (vitia) separare difficile est, id. 1, 5, 5.—(*β*) With simple *acc.:* separemus officium dantis testes et refellentis, Quint. 5, 7, 9: miscenda sit an separanda narratio, id. 4, 2, 101; cf. id. 12, 2, 13; cf.. virtus ipsa, separatâ utilitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: oratio ac vis forensis, ut idem separetur Cato, ita universa erupit sub Tullio, ut, etc., i. e. *if Cato again be excepted* (shortly before: praeter Catonem), Vell. 1, 17, 3.—Hence, **sēpărātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *separated, separate, distinct, particular, different.* (*a*) With *ab:* quaestiones separatae a complexu rerum, Quint. 5, 8, 6.—(*β*) With *abl.:* (animalia) separata alienis, Vell. 1, 16, 2.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* ista aliud quoddam separatum volumen exspectant, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 6; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45 Zumpt *N. cr.:* neutrum vitiosum separatum est, sed compositione peccatur, Quint. 1, 5, 35: quid separata, quid conjuncta (verba) exigant, id. 8, 3, 15: eorum nullum ipsum per se separatum probo, Cic. Rep. 1, 35, 54 Mos. *N. cr.:* privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, Caes. B. G. 4, 1; cf.: separatae singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa, Tac. G. 22: separati epulis, discreti cubilibus, id. H. 5, 5: (exordium) separatum, quod non ex ipsâ causâ ductum est, nec, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26: tu (Bacchus) separatis uvidus in jugis (i. e. remotis), *distant, remote*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 18.—*Comp.:* intellectus, Tert. Anim. 18 *fin.*—*Sup.* does not occur.—Hence, * *adv.:* **sēpărātē,** *separately, apart:* separatius adjungi, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 156.

* **sĕpĕlībĭlis,** e, *adj.* [sepelio], *that may be buried;* hence, trop., *that may be hidden or concealed* (a word formed by Plaut.): stultitia, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 64.

sĕpĕlĭo, pelīvi or ii, pultum, 4 (*perf.* sepeli, Pers. 3, 97; *part. perf.* sepelitus, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.; *fut.* sepelibis, Aus. Ep 25, 61; *perf.* sepelisset, Prop. 1, 17, 19;

Quint. 8, 5, 16), *v. a.*, *to bury, inter* (class.): sepultus intellegitur quoquo modo conditus, humatus vero humo contectus, Plin. 7, 54, 55, § 187 (cf. also condo). **I.** Lit.: hominem mortuum, inquit lex in XII., in urbe ne sepelito neve urito. Credo vel propter ignis periculum. Quod autem addit, neve urito, indicat, non qui uratur, sepeliri, sed qui humetur. *Att.* Quid? qui post XII. in urbe sepulti sunt clari viri? etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58 Mos.: quoi (mortuo) auro dentes juncti escunt, ast im cum illo sepelirei ureive se fraude esto, id. Fragm. 2, 24, 60: mortuus est, sepelitus est, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.: surge et sepeli natum, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: aliquem, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: Tarquinio sepulto, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 38: suorum corpora, Liv. 27, 42, 7: et sepeli lacrimis perfusa fidelibus ossa, Ov. H. 14, 127. —Of merging in the sea: saevo sepelire profundo exanimos, Sil. 13, 480.—**B.** *To burn* (the dead body), *to perform the funeral rites* of a man *by burning:* cujus corpus procul ab eo loco infoderunt... inde erutus atque eodem loco sepultus est, Nep. Paus. 5, 5: qui vos trucidatos incendio patriae sepelire conatus est, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: sepultum Consentiae, quod membrorum reliquum fuit, ossaque Metapontum ad hostes remissa, i. e. *buried after burning*, Liv. 8, 24; cf. Nep. Eum. 13 *fin.*: sepeliri accuratissime imperavit... evenit ut semiustum cadaver discerperent canes, Suet. Dom. 15.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To bury*, i. e. *to overwhelm, submerge, destroy, ruin, suppress*, etc.: cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseros atque insepultos acervos civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: patriâ sepultâ, Prop. 1, 22, 3 (sepulchra, Müll.): cuncta tuus sepelivit amor, id. 3, 15 (4, 14), 9. haec sunt in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: somnum sepelire, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 1: quod bellum ejus (Pompeii) adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30; so, bellum, Vell. 2, 75, 1; 2, 89, 3; 2, 90 al.: dolorem, *to put an end to*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 32: tunc, cum mea fama sepulta est, Ov. P. 1, 5, 85: salutem in aeternum, i. e. *to destroy*, Lucr. 2, 570; cf. Vell. 2, 126, 2: multa tenens antiqua, sepulta, vetustas Quae facit, Lucil. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4: nullus sum... sepultus sum, *I'm lost*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (7), 50.—**B.** Poet.: sepultus, *buried* in deep sleep, *lulled to sleep, slumbering:* somno sepulti, Lucr. 5, 974; 1, 134: invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Verg. A. 2, 265: custode sepulto, id. ib. 6, 424; cf.: assiduo lingua sepulta mero, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 56: paulum sepultae distat inertiae Celata virtus, *slumbering, idle*, Hor. C. 4, 9, 29.

1. sē-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [sex], *six-footed:* populi (formicae), App. M. 6, p. 177, 26.

2. sepes, is, v. saepes.

† **sēpĭa**, ae, *f.*, = σηπία, *the cuttle-fish*, having a black, inky liquid, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Plin. 9, 29, 45, § 84; Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 45; Col. 6, 17, 7.—This liquid was used for ink, Pers. 3, 13; hence, transf., *ink:* furva, Aus. Ep. 4, 76.

Sēpĭăs, ădis, *f.*, = Σηπιὰς ἄκρα, *a promontory of Magnesia*, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; Mel. 2, 3; Val. Fl. 2, 9.

* **sēpĭcŭla**, v. saepicula.

sēpimen = **sēpimentum**, v. saep-.

sēpio, v. saepio.

* **sēpiŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [sepia], *a little cuttle-fish*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 57.

Sēplăsĭa (ă, Aus. Epigr. 123; ā, Marcell. Medic. 66), ae, *f.* (**Sēplăsĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, Varr. ap. Non. 226, 16), *a street in Capua, where unguents were sold:* Seplasia platea Capuae, in quâ unguentarii negotiari sunt soliti, Ascon. Cic. Pis. 11, 24, p. 10 Orell.; so Varr. ap. Non. 226, 18; Cic. Pis. 11, 24; id. Agr. 2, 34, 94; id. Sest. 8, 19; Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 40; 33, 13, 57, § 164: fraus Seplasiae, i. e. *ointments adulterated in the* Seplasia, id. 34, 11, 25, § 108; Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 *ext.*—In *plur.*, Pompon. ap. Non. 226, 20.—Hence, * **A. Sēplasĭum**, ii, *n.* (sc. unguentum), *Seplasian unguent*, Petr. 76, 6.—**B. sēplasĭārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a dealer in unguents*, Lampr. Heliog. 30; Inscr. Orell. 4202; 4417.—**C. sēplasĭārĭum**, μυροπώλιον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*part. perf. sync.* sepostus, Sil. 8, 378; 17, 281; but, sepositus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 84), *v. a.*, *to lay apart* or *aside; to put by, separate, pick out, select*, etc. (class.; not in Cæs.; syn.: sejungo, segrego, recondo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: seponi et occultari, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 2; cf.: aliquid habere sepositum et reconditum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23; so (with conditus) id. Div. 2, 54, 112; cf.: ornamenta seposita (for which, just before, recondita), id. de Or. 1, 35, 162: id ego ad illud fanum (sc. ornandum) sepositum putabam, id. Att. 15, 15, 3: captivam pecuniam in aedificationem templi, Liv. 1, 53, 3: primitias magno Jovi, Ov. F. 3, 730: nonnullos ex principibus legit ac seposuit ad pompam, Suet. Calig. 47: se et pecuniam et frumentum in decem annos seposuisse, Liv. 42, 52, 12: sors aliquem seponit ac servat, qui cum victore contendat, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 21: interesse pugnae imperatorem an seponi melius foret, dubitavere, *to place himself at a distance, withdraw*, Tac. H. 2, 33: de mille sagittis Unam seposuit, *picked out, selected*, Ov. M. 5, 381.—**B.** In partic., *to send into banishment, to banish, exile* (post-Aug.; cf. relego): aliquem a domo, Tac. A. 3, 12: aliquem in provinciam specie legationis, id. H. 1, 13 *fin.*: aliquem in secretum Asiae, id. ib. 1, 10: in insulam, id. ib. 1, 46 *fin.*; 1, 88; 2, 63; id. A. 4, 44; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Tib. 15; id. Oth. 3; id. Tit. 9.—**II.** Trop., *to lay* or *set aside* mentally: id quod primum se obtulerit, Quint. 7, 1, 27.—**B.** *To set apart, assign, appropriate, reserve*, for any purpose, etc.: ut alius aliam sibi partem, in quâ elaboraret, seponeret, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132: sibi ad eam rem tempus, *to fix*, id. Or. 42, 143; cf.: quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, Tac. A. 14, 54: materiam senectuti seposui, *have set apart, reserved for my old age*, id. H. 1, 1: seposuit Aegyptum, *he sequestered Egypt, made it forbidden ground*, id. A. 2, 59 *fin.*: sepositus servilibus poenis locus, id. ib. 15, 60: quâ de re sepositus est nobis locus, *made it a special division of the subject*, Quint. 1, 10, 26.—**C.** *To remove, take away* from others, *exclude, select*, etc.: Jovem diffusum nectare curas Seposuisse graves, *had laid aside*, i. e. *had discarded for a while*, Ov. M. 3, 319: (Graecos) seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, quae, etc., *to have separated*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 22: ratio suadendi ab honesti quaestione seposita est, Quint. 12, 2, 16.—Poet. with simple *abl.*: si modo Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, *to separate*, i. e. *distinguish*, Hor. A. P. 273.—Hence, **sē-pŏsĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.* (only poet. and rare). **A.** *Distant, remote*, = remotus: fons, Prop. 1, 20, 24: gens, Mart. Spect. 3, 1: mare, Sen. Med. 339.—**B.** *Distinct, special:* mea seposita est et ab omni milite dissors Gloria, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 11.—**C.** *Select, choice:* vestis, *sumptuous garments*, Tib. 2, 5, 8: seposito de grege, Mart. 2, 43, 4.

sēpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sepono], *a laying aside, setting apart, hoarding:* pecuniae, Veg. Mil. 2, 20.—**II.** *A separation* (post-class.): si forte qui decimam vovit decesserit ante sepositionem (for which, just before, separata), Dig. 50, 12, 2, § 2.

sēpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sepono.

† **1. seps**, sēpis, *comm.*, = σήψ. **I.** *A venomous serpent, whose bite occasioned putrefaction*, Luc. 9, 764 sq.; 9, 723.—*Acc. sing.* sepa, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 102.—*Acc. plur.* sepas, Plin. 23, 2, 29, § 61; Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 1, 1 *fin.*; Aus. Idyll. Grammat. 12, 14.—**II.** *An insect*, perh. *the wood-louse, milleped*, Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 12; 29, 6, 39, § 137.

2. seps, v. 1. saepes.

* **sepse**, *pron. reflex. fem.* [se-ipse], *one's self:* quae (virtus) omnes magis quam sepse diligit, Cic. Rep. 3, 8 (also cited by Sen. Ep. 108, 32).

septa, ōrum, *n.*, v. saepio *fin.*

septages, ae, *f.* [Indian], = ψίττακος, *a parrot*, Plin. 10, 41, 58, § 117.

‡† **septăs**, ădis, *f.* [ἑπτάς], *the number seven*, acc. to Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *med.*

‡ **septējŭgis**, is, *m.* (sc. currus) [septem-jugum; cf. 1. sejugis], *a team of seven*, Inscr. Grut. 337, 8.

septem, *num. adj. indecl.* [Sanscr. saptan; Gr. ἑπτά; Goth. sibun; Germ. sieben; Engl. seven], *seven:* septem menses sunt, quom, etc., Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 39: septem milia, id. Mil. 1, 1, 46: dis, quibus septem placuere colles, Hor. C. S. 7: septem et decem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 89: decem et septem, Liv. 33, 21, 8; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2: decem septemque, Nep. Cato, 1, 2: decem septem, Liv. 24, 15, 2 Weissenb.; cf. Prisc. p. 1170 P.; v. also septendecim: septem et viginti minae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 94: septem et triginta annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 17; Liv. 1, 21 *fin.*: sex aut septem loca, Lucr. 4, 577; also unconnected: illum his mensibus Sex septem non vidisse proximis, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 40; so, sex septem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 58.—With numerals: VI. VII. diebus, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 6 Orell. *N. cr.*: septem miracula, *the seven wonders of the world*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30; Val. Max. 4, 6, 1 *ext.*; so, septem mira, Lact. 3, 24, 2: septem spectacula, Vitr. 2, 8, 11; cf. Gell. 10, 18, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** As *subst.*, *the seven sages* of Greece: eos vero septem, quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12; id. Tusc. 5, 3, 7; id. Lael. 2, 7; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137; id. Fin. 2, 3, 7; id. Off. 3, 4, 16: qui (Bias) sapiens habitus est unus e septem, id. Lael. 16, 59: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, id. Leg. 2, 11, 26.—**B.** Septem Aquae, *a lake in the Reatine territory*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5.—**C.** Septem Stellae, for septentriones, *the seven-stars, the Pleiades*, Sen. Troad. 443.—**D.** Septem Maria, *the lagunes at the mouth of the Po, where Venice was afterwards founded*, Plin. 3, 15, 16, § 119; Tac. H. 3, 9.

September, bris, *m.* [septem; as, October, Novem-ber, Decem-ber; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 34 Müll.], *the seventh month* of the Roman year, reckoning from March, i. e. our ninth, *September* (consisting, as now, of thirty days); usually with mensis: mense Septembri, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2; Suet. Aug. 31; 35; id. Tib. 26; id. Calig. 15; id. Dom. 13 *fin.* — Without mensis, Aus. Ecl. de Mens. Monos. 9; so id. ib. Dist. 18; id. ib. Quot. Kal. 8 al.—As *adj.*, with other substantives, *of September*, *September-:* Kalendis Septembribus, Cic. Fam. 14, 22; XIX. Kal. Septemb. (Aug. 14); XIII. Kal. Septemb. (Aug. 20), etc.... pridie Kal. Septemb. (Aug. 31)... Calendis Septemb.... quarto Nonas Septemb. (Sept. 2)... Non. Septemb. (Sept. 5)... VII. Idus Septemb. (Sept. 7)... tertio Idus Septembris (Sept. 11)... Id. Sept. (Sept. 13), Col. 11, 2, 57 sq.: Idibus Septembribus, Liv. 7, 3; so Suet. Caes. 83: Septembribus horis, *in the* (unhealthy) *time of September*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 16 Schneid.

septem-chordis (**-cordis**), e, *adj.* [chorda], *with seven strings:* cithara, Isid. Or. 3, 21, 4.

septemdĕcim, v. septendecim.

septemfārĭam, v. septifariam.

septem-flŭus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo], *sevenfold-flowing*, an Ovidian epithet of the Nile (as having seven mouths): Nilus, Ov. M. 1, 422: flumina Nili, id. ib. 15, 753 (cf. the foll. art. and septemplex).

septem-gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj.*, *sevenfold* (poet.): Nilus (as having seven mouths), Cat. 11, 7; Verg. A. 6, 800 (cf. the preced. art. and septemplex): Roma (the city of seven hills), Stat. S. 1, 2, 191: septemgemino Roma jugo, id. ib. 4, 1, 6.

septem-mestris (**septĭmestris**), e, *adj.* [mensis], *of seven months* (late Lat.): infans, Censor. de Die Nat. 8, § 10: septimestris partus, id. ib. 11, § 2.

septem-nerva, ae, *f.* [septem-nervus], *an herb, called also* plantago, App. Herb. 1.

* **septem-pĕdālis**, e, *adj.*, *of seven feet, seven feet high:* statua, Plaut. Curc. 3, 71.

septem-plex, plĭcis, *adj.* [plico], *sevenfold* (poet.): clipeus (consisting of layers of ox-hides, the Homer. ἑπταβόειον σάκος, Il. 7, 220 sq.), Verg. A. 12, 925; Ov. M. 13, 2 (cf. id. ib. 12, 95): Nilus (as having seven mouths), id. ib. 5, 187 (cf. septemfluus and septemgeminus); so, Ister, Ov. Tr. 2, 189: Spiritus, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 4, 128: Spiritus Sancti gratia, Ambros. Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 9, 39; Oros. 6, 2: oculi, Vulg. Ecclus. 20, 14.

septemplĭcĭter, *adv.* [septemplex], *in a sevenfold manner*, Vulg. Isa. 30, 26.

septemtrĭo, v. septentriones.

septemvir, v. septemviri.

septemvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [septemviri], *of* or *belonging to the septemvirs, septemviral:* auctoritas, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23.—*Subst.:* **septemvĭrāles,** ium, *m.*, *the septemvirs*, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26.

septemvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office of the septemvirs, the septemvirate*, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99; Plin. Ep. 10, 8.

septem-vĭri, ōrum (-virûm, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14), *m.* [vir], *a board* or *college of seven men, the septemvirs.* **I.** Of the epulones (v. epulo, 2.), Tac. A. 3, 64; *sing.* septemvir, Luc. 1, 602; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 12; Inscr. Orell. 2365.—**II.** For dividing lands, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 21; 6, 5, 14; *sing.*, id. ib. 5, 12, 33; id. Att. 15, 19, 2.

Septemzōdĭum, v. Septizonium.

septēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [septem], *containing seven, consisting of seven, septenary:* numerus, *the number seven*, Plin. 11, 36, 43, § 120; Gell. 3, 10, 1 sq.; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: versus, *consisting of seven feet*, Diom. p. 514 P.; also *absol.*, *a verse consisting of seven feet:* cum tam bonos septenarios fundat ad tibiam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: synthesis, *a service of seven goblets*, Mart. 4, 46, 15: fistula, *of seven quadrants* (or *quarter-digits*) *in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 25; 41.

septendĕcim (less correctly **septemdĕcim;** v. the letter M), *num. adj.* [septem-decem], *seventeen:* septendecim populi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 124; id. Phil. 5, 7, 19 (B. and K. XVII.); Liv. 38, 51; Tac. A. 13, 6 al.; so freq. in Liv., acc. to Prisc. p. 1170 P.; cf. Drak. on Liv. 29, 37, and 10, 12; yet in Liv., as well as in other authors, the MSS. have for the most part the numerals XVII. instead of the word.—For septendecim we have septem decem, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 16 (B. and K. XVII.); Liv. 24, 49, 1; 25, 5, 8; 27, 11, 15: septem et decem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 89: decem et septem, Liv. 28, 4, 6; 33, 21; 40, 40, 11; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2; Val. Max. 5, 6, 4; Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 3: decem septemque, Nep. Cato, 1, 2: decem septem, Liv. 24, 15, 2, acc. to the best MSS.; cf. also Prisc. l. l.: SEPTEMQVE DECEMQVE, Inscr. Neap. 6587; C. I. L. 5, 958; acc. to Charis. p. 55 P., septendecim was in use only among the antiqui; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 151 sq.

septēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* only septenûm, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122; Col. 12, 28, 1), *num. distrib. adj.* [septem]. **I.** *Seven each:* a summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 19: duo fasces, candelis involuti, septenos habuere libros, Liv. 40, 29; Col. 1, 3, 10; Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 91 (dub.); 17, 10, 11, § 64.—*Gen.:* amphorarum septenum, Col. 12, 28, 1: pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122.—**II.** Transf., for septem, *seven:* dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. M. 2, 682: fila lyrae, id. F. 5, 105: quâ septenas temperat unda vias (*the seven mouths of the Nile*), Prop. 3 (4), 22, 16; cf. in the foll.: homo crescit in longitudinem ad annos usque ter septenos, Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216: bis septenos greges, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1850.—*Sing.*, *sevenfold* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): gurgite septeno rapidus mare submovet amnis (Nilus), Luc. 8, 445: gurges Nili, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 185: Ister (*the seven-mouthed Danube*), Stat. S. 5, 2, 136 (cf. septemplex): non removeri septeno circuitu, Plin. 28, 16, 66, § 228.

septennis, e, v. septuennis.

septennĭum, ii, v. septuennium.

septentrĭo, ōnis, v. septentriones.

septentrĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [septentriones, II.], *of* or *belonging to the north, northern, north-:* pars (terrae), circulus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4; Vitr. 9, 6: plaga, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5, 2: latus, id. ib. 5, 16, 6; Plin. 2, 70, 70, § 177: oceanus, id. 9, 17, 30, § 64: venti, Col. 11, 2, 21.—*Plur. subst.:* **septentrĭōnālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *the northern regions*, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 33: Africae et Numidiae, id. 6, 34, 39, § 213: Britanniae, Tac. Agr. 10.

* **septentrĭōnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *northern, north-:* ventus, Gell. 2, 22, 15.

septentrĭōnes (septemptrĭōnes), um (*sing.* and tmesis, v. infra), *m.* [septem-trio; prop. the seven plough-oxen; hence, as a constellation], **I.** Lit., *the seven stars near the north pole* (*called also the Wain, and the Great* or *Little Bear*): neque se septentriones quoquam in caelo commovent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 117; Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66; cf. in tmesi: quas nostri septem soliti vocitare Triones, id. Arat. in N. D. 2, 41, 105; so, gurgite caeruleo septem prohibete triones, Ov. M. 2, 528.—*Sing.:* septentrio non cernitur, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 83; so, major, *the Great Bear*, Vitr. 6, 11: minor, *the Little Bear*, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Vitr. l. l.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The northern regions, the north* (as a quarter of the heavens). (α) *Plur.:* satis notum est, limites regionesque esse caeli quattuor: exortum, occasum, meridiem, septentriones, Gell. 2, 22, 3 sq.: inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, aestates et hiemes efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4; Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 1, 16; 4, 20; 5, 13; 7, 83; Mel. 2, 6, 3; 3, 1, 9; 3, 2, 1.—(β) *Sing.:* latus oriens spectat: septentrio a Macedoniā obicitur, Liv. 32, 13; Mel. 1, 1, 1; 2, 6, 3; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Tac. A. 2, 23; 13, 53; id. H. 5, 6 al.—In tmesi: Hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni Gens, Verg. G. 3, 381; Ov. M. 1, 64.—**B.** *The north wind.* (α) *Plur.:* ex eā die fuere septentriones venti, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3.—(β) *Sing.:* acer septentrio ortus inclinatum stagnum eodem, quo aestus, ferebat, Liv. 26, 45: a septentrionali latere summus est aquilo, medius septentrio, imus thrascias, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 6.—**C.** *Sing.*, *northern countries, the north* (as territory; very rare): totum paene Orientem ac Septentrionem ruinā suā involvit, Flor. 3, 5, 21.

septēnus, a, um, v. septeni.

Septĭcĭānus (Septĭt-), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Septicius, Septician:* libra, *a Septician pound*, which, in the second Punic war, was reduced from twelve to eight and a half unciae, Mart. 8, 71, 6; so too, argentum, id. 4, 89, 3.

* **septĭcollis,** e, *adj.* [septem-collis], *seven-hilled, standing on seven hills:* arx, i. e. *Rome*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 412 (cf.: dis, quibus septem placuere colles, Hor. C. S. 7.

† **sēptĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σηπτικός, *producing a putrefaction, putrefying, septic:* vis, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 291 (Jahn, smecticus): dos, id. 34, 18, 55, § 177.

septĭes (-tĭens), *num. adv.* [septem], *seven times:* septies millies sestertium, *seven thousand times a hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 93; Liv. 28, 6; Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 213; v. sestertius.

* **septĭfārĭam,** *adv.* [septem-for; cf.: ambifariam, multifariam], *sevenfold:* septifariam divisum volumen, Santra ap. Non. 170, 21 (al. septemfariam).

septĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *sevenfold* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 28.

* **septĭfŏlĭum,** ii, *n.* [septem-folium], *a plant, tormentilla, septfoil*, App. Herb. 116.

septĭfŏris, e, *adj.* [septem-foris], *having seven openings, seven-holed* (late-Lat.): fistula, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.:* vultus, Alcim. 1, 63.

septĭformis, e, *adj.* [septem-forma], *sevenfold* (eccl. Lat.): gratia Spiritus Sancti, Aug. Serm. Domin. 1, 4; Ambros. in Luc. 6, 82 al.; Isid. 7, 3, 13; Hilar. in Matt. 12, 23.

septĭgrānĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *having seven grains; subst.*, *a plant, also called* lathyris, Dynam. 2, 86.

septĭmāna, ae, v. septimanus, II. B.

septĭmānus, a, um, *adj.* [septem]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the number seven:* Nonae, *falling on the seventh day of the month* (in March, May, July, and October; opp. quintanae, which fell upon the fifth day), Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 14; Censor. de Die Nat. 20: feturae, *born in the seventh month*, Arn. 3, 105.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. septĭmāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *soldiers of the seventh legion*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; Tac. H. 3, 25.—**B. septĭmāna,** ae, *f.*, late Lat. for hebdomas, *a week*, Cod. Th. 15, 5, 5: die septimanarum, *the Jewish feast of weeks*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 31.—Hence, **septĭmānārii,** = hebdomadarii, Reg. Bened. 35.

‡ **septĭmātrūs,** ŭum, *f.* [septimus], *a festival celebrated seven days after the ides*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; and Fest. s. v. quinquatrus, pp. 255 and 257 ib.

septĭmestris, v. septemmestris.

Septĭmĭus, i, *m.;* **Septĭmĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** C. Septimius, *an augur*, Cic. Att. 12, 13, 2; 12, 14, 1.—**2.** P. Septimius Scaevola, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38; id. Clu. 41, 115 sq.—**3.** Porcius Septimius, Tac. H. 3, 5.—**4.** Titius Septimius, *a poet and friend of Horace*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 1 (to him was addressed C. 2, 6).—**5.** Septimius Severus, *a Roman emperor*, Spart. Sev.; Eutr. 8, 10.—*Fem.:* Septimia, perh. *the wife of Sicca*, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1.

septĭmō, *adv.*, v. septimus, I. 3.

Septĭmontĭālis, e, *adj.* [Septimontium, II.], *of* or *belonging to the feast of the Seven Hills:* sacrum, Suet. Dom. 4: satio fabae, Col. 2, 10, 8.

Septĭmontĭum, ii, *n.* [septem-mons]. **I.** *The circuit of the Seven Hills*, the place upon which the city of Rome afterwards stood, Varr. L. L. 5, § 41 Müll.; Fest. s. v. sacrani, p. 321 ib.; and Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 122 sq.—**II.** *The feast of the Seven Hills*, celebrated at Rome in December, in commemoration of the enclosing of all the seven hills within the circuit of the city, Varr. L. L. 6, § 24 Müll.; Fest. pp. 341 and 348 ib.; Tert. Idol. 10; id. ad Nat. 2, 15; Pall. Dec. 1; cf. Plutarch. Q. Rom. 68.

Septĭmŭlēius, i, *m.:* Lucius, *a native of Anagnia and friend of C. Gracchus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 269; Val. Max. 9, 4, 3.

septĭmum, *adv.*, v. septimus, I. 2.

septĭmus (septŭmus), a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [septem]. **I.** In gen., *the seventh:* mense septumo, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 20: septimas esse aedes a portā, id. Ps. 2, 2, 3; cf.: isque Septimus a prisci numeratur origine Beli, Ov. M. 4, 213: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18: septimo die, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: sententia septima decima, id. Clu. 27, 74; also in one word, septimodecimo die, Vitr. 9, 1 (4) *fin.* et saep.—Hence, *advv.* **1.** Die septimi, *on the seventh day* (like die crastini, noni, quinti, etc.): ibi mercatum dixit esse die septimi (septimei, Ritschl), Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 8; cf. Gell. 10, 24, 1 sqq.; Macr. S. 1, 4.—* **2. septĭmum,** *for the seventh time:* Marius tam feliciter septimum consul, Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 81.—**3. septĭmō.** * **a.** *For the seventh time:* C. Marium creatum septimo consulem, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 3.—**b.** *Seven times* (post-class.): lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto: hieme secundo vel tertio, Treb. Gall. 17; Vopisc. Flor. 4.—**II.** In partic.: septimus casus, *the instrumental, adverbial*, etc. *case* (distinguished from the casus sextus, with prepositions), Quint. 1, 4, 26; Diom. p. 302 P.; Prisc. p. 673 ib.; Cledon. p. 1863 ib.

septĭmusdĕcĭmus, a, um, v. septimus, I.

* **septingēnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [septingeni], *of* or *belonging to the number seven hundred, consisting of seven hundred each:* greges, Varr. R. R. 2, 10 *fin.*

septingēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [septingenti], *seven hundred each:* bracteae, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61.

* **septingentēsĭmus,** a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [id.], *the seven hundredth:* supra annum, Liv. prooem. § 4.

septingenti, ae, a, *num. adj.* [septem-centum], *seven hundred:* anni, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2 (Ann. v. 493 Vahl.); cf.: annorum septingentorum memoria, Cic. Or. 34, 120: nummi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 39: milia passuum, Cic. Quint. 25, 78: stadia, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76: milites, Liv. 23, 20, 1: naves, Curt. 10, 1, 19.—*Absol.:* septingenta Tito debet Lupus (sc. sestertia), *seven hundred thousand sesterces*, Mart. 7, 10, 7.

septingentĭes (-tĭens), *adv.* [septingenti], *seven hundred times*, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 183; 36, 15, 24, § 104.

septĭnŭbus, a, *adj.*, *seven times married*, Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 30.

septio, v. saeptio.

septĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [septem], *seven-foot;* hence, poet., *excessively tall, gigantic* (late Lat.): Burgundio, Sid. Ep. 8, 9 *in carm.;* so id. Carm. 12, 11.

* **septĭrēmis,** e, *adj.* [septem-remus],

having seven ranges of oar-banks: naves, Curt. 10, 1, 3 (§ 19 Foss.).

Septĭtĭānus, v. Septicianus.

Septizōnĭum (Septemzōdĭum), ii, *n.* [septem-zona]. **I.** *A large building in Rome in the twelfth region,* prob. seven stories in height, Suet. Tit. 2 *init.*—**II.** *A monument of the emperor Septimius Severus, in the tenth region,* Spart. Sev. 19; 35.—**III.** *A building of M. Aurelius Antoninus,* Amm. 15, 7, 3 (others consider II. and III. to have been the same building).—**IV.** *The seven planets,* Commod. 7 and 19.

septŭāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [septuageni], *of* or *belonging to the number seventy, containing seventy, septuagenarian:* fistula, *seventy quarter-digits broad,* Front. Aquaed. 56: homo, *a man of seventy, a septuagenarian,* Dig. 50, 6, 5, § 7.

septŭāgēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* septuagenarum, Cod. Th. 14, 4, 4, § 1), *num. distrib. adj.* [septuaginta], *seventy each:* pyramides in imo latae pedum quinum septuagenum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92; for which, in one word, fistula septuagenumquinum, Front. Aquaed. 57; cf. sexageni.—**II.** *Seventy at a time, seventy:* septuagies septuageni pedes, Col. 5, 2, 7.—*Sing.*, *each seventieth:* coitu, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 99.

septŭāgēniquīni, v. the preced. art.

septŭāgēnus, a, um, v. septuageni *fin.*

septŭāgēsĭes, v. septuagies.

septŭāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [septuaginta], *the seventieth:* ad annum, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: castra, Liv. 28, 16.

septŭāgĭes, *adv.* [id.], *seventy times,* Col. 5, 2, 7.—Collat. form **septŭāgēsĭes,** Mart. Cap. 7, § 737 Kopp. (dub.); Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 1, p. 152.

septŭāginta, *num. adj.* [for septumaginta, septem-decenta], *seventy,* Col. Arb. 4, 3: centum septuaginta, *a hundred and seventy,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 121: septuaginta et tres, Liv. 35, 1 *fin.*: septem et septuaginta annos, Nep. Att. 21, 1; cf. with numerals: interficiuntur IV. et LXX., Caes. B. G. 4, 12.

septŭennis (collat. form **septennis,** Capitol. M. Aurel. 21), e, *adj.* [septem-annus], *of seven years, seven years old:* nunc priusquam septuennist (puer), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 36; so, puer, id. Men. prol. 24; 5, 9, 57; id. Merc. 2, 2, 21; id. Poen. prol. 66; Prud. στεφ. 10, 656.

septŭennĭum, ii, *n.* [septuennis], *a period of seven years,* Fest. p. 347 Müll.—Collat. form **septennĭum,** Prud. ap. Te-trast. 6; Vell. 2, 31, 2 Haase.

septum, v. saeptum; s. v. saepio.

septunx, uncis, *m.* [septem-uncia; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.]. **I.** Lit., *seven twelfths* of a whole (v. as, I.): jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 11; Liv. 5, 24, 4: auri, *seven ounces,* id. 23, 19, 16.—**II.** Transf., *seven things of a kind, seven pieces,* etc.; hence, in drinking, *seven cups,* Mart. 8, 51, 25; 3, 82, 29.

* **septŭōsē (saep-),** *adv.*, v. saeptuosus *fin.*

* **septŭplum,** i, *n.* [ἑπτάπλους], *a septuple:* solet pro toto computari, Aug. Serm. 83 *med.*; Vulg. Gen. 4, 15; id. Dan. 3, 19.

septus (saep-), a, um, *Part.* of saepio.

sĕpulcrālis, e, *adj.* [sepulcrum], *of* or *belonging to a tomb, sepulchral* (Ovidian): fax, *a funeral torch,* Ov. H. 2, 120: arae, *the funeral pyre* (cf. sepulcrum, I. B.), id. M. 8, 480.

* **sĕpulcrētum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a burial-place, cemetery:* in sepulcretis rapere de rogo cenam, Cat. 59, 2.

sĕpulcrum (less correctly **sĕpulchrum;** cf. Charis. p. 56 P.), i, *n.* [sepelio; cf. fulcrum, from fulcio; lavacrum, from lavo, etc.]. **I.** Lit., *a burial-place, grave, tomb, sepulchre* (cf.: monumentum, tumulus): sepulcri appellatione omnem sepulturae locum contineri existimandum est, Dig. 47, 12 (De sepulcro violato), 3, § 2: sepulcrum est ubi corpus ossave hominis condita sunt, ib. 11, 7, 2; cf. Fest. p. 339 Müll.; Edict. Praet. ap. Dig. l. l.: qui sepulcrum violat, facit, quo quis minus sepultus sit, ib. 7: siti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt: nec tamen eorum ante sepulcrum est, quam justa facta et corpus ingestum est, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: duae sunt leges de sepulcris, id. ib. 2, 24, 61: neque sepulcrum, quo recipiat, habeat portum corporis, Ubi corpus requiescat malis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 415 Vahl.): (Ennius) in sepulcro Scipionum putatur esse constitutus ex marmore, Cic. Arch. 9, 22; cf.: cui (Africano) super Carthaginem Virtus sepulcrum condidit, Hor. Epod. 9, 26: in summo sepulcro (Archimedis) sphaeram esse positam cum cylindro, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: sepulcri Mitte supervacuos honores, Hor. C. 2, 20, 23: monumento sepulcri donatus est, Nep. Dion, 10.—So in *sing.*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 7; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 21; id. Mil. 2, 4, 19: terra rerum commune sepulcrum, Lucr. 5, 259; Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24; id. Leg. 2, 25, 62; Verg. A. 2, 542; 2, 646; 3, 67; 4, 29; Hor. S. 2, 3, 84; 2, 5, 104.—*Plur.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55; id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; 1, 14, 31; Verg. E. 8, 98; id. G. 1, 497; Hor. Epod. 17, 47: sepulcra legens, *while reading the sepulchres,* i. e. *the inscriptions on them,* Cic. Sen. 7, 21: magnae moles sepulcrorum, Sen. Brev. Vit. 20, 5.—**B.** Esp., *a place where a corpse is burned* (cf. sepelio): funus interim procedit: ad sepulcrum venimus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 101; cf.: aram sepulcri (i. e. rogus), Congerere, Verg. A. 6, 177: alta sepulcri ara, Sil. 15, 387.—Comically: clam uxorem ubi sepulcrum habeamus et hunc comburamus diem, etc., *we may dig a grave for the day* (v. comburo *fin.*), Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 43 sq.—Likewise, jestingly, of an old man: ex hoc sepulcro vetere viginti minas Effodiam ego hodie, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 19.—**II.** Transf., *grave, tomb,* etc. (poet.); of a vulture's maw: (vultur) Heu quam crudeli condebat membra (hominis) sepulcro, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 683 P. (Ann. v. 142 Vahl.).—Of Troy: Troja nefas, commune sepulcrum Europae Asiaeque, Cat. 68, 89.—Of the dead: gratum mutis sepulcris, Cat. 96, 1: placatis sepulcris, Ov. F. 2, 33.

* **sĕpulto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [sepelio], *to hold buried:* quos cara Ravenna sepultat, Ven. Carm. 8, 6, 167.

sĕpultor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who buries, a burier* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: corporis mortui, Aug. Trin. 4, 3.—**II.** Trop.: civilium turbinum (Augustus), *the allayer, pacifier,* Tert. Anim. 46 *med.*

sĕpultūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a burial, interment, funeral obsequies, sepulture* (freq. and class.; syn.: exsequiae, funus, humatio): mos sepulturae, Lucr. 6, 1278: mihi quidem antiquissimum sepulturae genus illud fuisse videtur, quo apud Xenophontem Cyrus utitur. Redditur enim terrae corpus, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56: mercedem funeris ac sepulturae constituere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 134: is, quem sepultura adfecerat, id. Div. 1, 27, 56: honore sepulturae carere, id. Sen. 20, 75: corpus ad sepulturam dare, id. Phil. 2, 7, 17: locum sepulturae dare, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3; so, locus sepulturae, Tac. A. 2, 73 *fin.*; for which: locus ad sepulturam, Suet. Tib. 1: caput periculis pro sepulturâ objecit, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 19, 5: sepulturae causâ, Dig. 11, 7, 2.—*Plur.*: ab Euhemero et mortes et sepulturae demonstrantur deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119.—**II.** Esp., *the burning of the dead body:* corpus antequam cremaretur nudatum in foro, qui locus sepulturae destinabatur, Tac. A. 2, 73: corpora sepulturae reddidit, Just. 9, 4, 4.

* **sĕpultūrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [sepultura], *of* or *belonging to burial, funereal:* fines, Auct. Limit. p. 296 Goes.

sĕpultus, a, um, *Part.*, from sepelio.

Sepyra, ae, *f.*, *a village in Cilicia, on Mount Amanus,* Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 9.

sĕquācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sequor], *a facility in following, a disposition to follow, sequaciousness, sequacity* (late Lat.): saltuosa scribarum, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *med.*: pigra, id. ib. 4, 11.

sĕquācĭter, *adv.*, v. sequax *fin.*

Sēquăna, ae, *f.*, *one of the principal rivers of* Gallia Celtica, *the Seine,* Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 7, 57; 7, 58; Mel. 3, 2, 4; *masc.*, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105.—Hence, **1. Sēquăni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the dwellers on the* Sequana, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 1, 2; 1, 9; 1, 10; 1, 31; 1, 35; 1, 44; 4, 10; 6, 12; 7, 66; Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2.—**2. Sēquănus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* Sequani: gens, Luc. 1, 425: ager, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18.—**3. Sēquănĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the* Sequani: textrix, Mart. 4, 19, 1.

sĕquax, ācis, *adj.* [sequor], *following* or *seeking after, pursuing, sequacious* (poet.; a favorite word of Vergil). **I.** Lit.: Medea, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 41: (Arcadas) Latio dare terga sequaci, *pursuing,* Verg. A. 10, 365: cui (frondi) Silvestres uri assidue capraeque sequaces Illudunt, *hunting after, eager for it,* id. G. 2, 374 Wagn. *N. cr.* (cf.: cytisum sequitur lasciva capella, id. E. 2, 64): flammae, *darting, lambent,* id. A. 8, 432: hederae, *clinging, winding,* Pers. prol. 6: fumi, *piercing, penetrating,* Verg. G. 4, 230: Maleae undae, *pursuing,* id. A. 5, 193: quae (chelys) saxa sequacia flectens, Sid. Carm. 16, 3 (for which: saxa sequentia, Ov. M. 11, 2): oculi, *following,* Stat. Th. 3, 500; so Calp. Ecl. 1, 31: ensis, *following speedily, rapidly moving,* Val. Fl. 7, 619.—As *subst.*: **sĕquax,** ācis, *m.*, *an attendant, follower:* Bacchi Venerisque, Manil. 5, 143; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 23; 1, 13.—**B.** In partic., of materials, in working, *yielding, pliable, ductile, flexible:* trabes, Val. Fl. 1, 124: bituminum sequax ac lenta natura, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 65: natura cornus, id. 11, 37, 45, § 127: lentitia salicis ad vincturas, id. 16, 37, 68, § 174 et saep.—*Comp.*: nec est alia nunc materia sequacior (vitro), Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 198: flexibiles quamcumque in partem ducimur a principe, atque ut ita dicam, sequaces sumus, Plin. Pan. 45, 5.—**II.** Trop., *following, pursuing:* naturas hominum varias moresque sequaces, *following them,* Lucr. 3, 315: metus hominum curaeque sequaces, *pursuing them,* id. 2, 47: scabies sequax malum, Grat. Cyn. 411.—**B.** *Following, tractable:* imbueret novas artes sensusque sequaces, Aus. Idyll. 5, 3; so, discipuli, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 15.—Hence, *adv.*: **sĕquācĭter,** *of course, consequently,* Arn. 2, 49; 2, 75; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 22; id. de Musica, 4, 10.

sĕquēla or **sĕquella,** ae, *f.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *that which follows, a follower:* lixas calonesque et omnis generis sequelas, Front. Strat. 2, 4, 8: jumenta, quorum sequela erat equuleus, Dig. 47, 2, 4, § 15: petrae aquatilis sequela, i. e. *the water that followed and flowed from the rock,* Tert. Patient. 5 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *a result, consequence, sequel:* ea (incommoda) non per naturam, sed per sequelas quasdam necessarias facta dicit, Gell. 6, 1, 9: immortalitas non sequela naturae, sed merces praemiumque virtutis est, Lact. 7, 5 *med.*: morborum (mors), id. Opif. Dei, 4: abruptae unitatis, Tert. Carn. Chr. 20.

sĕquens, entis, *Part.* and *subst.*, from sequor.

sĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [sequor], *that which follows, the sequence, context,* Boëth. Inst. Arith. 1, 10; *plur.*, id. ib. 1, 23; Front. Aquaed. 34 (dub.; al. consequentiae).

sĕquester, tris (orig. form sequester, tri, ante- and post-class., and in the poets), *m.* [id.], jurid. t. t., *a depositary, trustee,* into whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled: sequester dicitur, apud quem plures eandem rem, de quâ controversia est, deposuerunt, Dig. 50, 16, 110: nunc ut apud sequestrum vidulum posivimus, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.; Dig. 16, 3, 33: tu istunc hodie non feres, nisi das sequestrum aut arbitrum, Quoius haec res arbitrum fiat, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 65: jam sequestri placebant, Petr. 14, 4: cum sequestro recte agetur depositi sequestrariâ actione, Dig. 16, 3, 12; cf.: in sequestrum depositi actio competit; si tamen cum sequestro convenit, ut, etc., ib. 16, 3, 5.—*Subst.*: **sĕquestrum,** i (rarely **sĕquestre,** is), *n.*, *the deposit of a subject of dispute with a third person:* vitulum hic apponite: ego servabo quasi sequestro detis: neutri reddibo, donicum res judicata erit haec, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 692 P.: sequestro data, id. Merc. 4, 3, 36: sequestro ponere: quod apud sequestrem depositum erat, sequestro positum per adverbium dicebant, Gell. 20, 11, 5: aut ad arbitrum redditur aut sequestro ponitur, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 79; and in later jurid. Lat.: in sequestro deponere (aliquid), *to put in sequestration,* Dig. 16, 3, 6.—Form sequestre: pecuniam sequestre

ponere, Dig. 16, 3, 33: in sequestri deponere, Ps.-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 12.— **II.** Transf. **A.** In cases of bribery of judges, electors, etc., *an agent* or *go-between*, with whom the money promised was deposited (so always in Cic.; cf. internuntius): aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi judicii, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 36; so (with interpres) id. ib. 2, 2, 44, § 108; Quint. 12, 8, 4: venditor et corruptor et sequester, Cic. Planc. 16, 38; 19, 48: aliquo sequestre in indice corrumpendo uti, id. Clu. 8, 25; 26, 72: adulter, impudicus, sequester, convicium est, non accusatio, id. Cael. 13, 30: candidatus per sequestrem agit, Sen. Ep. 118, 3: gregarii, Amm. 15, 5, 31.—**B.** After the Aug. period, *a mediator.* **1.** Lit.: Menenius Agrippa, qui inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 12, 4: pacis, Sil. 6, 347; Luc. 10, 472: ego sequester et medius fui, Vulg. Deut. 5, 5.—In this sense also a *fem.* form, **sĕquestra,** ae, *a mediatress:* ubi nunc fidei pacisque sequestra Mater eras? Stat. Th. 7, 542: anus quaedam stupri sequestra et adulterorum internuntia, App. M. 9, p. 224, 1; and, in apposition: bis senos pepigere dies et pace sequestrâ Per silvas Teucri mixtique impune Latini Erravere jugis, i. e. *under the protection of the truce,* Verg. A. 11, 133; so, pace sequestrâ, Stat. Th. 2, 425.—* **2.** Trop., *a means of negotiating,* i. e. *price,* etc.: qui suam pudicitiam sequestrem perjurii fieri passi sunt, Val. Max. 9, 1, 7.

sĕquestra, ae, v. sequester, II. B. 1.

sĕquestrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sequester, I.], *of* or *belonging to sequestration:* actio, i. e. *in which the thing contested is deposited in the hands of a third party,* Dig. 16, 3, 12; 4, 3, 9.

sĕquestrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sequestro], *a depositing in the hands of a third party, a sequestration,* Cod. Th. 2, 28, 1. — **II.** In gen., *a separation,* Cassiod. Var. 9, 24; id. Complex. 1; Alcim. Ep. 14.

sĕquestrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that hinders* or *impedes* (late Lat.): officiorum familiarium (dolor), Symm. Ep. 8, 53.

sĕquestrātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a depository, a place where any thing is laid up for safe-keeping* (late Lat.): terra seminibus, Tert. Res. Carn. 52 *fin.*

sĕquestro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sequester] (late Lat. for sequestro do or pono; v. sequester, I.). **I.** Lit., *to give up for safe-keeping, to surrender:* hominis tibi (sc. terrae) membra sequestro, Prud. Cath. 10, 133: corpora sepulturae, Tert. Res. Carn. 27 *med.*—**II.** Transf., *to remove, separate* from any thing: causam motûs ab eo, quod movetur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14: se a rerum publicarum actibus, id. ib. 1, 8 *med.:* omni ab infamiâ vir sequestrandus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11: sequestratum animal, *separated,* Veg. 2, 1, 5: sequestrata verecundia, *laid aside,* Macr. S. 7, 11; Vulg. 1 Macc. 11, 34.

sĕquĭor, us, *comp. adj.*, v. secus *init.*

sĕquĭus, v. secus.

sĕquor, sĕcūtus (also written sequutus; *gen. plur. part. sync.* sequentûm, Verg. G. 3, 111), 3, *v. dep.* (*act.* collat. form **sĕquo,** acc. to Gell. 18, 9, 8 sq.; and Prisc. p. 799 P.) [Sanscr. sak-, to follow; sakis, friend; Gr. ἕπομαι, ἕπω; cf. Lat. socius], *to follow, to come* or *go after, to follow after, attend.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) With *acc.:* i, jam sequor te, mater, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 16: neque illa matrem satis honeste tuam sequi poterit comes, id. Merc. 2, 3, 69 sq.: qui ex urbe amicitiae causâ Caesarem secuti, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 7, 50; Hor. S. 1, 6, 108: ne sequerer moechas, id. ib. 1, 4, 113: vallem, Liv. 32, 6, 5: pars pressa sequuntur Signa pedum, Ov. M. 8, 332: vestigia alicujus, id. ib. 4, 514; 9, 639; 10, 710 et saep.—(β) *Absol.* (so most freq. in Plaut.): abi prae, jam ego sequar, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 46; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 69: *Di.* Sequere intro. *Pa.* Sequor, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 64; 5, 2, 90; id. Aul. 2, 5, 23 et saep.: quisnam est, qui sequitur procul? id. Poen. 3, 3, 6: funus interim procedit: sequimur: ad sepulcrum venimus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 101: curriculo sequi, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 12: Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: si nemo sequatur, tamen, etc., id. ib. 1, 40 *fin.:* servi sequentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 78: hos falcati currus sequebantur, Curt. 4, 12, 6: hos aliae gentes sequebantur, id. 4, 12, 9.—**b.** Of things: magna multitudo carrorum sequi Gallos consuevit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: neque Ulla (arbor) brevem dominum sequetur, Hor. C. 2, 14, 24: zonâ bene te secutâ, id. ib. 3, 27, 59.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To follow* in a hostile manner; *to chase, pursue:* hostes sequitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.:* hostem, Ov. M. 13, 548: fugacem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 115: feras, Ov. M. 2, 498: nudo genitas Pandione ferro, id. ib. 6, 666; cf.: hostem pilo, Tac. H. 4, 29 *fin.*—*Absol.:* finem sequendi facere, Caes. B. G. 7, 47; 7, 68 Oud. *N. cr.*—**2.** *To follow* in time or order; *to succeed, come after* (esp. freq. in *part. pres.*): aestatem auctumnus sequitur, post acer hiems fit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 647 P. (Ann. v. 406 Vahl.): sequens annus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: sequente anno, Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 170: secuto die, id. 13, 22, 43, § 126: secuta aetas, id. 6, 23, 26, § 101: sequenti senatu, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 1: secuturo Phoebo, Luc. 2, 528: sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romanâ Caudinâ pax, Liv. 9, 1 et saep.: ne secutis quidem diebus Claudius ullius humani affectûs signa dedit, Tac. A. 11, 38: Africanus sequens, i. e. minor, Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211.—(β) With the notion of cause implied, *to follow, result, ensue:* ut male posuimus initia, sic cetera sequentur, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 2: increpuit; sequitur clamor, Verg. A. 9, 504: tonitrum secuti nimbi, Ov. M. 14, 542: lacrimae sunt verba secutae, id. ib. 9, 780: nisi forte sic loqui paenitet, Quâ tempestate Paris Helenam et quae sequuntur, *and so on, and so forth,* Cic. Or. 49, 164; id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42; 3, 19, 44.—**3.** Of a possession or inheritance, *to follow,* i. e. *to fall to the share of* any one: ut belli praeda Romanos, ager urbesque captae Aetolos sequerentur, Liv. 33, 13, 10: ut victorem res sequeretur, id. 28, 21, 5: si quis mortuos est Arpinatis, ejus heredem sacra non secuntur, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.—Abbreviated on monuments, H. M. H. N. S.: heredem monumentum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 13: heredem possessio, Plin. 9, 35, 60, § 124: quo minus gloriam petebat, eo magis illum sequebatur, Sall. C. 54 *fin.;* v. Fabri ad h. l.; and cf.: sequi gloria, non appeti debet, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 14.—**4.** *To go towards* or *to* a place: Formias nunc sequimur, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 2: Epirum, Cyzicum, id. ib. 3, 16; Caes. B. C. 3, 49: Italiam, Verg. A. 4, 361; 4, 381; 5, 629: Itala regna, Ov. H. 7, 10; id. F. 6, 109; Val. Fl. 1, 3.—**5.** Pregn., *to follow* the hand in plucking or pulling; *to come off* or *away, come out; to come easily, come of itself:* herbae dum tenerae sunt vellendae: aridae factae celerius rumpuntur quam sequuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 47; cf.: oratio mollis et tenera et ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas, Cic. Or. 16, 52; and: nihil est tam tenerum neque tam flexibile neque quod tam facile sequatur quocumque ducas, quam oratio, id. de Or. 3, 45, 176: ipse (ramus) volens facilisque sequetur, Si te fata vocant, Verg. A. 6, 146: cum scrutantes, quae vellant, telum non sequitur, Liv. 38, 21, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: jamque secuta manum nullo cogente sagitta Excidit, Verg. A. 12, 423; Anthol. Lat. 1, 172, 113: trahit ille manu sine custode lignum: Id quoque vix sequitur, Ov. M. 12, 372; cf.: cera mollis sequensque digitos, *yielding to,* Poët. ap. Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 11.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to follow, succeed, result, ensue* (usu. of an immediate consequence; consequor, usu. of one more remote): si verbum sequi volumus, hoc intellegamus necesse est, etc., Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: patrem sequuntur liberi, *succeed to the rank* or *condition of their father,* Liv. 4, 4 *fin.:* quoniam hanc (Caesar) in re publicâ viam, quae popularis habetur, secutus est, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, *to befall,* Caes. B. G. 1, 4: modo ne summa turpitudo sequatur, *should ensue,* Cic. Lael. 17, 61: dispares mores disparia studia sequuntur, id. ib. 20, 74: post illas datas litteras secuta est summa contentio de domo, id. Att. 4, 2, 2: post gloriam invidiam sequi, Sall. J. 55, 3: an mediocre discrimen opinionis secuturum ex hac re putatis, Liv. 5, 6, 7. —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To follow* (as a leader) an authority, a party, an example, a plan, etc.; *to follow in the track of; to comply with, accede to, conform to:* sequi naturam, optimam bene vivendi ducem, Cic. Lael. 5, 19; cf. id. ib. 12, 42: sequamur potissimum Polybium nostrum, id. Rep. 2, 14, 27: eorum sectam sequuntur multi mortales, Naev. Bell. Pun. 1, 16; so, sectam, Cic. Fl. 41, 104; id. Sest. 45, 97; Liv. 8, 19, 10 al. (v. secta): Ti. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est ... hunc post mortem secuti amici, etc., Cic. Lael. 12, 41: amicum vel bellum patriae inferentem sequi, id. ib. 12, 43: auctoritatem et consilium alicujus, id. Fam. 4, 3, 2; so (with obtemperare voluntati) Caes. B. C. 1, 35: sententiam Scipionis, id. ib. 1, 2: vos vestrumque factum omnia deinceps municipia sunt secuta, *have followed, imitated,* id. ib. 2, 32: haec qui dicunt, quam rationem sequantur, vides, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17: novum quoddam et subagreste consilium, id. Rep. 2, 7, 12; cf. id. ib. 2, 28, 51: Pompeio esse in animo, rei publicae non deesse, si senatus sequatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 1 *fin.:* arma victricia, Verg. A. 3, 54.—Of an auditor, *to follow an orator* or *a speech:* quos more prisco apud judicem fabulantes non auditores sequuntur, non populus audit, Tac. Or. 23: non lingua valet, non corpore notae Sufficiunt vires, nec vox aut verba sequuntur, i. e. *attend* or *obey the will,* Verg. A. 12, 912; cf.: si modo verba sequantur, Ov. M. 1, 647. —Esp. milit. t. t.: signa sequi, *to march* in rank, Sall. J. 80, 2; Curt. 3, 2, 13.—**2.** *To follow* or *pursue* an end or object; *to strive for, aim at, seek to attain:* eam (sc. utilitatem), Cic. Lael. 27, 100: justitiam, id. Rep. 3, 11, 18: otium ac tranquillitatem vitae, id. Mur. 27, 55: amoenitatem et salubritatem, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: matris commodum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: lites, id. And. 4, 5, 16; id. Ad. 2, 2, 40: gratiam Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: linguam et nomen, Liv. 31, 7: mercedes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 87: quae nocuere (opp. fugere), id. Ep. 1, 8, 11; cf.: nec sequar aut fugiam, quae diligit ipse vel odit, id. ib. 1, 1, 72: ferro extrema, Verg. A. 6, 457: fidem, Vell. 2, 107, 2.—With *inf.:* plurisque sequor disponere causas, Lucr. 5, 529.—**3.** In discourse, *to follow* in order or sequence; *to come next in order, to succeed:* sequitur is (rex), qui, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37: sequitur illa divisio, ut, etc., id. Fin. 3, 16, 55: haec sint dicta de aëre. Sequitur terra, cui, etc., Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 154: ac de primâ quidem parte satis dictum est. Sequitur, ut doceam, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 80 sq.—With *inf.:* sequitur videre de eo, quod, etc., Dig. 45, 1, 91, § 3; 41, 3, 4.—**4.** In logical conclusions, *to follow, ensue;* with *subject-clause:* nec si omne enuntiatum aut verum aut falsum est, sequitur ilico, esse causas immutabiles, etc., Cic. Fat. 12, 28; id. Tusc. 5, 8, 21.—With *ut:* si haec enuntiatio vera non est, sequitur, ut falsa sit, Cic. Fat. 12, 28; 5, 9; 10, 22; id. Fin. 2, 8, 24; 3, 7, 26: sequitur igitur ut, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 18, 53; id. Par. 3, 1, 22: sequitur ergo ut, etc., Curt. 7, 1, 40; Quint. 3, 8, 23; 3, 11, 17; 6, 5, 8 al.—**5.** *To follow* or *come naturally* or *easily; to be obtained without effort:* tantum hominis valuit exercitatio ut, cum se mente ac voluntate, conjecisset in versum, verba sequerentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194 Sorof ad loc.: non quaesitum esse numerum, sed secutum, id. Or. 49, 165: lingua tacet nec vox tentataque verba sequuntur, Ov. M. 11, 326; 1, 647; Stat. Th. 11, 602: verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur, Hor. A. P. 311: sed non omnia nos ducentes e Graeco sequuntur, Quint. 2, 14, 1: laus pulcherrima cum sequitur, non cum arcessitur, id. 10, 2, 27; 8, prooem. § 8; 8, 6, 24: sequi gloria, non appeti debet, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 14.—Hence, **sĕquens,** entis, *P. a., next, next following* in order (cf.: proximus, posterior; not in Cic. or Cæs.): prius illud hoc sequens, Quint. 5, 10, 42: reliqua morborum genera sequenti dicemus volumine, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 143.—Esp., with designations of time: sequenti tempore, Nep. Thras. 4, 4; Quint. 1, 5, 52; Sen. Ben. 6, 4, 2; Suet. Tib. 38: sequenti die, Auct. B. Hisp. 28, 1; Suet. Ner. 15; Liv. 23, 36, 7: sequente anno, id. 3, 31, 2: sequenti nocte, Suet. Aug. 94; so also Curt. 4, 7, 10; Tac. A. 2, 53; Col. 4, 15, 3; 4, 21, 3; 4, 27, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 73, § 189; 30, 8, 21, § 66; 17, 22, 35, § 178; Hirt. B. G. 8, 50; Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 6; 5, 12, 1; 6, 31, 3: Suilium mox sequens aetas vidit praepotentem, *the next generation,* Tac. A. 4, 31 qui praesenti potentiâ credunt exstingui

posse etiam sequentis aevi memoriam, Tac. A. 4, 35.—As *subst.*, used by some for ἐπίθετον, *an epithet*, acc. to Quintilian; as, dentes albi, umida vina . . . o scelus abominandum, etc., Quint. 8, 6, 40.

sĕquūtĭo, sĕquūtor, etc., v. sec-.

Sēr, ēris, v. Seres.

sĕra, ae, *f.* [2. sero], *a bar* for fastening doors (not fixed to the door, but put on and taken off): sera, μοχλὸς θύρας, Gloss. (mostly poet.; not in Cic.; cf.: claustrum, obex): quā (serā) remotā fores panduntur, Varr. L. L. 7, § 108 Müll.: jam contigerat portam, Saturnia cujus Dempserat oppositas insidiosa seras, Ov. F. 1, 266: sera suā sponte delapsa cecidit, remissaeque subito fores admiserunt intrantem, Petr. 16, 2: seris transversis ita clathrare (vacerras), ne, etc., Col. 9, 1, 4.—*Sing.*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 23: clauditur et durā janua fulta serā, Tib. 1, 2, 6; 1, 8, 76: obducere seram, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 48: ponere seram, Ov. A. A. 2, 636; id. M. 14, 710: demere seram, id. F. 1, 280: excutere poste seram, id. Am. 1, 6, 24: carmine vincitur sera, id. ib. 2, 1, 28; Juv. 6, 347.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 8, 630; Sen. Ep. 90, 8; Petr. 16, 2.

Sĕrāpēum, i, v. Serapis, A.

†† **Sĕrăphīn** or **Sĕrăphīm,** *plur. indecl.*, = שְׂרָפִים, *the Seraphim*, a higher order of angels among the Hebrews, Vulg. Isa. 6, 2; Prud. Cath. 4, 5; Isid. Orig. 7, 5, 24 sq.

† **sĕrăpĭăs,** ădis, *f.*, = σεραπιάς, *a plant, also called* orchis, Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 95.—Called also **sĕrăpĭon,** ii, *n.*, App. Herb. 15.

Sĕrāpĭcus, a, um, v. Serapis, B.

Sĕrāpĭo or **-on,** ōnis, *m.*, = Σεραπίων. **1.** *The name of an Egyptian ambassador to Rome*, Caes. B. C. 3, 109.—**2.** *A geographer of Antioch*, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 1; 2, 6, 1.—**3.** In Rome, as a name for slaves; thus, *of a servant of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 1.—**4.** *A nickname of* P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica, *consul* 616 A.U.C., Liv. Epit. 55; Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; Val. Max. 9, 14, 3; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17.—**5.** *A Greek physician*, Cels. 5, 28, 17 al.—**6.** *A Stoic of Hierapolis*, Sen. Ep. 40, 2.—**7.** *A Greek painter*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 113.

sĕrăpĭon, ii, v. serapias.

Sĕrāpis (a short, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 531; Mart. Cap. 2, § 191; Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 100), is and ĭdis, *m.*, = Σάραπις, *a chief divinity of the Egyptians*, subsequently worshipped also in Greece and Rome, Varr. L. L. 5, § 57 Müll.; id. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 5; Macr. S. 1, 20 *fin.*; Cic. Div. 2, 59, 123; id. N. D. 3, 19, 47; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; Varr. ap. Charis. p. 69 P.; Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 75; Tac. H. 4, 81; 4, 84; Suet. Vesp. 7; Spart. Sev. 17; Mart. 9, 30, 6; Inscr. Orell. 931; 950; 987; 1887 sq.—Hence, **A. Sĕrāpēum,** i, *n.*, *a temple of Serapis*, the most celebrated in Alexandria, Tert. Apol. 18 *fin.*; id. Spect. 8 *fin.*; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 27; Amm. 22, 16, 12; cf. Tac. H. 4, 84.—**B. Sĕrāpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Serapis, Serapian*; transf., *splendid, sumptuous*: cenae, Tert. Apol. 39 *med.*

sĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [serum], *living on whey*: porcus, Cato, R. R. 150, 2.

Serdica, ae, *f.*, *a city of Mœsia*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 21.—Hence, **A. Serdicensis,** e, *adj.*, *Serdican, of Serdica*: concilium, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 24.—**B. Serdicēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Serdican, of Serdica*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 33; 4, 38.

Sĕrēna, ae, *f.*, *a Roman female name*; esp., *the wife of Stilicho, eulogized by Claudian*, v. Claud. Laud. Ser.

Sĕrēnātor, ōris, *m.* [sereno], *he that makes fair weather, the clearer-up*, an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 7; Inscr. Gud. p. 3, n. 8; p. 3, n. 9; p. 4, n. 1 sq.; cf. serenus.

sĕrēnē, *adv.* [serenus], *clearly, brightly*; trop., *comp.*: serenius videre, Aug. Trin. 8, 3.

sĕrēnĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [serenus-fero], *bringing fair weather, clearing up* (late Lat.): aquilo, Avien. Arat. 988; id. Prognost. 414.

‡ **sĕrēnĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [serenus-facio], *cleared up, clear, serene*: COELO, Inscr. Orell. 855 (of the time of the emperor Antoninus Pius).

sĕrēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [serenus], *clearness, serenity*. **I.** Lit., of the weather, *clear, fair*, or *serene weather*; with *gen.*: cum sit tum serenitas, tum perturbatio caeli, * Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: dici solisque, Auct. B. Hisp. 29, 4: auctumni, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353.—*Absol.*: tranquilla serenitas (opp. foeda tempestas), Liv. 2, 62, 2; 2, 26, 11: serenitatem praesagire, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362; 10, 67, 86, § 188.—*Plur.*: (vinea) imbribus magis quam serenitatibus offenditur, Col. 3, 1, 10.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *Fairness, serenity* of fortune, of disposition, etc. (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): praesentis fortunae, Liv. 42, 62, 4: minor es, quam ut serenitatem meam obducas, Sen. Ira, 3, 25, 4: quantam tempestatem subitā serenitate discussit (principis ortus), Curt. 10, 9, 5.—**2.** Serenitas, *a title of the Roman emperors*, = *Serene Highness*, Veg. Mil. 3 epil.; Inscr. Grut. 286, 2.

sĕrēno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make clear, fair*, or *serene, to clear up* (poet.; syn. tranquillo). **I.** Lit.: vultu, quo caelum tempestatesque serenat (Juppiter), Verg. A. 1, 255: axem, Sil. 12, 637: Olympum, id. 12, 665: glauca terga aquae, Claud. de Apono, 36: domum largo igne, *to light up*, Stat. Achill. 1, 120.—*Absol.*: luce serenanti, *in bright, clear daylight*, * Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18.—**B.** *Impers.*: cum serenat, *when it is clear*, Min. Fel. 32, 4.—**II.** Trop.: spem fronte serenat, Verg. A. 4, 477; for which: tristia fronte, Sil. 11, 368; cf.: nubila animi, Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13.

1. sĕrēnus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. svar, sky; Gr. Σείριος; cf. σέλας; Lat. sol], *clear, fair, bright, serene* (class.; esp. freq. in the poets; cf. sudus). **I.** Lit.: cum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serenā, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82 (Ann. v. 517 Vahl.): caelo sereno, Lucr. 6, 247; Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2; Verg. G. 1, 260; 1, 487; id. A. 3, 518; Hor. Epod. 15, 1; id. S. 2, 4, 51; Ov. M. 1, 168; 2, 321 et saep.; cf.: de parte caeli, Lucr. 6, 99: in regione caeli, Verg. A. 8, 528.—*Comp.*: caelo perfruitur sereniore, Mart. 4, 64, 6; cf. also: o nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno, Verg. A. 5, 870: postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit, Liv. 1, 16, 2: luce, Verg. A. 5, 104: lumen (solis), Lucr. 2, 150: nox, id. 1, 142; Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23; Verg. G. 1, 426: sidera, Lucr. 4, 212: facies diei, Phaedr. 4, 16, 5: species mundi, Lucr. 4, 134: aër, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222: ver, Verg. G. 1, 340: aestas, id. A. 6, 707: stella, Ov. F. 6, 718 et saep.: color (opp. nubilus), *bright, clear*, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 107: aqua (with candida), Mart. 6, 42, 19: vox, Pers. 1, 19.—Transf., of a wind *that clears the sky, that brings fair weather*: hic Favonius serenu'st, istic Auster imbricus, * Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 35; hence, also, poet.: unde serenas Ventus agat nubes, Verg. G. 1, 461.—**2.** As *subst.*: **sĕrēnum,** i, *n.*, *a clear, bright*, or *serene sky, fair weather* (not in Cic.): ponito pocillum in sereno noctu, *during a fine night*, Cato, R. R. 156, 3; more freq. simply sereno: Priverni sereno per diem totum rubrum solem fuisse, Liv. 31, 12, 5; 37, 3, 2: quare et sereno tonat, Sen. Q. N. 2, 18; Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84 (opp. nubilo), Pall. 1, 30, 3; Luc. 1, 530: liquido ac puro sereno, Suet. Aug. 95: nitido sereno, Sil. 5, 58: cotidie serenum cum est, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4: laesique fides reditura sereni, Stat. S. 3, 1, 81: serenum nitidum micat, Mart. 6, 42, 8.—*Plur.*: caeli serena Concutiat sonitu, Lucr. 2, 1100: soles et aperta serena, Verg. G. 1, 393: nostra, Val. Fl. 1, 332.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *Cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene* (syn.: laetus, tranquillus, secundus): vita, Lucr. 2, 1094 Lachm.: horae (with albus dies), Sil. 15, 53: rebus serenis servare modum, *in propitious* or *favorable circumstances, in good fortune*, id. 8, 546: vultus, Lucr. 3, 293; Cat. 55, 8; Hor. C. 1, 37, 26; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 27: frons tranquilla et serena, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: pectora processu facta serena tuo, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 40: animus, id. ib. 1, 1, 39: oculi, Sil. 7, 461: Augustus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 65: laetitia, Just. 44, 2, 4: imperium, Sil. 14, 80: res, id. 8, 546: sereno vitae tempore, Auct. Her. 4, 48, 61: vita, Lucr. 2, 1094: temperatus (sanguis) medium quoddam serenum efficit, Quint. 11, 3, 78; cf.: tandem aliquid, pulsā curarum nube serenum Vidi, Ov. P. 2, 1, 5.—**2.** SERENVS, *an epithet of Jupiter* (whose brow was always serene), Inscr. Murat. 1978, 5; cf. Serenator; hence, Martial calls Domitian: Jovem serenum, Mart. 5, 6, 9; 9, 25, 3.—**3.** Serenissimus, *a title of the Roman emperors*, Cod. Just. 5, 4, 23.

2. Sĕrēnus, i, *m.*; **Sĕrēna,** ae, *f.* [1. serenus], *a proper name*. **I.** Q. Serenus Sammonicus, *a physician under Septimius Severus*, Spart. Get. 5, 5; Macr. 3, 16, 6.—**II.** Q. Serenus Sammonicus, *son of the preceding, author of a poem*, De Medicina, *still extant*, Lampr. Alex. 30, 2; cf. Teuffel's Roem. Lit. 379, 4.—**III.** Serena, *the wife of Stilicho, and mother-in-law of the emperor Honorius*, celebrated by Claudian in a special poem (Laus Serenae Reginae).

Sērēs, um, *m.*, = Σῆρες, *a people of Eastern Asia* (the mod. *Chinese*), celebrated for their silken fabrics, Mel. 1, 2, 3; 3, 7, 1; Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 54; Amm. 23, 6, 67 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 121; Hor. C. 3, 29, 27; 4, 15, 23; Ov. Am. 1, 14, 6; Luc. 1, 19; Juv. 6, 403 al.—Placed by Lucan at the sources of the Nile, and made neighbors of the Ethiopians, Luc. 10, 292.—*Gen.* Serum, Sen. Ep. 90, 13.—*Acc.* Seras, Hor. C. 1, 12, 56; Plin. H. N. 12, prooem. § 2.—*Sing.* Ser, Aus. Idyll. Monos. Hist. 24; Sen. Herc. Oet. 668.—Hence,

Sērĭcus, a, um, *adj.* **1.** Lit., *of* or *belonging to the Seres, Seric*: regio, Amm. 23, 6: Oceanus, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 37: hostis (Müll. Neuricus), Prop. 4 (5), 3, 8; cf. sagittae, Hor. C. 1, 29, 9.—**2.** Transf., *Seric*, i. e. *silken*: vestis, Plin. 21, 3, 8, § 11; Tac. A. 2, 33: toga, Quint. 12, 10, 47: pallium, Vulg. Esth. 8, 15: pulvilli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15: tentoria, Flor. 2, 8, 9: vexilla, id. 3, 11, 8: carpenta, *with silken curtains*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 23: frena, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 350.—As *subst.*: **a. sērĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *Seric garments, silks*, Prop. 1, 14, 22; Mart. 9, 38, 3; 11, 27, 11; Claud. in Eutr. 2.—**b. sērĭcum,** i, *n.*, *Seric stuff, silk*, Amm. 23, 6, 67; Sol. 50; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 17, 6; 19, 27, 5; Vulg. Apoc. 18, 12.

* **1. sĕresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [serenus], *to grow dry*: vestes serescunt (opp. uvescunt), Lucr. 1, 306.

* **2. sĕresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [serum], *to turn to whey*: lac frigore serescit, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 238.

Sĕrestus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Trojan who followed Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 611; 4, 288; 5, 487; 9, 171 al.

Sergestus, i, *m.*, *a steersman among the followers of Æneas*; acc. to Vergil, *the ancestor of the Sergian family*, Verg. A. 1, 510; 5, 121; 5, 184; 5, 221 et saep.

Sergĭus, i, *m.*; **Sergĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. **I.** L. Sergius Catilina, *the famous conspirator*.—**II.** C. Sergius Orata, *a notorious voluptuary*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 10; Cic. Off. 3, 16, 67; id. de Or. 1, 39, 178; id. Fin. 2, 22, 70; Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168 et saep.—**III.** M. Sergius, *distinguished for bravery*, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104.—*Fem.*, Inscr. Murat. 3, p. 1744.—Hence, **1. Sergĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sergian*: Sergia tribus, *a tribe consisting of Sabines, Marsi, and Peligni*, Cic. Vatin. 15, 36; Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129; cf. Ascon. Cic. Corn. p. 81 Orell.: Sergia olea, Col. 5, 8, 4; Plin. 15, 5, 6, § 20 (Jahn, Sergiana); Poll. Febr. 18, 4.—**2. Sergiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sergian*: olea (named after a Sergius), Cato, R. R. 6, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1; Macr. S. 2, 16.

sērĭa, ae, *f.*, *a cylindrical earthen vessel* for preserving liquids, fruit, salted provisions, etc., *a large jar*: relevi omnia dolia, omnes serias, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51; Cato, R. R. 12; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 8; Col. 12, 52, 14; Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 9; Liv. 24, 10; Pers. 2, 11; Dig. 50, 16, 206.

sērĭca, ōrum, v. Seres *fin.*

sērĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Sericus], *of* or *belonging to silks*: textor, Firm. Math. 8: NEGOCIATOR, Inscr. Orell. 1368; 4252.—As *substt.* **A.** SERICARII, *silk-dealers*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 713, 346.—**B.** SERICARIA, ae, *f.*, *a slave who took care of silk*, Inscr. Orell. 2955.

* **sērĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *clothed in Seric stuffs, dressed in silks*, Suet. Calig. 52.

(**sērĭcĕus,** a, um, a false read. for sericis, Flor. 3, 11, 8.)

* **sērĭchātum,** i, *n.*, *an aromatic plant*, Plin. 12, 21, 45, § 99.

sērĭco-blatta, ae, *f.* [Sericus], *a garment of purple silk*, Cod. Just. 11, 8, 10; Cod. Th. 10, 20, 13; 10, 20, 18.

sērĭcum, i, *n.*, v. Seres *fin.*

Sērĭcus, a, um, v. Seres, 1.

sĕrĭes (no *gen.* or *dat.*), em, ē, *f.* [2. sero], *a row, succession, series; a chain* of things fastened or holding together (syn. ordo). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (mostly post-class.; not in Cic.); with *gen.:* series vinculorum, Curt. 3, 1, 17: structurae dentium, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70: sparsa ramorum, id. 11, 37, 69, § 182: longe porrecta viarum, Stat. S. 3, 3, 102: juvenum (in dancing), Tib. 1, 3, 63: omnis nepotum A Belo series, Sil. 1, 88: custodiarum, Suet. Calig. 27: prolixa series capillorum, App. M. 2, p. 118, 36.—*Absol.:* ferreae laminae serie inter se conexae, Curt. 4, 9, 3; 7, 3, 21.—**B.** Trop., *a series, chain, connection, train, sequence, course*, etc. (class., but for the most part only in the *sing.*). (*a*) With *gen.:* continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9: fatum est ordo seriesque causarum, id. Div. 1, 55, 125: fatum est sempiterna quaedam series rerum et catena, etc., Gell. 6, 2, 1: rerum sententiarumque, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 52: tanta series artis est, id. Part. Or. 39, 137: in complexu loquendi serieque, Quint. 1, 5, 3: disputationum, Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68: fati, Ov. M. 15, 152: immensa laborum, id. H. 9, 5: malorum, id. M. 4, 563: longissima rerum, Verg. A. 1, 641: fabularum, App. M. 1, p. 114, 19.—Of time (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): innumerabilis annorum, Hor. C. 3, 30, 5: temporis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 54: per longam saeculorum seriem, Tac. H. 1, 2: in tantâ saeculorum serie, Just. 44, 2, 7: per tam longam seriem annorum, Col. 3, 10, 6; 4, 19, 1: cum omnis temporum series ex historiis colligatur, Lact. 4, 5, 8; 4, 10, 3.—*Plur.:* simulantes fictas litium, series, Vell. 2, 118: litium, Suet. Vesp. 10.—(*β*) *Absol.*, Quint. 5, 14, 32: cetera series deinde sequitur, majora nectens, ut haec: Si homo est, animal est, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 21: quae bene composita erunt, memoriam serie sua ducent, Quint. 11, 2, 39: haec erit aeternae series ab origine Romae, Aus. Epigr. 140, 2.—Of the connection of words: tantum series juncturaque pollet, Hor. A. P. 242.—**II.** In partic., *an unbroken line of descent, lineage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ab Jove tertius Ajax. Nec tamen haec series in causâ prosit, Ov. M. 13, 29: digne vir hac serie, id. P. 3, 2, 109: serie fulcite genus, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 69; Val. Max. 2, 7, 5.

sērĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [serius], *gravity, seriousness* (late Lat.), Aus. Parent. 2, 6; Sid. Carm. 13, 439.

* **sērĭlĭa,** ium, *n.* [2. sero], *ropes, cordage:* spartea, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 262 (Trag. Rel. v. 251 Rib.).

sērĭō, *adv.*, v. serius *fin.*

sērĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [seria], *a small jar*, Pers. 4, 29; Pall. Mart. 10, 9.

Sĕrīphus or **-os,** i, *f.*, = Σέριφος, *a small rocky island in the Ægean Sea, reckoned among the Cyclades*, now *Serfo*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 63; Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88; Ov. M. 5, 242; 5, 251; 7, 464; Juv. 6, 564; 10, 170 et saep.—Hence, **Sĕrīphĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Seriphian:* absinthium, Plin. 27, 7, 29, § 53 (Jahn, seriphum); 32, 9, 31, § 100 (Jahn, seriphum): saxum, Tac. A. 4, 21.—*Subst.:* **Sĕrīphĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a Seriphian*, Cic. Sen. 3, 8.

sĕris, idis, *f.*, = σέρις, *a kind of endive*, Plin. 20, 8, 32, § 76; Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 5 (in Col. 8, 14, 2, written as Greek).

* **sērisāpĭa,** ae, *f.* [serus-sapio], *the name of a dish* invented by Petronius, perh. with allusion to the proverb: sero sapiunt (v. sapio), Petr. 56, 8.

sērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [serus], *late arrival, slowness, tardiness* (late Lat.): epistularum, Symm. Ep. 3, 28.

1. sērĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. for sevrius; root sev-, severus; Gr. σέβας, σεμνός], *grave, earnest, serious*, opp. to sportive, jocular (class. only of things; severus, both of persons and things): res (opp. jocosae), Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: sermo (opp. jocus), Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: non res potissimum seria, sed quasi ludus ac jocus, Lact. 2, 18, 3: graves seriaeque res, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103; so, res serias omnis extollo in alium diem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 51: ait rem seriam Velle agere mecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7; Liv. 23, 7 *fin.:* dies religiosus ad agendum quicquam rei seriae, id. 26, 17 al.: verba, Tib. 3, 6, 52; cf. Hor. A. P. 107: quaestiones, Suet. Calig. 32: carmina, Plin. Pan. 54, 2: curae, id. ib. 82 *fin.:* partes dierum, id. ib. 49 *fin.:* tempus, id. Ep. 4, 25, 3 et saep.: opinor hercle hodie quod ego dixi per jocum, Id eventurum esse et severum et serium, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 51: si aliquid serium, etc., Quint. 6, 3, 16: nec quicquam grave ac serium, Tac. A. 3, 50 *fin.*—With *sup.:* verba seria dictu, Hor. A. P. 107.—As *subst.:* **sērĭum,** i, and more freq. **sērĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *earnestness, seriousness; serious matters* or *discourse* (often opp. jocus); *sing.:* si quid per jocum Dixi, nolito in serium convortere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 42: itaque res in serium versa est, Curt. 5, 7, 10: nihil ad serium, Tac. A. 6, 14.—*Plur.:* quîcum joca, seria, ut dicitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 85: joca atque seria cum humillimis agere, Sall. J. 96, 2: cum his seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv. 1, 4 *fin.:* per seria per jocos, Tac. A. 2, 13: sed tamen amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27; 2, 2, 125; id. A. P. 226; Ov. F. 5, 341 al.: mala, Hor. A. P. 451: mea (opp. lusus), Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 31: (Marsus) seria partitur in tria genera, Quint. 6, 3, 108: ille seria nostra, ille deliciae, Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 2.—Of persons, for severus (ante- and post-class.): non ego te novi tristem servum, serium? Afran. ap. Non. 33, 33: amicos serios aspernatur, App. Mag. 98, p. 336, 9: Solon, id. ib. 9, p. 278 *fin.;* Amm. 26, 2, 2; 29, 6, 1; Treb. Claud. 12, 5; Mam. Grat. Act. 12, 2; Quint. Decl. 15, 3.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms. **A.** **sērĭō,** *in earnest, seriously* (mostly ante-class.; a favorite word of Plaut.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): nec joco nec serio, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 25: si quid dictum est per jocum, Non aequom est id te serio praevortier, id. ib. 3, 2, 40: an id joco dixisti? equidem serio ac vero ratus, id. ib. 3, 3, 9; so (opp. joco) id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 30; Liv. 7, 41, 3: vereor serio, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 195; Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 225; id. Cas. 4, 2, 11; id. Ep. 1, 1, 29; id. Merc. 4, 1, 19; id. Ps. 1, 3, 106; 4, 7, 94; id. Poen. 1, 1, 32; 1, 3, 26; 1, 3, 29; id. Rud. 2, 5, 11; 4, 4, 1; id. Truc. 2, 2, 47; 2, 5, 29; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 3; 3, 3, 22; id. Ad. 5, 9, 18; Liv. 4, 25 *fin.;* Quint. 1, 2, 1; 9, 2, 14; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 10.—**B.** **sērĭē,** *in earnest, seriously:* (post-class.) vultu serie pulcro, Aur. Vict. Epit. 15.

2. sērĭus, *comp. adv.*, v. 3. sero.

(**seriva,** ae, a false read. for serieve, Plin. 21, 2, 2, § 3; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

sermo, ōnis, *m.* [2. sero, qs. serta, conserta oratio], *a speaking* or *talking* with any one; *talk, conversation, discourse:* sermo est a serie: sermo enim non potest in uno homine esse solo, sed ubi oratio cum altero conjuncta, Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll. (very freq. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (syn. colloquium): quoniam magna vis orationis est eaque duplex, altera contentionis, altera sermonis: contentio disceptationibus tribuatur judiciorum, contionum, senatus: sermo in circulis, disputationibus, congressionibus familiarium versetur; sequatur etiam convivia, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132: quod mihi servus sermonem serat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 37: sermones serere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 106: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Verg. A. 6, 160: sermonem nobiscum ibi copulat, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 42: dum sermones fabulandi conferant, id. ib. prol. 34: caput et pes sermonis, id. As. 3, 3, 139: cum ea tu sermonem nec joco nec serio Tibi habeas, id. Am. 3, 2, 25; Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: ibi illa cum sermonem occipit, id. Eun. 4, 1, 8: dum sermones caedimus, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 1: sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 136; id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: in nostris sermonibus collocutionibusque, id. Fam. 1, 9, 4: mature veniunt, discumbitur: fit sermo inter eos, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: dum longior consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: sermonis aditum cum aliquo habere, id. ib. 5, 41: nullum tibi omnino cum Albinovano sermonem ullâ de re fuisse, Cic. Vatin. 1, 3; id. de Or. 2, 73, 296: erat in ore, in sermone omnium, id. Phil. 10, 7, 14; cf.: memini in eum sermonem illum incidere, qui tum fere multis erat in ore, id. Lael. 1, 2: aestivam sermone benigno tendere noctem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11: referre sermones deorum, id. C. 3, 3, 71 (cf.: consiliantibus divis, id. ib. 3, 3, 18): et euntem multa loquendo Detinuit sermone diem, Ov. M. 1, 683: nunc inter eos tu sermo es, *you are the talk*, Prop. 2, 21 (3, 14), 7: jucundus est mihi sermo litterarum tuarum, *the conversing with you by letter*, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 3; cf.: littera sermonis fida ministra mei, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Literary conversation, discourse, disputation, discussion* (cf. oratio): tum Furius: Quid vos agitis? num sermonem vestrum aliquem diremit noster interventus? Minime vero, Africanus; soles enim tu haec studiose investigare, quae sunt in hoc genere, de quo instituerat paulo ante Tubero quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17; cf. id. ib. 1, 13, 19: in sermonem ingredi (just before: in disputationem ingredi), id. ib. 1, 24, 38: (Scaevola) exposuit nobis sermonem Laelii de amicitiâ habitum ab illo secum . . . Ejus disputationis sententias memoriae mandavi, etc. . . . ut tamquam a praesentibus haberi sermo videretur, id. Lael. 1, 3: rebus his, de quibus hic sermo est, id. Fin. 3, 12, 40: feci sermonem inter nos habitum in Cumano. Tibi dedi partes Antiochinas, etc., id. Fam. 9, 8, 1: in quo (circulo) de philosophiâ sermo haberetur, Nep. Epam. 3, 3: Socratici sermones, Hor. C. 3, 21, 9; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 44; 2, 15, 26: in longum sermonem me vocas, Attice, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: nunc enim sermo de naturâ est, *our subject*, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67; 3, 1, pr. § 2; 16, 32, 58, § 134; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 17, 15; Capitol. Gord. 3, 3 *init.*—**b.** Concr., *a talk, speech, discourse* (more informal and unpretending than oratio): meos multos et illustres et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2; Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 2; Quint. 11, 2, 24.—**2.** *Ordinary speech, speaking, talking, the language of conversation* (opp. contentio): sermo est oratio remissa et finitima cottidianae locutioni, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132: mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, etc. . . . Itaque sermo potius quam oratio dicitur, id. Or. 19, 64: in argumentis Caecilius poscit palmam, in sermonibus Plautus, i. e. *in dialogue*, Varr. ap. Non. 374, 9: soluta oratio, qualis in sermone et epistulis, Quint. 9, 4, 19: C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, Cic. Brut. 68, 239: si quis scribat, uti nos, Sermoni propiora, Hor. S. 1, 4, 42: vocem sermoni proximam, Quint. 11, 3, 162: ut litigantes quoque a sermone incipiant, ad vociferationem transeant, Sen. Ep. 15, 6.—Of prose as opposed to poetry: comoedia . . . nisi quod pede certo Differt sermoni sermo merus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 48: et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri Telephus et Peleus, etc., id. A. P. 95.—**b.** Concr., of verses in a conversational style, *a satire:* ille (delectatur) Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 60: Albi, nostrorum sermonum candide judex, id. ib. 1, 4, 1: nec sermones ego mallem Repentes per humum quam res componere gestas, id. ib. 2, 1, 250.—**3.** With reference to some particular object, *common talk* respecting any thing, *report, rumor* (syn.: fama, rumor): vulgi sermo, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 1: nunc per urbem solus sermo est omnibus, Eum, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 4: sermo est totâ Asiâ dissipatus, Cn. Pompeium, etc., Cic. Fl. 6, 14: mihi venit in mentem multum fore sermonem, me, etc., id. Att. 7, 23, 2: si istiusmodi sermones ad te delati de me sunt, non debuisti credere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5 sq.: in sermonem hominum venire, id. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 13: audita et percelebrata sermonibus res est, id. Cael. 29, 69; cf.: vix feram sermones hominum, si, etc., id. Cat. 1, 9, 23: vestrae perigrinantur aures, neque in hoc pervagato civitatis sermone versantur, *this talk of the town*, id. Mil. 12, 33: refrigerato jam levissimo sermone hominum, id. Fam. 3, 8, 1: sermones inimicorum effugere, id. Cael. 16, 38: sermones lacessere, reprimere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 7: retudit sermones, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: ne putet aliquid oratione meâ sermonis in sese aut invidiae esse quaesitum, *of slander, calumny*, Cic. Fl. 5, 13: dabimus sermonem iis, qui, etc., *give them something to talk about*, id. Fam. 9, 3; so, materiam sermonibus praebere, Tac. H. 4, 4: cataplus ille Puteolanus, sermo illius temporis, Cic.

Rab. Post. 14, 40 B. and K. dub.; v. Orell. *N. cr.*—**II.** Transf., *a manner of speaking, mode of expression, language, style, diction*, etc. (cf. lingua): sermone eo debemus uti, qui notus est nobis, ne, ut quidam Graeca verba inculcantes jure optimo rideamur, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111: cujus (Terentii) fabellae propter elegantiam sermonis putabantur a C. Laelio scribi, id. Att. 7, 3, 10: et sane quid est aliud vetus sermo quam vetus loquendi consuetudo? Quint. 1, 6, 43; 12, 2, 3.—**B.** *A language, the speech* of a nation, etc.: cui (Catulo) non solum nos Latini sermonis, sed etiam Graeci ipsi solent suae linguae subtilitatem elegantiamque concedere, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 28: in Latino sermone, id. ib. 3, 11, 42: quae philosophi Graeco sermone tractavissent, ea Latinis litteris mandaremus, id. Fin. 1, 1, 1: patrii sermonis egestas, Lucr. 1, 832; 3, 260: cum lingua Catonis et Enni Sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor. A. P. 57: aves, quae sermonem imitantur humanum ... Agrippina turdum habuit imitantem sermones hominum . . . lusciniae Graeco atque Latino sermone dociles, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 120.—**C.** Of a single expression: si quis ita legaverit: Fructus annuos, etc., perinde accipi debet hic sermo, ac si, etc., Dig. 7, 1, 20; 11, 7, 2, § 1; 28, 5, 29.—Hence, of a single word (late Lat.): δέος sermo Graecus est, Cassiod. in Psa. 21, 1.

sermōcĭnanter, *adv.*, v. sermocinor *fin.*

sermōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sermocinor], *a conversation, disputation, discussion* (very rare): sermones hominum assimulatos dicere διαλόγους malunt, quod Latinorum quidam dixerunt sermocinationem, Quint. 9, 2, 31: sermocinatio alicujus aliquâ de re, Gell. 19, 8, 2.—In rhet.: sermocinatio est, cum alicui personae sermo attribuitur et is exponitur cum ratione dignitatis, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65; cf. id. 4, 43, 55; Vulg. Prov. 3, 32.

sermōcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a babbler*, Fulg. Rasp. contra Serm. Fastid. 17.

sermōcĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [sermocinator], *that converses, adapted to conversation;* in rhet. lang., as a part of rhetoric, a transl. of the Platonic προσομιλητική, Quint. 3, 4, 10.—In gen.: immodica, i. e. *a prattler, babbler*, App. M. 9, p. 224, 31.

sermōcĭno, āre, 1, *v. a.*, collat. form of sermocinor, q. v.

sermōcĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [sermo]. **I.** *To talk with* any one, *to parley, converse, commune, discourse* about any thing (rare but class.; syn. colloquor): consuetudo sermocinandi, Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 54: cum aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 138: psittaci etiam sermocinantes, Plin. 10, 41, 58, § 117.—*Act.* collat. form **sermōcĭno,** Isid. Orig. 1, 39, 2.—**II.** In partic. (acc. to sermo, I. B. 1.), *to hold a literary conversation, to dispute, discuss:* exquisitius sermocinari, etc., Suet. Tib. 56: pluria forte quis dixit sermocinans vir apprime doctus, Gell. 5, 21, 1.—Hence, * **sermōcĭnanter,** *adv.*, *in discourse* or *conversation:* horas extrahere, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.*

* **sermōnālis,** e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to speech, speaking:* deus, Tert. adv. Prax. 5.

‡ **sermōnāri** rusticius videtur, sed rectius; sermocinari crebrius est, sed corruptius, Gell. 17, 2, 17.

sermuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [sermo]. **I.** (Acc. to sermo, I. B. 3.) *Common talk, tittle-tattle, report, rumor* (rare but class.): urbani sermunculi, Cic. Deiot. 12, 33: sermunculis fabellisque duci, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 4: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3: non deterreor sermunculis istorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 14.—**II.** *A little discourse* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 32, 1.

serniōsus, a, um, *adj.* (late Lat.), *covered with an eruption, scabby:* serniosi, quos nos petiginosos dicimus, Theod. Prisc. 1, 12.

1. sĕro, sēvi, sătum, 3, *v. a.* [for seso, root sa-; Gr. σάω, σήθω, to sift], *to sow, plant* (freq. and class.; syn.: planto, semino, consero). **I.** Lit., with *acc.*, either of the plant, seed, etc., sown, or of the land cultivated: ubi tempus erit, effodito seritoque recte ... Quae diligentius seri voles, in calicibus seri oportet, Cato, R. R. 133, 2: serendum viciam, lentem, cicerculam, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2: oleam et vitem, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 16: frumenta, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: ut tantum decumae sit, quantum severis: hoc est, ut quot jugera sint sata, totidem medimna decumae debeantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112: agri molliti et oblimati ad serendum, id. N. D. 2, 52, 130: serit arbores, quae alteri saeculo prosint, Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31; Cic. Sen. 7, 24; 17, 59: nullam sacrâ vite prius severis arborem, Hor. C. 1, 18, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 6: semina, Verg. G. 1, 193: surculos, Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: aliquid in inculto et derelicto solo, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: iste serendus ager, Ov. A. A. 2, 668: sulcos, Tib. 2, 3, 70: vera ratio serendi, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 224.—Freq. in *part. perf.:* multa erant inter eum locum manu sata, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: saepe satas alio vidi traducere messes, Verg. E. 8, 99; id. G. 3, 176.—Hence, *subst.:* **săta,** ōrum, *n.*, *standing corn, crops*, Verg. E. 3, 82; id. G. 1, 325; id. A. 2, 306; 12, 454; Ov. M. 1, 286; Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94; Pall. 1, 43.—Prov.: mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, i. e. *I have no benefit from it, it's nothing to me*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 80. —**B.** Transf., of persons, *to beget, bring forth, produce;* only in *part. perf.* in *pass.* sense, *begotten, sprung forth, born*, etc.: Tertullae nollem abortum: tam enim Cassii sunt jam quam Bruti serendi, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2; id. Leg. 1, 8, 24: non temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118; cf. id. ib. 1, 25, 60; id. Univ. 12, 35: hic satus ad pacem, Prop. 3, 9, 19.—With *ex:* ex Tantalo ortus Pelops, ex Pelope autem satus Atreus, Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 57.—With *de:* Ilia cum Lauso de Numitore sati, Ov. F. 4, 54.—With *ab:* largo satos Curetas ab imbri, Ov. M. 4, 282.—With simple *abl.* (so most freq.): Camertem Magnanimo Volscente satum, Verg. A. 10, 562: sole satus Phaëthon, Ov. M. 1, 751: sata Tiresiâ Manto, id. ib. 6, 157 et saep.: sate sanguine divum, *sprung from*, Verg. A. 6, 125: non sanguine humano sed stirpe divinâ satum se esse, Liv. 38, 58, 7: o sate gente deum, Verg. A. 8, 36: matre satos unâ, Ov. M. 5, 141; so, matre, id. F. 3, 799: Nereide, id. M. 12, 93; cf.: Bacchum vocant satumque iterum solumque bimatrem, id. ib. 4, 12.—Hence, satus (sata) aliquo, for *a son* (or *daughter*) of any one: satus Anchisa, i. e. *Æneas*, Verg. A. 5, 244; 5, 424; 6, 331; 7, 152: Hammone satus, i. e. *Iarbas*, id. ib. 4, 198: satae Peliâ, Ov. M. 7, 322: sati Curibus, *sprung from, natives of Cures*, id. ib. 14, 778.—**II.** Trop., *to sow the seeds* of any thing, *to found, establish, to scatter, disseminate, propagate, produce, to cause, occasion, excite*, etc.: leges, instituta, rem publicam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: diuturnam rem publicam, *to found, establish*, id. Rep. 2, 3, 5: mores, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: aere vulnera vasta serebant, *scattered*, Lucr. 5, 1290; so, vulnera pugnantis tergo, Sil. 5, 235: lites, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 10: negotium, id. Most. 5, 1, 51; cf.: (Hamilcar) Romanum sevit puerili in pectore bellum, Sil. 1, 80: civiles discordias, Liv. 3, 40, 10: causam discordiarum, Suet. Calig. 26: crimina in senatum apud infimae plebis homines, Liv. 24, 23 *fin.:* invidiam in alios, Tac. H. 2, 86: rumores, Verg. A. 12, 228; Curt. 8, 9, 1: opinionem, Just. 8, 3, 8: sibi causas sollicitudinum, Sen. Ep. 104, 12.

2. sĕro (ui), tum, 3, *v. a.* [Sanscr. sarat, thread; Gr. σειρά, rope; cf.: εἴρω, ἕρμα, ὅρμος; Lat. series, servus], *to join* or *bind together, to plait, interweave, entwine*, etc. **I.** Lit. (so only in *part. perf.*): accipiunt sertas nardo florente coronas, Luc. 10, 164; Cypr. Ep. 4, 3: flores, App. M. 4, p. 156, 4; 10, p. 254, 38: rosa, id. ib. 2, p. 121, 131: loricae, *linked*, Nep. Iph. 1 *fin.;* cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 421.—**B.** *Subst.:* **serta,** ōrum, *n.*, *wreaths of flowers, garlands* (freq. and class.): arae sertis recentibus halant, Verg. A. 1, 417: coronae, serta, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 58; Lucr. 4, 1128; 4, 1174; Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; Cat. 6, 8; Verg. E. 6, 16; Tib. 1, 1, 12; 1, 2, 14; 1, 7, 52 et saep. al.—Rarely in *sing.:* roseo Venus aurea serto, Aus. Idyll. 6, 88.—Collat. form **serta,** ae, *f.* (sc. corona): cum tua praependent demissae in pocula sertae, Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 37; id. et Corn. Sev. ap. Charis. p. 83 P.—**II.** Trop., *to join, connect, interweave; to combine, compose, contrive* (class. but rare; syn.: jungo, cieo, instruo): seritote diem concorditer ambo, i. e. *alternate according to the succession* (in the government), Enn. ap. Charis. p. 177 P. (Ann. v. 110 Vahl.): ex aeternitate causa causam serens, *joining in order, following*, Cic. Fat. 12, 27: cujus (fati) lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, *is arranged, disposed*, Liv. 25, 6: bella ex bellis serendo, *by joining war to war*, Sall. H. 4, 61, 20 Dietsch: tumultum ex tumultu, bellum ex bello serunt, id. ib. 1, 48, 7 ib.; cf. Liv. 21, 10; cf.: certamina cum Patribus, *to join, engage in*, id. 2, 1; so, certamina, id. 27, 12; 27, 41; 40, 48: crebra proelia, Tac. H. 5, 11: quod mihi servus sermonem serat, *joins speech*, i. e. *bandies words with me*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 37; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 106: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Verg. A. 6, 160; Stat. Achill. 2, 38, id. Th. 6, 941: aliquid sermonibus occultis, Liv. 3, 43; 7, 39; 33, 32: secreta colloquia cum eo, id. 34, 61: populares orationes, *to put together, compose*, id. 10, 19; cf.: (Livius) ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, id. 7, 2, 8: quid seris fando moras? *why are you contriving?* Sen. Med. 281: negotium, *to make, prepare*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 51: crimina belli, Verg. A. 7, 339.

3. sēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sera], *to fasten with a bolt, to bar:* praeda nullo obstaculo serata, Ven. Fort. Vit. S. Menard. 6; cf. Prisc. p. 837 P.

4. sērō, *adv.*, v. serus *fin.*

sērōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [4. sero], econom. t. t. of the Aug. period, for the class. serus. **I.** Lit., *that comes* or *happens late, late-ripe, late, backward:* sementis (opp. festinata), Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 204: pira, id. 15, 15, 17, § 58: ficus, id. 15, 18, 19, § 71; Pall. Mart. 10, 31: flos, Plin. 21, 10, 32, § 58: pulli, Col. 8, 5, 24: hiemes (opp. tempestiva frigora), Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 16: aquae (opp. tempestivae), id. 17, 2, 2, § 17: situs, id. 17, 11, 16, § 79: loca (opp. praecocia), id. 18, 24, 54, § 196: imber serotinus, *the later rainy season*, Vulg. Deut. 11, 14; id. Osee, 6, 3.—**B.** Esp., *in the evening* (cf. serus, I. B.): matutinus et serotinus imber, Vulg. Joel, 2, 23.—* **II.** Transf., in gen.: raptor (puellae), *stealing late*, Sen. Decl. 3, 21 *fin.*

serpens, entis, v. serpo *fin.*

serpentārĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. herba) [serpens], *snakeweed, otherwise called* veperina, App. Herb. 5.

* **serpentĭgĕna,** ae, *m.* [serpens-gigno], *serpent-born*, i. e. *sprung from a serpent*, Ov. M. 7, 212.

serpentīnus, a, um, *adj.* [serpens], *of* or *belonging to a serpent* (eccl. Lat.): pectora, Ambros. in Luc. 2, 2, 51: serpentinos natos, Aug. Gen. contra Manich. 2, 26.

* **serpentĭpēs,** pĕdis, *m.* [serpens-pes], *serpent-footed:* Gigantes, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

serpĕrastra (serpĭr-), ōrum, *n.* [perh. from serpo-rastrum, creeping-splints], *knee-splints* or *knee-bandages* for straightening the crooked legs of children. * **I.** Lit.: pueris in geniculis alligare, Varr. L. L. 9, § 11 Müll.—* **II.** Transf., humorously of officers, who hold the soldiers in check: de serperastris cohortis meae nihil est quod doleas, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 8.

serpillum, i, v. serpyllum.

serpo, psi, ptum, 3 (serpsit antiqui pro serpserit usi sunt, Fest. p. 348 Müll.), *v. n.* [root serp, kindr. with ἕρπω, repo], *to creep, crawl* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (only of animals; while repo is also used of persons who creep or go slowly; v. repo, I.): serpere anguiculos, nare anaticulas, evolare merulas, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, id. N. D. 2, 47, 122: serpentes quasdam (bestias), quasdam esse gradientes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: (anguis) per humum, Ov. M. 15, 689: vipera imâ humo, id. P. 3, 3, 102: draco In platanum, id. M. 12, 13: serpentia secla ferarum, i. e. *the serpents*, Lucr. 6, 766.—In late Lat. *pass.:* cum terra nullo serpatur angue, *was crawled over*, Sol. 22, 10.—**B.** Transf., of things, *to move slowly* or *imperceptibly, to creep along, proceed gradually*, etc. (mostly poet.): has (stellas) inter, torvus Draco serpit, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106: sol serpens, Lucr. 5, 690.—Of streams: an te, Cydne, canam, qui leniter ... placidis per vada serpis aquis, *creepest, windest along*, Tib. 1, 7, 14: in freta vicina Numicius, Ov. M. 14, 598: Ister tectis

in mare serpit aquis, id. Tr. 3, 10, 30: in sicco serpentem pulvere rivum, Luc. 9, 974: lacrimae serpunt per vulnera, Stat. Th. 11, 608: exsistit sacer ignis et urit corpore serpens, *slowly spreading*, Lucr. 6, 660; so, flamma per continua, Liv. 30, 6: aestus aetheris, Lucr. 5, 523; 6, 1120 (with repere): fallacem patriae serpere dixit equum (Trojanum), *was creeping along*, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 64.—Of plants: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; cf.: lithospermos (herba) jacet atque serpit humi, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 99; so, chamaeleon, id. 22, 18, 21, § 45; cf.: liber per colla, Ov. M. 9, 389: caules per terram, Plin. 21, 16, 59, § 99: rami in terram, id. 27, 9, 58, § 82: radices inter se, id. 17, 20, 33, § 144: sine tempora circum Inter victrices hederam tibi serpere lauros, Verg. E. 8, 13; Laber. ap Macr. S. 2, 7; Col. 10, 119.—Of the growth of the hair: per tua lanugo cum serpere coeperit ora, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 641.—Of fire: dein per continua serpens (flamma) omnia incendio hausit, Liv. 30, 6: sive ipsi (ignes) serpere possunt quo cibus vocat, Lucr. 5, 523; cf. id. 6, 660.—Of disease, etc.: si ulcus latius atque altius serpit, *gradually spreads*, Cels. 6, 18, 2 *med.*: dira contagia per vulgus, Verg. G. 3, 469: cancer, Ov. M. 2, 826: carcinoma, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 37: atra lues in vultus, Mart. 1, 79, 2 al.: per membra senectus, Lucr. 1, 415: quies, Verg. A. 2, 269: somnus, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90.—**II.** Trop., *to creep, crawl; to extend gradually* or *imperceptibly; to spread abroad, increase, prevail* (a favorite trope of Cic.): neque enim serpit, sed volat in optimum statum res publica, Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33: serpere occulte coepisti nihil dum aliis suspicantibus, id. de Or. 2, 50, 203: (hoc malum) obscure serpens multas jam provincias occupavit, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6: malum longius, id. Rab. Post. 6, 15; id. Phil. 1, 2, 5; id. Att. 1, 13, 3; id. de Or. 3, 24, 94: serpit deinde res, id. Lael. 12, 41; cf.: ne latius serperet res, Liv. 28, 15 *fin.*; so, latius, id. 40, 19 *fin.*; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 4, 3: serpit nescio quo modo per omnium vitas amicitia, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: si semel suscipimus genus hoc argumenti, attende quo serpat, id. N. D. 1, 35, 98; 3, 20, 52: quam facile serpat injuria et peccandi consuetudo, id. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 53; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68: serpit hic rumor, id. Mur. 21, 45: fama per coloniam, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 5: per agmina murmur, Verg. A. 12, 239: murmura plebis, Stat. Th. 1, 168: cura altius, Plin. 14, 11, 13, § 87: serpente latius bello, Flor. 2, 2, 15; 2, 9, 4.—Of a low, grovelling poetic style: (poëta) Serpit humi tutus, *crawls along the earth*, Hor. A. P. 28 (cf.: sermones Repentes per humum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 251).—Hence, **serpens**, entis (*gen. plur.* serpentium, Vitr. 8, 4; 9, 6; Nep. Hann. 11, 5; Hor. Epod. 1, 20; Cels. 5, 27, 3; but also, mostly poet. and later, serpentum, Verg. A. 8, 436; 12, 848; Ov. M. 7, 534; Luc. 9, 608 al.), *f.* (sc. bestia); less freq. and mostly poet. and eccl. Lat., *m.* (sc. draco), *a creeping thing, a creeper, crawler* (cf. reptilis). **A.** Κατ' ἐξοχήν, i. e. *a snake, serpent* (syn.: anguis, coluber); *fem.*: quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Lucr. 4, 60; 4, 638; Ov. M. 1, 447; 1, 454; 2, 652; id. Am. 2, 13, 13; Hor. C. 1, 37, 27; Luc. 9, 397; Nep. Hann. 10, 4 al.—*Masc.*, Lucr. 5, 33; Verg. A. 2, 214; 5, 273; 11, 753; Ov. M. 3, 38; 3, 325; 4, 570; Hor. S. 1, 3, 27; Luc. 9, 324; cf. Sall. J. 89, 5, and Quint. 2, 4, 19: igniti, Vulg. Num. 21, 6.—In apposition with draco, Suet. Tib. 72.—Also *neutr. plur.* serpentia, Vulg. Act. 10, 12.—**2.** Transf., *the Serpent*, as a constellation. **a.** Between the Great and the Little Bear, = anguis and draco, Ov. M. 2, 173; Hyg. Astr. 3, 1.—**b.** In the hand of Ophiuchus (Anguitenens, Anguifer), = anguis, Vitr. 9, 6; Hyg. Astr. 2, 14; 3, 13; cf. Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 93.—**B.** A creeping insect on the human body, *a louse*, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 172; App. Flor. p. 354, 4.

serpŭla, ae, *f.* [serpo], *a little snake* or *serpent*, Messal. ap. Fest. p. 351, 13 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 350, 2 ib.

serpullum, i, v. serpyllum *init.*

* **serpyllĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [serpyllum-fero], *thyme-bearing*: catinae, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *in carm.*

serpyllum or **serpillum** (Varr. L. L. 5, § 103 Müll. p. 30 Bip.; and in MSS. of Cato, R. R. also **serpull-**; v. the letter U), i, *n.* [sibilated from ἕρπυλλον], *thyme, wild-thyme*: Thymus serpyllum, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 73; Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 2; Col. 11, 3, 39; Plin. 20, 22, 90, § 245; Pall. Mart. 9, 17; Verg. E. 2, 11; id. G. 4, 31 al.

serra, ae, *f.* [perh. = sec-ra, seg-ra, from seco]. **I.** *A saw*, the invention of Daedalus, Ov. M. 8, 246; Sen. Ep. 90, 8; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; Hyg. Fab. 274: stridens, Lucr. 2, 410: stridor serrae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; Varr. ap. Non. 223, 19; Vitr. 2, 7: arguta, Verg. G. 1, 143 et saep.—Prov.: serram ducere cum aliquo de aliquâ re, *to quarrel with one about something*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 1; so, too, quamdiu per hanc lineam serram reciprocabimus? Tert. Cor. Mil. 3.—Trop., of the back of a thin person, Mart. 11, 100, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A kind of sawfish*, Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 3; 32, 11, 53, § 145.—**B.** *A serrated order of battle*: serra proeliari dicitur, cum assidue acceditur receditur que neque ullo consistitur tempore. Cato de re militari: Sive opus est cuneo, aut globo, aut forcipe aut turribus aut serrâ uti adoriare, Fest. p. 344 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 9, 1; Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.*—**C.** *A threshing-wain*, with serrated wheels, Hier. in Amos, 1; Vulg. Isa. 28, 27.—**D.** Serra, in relig. lang., *the name of the Tiber*, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 8, 63.

* **serrābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [serra], *that may be sawn*: serrabilia ac sectilia (ligna), Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227.

serrācŭlum, i, *n.*, *a steering-oar, rudder*: πηδάλιον, clavus navis, Gloss. Philox.; Dig. 9, 2, 29, § 2 dub. (others, servaculum or feraculum).

serrācum, v. sarracum.

serrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [serra], *sawdust*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14; id. Tard. 4, 8 *med.*

Serrānus (also **Sarānus**, e. g. SEX. ATILIVS M. F. SARANVS, Inscr. Orell. 3110; hence, to be derived from Saranum, an Umbrian city), i, *m.*, *a surname* (agnomen) *of C. Atilius Regulus, who was summoned from the plough to the consulship*, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 20; Val. Max. 4, 4, 5; Verg. A. 6, 844; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 202; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 414.—Of other Atilii, Cic. Sest. 33, 72; id. Planc. 5, 12; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5 al.

Serrapilli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Pannonia, on the Danube*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147.

serrātim, *adv.* [serra], *in the manner of a saw, like a saw*, Vitr. 6, 11: scissa folia, App. Herb. 2.

serrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [serro], *saw-shaped, serrate*; or *belonging to sawing*, *sawing*- (late Lat.): in modum serratoriae machinae conecti, Amm. 23, 4, 4.

serrātŭla, ae, *f.*, *the Italian name for betony*, Plin. 25, 8, 46, § 84.

serrātūra, ae, *f.* [serro], *a sawing, a sawing up*: arboris, Pall. Febr. 17, 2.

serrātus, a, um, *adj.* [serra], *saw-shaped, serrated* (post-Aug.): dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160: folia herbae, id. 25, 8, 46, § 84; cf. ambitus (foliorum), id. 25, 6, 30, § 66: spinae, id. 9, 59, 85, § 182: compages (ossium capitis), id. 11, 37, 48, § 132: morsus (anseris), Petr. 136, 4.—As *subst.*: **serrāti**, ōrum (sc. nummi), *silver coins notched on the edge*, Tac. G. 5 *fin.*; cf. Eckh. Doctr. Num. 5, p. 94 sq.

Serretes, um, *m.*, *a people of Pannonia, on the Danube*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147.

Serrhēum (**-rhīum, -rīum**), i, *n.*, *a promontory in Thrace, with a fortification*: alia castella, Cypsela et Doriscon et Serrheum, Liv. 31, 16, 5; Mel. 2, 2, 8.—Form Serrium, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43.

serro, āre, *v. a.* [serra], *to saw, to saw up, saw in pieces* (late Lat.): pali serrantur, Veg. Mil. 2, 25; Hier. in Isa. 15, 57, 1; Vulg. Isa. 41, 15; Ambros. in Isa. 4, 10, 15.

serrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small saw*: dentata, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: ferrea, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2: aliquid ossis serrulâ praecidere, Cels. 7, 33: vitem serrulâ desecare, Col. Arb. 6, 4: manubriata, Pall. 1, 43, 2.

1. serta, ōrum and ae, v. 2. sero, I. B.

2. serta Campānica, or simply **serta**, ae, *f.*, *a plant, called also* melilotos, Cato, R. R. 107; 113.—Also called **sertŭla Campāna**, Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53.

* **sertātus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. serta; v. 2. sero, I. B.], *wreathed, garlanded*: caput regali majestate, Mart. Cap. 1, § 85; 5, § 426.

‡ **Sertor**, ōris, *m.*, *a Latin prænomen* [of disputed origin; perh. 2. sero], Fest. p. 340, 22 Müll.; cf. Auct. Praenom. post Val. Max. p. 746 Kempf.

Sertōrĭus, ii, *m.*, *a proper name.* So, Q. Sertorius, *a general of Marius, who maintained himself for a long while in Spain against the partisans of Sylla, but was finally assassinated by Perperna*, Liv. Epit. 90; Vell. 2, 25, 3; Flor. 3, 22; Luc. 2, 549; Cic. Brut. 48, 180; id. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; id. Mur. 15, 32; Sall. H. 1, 54 sqq. Dietsch.—Hence, **Sertōrĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sertorius, Sertorian*: bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18; Flor. 3, 22: arma, Sen. Ep. 94, 64: milites, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72; 2, 5, 56, § 146; 2, 5, 58, § 143: duces, id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21: tempora, id. Agr. 2, 30, 83.

sertŭla Campāna, v. 2. serta.

sertum, i, v. 2. sero, I. B.

sertus, a, um, *Part.* of 2. sero.

sĕrum, i, *n.* (collat. form **sĕrū**, acc. to Charis. p. 23 P.) [prob. sibilated from ὀρός]. **I.** *The watery part of curdled milk, whey*, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 239; 28, 9, 33, § 126; Col. 7, 12, 10; Verg. G. 3, 406; Tib. 2, 3, 16; Ov. F. 4, 770.—**II.** Transf., like ὀρός, *of the watery parts, serum*, of other things; of resin, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 60: seminis genitalis, Cat. 80, 8.

sērus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. series; Sanscr. sărat, thread; that which is long drawn out], *late* (freq. and class.; cf.: tardus, lentus): nescis quid vesper serus vehat (the title of a work by Varro), Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 22, 4; 13, 11, 1: sero a vespere, Ov. M. 4, 415: serâ nocte, Liv. 1, 57, 9; Col. 1 praef.; Prop. 1, 3, 10; Val. Fl. 7, 400: crepuscula, Ov. M. 1, 219: lux, id. ib. 15, 651: dies, Tac. H. 3, 82 (cf. infra, B.): hiems, Liv. 32, 28, 6: anni, i. e. *ripe years, age*, Ov. M. 6, 29; 9, 434; id. F. 5, 63; cf. aetas, id. A. A. 1, 65; Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 4: gratulatio, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1: portenta deûm Tarda et sera nimis, id. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64: nepotes, Ov. M. 6, 138: posteritas, id. P. 1, 4, 24: sera eruditio, quam Graeci ὀψιμαθίαν appellant, Gell. 11, 7, 3; cf. poet., of persons, with *gen.*: o seri studiorum! *ye late-learned*, ὀψιμαθεῖς (i. e. backward, ignorant), Hor. S. 1, 10, 21 (v. infra, b. α): ulmus, *late-* or *slowly-growing* (acc. to others, *old*), Verg. G. 4, 144; so, ficus, *late in bearing*, Col. 5, 10, 10; cf. serotinus, and v. the foll. under *sup.*—*Comp.* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. *adv.* infra *fin.*): serior mors (opp. maturior), Cels. 2, 6 *med.*: senectus, Mart. 5, 6, 3: spe omnium serius bellum, Liv. 2, 3, 1: serior putatio, Col. 4, 23, 1; 2, 10, 15.—Poet., for posterior: serior aetas, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 7; Tib. 1, 4, 33: hora, Ov. H. 19, 14.—*Sup.*: successores quam serissimi, Vell. 2, 131, 2: serissima omnium (pirorum) Amerina, etc., *ripening the latest*, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55; cf. supra.—**b.** Poet. (α) For the *adv.* sero, of one who does any thing late: serus in caelum redeas, Hor. C. 1, 2, 45: serus Graecis admovit acumina chartis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 161: jusserit ad se Maecenas serum sub lumina prima venire Convivam, *late in the day*, id. S. 2, 7, 33: nec nisi serus abi, Ov. A. A. 2, 224: poena tamen tacitis sera venit pedibus, Tib. 1, 10, 3: (me) Arguit incepto serum accessisse labori, Ov. M. 13, 297.—So with things as subjects: sera rubens accendit lumina Vesper, Verg. G. 1, 251: imposita est sero tandem manus ultima bello, Ov. M. 13, 403: seros pedes assumere, id. ib. 15, 384: Cantaber serâ domitus catenâ, Hor. C. 3, 8, 22: serum ut veniamus ad amnem Phasidos, Val. Fl. 4, 708.—With *gen.*: o seri studiorum! Hor. S. 1, 10, 21 (v. supra); so, belli serus, Sil. 3, 255.—With *inf.*: cur serus versare boves et plaustra Bootes? Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 35.—(β) For adverb. use of sera and serum, v. *adv.* infra.—**B.** *Substt.* ‡ **1. sēra**, ae, *f.* (sc. hora), *a late hour, the evening hour*, ἑσπέρα, sera, vespra, crepusculum, Gloss. Vet.—**2. sērum**, i, *n.*, *late time, late hour* (of the day or night; first in Liv.; esp. in the historians): serum erat diei, Liv. 7, 8, 4: quia serum diei fuerit, id. 26, 3, 1: jamque sero diei subducit ex acie legionem, Tac. A. 2, 21 *fin.*: extrahebatur in quam maxime serum diei certamen, Liv. 10, 28, 2 Drak. *N. cr.*: in serum noctis convivium productum, id. 33, 48; cf.: ad se-

rum usque diem, Tac. H. 3, 82.—*Absol.*, in Sueton., of *a late hour* of the day: in serum dimicatione protractā, Suet. Aug. 17; id. Ner. 22: in serum usque patente cubiculo, id. Oth. 11.— **II.** Pregn., *too late* (class.): ut magis exoptatae Kalendae Januariae quam serae esse videantur, Cic. Phil. 5, 1: neque rectae voluntati serum est tempus ullum, etc., Quint. 12, 1, 31: tempus cavendi, Sen. Thyest. 487: bellum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Philarg. Verg. G. 4, 144: Antiates serum auxilium post proelium venerant, Liv. 3, 5 *fin.*; 31, 24: auxilia, Val. Fl. 3, 562: improbum consilium serum, ut debuit, fuit: et jam profectus Virginius erat, etc., Liv. 3, 46 *fin.*: redit Alcidae jam sera cupido, Val. Fl. 4, 247: seras condiciones pacis tentare, Suet. Aug. 17: cum tandem ex somno surrexissent, in quod serum erat, aliquot horas remis in naves collocandis absumpserunt, *which was too late*, Liv. 33, 48, 8: hoc serum est, Mart. 8, 44, 1; and with a *subj.-clause:* dum deliberamus, quando incipiendum sit, incipere jam serum est, Quint. 12, 6, 3; so, serum est, advocare iis rebus affectum, etc., id. 4, 2, 115.—**b.** Poet. for the adverb (cf. supra, I. b. *a*): tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querelis Haud justis assurgis, *too late*, Verg. A. 10, 94: ad possessa venis praeceptaque gaudia serus, Ov. H. 17, 107: Herculeas jam serus opes spretique vocabis Arma viri, Val. Fl. 3, 713: serā ope vincere fata Nititur, Ov. M. 2, 617: auxilia ciere, Val. Fl. 3, 562.—Hence, *adv.*, in three forms. **1. sērā**, *late* (poet. and very rare): sera comans Narcissus, *late in flowering*, Verg. G. 4, 122.—**2. sērum,** *late at night* (poet. and very rare): quae nocte sedens serum canit, Verg. A. 12, 864.—**3. sērō. A.** (Acc. to I.) *Late.* **a.** *Late, at a late hour* of the day or night (rare but class.): eo die Lentulus venit sero, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1 (cf. infra, B.): domum sero redire, id. Fam. 7, 22.—**b.** *Late, at a late period* of time, in gen. (freq. and class.): res rustica sic est: si unam rem sero feceris omnia opera sero facies, Cato, R. R. 5, 7; Cic. Brut. 10, 39; Quint. 6, 3, 103: doctores artis sero repertos, id. 2, 17, 7; 2, 5, 3.—*Comp.:* modo surgis Eoo Temperius caelo, modo serius incidis undis, Ov. M. 4, 198; Liv. 31, 11, 10: serius, quam ratio postulat, Quint. 2, 1, 1: scripsi ad Pompeium serius quam oportuit, Cic. Fam. 14, 10; 15, 1, 4; id. Sest. 31, 67; Liv. 37, 45, 18; 42, 28, 1: itaque serius aliquanto notatus et cognitus (numerus), Cic. Or. 56, 186: serius egressus vestigia vidit in alto Pulvere, Ov. M. 4, 105: ipse salutabo decimā vel serius horā, Mart. 1, 109, 9: omnium Versatur urna serius ocius Sors exitura, *later or earlier* (or, as we say, inverting the order, *sooner or later*), Hor. C. 2, 3, 26; so, serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam, Ov. M. 10, 33: serius ei triumphandi causa fuit, ne, etc., Liv. 39, 6, 4; 38, 27, 4: in acutis morbis serius aeger alendus est, Cels. 3, 2.—*Sup.:* ut quam serissime ejus profectio cognosceretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 75 (Scaliger ex conj.); so, legi pira Tarentina, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 61 (al. serissima).— **B.** (Acc. to II.) *Too late* (freq. and class.): abi stultus, sero post tempus venis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 90: idem, quando illaec occasio periit, post sero cupit, id. Aul. 2, 2, 71; id. Am. 2, 2, 34; id. Men. 5, 6, 31; id. Pers. 5, 1, 16 (opp. temperi); id. Trin. 2, 4, 14; 2, 4, 167; 4, 2, 147; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 103; id. Ad. 2, 4, 8: (Scipio) factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9: sero resistimus ei, quem per annos decem aluimus contra nos, id. Att. 7, 5, 5; id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 164 et saep.: ne nimis sero ad extrema veniamus, *far too late*, id. Phil. 2, 19, 47; Liv. 21, 3, 5.—Hence, in a double sense, alluding to the signif. A. a.: cum interrogaret (accusator), quo tempore Clodius occisus esset? respondit (Milo), Sero, Quint. 6, 3, 49.—Prov.: sero sapiunt Phryges, *are wise too late, are troubled with after-wit;* v. sapio.—*Comp.*, in the same sense: possumus audire aliquid, an serius venimus? Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 20: ad quae (mysteria) biduo serius veneram, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: doleo me in vitam paulo serius tamquam in viam ingressum, id. Brut. 96, 330: erit verendum mihi, ne non hoc potius omnes boni serius a me, quam quisquam crudelius factum esse dicat, id. Cat. 1, 2, 5: serius a terrā provectae naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8; Suet. Tib. 52.

serva, ae, v. servus.

servābĭlis, e, *adj.* [servo]. ***I.** *That can be kept* or *preserved, preservable:* uva sine ullis vasis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.—***II.** *That can be saved* or *rescued:* caput nulli, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 21.

servācŭlum, i, v. serraculum.

servans, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. servo.

servātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [servo], *an observance:* mea perpetua servatio, Ps.-Plin. Ep. 10, 121, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 45.

servātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who gives attention* to any thing, *a watcher, observer:* Olympi, Luc. 8, 171: cruentus Bebrycii nemoris, *watcher, prowler*, Stat. Th. 3, 352.—**II.** Pregn., *a preserver, deliverer, savior* (the prevailing signif. of the word; class.): *Ba.* An tu veneficus? *Co.* Immo edepol vero hominum servator magis, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 84: rei publicae (opp. perditor), Cic. Planc. 36, 89: patriae, Liv. 6, 17; cf.: Romulidarum arcis servator, candidus anser, Lucr. 4, 683 Müll.: mei capitis, Cic. Planc. 42, 102: mundi, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 37: salutis, Ov. P. 4, 15, 41.—*Absol.:* servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv. 34, 50 *fin.*: si servasti me non ideo servator es, Sen. Ben. 2, 18, 8: Servator, like the Gr. Σωτήρ, *an epithet of Jupiter*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 74; Inscr. Grut. 18, 6.—**B.** With abstr. objects, *an observer, fulfiller* of any duty (poet.): rigidi honesti, Luc. 2, 389; cf. foederis, Claud. B. Get. 496.

‡ **servātōrium,** φυλακτήριον, Gloss. Gr. Lat., *a conservatory, magazine.*

servātrix, īcis, *f.* [servator]. **I.** *She that keeps* or *preserves, a* (female) *savior, deliverer*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 16: sui, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26: servatrix celebrabere, Ov. M. 7, 50: cohortis Inachiae, Stat. Th. 5, 672.—As *an epithet of goddesses*, Inscr. Gud. 31, 7; 52, 5; Inscr. Fabr. 470, 109 and 110: pectoris, *protectress, guardian*, Stat. Th. 12, 606.—***II.** With an abstr. object, *an observer, fulfiller:* convenientiae, App. Doctr. Plat. p. 15, 32.

‡ **servĭa,** ae, v. seriva.

Servĭānus, a, um, v. Servius.

***servĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [servus], *a little slave*, Tert. Idol. 10.

Servĭlĭānus, a, um, v. Servilius.

servīlis, e, *adj.* [servus], *of* or *belonging to a slave, slavish, servile* (class.). **I.** Lit. (syn. famularis): tumultus, *the servile war, insurrection of the slaves*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: imperium, *like that of masters over slaves*, Sall. H. 1, 9 Dietsch: bellum, Flor. 3, 19, 2; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: terror, *dread of the slaves, of a servile insurrection*, Liv. 3, 16: manus, *a band of slaves* (with latrones), Hor. Epod. 4, 19: capita, Liv. 27, 16: caput, Dig. 4, 5, 3: de uxoribus in servilem modum quaestionem habent, *like slaves*, Caes. B. G. 6, 19; cf. Hor. S. 1, 8, 32: inscriptio (i. e. triumphi de servis), Flor. 3, 19, 8: operae (i. e. servis dignae), id. 2, 18, 10: nil servile habet, Hor. S. 2, 7, 111: servilia fingere, Tac. A. 16, 2: caedi discentes, deforme atque servile est, Quint. 1, 3, 14; cf. verbera, Just. 1, 5, 2: causā, Dig. 4, 5, 3, § 1; adfinitates, ib. 23, 2, 14, § 3: cognationes, ib. 23, 2, 14, § 3: condicio, ib. 48, 20, 1: necessitas, ib. 3, 8, 19, § 2.—**II.** Trop.: serviles nuptiae (opp. liberales), Plaut. Cas. prol. 68 and 73: schema, id. Am. prol. 117: vestis, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: color, id. ib. 38, 1: indoles, Liv. 1, 5: gestus (with humilis), Quint. 11, 3, 83: vernilitas, id. 1, 11, 2: litterae, i. e. *the lower branches of learning* (writing, reading, arithmetic, etc.; opp. liberales, the higher branches), Sen. Tranq. 9: jugum, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: munus, id. Sull. 19, 55.—Hence, *adv.*, *like a slave, slavishly, servilely.* ***a. servīle:** gemens, Claud. B. Gild. 364.—**b. servīlĭter** (class.): serviliter ficti dominum consalutamus, Petr. 117, 6; ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; so Tac. H. 1, 36: saevire, Flor. 1, 23, 1.—*Comp.* and *sup.* of the *adj.* and *adv.* do not occur.

Servīlĭus, i, *m.;* **Servīlĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** *Masc.* **A.** C. Servilius Ahala, Liv. 4, 13 sq.; v. Ahala.— **B.** Cn. and Q. Servilius Caepio, *consuls*, the former A.U.C. 613, the latter the following year, Cic. Font. 11, 23; cf. id. Brut. 25, 97; 25, 43; 25, 161; id. Att. 12, 5, 3 al.—**C.** Another Cn. Servilius Caepio, Cic. Att. 12, 20, 2.—**D.** Q. Servilius Caepio, *consul* A.U.C. 648, Vell. 2, 1, 3; cf. Cic. Brut. 35, 135; id. de Or. 2, 28, 124; id. Inv. 1, 49, 92.—**E.** Q. Servilius Caepio, *quæstor* A.U.C. 654, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21; 2, 12, 17; Cic. Fragm. Scaur. 1, 2, 45 B. and K. al.—Others of the same name are mentioned, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 8; id. Fam. 3, 10, 2; 3, 11, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7.—**F.** C. Servilius Casca, *an assassin of Cæsar*, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27.—**G.** P. Servilius Casca, *an assassin of Cæsar*, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27; id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17, 1; id. Att. 16, 15, 3 al.—**H.** C. Servilius Glaucia, *prætor, slain by Marius* A.U.C. 654, Cic. Brut. 62, 224; id. Cat. 3, 6, 15.—**K.** C. Servilius Isauricus, *a successful general, a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 1; id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22 et saep.—**L.** Another P. Servilius Isauricus, *proconsul in Asia* A.U.C. 708, to whom are addressed the letters, Cic. Fam. 13, 66–72; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2; 3, 4, 6.—**II.** *Fem.* Servilia, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3; 15, 11, 1; 15, 12, 1 al.—Hence, **A. Servīlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Servilius, Servilian:* familia, Plin. 34, 13, 38, § 137: lex, scilicet judiciaria, introduced by Q. Servilius Caepio, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223; id. Clu. 51, 140; id. Brut. 43, 161; Tac. A. 12, 60: de pecuniis repetundis, by C. Servilius Glaucia, id. Rab. Post. 4, 9; id. Balb. 24, 54; id. Scaur. 1, 2; Ascon. ap. Scaur. p. 21; single fragments of which, still extant, are collected and explained in C. A. Klenze, Fragmenta legis Serviliae, Berol. 1825: agraria, proposed by P. Servilius Rullus, but defeated through the opposition of Cicero (Oratt. de lege Agr. III.): Servilius lacus, *a place in Rome, in the eighth region*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89; Sen. Prov. 3, 7; cf. Fest. pp. 238 and 139.— **B. Servīlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Servilius, Servilian:* horti, Suet. Ner. 47; Tac. A. 15, 55; id. H. 3, 38; cf. Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 23.

servĭo, īvi and ii, ītum, 4 (*imperf.* servibas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 50; *fut.* servibo, id. Men. 5, 9, 42; id. Merc. 3, 2, 3; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 45; servibit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 76; id. Trin. 2, 2, 27), *v. n.* (once *pass.*, v. I. B. infra) [servus], *to be a servant* or *slave, to serve, be in service* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (α) *Absol.:* *Ha.* Quid tu, servusne es, an liber? *Ps.* Nunc quidem etiam servio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 16: nunc qui minus servio, quam si forem serva nata? id. Rud. 1, 3, 37: in liberatā terrā liberatores ejus servire, Liv. 34, 50: per centum annos, id. 39, 37, 5: an addictus, quem lex servire, donec solverit, jubet, servus sit, Quint. 7, 3, 26: qui Libertate caret, serviet aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41: servire liberaliter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 11: serviet utiliter (captivus), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70 et saep.: servire juste (opp. injuste imperare), Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; id. Phil. 6, 7, 19: vincti per centum annos servistis, Liv. 39, 37: servit vetus hostis Cantaber, serā domitus catenā, Hor. C. 3, 8, 21.—(β) With *dat.* of the person to whom service is rendered, *to be enslaved to, to serve:* justum est, tuos tibi servos tuo arbitratu serviat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 71: lenoni, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 33: servitum tibi me abducito, ni fecero, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 105: venire in eum locum, ubi parendum alteri et serviendum sit, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 22; cf.: sive regi sive optimatibus serviant, id. Rep. 1, 35, 55: ut hoc populorum intersit, utrum comi domino an aspero serviant, etc., id. ib. 1, 33, 50: Athenas victas Lacedaemoniis servire pati, Nep. Alcib. 9, 4: minata, Servitura suo Capitolia nostra Canopo, Ov. M. 15, 827.—(γ) With *apud:* tam ille apud nos servit, quam ego nunc hic apud te servio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 62: filius meus illi apud vos servit captus in Alide, id. ib. 2, 2, 80: hoc pacto apud te serviam, id. Aul. 1, 1, 12: apud lenonem, id. Poen. 4, 2, 87: si quis apud nos servisset, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182.—(δ) With homogeneous object: servitutem: qui in servitute est eo jure, quo servus, aut, ut antiqui dixerunt, qui servitutem servit, Quint. 7, 3, 26: tu usque a puero servitutem servivisti in Alide, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 12: quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, Cic. Top. 6, 29; id. Mur. 29, 61: qui (cives) servitutem servissent, Liv. 40, 18, 7; 45, 15, 5: neque erile negotium plus curat quam si non servitutem

serviat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 2; 3, 1, 150 (not servitute, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—So with *dat.* of person: me servitutem servire huic homini optumo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 31; id. Aul. 4, 1, 6; id. Rud. 3, 4, 42; cf.: sed is privatam servitutem servit illi an publicam? id. Capt. 2, 2, 84 (v. infra, II.): ego haud diu: ab ineunte adulescentia tuis servivi servitutem imperiis, id. Trin. 2, 2, 21; and with *apud:* apud hunc servitutem servio, id. Mil. 2, 1, 17.—**B.** *Pass.* (perh. only in the foll. passage): adsuescamus... servis paucioribus serviri, Sen. Tranq. 9, 3.—**II.** In gen., with *dat.* of object (a person or thing), *to be devoted or subject to; to be of use or service to; to serve for, be fit or useful for; to do a service to, to comply with, gratify, humor, accommodate; to have respect to, to regard or care for; to consult, aim at, to accommodate one's self to,* etc. (so esp. freq. in Cic.; cf.: pareo, appareo, ministro): tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 25; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: quoniam sibi (rei publicae) servissem semper, numquam mihi... ut jam mihi servirem, consulerem meis, id. Planc. 38, 92; cf.: servire populo, id. ib. 4, 11; id. Fin. 5, 9, 27 et saep.: cum is, qui imperat aliis, servit ipse nulli cupiditati, id. Rep. 1, 34, 52; cf.: cum homines cupiditatibus iis, quibus ceteri serviunt, imperabunt, id. Lael. 22, 82: aetati hujus, id. Fin. 5, 9, 27: mori alicujus, Nep. Them. 1, 3: semper aut belli aut pacis serviit artibus, Vell. 1, 13, 3: amori aliorum flagitiosissime, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8: auribus alicujus, Caes. B. C. 2, 27: bello, id. B. G. 7, 34: brevitati, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327: commodis alicujus, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 24; id. Inv. 2, 45, 132: rei publicae commodis, id. Div. in Caecil. 20, 64; cf.: compendio suo privato, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: constantiae, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 5: dignitati (with consulere rei publicae), id. Sest. 10, 23: dolori meo, id. ib. 6, 14: existimationi, id. Verr. 1, 10, 29; id. Att. 5, 11, 5: famae, id. ib. 5, 10, 2: gloriae, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: gravitati vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54, 182: vel honori multorum vel periculo (with obedire tempori), id. Brut. 69, 242: indulgentiae, id. Cael. 32, 79: iracundiae (with parere dolori), id. Prov. Cons. 1, 2: laudi et gloriae, id. Cat. 1, 9, 23: laudi existimationique, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 5: numeris (orationis), id. Or. 52, 176: oculis civium, id. Phil. 8, 10, 29: pecuniae, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: personae, id. Off. 3, 29, 106: petitioni, id. Verr. 1, 9, 24: posteritati, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35: rei familiari, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43; cf. rei, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27: rumori, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 14; Caes. B. G. 4, 5 *fin.:* tempori, Cic. Sest. 6, 14; id. Tusc. 3, 27, 66; id. Att. 8, 3, 6; 10, 7, 1: utilitati salutique, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27: valetudini, id. Fam. 16, 18, 1: vectigalibus, id. de Or. 2, 40, 171: venustati vel maxime, id. ib. 2, 78, 316; 2, 80, 327: verbis praecedentibus, Quint. 9, 4, 63.—*Pass. impers.:* ut communi utilitati serviatur, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: concisum est ita, ut non brevitati servitum sit, sed magis venustati, id. de Or. 2, 80, 327.—(β) With homogeneous object (cf. supra, I. δ): ab ineunte adulescentia Tuis servivi servitutem imperiis et praeceptis, pater... Meum animum tibi servitutem servire aequom censui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 21 sqq.—**B.** Transf., of things. **1.** In gen., *to help, assist, be serviceable to, be useful for* (post-Aug.): ut totus truncus alienigenis surculis serviat, Col. 4, 29, 14; cf.: tabularia debent servire gallinis, id. 6, 3, 2: chartis serviunt calami, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 157: candelae luminibus et funeribus serviunt, id. 16, 37, 70, § 178: eademque materia et cibis et probris serviat, id. 33, 12, 54, § 152: laetor quod domus aliquando C. Cassi, serviet domino non minori, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8.—**2.** Esp., jurid. t. t., of buildings, lands, etc., *to be subject to a servitude:* praedia, quae serviebant, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9; so, aedes, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: neque servire quandam earum aedium partem in mancipi lege dixisset, id. de Or. 1, 39, 178: eodem numero (incorporalium) sunt et jura praediorum urbanorum et rusticorum, quae etiam servitutes vocantur, Gai. Inst. 2, 14 *fin.;* Paul. Sent. 1, 17; cf. Dig. 8, 2, 20, §§ 3 and 5; 8, 6, 8, § 1 al.; and v. servitus, II. B., and servus, II.

servĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [servus]. **I.** In abstr., *the condition of a slave or servant, slavery, servitude* (not so in Cic., who has servitus). **A.** Lit.: hoc tibi pro servitio debeo, *as your servant,* * Ter. And. 4, 1, 52: cum secum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62, 9: neque desistam abstrahere a servitio civitatem nostram, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 9: militibus nostris Jugurthae servitium minari, Sall. J. 94, 4: genus servitii insolitum, id. H. 2, 81 Dietsch: servitii pretium, id. ib. 3, 61, 20; 3, 61, 1; 4, 61, 11: ductus ab creditore in servitium, Liv. 2, 23, 6: justum pati servitium (just before: regia servitus), id. 41, 6, 9: cum domus Assaraci Phthiam Servitio premet, Verg. A. 1, 285: aliquem servitio levare, *to free from slavery,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 99: servitio exire, Verg. E. 1, 41: servitium subire, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 8.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *servitude or subjection* of any kind: animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, Sall. C. 1, 2: illi etiam tauros primi docuisse feruntur Servitium, Tib. 2, 1, 41; 2, 4, 1; Ov. A. A. 3, 488; cf. Verg. G. 3, 168; Col. 8, 8, 4: qui servitium (amoris) ferre fatentur, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 18: tanto infensius servitium, Tac. A. 1, 81 *fin.*—**II.** In concr., *a body of servants, the class of slaves* (collect.; class. in *sing.* and *plur.*). (α) *Sing.:* ita nunc servitium'st, *such are servants nowadays,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 21: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 16: ut a servitio caveremus (cf. just before: examina tanta servorum immissa in populum Romanum), id. Har. Resp. 12, 25: nulline motus in Sicilia servorum Verre praetore... facti esse dicuntur?... coeptum esse in Sicilia moveri aliquot locis servitium suspicor, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 9: ex omni faece urbis ac servitio, id. Pis. 4, 9: calonum servitiique tertia (pars), Vell. 2, 82, 3; cf.: servitii decem milia offerebat, Tac. A. 12, 17: qui (gladiatores) e servitio Blaesi erant, id. ib. 1, 23 et saep.—(β) *Plur.:* servitia ad caedem et inflammandam urbem incitavit, Cic. Cael. 32, 78: vincula soluta sunt et servitia incitata, id. Leg. 3, 11, 25: opera facessant, servitia sileant, id. Fl. 38, 97; Sall. C. 24, 4; 46, 3; 50, 1; 56, 5; id. J. 66, 1; Liv. 2, 10; 6, 12; 28, 11; Col. 11, 1, 3 et al.—**B.** Transf., of drones among bees: sunt autem fuci... quasi servitia verarum apium, Plin. 11, 11, 11, § 27.—**2.** = servi, *servants* as individuals: servitia regum superborum, Liv. 2, 10, 8: inopia servitiorum, id. 28, 11, 9: dilapsis etiam infimis servitiorum, Tac. H. 3, 84.

servītor, ōris, *m.* [servio], *a servant, servitor* (late Lat.), Auct. Serm. ad Fratr. ap. Aug. 43 *med.;* Inscr. Orell. 2363.

* **servĭtrītĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [servus-tritus, from tero], *galled by slavery:* stabulum, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 13 dub. (Ritschl ex conj.: stabulum servitutium).

servĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [servus], *slavery, servitude* (perh. only in the foll. passages): servitudinis homines expertos, Liv. 24, 22, 2 Drak. *N. cr.* dub. (Weissenb. servitutis): eritudo servitudo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 Müll.: servitudo, δουλεία, Gloss. Philox.

servĭtūs, ūtis (*gen. plur.* servitutium, Dig. 8, 2, 32 *fin.;* 8, 3, 1 *fin.;* and acc. to Ritschl also Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14), *f.* [id.], *the condition of a servus; slavery, serfdom, service, servitude* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: servitus est constitutio juris gentium, qua quis dominio alieno contra naturam subicitur, Dig. 1, 5, 4; Just. Inst. 1, 3, 2: servitutem servire, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 31 (v. this freq. occurring phrase under servio, I. δ): quibus nunc aerumna mea libertatem paro, Quibus servitutem mea miseria deprecor? Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 16, 9 (Trag. v. 173 Vahl.): domi fuistis liberi: Nunc servitus si evenit, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 4: qui hodie fuerim liber, eum nunc potivit pater servitutis, id. Am. 1, 1, 24 Fleck.: quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitutem ferre potest? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: ipsam (mulierem) in servitutem adjudicare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 56: ista corruptela servi si impunita fuerit... fit in dominatu servitus, in servitute dominatus, id. Deiot. 11, 30: mors servituti anteponenda, id. Off. 1, 23, 81: servitutem perpessi, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt, populi Romani est propria libertas, id. ib. 6, 7, 19: servitutem pati, id. ib. 6, 7, 19: similitudo servitutis id. Rep. 1, 27, 43: hunc nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitute afficit, etc... Nimia illa libertas in nimiam servitutem cadit, id. ib. 1, 44, 68: socios nostros in servitutem abduxerunt, id. Pis. 34, 84: servitutis jugum, id. Rep. 2, 25, 47: Themistocles cum servitute Graeciam liberasset, id. Lael. 12, 42: conjuges in servitutem abstrahi, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: addicere aliquem in servitutem, Liv. 3, 56; Caes. B. G. 7, 77: liberum populum servitute adficere, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68: asserere aliquem in servitutem, Liv. 3, 44, 5; 34, 18, 2; Suet. Tib. 2.—* (β) As a verbal noun with *dat.:* opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, *this serving or being servant of a rich man,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen. (acc. to servio, II.), *servitude, subjection:* numquam salvis suis exuitur servitus muliebris; et ipsae libertatem, quam viduitas et orbitas facit, detestantur, Liv. 34, 7 Drak.: silvestres gallinae in servitute non foetant, *in confinement,* Col. 8, 12; so id. 8, 15, 7: hujus tanti officii servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, Cic. Planc. 30, 74: est enim in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis, id. Off. 1, 42, 150; cf.: ut se homines ad servitutem juris astringerent, Quint. 2, 16, 9; 7, 3, 16.—**B.** *The government, rule, dominion* of a master: tibi Apud me justa et clemens servitus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 9.—**C.** (Acc. to servio, II. B.) Jurid. t. t., of buildings, lands, etc., *a liability* resting upon them, *an easement, servitude:* servitutes praediorum rusticorum sunt hae: iter, actus, via, aquaeductus, Dig. 8, 3, 1: jura praediorum urbanorum, quae servitutes vocantur, Gai. Inst. 2, 14: servitute fundo illi imposita, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3: specus servitutis putat aliquid habituros, id. Att. 15, 26, 4.—**D.** Concr. (for the class. servitium), *slaves, servants* (collect.); poet. of lovers: adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, Servitus crescit nova (= catervae amatorum semper novorum), Hor. C. 2, 8, 18; cf. Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14 Ritschl.

Servĭus, i, *m.* **I.** *A Roman proper name,* esp. in the Sulpician gens; whence Servii is sometimes used for Sulpicii, Oth. ap. Tac. H. 2, 48.—Esp., Servius Sulpitius Rufus, *an eminent jurist and statesman, contemporary with Cicero,* called Servius, Dig. 47, 2, 76, § 1; Gai. Inst. 2, 244; v. Sulpicius.—Hence, **Servĭānus**, a, um, *adj., of or belonging to Servius Sulpitius the jurist, Servian:* actio, Dig. 20, 1, 3; for which also simply **Servĭāna**, ae, ib. 20, 1, 1; 20, 1, 7; 20, 1, 10.—**II.** Servius Tullius, *the sixth king of Rome;* v. Tullius.—**III.** Servius Maurus Honoratus, *a grammarian under Valentinian, a commentator on Vergil.*

servo, āvi, ātum, 1 (old *fut. perf.* servasso, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 71: servassis, an old formula in Cato, R. R. 141, 3: servassit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 76: servassint, id. As. 3, 3, 64; id. Cas. 2, 5, 16; id. Ps. 1, 1, 35; id. Stich. 4, 1, 1; id. Trin. 2, 2, 103), *v. a.* [cf. salus]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect,* etc. (very freq. and class.; syn. salvo): *Ph.* Perdis me tuis dictis. *Cu.* Immo servo et servatum volo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 56; cf.: qui ceteros servavi, ut nos periremus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2: pol me occidistis, amici, Non servastis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139: aliquem ex periculo, Caes. B. C. 2, 41 *fin.:* aliquem ex judicio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 131: vita ex hostium telis servata, id. Rep. 1, 3, 5: urbs ex belli ore et faucibus erepta atque servata, id. Arch. 9, 21.—With *ab* and *abl.* (mostly post-Aug. and rare): si tamen servari a furibus possunt, Pall. 5, 8, 7 *fin.:* super omnia Capitolium summamque rem in eo solus a Gallis servaverat, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 103.—Mars pater, te precor, pastores pecuaque salva servassis duisque bonam salutem mihi, etc., an old formula of prayer, Cato, R. R. 141, 3: di te servassint semper, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 64: di te servassint mihi, id. Cas. 2, 5, 16; id. Ps. 1, 1, 35; id. Stich. 4, 1, 1; id. Trin. 2, 2, 103: ita me servet Juppiter, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 24: serva, quod in te est, filium et me et familiam, id. Heaut. 4, 8, 4: tu me amoris magis quam honoris servavisti gratia, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69 (Trag. v. 316 Vahl.): invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, Hor. A. P. 467: Graeciae portus per se (i. e. Themistoclem) servatos, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5:

servare rem publicam, id. Sest. 22, 49: quoniam me unā vobiscum servare non possum, vestrae quidem certe vitae prospiciam, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 50: impedimenta cohortesque, id. B. C. 1, 70: urbem insulamque Caesari, id. ib. 2, 20: sua, Cato, R. R. 5, 1: rem suam, Hor. A. P. 329: servabit odorem Testa, id. Ep. 1, 2, 69: Sabinus Visitator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem, *keeping, retaining,* Verg. A. 7, 179 et saep.: urbem et cives integros incolumesque, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: pudicitiam liberorum ab eorum libidine tutam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 68: se integros castosque, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: omnia mihi integra, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1.—P o e t. with *inf.:* infecta sanguine tela Conjugibus servant parvisque ostendere natis, Stat. Th. 9, 188.—*Absol.: So.* Perii, pugnos ponderat. *Me.* Quid si ego illum tractim tangam ut dormiat? *So.* Servaveris: Nam continuas has tres noctes pervigilavi, *you would save me,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 157.—(β) With *abl.* or *ab* or *ex* and *abl.* of the danger or evil: si respublica populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquennium proximum salva servata erit hisce duellis, datum donum duit, etc., an ancient votive formula, Liv. 22, 10, 2: Q. SERVILIVS VVLNERE SERVATVS, Inscr. Grut. 48, 5: omnes quattuor amissis servatae a peste carinae, Verg. A. 5, 699.—Usu. with *ex:* quo ex judicio te ulla salus servare posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 131: urbs ex omni impetu regio servata, id. Arch. 9, 21: ex eo periculo, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: navem ex hieme marique, Nep. Att. 10, 6.—**b.** With abstract objects: navorum imperium servare est induperantum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 169 Müll. (Trag. v. 413 Vahl.): imperium probe, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 7: ordines, Caes. B. G. 4, 26; id. B. C. 1, 44; 2, 41; cf. id. B. G. 7, 23: ordinem laboris quietisque, Liv. 26, 51: praesidia indiligentius, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: vigilias, Liv. 34, 9: custodias neglegenter, id. 33, 4: discrimina rerum, id. 5, 46: concentum (fides), Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: cursus, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: intervallum, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: tenorem pugnae, Liv. 30, 18: modum, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180 et saep.: fidem, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 63: fidem cum aliquo, id. Curc. 1, 2, 49; id. Merc. 3, 1, 33; Ter. And. 1, 5, 45: fides juris jurandi saepe cum hoste servanda, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107; cf.: fidem de numero dierum, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: promissum, Plaut. Am. 5, 3, 1: promissa, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 23: officia, id. ib. 1, 11, 33: justitiam, id. ib. 1, 13, 41; cf.: aequabilitatem juris, id. Rep. 1, 34, 53: aequitatem, id. Off. 1, 19, 64: jura induciarum, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: institutum militare, id. ib. 3, 75; cf. id. ib. 3, 84; 3, 89: rectum animi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 201: consulta patrum, leges juraque, id. Ep. 1, 16, 41: legem, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 2: consuetudinem, id. Clu. 32, 89: illud quod deceat, id. Off. 1, 28, 97: dignitatem, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221: fidem cum aliquo, id. Phil. 7, 8, 22: amicitiam summā fide, id. Lael. 7, 25: Platonis verecundiam, id. Fam. 9, 22, 5: aequam mentem, Hor. C. 2, 3, 2: nati amorem, Verg. A. 2, 789: conubia alicujus, id. ib. 3, 319: foedera, Ov. F. 2, 159.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., *to keep, lay up, preserve, reserve* for the future or for some purpose (syn. reservare): si voles servare (vinum) in vetustatem, ad alvum movendam servato, Cato, R. R. 114, 2; Col. 12, 28, 4: lectum Massicum, Hor. C. 3, 21, 6; Col. 12, 28, 4; cf.: Caecuba centum clavibus, Hor. C. 2, 14, 26: lapis chernites mitior est servandis corporibus nec absumendis, Plin. 36, 17, 28, § 132: vermes in melle, id. 30, 13, 39, § 115: se temporibus aliis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: eo me servavi, id. Att. 5, 17, 1: Valerius, in parvis rebus neglegens ultor gravem se ad majora vindicem servabat, Liv. 2, 11, 4; 10, 28, 5.—With *dat.:* placet esse quasdam res servatas judicio voluntatique multitudinis, Cic. Rep. 1, 45, 69: in aliquod tempus quam integerrimas vires militi servare, Liv. 10, 28: Jovis auribus ista (carmina) Servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44: causa integra Caesari servaretur, Auct. B. Alex. 35, 1: durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis, Verg. A. 1, 207.—P o e t. with *ad:* ad Herculeos servaberis arcus, Ov. M. 12, 309.—**II.** T r a n s f. (from the idea of the attention being turned to any thing). **A.** *To give heed to, pay attention to; to watch, observe* any thing (syn. observo). **1.** I n g e n. (α) With *acc.:* uxor scelesta me omnibus servat modis, Ne, etc., Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 5: vestimenta sua, id. ib. 2, 3, 52: iter alicujus, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: Palinurus dum sidera servat, Verg. A. 6, 338: nubem locumque, Ov. M. 5, 631: nutricis limen servantis alumnae, *keeping watch over, guarding,* id. ib. 10, 383: pascentes haedos, Verg. E. 5, 12: vestibulum, id. A. 6, 556: servaturis vigili Capitolia voce Cederet anseribus, Ov. M. 2, 538; cf.: pomaria dederat servanda draconi, id. ib. 4, 646.—(β) With *rel.-clause* or final: quid servas, quo eam, quid agam? Lucil. ap. Non. 387, 26: tuus servus servet, Venerine eas (coronas) det, an viro, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 60: cum decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. 3, 36, 3: servandum in eo ante omnia, ut, etc., Plin. 17, 17, 28, § 124: ut (triumviri) servarent, ne qui nocturni coetus fierent, Liv. 39, 14 *fin.;* Col. 8, 5, 13.—(γ) *Absol., to stay, keep watch,* or *guard: Eu.* Intus serva. *St.* Quippini Ego intus servem? an, ne quis aedes auferat? Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 3 sq.; cf.: nemo in aedibus Servat, id. Most. 2, 2, 22: solus Sannio servat domi, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10; Ov. M. 1, 627.—*Imper.:* serva! *take care! look out! beware!* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 29; Ter. And. 2, 5, 5; id. Ad. 2, 1, 18; Hor. S. 2, 3, 59.—**2.** In p a r t i c., in relig. lang., *to observe* an omen: secundam avem servat... servat genus altivolantum, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 83 and 84 Vahl.): de caelo servare, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81; id. Div. 2, 35, 74; so of the augurs: de caelo, id. Vatin. 6, 15; id. Sest. 61, 129; id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45; id. Att. 2, 16, 2; 4, 3, 3: caelum servare, Lucr. 5, 395: fulgura caeli, id. 6, 429.—**B.** *To keep to, remain in* a place (i. e. to keep watch there); *to dwell in, inhabit* (ante-class. and poet.): nunc te amabo, ut hanc hoc triduum solum sinas Esse hic et servare apud me, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 107: tu nidum servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: atria servantem postico falle clientem, id. ib. 1, 5, 31: nymphae sorores, Centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant, Verg. G. 4, 383: immanem hydrum Servantem ripas, id. ib. 4, 459: sola domum et tantas servabat filia sedes, id. A. 7, 52: DOMVM SERVAVIT, LANAM FECIT, Inscr. Orell. 3848.—**C.** In late jurid. Lat.: servare aliquid (pecuniam) ab aliquo, *to get, obtain, receive,* Dig. 17, 1, 45 *fin.;* so ib. 25, 5, 2; 26, 7, 61.—Hence, * **servans,** antis, *P. a., keeping, observant;* with *gen.:* Rhipeus servantissimus aequi, Verg. A. 2, 427.

servŭla (servŏla), ae, *f. dim.* [serva], *a servant-girl, a young female servant,* Cic. Att. 1, 12, 3.

* **servŭlĭcŏla,** ae, *f.* [servulus-colo], *she that waits upon* or *accommodates slaves, a slave's drab,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 55.

servŭlus (servŏl-), i (*gen. plur.* servulum, App. M. 4, 19), *m. dim.* [servus], *a young slave, servant-lad,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 100; id. Men. 2, 2, 64; id. Poen. 1, 2, 58 al.; Ter. And. 1, 1, 56; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 17; 3, 1, 62 al.; Cic. Quint. 6, 27; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22; 3, 16, 8 al.—In apposition: homines servolos amare, etc., Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 37.

1. servus, a, um, *adj.* [referred by the ancients to servo: servi ex eo appellati sunt, quod imperatores servos vendere, ac per hoc servare, nec occidere solent, Just. Inst. 1, 3, 3; but prob. from root svar-; Lith. svaras, a weight; cf. Gr. ἕρμα; O. H. Germ. swari, burdensome; Germ. schwer, heavy; cf. also serius], *slavish, servile, subject.* **I.** I n g e n. **A.** With homo (= 2. servus; mostly ante-class.): non decet superbum esse hominem servom, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 64; id. Mil. 2, 6, 80; id. Stich. 1, 2, 1; 5, 4, 10; id. Ep. 1, 1, 58; 3, 1, 7; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 62.—**B.** With other subjects (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): octo milia liberorum servorumque capitum sunt capta, Liv. 29, 29: corpori, quod servum fortuna erat, vim fecit, id. 38, 24: Graeciae urbes servae et vectigales (opp. liberae), id. 34, 58: civitas, id. 25, 31: Lacedaemon, id. 34, 41: serva manus, Ov. F. 6, 558: o imitatores, servum pecus! Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19: serva aqua, i. e. servorum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 26; cf. Petr. 71: servam operam, linguam liberam herus me jussit habere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 9: omnia non serva et maxime regna hostilia ducunt (Romani), Sall. H. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch: reges serva omnia et subjecta imperio suo esse velint, Liv. 37, 54; 42, 46: statu libera quicquid peperit, hoc servum heredis est, Dig. 40, 7, 16.—**II.** Jurid. t. t., of buildings, lands, etc., *liable to certain burdens, subject to a servitude:* libera (praedia) meliore jure sunt quam serva, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9: fundus, Dig. 8, 6, 6: aedes, ib. 8, 2, 35: area, ib. 8, 2, 34 al.; cf. servio, II. B., and servitus, II. B.—Hence,

2. servus (-ŏs), i, *m.*, and **serva,** ae, *f., a slave, servant, serf, serving-man; a female slave, maid-servant.* **A.** *Masc.* (syn.: famulus, mancipium), Enn. ap. Non. 471, 19 (Com. v. 5 Vahl.); Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: servi, ancillae, id. ap. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 234 Müll.; cf.: Ulixes domi etiam contumelias servorum ancillarumque pertulit, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: servus armiger, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 39: dotalis, id. As. 1, 1, 72: frugi, id. Aul. 4, 1, 1: graphicus et quantivis pretii, id. Ep. 3, 3, 29: nequam et malus, id. Poen. 5, 2, 70: scelestus, infidelis, id. Trin. 2, 4, 126: peculiosus, id. Rud. 1, 2, 24: peculiaris, id. Capt. prol. 20: fallax, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 17: servus a pedibus, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1: a manu, Suet. Caes. 74: aliquem servum sibi habere ad manum, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225: publici, *public slaves,* S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 100; Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 13, 4; Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 24; Liv. 9, 29 *fin.* et saep.; cf. Dig. 1, 5, 5.—P r o v.: quot servi, tot hostes, Sinn. Capito ap. Fest. s. v. quot, p. 261 Müll.; cf. Sen. Ep. 47, 3; Macr. S. 1, 11 *med.*—E s p.: poenae servus, *a slave of punishment,* i. e. *condemned to servile labor,* Just. Inst. 1, 12, 3; Dig. 48, 19, 17.—**2.** Trop.: vidit enim eos, qui se judiciorum dominos dici volebant, harum cupiditatum esse servos, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 58: neque tam servi illi dominorum, quam tu libidinum, id. ib. 2, 4, 50, § 112: omnium libidinum servi, Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 1: adulescens libertorum suorum libertus servorumque servus, Vell. 2, 73, 1: servus potestatis, Cic. Cael. 32, 79; cf. also the doubtful reading: legum omnes servi sumus ut liberi esse possimus, id. Clu. 53, 146 (where B. and K. have omnes servimus).—**B.** *Fem.* (mostly ante-class. for ancilla): servae sint istae an liberae, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 62: ego serva sum, id. Cist. 4, 2, 99; id. Pers. 4, 4, 63; id. Poen. 5, 4, 31: serva nata, id. Rud. 1, 3, 37: servum servaque natum regnum occupasse, Liv. 1, 47 *fin.:* serva Briseis, Hor. C. 2, 4, 3 et saep.

sēsăma, v. sesamum.

† **sēsămĭnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = σησάμινος, *of sesame, made from sesame:* oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49, § 94; 13, 1, 2, § 11; 28, 11, 47, § 168.

† **sēsămŏīdes,** is, *n.,* = σησαμοειδές, *a plant resembling sesame,* Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 133; 25, 5, 21, § 52.

† **sēsămum (sīsăm-),** i, *n.,* = σήσαμον. **I.** *Sesame* or *sesamum,* an oily plant, a native of the East, Col. 2, 10, 18; 11, 2, 50; 11, 2, 56; 12, 15, 3; Pall. Sept. 7; id. Oct. 1, 3; Cels. 5, 15; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 113; Petr. 1 *fin.*—Collat. form **sēsĭma** or **sēsăma,** ae, *f.,* = σησάμη, Col. 2, 7, 1; Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 30; 18, 7, 10, § 49; 18, 10, 22, § 96, and 18, 10, 23, § 98.—* **II.** Sesamum silvestre, *another name for* cici, *the palma Christi, castor-oil plant,* Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 25.

* **sescēnāris,** e, *adj.* [deriv. and signif. unknown]: bovis sescenaris jecur, Liv. 41, 15, 1 (but the conjectural correction to sescennalis or sexennis is improbable) Weissenb. ad loc.

sescēni, v. sescenteni.

sescentēni, also **sescēni** (less correctly **sexc-**), ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [sescenti], *six hundred each.* **A.** Form sescenteni: sescenteni malleoli, Col. 3, 5, 3: urnae, id. 3, 9, 3; cf. Suet. Claud. 32; Mart. Cap. 6, § 610.—**B.** Form sesceni: Varro prodidit, singula jugera vinearum sescenas urnas vini praebuisse, Col. 3, 3, 2: nummi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 62: denarii equitibus tributi, Curt. 5, 1, 45: annua, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 7.

sescentēsĭmus (less correctly **sexc-**) a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [id.], *the six hundredth:* anno sescentesimo, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58 Mai *N. cr.:* anno Urbis sescentesimo quinquagesimo quinto, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 19.

ses-centi (less correctly **sex-centi;** cf. Ritschl Proleg. ad Plaut. p. 114), ae, a, *num. card. adj.* [sex-centum]. **I.** P r o p., *six hundred:* sescenti aurei nummi Philippii.

Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Romuli aetatem minus his sescentis annis fuisse cernimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18: argenti sescentum ac mille, Lucil. ap. Non. 493, 32: curriculum longum sescentos pedes, Gell. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** M e t o n., like our *hundred* or *thousand*, to signify *an immense number*, *an innumerable quantity*, *any amount*, etc. (perh. because the Roman cohorts consisted originally of six hundred men; very freq. in prose and poet.): sescentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 62: sescentas proinde scribito jam mihi dicas: Nihil do, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 63: venio ad epistulas tuas, quas ego sescentas uno tempore accepi, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3: jam sescenti sunt, qui inter sicarios accusabant, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: sescentos cives Romanos, id. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 119.—As *subst.*: **sescenta**, ōrum, *n. plur.*, *an immense number of* things: sescenta sunt, quae memorem, si sit otium, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 41; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; id. Att. 2, 19, 1; 6, 4, 1; 14, 12, 1: sescenta tanta reddam, si vivo, tibi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 111; so id. Ps. 2, 2, 37.

sescentĭes (less correctly **sexc-**), *num. adv.* [sescenti], *six hundred times*: sescenties HS., *six hundred times a hundred thousand*, *sixty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Att. 4, 16 C, 14; so, sestertium sescenties, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 13: sescenties vicies, Lampr. Commod. 15 (in Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 8, the true read. is sescentos).

Sescentō-plāgus, i, *m.* [sescenti-plaga], *a man of six hundred stripes*, a name coined by Plautus: nisi cottidiano sesquiopus confeceris, Sescentoplago nomen indetur tibi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 68.

Sescŭlixes, v. Sesquiulixes.

sescuncĭa (SESCONCIA, Inscr. Orell. 4563), ae, *f.* [sesqui-uncia], *one and a half* unciae, i. e. *a twelfth and a half*, = *one eighth* of a whole, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187; Cels. 5, 18, 28; Col. 12, 59, 4; Scrib. Larg. 50; 60; Front. Aquaed. 26; Dig. 37, 8, 7 *fin.*—As *adj.*: copulae sescunciae, *an inch and a half thick*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 11; cf. the foll. art.

sescuncĭālis, e, *adj.* [sescuncia], *containing a twelfth and a half*: crassitudo (mensae), *of an inch and a half*, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 94.

sescuncĭus, a, um, v. sescuncia *fin.*

sescŭplex, plĭcis, v. sesquiplex.

sescŭplĭcārĭus, v. sesquiplaris *fin.*

sescuplus (**sesquiplus**, in vett. edd. Plin. 2, 22, 20, § 84, where, however, the best MSS. have sescuplus), a, um, *adj.* [sesqui], *taken once and a half*, *once and a half as much*: ut tempora tria ad duo relata sescuplum faciant, Quint. 9, 4, 47; so Plin. l. l.: tempus, Ter. Maur. Syll. pp. 2395 and 2412 P.: ratio, Censor. de Die Nat. 1.

sēsē, v. sui.

†**sĕsĕlis**, is, *f.*, = σέσελις, *a plant, meadow saxifrage, hartwort, seseli*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 112 sq.; 20, 22, 87, § 238.

Sēsia (**Sessia**), ae, *f.*, *a goddess that presides over sowing*, Tert. Spect. 8 (perh. i. q. Seia).

Sĕsōsis, ĭdis, v. Sesostris.

Sĕsostris (lengthened **Sĕsŏostris**, Paul. Nol. ap. Aus. Ep. 19, 21), is, or **Sĕsōsis**, ĭdis, *m.*, = Σέσωστρις, *a celebrated king of Egypt*, Luc. 10, 276.—*Abl.* Sesostre, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52.—*Gen.* Sesosidis, Plin. 36, 11, 15, § 74 (al. Sesothis) Sillig *N. cr.*—*Abl.* Sesoside, Tac. A. 6, 28 Orell. *N. cr.*

Sesōthes, *abl.* Sesothide, *m.*, *the name of an Egyptian king*, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65; 36, 9, 14, § 71.

sesquātus, a, um, *adj.* [sesqui], numeri, *two numbers in the ratio of three and two*, Ter. Maur. Ped. p. 2417 P.; Aug. de Musica, 1, 10, 17.

sesquĭ (**sesque**), *num. adv.* [perh. contr. from semis-qui], *one half more*, *more by a half*. As a separate word it occurs only once: ut necesse sit partem pedis aut aequalem alteri parti aut altero tanto aut sesqui esse majorem (just after, sesquiplex), Cic. Or. 56, 188. But freq. joined in one word with designations of number or quantity, with the signif. of *once and a half*. Joined with numerals (octavus and tertius), like the Gr. ἐπί (in ἐπόγδοος, ἐπίτριτος, etc.), it denotes an integer and such a fraction over as the numeral designates; v. sesquioctavus, etc.

sesquĭ-alter, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *once and a half* (ἐπιδεύτερος), Cic. Univ. 7, 20 sqq.; Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*; App. Mag. p. 330 *med.*

***sesquĭ-cūlĕāris**, e, *adj.*, *containing a* culeus *and a half*: dolia, Col. 12, 18, 7.

‡**Sesquĭ-cūlus**, i, *m.* (i. e. with buttocks one half too large), a surname of Strabo, Marc. Vict. p. 2456 P.

sesquĭ-cyăthus, i, *m.*, *a* cyathus *and a half*, Cels. 6, 7, 2.

***sesquĭ-dĭgĭtālis**, e, *adj.*, *of a digit and a half*: foramen, Vitr. 10, 22 *med.*

sesquĭ-dĭgĭtus, i, *m.*, *a digit and a half*, Vitr. 8, 5, 2; 10, 11, 3.

***sesquĭ-hōra**, ae, *f.*, *an hour and a half*, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 9.

sesquĭ-jūgĕrum, i, *n.*, *a* juger *and a half*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31; 18, 19, 49, § 178.

sesquĭ-lībra, ae, *f.*, *a pound and a half*, Cato, R. R. 105; Col. 12, 36.

***sesquĭ-mensis**, is, *m.*, *a month and a half*, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1.

sesquĭ-mŏdĭus, ii, *m.*, *a peck and a half*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3; 1, 42; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 215; Col. 2, 12, 4.

***sesquĭ-ŏbŏlus**, i, *m.*, *an obolus and a half*, Plin. 26, 8, 46, § 73.

***sesquĭ-octāvus**, a, um, *num. adj.*, corresp. to the Gr. ἐπόγδοος, *containing nine eighths*, or *one and an eighth*; *bearing the ratio of nine to eight*: intervallum, Cic. Univ. 7, 21; cf. sesquitertius, and v. sesqui.

***sesquĭ-ŏpĕra**, ae, *f.*, *a day's work and a half*, Col. 2, 12, 2.

***sesquĭ-ŏpus**, ĕris, *n.*, = sesquiopera, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 67.

sesquĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj.* **I.** *Of a foot and a half; one foot and a half* in length, breadth, or diameter, Cato, R. R. 15, 2: tigna, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: talea, Col. 5, 9, 3: mensura, id. 9, 15, 4; 11, 2, 18; 11, 3, 48; Vitr. 5, 10; 10, 15, 4.—**II.** Poet. transf., to denote excessive length, *half a yard long*: dentes, Cat. 97, 5: verba, Hor. A. P. 97; Mart. 7, 14, 10.

***sesquĭ-pĕdānĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *a foot and a half long* (more freq. sesquipedalis): cornua, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82.

sesquĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *m.*, *a foot and a half* (in length, breadth, etc.): cytisum in sesquipedem ponere, Varr. R. R. 1, 43: plus quam sesquipedem prohibeat infodere, Col. 3, 13, 8; id. Arb. 1, 5: sesquipede est quam tu longior, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 58; Mart. 8, 60, 2; Pers. 1, 57.

***sesquĭ-plāga**, ae, *f.*, *a blow and a half*, *a stroke and a half*, Tac. A. 15, 67 *fin.*

sesquĭplāris, is, and **sesquĭplārĭus**, ii, *m.* [sesquiplex], *a soldier who received a ration and a half* as a reward for his bravery, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Inscr. Rein. cl. 8, n. 13; Inscr. Orell. 3476; called also SESQVIPLICARIVS, Hyg. Grom. *med.*; Inscr. Fabr. p. 104, n. 245; and SESCVPLICARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 3408; 3416.

sesquĭ-plex, plĭcis, *adj.* [plico], *taken once and a half; once and a half as much*: sesquiplex aut duplex aut par, *Cic. Or. 57, 193; also **sescuplex** (cf. sescuplus), Quint. 9, 4, 47.

sesquĭplĭcārĭus, ii, v. sesquiplaris *fin.*

sesquĭplus, a, um, v. sescuplus.

***sesquĭ-tertĭus**, a, um, *num. adj.*, corresp. to the Gr. ἐπίτριτος, *containing one and a third*, or *four thirds*; *bearing the ratio of four to three*: intervallum, Cic. Univ. 7, 21; cf. sesquioctavus, and v. sesqui.

Sesquĭ-ŭlixes (**Sescŭlixes**, Plin. H. N. praef. § 24), as the designation of a thoroughly deceitful man (qs. a Ulysses and a half), *name of a satire of Varro* (cited very freq. by Nonius), Non. 28, 12; 31, 30; 45, 2; 48, 31 et saep.

sesquunx, uncis, v. sescuncia.

Sessĭa, ae, v. Sesia.

sessĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [sedeo], *a seat, chair* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56; App. M. 1, p. 112, 30.—The same called **sessĭbĭle**, is, *n.*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, p. 36 Mai.

sessĭlis, e, *adj.* [sedeo]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to sitting*, *fit for sitting upon* (only in the poets and in post-Aug. prose): tergum (equi), Ov. M. 12, 401: obba, i. e. *with a broad foot*, Pers. 5, 148; so, pira minimo pediculo, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56.—Hence, **II.** T r a n s f., of plants, *low*, *dwarf*: genus lactucae, *growing low*, *spreading*, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 125; Mart. 3, 47, 8 (for which: sedens lactuca, id. 10, 48, 9): folium (brassicae), Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140: malvae, Pall. Oct. 11, 3.

***sessĭmōnĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], *a sitting, session, assembly*: deorum, *the council of the gods*, Vitr. 7 praef. *fin.*

sessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a sitting* (Ciceronian). **I.** I n g e n.: status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128; id. N. D. 1, 34, 94; *plur.*: sessiones quaedam, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35.—**B.** C o n c r., *a seat*, *sitting-place*: sessiones gymnasiorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20: Polemonis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 2.—**2.** *The seat* of the body, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 3, 50.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *A sitting idly*, *a loitering*, *a tarrying* in a place: sessio Capitolina, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 2: pigra sessio, App. M. 4, p. 148 *fin.*—**B.** *A sitting*, *session* (syn. consessus); for discussion: pomeridiana sessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 121; of a court: dies sessionum, Dig. 38, 15, 2, § 1.—**C.** *A sitting-bath*, *sitz-bath*, = ἐγκάθισμα, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 69.

sessĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to sit much* or *long* (very rare): quam deam (Suadam) in Pericli labris scripsit Eupolis sessitavisse, *Cic. Brut. 15, 59: sessitandi regio, *of the seat*, *of the posteriors*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10, 40.

***sessĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [sessio, II. B.], *a little group*, *meeting*, *company*, assembled for amusement: sessiunculas consectari, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56.

sessor, ōris, *m.* [sedeo], *one who sits* in a place, *a sitter* (not ante-Aug. and very rare). **I.** I n g e n., *a sitter in the theatre*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130.—**2.** *A sitter upon a horse*, *a horseman*, *rider*, Sen. Const. 12 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 61; Veg. 2, 28, 34.—***II.** I n p a r t i c., *one who tarries* or *dwells* in a place, *an inhabitant*, *resident*: sessores veteres urbis, Nep. Cim. 2, 5.

sessōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a seat*. **I.** *A stool*, *chair*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11 *med.*—***II.** *A place of residence*, *a dwelling*, *habitation*: viperae hujus sessorium, Petr. 77, 4.

***sessus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a sitting*: locum sessui impertiunt, App. Flor. p. 353, 36.

sestertĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sestertius], *worth but a sesterce*; in gen., of a thing of little value: homo, gladiatores, Petr. 45, 8 and 11.

***sestertĭŏlum**, i, *n.* [id. I.], *a thousand sesterces*: sestertiolūm bis decies, i. e. *two million sesterces*, Mart. 1, 59, 5.

sestertĭum, i, v. sestertius.

sestertĭus, a, um, *num. adj.* [contr. from semis-tertius], *two and a half*; only in the phrases sestertius nummus and milia sestertia; v. I. A. and I. B. 1. infra.—Mostly as *subst.* **I. sestertĭus** (written also with the characters HS.; v. B. 4. infra), ii, *m.* (sc. nummus); also in full: sestertius nummus; *gen. plur.* sestertiūm; rarely sestertiorum or sestertiūm nummūm, *a sesterce*, a small silver coin, originally equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius. When the as was reduced in weight, during the Punic wars, the denarius was made equal to sixteen asses, and the sestertius continued to be one fourth of the denarius. Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was twopence and half a farthing sterling, or four and one tenth cents; afterwards about one eighth less. The sestertius was the ordinary coin of the Romans, by which the largest sums were reckoned. The sestertium (1000 sestertii) was equal (up to the time of Augustus, afterwards about one eighth less) to £8 17*s.* 1*d.* sterling, or $42.94 in United States coin (v. Zumpt, Gram. § 842; Dict. of Ant. s. v. as, sestertius). **A.** I n g e n.: sestertius, quod duobus semis additur (dupondius enim et semis antiquus sestertius est) et veteris consuetudinis, ut retro aere dicerent, ita ut semis tertius, quartus semis pronunciarent, ab semis tertius sestertius dicitur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 173 Müll.: nostri quartam denarii partem, quod efficie-

batur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse, sestertium nominaverunt, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 30: taxatio in libras sestertii singuli et in penuriā bini, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 130.—Freq. joined with nummus: mille nongentos quinquaginta sestertios nummos, Col. 3, 3, 9.—*Gen. plur.* sestertiûm: quid verum sit, intellego; sed alias ita loquor, ut concessum est, ut hoc vel pro deum dico vel pro deorum, alias, ut necesse est, cum triumvirum non virorum, cum sestertiûm nummûm non nummorum, quod in his consuetudo varia non est, Cic. Or. 46, 56: sestertiûm sexagena milia nummûm, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 1; cited ap. Plin. 10, 20, 23, § 45.—Rarely, sestertiorum: duo milia sestertiorum, Col. 3, 3, 13.—**B.** In partic. **1.** As *adj.* in *neutr. plur.*, with milia (in Varr. and Col.): ut asinus venierit sestertiis milibus LX. (= sexaginta milibus sestertium), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14: grex centenarius facile quadragena milia sestertia ut reddat, id. ib. 3, 6, 6: hos numquam minus dena milia sestertia ex melle reciperе, id. ib. 3, 6, 11: Hirrius ex aedificiis duodena milia sestortia capiebat, id. ib. 3, 17, 3: sestertiis octo milibus, Col. 3, 3, 8; 3, 3, 9; 3, 3, 10.—**2.** To express more than two complete thousands sestertia is used as plurale tantum, with *distrib. numerals* (rare before the Aug. per.): si qui vilicus ex eo fundo, qui sestertia dena meritasset ... domino XX. milia nummûm pro X. miserit (= decem milia sestertiûm), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: candidati apud eum HS. quingena deposuerunt (= quindecim milia sestertiûm), id. Att. 4, 15, 7: capit ille ex suis praediis sexcena sestertia, ego centena ex meis, id. Par. 6, 3, 49: bis dena super sestertia nummum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 33: Tiberius Hortalo se respondisse ait, daturum liberis ejus ducena sestertia singulis, Tac. A. 2, 38: princeps capiendis pecuniis posuit modum usque ad dena sestertia, id. ib. 11, 7.—Rarely with *card. numerals*: sestertia centum, Sall. C. 30, 6: septem donat sestertia, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 80: centum sestertia, Mart. 6, 20, 1: sex sestertia, id. 6, 30, 1; cf.: ne cui jus esset nisi qui ... HS. CCCC. census fuisset, Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 32.—**3.** Millions of sesterces were expressed in three ways: **a.** By the words centena (or centum) milia sestertiûm, preceded by a numeral adverb (rare): miliens centena milia sestertium, *a hundred millions*, etc., Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 84.—**b.** With ellips. of the words centena milia, the *gen. plur.* sestertiûm being preceded by the numeral adv. (rare; once in Cic.): HS. (i. e. sestertium) quater decies P. Tadio numerata Athenis ... planum faciam (i. e. sestertiûm quater decies centena milia, = 1,400,000 sesterces), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 100 (where B. and K. after Orell. read, ex conj., sestertium; v. Kühner, Gram. § 229, 5 b.).—**c.** With sestertium, declined as *subst. neutr.*, and the numeral adverbs from decies upward (also with ellips. of centena or centum milia; sestertium here = centum milia sestertiûm. The origin of this usage, which became general, has been much disputed, and it is usual to explain it, after Non. p. 495 (cf. Quint. 1, 6, 18), as a grammatical blunder, by which the *gen. plur.* sestertium has been mistaken for a *neutr. sing.*, Zumpt, Gram. § 873; but it more probably grew out of the *adj.* use of sestertium with mille, supra; v. Fischer, Gram. 2, p. 269; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 116; Kühner, Gram. § 229). (α) *Nom.* and *acc.*: quom ei testamento sestertium milies relinquatur, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 93: nonne sestertium centies et octogies ... Romae in quaestu reliquisti? id. Pis. 35, 86: sestertium sexagies, quod advexerat Domitius, Caes. B. C. 1, 23, 4: sestertium quadringenties aerario illatum est, Tac. A. 13, 31: sestertium deciens numeratum esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 20; 2, 3, 70, § 163: quadringenties sestertium, quod debuisti, id. Phil. 2, 37, 93; id. Off. 3, 24, 93; Nep. Att. 14, 2: sestertium ducenties ex eā praedā redactum esse, Liv. 45, 43, 8; Val. Max. 9, 1, 6: sestertium milies in culinam congerere, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 10, 3: quater milies sestertium suum vidit, id. Ben. 2, 27, 1; Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37; Tac. A. 6, 45; 12, 22; 12, 53; 13, 31; id. H. 4, 47; Suet. Calig. 37; id. Galb. 5.—Sometimes with ellips. of sestertium: dissipatio, per quam Antonius sesties miliens avertit, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 11.—(β) *Gen.*: syngrapha sestertii centies per legatos facta, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 95: argenti ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium rettulit, Liv. 45, 4, 1: sestertii milies servus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 16, 1: liberalitas decies sestertii, Tac. A. 2, 37; 2, 86: centies sestertii largitio, id. ib. 12, 58; 12, 53; Plin. Ep. 10, 3 (5), 2.—(γ) *Abl.*: quadragies sestertio villam venisse, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 3: sexagies sestertio, tricies sestertio, Val. Max. 9, 1, 4: centies sestertio cenavit uno die, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9, 11: pantomimae decies sestertio nubunt, id. ib. 12, 5; id. Ben. 4, 36, 1; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196: accepto quinquagies sestertio, Tac. A. 3, 17; 6, 17; 16, 13; id. H. 4, 42; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 7; Suet. Caes. 50; id. Tib. 48; id. Calig. 38, 4.—The sign HS., i. e. II. and semis, stands for sestertius, sestertia, and sestertium, in all the uses described above; when it is necessary, to avoid ambiguity, its meanings are distinguished thus: HS. XX. stands for sestertii viginti; HS. $\overline{XX}$., with a line over the numeral, = sestertia vicena, or 20,000 sesterces; $\overline{HS}$. $\overline{XX}$., with lines over both signs, = sestertium vicies, or 2,000,000 sesterces (Kühner, Gram. § 229 Anm. 1). But in recent edd. the numerals are usu. written in full, when the meaning would otherwise be doubtful.—**C.** Transf., in gen. **a.** Nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo, *for a small sum, for a trifle* (good prose): ecquis est, qui bona C. Rabirii Postumi nummo sestertio sibi addici velit? Tua, Postume, nummo sestertio a me addicuntur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 45; Val. Max. 5, 2, 10: C. Matienus damnatus sestertio nummo veniit, Liv. Epit. 55: quae maxima inter vos habentur, divitiae, gratia, potentia, sestertio nummo aestimanda sunt, Sen. Ep. 95, 59; Val. Max. 8, 2, 3.—* **b.** *Money, a sum of money*: sestertio amplo comparare, *for a large sum*, Sol. 27 (40) *fin.*—**D.** In the times of the emperors, also, *a copper coin, worth four asses*, Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 4; cf. Eckhel. Doctr. Num. 6, p. 283.—* **II. sestertium**, ii, *n.*, in econom. lang., as a measure of dimension, *two and a half feet deep*: ipsum agrum sat erit bipalio vertere: quod vocant rustici sestertium, Col. Arb. 1, 5 (for which: siccus ager bipalio subigi debet, quae est altitudo pastinationis, cum in duos pedes et semissem convertitur humus, id. ib. 3, 5, 3).

Sestiăcus, a, um, v. Sestos, A.

Sestiānus, a, um, v. Sestius, B.

Sestias, ădis, v. Sestos, C.

Sestius (Sextius), i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*. **1.** P. Sestius L. F., *a tribune of the people* 696 A.U.C., *a friend of Cicero and Milo*, by the former of whom he was defended in an oration still extant.—**2.** C. Sextius Calvinus, *an orator*, Cic. Brut. 34, 130.—**3.** P. Sextius Baculus, *a* primipili centurio, Caes. B. G. 2, 25; 3, 5; 6, 38 al.—Hence, **A. Sestĭus (Sext-)**, a, um *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sestius* (*Sextius*), *Sestian* (*Sextian*): Tabula Sestia, *the banking-table* or *counter of a Sestius*, otherwise unknown, Cic. Quint. 6, 25.—Aquae Sextiae, v. aqua, 2. e.—**B. Sestiānus (Sext-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Sestius, Sestian*: dicta, *of the tribune of the people, P. Sestius*, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 1: conviva, *that dines with a Sestius* Cat. 44, 10: mala, *named after a Sestius*, Col. 5, 10, 19; 12, 47, 5.

Sēstos (-us), i, *f.*, = Σηστός, *a city in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Hero*: Leandri amore pernobilis, Mel. 2, 2, 7; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49; Liv. 32, 33; 37, 9; Ov. H. 18, 127; Luc. 2, 674; 6, 55.—Hence, **A. Sēstiăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sestos, Sestian*: sinus, i. e. *the Hellespont*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 27: pelagus, Aus. Idyll. 10, 287.—**B. Sēstus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Sestos, Sestian*: puella, i. e. *Hero*, Ov. H. 17 (18), 2 dub. (the first two lines are probably spurious).—**C. Sēstiăs**, ădis, *f.*, *the Sestian*, i. e. *Hero*, Stat. Th. 6, 547; Sid. Carm. 11, 71.

Sēstus, a, um, v. Sestos, B.

Sesuvii, ōrum, v. Essui.

set, v. sed *init.*

sēta, v. saeta.

Sētăbis, v. Saetabis.

† **sētānĭa**, ae, *f.*, and **sētānĭum (-on)**, i, *n.*, = σητανιά and σητάνιον. **I.** *The name of a kind of medlar*: setania, Plin. 15, 20, 22, § 84.—Also in the *neutr. subst.*: non possunt militares pueri setanio educier, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16.—**II.** Setania, *a kind of onion*, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 102.—**III.** Setanion, *a kind of bulb*, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.

Sētĭa, ae, *f.*, = Σητία, *an ancient mountain-city in Latium, near the Pomptine Marshes, celebrated for its excellent wine*, now *Sezza*, Liv. 6, 30 *fin.*; 7, 42 *fin.*; 26, 8 *fin.*; 32, 26; Mart. 13, 23; 13, 112; Sil. 8, 378.—Poet., for *the wine produced there, Setian wine*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 90.—Hence, **Sētīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Setia, Setian*: ager, Titin. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 457; Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; Liv. 32, 26, 7: colonia, i. e. *Setia*, Vell. 1, 14, 2: trientes, Mart. 14, 103, 1: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61; 23, 1, 21, § 36; Mart. 6, 86, 1; cf.: de montibus, *from the Setian vine-hills*, id. 5, 34; uva clivi Setini, id. 10, 74, 11.—As *substt.* **a. Sētīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Setia, the Setians*, Liv. 8, 1; 32, 26.—**b. Sētīna**, ae, *f.*, *The Setiness*, the title of a comedy of Titinius (v. Com. Rel. p. 148 sq. Rib.).—**c. Sētīnum**, i, *n.*, *the wine of Setia*, Juv. 10, 2, 7; Mart. 6, 86, 1.

sētiger, v. saetiger.

setius, v. secus.

sētōsus, v. saetosus.

sētŭla, v. saetula.

seu, *adv.*, v. sive.

sĕvērē, *adv.*, v. 1. severus *fin.* A.

sĕvērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. severus], *seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity*, in a good and bad sense (class. and very freq.; syn. gravitas): tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. And. 5, 2, 16: severitatem in senectute probo: acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic. Sen. 18, 65 (opp. lepos); id. Off. 1, 37, 134: censorum, id. Rep. 4, 6, 15; cf. Val. Max. 2, 9.—*Plur.*: censorum severitates, Gell. 4, 20, 1: tristitia et in omni re severitas, Cic. Lael. 18, 66; cf.: homo ipsā tristitiā et severitate popularis, id. Brut. 25, 97: si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, id. Mur. 31, 66; so (opp. comitas) id. Brut. 40, 148; (opp. mansuetudo et misericordia) Sall. C. 54, 2; (opp. hilaritas risusque) Cic. Brut. 93, 322: T. Torquatus cum illam severitatem in eo filio adhibuit, quem, etc., id. Fin. 1, 7, 24: evellere se aculeum severitatis vestrae, id. Clu. 55, 152: laetissimae vir severitatis, Vell. 2, 127, 4: Catoni severitas dignitatem addiderat, Sall. C. 54, 2: commodare magnis peccatis severitatem, Tac. Agr. 19: summa severitas animadversionis, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7: exempli, id. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 7: judiciorum (opp. lenitas ac misericordia), id. Sull. 33, 92: imperii, Caes. B. G. 7, 4; cf.: militarem disciplinam severitatemque minuere, Auct. B. Alex. 48 *fin.*; 65: nimia emendationis severitas, Quint. 2, 4, 10: disciplinae, id. 2, 2, 4: orationis, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 6: hac severitate aurium laetor, *this severity of taste*, id. ib. 3, 18, 9.—**II.** Transf.: etiam corruptissimo in genere magis tamen juvat quaedam ipsius viti severitas, *rudeness, crudeness*, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 21.

sĕvērĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. severus *fin.* B.

sĕvērĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [1. severus], *gravity, austerity, severity* (ante- and post-class. for the class. severitas): (frontis) Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 3 (also cited Non. 173, 10): morum, App. M. 1, p. 113, 41.

1. sĕvērus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. kindr. with serius], *serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe* in aspect, demeanor, conduct, etc. (of persons and things; serius regularly only of things; v. serius; class. and freq.). **I.** Of persons: nam te omnes saevom severumque commemorant, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 6: quam severus! Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 21; id. Eun. 2, 1, 21: civis severus et gravis, Cic. Lael. 25, 95; cf.: omnium gravissimus et severissimus, etc., id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: Tubero (Stoicus) vitā severus, id. Brut. 31, 117; cf.: Stoicorum secta severissima, Quint. 1, 10, 15: agricolae, *hardened by toil, rugged*, Lucr. 5, 1357: Cures, Verg. A. 8, 638: Zethus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42; cf. in *comp.*: rumores senum severiorum, Cat. 5, 2.—Of those who live a sober and temperate life: at vos hinc abite, lymphae, Vini pernicies et ad severos Migrate, Cat. 27, 6: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 10; 1, 5, 13: legis custodes, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18: neque severus esse (potest) in judicando, qui

alios in se severos esse judices non vult, id. Imp. Pomp. 13, 38; so, judices severi in eos solos, id. Clu. 20, 56; cf.: severissimos atque integerrimos judices, id. Verr. 1, 10, 30: ex familiā ad judicandum severissimā, id. ib.: ubi haec severus te palam laudaveram, Hor. Epod. 11, 19: auctor e severissimis, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 274: Aristolaus e severissimis pictoribus fuit, id. 35, 11, 40, § 137 (for which, just before: austerior colore).—**B.** In a bad sense, *harsh, rough, crabbed, rigid, severe* (rare): Neptunus saevus severusque, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 6: idem acerbe severus in filium, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112 dub. (a passage bracketed by B. and K.): in me severior quam in vos, Liv. 7, 40, 7; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21: Eumenidum turba, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 22; cf. II. B.—**II.** Of things, *grave, serious, severe, austere*, etc.: severā fronte curas cogitans, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 46: vultus severior et tristior, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289; cf. Hor. A. P. 107: frons, Ov. Tr. 2, 241: Falernum, *rough, sharp, tart* (syn. austerum), Hor. C. 1, 27, 9: divaeque (Palladis) severas Fronde ligare comas, Stat. Achill. 1, 288: animus (opp. mitis), Quint. 3, 9, 7: disciplina maxime severa, id. 1, 2, 5: imperia severiora, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: judicia severa, id. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 133: lex, Ov. P. 3, 3, 57: severiora judicia, Quint. 4, 2, 122: severiores leges, id. 12, 1, 40; cf.: Lycurgus severissimarum justissimarumque legum auctor, Vell. 1, 6, 3: imperii severissimi vir, Liv. 4, 26: quod ego dixi per jocum, Id eventurum esse et severum et serium, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 51: linque severa, Hor. C. 3, 8, 28: paulo severior poena, Sall. C. 51, 15.—Of style: sententiae graves et severae, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: triste et severum genus dicendi, id. ib. 30, 113; so Quint. 2, 4, 6; 6, 3, 102; 9, 4, 63 sq.; 10, 1, 131 al.; cf.: severae Musa tragoediae, Hor. C. 2, 1, 9: fidibus voces crevere severis, id. A. P. 216.—**B.** *Severe, dreadful, gloomy:* severus Uncus abest, Hor. C. 1, 35, 19: silentia noctis, Lucr. 4, 460: heims, Quint. Decl. 4, 14: amnem Cocyti metuet, Verg. G. 3, 37; cf. *absol.: Si.* Accurrite, Ne se interimat . . . *Me.* Hau! voluisti istuc severum facere? *this horrible deed*, Plaut. Cist. 3, 15 (but in Lucr. 5, 35 the correct read. is pelage sonora; v. Lachm. ad h. l.).—Hence, *adv.*, in three forms, severe (class.), severiter (ante- and post-class.), and severum (post-class.).

A. sĕvērē, *gravely, seriously, austerely, rigidly, severely*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19: graviter et severe voluptatem secernit a bono, id. Fin. 2, 8, 24: vetuit (with graviter), Quint. 11, 3, 148: uti judicio, id. 1, 3, 4: aestimatae lites, Cic. Mur. 20, 42; 25, 51: vindicare Hiempsalis mortem, Sall. J. 15, 3: dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134; Quint. 6, 3, 101; 8, 3, 40: domesticam disciplinam regere, Suet. Caes. 48.—*Comp.:* ad aliquem severius scribere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: adhibere aliquem, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 3: coërcere matrimonia, Just. 3, 3, 8.—*Sup.:* sunt qui voluptatem severissime contemnant, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71; so, exacta aetas, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: dicere jus, Suet. Caes. 43.—**B. sĕvērĭter,** *gravely, seriously, severely:* sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Titin. ap. Non. 509, 33; and in Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Plaut., acc. to Prisc. l. l.; App. M. 2, p. 126, 33.—* **C. sĕvērum,** *harshly, austerely:* nunc severum vivitur, Prud. Cath. 2, 33.

2. Sĕvērus, i, *m.* [1. severus], *a proper name.* **A.** Of several men. **1.** Cornelius Severus, *a poet in the Augustan age*, Quint. 10, 1, 89; Ov. P. 4, 2, 2 sqq.; 4, 16, 9.—**2.** Septimius Severus, *a Roman emperor*, A.D. 193–211.—**3.** Alexander Severus, *a Roman emperor*, A.D. 222–235, Eutr. 8, 10; Spart. Sev. 1 sqq.—**4.** T. Cassius Severus, *a Roman orator, in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius*, Quint. 10, 1, 116; Tac. Or. 19.—**5.** Sulpicius Severus, *a bishop in Gaul, author of a* Historia Sacra, *and of the* Vita S. Martini, *and several smaller works.*—**B.** Mons Severus, *a mountain in the country of the Sabines*, Verg. A. 7, 713.

Sevĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sevius:* pira, *Sevian pears*, a particular sort so called, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.

sēvir or **sexvir** (in inscrr., where this word most freq. occurs, commonly written with numerals, VI. vir, or IIIIII. VIR), viri, *m.* [sex-vir], *a member of a board* or *college consisting of six men, a sexvir.* **I.** *One of the presidents of the six divisions of Roman knights*, Inscr. Orell. 732; 1172; 2242; 2258 al.—**II.** Augustalis, *a member of the college of priests dedicated to Augustus*, Petr. 30, 2; Inscr. Orell. t. ii. p. 197 sq.; v. Augustalis.—**III.** *A member of a municipal directory of six men*, Inscr. Grut. 418; 365, 3.

sēvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [sevir], *of* or *belonging to a sexvir:* ludi, *of the equestrian sexvirs*, Capitol. M. Aurel. 6: cena, *of the Augustan sexvirs.*—Hence, *subst.:* **sēvĭrāles,** ium, *the Augustan sexvirs:* ORDO SEVIRALIVM, Inscr. Orell. 2229; Inscr. Murat. 1104, 7.

sēvĭrātus or **sexvĭrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *the dignity of a sexvir, the sexvirate*, Petr. 71, 12; Inscr. Grut. 400, 7; 150, 4.

Sevo, ōnis, *m.*, *a mountain of northern Germany, in the island of Scandia*, the mod. *Kjölen, between Sweden and Norway*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 90; Sol. 20.

sē-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to call apart* or *aside, to call away* to some particular place (class.; a favorite word of Cic.; syn. seduco). **I.** Lit.: sevocare singulos hortarique coepit, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: erum, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 25: hunc, Ov. M. 2, 836: maxime placitam (feminam ad stuprum), Suet. Calig. 36: aliquem, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34: plebem in Aventinum, id. Mur. 7, 15; cf.: tribuni plebis, ne quis postea populum sevocaret, capite sanxerunt, *should call a meeting of the people out of the city*, Liv. 7, 16 *fin.*: quid tu te solus e senatu sevocas? *separate yourself*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 13.—Less freq. with inanimate objects: haud mediocriter de communi quicquid poterat ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, *put aside, withdrew, subtracted*, Cic. Quint. 3, 13.—**II.** Trop., *to call off, separate, withdraw, remove:* cura me sevocat a doctis virginibus (i. e. Musis), Cat. 65, 2: animum a negotio omni, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: animum a societate et a contagione corporis somno, id. Div. 1, 30, 63; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: mentem a sensibus, id. ib. 1, 16, 38: mentem ab oculis, id. N. D. 3, 8, 21: ab his non multo secus quam a poëtis haec eloquentia sevocanda est, id. Or. 20, 66: quid illuc est, quod ille solus se in consilium sevocat? *takes counsel with himself alone*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 45.

sēvum, i, v. sebum.

sex (also written VI., and in inscrr. SEXS; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3745), *num. adj.* [cf. Sanscr. shash, Gr. ἕξ, Goth. saihs, Germ. sechs, Engl. six], *six:* sex minae, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 21: dies, id. Cist. 2, 1, 13: menses, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46; id. Ad. 3, 3, 42: sex aut septem loca, Lucr. 4, 577: suffragia, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: sex et nonaginta, id. ib.: sex et quinquaginta milia passuum, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: decem et sex milia peditum armati, Liv. 37, 40: inter Bis sex famulas (=duodecim), Ov. M. 4, 220; Verg. A. 9, 272: sex septem, *six or seven*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 41; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 58; v. septem, sex primi, sexprimi.

sexāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sexageni]. **I.** In gen., *of* or *containing sixty:* fistula, *a pipe sixty quarter-digits* (quadrantes) *in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 54: PROCVRATIO, i. e. *yielding sixty thousand sesterces*, Inscr. Murat. 514, 1.—**II.** In partic., *sixty years old, sexagenary;* and *subst.*, *a man of sixty, a sexagenarian:* Cicero objurgantibus, quod sexagenarius Publiliam virginem duxisset, etc., Quint. 6, 3, 75; Suet. Claud. 23: (Hadrianus) obiit major sexagenario, Eutr. 8, 3, 8.—Men sixty years of age were no longer admitted to vote in the saepta, and, if they attempted to enter, were thrust back from the bridge leading to them; whence arose the proverb, Sexagenarios de ponte, Varr. ap. Non. 523, 21 sq.; Fest. p. 334 Müll.; cf.: depontani. (Many Romans, at an early period, erroneously referred this expression to a religious usage, and even to original human sacrifices; v. Fest. l. l., and Ov. F. 5, 621 sq.)—In a sarcastic equivoque, of actually flinging a man into the Tiber, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100.

sexāgēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* sexagenûm, Front. Aquaed. 55), *num. distrib. adj.* [sexaginta]. **I.** Lit., *sixty each:* postremo in plures ordines instruebantur: ordo sexagenos milites habebat, Liv. 8, 8, 4: SEXAGENOS DENARIOS VIRITIM DEDI, Monum. Ancyr. ap. Grut. 231: ibi scrobes effodito duplos sexagenos in die, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 751 P.; so, pedes, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3; cf. sexagenos ternos pedes, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30: propugnatores, id. 8, 7, 7, § 22: gerunt uterum (canes) sexagenis diebus, id. 8, 40, 62, § 151; 10, 17, 19, § 39.—**II.** Transf., for sexaginta, *sixty:* sexagena milia modiûm, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53; of an indefinitely *large number*, Mart. 12, 26, 1.

sexāgēni-quīni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.*, *sixty-five each:* fistula sexagenumquinum, i. e. *sixty-five quarter-digits in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 55.

sexāgēsĭes, v. sexagies.

sexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [sexaginta], *the sixtieth:* intra sexagesimum diem, Flor. 2, 2, 7: messis, Mart. 4, 79, 1; 6, 70, 1: anno quinto et sexagesimo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 15: idem (Hortensius) quarto et sexagesimo anno, perpaucis ante mortem diebus, defendit Appium, Cic. Brut. 94, 324: celebrasse quartum et sexagesimum natalem meum, August. ap. Gell. 15, 7 *fin.*: post Leuctricam pugnam die septingentesimo sexagesimo quinto, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 26: intra sexagesimam diem, quam, etc., Flor. 2, 2, 7.—*Subst.:* **sexāgēsĭma,** ae, *f.* (sc. pars): denarii, i. e. *the sixtieth part*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 24.

sexāgĭes or **sexāgĭens** (collat. form **sexāgēsĭes,** Mart. Cap. 6, § 610), *num. adv.* [id.], *sixty times:* sestertium sexagies, i. e. *sixty times a hundred thousand, six millions of sesterces* (v. sestertius), Caes. B. C. 1, 23; Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45; and, in the same sense, simply sexagies, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6.

sexāginta, *num. adj.* [kindred with ἑξήκοντα]. **I.** *sixty:* minae, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 32: anni, id. Most. 2, 2, 63: sexaginta annos natus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10: minorem annis sexaginta de ponte dejecerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100 (v. sexagenarius *fin.*): major annis sexaginta, Liv. 49, 4; Mart. 7, 9, 1: ante annos quinque et sexaginta, quam, etc., Vell. 1, 6, 4: personae sexaginta quattuor, Dig. 38, 10, § 17 *med.*—* **II.** Transf., for an indefinitely *large number:* limina, Mart. 12, 26, 1.

sex-angŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [angulus], *sexangular, hexagonal* (late Lat.): crystallus, Sol. 33, 20.

sex-angŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *sexangular, hexagonal:* cera, Ov. M. 15, 382: cellae (apium), Plin. 11, 11, 12, § 29: figura, id. 37, 5, 20, § 76: laevor laterum, id. 37, 4, 15, § 56: crystallus, Sol. 15, 29 *fin.*

‡ **sexātrūs,** uum, *f.* [sex], *the sixth day after the Ides:* sexatrus ab Tusculanis post diem sextum Idus vocatur (dies), Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. Quinquatrus, p. 254 ib.

* **sexcēnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [sexceni], *consisting of six hundred:* cohortes funditorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.

sexcēni, v. sesceni.

sexcentēni, ae, a, v. sescenteni.

sexcentēsĭmus, v. sescentesimus.

sexcenti, v. sescenti.

sexcentĭes, v. sescenties.

Sexcentŏ-plāgus, v. Sescentoplagus.

sexdĕcim, v. sedecim.

sexennis, e, *adj.* [sex-annus], *of six years, six years old:* erus, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 80; 5, 2, 27: cervi, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 116: sexenni die, *after six years, an interval of six years*, Caes. B. C. 3, 20.

sexennĭum, ii, *n.* [sexennis], *a period of six years, six years:* puer subripitur Sexennio prius quam moritur pater, Plaut. Poen. prol. 67: tribuni plebis tulerunt de provinciis contra acta Caesaris, ille biennium, hi sexennium, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7; so id. Div. 1, 44, 100; id. Att. 6, 1, 5.

sexĭes or **-ĭens,** *num. adv.* [sex]. **I.** *Six times:* hostis sexies victus, Liv. 4, 32: id sexies evenit per annos, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 146: hoc sexies ducendum est, *is to be taken six times, to be multiplied by six*, Col. 5, 2 *fin.*—* **II.** For sextum, *for the sixth time:* Mario sexies Valerioque Flacco Coss., Vell. 1, 15, 5.

sexis, *n. indecl.* [id.]. * **I.** *The number six:* ut ex duobus, triplo sexis implevit, Mart. Cap. 7, § 767.—* **II.** *Six* asses: s littera i praecedente finita neutra monoptota sunt, ut tressis, sexis, Mart. Cap. 3, § 305.

Sexitānus (Saxetānus), a, um,

adj., *of* or *belonging to Sex* (called Σέξ by Ptolem.; Saxetanum in the Itiner.), *a town of* Hispania Baetica, *Sexitan*: colias, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146; cf. lacertus, Mart. 7, 78, 1.

sexprīmi (also separately, **sex prīmi**; cf. decem primi, under decem), ōrum, *m.* [sex-primus], *a board* or *college of magistrates in provincial towns, consisting of six members*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; Inscr. Orell. 3756. — In *sing.*, *a member of such a board*, Inscr. Orell. 3242.

* **sextā-dĕcĭmāni,** ōrum, *m.* [sextus], *the soldiers of the sixteenth legion*, Tac. H. 3, 22.

sextānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *containing six* (in land-measuring): limes, *the sixth*, Auct. Limit. pp. 239, 258 Goes. al.

sextāni, ōrum, *m.* [id.], *the soldiers of the sixth legion*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; Mel. 2, 5, 2.

sextans, antis, *m.* [sex]. **I.** *A sixth part of an* as (v. as): sextans ab eo quod sexta pars assis, ut quadrans quod quarta et triens quod tertia pars, Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.: heredes in sextante, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 4: ex sextante heres institutus, Dig. 44, 2, 30; Cod. Th. 9, 42, 8 pr. — **B.** In partic. **1.** As a coin: extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*; Plin. 33, 10, 48, § 138; hence, servus sextantis, i. e. *of very trifling value, worthless*, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 9, 4.—**2.** In weighing, Plin. 26, 11, 74, § 121; Ov. Med. Fac. 65; Mart. 8, 71, 9; (with pondo) Scrib. Larg. 4; 42 al.—**3.** As a measure of land, *the sixth part of a* juger, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2; Col. 5, 1, 10. — **4.** As a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a* sextarius, or *two* cyathi, Col. 12, 23, 1; Mart. 5, 64, 1; Suet. Aug. 77.—**5.** As a lineal measure, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 94.—**II.** Among mathematicians, *the sixth part of the number six*, as of the numerus perfectus (v. as), i. e. *unity*, *one*, Vitr. 3, 1, 6.

* **sextantālis,** e, *adj.* [sextans], *containing a* sextans: fusi, *two inches thick*, Vitr. 10, 6; cf. the foll. art.

sextantārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *containing a* sextans: asses, i. e. *worth only the sixth part of the former* asses (put in circulation after the second Punic war), Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44; Fest. p. 347 Müll.

* **sextārĭŏlus,** i, *m. dim.* [sextarius, II. A.], *a small measure*, = *a pint*, Aug. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

sextārĭus, ii, *m.* [sextus]. **I.** In gen., *the sixth part* of a measure, weight, etc., Rhemn. Fann. Pond. 71; Fest. s. v. publica pondera, p. 246 Müll.—**II.** In partic. **A.** As a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a* congius, = *a pint*, Cato, R. R. 13, 3; Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 2; Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56; Hor. S. 1, 1, 74; Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 64 al.—**B.** As a dry measure, *the sixteenth part of a* modius, Col. 2, 9 *fin.*; 2, 10, 24; 12, 5, 1; Plin. 18, 13, 35, § 131; 24, 14, 79, § 129; Dig. 47, 2, 21, § 5.

Sextĭānus, a, um, v. Sestianus, under Sestius.

Sextīlĭānus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Mart. 1, 12, 2 and 4.

Sextīlis, e, *adj.* [sextus], *sixth*, only with mensis, of the month of August: MENSE SEXTILI, S. C. ap. Macr. S. 1, 12 *fin.*: Sextili mense caminus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 19. — Hence, *subst.*: **Sextīlis,** is, *m.* (sc. mensis), *the sixth* (*month*); hence, *the month of August*, acc. to the old Roman reckoning (counting from March), afterwards called Augustus (v. h. v., and cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 4 *fin.*), Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 1: Sextilem totum mendax desideror, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 2: Kalendae, *of August*, Liv. 3, 6; 6, 1 *fin.*: Nonae, Idus, id. 41, 16.

Sextīlĭus, i, *m.*; **Sextīlĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens: C. Sextilius Rufus, Cass. ap. Cic. Ep. Fam. 12, 13, 4; 13, 48 tit.: Sextilia, Suet. Vit. 3; Tac. H. 2, 64. — Hence, **Sextīlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *named from a Sextilius*: pira, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*

Sextĭus, v. Sestius.

sextō, *adv.*, v. 1. sextus, B. 2.

sextŭla, ae, *f.* (sc. pars) *dim.* [sextus], *the sixth part of an* uncia, and, accordingly, *the seventy-second part of an* as (v. as), Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.; Rhemn. Fann. Pond. 22: facit heredem ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, etc., Cic. Caecin. 6, 17. — As a land measure, Col. 5, 1, 9; 5, 2, 2.

1. sextus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [sex], *the sixth*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 5: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. F. 2, 682: sextus decimus ab Hercule, Vell. 1, 6, 5: hic annus sextus, postquam ei rei operam damus, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 9; id. Most. 4, 2, 41: sexto decimo anno, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 57: sextus locus est, etc., id. Inv. 1, 53, 102: sextus decimus (locus), id. ib. 1, 56, 109; Tac. A. 1, 17: sexta decima legio, id. ib. 1, 37 al.: sexta decima (sc. hora), Mart. Cap. 6, § 696; for which also, in one word: post sextumdecimum annum, *the sixteenth*, Liv. 30, 19: abdicat die sextodecimo, id. 4, 34: sextodecimo Calendas Jan., Col. 11, 2, 94.—In gram.: sextus casus, *the ablative case*, Quint. 1, 4, 26. — **B.** *Advv.* **1. sextum,** *for the sixth time*: in M. Catonis quartâ Origine ita perscriptum est: Carthaginienses sextum de foedere decessere. Id verbum significat, quinquies ante eos fecisse contra foedus, et tum sextum, Gell. 10, 1, 10: sextum consul, Cic. Pis. 9, 20. — * **2. sextō,** *six times*: lavit ad diem septimo aestate. vel sexto, Treb. Gall. 17.

2. Sextus (abbrev. **Sex.**), i, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*. — **1.** Sex. Roscius Amerinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15. — **2.** Sex. Pompeius, Cic. Att. 12, 37, 4.—In a play upon 1. sextus, Quint. 6, 3, 86; v. annalis *fin.*

sextusdĕcĭmus, a, um, v. 1. sextus.

* **sexuālis,** e, *adj.* [sexus], *of* or *belonging to sex*, *sexual*: manus, i. e. *of a woman*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

* **sex-ungŭla,** ae, *f.*, *six-claws*, a Plautinian nickname for a rapacious prostitute, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 57.

sexus, ūs (*abl. plur.* sexibus, Spart. Hadr. 18, 10 al.; but sexubus, Jul. Val. Rer. G. Alex. 1, 36), *m.*, or **sĕcus,** *indecl. n.* [root sec- of seco; hence properly, a division, segment]. **I.** *A sex*, male or female (of men and beasts). (*α*) Form sexus: hominum genus et in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35; cf.: natus ambiguo inter marem ac feminam sexu infans, Liv. 27, 11; and: mare et femineum sexus, App. de Mundo, c. 20, p. 66 *med.*: feminarum sexus, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175: virilis sexus, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 334 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 70 Rib.); Plin. 10, 55, 76, § 154: orbus virili sexu, Afran. ap. Fest. l. l. (Com. Rel. p. 166 Rib.): liberi sexûs virilis, Suet. Aug. 101; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 6: puberes virilis sexûs, Liv. 26, 34: tres (liberi) sexûs feminini, Suet. Calig. 7; cf. Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 4; cf.: juvenes utriusque sexûs, Suet. Aug. 31: liberi, id. ib. 100; id. Vit. 6; id. Tib. 43: sine ullo sexûs discrimine, id. Calig. 8; Tac. A. 16, 10 *fin.* et saep.—*Plur.*: (συνεζευγμένον) jungit et diversos sexus, ut cum marem feminamque filios dicimus, Quint. 9, 3, 63: lavacra pro sexibus separavit, Spart. Hadr. 18 *fin.* — (*β*) Form secus (in the poets and historians; in the latter usually virile or muliebre secus, as an *acc. resp.* or limiting accusative, equivalent to the genitive or ablative of quality; v. Zumpt, Lat. Gram. § 428, for the preceding virilis sexûs, *the male sex*): filiolam ego unam habui, Virile secus numquam ullum habui, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 19: virile secus, Asell. ap. Gell. 2, 13, 5: quod ejus virile secus futurum est, Varr. ib. 3, 10, 7: secus muliebre, Aus. Idyll. 11, 8: puerile, id. Epigr. 70, 6: virile ac muliebre secus populi multitudo, Sisenn. ap. Non. 222, 27: concurrentium undique virile et muliebre secus, Sall. H. Fragm. ib. 25; and in Macr. S. 2, 9 (p. 228 Gerl.): ut Philippi statuae ... item majorum ejus virile ac muliebre secus omnium tollerentur, Liv. 31, 44, 4: multitudinem obsessorum omnis aetatis, virile ac muliebre secus, Tac. H. 5, 13: praedas hominum virile et muliebre secus agebant, Amm. 29, 6, 8 et saep.: liberorum capitum virile secus ad decem milia capta, Liv. 26, 47, 1: athletarum spectaculo muliebre secus omnes adeo summovit, ut, etc., Suet. Aug. 44 *fin.*: destinatum Lacedaemoniis omnes virile secus interficere, Front. Strat. 1, 11, 6.—Rarely as *nom.*: affluxere avidi talium ... virile ac muliebre secus, omnis aetas, Tac. A. 4, 62: tres ordine partae, Vesta, Ceres et Juno, secus muliebre, sorores, Aus. Idyll. 11, 7; or as object of a verb: cur ex his unum secus virile designet, Arn. 1, 59; 5, 25: promiscue virile et muliebre secus trucidabant, Amm. 16, 11, 9; 27, 10, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A sex*, of plants and minerals, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 31; 12, 14, 32, § 61; 36, 16, 25, § 128; 36, 21, 39, § 149. — **B.** *The sexual organs*, Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 20; Lact. 1, 21, 16.

sexvir, v. sevir.

sī (orig. and ante-class. form **seī**), *conj.* [from a pronominal stem = Gr. ἑ; Sanscr. sva-, self; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 778; Curt. Gr. Etym. 396], a conditional particle, *if*. **I.** Prop. **a.** With *indic.*; so in gen., in conditions which are assumed to be true, with the verb in *pres.* or *perf.*; less freq. in *imperf.* or *pluperf.*; and in conditions which may probably become true, with the verb in *fut.* or *fut. perf.* (Madv. Gram. § 332; Zumpt, Gram. § 517). (*α*) *Pres.*: SI IN IVS VOCAT, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25, and ap. Porphyr. Hor. S. 1, 9, 65: SI MORBVS AEVITASVE VITIVM ESCIT ... SI NOLET, etc., id. ap. Gell. l. l.: spero, si speres quicquam prodesse potis sunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 333 Müll. (Ann. v. 410 Vahl.): si vis, dabo tibi testes, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58: si voltis, id. ib. 1, 28, 44: si placet, id. ib. 2, 44, 71; 1, 21, 34: si tuo commodo fieri potest, id. ib. 1, 9, 14: si studia Graecorum vos tanto opere delectant, id. ib. 1, 18, 30: si populus plurimum potest, id. ib. 3, 14, 23: si Massilienses per delectos cives summâ justitiâ reguntur, inest tamen, etc., id. ib. 1, 27, 43; cf. id. Off. 3, 8, 35: quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius exspectes, si nec privata domus continere voces conjurationis tuae potest? si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? id. Cat. 1, 3, 6: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Mancinus haec attulit, id. Rep. 3, 18, 28: Si quaerimus, cur, etc., id. Brut. 95, 325. — Strengthened by *modo*: magnifica quidem res, si modo est ulla, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: deliget populus, si modo salvus esse vult, optimum quemque, id. Rep. 1, 34, 51: quae (virtus) est una, si modo est, maxime munifica, id. ib. 3, 8, 12; id. Tusc. 2, 4, 33; id. de Or. 2, 43, 182: si quisquam est facilis, hic est, id. Att. 14, 1, 2: si ulla res est, quam tibi me petente faciendam putes, haec ea sit, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 11: SI AGNATVS NEC ESCIT, GENTILIS FAMILIAM NANCITOR, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Collat. Leg. Mos. et Rom. 16, 4: quae (libertas), si aequa non est, ne libertas quidem est, Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47; 1, 32, 49: id si minus intellegitur, ex dissensionibus percipi potest, id. Lael. 7, 23: BACANALIA SEI QVA SVNT, EXSTRAD QVAM SEI QVID IBEI SACRI EST ... FACIATIS VTEI DISMOTA SIENT, S. C. de Bacch. *fin.*: dicito, si quid vis, non nocebo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 235: si qui sunt, qui philosophorum auctoritate moveantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: si quid generis istiusmodi me delectat, pictura delectat, id. Fam. 7, 23, 3: si aliquid dandum est voluptati, id. Sen. 13, 44; four times repeated, id. ib. 11, 38. — So esp. after mirum est or miror, as expressing reality (= quod or cum; cf. Gr. εἰ): noli mirari, si hoc non impetras, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11, § 29: ecquid mirum est, si tam ab amico animo pacem petit? Curt. 4, 11, 4: miraris, si superbiam tuam ferre non possumus? id. 8, 7, 14.—With a negative conclusion, to denote that, although the condition is true, or is conceded, a certain inference does not follow: nec, si omne enuntiatum aut verum aut falsum est, sequitur ilico esse causas, etc., Cic. Fat. 12, 28: nec, si non obstatur, propterea etiam permittitur, id. Phil. 13, 6, 19: si veniam meretur qui inprudens nocuit, non meretur praemium qui inprudens profuit, Quint. 5, 10, 73: nec ideo ignis minus urere potest, si in materiam incidit inviolabilem flammis, Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 1.— (*β*) *Imperf.*: ea si erant, magnas habebas omnibus, dis gratias, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 17; Cic. Rep. 1, 27, 43: si quis antea mirabatur, quid esset, quod, etc., id. Sest. 1. — (*γ*) *Perf.*: SI MEMBRVM RVPIT NI CVM EO PACIT TALIO ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. talio, p. 363 Müll.: si animum contulisti in istam rationem, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 23, 37: si Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, etc., id. ib. 2, 10, 18: quos (tyrannos) si boni oppresserunt, recreatur civitas: sin audaces, fit illa factio, id. ib. 1, 44, 68; cf. id. ib. 1, 42, 65: si ita sensit, ut loquitur, id. ib. 3, 21, 32; 1, 27, 43: si modo hoc in Lycurgi potestate potuit esse, id. ib. 2, 12, 24: si modo in philosophiâ aliquid profecimus, id. Off. 3, 8, 37: si quis eorum

(servorum) sub centone crepuit, nullum mihi vitium facit, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 234 sq. Müll.: si quid sceleste fecit, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 27: si quam opinionem jam vestris mentibus comprehendistis, etc., Cic. Clu. 2, 6: si quando regi justo vim populus attulit regnove eum spoliavit, etc., id. Rep. 1, 42, 65; cf. id. ib. 1, 38, 59; id. Lael. 7, 24. — After mirum est or miror, to express a reality (cf. *a*, supra): minime mirum, si ista res adhuc nostrâ linguâ inlustrata non est, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 55; id. Deiot. 4, 12: quid mirum, si haec invitus amisi? Tac. A. 12, 37: miraris, si eo tempore matrona dicere potuit, escende? Sen. Contr. 2, 13, 1: minime est mirandum, si vita ejus fuit secura, Nep. Cim. 4, 4.—Very often followed by certe, profecto, etc., to express a conclusion, as certain as the unquestionable assumption: quod si fuit in re publicâ tempus ullum, cum, etc., tum profecto fuit, Cic. Brut. 2, 7: si quisquam fuit umquam remotus ab inani laude, ego profecto is sum, id. Fam. 15, 4, 13: etenim si nulla fuit umquam tam imbecillo mulier animo, quae, etc., certe nos, etc., id. Fam. 5, 16, 6: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, tum profecto, etc., id. Att. 4, 2, 2; id. Mil. 2, 4; 7, 19.—Esp. with a negative conclusion (v. *a fin.* supra, and cf. quia, etsi): non, si tibi ante profuit, semper proderit, Cic. Phil. 8, 4, 12: non, si Opimium defendisti, idcirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, id. de Or. 2, 40, 170: neque enim, si tuae res gestae ceterorum laudibus obscuritatem attulerunt, idcirco Pompeii memoriam amisimus, id. Deiot. 4, 12: nec, si capitis dolorem facit, inutilis hominibus sol est, Quint. 5, 10, 82. — (δ) *Pluperf.*: si improbum Cresphontem existimaveras, etc., Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: nec mirum, eos si orationes turbaverant, Liv. 32, 20, 2 (Trag. v. 156 Vahl.): si hoc ita fato datum erat, ut, Liv. 30, 30, 3.—So esp. in indef. clauses of repeated action: plausum si quis eorum aliquando acceperat, ne quid peccasset pertimescebat, *whenever*, Cic. Sest. 49, 105: si quando nostri navem religaverant, hostes succurrebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: si quando suis fortunis forte desperare coeperant, id. B. G. 3, 12.—(ε) *Fut.*: SI VOLET SVO VIVITO . . . SI VOLET PLVS DATO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; cf.: si voles advortere animum, comiter monstrabitur, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 89 Müll. (Trag. v. 386 Vahl.); and: alte spectare si voles, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 23, 25: si jam eminebit foras, id. ib. 6, 26, 29: si me audietis, id. ib. 1, 19, 32: si mutuas non potero certum est sumam fenore, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 95: id persequar, si potero, subtilius, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 42; cf. in the foll. ζ: nihil (offendet) si modo opus exstabit, id. ib. 5, 3, 5: si quid te volam, ubi eris? Plaut. As. 1, 1, 96: si quod aliud οἰκεῖον reperies, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3.—(ζ) *Fut. perf.*: si te hic offendero, moriere, Enn. ap. Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1 (Trag. v. 301 Vahl.): si nostram rem publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem ostendero, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 3: tum magis assentiere, si ad majora pervenero, id. ib. 1, 40, 62: expediri quae restant vix poterunt, si hoc incohatum reliqueris, id. ib. 1, 35, 55; 1, 24, 38: pergratum mihi feceris, si de amicitiâ disputaris, id. Lael. 4, 16: accommodabo ad eam (rem publicam), si potuero, omnem illam orationem, etc. . . . quod si tenere et consequi potuero, etc., id. Rep. 1, 46, 70; so, si potuero, id. ib. 2, 30, 53; id. Brut. 5, 21: si potuerit, id. Off. 3, 23, 89: si modo id exprimere Latine potuero, id. Rep. 1, 43, 66: si modo interpretari potuero, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45: si ne ei caput exoculassitis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26: si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis . . . Sed si quâ per voluptatem nequiter feceritis, etc., Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1, 4: de iis te, si qui me forte locus admonuerit, commonebo, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 47.—**b.** With *subj.*; so in gen. of conditions assumed in statement, but implied not to be actual; the verb in *pres.* (rarely *perf.*) implies that the condition is still possible; in the *imperf.* and *pluperf.*, that it is known to be unreal (Madv. Gram. § 347 sqq.; Zumpt, Gram. § 524). (α) *Pres.*: si habeat aurum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 12: abire hinc nullo pacto possim, si velim, id. ib. 2, 2, 2; so, si velim, Cic. Rep. 3, 10, 17: cum ipsi auxilium ferre, si cupiant, non queant, id. ib. 1, 5, 9: si singulos numeremus, id. ib. 3, 4, 7: si jus suum populi teneant, id. ib. 1, 32, 48: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem, id. Lael. 3, 10: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, id. Caecin. 18, 51: si quis varias gentes despicere possit, videat primum, etc., id. Rep. 3, 9, 14. — In expressing a wish (poet. for utinam), usu. with O: O si angulus ille accedat, qui, etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 8; 2, 6, 10: O mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos, Verg. A. 8, 560; also alone: si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus Ostendat nemore in tanto! *would that, yet if, if however*, id. ib. 6, 187: si quâ fata aspera rumpas, Tu Marcellus eris, id. ib. 6, 882; cf. β, infra.—(β) *Imperf.*: qui si unus omnia consequi posset, nihil opus esset pluribus, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 52: quae descriptio si esset ignota vobis, explicaretur a me, id. ib. 2, 22, 39: si ullum probarem simplex rei publicae genus, id. ib. 2, 23, 43: quod non fecissent profecto, si nihil ad eos pertinere arbitrarentur, id. Lael. 4, 13; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 133; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 525: SEI QVES ESENT, QVEI SIBEI DEICERENT, S. C. de Bacch. (twice). —Also with O, expressing a wish (poet.): O si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset, Verg. A. 11, 415; and without O: si mihi, quae quondam fuerat . . . si nunc foret illa juventus, id. ib. 5, 398. — (γ) *Perf.*: SI INIVRIAM FAXIT ALTERI, VIGINTI QVINQVE AERIS POENAE SVNTO, Fragm. XII. Tabularum ap. Gell. 20, 1, 12: si jam data sit frux, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 412 Vahl.): perii, si me aspexerit! Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 164: victus sum, si dixeris, id. ib. 1, 1, 272: Romani si casu intervenerint, Caes. B. G. 7, 20; Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 8.—(δ) *Pluperf.*: si aliter accidisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: tum magis id diceres, si nuper in hortis Scipionis affuisses, id. Lael. 7, 25: mansisset eadem voluntas in eorum posteris, si regum similitudo permansisset, id. Rep. 1, 41, 64: si id fecisses, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; 2, 15, 38; 2, 36, 90: si quis in caelum ascendisset, etc., id. Lael. 23, 88: si aliquid de summâ gravitate Pompeius remisisset, id. Phil. 13, 1, 2. — **c.** Ellipt. (α) With *pron. indef.*: istae artes, si modo aliquid, valent, ut acuant ingenia, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30: aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, id. Lael. 2, 9; id. Or. 29, 103. — (β) In a negation, usu. si minus, si contra (=sin minus, sin aliter): plures haec tulit una civitas, si minus sapientes, at certe summâ laude dignos, Cic. Rep. 3, 4, 7: educ tecum omnes tuos: si minus, quam plurimos, id. Cat. 1, 5, 10; id. de Or. 2, 16, 68; in this sense less freq. si non: utrum cetera nomina digesta habes an non? Si non . . . si etiam, id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: si haec civitas est, civem esse me: si non, exsulem esse, etc., id. Fam. 7, 3, 5; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 104 sq.; id. Ps. 3, 2, 87; id. Poen. 5, 2, 24; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 66; 1, 6, 68; Liv. 28, 29, 4: hic venit in judicium, si nihil aliud, saltem ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152; so, si nihil aliud, Liv. 22, 29; 30, 35; 45, 37 *fin.*; Curt. 4, 6, 28: si aliud nihil, id. 2, 43.—(γ) With *forte*: intelleges esse nihil a me nisi orationis acerbitatem et, si forte, raro litterarum missarum indiligentiam reprehensam, *perhaps*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7; cf.: vereor, ne nihil sim tui, nisi supplosionem pedis imitatus et pauca quaedam verba et aliquem, si forte, motum, id. de Or. 3, 12, 47. — **2.** With *quod, and if, but if, if however, if*: quod si in philosophiâ tantum interest . . . quid tandem in causis existimandum est? Cic. Or. 16, 51: quod si fuit in re publicâ tempus ullum . . . tum profecto fuit, id. Brut. 2, 7: quod si exemeris ex rerum naturâ benevolentiae conjunctionem, nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, id. Lael. 7, 23; id. Rep. 3, 4, 7: quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur: tamen, etc., id. Arch. 7, 16; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; id. Rosc. Com. 18, 54. — **B.** In partic. **1.** In subject or object-clauses, si with *subj.* sometimes takes the place of an *inf.*: apud Graecos opprobrio fuit adulescentibus, si amatores non haberent, Cic. Rep. 4, 3, 3: summa gloria constat ex tribus his; si diligit multitudo, si fidem habet, etc., id. Off. 2, 9, 31: unam esse spem salutis docent, si eruptione factâ extremum auxilium experirentur, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: illud ignoscere aequum erit, si . . . ne tuam quidem gloriam praeponam, etc., Liv. 28, 41, 1; Nep. Ages. 4, 3: infinitum est, si singulos velim persequi, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17, 5; id. Tranq. 16, 2 (cf. si alter mirum est, I. a. *fin.* supra).—**2.** In subst. clauses, to denote a doubtful assumption or future event (cf. quod): dixerunt, in eo verti puellae salutem, si postero die vindex injuriae ad tempus praesto esset, Liv. 3, 46: adjecerunt, Scipionem in eo positam habuisse spem pacis, si Hannibal et Mago ex Italiâ non revocarentur, id. 30, 23; 35, 18.—**3.** Si with a relative takes the place of a relative clause, to express a class the existence or extent of which is doubtful: mortem proposuit, non eis solum qui illam rem gesserunt, sed eis etiam si qui non moleste tulerunt, i. e. *if such there were, whether few* or *many*, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 39; id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9: dixit errare, si qui in bello omnis secundos rerum proventus expectent, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: errat, si quis existimat facilem rem esse donare, Sen. Vit. Beat. 24, 1; Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44; Liv. 42, 31. — **4.** In syllogistic reasonings: si oportet velle sapere, dare operam philosophiae convenit. Oportet autem velle sapere, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 36, 65: si enim est verum, quod ita conectitur: si quis oriente Caniculâ natus est, in mari non morietur, illud quoque verum est: si Fabius oriente Canicula natus est, Fabius in mari non morietur, id. Fat. 6, 12.—**5.** = etiamsi, with foll. *tamen, even if, although, albeit* (class.): quae si exsequi nequirem, tamen, etc., Cic. Sen. 11, 38; cf.: quae si causa non esset, tamen, etc., id. Mur. 4, 8; and: quae si dubia essent, tamen, etc., Sall. J. 85, 48. — **II.** Transf., in dependent clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt, it is nearly = num, but forms a looser connection, *if, whether, if perchance* (class., but very rare in Cic.): ibo et visam huc ad eum, si forte est domi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 4; Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 118; cf. id. Phorm. 3, 3, 20: jam sciam, si quid titubatum est, ubi reliquias videro, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 33; cf. id. Merc. 1, 2, 44: fatis incerta feror, si Juppiter unam Esse velit urbem, Verg. A. 4, 110; Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 52: primum ab iis quaesivit, si aquam hominibus in totidem dies, quot frumentum imposuissent, Liv. 29, 25; 39, 50: id modo quaeritur, si (lex) majori parti et in summam prodest, id. 34, 3; cf. id. 40, 49 *fin.*: jam dudum exspecto, si tuom officium scias, Plaut. Poen. prol. 12: hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9; id. B. C. 2, 34; cf.: Pompeius eadem spectans, si itinere impeditos deprehendere posset, id. ib. 3, 75: non recusavit quo minus vel extremo spiritu, si quam opem rei publicae ferre posset, experiretur, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 2; cf. id. de Or. 2, 85, 398: statui expectandum esse si quid certius adferretur, id. Fam. 15, 1, 2: Philopoemen quaesivit si Lycortas incolumis evasisset, Liv. 39, 50: expertique simul, si tela artusque sequantur, Val. Fl. 5, 562: Helvetii nonnumquam interdiu, saepius noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.*; cf.: temptata res est, si primo impetu capi Ardea posset, Liv. 1, 57.—**B.** With ellipsis of a verb or clause on which the condition depends (cf. I. c. supra): ei rei suam operam dat, si possiet illam invenire (*to see*) *whether he can*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 37: L. Minucium cum omni equitatu praemittit, si quid celeritate itineris proficere possit, *to see, to try*, Caes. B. G. 6, 29 *fin.*: circumfunduntur hostes, si quem aditum reperire possent, id. ib. 6, 37: fame et inopiâ adductos clam ex castris exisse, si quid frumenti in agris reperire possent, id. ib. 7, 20, 10; cf. id. ib. 7, 55 *fin.*; 7, 89 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*; 3, 56: pergit ad speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent, Liv. 1, 7: saxa volvebant, si quâ Possent tectam aciem perrumpere, Verg. A. 9, 512: ad Gonnum castra movet, si potiri oppido posset, Liv. 42, 67, 6: haud aspernatus Tullius, tamen, si vana adferantur, in aciem educit (*that he might be ready*) *if*, etc., id. 1, 23, 6: milites in praesidio erant, si quo operâ eorum opus esset, id. 27, 28, 5: alii offerunt se, si quo usus operae sit, id. 26, 9, 9: ille postea, si comitia sua non fierent, urbi minari, i. e. (*that he would attack it*) *if*, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3: Carthaginiensibus in Hasdrubale ita, si is movisset Syphacem, spes omnis erat, Liv. 29, 35, 9; 5, 8, 9: consul aedem Fortunae vovit, si eo die hostis fudisset, id. 29, 36, 8: erat Athenis reo damnato, si fraus capitalis non esset, quasi

poenae aestimatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232: quattuor legiones Cornelio, si qui ex Etruriâ novi motus nuntiarentur, relictae, *to meet the case, that, to be ready, if,* etc., Liv. 6, 22: is in armis tenuit militem, si opus foret auxilio, id. 5, 8: ut patricios indignatio, si cum his gerendus esset honos, deterreret, id. 4, 6, 10; 1, 40, 2; 24, 36.—**B.** Si . . . si, for sive . . . sive, *whether . . . or:* si deus si dea es, Cato, R. R. 139; cf.: hostiam si deo, si deae immolabant, Gell. 2, 28, 3.

† **sĭāgŏnes,** um, *m.,* = σιαγόνες, *the muscles which support the jaw, the maxillary muscles; acc.* siagonas, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 37; 1, 4, 90.—Called also **sĭāgŏnītae,** ārum, *m.,* = σιαγονῖται, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 59; 2, 3, 6; 2, 3, 8.

‡ **sĭbĕ,** for sibi, Quint. 1, 7, 24; v. sibi, under sui.

sībĭlātĭo (collat. form **sīfīlātĭo,** Non. 531, 4), ōnis, *f.* [sibilo], *a sibilation, hissing* (late Lat.): serpentium, Vulg. Sap. 17, 9: vel stridor, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 198.

* **sībĭlātrix,** īcis, *adj. f.* [sibilator], *hissing, whistling:* fistula sibilatrix, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.

* **sībĭlātus,** ūs, *m.* [sibilo], *a hissing whistling,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 27, 144.

sībĭlo (collat. form **sīfĭlo,** Non. 531, 2), āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [sibilus] (class. but rare). **I.** *Neutr., to hiss, to whistle:* imitationis hoc modo, ut majores rudere et vagire et mugire et murmurare et sibilare appellaverunt, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42: (serpens) sibilat ore, * Verg. A. 11, 754; so of a serpent, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 54; Ov. M. 4, 588.—Of gossips: contemplent, conspiciant omnes, nutent, nictent, sibilent, * Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 72.—Of things: illud (ferrum igne rubens) Stridet et in trepidâ submersum sibilat undâ, Ov. M. 12, 279: stridor rudentum sibilat, *whistles,* Sil. 17, 258; cf. aura, Luc. 2, 698: tempestas, Quint. Decl. 12, 16: horrendo fragore sibilantibus armis, Amm. 31, 12, 12.—**II.** *Act., to hiss,* i. e. *to hiss at, hiss down* a person, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2: populus me sibilat; at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66.

1. sībĭlus, i (collat. form, *abl.,* sibilu, Sisenn. ap. Prisc. p. 715 P.—In *plur.* in the poets, prob. merely for the sake of the metre: **sībĭla,** ōrum; cf. 2. sibilus *init.;* but in Cic. sibili), *m.* [cf. σιφνός, σιβλός, hollow; Angl. S. and Engl. sipan, sip; O. H. Germ. sip, Germ. Sieb, a sieve; regarded by the ancients as imitation of a natural sound; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 31; Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42], *a hissing, a whistling* (class.). **I.** In gen. (α) *Sing.,* of men: sibilo dare signum, Liv. 25, 8 *fin.*—Of cattle: (boves) sibilo allectari, Col. 2, 3, 2.—Of things: clamor tonitruum et rudentum sibilus, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1: (arbor) Loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma, Cat. 4, 12: venientis sibilus austri, Verg. E. 5, 82: sibilu significare alicui, Sisenn. ap. Prisc. p. 715 P.—(β) *Plur.,* of wind instruments: calamorum sibila, Lucr. 5, 1382; cf. pastoria, Ov. M. 13, 785; Stat. Th. 6, 338.—Of snakes, etc.: serpens horrenda sibila misit, Ov. M. 3, 38: sibila dant, id. ib. 4, 493: mittere, id. ib. 15, 670; 15, 684: sibila torsit draco, Val. Fl. 7, 726: angues stridula fuderunt vibratis sibila linguis, Luc. 9, 631: sibila effundere, id. 9, 724: vibrare, Sil. 3, 185; Corn. Sev. and Macer ap. Charis. p. 61 P.—Of a flying missile: stridentis sibila teli, Sil. 9, 247; Val. Fl. 6, 201.—**II.** In partic., *a contemptuous hissing, a hissing at* or *off* (usually in *plur.*). (α) *Sing.:* sibilum metuis? Cic. Pis. 27, 65.—(β) *Plur.:* e scaenâ sibilis explodi, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 30: aliquem sibilis consectari, id. Att. 2, 18, 1: crebris totius contionis sibilis vexatus, Val. Max. 7, 3, 6 *ext.;* Cic. Sest. 59, 126; cf.: gladiatorii sibili, id. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 61 P.: quâ dominus, quâ advocati sibilis conscissi, id. Att. 2, 19, 3.

2. sībĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [1. sibilus], *hissing, whistling* (poet.; occurring, on account of the metre, only in the form sibila; cf. 1. sibilus *init.*): colla (colubrae), Verg. G. 3, 421; id. A. 5, 277; cf. ora (anguium), id. ib. 2, 211: coma torvae frontis (Panis), Val. Fl. 3, 50.

† **sĭbĭna** or **sĭbȳna,** ae, *f.,* = σιβύνη, *a kind of hunting-spear,* Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 336 Müll. (Ann. v. 496 Vahl.); Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1, as a transl. of חֲנִיתוֹת, Isa. 2, 4 (for which the Vulg. has lanceae).

* **sĭbōnis,** *m.,* = sibina, Gell. 10, 25, 2.

‡ **sĭbus,** callidus sive acutus, Fest. p. 336 Vahl.; cf. persibus.

Sĭbuzātes, *a people in Aquitania* (the mod. *Sobusse* on the Adour, between Dax and Bayonne), Caes. B. G. 3, 27.

Sĭbylla (in many MSS. and edd. **Sĭbulla,** e. g. Tac. A. 6, 18 Ritter), ae, *f.,* = Σίβυλλα, *a female soothsayer, a prophetess, Sibyl,* Varr. ap. Lact. 1, 6, 7; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 23; Lact. 2, 8, 48; Verg. A. 5, 735: has (litteras), credo, nisi Sibylla legerit, Interpretari alium potesse neminem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 23: terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat: naturae Sibyllam, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; cf. id. ib. 1, 18, 34.—In Roman mythology, the most celebrated is the Sibyl at Cumae, in the service of Apollo; in the time of Æneas, Ov. M. 14, 104 sq.; 14, 154; 15, 712; Verg. A. 6, 10; 6, 98.—A later Sibyl in the time of Tarquinius Superbus, whose predictions were deposited in the Capitol, and in time of danger were consulted by a college of priests, appointed for that special purpose (at first duumviri, afterwards decemviri and quindecemviri, v. h. vv.), Lact. 1, 6; Gell. 1, 19, 1 sqq.; Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 88; Cic. N. D. 3, 2, 5; id. Div. 1, 43, 97 sq.; id. Rab. Post. 2, 4; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4; Liv. 38, 45; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 445; Isid. Orig. 8, 8.—A later Sibyl, burnt by Stilicho, Rutil. Itin. 2, 51; cf. Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 49 sq.—Hence, **Sĭbyllīnus** (written SIBVLLIN., Inscr. Orell. 2276, p. 394; and Calend. Praenest. M. Apr. ib. tom. ii. p. 389), a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Sibyl, Sibylline:* libri, Varr. l. l.; Gell. l. l.; Varr. L. L. 6, § 15 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 108; Liv. 5, 13; 7, 27; 22, 9; 29, 10; 36, 37; 41, 21 al. (they are called simply libri in Liv. 3, 10; 21, 62; 22, 1; 22, 36; 22, 57; and libri fatales, id. 22, 10): vaticinationes, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10: versus, id. Div. 1, 2, 4; Hor. C. S. 5: fata, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9.

sĭbȳna, ae, v. sibina.

sīc (old form **sīce,** Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 12; also **seic,** C. I. L. 818), *adv.* [for si-ce; si, locat. form of pron. stem sa- = Gr. ὁ, ἁ, or ἡ, and demonstr. -ce; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 777], *so, thus, in this* or *that manner, in such a manner, in the same* way or *manner, in like manner, likewise, to this* or *that extent* or *degree, to such a degree, in this* or *that state* or *condition, in such a condition* (syn. ita); sic refers, I. To a previous fact, description, or assumption.—II. To a subsequent independent sentence, = *thus, as follows.*—III. As a local demonstrative (δεικτικῶς), referring to something done or pointed out by the speaker, = *thus, as I do it; thus, as you see,* etc.—IV. As a correlative, preceding or following clauses introduced by conjunctions.—V. In certain idiomatic connections. **I.** Referring to something said before, = hoc modo: sic ille annus duo firmamenta rei publicae evertit, *so,* i. e. *in the manner mentioned,* Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3: sic et nata et progressa eloquentia videtur, id. Inv. 1, 2, 3: facinus indignum Sic circumiri, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 9: sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: arare mavelim quam sic amare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 21: sic se res habet, Cic. Brut. 18, 71: sic regii constiterant, Liv. 42, 58: sic res Romana in antiquum statum rediit, id. 3, 9, 1: sic ad Alpes perventum est, Tac. H. 1, 84; cf. Enn. Ann. 1, 104; Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 88; Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11; Cic. Inv. 1, 46, 86; 2, 32, 100; id. de Or. 1, 32, 146; 2, 49, 201; 3, 29, 117; id. Brut. 40, 149; id. Rep. 2, 14, 27; 2, 20, 35; id. Lael. 9, 32; Liv. 4, 11, 5; 6, 17, 1; Caes. B. G. 3, 19; 6, 30; 7, 62.—Often sic does not qualify the main predicate, but a participle or adjective referring to it: sic igitur instructus veniat ad causas, Cic. Or. 34, 121: cum sic affectos dimisisset, Liv. 21, 43, 1: sic omnibus copiis fusis se in castra recipiunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: sic milites consolatus eodem die reducit in castra, id. ib. 7, 19; cf. id. ib. 7, 62; Ov. M. 1, 32.—**2.** In a parenthet. clause (= ita): quae, ut sic dicam, ad corpus pertinent civitatis, *so to speak,* Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 168: commentabar declamitans — sic enim nunc loquuntur, id. Brut. 90, 310; cf. id. Att. 12, 39, 2; id. Lael. 11, 39; Liv. 7, 31; Ov. M. 4, 660; 13, 597; 13, 866.—**3.** Referring not to the predicate, but to some intermediate term understood (= ita; cf. Engl. so): sic provolant duo Fabii (= sic loquentes), Liv. 2, 46, 7: sic enim nostrae rationes postulabant (sic = ut sic agerem), Cic. Att. 4, 2, 6: tibi enim ipsi sic video placere (sic = sic faciendo), id. ib. 4, 6, 2: sic enim concedis mihi proximis litteris (= ut sic agam), id. ib. 5, 20, 1: sic enim statuerat (= hoc faciendum esse), id. Phil. 5, 7, 208: Quid igitur? Non sic oportet? Equidem censeo sic (sic = hoc fieri), id. Fam. 16, 18, 1: sic soleo (i. e. bona consilia reddere), Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 25: sic soleo amicos (i. e. beare), id. Eun. 2, 2, 48: sic memini tamen (= hoc ita esse), Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 48: haec sic audivi (= ita esse), id. Ep. 3, 1, 79: sic prorsus existimo (= hoc ita esse), Cic. Brut. 33, 125: quoniam sic cogitis ipsi (= hoc facere), Ov. M. 5, 178.—**4.** As completing object, = hoc: iis litteris respondebo: sic enim postulas (= hoc postulas), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 1: hic adsiste. Sic volo (= hoc volo, or hoc te facere volo), Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15: sic fata jubent (= hoc jubent, or hoc facere jubent), Ov. M. 15, 584: hic apud nos hodie cenes. Sic face, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 8: sic faciendum est, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 2.—**5.** Predicatively with *esse* (appellari, videri, etc.), in the sense of talis: sic vita hominum est (= talis), Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: vir acerrimo ingenio—sic enim fuit, id. Or. 5, 18: familiaris noster—sic est enim, id. Att. 1, 18, 6: sic est vulgus, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 20: sic, Crito, est hic, Ter. And. 5, 4, 16: sic sum; si placeo, utere, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 42: sic sententiest, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 90: sic est (= sic res se habet), *that is so,* Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 21: qui sic sunt (i. e. vivunt) haud multum heredem juvant, id. Hec. 3, 5, 10: nunc hoc profecto sic est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 42: sic est. Non muto sententiam, Sen. Ep. 10; cf. Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 35; id. Am. 2, 1, 60; id. Aul. 2, 4, 43; id. As. 5, 2, 12; id. Most. 4, 3, 40; Ter. And. 1, 1, 35; id. Eun. 3, 1, 18; id. Ad. 3, 3, 44; Cic. Lael. 1, 5; id. de Or. 1, 19, 86; id. Or. 14, 46.—**6.** Rarely as subject (mostly representing a subject-clause): sic commodius esse arbitror quam manere hanc (sic = abire), Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 31: si sic (= hoc) est factum, erus damno auctus est, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 15: *Pe.* Quid? Concidit? *Mi.* Sic suspicio est (= eam concidisse), Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 57: mihi sic est usus (= sic agere), Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28: sic opus est (= hoc facere), Ov. M. 1, 279; 2, 785.—**B.** To express relations other than manner (rare). **1.** Of consequence; *under these circumstances, accordingly, hence:* sic Numitori ad supplicium Remus deditur, Liv. 1, 5, 4: sic et habet quod uterque eorum habuit, et explevit quod utrique defuit, Cic. Brut. 42, 154: sic victam legem esse, nisi caveant, Liv. 4, 11, 5: suavis mihi ructus est. Sic sine modo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 17.—**2.** Of condition; *on this condition, if this be done,* etc.: reliquas illius anni pestes recordamini, sic enim facillime perspicietis, etc., Cic. Sest. 25, 55: displiceas aliis; sic ego tutus ero (sic = si displicebis), Tib. 4, 13, 6: Scironis mediâ sic licet ire viâ (sic = si amantes eunt), Prop. 4, 15 (3, 16), 12: sic demum lucos Stygios Aspicies (= non aspicies, nisi hoc facies), Verg. A. 6, 154 (for sic as antecedent of si, v. infra, IV. 5).—**3.** Of intensity: non latuit scintilla ingenii: sic erat in omni sermone sollers (= tam sollers erat ut non lateret ingenium), Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37; cf. infra, IV. 4.

II. Referring to a subsequent sentence, *thus, as follows, in the following manner* (= hoc modo, hoc pacto, hujusmodi, ad hunc modum): ingressus est sic loqui Scipio: Catonis hoc senis est, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 1 (cf.: tum Varro ita exorsus est, id. Ac. 1, 4, 15): hunc inter pugnas Servilius sic compellat, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 256 Vahl.): puero sic dicit pater: Noster esto, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 38: sic faciam: adsimulabo quasi quam culpam in sese admiserint, id. Stich. 1, 2, 27 dub.: salem candidum sic facito: amphoram puram impleto, etc., Cato, R. R. 88: sic enim dixisti: Vidi ego tuam lacrimulam, Cic. Planc. 31, 76: res autem se sic habet: composite et apte sine sententiis dicere insania est, *the truth is this,* id. Or. 71, 236: sic loquere, sic vive: vide, ne te ulla res deprimat, Sen. Ep. 10, 4; cf. id. ib. 10, 1; Cato, R. R. 77 sqq.; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 177; Ter. Phorm. prol. 13; Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; 4, 21, 29; 4, 4, 30; Cic.

Inv. 1, 39, 71; id. Or. 1, 45, 198; 2, 40, 167; 2, 40, 172; id. Att. 2, 22, 1; 5, 1, 3; 6, 1, 3; Verg. A. 1, 521.—**2.** Esp., with ellipsis of predicate: ego sic: diem statuo, etc. (sc. ago), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 16.—Sometimes sic introduces detached words: sic loqui nosse, judicasse vetant, novisse jubent et judicavisse (= *they forbid to say* nosse, etc.), Cic. Or. 47, 157.—**3.** *For instance* (= hoc modo, hoc pacto, ut hoc, verbi gratiā, ut si; cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 91 sq. infra): disjunctum est, cum unumquodque certo concluditur verbo, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37: mala definitio est ... cum aliquid non grave dicit, sic: Stultitia est immensa gloriae cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 91.

III. As a local demonstrative, *thus, so,* etc. (δεικτικῶς; colloq.; mostly comice): ne hunc ornatum vos meum admiremini, quod ego processi sic cum servili schemā, *as you see me now,* Plaut. Am. prol. 117: sed amictus sic hac ludibundus incessi, id. Ps. 5, 1, 31: nec sic per totam infamis traducerer urbem, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 18), 7: sic ad me, miserande, redis? Ov. M. 11, 728; cf. Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 4.—So accompanied with a corresponding gesture: Quid tu igitur sic hoc digitulis duobus sumebas primoribus? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 25: *Pe.* Quid si curram? *Tr.* Censeo. *Pe.* An sic potius placide? (the speaker imitating the motion), id. Rud. 4, 8, 10: non licet te sic placidule bellam belle tangere? id. ib. 2, 4, 12: quod non omnia sic poterant conjuncta manere, Lucr. 5, 441.—Here belong the phrases sic dedero, sic dabo, sic datur, expressing a threat of revenge, or satisfaction at another's misfortune: sic dedero! aere militari tetigero lenunculum, *I will give it to him,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 6; id. As. 2, 4, 33: sic dabo! Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 38: doletne? hem, sic datur si quis erum servos spernit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 21: sic furi datur, id. Stich. 5, 5, 25; so id. Men. 4, 2, 46.—Referring to an act just performed by the speaker: sic deinde quicunque alius transiliet moenia mea (= sic pereat, quicunque deinde, etc.), Liv. 1, 7, 2: sic eat quaecunque Romana lugebit hostem, *so will every one fare who,* id. 1, 26, 5: sic ... Cetera sit fortis castrorum turba tuorum (= sic ut interfeci te), Ov. M. 12, 285.—So with a *comp.-clause* expressed: sic stratas legiones Latinorum dabo, quemadmodum legatum jacentem videtis, Liv. 8, 6, 6; cf. id. 1, 24, 8 (v. IV. 1. infra).

IV. As correlative, with, 1. A comparative clause (sic far more frequent than ita); 2. A contrasted clause, mostly with *ut;* 3. A modal clause, with *ut* (ita more freq. than sic); 4. A clause expressing intensity, introduced by *ut;* 5. A conditional clause (rare; ita more freq.); 6. With a reason, introduced by *quia* (ante-class. and very rare); 7. With an inf. clause; 8. With *ut,* expressing purpose or result. **1.** With *comp. clauses,* usu. introduced by *ut,* but also by *quemadmodum* (very freq.), *sicut, velut, tamquam, quasi, quomodo, quam* (rare and poet.), *ceu* (rare; poet. and post-class.), *quantus* (rare and poet.), *qualis* (ante-class. and rare). (α) With *ut:* ut cibi satietas subamara aliquā re relevatur, sic animus defessus audiendi admiratione redintegratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: ut non omnem frugem, neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, sic non omne facinus in omni vitā nascitur, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit ut ex eodem Ponto Medea quondam profugisse dicitur, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: ut tu nunc de Coriolano, sic Clitarchus de Themistocle finxit, id. Brut. 11, 42: sic moneo ut filium, sic faveo ut mihi, sic hortor ut et pro patriā et amicissimum, id. Fam. 10, 5, 3: ut vitā, sic oratione durus fuit, id. Brut. 31, 117: de Lentulo sic fero ut debeo, id. Att. 4, 6, 1: sic est ut narro tibi, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 40; Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 28; id. Div. 2, 30, 93; id. de Or. 1, 33, 153; 3, 51, 198; Liv. 1, 47, 2; 2, 52, 7; Ov. M. 1, 495; 1, 539; 2, 165 et saep.—So in the formula ut quisque ... sic (more freq. ita), rendered by *according as,* or *the more ... the ...:* ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia denique, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 3: ut quaeque res est tur pissima, sic maxime et maturissime vindicanda est, Cic. Caecin. 2, 7; v. Fischer, Gr. II. p. 751.—(β) With *quemadmodum:* quemadmodum tibicen sine tibiis canere, sic orator, nisi multitudine audiente, eloquens esse non potest, Cic. Or. 2, 83, 338: quemadmodum se tribuni gessissent in prohibendo dilectu, sic patres in lege prohibendā gerebant, Liv. 3, 11, 3: sic vestras hallucinationes fero, quemadmodum Juppiter ineptias poëtarum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 6; cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 23, 33; 2, 8, 28; 2, 27, 82; id. Or. 3, 52, 200; id. Lael. 4, 16; id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5; Liv. 2, 13, 8; 5, 3, 8; Sen. Ep. 5, 6 (bis); id. Clem. 1, 3, 5; id. Vit. Beat. 23, 4.—(γ) With *sicut:* tecum simul, sicut ego pro multis, sic ille pro Appio dixit, Cic. Brut. 64, 230; 46, 112; id. Or. 2, 44, 186; id. Clu. 2; Caes. B. G. 6, 30; Liv. 4, 57, 11; 7, 13, 8; Sen. Vit. Beat. 9, 2.—(δ) With *velut:* velut ipse in re trepidā se sit tutatus, sic consulem loca tutiora castris cepisse, Liv. 4, 41, 6; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; Verg. A. 1, 148; Ov. M. 4, 375; 4, 705.—(ε) With *tamquam:* tamquam litteris in cerā, sic se ajebat imaginibus quae meminisse vellet, perscribere, Cic. Or. 2, 88, 360: quid autem ego sic adhuc egi, tamquam integra sit causa patriciorum? Liv. 10, 8: sic Ephesi fui, tamquam domi meae, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 1; cf. id. Or. 2, 42, 180; id. Brut. 18, 71; 58, 213; 66, 235; 74, 258; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16; 2, 14, 1; id. Prov. Cons. 12, 31; Sen. Ep. 101, 7.—(ζ) With *quasi:* hujus innocentiae sic in hac calamitosā famā, quasi in aliquā perniciosissimā flammā subvenire, Cic. Clu. 1, 4: ea sic observabo quasi intercalatum non sit, id. Att. 6, 1, 12: Quid tu me sic salutas quasi dudum non videris? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 51; cf. Cic. Or. 2, 11, 47; id. Inv. 1, 3, 4; id. Sen. 8, 26: ego sic vivam quasi sciam, etc., Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 3.—(η) With *quomodo:* quomodo nomen in militiam non daret debilis, sic ad iter quod inhabile sciat, non accedet, Sen. Ot. Sap. 3 (30), 4: sic demus quomodo vellemus accipere, id. Ben. 2, 1, 1; id. Ep. 9, 17; id. Ot. Sap. 6, 2 (32 *med.*); Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 4.—(θ) With *ceu:* ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent ... sic Martem indomitum Cernimus, Verg. A. 2, 438.—(ι) With *quam:* non sic incerto mutantur flamine Syrtes, quam cito feminea non constat foedus in irā, Prop. 2, 9, 33; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 281.—(κ) With *quantus:* nec sic errore laetatus Ulixes ... nec sic Electra ... quanta ego collegi gaudia, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 5 sqq.—(λ) With *qualis:* imo sic condignum donum quali'st quoi dono datum est, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 40.—(μ) Without a correlative particle, in an independent sentence: Quis potione uti aut cibo dulci diutius potest? sic omnibus in rebus voluptatibus maximis fastidium finitimum est (= ut nemo cibo dulci uti diutius potest, sic, etc.), Cic. Or. 3, 25, 100; cf. id. ib. 19, 63.—**2.** In contrasted clauses, mostly with *ut,* which may generally be rendered *while:* ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum acer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est (almost = etsi ad bella suscipienda ... tamen mollis est, etc., *while,* etc.), Caes. B. G. 3, 19: a ceteris oblectationibus ut deseror, sic litteris sustentor et recreor, *while I am deserted, I am sustained,* etc., Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 18, 55; id. Fam. 10, 20, 2; Liv. 4, 57, 11; Ov. M. 4, 131; 11, 76.—So freq. two members of the same sentence are co-ordinated by *ut ... sic* (ita) with almost the same force as a co-ordination by *cum ... tum,* or by *sed:* consul, ut fortasse vere, sic parum utiliter in praesens certamen respondit (= vere fortasse, sed parum utiliter), Liv. 4, 6, 2: ut nondum satis claram victoriam, sic prosperae spei pugnam imber diremit, id. 6, 32, 6: (forma erat) ut non cygnorum, sic albis proxima cygnis, Ov. M. 14, 509; cf. Liv. 1, 27, 2; 5, 38, 2; 6, 6, 10; Ov. M. 1, 370.—In this use *etiam* or *quoque* is sometimes joined with sic (never by Cic. with ita): nostri sensus, ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant (= cum ... tum), Cic. Marcell. 6, 16: ut sunt, sic etiam nominantur senes, id. Sen. 6, 20: utinam ut culpam, sic etiam suspitionem vitare potuisses, id. Phil. 1, 13, 33: ut superiorum aetatum studia occidunt, sic occidunt etiam senectutis, id. Sen. 20, 76: ut voce, sic etiam oratione, id. Or. 25, 85; id. Top. 15, 59; id. Leg. 2, 25, 62; id. Lael. 5, 19.—More rarely with *quem ad modum, quomodo:* ut, quem ad modum est, sic etiam appelletur tyrannus, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 2: quo modo ad bene vivendum, sic etiam ad beate, id. Tusc. 3, 17, 37.—**3.** With a clause of *manner* introduced by *ut* = *so that:* sic fuimus semper comparati ut hominum sermonibus quasi in aliquod judicium vocaremur, Cic. Or. 3, 9, 32: eam sic audio ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videar audire, id. ib. 3, 12, 45: sic agam vobiscum ut aliquid de vestris vitiis audiatis, id. ib. 3, 12, 46: omnia sic suppetunt ut ei nullam deesse virtutem oratoris putem, id. Brut. 71, 250: omnis pars orationis esse debet laudabilis, sic ut verbum nullum excidat, id. Or. 36, 125: sic tecum agam ut vel respondendi vel interpellandi potestatem faciam, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 73: nec vero sic erat umquam non paratus Milo contra illum ut non satis fere esset paratus, id. Mil. 21, 56: sic eum eo de re publicā disputavit ut sentiret sibi cum viro forti esse pugnandum, id. Fam. 5, 2, 8; cf. Plaut. As. 2, 4, 49; id. Mil. 2, 2, 82; Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245; 2, 1, 3; 2, 6, 23; id. Brut. 22, 88; 40, 148; id. Sest. 40, 87; id. Planc. 10, 25; id. Fam. 5, 15, 4; Caes. B. G. 2, 32; 5, 17; id. B. C. 3, 56; Prop. 1, 21, 5.—Sometimes the correlative clause is restrictive, and sic = *but so, yet so, only so:* mihi sic placuit ut cetera Antisthenis, hominis acuti magis quam eruditi, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 4: sic conveniet reprehendi, ut demonstretur, etc., id. Inv. 1, 46, 86; id. Brut. 79, 274; id. Marcell. 11, 34; id. Att. 13, 3, 1 (ita is more freq. in this sense).—**4.** With a clause expressing *intensity* (so both with adjj. and verbs; but far less freq. than ita, tam, adeo), *to such a degree, so, so far,* etc.: sic ego illum in timorem dabo, ipse sese ut neget esse eum qui siet, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 20 sq.: conficior lacrimis sic ut ferre non possim, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1: sic rem fuisse apertam ut judicium fieri nihil attinuerit, id. Inv. 2, 28, 84: cujus responso judices sic exarserunt ut capitis hominem innocentissimum condemnarent, id. Or. 1, 54, 233; cf. id. ib. 3, 8, 29; id. Brut. 88, 302; id. Or. 53, 177; 55, 184; id. Rep. 2, 21, 37; 3, 9, 15; id. Lael. 1, 4; id. Planc. 8, 21; id. Verr. 1, 36, 91; id. Balb. 5, 13; id. Att. 1, 8, 2; 1, 16, 1; Caes. B. G. 6, 41; Hor. S. 2, 3, 1.—**5.** Rarely *conditional* clauses have the antecedent sic. **a.** Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, to represent the result of the condition as sure: sic invidiam effugies, si te non ingesseris oculis, si bona tua non jactaveris, si scieris in sinu gaudere, Sen. Ep. 105, 3: sic hodie veniet si qua negavit heri, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 20.—**b.** Denoting *with the proviso that, but only if* (usu. ita): decreverunt ut cum populus regem jussisset, id sic ratum esset si patres auctores fuissent, *that the choice should be valid, but only if the Senate should ratify it,* Liv. 1, 17, 9: sic ignovisse putato Me tibi si cenes hodie mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 69.—**6.** Sic quia = idcirco quia (very rare): *Th.* Quid vos? Insanin' estis? *Tr.* Quîdum? *Th.* Sic quia foris ambulatis, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 20.—**7.** With *inf. clause* (freq.): sic igitur sentio, naturam primum atque ingenium ad dicendum vim afferre maximam, Cic. Or. 1, 25, 113: sic a majoribus nostris accepimus, praetorem quaestori suo parentis loco esse oportere, id. Div. in Caecil. 19, 61: ego sic existimo, in summo imperatore quattuor res inesse oportere, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 38; cf. Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 5; Cic. Inv. 2, 55, 167; id. de Or. 1, 20, 93; 2, 28, 122; id. Brut. 36, 138; 41, 152; id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 10; id. Verr. 1, 7, 20; Liv. 5, 15, 11.—Esp., after sic habeto (habe, habeas) = scito (only Ciceron.): sic habeto, in eum statum tuum reditum incidere ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 3, 1; so id. ib. 1, 7, 3; 2, 6, 5; 2, 10, 1; 7, 18, 1; 9, 16, 2; id. Att. 2, 25, 1; 5, 1, 5; 5, 20, 1 et saep.—**8.** With *ut,* expressing purpose or result: nunc sic faciam, sic consilium est, ad erum ut veniam docte atque astu, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 23: ab Ariobarzane sic contendi ut talenta, quae mihi pollicebatur, illi daret, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: sic accidit ut ex tanto navium numero nulla omnino navis ... desideraretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 23; cf. Cato, R. R. 1, 1; Cic. Att. 8, 1, 4; id. Or. 2, 67, 271.

V. Idiomatic usages of sic. **1.** In a wish, expressed as a conclusion after an imperative (poet.): parce: sic bene sub tenerā parva quiescat humo (= si parces, bene quiescat), Tib. 2, 6, 30: annue: sic tibi sint intonsi, Phoebe, capilli, id. 2, 5, 121: pone, precor, fastus ... Sic tibi nec vernum nascentia frigus adurat Poma, nec excutiant rapidi florentia venti, Ov. M. 14, 762: dic

mihi de nostrâ quae sentis vera puellâ: Sic tibi sint dominae, Lygdame, dempta juga, Prop. 4, 5, 1; Tib. 2, 6, 30.—The imperative may follow the clause with sic: sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos . . . Incipe (sc. cantare) si quid habes (= si incipies cantare, opto tibi ut tua examina, etc.), Verg. E. 9, 30: sic tibi (Arethusa) Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam: Incipe (= si incipies, opto tibi ut Doris, etc.), id. ib. 10, 4: sic mare compositum, sic sit tibi piscis in undâ Credulus . . . Dic ubi sit, Ov. M. 8, 857; Sen. Troad. 702; cf.: sic te Diva potens Cypri . . . Ventorumque regat pater, Navis . . . Reddas incolumem Vergilium (= si tu, navis, reddes Vergilium, prosperum precor tibi cursum), Hor. C. 1, 3, 1; cf. also: sic venias hodierne: tibi dem turis honores (= si venies, tibi dem), Tib. 1, 7, 53; cf. Ov. H. 3, 135; 4, 148.—**2.** Sic (like ita) with *ut* in strong asseveration (poet.): sic me di amabunt, ut me tuarum miseritum'st fortunarum (= by the love of the gods, I pity, etc.), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 54: Diespiter me sic amabit ut ego hanc familiam interire cupio, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 47: sic has deus aequoris artes Adjuvet, ut nemo jamdudum littore in isto constitit, Ov. M. 8, 866: sic mihi te referas levis, ut non altera nostro limine intulit ulla pedes, Prop. 1, 18, 11; cf. id. 3, 15 (4, 14), 1; cf.: vera cano, sic usque sacras innoxia laurus vescar, Tib. 2, 5, 63.—**3.** In a demonstrative temporal force, like the Gr. οὕτως, *so, as the matter stands now, as it now is, as it then was*, etc. (*a*) I n g e n.: e Graecis cavendae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter hominum perpaucorum, si qui sunt vetere Graeciâ digni. Sic vero fallaces sunt permulti et leves, *but as things now stand*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 16: at sic citius quî te expedias his aerumnis reperias, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8: *Pe.* Pol tibi istuc credo nomen actutum fore. *Tr.* Dum interea sic sit, istuc actutum sino, *provided it be as it is*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 71: quotiens hoc tibi ego interdixi, meam ne sic volgo pollicitarere operam, *thus, as you are doing now*, id. Mil. 4, 2, 65: si utrumvis tibi visus essem, Non sic ludibrio tuis factis habitus essem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 11: non sic nudos in flumen deicere (voluerunt), *naked, as they are*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: sub altâ platano . . . jacentes sic temere, Hor. C. 2, 11, 14.—E s p., with *sine* and *abl.*: me germanam meam sororem tibi sic sine dote dedisse, *so as she is, without a dowry*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 65: sic sine malo, id. Rud. 3, 5, 2: at operam perire meam sic . . . perpeti nequeo, *without result*, id. Trin. 3, 2, 34 Ritschl, Fleck. (Brix omits sic): nec sic de nihilo fulminis ira cadit (= *without cause*), Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 52: mirabar hoc si sic abiret, *so*, i. e. *without trouble*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 4: hoc non poterit sic abire, Cic. Fin. 5, 3, 7; so, sic abire, id. Att. 14, 1, 1; Cat. 14, 16; Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 39.—Hence, (*β*) With imperatives, esp. with *sine*: Quid ego hoc faciam postea? sic sine eumpse, *just let him alone*, i. e. *leave him as he is*, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 32: si non vult (numerare), sic sine adstet, id. As. 2, 4, 54: sine fores sic, abi, *let the door alone*, id. Men. 2, 3, 1; so id. Cas. 3, 6, 36; id. Ps. 1, 5, 62.—(*γ*) P r e g n., implying a concession (= καὶ οὕτως), *even as it is now, even without doing so, in spite of it*: nolo bis iterare, sat sic longae fiunt fabulae, *narratives are long enough anyhow, as they are, without saying them twice over*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 154: sed sic quoque erat tamen Acis, *even as it was, in spite of what has been said*, Ov. M. 13, 896; so, sic quoque fallebat, id. ib. 1, 698: sed sic me et libertatis fructu privas et diligentiae, *anyhow, not taking into account what is mentioned*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 4: exhibeas molestiam si quid debeam, qui nunc sic tam es molestus, *who art so troublesome even as it is*, i. e. without my owing you any thing, Plaut. Pers. 2, 44: sic quoque parte plebis affectâ, fides tamen publica potior senatui fuit, Liv. 7, 27; cf. Ov. F. 2, 642; Suet. Aug. 78.—**4.** E l l i p t., referring to something in the mind of the speaker: Quod si hoc nunc sic incipiam? Nihil est. Quod si sic? Tantumdem egero. At sic opinor? Non potest, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 8: illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus videntur, *to some in one way, to others in another* (= aliis aliter), Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: Quid vini absumpsit! Sic hoc dicens, asperum hoc est, aliud lenius, = *this wine is so* (the speaker not saying what he thinks of it), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49: deinde quod illa (quae ego dixi) sive faceta sunt, sive sic, fiunt narrante te venustissima, *or so*, i. e. *or otherwise*, Cic. Fam. 15, 21, 2: monitorem non desiderabit qui dicat, Sic incede, sic cena . . . sic amico utere, sic cive, sic socio, Sen. Ep. 114.—**5.** In answers, *yes* = the French, Italian, and Spanish *si* (ante-class. and rare): *Ph.* Phaniam relictam ais? *Ge.* Sic, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 2: *De.* Illa maneat? *Ch.* Sic, id. ib. 5, 3, 30: *Ch.* Sicine est sententia? *Me.* Sic, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 114.

sīca, ae, *f.* **I.** *A curved dagger, a poniard*, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 336 Müll. (Ann. v. 496 Vahl.); Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 16; 2, 10, 23; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 1; Suet. Calig. 32; Mart. 3, 16, 2; Val. Max. 3, 2, 12 al.: tum haec cotidiana, sicae, veneni, peculatus, i. e. *for stabbing*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: hinc sicae, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur, id. Off. 3, 8, 36.—**II.** T r a n s f., *the edge* of a boar's tusk: cum arbore et saxo apri exacuant dentium sicas, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 2.—Of *wit*: sicam ingenii destringentes, Amm. 30, 4, 9.

Sīcambri, v. Sigambri.

Sīcāni, ōrum, *m.*, = Σικανοί, *a very ancient people of Italy on the Tiber, a portion of whom afterwards migrated to Sicily*, Verg. A. 5, 293; 7, 795; 11, 317; Sil. 14, 34.—Hence, **A. Sīcānus** (scanned Sĭcānŭs, in analogy with the Greek, Sil. 10, 314; 14, 258: Sĭcānŭs, Aus. Griph. 46), a, um, *adj.*, = Σικανός. * **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the* Sicani, *Sicanian*: gentes, i. q. Sicani, Verg. A. 8, 328.—More freq., **2.** P o e t., *Siculian, Sicilian*: fluctus, Verg. E. 10, 4: portus, id. A. 5, 24: fines, id. ib. 11, 317: montes, Ov. H. 15, 57: Aetna, Hor. Epod. 17, 32: pubes, Sil. 10, 314: gens, id. 14, 258: medimna, Aus. Griph. 46.—**B. Sīcānius**, a, um, *adj.*, = Σικάνιος, *Sicanian*; poet. for *Siculian, Sicilian*: latus, Verg. A. 8, 416: harena, Ov. M. 15, 279: fretum, Val. Fl. 2, 29: urbes, Luc. 3, 59: populi, id. 3, 179: apes, Mart. 2, 46, 2; 11, 9, 8.—**2.** As *subst.*: **Sīcānia**, ae, *f.*, = Σικανία, *the island of Sicily*, Ov. M. 5, 464; 5, 495; 13, 724; cf.: Sicilia, Sicania, a Thucydide dicta, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 86.—* **C. Sīcānis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Sicanian*, for *Siculian, Sicilian*: Aetna, Ov. Ib. 600.

sīcārius, i, *m.* [sica], *an assassin, murderer* (syn.: percussor, homicida): per abusionem sicarios etiam omnes vocamus, qui caedem telo quocumque commiserint, Quint. 10, 1, 12: vetus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39; * Hor. S. 1, 4, 4; Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 9; Suet. Caes. 72: jam sexcenti sunt, qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusabant, *of assassination*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90; so, quaestio inter sicarios, id. Clu. 53, 147; id. Fin. 2, 16, 54; and: inter sicarios defendere, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: lex Cornelia (Sullae) de sicariis, Just. Inst. 4, 18, § 5: lege de sicariis condemnari, Tac. A. 13, 44 *fin.*; cf. Orell. Ind. Legum, in his edit. of Cic., vol. viii. 3, p. 162: in exercendâ de sicariis quaestione, etc., Suet. Caes. 11.

Sicca, ae, *f.*, *a border-town on the east of Numidia*, with a temple of Venus, now *Kef*, Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22; Sall. J. 56, 3; Val. Max. 2, 6, 15.—Hence, **Siccenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sicca*, Sall. J. 56, 4 sq.

* **siccābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [sicco], *that makes dry, drying*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 138 sq.

siccānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [siccus] (a technical word of Columella); of soil, *dry, of a dry nature*: genus prati (opp. riguum), Col. 2, 16, 3: locus (opp. riguus), id. 4, 30, 5; 11, 2, 71.—*Neutr. plur. absol.*: de siccaneis et riguis non comperimus, *dry places*, Col. 2, 2, 4.

siccānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (a technical word of the elder Pliny); of plants, *dry, of a dry nature*: ulmi (opp. riguae), Plin. 16, 17, 29, § 72: olus, Pelag. Vet. 7.

‡ **siccārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for drying* or *keeping dry*: canistra, *stands for wine-cups* (used for keeping the table or the clothes from being wet), acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 1, 706.

* **siccātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [sicco], *a drying*, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 129; Vulg. Ezech. 26, 5.

* **siccātīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that makes dry, drying, siccative*: malagma, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 71: aquae, Cassiod. Var. 10, 29.

* **siccātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sicco], *that makes dry, drying*: origanum, Theod. Prisc. Diaet. 10.

(**1. sicce**, *adv.*, a false read. for sic, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 12.)

2. siccē, *adv.*, v. siccus *fin.*

Siccenses, ium, v. Sicca.

siccesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [siccus], *to grow* or *become dry, to dry up* (not ante-Aug.), Cels. 7, 7, 15; Vitr. 2, 10; Col. 12, 28; Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 339.

* **siccĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [siccus-facio], *that makes dry, drying*: vis aeris, Macr. S. 7, 16 *fin.*

siccĭnē, v. sicine.

siccĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* siccitatium, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222), *f.* [siccus], *dryness, siccity* (freq. and class.; used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: ab lippitudine usque siccitas ut sit tibi, * Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 18: uvae, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 315: palmarum, id. 13, 4, 9, § 47.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** Of places, *dryness*: in Sipontinâ siccitate, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 71: siccitates paludum, Caes. B. G. 4, 38.—**2.** Of the weather, *dryness, drought*: siccitate et inopiâ frugum insignis annus fuit: sex menses numquam pluisse, memoriae proditum est, Liv. 40, 29; cf. id. 4, 30; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1; Plin. 31, 4, 28, § 51.—*Plur.*: frumentum in Galliâ propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; Varr. R. R. 1, 31 *fin.*: in siccitatibus acutae febres oriuntur, Cels. 2, 1 *med.*; Quint. 11, 3, 27; Col. 12, 44, 8; Plin. 10, 65, 85, § 186; 31, 4, 28, § 50.—**3.** Of the human body, *dryness, siccity*, as a state of health; *freedom from gross humors* (opp. rheum, catarrh, tumefaction, etc.), *firmness, solidity*: Persae eam sunt consecuti corporis siccitatem, ut neque spuerent neque emungerentur sufflatoque corpore essent, Varr. ap. Non. 395, 7: adde siccitatem, quae consequitur hanc continentiam in victu; adde integritatem valetudinis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 99: corporis, id. Sen. 10, 34.—**II.** T r o p., *dryness, jejuneness, want of ornament* (very rare): isti (magistri) cum non modo dominos se fontium, sed se ipsos fontes esse dicant, et omnium rigare debeant ingenia, non putant fore ridiculum, si, cum id polliceantur aliis, arescant ipsi siccitate, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: orationis siccitas, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1; cf.: jejunitatem et siccitatem et inopiam, id. Brut. 82, 285.

sicco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act.*, *to make dry, to dry, to dry up.* **A.** I n g e n. (freq. and class.): venti et sol siccare prius confidunt omnia posse, Lucr. 5, 390; cf.: sol siccaverat herbas, Ov. M. 4, 82: siccabat rorantes capillos, id. F. 4, 141: sole capillos, id. M. 11, 770; Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 79: aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 46, 5; Plin. 12, 13, 27, § 47: aliquid ad lunam, id. 21, 11, 36, § 62: lina madentia, Ov. M. 13, 931: retia litore, id. ib. 11, 362: vellera, Verg. E. 3, 95: veste cruores, id. A. 4, 687: cruorem, Gell. 5, 14, 22: lacrimas, Prop. 1, 19, 23; Ov. M. 8, 469; 9, 395; id. F. 3, 509: jocis lacrimas siccare, Quint. 11, 1, 6 al.: genas, Ov. M. 10, 362: frontem sudario, Quint. 11, 3, 148.—**B.** E s p. **1.** *To dry up, drain* land, marshes, springs, etc.: paludes, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7; so, paludem, Quint. 3, 8, 16; Suet. Caes. 44: amnes, Ov. M. 2, 257: fontes, id. ib. 13, 690; cf.: palustria aestate siccantur, Plin. 12, 22, 48, § 104: agri siccati, *drained lands, lands uncovered by draining*, Suet. Claud. 20: dea Sidereo siccata sitim collegit ab aestu, *parched*, Ov. M. 6, 341.—**2.** *To exhaust, drain dry*, etc. (poet.): ovis ubera, Verg. E. 2, 42; so, distenta ubera, Hor. Epod. 2, 46; for which, transf.: distentas siccant pecudes, Luc. 4, 314; so, siccata ovis, i. e. *milked*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 14: calices, i. e. *to drain, empty*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68; so, cadis siccatis, id. C. 1, 35, 27; cf.: cum siccare sacram largo Permessida posset Ore, *to drink deeply from the fountain of the Muses*, i. e. *to be a great poet*, Mart. 8, 70, 3.—In Gr. construction: Arethusa virides manu siccata capillos, Ov. M. 5, 575.—**3.** *To dry up, heal up, remove* an unwholesome humor; or, *to heal up, free* some part of the body from an unwholesome humor (poet. and in the elder Pliny): ad pituitam oris siccandam, Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 17: suppurata,

id. 36, 17, 28, § 133: strumas, id. 24, 4, 6, § 11: corpora, id. 31, 6, 33, § 62: os, id. 12, 12, 26, § 43: arterias umidas, id. 20, 14, 53, § 148; cf.: corpus pilâ, i. e. *to strengthen, invigorate*, Lucil. ap. Non. 394, 29; v. siccitas, I. B. 3.: vulnera, Ov. M. 10, 187; cf.: ad fluminis undam Vulnera siccabat lymphis, Verg. A. 10, 834; for which, in a Gr. construction: juvenes siccati vulnera lymphis, Stat. Th. 1, 527.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to become dry, get dry* (very rare): quotiens flumina et stagna siccaverint, Lact. 7, 3, 8: tundis cuminum et postea infundis in aceto; cum siccaverit, etc., Apic. 3, 18, § 105; 4, 2, § 132 al.—*Impers.:* ubi pluerit et siccaverit, Cato, R. R. 112, 2.

* **siccŏcŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [siccus-oculus], *having dry eyes, dry-eyed:* genus nostrum semper siccoculum fuit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 75.

siccus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Sanscr. çush, to dry up; Gr. αὔω], *dry.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. aridus): arena, Verg. G. 1, 389: fauces fluminum, id. ib. 4, 427: siccâque in rupe resedit, id. A. 5, 180: litus, id. ib. 6, 162: siccum et sine umore ullo solum, Quint. 2, 4, 8: glebae, Hor. Epod. 16, 55: agri, id. S. 2, 4, 15: lacus, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 11: regio, Curt. 9, 10, 2: via (opp. palustris), Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 32 et saep.—*Sup.:* horreum siccissimum, Col. 12, 15, 2: oculi, *tearless*, Quint. 6, 2, 27; Prop. 1, 17, 11; Hor. C. 1, 3, 18; so, lumina, Tib. 1, 1, 66; Luc. 9, 1044: genae, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 80; Ov. H. 11, 10: decurrere pedibus super aequora siccis, id. M. 14, 50; and, transf.: siccus aerumnas tuli, *tearless*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1270: pocula, Tib. 3, 6, 18: urna, Hor. C. 3, 11, 23: panis, *dry bread*, Sen. Ep. 83, 6; Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 139: agaricum manducatum siccum, id. 26, 7, 18, § 32; Capitol. Anton. 13; Vop. Tac. 11: spolia non sanguine sicca suo, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 12: cuspis, Stat. Th. 8, 383: ensis, Sen. Troad. 50.—With *gen.:* sicci stimulabant sanguinis enses, i. e. *bloodless*, Sil. 7, 213: carinae, *standing dry*, Hor. C. 1, 4, 2: magna minorque ferae (i. e. ursa major et minor), utraque sicca, i. e. *that do not dip into, set beneath the sea*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 2; so, signa, id. ib. 4, 9, 18: aquae, i. e. *snow*, Mart. 4, 3, 7: vox, *dried up with heat, husky*, Ov. M. 2, 278 et saep.—**2.** As *subst.:* **siccum,** i; and *plur.:* **sicca,** ōrum, *n.*, *dry land, a dry place; dry places:* donec rostra tenent siccum, Verg. A. 10, 301: in sicco, *on the dry land, on the shore*, Prop. 3, 10 (9), 6; Verg. G. 1, 363; Liv. 1, 4; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 27; 26, 7, 22, § 39: ut aqua piscibus, ut sicca terrenis, circumfusus nobis spiritus volucribus convenit, Quint. 12, 11, 13: harundo, quae in siccis provenit, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 165; so, in siccis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 170.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of the weather, *dry, without rain:* sive annus siccus est ... seu pluvius, Col. 3, 20, 1: ver, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 101: aestivi tempora sicca Canis, Tib. 1, 4, 6; for which: incipit et sicco fervere terra Cane, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 4: sole dies referente siccos, Hor. C. 3, 29, 20: siccis aër fervoribus ustus, Ov. M. 1, 119: caelum, Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123: ventus, id. 2, 47, 48, § 126; Luc. 4, 50: luna, Prop. 2, 17 (3, 9), 15; Plin. 17, 9, 8, § 57; cf. id. 17, 14, 24, § 112: nubes, i. e. *without rain*, Luc. 4, 331: hiemps, *without snow*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 106.—**2.** Of the human body, *dry*, as a healthy state (opp. rheumy, catarrhal, tumid, etc.), *firm, solid, vigorous:* (mulier) sicca, succida, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192; Petr. 37: corpora sicciora cornu, Cat. 23, 12: corpora graciliora sicciora que, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 65: (puella) Nec bello pede ... nec ore sicco, *free from saliva*, Cat. 43, 3; cf. tussis, *without expectoration*, Cels. 4, 6: medicamentum, *causing dryness*, Scrib. Comp. 71.—**3.** *Dry, thirsty:* nimis diu sicci sumus, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 41; cf.: siti sicca sum, id. Curc. 1, 2, 26; 1, 2, 22; id. Ps. 1, 2, 51; Hor. S. 2, 2, 14: faucibus siccis, *fasting*, Verg. A. 2, 358.—**b.** Transf., *abstemious, temperate, sober* (syn. sobrius): *Art.* Ego praeter alios meum virum fui rata Siccum, frugi, continentem, etc. *Pa.* At nunc dehinc scito, illum ante omnes ... Madidum, nihili, incontinentem, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 7; so (opp. violentus) Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 88; id. Agr. 1, 1, 1; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 395, 4 (opp. vinolenti); Sen. Ep. 18, 3; Hor. S. 2, 3, 281; id. C. 4, 5, 39: siccis omnia dura deus proposuit, id. ib. 1, 18, 3; id. Ep. 1, 19, 9; 1, 17, 12.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *Firm, solid* (acc. to I. B. 2.): (Attici) sani duntaxat et sicci habeantur, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 8; cf.: nihil erat in ejus oratione nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum, id. Brut. 55, 202; Quint. 2, 4, 6.—**2.** Of style, *dry, insipid, jejune* (acc. to I. B. 3.): siccum et sollicitum et contractum dicendi propositum, Quint. 11, 1, 32: sicca et incondita et propemodum jejuna oratio, Gell. 14, 1, 32: durus et siccus, Tac. Or. 21: ne sicci omnino atque aridi pueri rhetoribus traderentur, *ignorant, unformed, unprepared*, Suet. Gram. 4.—**3.** *Dry, cold:* medullae, i. e. *void of love, cold*, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 3), 17; so, puella, Ov. A. A. 2, 686; Mart. 11, 81, 2; cf. id. 11, 17, 8.—Hence, *adv.:* **siccē,** *dryly, without wet* or *damp* (very rare; perh. only in the two foll. passages). **A.** Lit.: ut bos sicce stabuletur, Col. 6, 12, 2.—**B.** Trop.: eos solos Attice dicere, id est quasi sicce et integre, *firmly, solidly*, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 12; v. supra, II.

† **sicĕlĭcon,** i, *n.*, = σικελικόν, *a plant, called also* psyllion, *fleawort, fleabane*, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140.

Sīcĕlis, ĭdis, v. Siculi, D.

sīcĕlisso, āre, v. sicilisso.

† **sīcĕra,** *n.*, = σίκερα [from the Heb. שֵׁכָר], *a kind of spirituous, intoxicating drink* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Psych. 9, from Vulg. Lev. 10, 9; Hier. Ep. 52, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 16.

Sĭchaeus, v. Sychaeus.

Sĭcĭlĭa, ae, v. Siculi, B.

* **sīcĭlĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sicilis], *a little cutting instrument, a small sickle*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

sīcĭlĭcus (**sīcĭlĭquus,** and in inscrr. also designated by ɔ, Inscr. Orell. 2537), i, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *the fourth part of an* uncia, and consequently *the forty-eighth part of an* as: cum noverca universae hereditatis habeat dodrantem semunciam et sicilicum, Dig. 33, 1, 21, § 2.—**B.** In partic. **a.** As a measure of length, *a quarter of an inch*, Front. Aquaed. 28; Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 94; 31, 6, 31, § 57.—**b.** As a measure of land, *one forty-eighth of a* jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 9; 5, 2, 5.—**c.** As a weight, *two drachms*, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 20.—**d.** As a measure of time, *the forty-eighth part of an hour*, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 325.—**e.** As a copper coin, *two drachms*, Inscr. Orell. 2854.—**II.** Transf. (from the figure of the sicilicus; v. supra, *init.*), in the later grammarians, *a comma*, Mar. Vict. p. 2467 P.—Also as a sign of the doubling of consonants (as, An'ius, Lucul'us, Mem'ius, sel'a, ser'a, as'eres), Mar. Vict. p. 2456 P.; Isid. Orig. 1, 26 *fin.*

Sĭcĭlĭensis, e, v. Siculi, C.

* **sīcīlīmenta,** ōrum, *n.* [sicilis], *what is cut* or *mown with the sickle* (sc. after the first crop has been taken off), *the aftermath*, Cato, R. R. 5 *fin.*

sīcīlĭo, īre, *v. a.* [id.], *to cut* or *mow with the sickle*, after the first crop has been taken off: prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2; Col. 2, 22, 3; Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259.

sīcīlis, is, *f.* [sica], *a cutting instrument, sickle* (cf. falx): incedit veles vulgo sicilibus latis, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 337 Müll. (Ann. v. 499 Vahl.): sicilis similitudo, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38.

* **sĭcĭlisso** or **sĭcĕlisso,** āre, *v. n.* [Siculi], *to imitate Sicilian manners:* hoc argumentum graecissat: tamen Non atticissat, verum sicelissat, Plaut. Men. prol. 8; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

Sicimina, ae, *a mountain in* Gallia Cisalpina, Liv. 45, 12.

sīcĭnĕ (less correctly, **siccĭne**), *adv.* [sice, orig. form of sic, q. v., and the interrog. particle ne], *so, thus;* in interrog. and exclamatory sentences always beginning the sentence (once in Cic.; twice in Liv.; not in Cæs. or Sall.; freq. in the comic writers; sometimes in the other poets). Like sic, it refers either to a previous statement, or δεικτικῶς to something pointed out by the speaker (cf. sic, I. and III.). It almost always implies reproach; sometimes self-reproach (v. infra, 3.). **1.** Referring to a previous statement: Sicine mi abs te refertur gratia? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 101: Sicine me spernis? id. Rud. 3, 6, 46: Sicine agis? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 19; so id. ib. 4, 7, 34; id. Ad. 1, 2, 48: Sicine hunc decipis? id. Phorm. 3, 2, 43: Sicine tu eum, cui tu in consilio fuisses ... in discrimen vocavisti? Cic. Fl. 33, 82: Sicine vestrum militem sinitis vexari ab inimicis? Liv. 6, 16, 2.—So in oblique discourse: Rogitansque, sicine pugnaturos milites spopondisset? Liv. 7, 15, 2; cf. Plaut. As. 1, 2, 1; id. Cist. 2, 3, 38; id. Merc. 1, 2, 49; id. Poen. 1, 2, 176; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13; Cat. 64, 132; 64, 134; 77, 3; Sil. 9, 25.—Rarely used predicatively: Sicine est sententia? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 114.—**2.** Referring to something pointed out: Sicine hic cum uvidâ veste grassabimur? Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 32: Sicine, lente, jaces? Prop. 3, 7 (2, 15), 8; cf. Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 115; id. Ps. 5, 5, 1; id. Poen. 3, 1, 9; App. M. 9, p. 180.—**3.** Sometimes it introduces exclamatory infinitive clauses: Sicine mi esse os oblitum, *O that my face* (*eyes*) *should have been thus covered* (*blinded*), Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 34: Sicine me atque illam operâ tuâ nunc miseros sollicitarier! Ter. And. 4, 2, 6; cf. Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 44.—**4.** Very rarely without implying reproach: Sicine eam incomptis vidisti flere capillis? *did you see her weep just as she was, with unkempt hair?* Prop. 4, 5 (3, 6), 9 (cf. sic, V. 3.).

Sicinĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. **I.** C. Sicinius, Cic. Brut. 76, 263.—**II.** Cn. Sicinius, Cic. Brut. 60, 216 et saep.

† **sĭcinnista,** ae, *m.*, = σικιννιστής, *one who performs the* sicinnis (a dance of Satyrs), *a sicinnis-dancer*, Att. ap. Gell. 20, 3, 1 sq., where Gellius calls the dance itself sicinnium (Gr. σίκιννις).

sĭcinnĭum, v. sicinnista.

†† **sĭclus,** i, *m.* [Heb. שֶׁקֶל], *a shekel* (a Hebrew coin), Hier. in Ezech. 1, 4, 9; Vulg. Exod. 21, 32 et saep.; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 18.

Sĭcŏris, is, *m.*, *a tributary of the Iberus, near Ilerda, in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Segre*, Caes. B. C. 1, 40; 1, 48; 1, 62; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24; Luc. 4, 14 sq.; 4, 130; 4, 335; Aus. Ep. 25, 58.

sīcŭbi, *adv.* [si-ubi; cf. sicunde, from si-unde], *if in any place, if anywhere, wheresoever* (rare but class.), Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 13: sicubi nactus eris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103: sicubi inciderit, id. Att. 15, 29, 1: sicubi aderit Gellius, id. Sest. 51, 110: sicubi est certamen, scutis magis quam gladiis geritur res, Liv. 9, 41 *fin.:* sicubi loco cessum, si terga data hosti, tamen, etc., id. 7, 13: sicubi artiora erant, Tac. Agr. 37: ubi est igitur exceptum foedere Gaditano? etc. ... Nusquam. Ac sicubi esset, etc., Cic. Balb. 14, 32: sicubi magna Jovis antiquo robore quercus Ingentes tendat ramos, aut sicubi nigrum Ilicibus crebris sacrâ nemus accubet umbrâ, Verg. G. 3, 332 sq.: sicubi dimicarent (gladiatores), Suet. Caes. 26: sicubi clarorum virorum sepulcra cognosceret, inferias Manibus dabat, id. Calig. 3: per litora passim Diffugiunt, silvasque, et sicubi concava furtim Saxa, petunt, Verg. A. 5, 677; Stat. Achill. 2, 410.

* **sīcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sica], *a little dagger;* transf., = membrum virile, Cat. 67, 21.

Sĭcŭli, ōrum, *m.*, = Σικελοί. **I.** *The Siculians* or *Sicilians, an ancient Italian people on the Tiber, a portion of whom, driven thence, migrated to the island of Sicily, which derived its name from them*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56; 3, 5, 10, § 71; Varr. L. L. 5, § 101 Müll.; Col. 1, 3, 6.—Hence, in the class. per., **II.** *The inhabitants of Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95; id. Brut. 12, 46; id. de Or. 2, 54, 217; id. Att. 14, 12, 1 al.—*Gen. plur.* Siculûm, Lucr. 6, 642.—In the *sing.:* **Sĭcŭlus,** i, *m.*, *a Sicilian*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108; id. Rud. prol. 49; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 32; id. de Or. 2, 69, 280; id. Rep. 1, 14, 22 et saep.—Hence, **A. Sĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sicily, Sicilian* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tellus, i. e. *Sicily*, Verg. A. 1, 34: mare, Mel. 2, 7, 14; Hor. C. 2, 12, 2: unda, id. ib. 3, 4, 28; 4, 4, 44; Verg. A. 3, 696: fretum, Liv. 1, 2, 5; Front. Strat. 1, 7, 1; Tac. A. 1, 53: montes, Verg. E. 2, 21: mel, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 12; 3, 16, 14: praedo, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 75: oratores, Cic. Or. 69, 230: Epicharmus, Hor. Ep.

2, 1, 58: poëta Empedocles, id. A. P. 463: tyrannus, i. e. *Phalaris*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 41; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58; hence, juvencus, *the bull of Phalaris*, Pers. 3, 39; Claud. B. Gild. 187: aula, *the court of Phalaris*, Juv. 6, 486: fuga, *the flight of Sex. Pompeius before Octavius after the naval battle near the Sicilian coast*, Prop. 2, 1, 28; cf. Suet. Aug. 16; Flor. 4, 8; hence, pirata, i. e. *Sex. Pompeius*, Luc. 6, 422: conjux, i. e. *Proserpine* (so called because carried off from Sicily), Juv. 13, 50: virgo, i. e. *a Siren*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 10; hence, cantus, *of the Sirens*, Juv. 9, 150: logei, Attici omnes: nullum Siculum acceperis, i. e. *provincial*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 67.—**B.** **Sĭcĭlĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Σικελία, *the island of Sicily*: fretum Siciliae, Caes. B. C. 2, 3; Mel. 2, 7, 14; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 86; 2, 88, 90, § 204; Plaut. Rud. prol. 54; 2, 6, 60; id. Men. 2, 3, 57; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 1; 2, 3, 6, § 12 et saep. al.—**C.** **Sĭcĭlĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sicily, Sicilian*: fretum, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: hospes, *from Sicily*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 30: quaestura mea, Cic. Fam. 13, 38: annus, *the quæstorship in Sicily*, id. Brut. 92, 318: fisci, id. Verr. 1, 9, 24; cf. pecunia, id. ib. 1, 8, 22: spiritus, id. ib. 2, 3, 9, § 22: peregrinatio, Suet. Calig. 51: bellum, id. Aug. 70: pugna, id. ib. 96.—**D.** **Sĭcĕlis**, idis, *adj. f.*, = Σικελίς, *Sicilian; subst.*, *a Sicilian woman*: Sicelides ... puellae ... Sicelis esse volo, Ov. H. 15, 51 sq.: Nymphae, id. M. 5, 412: Musae, i. e. *of Theocritus, pastoral*, Verg. E. 4, 1.

Sĭcŭlus, a, um, v. Siculi, A.

sīcundĕ *adv.* [si-unde; cf. sicubi, from si-ubi], *if from anywhere* (rare but class.): sicunde potes, erues, qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, Cic. Att. 13, 30, 3: sicunde spes aliqua se ostendisset, Liv. 26, 38: sicunde hostis appareat, Suet. Calig. 51: sicunde discederet, id. ib. 4.

sīc-ut and (far less. freq. but class.) **sīc-ŭti**, *adv.*, *so as, just as, as.* **I.** Lit. **A.** With a separate clause. (α) Form sicut: sicut dixi, faciam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 59: clanculum, sicut praecepi, id. ib. 3, 3, 76: nempe sicut dicis (shortly after: ita ut dicis), id. Aul. 2, 4, 15; so, sicut dicis, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 67; id. Men. prol. 74: hae sunt, sicut praedico, id. Most. 3, 2, 84; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 20: stultitia magna est, Hominem amatorem ad forum procedere, etc. ... sicut ego feci stultus, id. Cas. 3, 3, 4: si ille huc redibit, sicut confido affore, id. Capt. 3, 5, 38: sic ut tu huic potes, id. ib. 5, 1, 16: primum Montem Sacrum, sicut erat in simili causā antea factum, deinde Aventinum (occupasse), Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63; 6, 18, 19: sicut ait Ennius, id. ib. 1, 41, 64; cf.: sicut sapiens poëta dixit, id. Par. 5, 1, 34: ut se quoque, sicut socios, dignos existimetis, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: valeant preces apud te meae, sicut pro te hodie valuerunt, Liv. 23, 8: consules turpissimi, sicut hi recentes rerum exitus declararunt, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: sicut summarum summa est aeterna, Lucr. 5, 361: sicut Cicero dicit, Quint. 9, 3, 83: sicut ostendimus, id. 11, 3, 174 al.—(β) Form sicuti: sicuti dixi prius, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 67: habuit ille, sicuti meminisse vos arbitror, permulta signa, Cic. Cael. 5, 12: sicuti me quoque erroris mei paenitet, id. ib. 6, 14: urbem Romam, sicuti ego accepi, condidere atque habuere initio Trojani, Sall. C. 6, 1: sicuti dignum erat, Quint. 11, 3, 148.—**b.** Corresp. to ita, itidem, sic. (α) Form sicut: sicut tuom vis gnatum tuae Superesse vitae, Ita te obtestor, etc., Plaut. As. 1, 1, 1: sicut verbis nuncupavi, ita pro republica Quiritium ... legiones mecum Dis Manibus devoveo, an old formula in Liv. 8, 9: sicut coronatus laureā coronā oraculum adisset, ita, etc., id. 23, 11; 21, 13; Quint. 1, 2, 26; 9, 1, 8; 9, 3, 100; 10, 1, 1: sicut medico diligenti natura corporis cognoscenda est, sic equidem, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: sicut magno accidit casu, ut, etc. ... sic magnae fuit fortunae, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 30: sicuti merci pretium statuit ... Itidem divos dispertisse vitam humanam aequom fuit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 131.—(β) Form sicuti: sicuti ... ita, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; cf. infra, B. b.—**B.** Without a separate verb (so most freq.). (α) Form sicut: sicut fortunatorum memorant insulas (is est ager), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 148: sicut familiae, id. Men. prol. 74; id. Cas. 2, 6, 46: te esse sapientem, nec sicut vulgus, sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: Graeciae, sicut apud nos, delubra magnifica, id. Rep. 3, 9, 14: non debent esse amicitiarum sicut aliarum rerum satietates, id. Lael. 19, 67: ut tuo judicio uteretur, sicut in rebus omnibus, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 5, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: provinciam suam hanc esse Galliam, sicut illam nostram, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; 6, 19: nihil me, sicut antea, juvat Scribere versiculos, Hor. Epod. 11, 1 et saep.: hunc, sicut omni vitā, tum petentem premebat nobilitas, Liv. 39, 41; 34, 9, 10: nec sicut vulnere sanguis, Luc. 3, 638 Drak. *N. cr.*—(β) Form sicuti: me amicissime cottidie magis Caesar amplectitur: familiares quidem ejus, sicuti neminem, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13: sicuti te, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 174, 33.—**b.** Corresp. to ita, item, sic, etc. (cf. supra, A. b.): praecipuum lumen sicut eloquentiae, ita praeceptis quoque ejus, dedit M. Tullius, Quint. 3, 1, 20; so id. 8, prooem. § 29; 9, 1, 18; 10, 1, 14: sicut in foro non bonos oratores, item in theatro actores malos perpeti, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 118: illi, sicut Campani Capuam, sic Rhegium habituri perpetuam sedem erant, Liv. 28, 28: sicut in vitā, in causis quoque, Quint. 12, 1, 13; cf. Liv. 9, 17 Drak. *N. cr.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** With an accessory idea of cause, *inasmuch as, since* (perh. only in the two foll. passages): nunc occasio'st faciundi, prius quam in urbem advenerit, sicut cras hic aderit, hodie non venerit, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 87: quo lubet, sicut soror Ejus huc gemina advenit Ephesum, id. Mil. 4, 1, 28 Brix ad loc.; cf. id. Pers. 1, 3, 57.—**B.** Pregn.: sicut est, erat, etc., in confirmation of a former proposition, *as indeed it is* (*was*), *as it really is* (*was*), *as is* (*was*) *the fact* (class.; a favorite expression with Cic.): sint nobis isti, qui de ratione vivendi disserunt, magni homines, ut sunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 4: huc accedit, quod, quamvis ille felix sit, sicut est, tamen, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: sit ista res magna, sicut est, id. Leg. 1, 5, 17; Liv. 7, 35: sit licet, sicut est, ab omni ambitione longe remotus, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 2: illa, quamvis ridicula essent, sicut erant, mihi tamen risum non moverunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 3: secundam eam Paulus, sicut erat, victoriam ratus, Liv. 45, 7: poteratque viri vox illa videri, sicuti erat, Ov. M. 12, 205: quamvis scelerati illi fuissent, sicuti fuerunt, pestiferi cives tamen, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230. — Less freq. with other verbs: quamvis enim multis locis dicat Epicurus, sicut dicit, satis fortiter de dolore, tamen, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117 Beier: quamquam in consuetudine cottidianā perspexisses, sicuti perspicies, id. Fam. 3, 10, 2: quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: terrendi magis hostes erant quam fallendi, sicut territi sunt, Liv. 25, 24. — Strengthened by *re verā*: apud nos, re verā sicut sunt, mercenarii scribae existimantur, Nep. Eum. 1, 5.—**C.** For introducing a term of comparison, *as it were, like, as, as if*, = tamquam (class.): ut sese splendore animi et vitae suae sicut speculum praebeat civibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 42, 69: qui, sicut unus paterfamilias, loquor, id. Inv. 2, 5, 19: quod me sicut alterum parentem et observat et diligit, id. Fam. 5, 8, 4: (natura) rationem in capite sicut in arce posuit, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; id. de Or. 1, 29, 132: ex his duabus diversis sicuti familiis unum quoddam est conflatum genus, id. Inv. 2, 3, 8: ab ejus (cornus) summo, sicut palmae, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26 *fin.*: multi mortales vitam sicut peregrinantes transegere, Sall. C. 2, 8; 31, 5; 38, 3; id. J. 60, 4; Liv. 7, 11.—**D.** For introducing an example, *as, as for instance*, etc. (class.): quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsā M.' Curii ... fuit summa de jure dissensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238; Nep. Dat. 9: omnibus periculis, sicut cum Spartam oppugnavit, id. Pel. 4: sicuti cum, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 154, 27: sicuti si, Enn. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 5 (Ann. v. 344 Vahl.); Quint. 9, 3, 89; so id. 9, 3, 16; 9, 3, 91; 7, 2, 17; 8, 3, 51; Suet. Aug. 56; 85 al.—**E.** Sicut eram, erat, etc., like the Gr. ὡς εἶχον, to denote an unchanged condition of the subject in a new state of action, *just as I* (*he*, etc.) *was* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus, Ov. M. 5, 601; 6, 657: sicut erat, rectos defert in Tartara currus, Stat. Th. 7, 820; so, sicut erat, id. ib. 3, 680; 4, 803; 10, 37; Luc. 2, 365: ille, sicut nudatus erat, pervenit ad Graecos, Curt. 9, 7, 10; 10, 4, 2: sicut erat togatus, Suet. Claud. 34; Just. 14, 4, 1; 26, 2, 4 al.: sicut erant, Ov. M. 3, 178; Suet. Calig. 45; id. Oth. 8: sicut erit, Tib. 3, 1, 18.—Less freq. with another verb: sicut curru eminebat, oculos circumferens, Curt. 4, 14, 9: praecipitatum in flumen, sicut vestitus advenerat, Suet. Claud. 9.—Form sicuti: sicuti erat, cruentā veste, in castra pervenit, Curt. 8, 3, 10.—**F.** A few times in Sallust with an accessory hypothetical signif., *as if, just as if*, = quasi: alii sicuti populi jura defenderent, pars, etc., Sall. C. 38, 3: sicuti jurgio lacessitus foret, in Senatum venit, id. ib. 31, 5: sicuti audiri a suis aut cerni possent, etc., id. J. 60, 4: sicuti salutatum introire ad Ciceronem, id. C. 28, 1. — **G.** Of time, *as soon as, after* (very rare): sicut adulescit, terram inde colligimus, Pall. Apr. 2, 3.

sīcŭti, v. sicut.

Sĭcyon, ōnis (*abl.* e, rarely i), *f.* (but *masc.* Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1), = Σικυών, *the capital of the territory of Sicyonia in the Peloponnesus* (now *Vasiliko*), *near the isthmus, sometimes considered as belonging to Achaia, abounding in olive-trees, the birthplace of Aratus*, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 12; Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81; id. Fam. 13, 21; id. Att. 1, 13, 1; Ov. Ib. 315; id. P. 4, 15, 10; Plaut. Curc. 3, 25; id. Merc. 3, 4, 62 al.—*Abl.* Sicyoni, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 8; 1, 3, 42; id. Ps. 4, 2, 38; and Sicyone, id. Cist. 1, 2, 11; id. Ps. 4, 7, 80; Cic. Fam. 13, 21, 1 and 2. — Hence, **Sĭcyōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sicyon, Sicyonian*: ager, Liv. 33, 15: magistratus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 44: Aratus, id. Off. 2, 23, 81: calcei, *a kind of soft shoes*, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231: baca, *olives*, Verg. G. 2, 519: ager, Liv. 43, 15.—As *substt.* **1.** **Sĭcyōnĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sicyon, the Sicyonians*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53; id. Att. 1, 19, 9; 1, 20, 4; 2, 1, 10 al.—**2.** **Sĭcyōnĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *Sicyonian shoes*, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. h. v. p. 337 Müll.; Lucr. 4, 1125; Verg. Cir. 168; Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4.

†**sĭcyos agrĭos**, = σίκυος ἄγριος, *wild-cucumber*, App. Herb. 113.

Sīda, ae (collat. form **Sīdē**, ēs, Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96), *f.*, = Σίδη, *a town in Pamphylia, now Eski Adalia*, Mel. 1, 14 sq.; Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 1; 3, 12, 4; 12, 15, 5; Liv. 35, 13; 37, 23 al.—Hence, **Sīdētae**, ārum, *m.*, = Σιδῆται, *the inhabitants of Sida*, Liv. 35, 48, 6 Drak. *N. cr.*

sīdĕrālis, e, *adj.* [sidus], *of* or *belonging to the stars, sidereal* (Plinian): scientia, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160; cf. difficultas, *astronomy*, id. 18, 24, 56, § 206.

sīdĕrātĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sideratio], *planet-struck, blasted, palsied* (late Lat.): jumenta, Veg. 5, 34; cf. sideror.

sīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sideror]. ***I.** *A grouping* or *configuration of stars, a constellation*, Firm. Math. 4, 13 *fin.* — **II.** *A disease produced by a constellation, a blast, sideration*; of plants, *a blast, a blight*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222 sq.; of animals, *a numbness, palsy*, Macr. Emp. 20 *med.*; Scrib. Larg. 101 *med.*

sīdĕrātus, a, um, v. sideror.

sīdĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sidus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the constellations* or *to the stars, starry* (poet.; esp. freq. in Ov.): caelum, Ov. M. 10, 140; for which: arx mundi, id. Am. 3, 10, 21: sedes, id. A. A. 2, 39; Verg. A. 10, 3: caput (Noctis), Ov. M. 15, 31: dea, i. e. *the moon*, Prop. 3 (4), 20, 18: aethra, Verg. A. 3, 586: ignes, i. e. *the stars*, Ov. M. 15, 665; cf. Canis, id. F. 4, 941: conjux, i. e. *Ceyx* (as the son of Lucifer), id. M. 11, 445: Pedo, *who discoursed of the stars*, id. P. 4, 16, 6: artes, Stat. S. 2, 2, 112: sidereā qui temperat omnia luce (sol), id. ib. 4, 169; so, κατ' ἐξοχήν, of the sun: ignes, id. ib. 1, 779: aestus, id. ib. 6, 341: deus, i. e. *the sun*, Mart. 12, 60, 2: colossus, *dedicated to the sun*, id. Spect. 2, 1: polus, Val. Fl. 4, 643.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Heavenly, divine*: arcus, Col. 10, 292: sanguis, *of gods*, Val. Fl. 7, 166.—**B.** In gen., *bright, glittering, shining, excellent*, etc. (freq.): Venus sidereos diffusa sinus, Val. Fl. 2, 104: artus (Veneris), Stat. S. 1, 2, 141: ore (Pollux), Val. Fl. 4, 490: vultus (Bacchi), Sen. Oedip. 409 et saep.: (Aeneas) Sidereo

flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis, Verg. A. 12, 167: jubae (cassidis), Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 351: ministri, Mart. 10, 66, 7; cf. mares, id. 9, 37, 10: vates Maro, *brilliant, divine*, Col. 10, 434.

† **sīdērĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σιδήριον, *the plant ironwort, vervain*, Plin. 25, 4, 15, § 34; 26, 14, 87, § 140.

† **sīdērītes**, ae, *m.*, = σιδηρίτης. **I.** *A loadstone, magnet*, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 127 (Jan. sideritis).—**II.** *A kind of diamond*, Plin. 37, 4, 16, § 58.

† **sīdērītēsis**, is, *f.* [σιδηρῖτις], *a plant, also called* heliotropium, App. Herb. 49 (al. sideritis).

† **sīdērītis**, is, *f.*, = σιδηρῖτις. **I.** *Ironwort, vervain*, Plin. 25, 5, 19, § 42; 26, 14, 88, § 148.—**II.** *A precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182. A variety of it, found in Æthiopia, is called **sīdērŏpoecĭlos**, = σιδηροποίκιλος, id. 37, 10, 67, § 182.—**III.** *The loadstone, magnet*, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 127 Jan.

sīdērŏpoecĭlos, i, *m.*, v. sideritis, II.

sīdĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [sidus, II. E.], *to be blasted* or *palsied by a constellation, to be planet-struck, to be sunstruck*, = sidere afflari, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι: fluviatilium silurus Caniculae exortu sideratur, Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58: siderati, id. 28, 16, 63, § 226: sideratum jumentum, Veg. 3, 39, 1.

‡ **sīdĕrōsus**, ἀστρόπληξ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

Sĭdētae, ārum, v. Sida.

Sĭdĭcīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Campania, whose chief town was* Teanum, *on the north-eastern side of Mount Massicus*, Liv. 7, 29; 8, 1 sq.; 8, 15 sq.; Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 107.—*Sing.*: de Egnatii Sidicini nomine, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23.—Hence, **Sĭdĭcīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* Sidicini, *Sidicinian*: ager, Liv. 10, 14; 26, 9; aequora, Verg. A. 7, 727: cohors, Sil. 5, 551: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 16.

sīdo, sīdi, 3, *v. n.* [cf. sedeo; Gr. ἵζω], *to seat one's self, sit down; to settle, alight* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; usu. of things). **I.** In gen.: quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sidere detur, Ov. M. 1, 307; cf.: (columbae) super arbore sidunt, Verg. A. 6, 203: canes sidentes, *sitting down*, Plin. 10, 53, 83, § 177.—**b.** Of things, *to sink down, settle*: sidebant campi (shortly after: subsidere saxa), Lucr. 5, 493: nec membris incussam sidere cretam, id. 3, 382; cf. Col. 12, 24, 2: in tepidā aquā gutta (balsami) sidens ad ima vasa, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 123: cummi in aquā sidit, id. 12, 25, 54, § 121: cave lecticā sidat, *be set down*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 78: prius caelum sidet inferius mari, Quam, etc., Hor. Epod. 5, 79.—**II.** In partic., pregn. **A.** *To sit* or *be set fast; to remain sitting, lying*, or *fixed*: mare certis canalibus ita profundum, ut nullae ancorae sidant, *can hold*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82: securos sidunt, id. 16, 10, 19, § 47: tum queror, in toto non sidere pallia lecto, *remain lying*, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 31.—**2.** Naut. t. t., of a vessel, *to stick fast* on shallows: veniat mea litore navis Servata, an mediis sidat onusta vadis, Prop. 3, 14 (3, 6), 30; cf.: ubi eae (cymbae) siderent, Liv. 26, 45; Quint. 12, 10, 37; Tac. A. 1, 70; 2, 6; Nep. Chabr. 4, 2.—**B.** *To sink down, to sink out of sight.* **1.** Lit.: non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 37: sidentes in tabem spectat acervos, *settling* or *melting down*, Luc. 7, 791; cf. Stat. S. 5, 3, 199.—**2.** Trop.: vitia civitatis pessum suā mole sidentis, *sinking*, Sen. Const. 2; cf.: sidentia imperii fundamenta, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 78: sidente paulatim metu, Tac. H. 2, 15.

Sĭdo, ōnis, *m.*, *a chief of the* Suevi *about the middle of the first century*, Tac. H. 3, 5; 3, 21; id. A. 12, 29 sq.

Sīdōn, ōnis (usu. ō, as in Greek; but in the derivatives *common*. A later collat. form **Sīdōnĭa**, ae, Just. 11, 10, 8; cf.: Babylonia, Lacedaemonia, etc.), *f.*, = Σιδών, ῶνος and όνος, Heb. and Phoen. צִידוֹן, צדן, *a very ancient and celebrated Phœnician city, the mother-city of Tyre*, now *Saida*, Mel. 1, 12, 2; Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 76; Just. 18, 3, 4; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; Luc. 3, 217 al.; *abl.* Sidone, Lucr. 6, 585; Ov. M. 4, 571; cf. *acc.* Sidona, Verg. A. 1, 619; *abl.* Sidone, Sil. 8, 438.—Hence, **A. Sīdōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Sidon, Sidonian*: urbs, i. e. *Sidon*, Verg. A. 4, 545; cf. moenia, Ov. P. 1, 3, 77: amor, i. e. *Jupiter's for Europa* (of Sidon), Mart. 7, 32.—**2.** Poet., *Phœnician*: raptus, i. e. *of Europa*, Stat. Th. 1, 5: rates, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 2: hospes, i. e. *Cadmus*, id. M. 3, 129: Dido, Verg. A. 11, 74: nautae, Hor. Epod. 16, 59: murex, Tib. 3, 3, 18; cf. ostrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 26; so, vestis, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 55: chlamys, Verg. A. 4, 137: palla, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 47: mitra, id. 2, 29 (3, 27), 15 et saep.—**3.** *Carthaginian*: duces, Sil. 1, 10: miles, id. 17, 213: cuspis, id. 5, 474.—**4.** Because Thebes, in Bœotia, was said to have been founded by Cadmus, *Theban*: Sidoniae comites, i. e. Ismenides, Ov. M. 4, 542: turres, Stat. Th. 7, 443.—*Subst. plur.*: **Sīdōnĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Sidonians*, Sall. J. 78, 1; and poet., *Phœnicians*, Ov. F. 3, 108.—* **B. Sīdōnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sidon, Sidonian*, Sall. J. 78, 4.—**C. Sīdōnis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Sidonian*; poet., *Phœnician*: tellus, i. e. *Phœnicia*, Ov. M. 2, 840: concha, i. e. *purple*, id. ib. 10, 267.—More freq. *subst.*, *a Sidonian* or *Phœnician woman*; of *Europa*, Ov. A. A. 3, 252; id. F. 5, 610; 5, 617; Stat. Th. 9, 334.—Of *Dido*, Ov. M. 14, 80.—Of *Anna*, Ov. F. 3, 649; Sil. 8, 70: Sīdōnĭda, id. 8, 194.

1. Sīdōnĭus, i, *m.*, *a proper name*; so, C. Sollius Sidonius Apollinaris, *a Christian writer in the middle of the fifth century*, whose Carmina and Epistolae are still extant; v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. § 291.

2. Sīdōnĭus, a, um, v. Sidon, A.

sīdus, ĕris, *n.* [cf. Sanscr. svid, to sweat, melt; Gr. σίδηρος (molten) iron; Lat. sudo]. **I.** *Stars united in a figure, a group of stars, a constellation* (and hence mostly *plur.*; only so ap. Cic., Cæs., and Quint.): sunt stellae quidem singulares, ut erraticae quinque et ceterae, quae non admixtae aliis solae feruntur: sidera vero, quae in aliquod signum stellarum plurium compositione formantur, ut Aries, Taurus, Andromeda, Perseus, vel Corona et quaecumque variarum genera formarum in caelum recepta creduntur. Sic et apud Graecos aster et astron diversa significant et aster stella una est, astron signum stellis coactum, quod nos sidus vocamus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14 *med.* (α) *Plur.*: illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15: signis sideribusque caelestibus, id. N. D. 1, 13, 35: circuitus solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum, id. ib. 2, 62, 155; cf.: solem lunamque praecipua siderum, Quint. 2, 16, 6; and: in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni, id. 8, 5, 29: siderum regina bicornis Luna, Hor. C. S. 35: Arcturi sidera, Verg. G. 1, 204: solis, i. e. sol, Ov. M. 14, 172: sidera, quae vocantur errantia, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89; so, errantia, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32: siderum motus, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3; id. Lael. 23, 88: sidera viderit innumerabilia, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69; id. Fin. 2, 31, 102; id. N. D. 2, 15, 39 et saep.; * Caes. B. G. 6, 14 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 4, 4; 2, 17, 38; 12, 11, 10 al.; Lucr. 1, 231; 1, 788; 1, 1065: candida, id. 5, 1210: alta, Verg. A. 3, 619: surgentia, id. ib. 6, 850: radiantia, Ov. M. 7, 325: turbata, Stat. Th. 12, 406 al.: lucida, Hor. C. 1, 3, 2; 3, 1, 32; id. Epod. 3, 15; 5, 45; 17, 5.—(β) *Sing.*, *a heavenly body, a star*; and collect., *a group of stars, a constellation*: clarum Tyndaridae sidus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 31: fervidum, *Sirius*, id. Epod. 1, 27: nivosum sidus Pleiadum, Stat. S. 1, 1, 95: insana Caprae sidera, Hor. C. 3, 7, 6: Baccho placuisse coronam, Ex Ariadnaeo sidere nosse potes, Ov. F. 5, 346; so of the constellation Arcturus, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311 (for which, in the *plur.*: Arcturi sidera, Verg. G. 1, 204); of *Capella*, Ov. M. 3, 594; of *the Vergiliae*, Liv. 21, 35, 6; Curt. 5, 6, 12; of *Saturn*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32 sq.; Juv. 6, 569; of *Venus*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 36; Luc. 1, 661; of *the Moon*: sidus lunae, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 41; of *the Sun*: calidi sideris aestu, Tib. 2, 1, 47: aetherium, Ov. M. 1, 424; Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 212: solstitiale, Just. 13, 7 *fin.*; cf.: sidus utrumque, for *the rising and setting sun*, Petr. poët. 119, 2; and also for *the sun and moon*, Plin. 2, 13, 10, §§ 56 and 57.—Poet., collect.: nec sidus fefellit, i. e. *through ignorance*, Verg. A. 7, 215.—**II.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *The sky, the heavens*, = caelum: (Juppiter) terram, mare, sidera movit, Ov. M. 1, 180: (Hercules) flammis ad sidera missus, Juv. 11, 63; cf.: abrupto sidere nimbus It, Verg. A. 12, 451: sidera observare, Curt. 7, 4, 28.—**2.** Like caelum, to denote *a very great height*: Pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti, Prop. 3, 2 (4, 1), 17: evertunt actas ad sidera pinus, Verg. A. 11, 136; cf. Juv. 11, 63: ad sidera Erigitur, Verg. A. 9, 239: aves, quas naturalis levitas ageret ad sidera, Curt. 4, 5, 3: domus quae vertice sidera pulsat, Mart. 8, 36, 11; 9, 62, 10; Verg. G. 2, 427; id. A. 3, 243; id. E. 5, 62 al.—**b.** Trop. (also like caelum), as *the summit* or *height* of fame, fortune, success, etc.: quodsi me lyricis vatibus inseris, Sublimi feriam sidera vertice, Hor. C. 1, 1, 36: vertice sidera tangere, Ov. M. 7, 61; cf.: tuum nomen ... Cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cygni, Verg. E. 9, 29: usque ad sidera notus, id. ib. 5, 43: contingere sidera plantis, *to walk upon the stars* (like the gods) (of one exceedingly fortunate), Prop. 1, 8, 43 (1, 8 b, 17); cf.: celerique fugā sub sidera lapsae, Verg. A. 3, 243.—**B.** For *night*: exactis sideribus, Prop. 1, 3, 38: sidera producere ludo, Stat. Th. 8, 219; cf.: sideribus dubiis, *at dawn*, Juv. 5, 22.—**C.** *A star*, as a comparison for any thing bright, brilliant, shining, beautiful, etc. (syn.: stella, astrum): oculi, geminae, sidera nostra, faces, Prop. 2, 3, 14; so of the eyes, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 44; 3, 3, 9; id. M. 1, 499: sidere pulchrior Ille, Hor. C. 3, 9, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 12, 47; of form, beauty, Stat. S. 3, 4, 26; Val. Fl. 5, 468.—**2.** Concr., *ornament, pride, glory*: o sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis ades, Ov. P. 3, 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 9; Col. poët. 10, 96: puerum egregiae praeclarum sidere formae, Stat. S. 3, 4, 26: Macedoniae columen ac sidus, Curt. 9, 6, 8.—As a term of endearment, *my star*, Suet. Calig. 13 *fin.*; Hor. Epod. 17, 41.—**D.** *Season* of the year: quo sidere terram Vertere Conveniat, Verg. G. 1, 1; cf.: hiberno moliris sidere classem? id. A. 4, 309: sidere aequinoctii quo maxime tumescit Oceanus, Tac. A. 1, 70; cf.: brumale sidus, Ov. P. 2, 4, 25: sidere flagrante brumali, Amm. 27, 12, 12.—**2.** *Climate, weather*, etc.: ut patrios fontes patriumque sidus ferre consuevisti, Plin. Pan. 15, 3; so, sub nostro sidere, Juv. 12, 103: tot inhospita saxa Sideraque emensae, i. e. *regions*, Verg. A. 5, 628: grave sidus et imbrem vitare, *tempest, storm*, Ov. M. 5, 281: triste Minervae (raised by Minerva), Verg. A. 11, 260.—Colloquially, with *confectus*: intellegitur sidus confectum, i. e. *that the weather* (*occasioned by a constellation*) *is ended*, Plin. 16, 23, 36, § 87; 18, 25, 57, § 207: fertur in abruptum casu, non sidere, puppis, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 424.—**E.** With allusion to the influence which the ancients believed the constellations to have upon the health or the destiny of men, *star, destiny*, etc.: pestifero sidere icti, Liv. 8, 9, 12: sidere afflari, *to be blasted* or *palsied by a constellation, to be planet-struck* or *sunstruck*, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι, Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 108; Petr. 2, 7; cf.: sidere percussa lingua, Mart. 11, 85, 1: subito fias ut sidere mutus, id. 7, 92, 9; v. sideror and sideratio: sidera natalicia, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91; cf.: o sidere dextro Edite, Stat. S. 3, 4, 63: adveniet fausto cum sidere conjux, Cat. 64, 330: vivere duro sidere, Prop. 1, 6, 36: grave sidus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 45 Jahn: per alias civitates ut sidus salutare susciperetur, *as arbiter of their destiny*, Amm. 21, 10, 2.

sĭem, sies, etc., v. sum *init.*

sīfīlum, i, *n.*, collat. form of sibilum, q. v.

Sĭgālĭon, ōnis, *m.* [σιγάω, to be silent], *the god of Silence among the Egyptians*, Aus. Ep. 25, 27.

Sĭgambri (also **Sĭcambri, Sygambri**, and **Sūgambri**), ōrum, *m.*, = Σύγαμβροι, Ptol. Dio Cass.; Σούγαμβροι, Strabo, *a powerful people of Germany, between the Sieg and the Ruhr, and as far as the Lippe* (the mod. *Cleve, Berg*, and *Recklinghausen*), Caes. B. G. 4, 16; 4, 18 sq.; 6, 35; Hor. C. 4, 2, 36; 4, 14, 51; Tac. A. 2, 26; 12, 39; Suet. Aug. 21; Mart. Spect. 3, 9.—Hence, **A. Sĭgamber**, bra, brum, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* Sigambri, *Sigambrian*: cohors, Tac. A. 4, 47 *fin.*—*Subst.*: **Sĭgambra**, ae, *f.*, *a Sigambrian*

woman, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 49.— **B. Sĭgambrĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the* Sigambri, *Sigambria*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 383.

Sīgēum, i, *n.*, = Σίγειον, *a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried,* now *Yenishehr*, Mel. 1, 18, 3; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124; Cic. Arch. 10, 24; id. Fam. 5, 12, 7; Liv. 44, 28, 6.—Hence, **Sīgēus** (collat. form **Sīgēïa** tellus, Ov. H. 1, 33: Sigeïa litora, id. M. 13, 3), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sigeum, Sigean:* litora, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Ov. M. 12, 71: freta, Verg. A. 2, 312: campi, id. ib. 7, 294: profundum, Ov. M. 11, 197. **1.** Poet. transf., *Trojan:* natum Sigeo in pulvere, i.e. *in the Trojan war*, Stat. Achill. 1, 84.—**2.** *Roman:* colonus, Sil. 9, 203.

Siggos, v. Singos.

sĭgilla, ōrum (*sing.:* SIGILLVM VOLKANI, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 357; v. also infra, II.), *n. dim.* [signum]. **I.** *Little figures* or *images:* apposuit patellam, in quâ sigilla erant egregia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 48: Tyrrhena sigilla, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: parva, Lact. 2, 4, 19: perparvula, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 85; Plin. 36, 24, 59, § 183; Ov. A. A. 1, 407: quattuor certamina brevibus distincta sigillis, *woven* or *wrought in*, id. M. 6, 86.—Of the figures on seal-rings: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 86.—**b.** Transf., *a seal*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 3; Vulg. Apoc. 5, 1; 6, 1 et saep.—* **II.** In the *sing.* for signum, *a sign, mark, trace*, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 326.

Sĭgillārĭa, ōrum, ibus and iis, *n.* [sigilla]. **I.** *The last days of the Saturnalia, in which people made each other presents, especially of little images; the feast of images*, Macr. S. 1, 10 *fin.;* 1, 11; Tiber. ap. Suet. Claud. 5; Spart. Carac. 1 *fin.* (called by Aus. Eclog. Fer. Rom. 52, festa sigillorum; and by Lucil. ap. Porph. Hor. S. 1, 5, 87, Servorum festus).—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The little images presented on the* Sigillaria: alicui sigillaria afferre, Sen. Ep. 12, 3 (called sigillaricia, Spart. Hadr. 17).—**2.** *Images of the gods:* adoratis sigillaribus suis, Tert. Or. 12; Arn. 6, 197; 6, 199.—**B.** *A place in Rome where these little images were sold, the image-market*, Suet. Claud. 16 *fin.;* id. Ner. 28; Gell. 5, 4, 1; *abl.* Sigillaribus, Dig. 32, 1, 102: Sigillariis, Gell. 2, 3, 5.

‡ **sĭgillārĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [Sigillaria, II. A.], *a maker of images*, Inscr. Orell. 4280.—Also called SIGILLARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4279; and SIGILLATOR FIGVLVS, ib. 4191.

sĭgillārĭcius (-tius), a, um, *adj.* [sigilla]. * **I.** *Of* or *belonging to sealing:* anulus, *a seal-ring, signet-ring*, Vop. Aur. 50.—**II.** *Subst.:* **sĭgillārĭcĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *little images;* v. Sigillaria, II. A. 1.

‡ **sĭgillārĭus** and ‡ **sĭgillātor,** v. ‡ sigillariarius.

sĭgillātim, v. singillatim.

sĭgillātus, a, um, *adj.* [sigilla], *furnished* or *adorned with little images* or *figures:* scyphi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: putealia, id. Att. 1, 10, 3: tentoria, Treb. XXX. Tyr. 16: serica, Cod. Th. 15, 7, 11: sal, *the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was changed*, Prud. Ham. 707.

sĭgilliŏla, ōrum, *n. dim.* [id.], *little figures* or *images*, Arn. 6, 197; 6, 204.

‡ **sĭgillo,** σφραγίζω, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sĭgillum, i, *n. dim.*, v. sigilla.

Sigimerus (Seg-), i, *m.*, *a prince of the* Cherusci, *the father of Arminius and brother of Segestes*, Vell. 2, 118, 2.—Segimerus, Tac. A. 1, 71.

sigla, ōrum, *n.* [contr. from sigilla], *signs of abbreviation, abbreviations* (late Lat.): sigla in libris ponere, Just. Ep. ad Antecess. § 8: leges per siglorum obscuritates conscribere, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 22.

† **sigma,** ătis, *n.*, = σίγμα (the Greek letter sigma; hence, from its more ancient form, C). **I.** *A semicircular couch* for reclining at meals, Mart. 10, 48, 6; 14, 87, 2; Lampr. Heliog. 25.—**II.** *A bathing-tub* of the same shape, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.;* id. Carm. 17, 6.

signācŭlum, i, *n.* [signo]. **I.** In gen., *a mark, a sign* (post-class.): corporis, i.e. *circumcision*, Tert. Apol. 21: frontis inscripta oleo, i.e. *the sign of the cross*, Prud. Psych. 360.—**II.** In partic., *a seal, signet*, App. Flor. 2, p. 346; Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 36; Novat. Th. 2, tit. 16, c. 1, § 5.

signanter, *adv.*, v. signo *fin.* A.

‡ **signārĭus,** ii, *m.* [signum], *a sculptor:* ARTIFEX, Inscr. Orell. 4282.

signātē, *adv.*, v. signo, *P. a.* B. *fin.*

* **signātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [signo], *a marking, signing:* furtiva (crucis), Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 9.

signātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A sealer, signer.* **A.** *One who attests a will by sealing it, a witness to a will* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): ex illis testes signatoresque falsos commodare, Sall. C. 16, 2: signator falso, *a forger*, Juv. 1, 67; Suet. Aug. 33; id. Tib. 23; Val. Max. 7, 7, 2; Dig. 18, 3, 8; Vulg. 2 Esd. 10, 1.—**B.** *One who affixes his seal as witness to a marriage-contract, a witness to a marriage*, Juv. 10, 336.—**II.** *One who stamps money, a coiner*, Inscr. Grut. 1066, 5; 1070, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3229.

signātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to sealing:* anulus, *a seal-ring*, Val. Max. 8, 14, 4; Dig. 50, 16, 74; 34, 2, 25, § 10.—*Subst.:* **signātōrĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a sealing*, Alcim. Ep. 78.

signātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of signo.

Signĭa, ae, *f.*, *an ancient town in Latium which produced an astringent wine*, now *Segni*, Liv. 1, 56; 2, 21 *fin.;* 8, 3; 32, 2; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65; Sil. 8, 380.—Hence, **Signīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Signia, Signian:* vinum, Cels. 4, 5; 4, 19 *fin.;* Mart. 13, 116: pira, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55; Juv. 11, 73 al.: opus, *a kind of plaster for walls and pavements, made of potsherds and lime*, Vitr. 2, 4; 7, 11; 8, 7; Col. 1, 6, 12; 8, 15, 3; 8, 17, 1.—As *subst.* **1. Signīnum,** i, *n.*, = Signinum opus, Col. 9, 1, 2; Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 165.—**2. Signīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Signia, Signians*, Liv. 27, 10; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

Signĭas, ae, *m.*, = Σιγνίας, *a mountain in Greater Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106.

signĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [signum-fero]. **I.** In gen., *sign-bearing, image-bearing*, i.e. *bearing signs, figures*, or *images* (poet.): puppis, i.e. *adorned* or *painted with images*, Luc. 3, 558; so, crater, Val. Fl. 1, 337: manus, *giving signals*, Amm. 27, 9, 7.—**II.** In partic. (class.). **A.** *Bearing the heavenly signs* or *constellations, starry:* aether, Lucr. 6, 481: caelum, Luc. 7, 363; 8, 172: orbis, qui Graece ζωδιακὸς dicitur, *the zodiac*, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89; so, orbis, Lucr. 5, 691; Sen. Q. N. 7, 11, 8; for which also, polus, Luc. 3, 254; Amm. 26, 1, 1; and *subst.* signifer, *the sky, the heavens*, etc., Sen. Q. N. 7, 24, 1; 7, 12, 8; Vitr. 6, 1; Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 48; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 365 al.—**B.** In milit. lang., *subst.:* **signĭfer,** fĕri, *m.* **1.** Lit., *a standard-bearer, ensign:* signifero interfecto, signo amisso, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 25; id. B. C. 3, 74; Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77; Liv. 6, 8; 22, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 12, 14.—**2.** Transf., *leader, head, chief*, etc.: nostrae causae duces et quasi signiferi, Cic. Planc. 30, 74: signifer juventutis, id. Sull. 12, 34; id. Mur. 25, 50; id. Att. 2, 1, 7; Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. Luc.

signĭfex, fĭcis, *m.* [signum-facio], *an image-maker, carver, statuary* (post-class.), App. M. 2, p. 116, 13; Arn. 6, 199; Mart. Cap. 1, § 36; Sid. Ep. 6, 12.

* **signĭfĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [significo], *that has meaning, significative:* vox, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll.

signĭfĭcans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of significo.

signĭfĭcanter, *adv.*, v. significo, *P. a. fin.*

signĭfĭcantĭa, ae, *f.* [significo] (post-Aug.). * **I.** *Force, energy, significancy* of words: verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 121.—**II.** In gen., *meaning, import, signification*, Tert. Res. Carn. 21; Arn. 7, 230; Lact. 4, 26.

signĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A pointing out, indicating, denoting, signifying; an expression, indication, mark, sign, token*, = indicium, signum, ἐπισημασία, etc. (freq. and class.). (α) *Absol.:* gestus sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220: aliquem nutu significationeque appellare, id. Fam. 1, 9, 20: ignibus significatione factâ, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: significatione per castella fumo factâ, id. B. C. 3, 65; id. B. G. 7, 81.—With *subj. gen.:* ex significatione Gallorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 12 *fin.:* litterarum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7.—(β) With *obj. gen.* (so most freq.): voluntatis, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: victoriae, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: adventus, id. ib. 6, 29 *fin.:* virtutis, Cic. Lael. 14, 48; cf. id. Off. 1, 15, 46: significatio calamitatum, id. Div. 2, 25, 54: artificii, id. de Or. 2, 30, 153: probitatis, id. Lael. 9, 32; id. Fam. 5, 7, 2 et saep.—*Plur.:* valetudinis significationes, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 142: rerum futurarum, id. N. D. 2, 66, 166.—(γ) With *object-clause* (very rare): ex quibus magna significatio fit, non adesse constantiam, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.—*Plur.:* multas nec dubias significationes saepe jecit: ne reliquis quidem se parsurum senatoribus, Suet. Ner. 37.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Pregn., like the Gr. ἐπισημασία, *a sign* or *token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause:* populi judiciis atque omni significatione florere, Cic. Sest. 49, 105; cf. id. ib. 57, 122; 59, 127: ut ex ipsâ significatione potuit cognosci, Caes. B. C. 1, 86.—*Plur.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: significationibus acclamationibus multitudinis, Liv. 31, 15, 2 (corresp. to assentatio).—**B.** Also, like ἐπισημασία, *a sign, token, foretoken, prognostic* of the weather (Plinian): est et aquarum significatio, etc. . . . caeli quidem murmur non dubiam habet significationem. Praesagiunt et animalia, Plin. 18, 35, 85, § 359 sq.—**C.** In rhet. lang., *significance, emphasis:* significatio est, quae plus in suspicione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; id. Or. 40, 139; Quint. 9, 2, 3 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἔμφασις).—**D.** In gram., *meaning, sense, import, signification* of a word or phrase: verbi, Varr. L. L. 9, § 40 Müll.: scripti, Cic. Part. Or. 31, 108; cf. id. ib. 38, 132: est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4: ejusdem verbi contraria significatio, id. 9, 3, 68: voces eaedem diversâ in significatione ponuntur, id. 9, 3, 69: verborum, id. 10, 1, 10: latens, id. 10, 1, 90: propriae, Gell. 12, 13, 2.—So the titles of the lexical works of Aelius Gallus, Verrius Flaccus, Festus, etc.: De verborum Significatione or Significationibus.—**E.** *Meaning, intent:* duas significationes habet propositio vestra, *includes two assertions*, Sen. Ep. 87, 28.

signĭfĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [significo], *denoting, signifying, significative* (jurid. Lat.); with *gen.:* enuntiatio et quantitatis et aestimationis significativa, Dig. 50, 16, 232; 45, 1, 75, § 2.

signĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *denoting, signifying, significatory* (late Lat.); with *gen.* (like significativus): verbum factitationis significatorium, Tert. adv. Herm. 32; Ambros. Incarn. Dom. Sacr. § 98.

‡ **signĭfĭcātum,** σημασία, δήλωσις, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

signĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [significo] (post-Aug. for significatio, II. B. and D.). **I.** *A sign, token, prognostic* of coming changes of weather: tempestatum significatus, Vitr. 9, 7 *fin.;* Plin. 18, 25, 59, § 221; 18, 31, 74, § 310.—**II.** Lit., *meaning, import, signification* of a word (syn. vis): ve particula duplicem significatum capit, Gell. 5, 12, 9.—**B.** Transf., *a name, appellation:* bellis significatum dare, Arn. 1, 3.

signĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1 (*dep.* collat. form **signĭfĭcor,** acc. to Gell. 18, 12, 10, without an example), *v. a.* [signum-facio]. **I.** In gen., *to show by signs; to show, point out, express, publish, make known, indicate; to intimate, notify, signify*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: monstro, declaro, indico). (α) With *acc.:* aliquid, alicui, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 5: hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 91, § 213: quae significari ac declarari volemus, id. de Or. 3, 13, 49: gratulationem, id. Att. 4, 1, 5: stultitiam, id. Agr. 2, 12, 30: deditionem, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: timorem fremitu et concursu, id. ib. 4, 14: vir, quem ne inimicus quidem satis in appellando significare poterat, Cic. Font. 17, 39 (13, 29): aliquid per gestum, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 36 et saep.—With two *acc.* (rare): ut eorum ornatus in his regem neminem significaret, Nep. Ages. 8, 2; id. Them. 2, 7.—(β) With *object-clause:* hoc tibi non significandum solum, sed etiam

declarandum arbitror, nihil mihi esse potuisse tuis litteris gratius, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 2; cf. id. Mil. 2, 4: provocationem a regibus fuisse significant nostri augurales, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54: se esse admodum delectatos, id. ib. 3, 30, 42: omnes voce significare coeperunt, sese, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 13; 4, 3; cf.: hoc significant, sese ad statuas tuas pecuniam contulisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 148.—(γ) With *rel.* or *interrog.-clause:* neque unde, nec quo die datae essent (litterae), aut quo tempore te exspectarem, significabant, Cic. Fam. 2, 19, 1: nutu significat, quid velit, Ov. M. 3, 643: (anseres et canes) aluntur in Capitolio, ut significent, si fures venerint, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: significare coeperunt, ut dimitterentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86.—(δ) With *de:* significare de fugâ Romanis coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: est aliquid de virtute significatum tuâ, Cic. Planc. 21, 52.—(ε) *Absol.:* diversae state ... Neve inter vos significetis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 14: significare inter sese coeperunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 122: ut quam maxime significem, id. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.:* ubi major atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant, id. ib. 7, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To betoken, prognosticate, foreshow, portend, mean* (syn. praedico): futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? id. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: quid sibi significent, trepidantia consulit exta, Ov. M. 15, 576; cf.: quid mihi significant ergo mea visa? id. ib. 9, 495: significet placidos nuntia fibra deos, Tib. 2, 1, 25: quae fato manent, quamvis significata, non vitantur, Tac. H. 1, 18.—**2.** *To betoken* a change of weather (post-Aug.): ventus Africus tempestatem significat, etc., Col. 11, 2, 4 sq.: serenos dies (luna), Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 348: imbrem (occasus Librae), id. ib. 26, 66, § 246.—*Absol.:* terreni ignes proxime significant, Plin. 18, 35, 84, § 357.—**B.** *To call, name:* quod Antoninum filium suum ipse significari voluit, Capitol. Gord. 16.—**C.** *To mean, import, signify;* of words: carere hoc significat, egere eo, quod habere velis, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 3 Müll.; 9, § 85 ib.: videtis hoc uno verbo unde significare res duas, et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic. Caecin. 30, 88.—Of a fable: haec significat fabula dominum videre plurimum, Phaedr. 2, 8, 27; 4, 10, 16.—Hence, **sĭgnĭfĭcans,** antis, *P. a.*, in rhet. lang., of speech, *full of meaning, expressive, significant; graphic, distinct, clear:* locorum dilucida et significans descriptio, Quint. 9, 2, 44: verba, id. 11, 1, 2; cf. id. 4, 2, 36; 4, 2, 8, prooem. § 31: demonstratio, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147.—Transf., of orators: Atticos esse lucidos et significantes, Quint. 12, 10, 21.—*Comp.:* quo nihil inveniri possit significantius, Quint. 8, 2, 9; 8, 6, 6.—*Sup.:* significantissimum vocabulum, Gell. 1, 15, 17.—*Adv.:* **sĭgnĭfĭcanter,** *clearly, distinctly, expressly, significantly, graphically:* breviter ac significanter ordinem rei protulisse, Quint. 11, 1, 53: rem indicare (with proprie), id. 12, 10, 52: dicere (with ornate), id. 1, 7, 32.—*Comp.:* apertius, significantius dignitatem alicujus defendere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3: narrare, Quint. 10, 1, 49: disponere, id. 3, 6, 65: appellare aliquid (with consignatius), Gell. 1, 25, 8: dicere (with probabilius), id. 17, 2, 11.—*Sup.*, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 247.

Signīnus, a, um, v. Signia.

* **signĭtĕnens,** entis, *Part.* [signumteneo], *constellation-bearing, starry:* bigae, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 19 Müll. (Trag. v. 132 Vahl.); cf. signifer.

signo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [signum], *to set a mark upon, to mark, mark out, designate* (syn.: noto, designo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): discrimen non facit neque signat linea alba, Lucil. ap. Non. 405, 17: signata sanguine pluma est, Ov. M. 6, 670: ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum Fas erat, Verg. G. 1, 126: humum limite mensor, Ov. M. 1, 136; id. Am. 3, 8, 42: moenia aratro, id. F. 4, 819: pede certo humum, *to print, press,* Hor. A. P. 159; cf.: vestigia summo pulvere, *to mark, imprint,* Verg. G. 3, 171: auratâ cyclade humum, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 40: haec nostro signabitur area curru, Ov. A. A. 1, 39: locum, ubi ea (cistella) excidit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 28: caeli regionem in cortice signant, *mark, cut,* Verg. G. 2, 269: nomina saxo, Ov. M. 8, 539: rem stilo, Vell. 1, 16, 1: rem carmine, Verg. A. 3, 287; for which: carmine saxum, Ov. M. 2, 326: cubitum longis litteris, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 7: ceram figuris, *to imprint,* Ov. M. 15, 169: cruor signaverat herbam, *had stained,* id. ib. 10, 210; cf. id. ib. 12, 125: signatum sanguine pectus, id. A. A. 2, 384: dubiâ lanugine malas, id. M. 13, 754: signata in stirpe cicatrix, Verg. G. 2, 379: manibus Procne pectus signata cruentis, id. ib. 4, 15: vocis infinitos sonos paucis notis, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3: visum objectum imprimet et quasi signabit in animo suam speciem, id. Fat. 19, 43.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To mark with a seal; to seal, seal up, affix a seal to* a thing (usually obsignare): accepi a te signatum libellum, Cic. Att. 11, 1, 1: volumina, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 2: locellum tibi signatum remisi, Caes. ap. Charis. p. 60 P.: epistula, Nep. Pel. 3, 2: arcanas tabellas, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 15: signatis quicquam mandare tabellis, Tib. 4, 7, 7: lagenam (anulus), Mart. 9, 88, 7: testamentum, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8 sq.; cf. Mart. 5, 39, 2: nec nisi signata venumdabatur (terra), Plin. 35, 4, 14, § 33.—*Absol.*, Mart. 10, 70, 7; Quint. 5, 7, 32; Suet. Ner. 17.—**2.** *To mark with a stamp;* hence, **a.** Of money, *to stamp, to coin:* aes argentum aurumve publice signanto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; cf.: qui primus ex auro denarium signavit ... Servius rex primus signavit aes ... Signatum est nota pecudum, unde et pecunia appellata ... Argentum signatum est anno, etc., Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44: argentum signatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63; Quint. 5, 10, 62; 5, 14, 26: pecunia signata Illyriorum signo, Liv. 44, 27, 9: denarius signatus Victoriâ, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46: sed cur navalis in aere Altera signata est, Ov. F. 1, 230: milia talentûm argenti non signati formâ, sed rudi pondere, Curt. 5, 2, 11.—Hence, **b.** Poet.: signatum memori pectore nomen habe, *imprinted, impressed,* Ov. H. 13, 66: (filia) quae patriâ signatur imagine vultus, i. e. *closely resembles her father,* Mart. 6, 27, 3.—**c.** *To stamp,* i. e. *to license,* invest with *official authority* (late Lat.): quidam per ampla spatia urbis ... equos velut publicos signatis, quod dicitur, calceis agitant, Amm. 14, 6, 16.—**3.** Pregn., *to distinguish, adorn, decorate* (poet.): pater ipse suo superûm jam signat honore, Verg. A. 6, 781 Heyne: caelum corona, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 273.—**II.** Trop., *to point out, signify, indicate, designate, express* (rare; more usually significo, designo; in Cic. only Or. 19, 64, where dignata is given by Non. 281, 10; v. Meyer ad loc.): translatio plerumque signandis rebus ac sub oculos subiciendis reperta est, Quint. 8, 6, 19: quotiens suis verbis signare nostra voluerunt (Graeci), id. 2, 14, 1; cf.: appellatione signare, id. 4, 1, 2: utrius differentiam, id. 6, 2, 20; cf. id. 9, 1, 4; 12, 10, 16: nomen (Caieta) ossa signat, Verg. A. 7, 4: fama signata loco est, Ov. M. 14, 433: miratrixque sui signavit nomine terras, *designated,* Luc. 4, 655; cf.: (Earinus) Nomine qui signat tempora verna suo, Mart. 9, 17, 4: Turnus ut videt ... Se signari oculis, *singled out, looked to,* Verg. A. 12, 3: signare responsum, *to give a definite* or *distinct answer,* Sen. Ben. 7, 16, 1.—With *rel.-clause:* memoria signat in quâ regione quali adjutore legatoque fratre meo usus sit, Vell. 2, 115.—**B.** *To distinguish, recognize:* primi clipeos mentitaque tela Adgnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant, Verg. A. 2, 423; cf.: sonis homines dignoscere, Quint. 11, 3, 31: animo signa quodcumque in corpore mendum est, Ov. R. Am. 417.—**C.** *To seal, settle, establish, confirm, prescribe* (mostly poet.): signanda sunt jura, Prop. 3 (4), 20, 15: signata jura, Luc. 3, 302: jura Suevis, Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 380; cf.: precati deos ut velint ea (vota) semper solvi semperque signari, Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (44).—**D.** *To close, end:* qui prima novo signat quinquennia lustro, Mart. 4, 45, 3.—Hence, **A. signanter,** *adv.* (acc. to II. A.), *expressly, clearly, distinctly* (late Lat. for the class. significanter): signanter et breviter omnia indicare, Aus. Grat. Act. 4: signanter et proprie dixerat, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 13 *fin.*—**B. signātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 1. sealed; hence) *Shut up, guarded, preserved* (mostly ante- and post-class.): signata sacra, Varr. ap. Non. 397, 32: limina, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 145: Chrysidem negat signatam reddere, i. e. *unharmed, intact, pure,* Lucil. ap. Non. 171, 6; cf.: assume de viduis fide pulchram, aetate signatam, Tert. Exhort. 12.—**2.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Plain, clear, manifest* (post-class. for significans): quid expressius atque signatius in hanc causam? Tert. Res. Carn. 13.—*Adv.:* **signātē,** *clearly, distinctly* (post-class.): qui (veteres) proprie atque signate locuti sunt, Gell. 2, 6, 6; Macr. S. 6, 7.—*Comp.:* signatius explicare aliquid, Amm. 23, 6, 1.

signum, i, *n.* [perh. Sanscr. sag-, to cling to, adhere; cf. sigilla]. **I.** In gen., *a mark, token, sign, indication* (very frequent in all styles and periods; cf. insigne): meo patri torulus inerit aureus Sub petaso: id signum Amphitruoni non erit, Plaut. Am. prol. 145 sq.: ut eam (nutricem) adducam et signa ostendam haec, i. e. crepundia, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 38; 5, 3, 5: ut fures earum rerum, quas ceperunt, signa commutant, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74; so (with notae) id. de Or. 2, 41, 174; id. Lael. 17, 62; cf.: omne probabile aut signum est aut credibile ... Signum est, quod sub sensum aliquem cadit et quiddam significat, quod ex ipso profectum videtur, etc., id. Inv. 1, 30, 47 sq.: aut pecori signum aut numeros inpressit acervis, Verg. G. 1, 263; cf.: servitii signum cervice gerens, Ov. M. 3, 16: jaculo mihi vulnera fecit.—Signa vides: apparet adhuc vetus ecce cicatrix, Ov. M. 12, 444: metam Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti Scirent, etc., Verg. A. 5, 130: scutum signi gratia positum, Quint. 6, 3, 38: signa pedum, *tracks, prints,* Ov. M. 4, 543; and simply signa, Verg. A. 8, 212 al.: oculis mihi signum dedit, Ne se appellarem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 45: dare, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 11: dicere deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 al.: signa esse ad salutem, Ter. And. 3, 2, 2: animi pudentis signum, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 68: color pudoris signum, id. And. 5, 3, 7: signa doloris ostendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: mortis dare, Lucr. 6, 1182: timoris mittere, *to exhibit, display,* Caes. B. C. 1, 71 et saep.—With *obj.-clause:* magnum hoc quoque signum est, dominam esse extra noxiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57; Nep. Att. 17, 2.—In *predic. gen.* with *neutr. pron.:* hoc est signi; ubi primum poterit, se illinc subducet, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 14: id erit signi me invitum facere, quod, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83; Auct. Her. 4, 5, 8; Cato, R. R. 38, 4; 88, 2: nil tamen est signi, Lucr. 5, 918; cf.: quid signi? Cic. Cael. 16, 38, 2.—Hence, *a surname, epithet* (rare): huic signum exercitus apposuit, Vop. Am. 6; cf. Capitol. Gord. 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In milit. lang. **1.** The distinctive sign of a division of an army. **a.** *A military standard, ensign, banner* (including the aquila): signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: ut neque signiferi viam, nec signa milites cernerent, Liv. 33, 7: Hasdrubal ut procul signa legionum fulgentia vidit, id. 28, 14; 22, 21; Col. 9, 9, 4: inter signa militaria, Hor. Epod. 9, 15: cum unius signi militibus pergit ire, Liv. 33, 1: signa militaria ex proelio relata, Caes. B. C. 3, 99; so, militaria, id. B. G. 7, 2; Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 58.—Hence the expressions: signa sequi, *to follow the standards, to march in military order,* Sall. J. 80, 2; Liv. 24, 48, 11: signa subsequi, *to keep in order of battle,* Caes. B. G. 4, 26: signa observare, Sall. J. 51, 1: signa servare, Liv. 8, 34, 10; Veg. Mil. 1, 9: ab signis discedere, *to desert the standards, leave the ranks,* Caes. B. G. 5, 16; 5, 33 *fin.;* id. B. C. 1, 44; Liv. 25, 20 al.; cf.: ab ordinibus signisque discedere, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3: signa relinquere, *to desert,* Sall. C. 9, 4; Liv. 5, 6 al.: signa deserere, Liv. 8, 34, 9: signa ferre, i. e. *to break up* the camp, Caes. B. G. 1, 39 *fin.;* 1, 40; Liv. 2, 49, 3; 10, 5 al.; for which: movere signa, id. 1, 14, 9; 27, 2, 12; Verg. G. 3, 236; and: tollere, Vell. 2, 61, 2; Auct. B. Alex. 57, 1; but: ferte signa in hostem, *attack,* Liv. 9, 23, 13: signa constituere, *to halt,* Caes. B. G. 7, 47; cf.: infestis contra hostes signis constiterunt, id. ib. 7, 51: signa proferre, *to advance,* Liv. 4, 32, 10: signa convertere, *to wheel, turn,* or *face about,* Caes. B. G. 1, 25 *fin.;* 2, 26; Liv. 8, 11; 2, 14; 4, 29; for which

vertere signa, id. 9, 35: signa inferre (in aliquem), *to advance to the attack, make an assault*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 *fin.*; 2, 26; 7, 67; id. B. C. 2, 42; Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 23; Sall. J. 56, 5; Liv. 2, 53; 9, 27; 44, 12 al; cf.: signa conferre cum aliquo, *to engage with, engage in close fight*, Cic. Att. 7, 5, 5; id. Pis. 21, 49; and cf.: collatis signis pugnare, superare aliquem, etc., Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 44; Liv. 1, 33; 2, 50; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 23, 66; but conferre signa also means simply *to bring the standards together* (to one place), Caes. B. G. 7, 2; 2, 25; Liv. 37, 21: signa in laevum cornu confert, *concentrates his troops*, id. 7, 15, 4: signa transferre, *to desert*, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: signa convellere, *to take up the standards*, which had been fixed in the ground, Liv. 3, 7, 3; 3, 54, 10; 5, 37, 4; so, vellere signa, id. 3, 50, 11; Verg. G. 4, 108: revellere signa, Luc. 7, 77; cf.: signa figere, *to encamp*, Amm. 27, 10, 9: defigere signa, Sil. 8, 625: sub signis ducere legiones, ire, esse, etc., *together, in order, in rank and file*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 71 (with ordine); Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2; Liv. 3, 51; Tac. H. 2, 14: signa hostium turbare, *to throw into disorder*, Liv. 9, 73: ante signa, *before the army*, id. 5, 18; 6, 7; 7, 16: post signa, id. 2, 49.—(β) Transf., in gen.: infestis prope signis inferuntur Galli in Fonteium, Cic. Font. 20, 44 (16, 34).—**b.** Esp., *the standard* or *ensign* of single cohorts and maniples (opp. aquila, the standard of the entire legion): cum fasces, cum tubas, cum signa militaria, cum aquilam illam argenteam ... scirem esse praemissam, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 13; Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 5; Suet. Calig. 14 *fin.* Oud.; Tac. A. 1, 18; id. H. 2, 29 *fin.*; Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 23; Luc. 1, 6; 1, 224 al. (cf. aquila, 2.): manipulos exercitus minimas manus quae unum sequuntur signum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 88 Müll.—(β) Meton., *a cohort, a maniple*: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliquarum signa in subsidio artius collocat, Sall. C. 59, 2; Liv. 8, 9; 25, 23 *fin.*; 33, 1; 27, 14; 28, 14; Auct. B. Hisp. 18, 3.—**2.** *A sign, signal; a watchword, password*, given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera, or otherwise: signum tubā dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 20; 7, 81: proelii committendi dare, id. ib. 2, 21: recipiendi dare, id. ib. 7, 52: receptui dare, Liv. 4, 31; 26, 45; 3, 22; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: signum dare ut, etc., Liv. 2, 20; 4, 39: proelii exposcere, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: concinere, id. B. C. 3, 92 *fin.*; Liv. 30, 5; cf. Tac. A. 1, 68: canere, Sall. C. 59, 1; id. J. 99, 1; Liv. 1, 1; 4, 31; 27, 47; Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 3 al. (v. cano).—For the chariot race: signum mittendis quadrigis dare, Liv. 8, 40, 3: signum mittere, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107: signo Felicitatis dato, *the word, watchword*, Felicitas, Auct. B. Afr. 83: signum petere, Suet. Calig. 56; id. Claud. 42; id. Ner. 9; cf.: it bello tessera signum, Verg. A. 7, 637.—Transf.: tu illam (virtutem) jubes signum petere, i. e. *to be in subjection*, Sen. Ben. 4, 2, 2.—**B.** *A sign* or *token* of any thing to come; *a prognostic, symptom* (cf.: portentum, indicium): ipse et equus ejus repente concidit: nec eam rem habuit religioni, objecto signo, ut peritis videbatur, ne committeret proelium, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: medici signa quaedam habent ex venis et ex spiritu aegroti, id. ib. 2, 70, 145; cf. Verg. G. 3, 440; 3, 503; 4, 253; Cels. 2, 3: prospera signa dare, Ov. H. 18 (19), 152.—**C.** *An image*, as a work of art; *a figure, statue, picture*, etc. (syn.: effigies, imago, simulacrum): inerant (classi) signa expressa, Titani quomodo, etc., Naev. 2, 13: statuas deorum, exempla earum facierum, signa domi pro supellectile statuere, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 782 P.: signum pictum in pariete, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 44: signum in fano, id. Rud. 2, 7, 2: aëna signa, Lucr. 1, 318: ante signum Jovis Statoris concidit, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: signum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1; cf. id. Off. 1, 41, 147; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 248: cratera impressum signis, Verg. A. 5, 536; 5, 267; 9, 263: (vestis) auro signisque ingentibus apta, Lucr. 5, 1428: ex ornatis aedibus per aulaea et signa, Sall. H. 2, 23, 2 Dietsch: pallam signis auroque rigentem, Verg. A. 1, 648: e Pario formatum marmore signum, Ov. M. 3, 419; cf. id. ib. 5, 183; 12, 398: statuas, signa, picturas commendet, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 5.—**D.** *An image* or *device on a seal-ring; a seal, signet*: ostendi tabellas Lentulo, et quaesivi, cognosceretne signum. Annuit. Est vero, inquam, notum signum, imago avi tui, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: (patera) in cistulā obsignata signo est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 265; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 117: tabulae maximae signis hominum nobilium consignantur, id. Quint. 6, 25: imprimat his signa tabellis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 38: litterae integris signis praetoribus traduntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Sall. C. 47, 3: signo laeso non insanire lagenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 134: volumen sub signo habere, *to have under seal*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4; cf.: sub signo claustrisque rei publicae positum vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: nec pacta conventaque inpressis signis custodirentur, Sen. Ben. 3, 15, 1: cum sol duodena peregit signa, Ov. M. 13, 618.—**E.** *A sign in the heavens, a constellation* (cf. sidus): caeli subter labentia signa, Lucr. 1, 2: loca caeli Omnia, dispositis signis ornata, id. 5, 695: signorum ortus et obitus, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: signis omnibus ad idem principium stellisque revocatis, id. Rep. 6, 22, 24: in signo leonis, id. Div. 1, 53, 121: signorum obitus speculari et ortus, Verg. G. 1, 257; id. A. 7, 138: signum pluviale Capellae, Ov. F. 5, 113: ponemusque suos ad vaga signa dies, id. ib. 1, 310: nox caelo diffundere signa parabat, Hor. S. 1, 5, 10; cf. id. C. 2, 8, 11.—**F.** *Miraculous works* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Dan. 3, 99; id. Matt. 24, 24; id. Joan. 2, 11 et saep.

1. sil, silis, *n.*, *a kind of yellowish earth, yellow ochre*, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 158; Vitr. 7, 11; Veg. 5, 26; 5, 39; 6, 28 *fin.*; Aus. Idyll. 12, Gram. 8.

2. sil or **sili**, = seselis.

Sila, ae, *f.*, *a large forest in the country of the* Bruttii, *which yielded great quantities of pitch*, Cic. Brut. 22, 85; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 715 (H. 4, 7 Dietsch); Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74; Verg. G. 3, 219; id. A. 12, 715.—Hence, **Sīlānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the forest of Sila*: caseus, Cassiod. Var. 12, 12.

silācĕus or **silācĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. sil], *like ochre, of ochre*: color, Plin. 35, 7, 32, § 50: cunei, Vitr. 7, 4; 7, 5.

Silana, ae, *f.*, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 36, 13.

Silanĭo or **Silanĭon**, ōnis, *m.*, *a celebrated statuary*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 126; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 51; Vitr. 7, praef.

1. Sīlānus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the Julian* gens, Liv. 23, 15; 25, 2. **a.** D. Junius Silanus, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24; id. Off. 2, 16, 57; id. Cat. 4, 4, 7; Sall. C. 50, 4; 51, 16.—**b.** M. Silanus, Cic. Brut. 35, 135; id. Fan 10, 30, 1.—Hence, **Sīlānĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *named from one Silanus*: senatusconsultum, Dig. 29, 5, 1, §§ 7 and 21.

† **2. sīlānus**, i, *m.*, = σιληνός, Doric σιλανός, *a fountain* or *jet of water* (usually spirting from a head of Silenus), Lucr. 6, 1265; Cels. 3, 18 *med.*; Fest. s. v. tullios, p. 352 Müll.; Inscr. Orell. 3321; Hyg. Fab. 169.

3. Sīlānus, v. Sila *fin.*

Sĭlărus, i, *m.*, = Σίλαρις, *a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania*, now *Sele*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70 (al. Silerus) sq.; 2, 103, 106, § 226; Verg. G. 3, 146; Sil. 8, 582.—Also called **Silerus**, Mel. 2, 4, 9; and **Siler**, Luc. 2, 426; Col. poët. 10, 136.

‡ **silatum** antiqui pro eo, quod nunc jentaculum dicimus, appellabant, quia jejuni vinum sili conditum ante meridiem absorbebant, Fest. p. 347 Müll.

silaus, i, *m.*, *a kind of parsley, smallage*: Apium graveolens, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 56, § 88.

Sīlēnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Silenus], *of* or *sacred to Silenus*: racemi (hederae), *a species of ivy*, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 146.

sĭlens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sileo.

sĭlenter, *adv.*, v. sileo, *P. a. fin.*

sĭlentĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [silentium]. **I.** *A confidential domestic servant* (orig. watching for the domestic silence; cf. Sen. Ep. 47, 3), Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, 3; Inscr. Orell. 2956; 3193; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 99 (2d. ed.).—**II.** In the later imperial period, *a certain high officer at court, a privy-councillor*, Cod. Just. 3, 28, 30 *fin.*; 15, 62, 25; Inscr. Orell. 3194.

sĭlentĭōsē, *adv.*, v. silentiosus *fin.*

sĭlentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [silentium], *perfectly still* or *silent*: nactus opacae noctis silentiosa secreta, App. M. 11 *init.*—*Adv.*: **sĭlentĭōsē**, *stilly, silently*: silentiose geritur publicum bonum, Cassiod. Var. 11, 1 *med.*

sĭlentĭum, ii, *n.* [sileo]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a being still* or *silent, noiselessness, stillness, silence* (freq. and class.; cf. taciturnitas): otium et silentium est, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 35: et ipse conticuit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 143; cf. id. ib. 1, 35, 160; id. Rep. 2, 38, 64: auditus est magno silentio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: silentio auditus, Caes. B. C. 3, 19, 3: huic facietis Fabulae silentium, Plaut. Am. prol. 15: fac silentium, id. Pers. 4, 3, 50; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: nec longa silentia feci, *kept silence*, Ov. F. 1, 183: silentio facto, *silence being obtained*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 10; Liv. 24, 7 *fin.*; Petr. 14 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 5, 6 al.; also with the signif. *to make* or *procure silence*: Fabius cum silentium classico fecisset, Liv. 2, 45; Tac. H. 3, 20; Curt. 10, 6, 3; Phaedr. 5, 5, 15: facere silentia majestate manūs, Pers. 4, 7: tribuni plebis, cum inviti silentium tenuissent, Liv. 5, 9, 4; so, tenere silentium, id. 1, 16, 2; 1, 28, 8; 9, 38, 14: silentium obtinere, id. 1, 16, 2; cf.: obstinatum silentium obtinuit, id. 9, 38, 14: tenuere silentia cuncti, Ov. M. 1, 206: se silentium fieri jussisse, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59; Luc. 1, 298: silentium imperare, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 7; Tac. G. 11: silentium significare, *to give a signal for silence*, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: cum silentio animadvertite, Ter. Eun. prol. 44: Athenienses cum silentio audīti sunt, Liv. 38, 10, 4: cum silentio ad aliquem convenire, id. 7, 35, 1; so, cum silentio, id. 25, 9, 15: agere per silentium, Ter. Heaut. prol. 36; cf. id. Hec. prol. alt. 21; id. Phorm. prol. 30: per silentium noctis, Liv. 3, 42, 3; Tac. A. 4, 53; id. Agr. 3: ego illas omnes res egi silentio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 29; cf.: ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, *in silence, without applause*, id. Brut. 22, 88; more freq.: praeterire silentio, *to pass over in silence, to say nothing about*, id. Sull. 21, 62; id. Part. Or. 23, 82; id. Phil. 13, 6 Orell. *N. cr.*; Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 6; for which: silentio transire, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3; Quint. 2, 3, 1; 5, 12, 23: periculosissimum locum silentio sum praetervectus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 8: transmittere aliquem, Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.* al.; cf.: cum M. Tullius de omnibus (oratoribus) aetatis suae silentium egerit, *keeps silence, is silent*, Quint. 10, 1, 38: tenere se intra silentium, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 8; 7, 6, 6: de Partho silentium est, *nothing is said*, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 4: ut laudem eorum a silentio vindicarem, i. e. *obscurity*, id. de Or. 2, 2, 7; Sen. Ep. 21, 5; Plin. Ep. 9, 14, 1: gravissimas plagas ferre silentio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: quam maximum silentium haberi jubet, Sall. J. 99, 1: lacrimae omnibus obortae, et diu maestum silentium tenuit, *prevailed*, Liv. 40, 8, 20.—Poet.: fer opem furtoque silentia deme, *remove silence from*, i. e. *tell of, disclose*, Ov. M. 2, 700.—Of the *stillness, silence, dead* of night: silentio noctis Caesar ex castris egressus, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: in silentio noctis, id. ib. 7, 26; cf.: se vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humanā, Liv. 5, 32: paulo ante mediam noctem silentio ex oppido egressi, Caes. B. G. 7, 11; cf. id. ib. 7, 18; 7, 60; Liv. 8, 23; 9, 38.—Poet., in *plur.*: silentia noctis, Lucr. 4, 461; Stat. Th. 1, 441: quid me alta silentia cogis Rumpere, Verg. A. 10, 63; Ov. M. 7, 184: taciturna silentia, Lucr. 4, 585: torquent illum furibunda silentia, Stat. Th. 10, 890.—*The stillness, quietness* of the fields: nactus silentia ruris, Ov. M. 1, 232; cf.: vidit desolatas agere alta silentia terras, id. ib. 1, 349.—Of wood that makes no noise, does not snap, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70.—**B.** In partic., in augural lang., *freedom from disturbance*; hence, *faultlessness, perfectness* in the taking of auspices: id silentium dicimus in auspiciis, quod omni vitio caret, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 34, 71; cf. Fest. p. 348 Müll.; s. v. sinistrum, p. 351 ib.; and v. Becker, Antiq. vol. 2, pars 3, p. 76 sq.—**II.** Transf., *a standstill* (opp. to motion or activity); *cessation, repose, inaction, tranquillity*, etc. (rare but class.): mundus caeli vastus constitit silentio, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 2 *med.*: silentium perpetuum judiciorum ac fori, Cic. Pis. 14, 32; cf. Tac. Agr. 39: vitam silentio transire, Sall. C. 1, 1: silentium otiumque inter armatos, Liv. 2, 45: biduum deinde silentium

fuit neutris transgredientibus amnem, id. 37, 38: idem praeturae tenor et silentium, Tac. Agr. 6: quantum distant a morte silentia vitae? Sil. 3, 145.

sĭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [sileo], *silent, quiet:* loca, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 7.

Sīlēnus, i, *m.*, = Σειληνός. **I.** *Silenus, the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus; represented as baldheaded, with short horns and a flat nose, as drunken, lascivious, and mounted on an ass*, Hor. A. P. 239; Verg. E. 6, 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 543; id. F. 1, 399; 1, 413; 6, 339; id. M. 11, 90; 11, 99; Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 114; Hyg. Fab. 191.—*Plur.:* **Sīlēni,** *gods of the woods, satyrs*, Cat. 64, 252; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 110; cf. Serv. Verg. E. 6, 14.—**II.** *A Greek historian*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; Liv. 26, 49; Nep. Hann. 13, 3; Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120.

sĭlĕo, ŭi (*perf. pass.* silitum est, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 2), 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [cf. Goth. silan, ana-silan, to be silent; Germ. seltsam, selten], *to be noiseless, still*, or *silent, to keep silence; act., not to speak of, to keep silent respecting* a thing (class.; stronger than tacere). **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Absol.:* silete et tacete atque animum advortite, Plaut. Poen. prol. 3; id. Capt. 3, 1, 20: optimum quemque silere, Liv. 39, 27 *fin.:* muta silet virgo, Ov. M. 10, 389: lingua, sile, id. P. 2, 2, 61: sedentibus ac silentibus cunctis, Suet. Claud. 21: obstrepentes forte ranas silere jussit, id. Aug. 94. — (*β*) With *de:* cum ceteri de nobis silent, Cic. Sull. 29, 80: de dracone silet, id. Div. 2, 30, 65: de re publicā ut sileremus, id. Brut. 42, 157; cf. id. ib. 76, 266; cf. Fabri ad Sall. J. 19, 2.—*Impers. pass.:* de jurgio siletur, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 13; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32; Sall. C. 2, 8: usque ab Abraham de justorum aliquorum commemoratione silitum est, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 2. — (*γ*) With *acc.:* quae hoc tempore sileret omnia, Cic. Clu. 6, 18: tu hoc silebis, id. Att. 2, 18, 3: neque te silebo, Liber, Hor. C. 1, 12, 21; cf. id. ib. 4, 9, 31: fortia facta, Ov. M. 12, 575: alium silere quod voles, Sen. Hippol. 876: nulla me tellus silet, id. Herc. Oet. 39; cf.: facti culpa silenda mihi, Ov. Tr. 2, 208.—*Pass.:* ea res siletur, Cic. Fl. 3, 6: quod ego praetermitto et facile patior sileri, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14: ne nunc quidem post tot saecula sileantur, Liv. 27, 10, 7: per quem tria verba silentur, Ov. F. 1, 47: mala causa silenda est, id. P. 3, 1, 147: quisquis ille, sileatur, Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 4; cf. Tac. Agr. 41. — *Part. pass.* as *subst.:* **sĭlenda,** ōrum, *mysteries, secrets*, Liv. 39, 10, 5; cf. Curt. 6, 25, 3. — (*δ*) With *rel.-clause:* quā tulerit mercede, silet, Ov. M. 7, 688.—* (*ε*) With *obj.-clause:* ut sileat verbum facere, Auct. B. Hisp. 3, 7. — **2.** Of things (mostly poet.): intempesta silet nox, Verg. G. 1, 247: silet aequor, id. E. 9, 57: mare, Val. Fl. 7, 542: immotae frondes, Ov. M. 7, 187: umidus aër, id. ib.: aura, Col. 2, 21, 5: venti, id. 12, 25, 4: tranquillo silet immotāque attollitur undā Campus, Verg. A. 5, 127; cf.: silent late loca, id. ib. 9, 190: tempus erat quo cuncta silent, Ov. M. 10, 446; cf. also infra *P. a.* — *Act.:* si chartae sileant quod bene feceris, Hor. C. 4, 8, 21. — **II.** Transf., *to be still* or *quiet* (opp. to being in action), *to remain inactive, to rest, cease* (in class. prose, for the most part only of things; cf. quiesco): et cycnea mele Phoebeaque Carmina consimili ratione oppressa silerent, Lucr. 2, 506: silent diutius Musae Varronis quam solebant, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 2: silent leges inter arma, id. Mil. 4, 10: si quando ambitus sileat, id. Leg. 3, 17, 39: ne sileret sine fabulis hilaritas, Petr. 110, 6.—Of persons: fixaque silet Gradivus in hastā, Val. Fl. 4, 281: nec ceterae nationes silebant (with arma movere), Tac. H. 3, 47. — Hence, **sĭlens,** entis (*abl.* silente; but -ti, Liv. 23, 35, 18 al.; Ov. M. 4, 84; *neutr. plur.* silenta loca, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 7; *gen. plur.* (poet.) silentum, Verg. A. 6, 432; Ov. M. 5, 356 al.), *P. a., still, calm, quiet, silent:* nocte silenti, Ov. M. 4, 84; Verg. A. 4, 527: silenti nocte, Liv. 26, 5, 9; Petr. poët. 89, 2, 32: silente nocte, Tib. 1, 5, 16: silente caelo, Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 279: silenti agmine ducam vos, Liv. 25, 38; so, silenti agmine, id. 31, 38 *fin.;* 35, 4: per lucos silentes, Verg. G. 1, 476: vultu defixus uterque silenti, Val. Fl. 7, 407: umbrae silentes, i. e. *the dead*, Verg. A. 6, 264; called populus silens, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 237; more freq. as *subst.:* **sĭlentes,** um, *comm., the dead:* umbrae silentum, Ov. M. 15, 797; so, rex silentum, id. ib. 5, 356: sedes, id. ib. 15, 772; Val. Fl. 1, 750; cf.: Aeacus jura silentibus illic Reddit, Ov. M. 13, 25.—The Pythagoreans were also called Silentes for the five years during which they were to listen to the instructions of Pythagoras: coetus silentum, Ov. M. 15, 66; hence, silentes anni, these five years of the Pythagoreans, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 157: luna silenti, *not shining*, i. e. *at the end of the month*, Cato, R. R. 29; 40; 50; Col. 2, 10, 11; cf. Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 190: sarmentum, *not yet shooting forth*, Col. 4, 29, 1: vineae, id. 4, 27, 1: surculi, id. 11, 2, 26: flos, id. 12, 7, 1: ova, *in which the chicks do not yet move*, id. 8, 5, 15. — With *ab:* dies silens a ventis, Col. 4, 29, 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **sĭlenter,** *silently*, Juvenc. 3, 462; Vulg. 1 Reg. 24, 5.

1. sĭler, ĕris, *n., a kind of brook-willow*, Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 77; 24, 10, 44, § 73; Verg. G. 2, 12 Serv.

2. Sĭler, v. Silarus.

Sĭlērus, i, v. Silarus.

sĭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sileo], *to become still, silent, calm*, or *quiet* (rare; not in Cic.; syn. obmutesco): dum hae silescunt turbae, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: deum domus alta silescit, Verg. A. 10, 101: caeli furor aequinoctialis Zephyri silescit auris, Cat. 46, 3: venti silescunt, Ov. Tr. 2, 151.

sĭlex, ĭcis, *m.* (poet. and late Lat.; also *fem.*, Verg. E. 1, 15; id. A. 6, 471; 6, 602; 8, 233; Ov. M. 9, 225; 9, 304; 9, 613; Amm. 14, 6, 16; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 2; *gen. plur.* silicum, Lucr. 6, 683; Luc. 4, 304) [root sar-, to be firm; cf.: solum, solidus]. **I.** *Any hard stone found in fields, a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone:* silicem caedere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: silice vias sternere, Liv. 41, 27; cf. id. 41, 27, § 7: silici scintillam excudere, Verg. A. 1, 174: gravem medios silicem jaculatus in hostes, Ov. M. 7, 139 et saep.: per ampla spatia urbis, subversasque silices, *pavements*, Amm. 14, 6, 16; cf.: silicem pedibus quae conteret atrum, Juv. 6, 350.—Freq. joined with lapis: *Ag.* Illa mulier lapidem silicem subigere, ut se amet, potest. *Mi.* Pol id quidem haud mentire: nam tu es lapide silice stultior, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 77 sq.; Cato, R. R. 18, 3; Liv. 30, 43; Fest. s. v. lapidem, p. 115 Müll.; and in inscrr.: II VIRI VIAM LAPID(e) SILIC(e) STERN(endam) CVR(averunt), Inscr. Bull. dell' Inst. 1839, p. 60; so Inscr. Orell. 6617.—With saxum: porcum saxo silice percussit, Liv. 1, 24 *fin.* —To denote *hard-heartedness:* non silice nati sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: nec in tenero stat tibi corde silex, Tib. 1, 1, 64: nec rigidas silices in pectore gerit, Ov. M. 9, 614: et dicam silices pectus habere tuum, id. Tr. 3, 11, 4: moturaque duras Verba queror silices, id. M. 9, 304.—**II.** In gen., *a rock, crag* (poet.), Lucr. 6, 683: validi silices, id. 1, 571; 2, 449: stabat acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Verg. A. 8, 233: nudus silex, *bare rock*, Sen. Phoen. 69: excisae rupes durissimi silicis, Suet. Calig. 37: juventus duris silicum lassata metallis, Luc. 4, 304: Lycius Phrygiusque silex, Stat. S. 1, 2, 148.—Of *limestone*, Ov. M. 7, 107; cf. Plin. 36, 23, 53, § 174.

Sĭliānus, a, um, v. Silius.

sĭlĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [silex], *one that paves roads with pebble-stones, a pavior*, Front. Aquaed. 117; Inscr. Grut. 645.

sĭlĭcernium, ii, *n.* **I.** *A funeral feast*, Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 294 Müll.; Varr. ap. Non. 48, 9; Mart. Cap. 8, § 805; cf. Becker, Gallus, vol. 3, p. 296 (2d ed.).—Hence, a term of abuse applied to an old man: te exercebo hodie, silicernium, *drybones*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48; for which, in *masc.:* **sĭlĭcernĭus,** Cinc. ap. Fulg. 560, 21.—**II.** *A kind of sausage*, Arn. 7, 229.

Silīces, um, *m., a mountain-tribe in Asia:* montani, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118.

* **sĭlĭcĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [silex], *of flint* or *limestone, silicious:* saxa, Vitr. 8, 3 *fin.:* lapides, Cato, R. R. 18, 3. — Trop.: cor, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 10.

sĭlĭcĭa, ae, *f., a plant, also called* faenum Graecum, *fenugreek*, Plin. 18, 16, 39, § 140; 24, 19, 120, § 184; called also siliqua, Col. 2, 10, 33; 11, 2, 71.

* **sĭlĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [siliqua], *a little husk* or *pod, a silicle*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3.

sĭlīgĭnārĭus, ii, *m.* [siligo], *a baker of wheat-flour*, Dig. 47, 2, 52, § 11; Inscr. Orell. 1810; Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 254; Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 11.

sĭlīgĭnĕus (late form **silignus,** Dynam. 1, 7), *adj.* [id.], *of wheat, wheaten:* farina, Cato, R. R. 121; Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 88: panis, Varr. ap. Non. 88, 14; Sen. Ep. 123, 2; Vop. Aurel. 35: cunni, i. e. *wheaten loaves* of obscene form, Mart. 9, 3, 3; cf. Priapus, id. 14, 69 *in lemm.*

sĭlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* **I.** *A kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat:* Triticum hibernum, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 35, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 2; Cels. 2, 19; Col. 2, 6, 2; 2, 9, 5; 2, 9, 13; Plin. 18, 8, 20, § 85; 18, 7, 10, § 61. — **II.** Transf., *fine wheaten flour*, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 85; Juv. 5, 70; 6, 472.

sĭlĭqua, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., *a pod* or *husk* of leguminous plants, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3; Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 120; Verg. G. 1, 74. — **B.** Transf.: **sĭlĭquae,** ārum, *pulse*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123; Pers. 3, 55; Juv. 11, 58. — **II.** Siliqua Graeca, *the carob-tree, a carob, St. John's bread*, Col. 5, 10, 20; 7, 9, 6; id. Arb. 25, 1; also simply siliqua, Plin. 15, 24, 26, § 95; 23, 8, 79, § 151; Pall. Febr. 25, 27; id. Insit. 117.—A variety of the same is called siliqua Syriaca, Plin. 23, 8, 79, § 151; Scrib. Comp. 121. — **III.** The same as faenum Graecum; v. silicia. — **IV.** *The name of a very small weight* or *measure*, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 10; Veg. 1, 20, 2. — As a coin, *the twenty-fourth part of a* solidus, Cod. Just. 4, 32, 26 *fin.*

sĭlĭquastrum, i, *n., a plant, also called* piperitis, *pepperwort*, Plin. 19, 12, 62, § 187; 20, 17, 66, § 174.

sĭlĭquor, āri, *v. dep.* [siliqua, I.], *to put forth* or *get pods*, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 54; 18, 7, 10, § 59.

Sĭlis, is, *m., the name of several rivers.* **1.** I. q. Jaxartes, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 49. — **2.** I. q. Tanais, *the Don*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 20. — **3.** *A river in the Venetian territories*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126.

Sĭlĭus, i, *m., the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** P. Silius Nerva, *a proprætor in Bithynia and Pontus, to whom are addressed the letters* Cic. Fam. 13, 47, and 61 sqq.; cf. id. Att. 10, 13, 3.—**2.** T. Silius, *a military tribune under Cæsar*, Caes. B. G. 3, 7 *fin.* — **3.** C. Silius Italicus, *a celebrated Roman poet in the latter half of the first century of the Christian era*, author of a poem still extant, called Punica, Plin. Ep. 3, 7; Mart. 4, 14, 1; v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. 9, § 63 sq.—Hence, **Sĭliānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Silius, Silian:* villa, negotium, Cic. Att. 12, 27; cf. id. ib. 12, 31.

† **sillŏgrăphus,** i, *m.*, = σιλλογράφος, *a writer of lampoons* or *satires*, Amm. 22, 16, 16.

sillȳbus, i, *m.*, = σίλλυβον, *a kind of thistle*, Plin. 22, 22, 42, § 85; 26, 7, 25, § 40 (but the true reading, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 3; 4, 8, a, 2, is sittybus, q. v.).

1. sīlo, ōnis, v. 1. silus.

2. Sīlo, ōnis, v. 2. Silus.

† **silphium,** ii, *n.*, = σίλφιον, *a plant, called in pure Latin* laserpitium, Cato, R. R. 157, 7; Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38; 22, 23, 48, § 100 (Col. 6, 17, 7; 12, 7, 4, written as Greek).

Silpia, ae, *f., a city of* Hispania Baetica, prob. *Linares*, Liv. 28, 12.

Silūres, um, *m.*, = Σίλυρες, *a warlike people of Britain*, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 103; Tac. A. 12, 32; id. Agr. 11 and 17; cf. Mannert, Britan. p. 53 sq.

† **sĭlūrus,** i, *m.*, = σίλουρος, *a river-fish*, prob. *the sheat-fish:* Silurus glanis, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44; 32, 9, 33, § 104; Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 47 Müll.; Juv. 4, 33; 14, 132; Aus. Mos. 135.

1. sīlus, a, um, *adj., having a broad, turned-up nose, pug-nosed, snub-nosed*, σιμός (cf. simus): ecquos (deos arbitramur) silos, flaccos, frontones? etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80; ante-class. collat. form **sīlo,** ōnis, *m.*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 11; Varr. ap. Non. 25, 25.

2. Sīlus, i, or **Sīlo,** ōnis, *m.* [1. silus], *a Roman surname*, esp. of the gens Sergia. **1.** M. Sergius Orata Silus, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285. — **2.** M. Sergius Silus, Liv. 32, 27, 7;

Eckhel. D. N. 5, p. 306.— **3.** Domitius Silus, Tac. A. 15, 59 *fin.* al. — **4.** In the form Silo: Arruntius Silo, Dig. 48, 19, 27; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 158.

silva (less correctly **sylva**), ae (old *gen.* silvaï; silua as trisyl., Hor. C. 1, 23, 4; id. Epod. 13, 2; cf. Prisc. p. 546 P.), *f.* [cf. Gr. ὕλη], *a wood, forest, woodland* (syn.: saltus, nemus, lucus). **I.** Lit.: (lupus) Conicit in silvam sese, Enn. ap. Non. 378, 19 (Ann. v. 75 Vahl.): omne sonabat Arbustum fremitu silvaï frondosaï, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 197 ib.): (ignes) Conficerent silvas, Lucr. 1, 906: per silvas profundas, id. 5, 41; so id. 5, 992: densa et aspera, Cic. Att. 12, 15; id. Div. 1, 50, 114: (Ancus Marcius) silvas maritimas omnes publicavit, id. Rep. 2, 18, 33: rursus ex silvâ in nostros impetum facerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: Caesar silvas caedere instituit, id. ib. 3, 29: juga coepta movere Silvarum, Verg. A. 6, 257: dea silvarum, i. e. *Diana,* Ov. M. 3, 163; cf.: silvarum numina, Fauni Et Satyri fratres, id. ib. 6, 392: nemorosis abdita silvis, id. ib. 10, 687: stabula silvis obscura vetustis, id. ib. 6, 521: gloria silvarum pinus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 151: formidolosae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: salubres, id. Ep. 1, 4, 4: virentes, Cat. 34, 10: Silvius, casu quodam in silvis natus, Liv. 1, 3, 6. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *A plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove; a growth* or *crop* of other plants, *bush, foliage,* etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): signa in silvâ disposita, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 51: domûs amoenitas silvâ constabat, Nep. Att. 13, 2; Sen. Ep. 86, 3; cf.: inter silvas Academi quaerere verum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45: tristis lupini Sustuleris fragiles calamos silvamque sonantem, Verg. G. 1, 76; 1, 152; 2, 310; 4, 273; Ov. M. 1, 346; 3, 80; 12, 352; Grat. Cyneg. 47; Col. 7, 9, 7 al.: i. q. frondes, *foliage,* Ov. M. 7, 242: congeries silvae, *of wood,* id. ib. 9, 235. — **2.** In *plur., trees* (poet.): nemus omne intendat vertice silvas, Prop. 1, 14, 5: silvarum aliae pressos propaginis arcus Exspectant, Verg. G. 2, 26: fractis obtendunt limina silvis, Stat. Th. 2, 248; cf. Luc. 2, 409; 4, 525: bracchia silvarum, Stat. Th. 1, 362; id. S. 4, 3, 79; 3, 3, 98; Sen. Oedip. 542.—**II.** Trop., *a crowded mass, abundance* or *quantity* (class.; in Cic. sometimes with quasi): omnis ubertas et quasi silva dicendi ducta ab illis (Academicis) est, Cic. Or. 3, 12; cf. id. ib. 41, 139: silvae satis ad rem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 18: silva rerum, sententiarumque, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103: silva virtutum et vitiorum, id. ib. 3, 30, 118: silva observationum sermonis antiqui, Suet. Gram. 24 *fin.* — Poet.: immanis, *an immense forest* (of darts), Verg. A. 10, 887; cf.: densam ferens in pectore silvam, *a forest* (of darts), Luc. 6, 205 Cort.: horrida siccae Silva comae, *a bristling forest,* Juv. 9, 13: Silva, as *the title of a book;* cf. Gell. Noct. Att. praef. § 6; Quint. 10, 3, 17.—So the Silvae of Statius.

‡ **Silvānae,** ārum (*dat.* Silvanabus), *f.* [silva], *female wood-deities,* Inscr. Orell. 2103.

Silvānus (Sylv-), i, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *Silvanus, a deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees, the god of woods, the rural Mars,* Cato, R. R. 83; Verg. E. 10, 24; id. A. 8, 600; id. G. 1, 20; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143; id. C. 3, 29, 23; id. Epod. 2, 22; Ov. M. 14, 639; Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 8; 4, 6, 10; Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89; Inscr. Orell. 276; 328; 333; 882; 1587 sq. al. — **II.** Transf., *plur., the gods of woods and fields, sylvan deities, sylvans,* Ov. M. 1, 193; Luc. 3, 403; Inscr. Orell. 1616. — **III.** *A Roman proper name,* Aur. Vict. Caes. 42.

silvātĭcus (sylv-), a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a wood* or *to trees, wood-:* falces, Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5.—**II.** Transf., of plants and animals, *growing* or *running wild, wild:* laurus, mala, pirus, etc., Cato, R. R. 8, 2; 143, 3: pirus, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5: sus, id. ap. Non. 555, 31; Pall. Aug. 8, 5: mus, Plin. 30, 8, 22, § 70.

silvesco (sylv-), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], of the grape-vine, *to grow* or *run wild, to run to wood:* (vitis) ne silvescat sarmentis, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: nec pati vitem silvescere, Col. 4, 11, 2. — **II.** Transf.: capilli silvescentium crinium velleribus involuti, Arn. 3, p. 109.

silvestris (silvester, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110; Col. 1, praef. 25; Sen. Hippol. 460; also written **sylv-**), e (collat. form, *dat.* SILVANO SILVESTRO, Inscr. Orell. 4990; *gen. plur.* sync. silvestrum, Att. Trag. Rel. v. 256 Rib.), *adj.* [silva]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a wood* or *forest, overgrown with woods, wooded, woody* (class.; syn. saltuosus): collis silvestris, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: mons, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: locus, id. Lael. 19, 68; Caes. B. G. 5, 19; 6, 34; 7, 35; Liv. 27, 26, 7: saltus, Curt. 4, 3, 21: antra, Ov. M. 13, 47: ager, Col. 11, 2, 52; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186: via (with inculta), Cic. Brut. 74, 259: silvestris et montuosus situs (opp. campestris), Col. 7, 2, 3: silvestria saecla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 965; cf. id. 5, 1410: belua, i. e. *a she-wolf,* Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4; hence also: uber, i. e. *of a she-wolf,* Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 51: homines, *living in woods, foresters,* Hor. A. P. 391: numen, sphinx, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 77 (Jahn reads de quâ siluere): bellum, Lucr. 5, 1244: silvestri nata sub umbrâ fraga, Ov. M. 13, 815: silvestria virgulta, i. e. *forest-trees* (opp. prolem olivae), Verg. G. 2, 2.—*Subst.:* **silvestrĭa,** ium, *woodlands, forest:* an culta ex silvestribus facere potui, Liv. 38, 49, 7; Plin. 25, 7, 33, § 70. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of plants and animals, *growing wild, wild:* tauri, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 74: arietes (with feri), Col. 7, 2, 4: gallinae, id. 7, 8, 12: arbor, Verg. E. 3, 70: arbores silvestres ac ferae, Col. 3, 1, 2: pruni, id. 2, 2, 20: faba, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 121: mel, id. 11, 16, 15, § 41; Vulg. Matt. 3, 4: cicer, Plin. 22, 25, 72, § 148: oliva, Ov. M. 2, 681: corna, Hor. S. 2, 2, 57 et saep.— *Comp.:* silvestriora omnia tardiora, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 116; 22, 25, 71, § 146. — **B.** In gen., for agrestis, *sylvan, rural, pastoral* (poet.): Musa, Lucr. 4, 589; Verg. E. 1, 2 (for which, agrestis, id. ib. 6, 8): truculentus et silvester, Sen. Hippol. 461.

Silvĭa, v. 1. Rhea.

silvĭcŏla (sylv-), ae, *comm.* [silvacolo], *inhabiting woods, sylvan* (poet.): silvicolae homones, Naev. B. Pun. 2, 17: viri, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 34: Faunus, Verg. A. 10, 551: Pales, Ov. F. 4, 746.

* **silvĭ-cultrix (sylv-),** īcis, *adj. f.* [silva], *living in the woods:* cerva, Cat. 63, 72.

* **silvĭfrăgus (sylv-),** a, um, *adj.* [silva-frango], *breaking* or *crushing the forest* or *trees:* flabra venti, Lucr. 1, 275.

silvĭger (sylv-), gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [silva-gero], *bearing woods, wooded, woody* (very rare): montes, Plin. 31, 3, 26, § 43: DEVS, *a sylvan deity,* Inscr. Orell. 1488 (perhaps spurious).

Silvīni, ōrum, *m., a people of Apulia,* Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Silvĭus, ii, *m., the name of several kings of* Alba Longa, Liv. 1, 3; Verg. A. 6, 769; Ov. M. 14, 610. —Hence the *fem.* Silvia; v. 1. Rhea.

silvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [silva], *full of woods* or *trees, woody:* saltus, Liv. 9, 2, 7: rami emicant silvosâ multitudine, *forest-like,* Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23; so, crebrae arbores et silvosae, Vitr. 8, 1 *fin.*

silvŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little wood, a copse* (very rare), Col. 8, 15, 4; Sid. Carm. 9, 229.

† **sīlȳbum,** i, *n.,* = sillybus, q. v.

sīma, ae, *f.;* in architecture, *a moulding, the ogee,* Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.;* Inscr. Grut. 207, col. 1.

Simbrŭvĭum, ii, *n., a district in Latium, abounding in hills and springs of water,* Sil. 8, 371.—Hence, **Simbrŭīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Simbruvium:* colles, Tac. A. 11, 13: stagna, id. ib. 14, 22.

sīmĭa, ae, *f.* (rarely *m.*), or **sīmius,** ii, *m.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin with similis]. **I.** *An ape,* Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215; 11, 44, 100, § 246; Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97 (Sat. v. 45 Vahl.); Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76; 2, 32, 69; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 7; 2, 2, 23; 2, 2, 106; id. Rud. 3, 1, 6 sq.; 3, 4, 66; Quint. 5, 11, 30 al. —Form simius, Phaedr. 1, 10, 6; 1, 10, 8; Mart. 14, 202; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 303.—**II.** Esp. **A.** As a term of abuse (hence even simia in the *masc.*): quis hic est simia, qui, etc., Afran. ap. Charis. p. 84; so, simia, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2: simius, Laber. ap. Charis. l. l.; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 1. — **B.** Of imitators: vide, ut fastidit simia! Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 4; so, simia, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 2; Capitol. Max. jun. 1; Sid. Ep. 1, 1: simius, Hor. S. 1, 10, 18; Sen. Contr. 4, 26 *fin.*

sĭmĭla, ae, *f.* [root si, to sift; cf. Gr. ἰμαλιά; Germ. Semmel], *the finest wheat flour,* Cels. 2, 18 *med.;* 2, 30; Mart. 13, 10 *in lemm.;* Hier. Ep. 52, 6; 54, 11.—Called also, **sĭmĭlāgo,** Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 89; Ambros. in Luc. 8, § 49; Vulg. Num. 7, 13 et saep.

sĭmĭlāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [similago], *made of fine wheat flour:* panis, Vulg. Ecclus. 39, 31.

sĭmĭlāgo, ĭnis, v. simila.

* **sĭmĭlĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [similis-gigno], *of a like kind,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.* [Sanscr. samâ, together; Gr. ἅμα, ὁμοῖος; Lat. simul, simulare; cf. simia], *like, resembling, similar* (cf. par); constr. with *gen.* (so usu. in ante-Aug. Lat.), with *dat.* (rare in Cic., except with neuter nouns), with *inter, atque,* and *absol.* (*a*) With *gen.* (mostly ante-Aug.; so always in Plaut. and Ter.; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 7; but in Cic. almost exclusively of living beings; yet always veri simile; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12); of persons: similes avorum, Lucr. 4, 1218: nimis simili'st mei, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 286; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 226: ecquid mei similist (puer)? id. Truc. 2, 6, 24 Speng.: omnis inveniri similis tui vis, id. Capt. 3, 4, 50 Brix: ita est istaec (amica) hujus similis nostrae tua, id. Mil. 2, 6, 39: alia ejus similis, id. ib. 2, 5, 38: similis est Sagaristionis, id. Pers. 1, 1, 14: hominis similis, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78; Val. Max. 9, 14, 2: symbolum ejus similem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 55: sui similem speciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: sui similis res, Lucr. 5, 830: volo me patris mei similem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 53: patris similem esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30: non tam potuit patris similis esse, quam ille fuerat sui, id. Off. 1, 33, 121: quaererem ex eo, cujus suorum similis fuisset Africani fratris nepos; facie vel patris, vitâ omnium perditorum ita similis, ut esset facile deterrimus; cujus etiam similis P. Crassi nepos, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: tui similis est probe, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 18: est similis majorum suorum, id. Ad. 3, 3, 57: haud similis virgo est virginum nostrarum, id. Eun. 2, 3, 22: haud parasitorum aliorum simil'est, Naev. ap. Non. 224, 26: virum non similem furis hujus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 91: domini similis es, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 43: in magistratu privatorum similes, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67: multi Gnathonum similes cum sint, id. Lael. 25, 94: plures Romuli quam Numae similes reges, Liv. 1, 20: ut sis tu similis Coeli Byrrhique latronum, Non ego sim Capri neque Sulci, Hor. S. 1, 4, 69 et saep.: deos esse tui similes putas? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 128; so, tui, id. Rud. 2, 6, 16; Liv. 22, 39: nostri similes, id. 26, 50: sui similis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 7; cf.: alterum similem sui quaerere, Cic. Lael. 22, 82: nihil est appetentius similium sui quam natura, id. ib. 14, 50: quam uterque est similis sui! Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 16: tui similem esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 6: sui similis gens, Tac. G. 4.—Of things: tam similem quam lacte lactist (i. e. lactis est, Brix ad loc.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85: haec atque hujus similia alia damna, id. ib. 3, 1, 105: perpulchra credo dona aut nostri similia, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15 Umpfenb.: quid habet illius carminis simile haec oratio, Cic. Rep. 1, 36, 56: si fabularum similia didicimus, id. ib.: paupertatem, ignominiam, similia horum, id. Fin. 3, 15, 51: similes meorum versus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 3: nonne hoc monstri simile'st? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 43; so, monstri, id. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 61: prodigii, Cic. Lig. 4, 11: narrationem veri similem, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83; cf. Cels. ap. Quint. 2, 15, 32: simile veri, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 1: quae similia veri sint, Liv. 5, 21 Drak. *N. cr.;* v. verus, and cf. also in the foll.—In comparing persons with things: hominem quojus rei Similem esse arbitrarer simulacrumque habere... Novarum aedium esse arbitror similem ego hominem, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 6 sq.: amator simil'est oppidi hostilis, id. Truc. 1, 2, 68: meretricem esse similem sentis condecet, id. ib. 2, 1, 16: tu pueri pausilli simili'es, Nov. ap. Non. 224, 28: equi te Esse feri similem dico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 57.—*Comp.:* hominem hominis similiorem numquam vidi ego alterum, Neque aqua aquae, neque lac-

test lactis usquam similius, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 29 sq. Brix ad loc.: Rhodii Atticorum similiores, Cic. Brut. 13, 52.—*Sup.:* hic noster quaestus aucupii simillimu'st, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 63; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 72: meretrix fortunati oppidi, id. Cist. 1, 1, 82: tener et lactens puerique simillimus aevo, Ov. M. 15, 201: simillima societas hereditatis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: quid esset simillimum veri, id. Tusc. 5, 4, 11.—(β) With *dat.* (of both persons and things; freq., and in post-Aug. writers almost always; not in Plaut. or Ter. acc. to Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 570 sq.; 579 sq.; but contra, v. Ussing ad Plaut. Am. v. 595): simia quam similis nobis, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97 (Sat. v. 45 Vahl.): patri suo, Cat. 61, 221; cf.: similis quidem (genitos) alios avo et ex geminis quoque alterum patri, alterum matri, annoque post genitum majori similem fuisse ut geminum. Quasdam sibi similis semper parere, quasdam viro, quasdam nulli, quasdam feminam patri, marem sibi, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 51: similis malo est, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 36: Terentio non similem dices quempiam, Afran. ap. Suet. Vit. Ter. *fin.:* filius patri similis, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12 Madv. *N. cr.:* sit suo similis patri, Cat. 61, 217: patri, Ov. M. 6, 622: parentibus ac majoribus suis, Quint. 5, 10, 24: par similisque ceteris, Sall. C. 14, 4: huic in hoc similis, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118: similes Icilio, Liv. 3, 65: hinnuleo, Hor. C. 1, 23, 1: puro te similem vespero petit Rhode, id. ib. 3, 19, 26: multum similis metuenti, id. S. 2, 5, 92: fluctuanti, Liv. 6, 13 Drak.: flenti, Ov. M. 3, 652: cognoscenti, id. ib. 2, 501: roganti, id. ib. 3, 240: cogitantibus et dubitantibus, Quint. 11, 2, 47: ediscenti, id. 11, 2, 46: legenti, id. 11, 2, 32 et saep.—Of things: res similis nostris rebus, Lucr. 5, 435: quid simile habet epistula aut judicio aut contioni? Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1: quid illi simile bello fuit? Caes. B. G. 7, 77: qui non Fescennino versu (i. e. versui) similem jaciebant, Liv. 7, 2 Drak. *N. cr.:* argumentum vero simile comoediae, Quint. 2, 4, 2; cf.: similia veris erant, Liv. 10, 20, 5: partim vera partim mixta eoque similia veris, id. 29, 20, 1; 8, 20, 5: cui vitio simile sit schema, ut, etc., Quint. 9, 3, 10: primus (iambus) ad extremum similis sibi, Hor. A. P. 254: versus sibi, Quint. 9, 4, 60: oratio fuit precibus quam jurgio similis, similior, Liv. 3, 40 Drak. *N. cr.*—*Comp.:* fiunt omnia castris quam urbi similiora, Liv. 4, 31 *fin.:* similius vero facit ipsos in amicitiam redisse, id. 8, 26, 6; 10, 26, 13; Quint. 3, 8, 31.—*Sup.:* puro simillimus amni, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120: media simillima veris sunt, Liv. 26, 49: simillimum id vero fecit, id. 44, 30, 4.—(γ) With *gen.* and *dat.* together: tum similes matrum materno semine fiunt, Ut patribus patrio, Lucr. 4, 1211: neque lac lacti magis est simile quam ille ego similis est mei, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 54 Ussing ad loc.: deos hominum quam hominesdeorum, hoc illi, illud huic, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 90: itaque plectri similem linguam nostri solent dicere, chordarum dentis, naris cornibus iis, qui, etc., id. ib. 2, 59, 149; cf. under ε.—(δ) In a doubtful construction. On account of the form: fugae similis profectio, Caes. B. G. 5, 47; 6, 7; 7, 43 *fin.;* id. B. C. 3, 13 et saep.—Because of an unsettled reading: similem Caesaris (or Caesari), Suet. Caes. 52.—(ε) With *in* and *acc.:* in speciem Junonis, App. M. 10, p. 253 *fin.*—(ζ) With *inter:* homines inter se cum formâ tum moribus similes, Cic. Clu. 16, 46; so, homines inter se (opp. differentes), Quint. 12, 10, 22: (catulos) Inter se similes, Ov. M. 13, 835: quae sunt inter se similia, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206: res inter se similes, Quint. 9, 2, 51.—In a twofold construction: nihil est unum uni tam simile, tam par, quam omnes inter nosmetipsos sumus, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 29: sunt inter se similia, sed non etiam prioribus, Quint. 9, 3, 49.—(η) With *atque* (*ac*), *et, ut si, tamquam si:* si quid docere vis, aliquid ab isto simile in aestimatione atque a ceteris esse factum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 193: ut simili ratione atque ipse fecerit suas injurias persequantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 38 *fin.:* nec similem habeat vultum, et si ampullam perdidisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 31; v. Madv. ad h. l.: similes sunt, ut si qui dicant, etc., id. Sen. 6, 17: similes sunt di, tamquam si Poeni, etc., id. Div. 2, 64, 131.—(θ) *Absol.:* decet facta moresque hujus habere me similes, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 114: ex uno puteo similior numquam potis Aqua aeque sumi, quam haec est atque ista, id. Mil. 2, 6, 68 Brix ad loc.: ita formâ simili pueri (gemini), ut, etc., id. Men. prol. 19: meus est (puer), nimium quidem simili'st, id. Truc. 2, 6, 26: laudantur simili prole puerperae, i. e. *that look like their fathers,* Hor. C. 4, 5, 23: ecce similia omnia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 34: par est avaritia, similis improbitas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 118; but cf., in a more restricted sense: similia omnia magis quam paria, Liv. 45, 43: ad quam (amicitiam) se similis animus applicet, Cic. Lael. 14, 48: sicut erat in simili causâ antea factum, id. Rep. 2, 37, 63: quod in simili culpâ versabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: simili ratione, id. B. G. 7, 4; id. B. C. 3, 76 al.: similem esse te volo quomodo filium, non quomodo imaginem, Sen. Ep. 84, 8: ecce aliud simile, dissimile, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76: si quis Aristotelem similem emit, *a likeness of Aristotle,* Juv. 2, 6; cf.: tabella, in quâ tam similem videbis Issam, ut sit tam similis sibi nec ipsa, Mart. 1, 109, 19 sq.; 7, 87, 4: te similem, *your likeness,* Stat. S. 3, 3, 201; 5, 1, 1.—P o e t., adverb. (= similiter): similis medios Juturna per hostis Fertur, Verg. A. 12, 477.—*Comp.:* similiorem mulierem Magisque eandem non reor deos facere posse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 48: nihil hoc simile est similius, id. Am. 1, 1, 290.—*Sup.:* simillimos dicito esse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 91.—Hence, *subst.:* **sĭmĭle,** is, *n.* **1.** *A comparison, likeness, parallel case,* or *example:* quo facilius res perspici possit hoc simile ponitur, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54: utuntur simili, id. ib. 3, 14, 46: nec improbum sit pro simili accipi, quod plus sit, Quint. 7, 1, 61: qui memoriam ab aliquo simili transferunt ad id, quod, etc., id. 11, 2, 30 et saep.: ignavi et erepti et similia, id. 1, 5, 69; 1, 6, 2; 2, 4, 26; 3, 5, 16 et saep.; cf.: latitatio, metus, similia, id. 7, 2, 46: de philosophiâ, de republicâ, similibus, id. 9, 4, 19; 11, 3, 153.—**2.** *Resemblance,* simile et majus est et par et minus, Quint. 7, 8, 7.—*Adv.* in two forms, simulter (ante-class.) and similiter (class.). * **a. sĭmulter,** *in like manner, similarly:* exossabo ego illum simulter itidem ut muraenam coquos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 148 (cited ap. Non. 170, 25: simulter pro similiter); v. Ritschl ad Plaut. l. l.—**b. sĭmĭlĭter,** *in like manner, similarly* (syn. pariter). (*a*) *Absol.* (so most freq.): ecquid adsimulo similiter? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 37: similiter atque uno modo, Cic. Brut. 66, 233: illa quae similiter desinunt aut quae cadunt similiter, id. de Or. 3, 54, 206; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 25: si non similiter semper ingrediamur in argumentationem, id. Inv. 1, 41, 76: addunt etiam C. Marium . . . Similiter vos, cum, etc., id. Ac. 2, 5, 14: quorum non similiter fides est nec justitia laudata, id. Rep. 2, 36, 61 et saep.—*Comp.:* scurram multo similius imitatum, *more perfectly* or *naturally,* Phaedr. 5, 5, 34.—*Sup.:* ut, etc. . . . simillime, etc., *just so,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.—(β) With *atque* (*ac*), *et, ut si:* neque vero illum similiter, atque ipse eram, commotum esse vidi, Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 9; id. Ac. 2, 23, 72; Quint. 3, 7, 26: similiter facis, ac si me roges, cur, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 8: similiter facere eos . . . ut si nautae certarent, etc., id. Off. 1, 25, 87: similiter facit ut si posse putet, id. Tusc. 4, 18, 41: similiter et si dicat, etc., id. Fin. 2, 7, 21; v. Madv. ad h. l.—*Sup.:* hic excipit Pompeium, simillime atque ut illâ lege Glaucippus excipitur, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 13.—* (γ) With *dat.:* similiter his, etc., Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 86.

sĭmĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [similis] a rare form for similitudo, *likeness, resemblance, similarity:* morum, Caecil. ap. Non. 177, 2 (Com. Rel. v. 216 Rib.).—*Plur.:* naturae rerum similitates, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*

sĭmĭlĭter, *adv.,* v. similis *fin.*

sĭmĭlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [similis]. **I.** I n g e n., *likeness, resemblance, similitude* (class.). (*a*) With *gen.:* id ex similitudine floris lilium appellabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id. B. C. 3, 48; cf.: umor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus, Tac. G. 23: armorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: coronae, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 28: similitudo speciesque sapientium, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: studiorum societas similitudoque, id. Phil. 7, 2, 6: artis imago et similitudo, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: similitudo servitutis, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43: domini, id. ib. 3, 34, 46; cf. id. ib. 1, 28, 44: regum, id. ib. 1, 41, 64: quorum (virorum), id. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: amoris humani, id. Lael. 21, 81: quae (gloria) habet speciem honestatis et similitudinem, id. Fin. 5, 24, 69: si cupis in te conparebit similitudo, Sen. Ep. 84, 8: exemplum deorum hominisve similitudinis expressae, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38.—(β) *Absol.:* nec vero ille artifex (Phidias), cum faceret Jovis formam aut Minervae, contemplabatur aliquem, e quo similitudinem duceret, Cic. Or. 2, 9: quam intuens ad illius similitudinem artem et manum dirigebat, id. ib.; so of *a likeness* in a portrait or image: nemo, quamvis paratos habeat colores, similitudinem reddet, Sen. Ep. 71, 2; Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38; 35, 10, 36, § 88; and in the *plur.,* id. 35, 12, 43, § 151: nihil est, quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat, quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Lael. 14, 50; id. de Or. 2, 23, 96; so of mind or character: est igitur homini cum deo similitudo, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: est nonnulla in his etiam inter ipsos similitudo, id. Brut. 16, 63: ad similitudinem deo propius accedebat humana virtus quam, etc., *comes nearer in likeness, bears a nearer resemblance,* id. N. D. 1, 34, 96: hanc similitudinem qui imitatione adsequi volet, id. de Or. 2, 23, 96: genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae, *bearing a very close resemblance to the royal power,* id. Rep. 2, 32, 56: contrahit celeriter similitudo eos, Liv. 1, 46, 7.—*Plur.:* ut omittam similitudines, Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62: sunt quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: per rationem similitudines conparare, id. Off. 1, 4, 11.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *Imitation:* esse multos qui neminem imitentur, et suâpte naturâ, quod velint, sine cujusquam similitudine consequantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 98.—**B.** *Analogy, application to similar cases:* deduxisti totam hanc rem in duo genera solum causarum, cetera innumerabilia exercitationi et similitudini reliquisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71.—**C.** *Sameness, uniformity, monotony:* variare autem orationem magno opere oportebit; nam omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater, Cic. Inv. 1, 41, 76.—**D.** I n p a r t i c., rhetor. t. t., *a comparison, simile, similitude:* similitudo est oratio traducens ad rem quampiam aliquid ex re dispari simile, Auct. Her. 4, 45, 59; Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 168; id. Top. 10, 41: argumentorum et similitudinum copia, id. Brut. 38, 143 *fin.;* Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 2; 8, 3, 72 et saep.

sĭmĭlo, āre, v. simulo.

sīmĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [simia], *of* or *belonging to apes:* herba, App. Herb. 86: caput, Jul. Obs. Prod. 103.

* **sīmĭŏlus,** i, *m. dim.* [simius], *a little ape,* as a term of abuse, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3.

sĭmĭtu (collat. form **sĭmĭtur,** Inscr. Orell 2863; Inscr. Neap. ap. Momms. 423; v. Corss. Krit. Beitr. p. 400), *adv.* [Sanscr. sama; Gr. ὁμο-; old Lat. semo, together; cf.: semul, semper, similis, etc.] (ante-class. form of simul), *at once, at the same time, together:* gratia habetur utrisque illisque sibique simitu, Lucil. ap. Non. 175, 16: ita opertis oculis simitu manducatur ac molit, Pompon. ap. Non. 477, 4 (Com. Rel. v. 100 Rib.): multas res simitu in meo corde vorso, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 1 Brix ad loc.: ego hic esse et illi simitu hau potero, id. Most. 3, 2, 105 Lorenz ad loc.: ego te simitu novi cum Porthaone, id. Men. 5, 1, 45; so with *cum:* non ego cum vino simitu ebibi inperium tuom, id. Am. 2, 1, 84 (where Ritschl would restore the form simitur to avoid the hiatus, so id. Most. 3, 2, 105 supra; v. Ind. Schol. Bonn, 1853, p. xii.): ut cum eo simitu mitterer, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 56: cum eo simitu mitti, id. ib. 4, 2, 55; cf. id. Stich. 1, 3, 94; 2, 2, 66; 5, 5, 2; id. Merc. 1, 2, 8; 5, 2, 6; Att. ap. Non. p. 280, 4 (Trag. Rel. v. 79 Rib.).

sīmĭus, ii, v. simia.

1. sīmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [simus], *to press flat, to flatten* (only in the foll. passages): simavit taxim ad nares, Lucil. ap. Non. 169, 31: simataeque jacent pando simuamine nares, Sulp. Luperc. ap. Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 516 Burm.: projecturas simaverunt, Vitr. 4, 2, 3.

2. Sīmo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a proper name,* Plaut. Most.; id. Ps.; Ter. And.; Hor. A. P. 238; Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 158; cf. id. 9, 8, 7, § 23.

3. Sĭmo, v. 1. Simon.

sī-mŏdo, v. modo, B. b.; and si, I. a.

Sĭmŏīs, entis, *m.*, = Σιμόεις, *a small river in Troas that falls into the Scamander, now Mendere Tchai*, Mel. 1, 18, 3; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124; Verg. A. 1, 100; 1, 618; 6, 88; Hor. Epod. 13, 14; Ov. M. 13, 324; Prop. 2, 9, 12.

1. Sĭmon or **Sĭmo,** ōnis, *m.*, = Συμεών (Heb. שִׁמְעוֹן). **1.** *A chief of the Jews*, Tac. H. 5, 9; 5, 12.—**2.** Simon Petrus, Vulg. Matt. 5, 8 al.; Juvenc. 4, 584: Sīmōnem, id. 1, 423.—**3.** Simon Magus, or *the sorcerer*, Vulg. Act. 8, 18 sq.—**4.** *An Athenian writer on horsemanship*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76 (Jan. Semonem).—**5.** *A sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 90 (scanned Sĭmōn, Prud. Sym. 742).

2. Sĭmon, ōnis, *m.*, = Σίμων, *a famous statuary*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 90.

Sĭmōnĭdes, is, *m.*, = Σιμωνίδης, *a celebrated lyric poet of Cos*, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; 1, 24, 59; id. N. D. 1, 22, 60; id. Div. 1, 27, 56; Quint. 10, 1, 64; 11, 2, 11 al.—Hence, **Sĭmōnĭdēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Simonides*: lacrimae, i.e. *poems of Simonides that moved the reader to tears*, Cat. 38, 8 (cf. Hor. C. 2, 1, 38; Quint. 10, 1, 64).

simpla, ae, v. simplus, II. B.

simplāris, e, *adj.* [simplus]; milit. t. t., *that receives a single ration* (cf. duplaris): armaturae, Veg. Mil. 2, 7: candidati, id. ib. 2, 7.

* **simplārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *simple:* venditiones, Dig. 21, 1, 48, § 8.

simplex, ĭcis (*abl.*, regul. simplici; simplice, Lucr. 1, 1013), *adj.* [sim-; cf. Sanscr. sam, Gr. ἅμα, with Lat. sin-guli, semel, sem-per; and plico]. **I.** In gen., *simple, plain, uncompounded, unmixed*, = ἁπλοῦς (cf.: sincerus, purus): aut simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit, vel ignea, etc.... aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34: natura (opp. mixta, conexa, etc.), Lucr. 3, 231; Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 29; id. Sen. 21, 78: si unum ac simplex (genus inperii) probandum sit, regium probem, id. Rep. 1, 35, 54; cf. id. ib. 2, 23, 43: finis bonorum, qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimillimis rebus misceri et temperari potest, id. Off. 3, 33, 119: (comoedia) Duplex quae ex argumento facta'st simplici, Ter. Heaut. prol. 6: (auditus) iter simplex et directum (opp. flexuosum), Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: simplex est manere, illud (in Hispaniam ire) anceps, *free from risk*, id. Att. 12, 7, 1: unum est et simplex aurium judicium, *free from complication*, id. Font. 10, 22 (6, 12): necessitudines, *unqualified, absolute*, id. Inv. 2, 57, 171; cf.: simplex officium atque una est bonorum omnium causa, id. Sull. 3, 9: nihil simplici in genere omnibus ex partibus perfectum natura expolivit, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: res aperta ac simplex, id. Caecin. 2, 5: ratio veritatis, id. de Or. 1, 53, 229; Quint. 8, 3, 87: decem regii lembi simplici ordine intrarunt urbem, i. e. *one by one*, Liv. 44, 12, 6; Tac. H. 5, 23; cf.: simplici directā acie, simplicibus ordinibus, *single*, Auct. B. Alex. 37, 3 sq.: acies, id. B. Afr. 13, 2: simplex acies media, cornibus duplex, id. ib. 59, 2: simplici caule, Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 74: cum in eo ne simplici quidem genere mortis contenti inimici fuissent, i. e. *not with his simple death*, but must have torture, Liv. 40, 24, 8: qui necem suam per venenum inimicis promiserat, non gravius quam simplici morte puniit, Suet. Caes. 74: qui proculcari nepotem, quam simplici morte interfici maluit, Just. 44, 4, 4 al.: nec via mortis erat simplex, *they died in various ways*, Verg. G. 3, 482; cf.: ne simplici quidem morte moriebantur, Sall. ap. Serv. ad Verg. l. l. (H. 3, 25 Dietsch ad loc.): nec modus inserere atque oculos inponere simplex, Verg. G. 2, 73: vulnus, Ov. M. 6, 254: (tibia) tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor. A. P. 203: simplici myrto nihil allabores, id. C. 1, 38, 5: esca, id. S. 2, 2, 73: jus, id. ib. 2, 4, 64: cibus, Plin. 11, 53, 117, § 282: aqua, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 32; Tac. G. 23: arces dejecit plus vice simplici, *more than once*, Hor. C. 4, 14, 13: verba, *uncompounded*, Quint. 1, 5, 3: voces, id. 1, 5, 65; but: ornatus verborum duplex, unus simplicium, alius conlocatorum, *single*, Cic. Or. 24, 80; cf.: quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam complicata, id. Fat. 13, 30.—*Comp.:* quantitas simplicior, Quint. 11, 3, 15.—*Sup.:* ex simplicissimā quāque materiā (opp. multiplex), Quint. 10, 5, 10: res, id. 10, 2, 10.—**II.** In partic., *simple* in a moral sense, *without dissimulation, open, frank, straightforward, direct, guileless, artless, honest, sincere, ingenuous*, etc. (cf. candidus).—Of persons: cum de viro bono quaeritur, quem apertum et simplicem volumus esse, non sunt in disputando vafri, non veteratores, non malitiosi, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26; id. Off. 1, 19, 63: simplicem et communem et consentientem... eligi par est (opp. multiplex ingenium et tortuosum), id. Lael. 18, 65; id. Ac. 2, 35, 112: tuum hominis simplicis pectus vidimus, id. Phil. 2, 43, 111; Liv. 24, 10; Hor. S. 1, 3, 52; 2, 2, 68; id. C. 2, 8, 14; Ov. H. 12, 90; 16, 285: credebant simplices ac religiosi homines, Liv. 24, 10, 6.—Of things: fidelis et simplex et fautrix suorum regio, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: animal sine fraude dolisque, Innocuum, simplex, Ov. M. 15, 121: animus, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8: nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, Cic. Att. 10, 6, 2: virtus, Vell. 2, 129, 1: verba, Suet. Tib. 61: cogitationes, Tac. G. 22.—*Comp.:* simplicior quis, *too straightforward, too blunt*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 63.—*Sup.:* simplicissimi omnium habentur iracundi, Sen. Ira, 2, 16, 3: dux, Vell. 2, 116, 4: mens, Petr. 101, 3.—Hence, *adv.:* **simplĭcĭter** (acc. to I.), *simply, plainly, straightforwardly, naturally, directly, utterly, without reserve*, = ἁπλῶς: quorum (verborum) primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncte, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149: quaedam genera causarum simpliciter ex suā vi considerantur, id. Inv. 2, 33, 102: ipsa inventa exponentur simpliciter sine ullā exornatione, id. ib. 2, 3, 11: locuti sunt simpliciter et splendide, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: aut simpliciter quaeritur aut comparate, id. Top. 22, 84: si est simpliciter breviterque dicendum, id. Off. 2, 9, 31; so (with breviter) id. Arch. 12, 32: illud nomen simpliciter positum, hoc ad aliquid esse, Quint. 1, 6, 13: frondes Simpliciter positae, scaena sine arte fuit, Ov. A. A. 1, 106; Tac. G. 5; cf. *comp.:* brevius ac simplicius tradi, Quint. 8, prooem. § 1: ignorare se dixit, quidnam perplexi sua legatio haberet, cum simpliciter ad amicitiam petendam venissent, *simply, purely, only*, Liv. 34, 57, 6: quidam ludere eum simpliciter, quidam haud dubie insanire, aiebant, *merely, only*, id. 41, 20, 4: Cyrenaica philosophia, quam ille et ejus posteri simpliciter defenderunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62: in sententiā simpliciter e re publicā ferendā, id. Red. ad Quir. 10, 24 B. and K.—*Comp.:* molluscum simplicius sparsum, Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Plainly, openly, frankly, artlessly, ingenuously, uprightly, honestly, candidly:* simpliciter et candide, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: simpliciter scripserat quae sentiebat, Curt. 7, 2, 36: simpliciter et libere (opp. dissimulanter et furtim), Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2: simpliciter et palam lusit, Suet. Aug. 71: me amice simpliciterque reprehenderent, Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 1: qui se simpliciter credunt amicis, id. ib. 6, 22, 1.—*Comp.:* simultates simplicius nutrire (opp. callide), Tac. H. 3, 53 *fin.:* quo simplicius tibi confitebor, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 1; Quint. 1, 13, 2; Tac. H. 3, 53.—*Sup.:* simplicissime loqui, Tac. H. 1, 15 *fin.*—**3.** *In the singular number:* dicere, Hier. in Matt. 1, 2 *fin.*

simplĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [simplico], *simple* (late Lat.), Cassiod. An. 12.

simplĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [simplex]. **I.** In gen., *simpleness, simplicity* (not freq. till after the Aug. period, esp. in the signif. II.; not found in Cic.; cf.: candor, sinceritas): sunt solida primordia simplicitate, Lucr. 1, 609 sq.; so id. 1, 574; 2, 157: indigesta (ligni), i. e. *plainness, straightness of grain*, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 97.—**II.** In partic., in a moral sense, *plainness, frankness, openness, artlessness, innocence, honesty, candor, simplicity, directness, ingenuousness, naturalness*, etc.: juvenis incauti, Liv. 40, 23: puerilis, id. 40, 8; Vell. 2, 10, 3; 2, 43, 3 al.; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 70; Ov. H. 2, 64; id. Am. 2, 4, 18: sermo antiquae simplicitatis, Liv. 40, 47: vir simplicitatis generosissimae, *of the noblest honesty, candor*, Vell. 2, 125 *fin.:* prudens, Mart. 10, 47, 7: Romana, id. 11, 21, 10: callidissima simplicitatis imitatio, Quint. 4, 2, 57: rarissima, Ov. A. A. 1, 242 al.: vitii, Quint. 11, 1, 21; 9, 4, 20.

simplĭcĭter, *adv.*, v. simplex *fin.*

* **simplĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [simplex], *to make single* or *simple:* radicem, *to strike a single root*, Pall. Jan. 15, 15.

simplo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make simple, simplify* (late Lat.), Sedul. 1, 281.

‡ **simplŭdĭārĕa** funera sunt, quibus adhibentur duntaxat ludi, Fest. p. 334; Paul. ex Fest. p. 335 Müll. [contr. from simplus-ludus].

simplus, a, um. **I.** *Adj.* [kindr. with simplex], *simple;* as *adj.* only post-class.: mors, Prud. στεφ. 10, 878.—More freq., **II.** *Substt.* **A. simplum,** i, *n.*, *that which is single* or *simple, the simple sum* or *number* (opp. to the double): duplum simplum, Cic. Top. 11, 49: simplum solvere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 25 (opp. duplum, id. ib. 5, 6, 14): si simplum imperetur, Liv. 29, 15; Dig. 49, 14, 5.—**B. simpla,** ae, *f.* (sc. pecunia), *the simple purchase-money*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 5; Dig. 21, 2, 60.

‡ **simpŭlārĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [simpulum], *a maker of* simpula, Inscr. Orell. 4283.

‡ **simpŭlātrix,** īcis, v. simpulum.

simpŭlum, i, *n.* [sim-; root sam-; cf.: simul, simplex, and pul-; cf. Gr. πολύς, plenus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 74], *a small ladle:* simpulum vas parvulum non dissimile cyatho, quo vinum in sacrificiis libabatur; unde et mulieres rebus divinis deditae simpulatrices dicuntur, Fest. p. 337 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 124 ib.; App. Mag. p. 285, and v. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 280; 3, p. 221 (2d edit.).—Prov.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, i. e. *to make much ado about nothing, to raise a tempest in a teapot*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36.

simpŭvĭum, ii, *n.*, *a vessel for offering liquids*, esp. wine, in sacrifices, *a sacrificial bowl* (cf.: patera, poculum), Varr. ap. Non. 544, 30; Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 11; Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 158 (Jahn, simpuis); Juv. 6, 343; Arn. 7, 235; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 280 (2d edit.).

sĭmŭl (ante-class. also **sĕmŭl,** Plaut. Trin. prol. p. 97 Ritschl; v. infra; and **sĕmŏl,** C. I. L. 1175 *fin.;* cf. Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 96; cf. also simitu. The final *l* of simul was scarcely pronounced in the vulg. lang., and in comic poetry does not make position with an initial consonant following; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 643 sq.; Lorenz ad Plaut. Ps. 567), *adv.* [Sanscr. sama-; Gr. ἅμα, ὁμός]; cf. semel, = eodem tempore, unā, *at the same time, together, at once, as soon as.* **I.** Referring, as temporal adverb, to plural nouns of the same sentence, and representing persons or things as acting, happening, etc., simultaneously. **1.** After a *plural subject:* hunc ambo in saxo semul sedent ejecti, Plaut. Rud. prol. 72: multa concurrunt simul, Ter. And. 3, 2, 31: (duo homines) simul cenare voluerunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: Zmyrnae cum simul essemus compluris dies, id. Rep. 1, 8, 13: tres simul soles effulserunt, Liv. 41, 21 *fin.:* tria simul agmina populabantur Indos, Curt. 9, 10, 7: duo simul hujusmodi personae Ciceroni obstiterunt, Quint. 11, 1, 69: Othonem multa simul extimulabant, Tac. H. 1, 21; Cic. Fam. 9, 1, 2; id. Att. 5, 10, 5; Liv. 21, 33, 3; 41, 2 *init.;* Curt. 4, 15, 22.—Sometimes the logical subject is understood: multos modios salis simul (i. e. amicis) edendos esse, Cic. Lael. 19, 67.—Sometimes both the subject and predicate are understood: quare si simul (i. e. nos agere) placebit, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 2.—**2.** With a *plur. object:* (Alcumena) uno partu duos peperit semul, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 8: duas res simul nunc agere decretum'st mihi, Plaut. Merc. prol. 1: si duos consules simul ex Italiā ejectos... res publica tenere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 13, 14, 29: ambo cum simul conspicimus, Liv. 40, 46 *init.:* simul omnibus portis erupit, id. 40, 48 *fin.;* cf. Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22; Liv. 8, 37, 5; 21, 60; 40, 30; 42, 7; Curt. 5, 9, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 76; 10, 3, 23; 10, 7, 16.—So with singular implying a plural: tota (urbs) simul exsurgere aedificiis coepit, Liv. 6, 4, 6: totam simul causam ponit ante oculos, Quint. 6, 1, 1.—After an adverb, implying a plural noun: igitur undique simul (i. e. ex omnibus locis simul) speculatores citi sese ostendunt, Sall. J. 101, 1.—**3.** Refer-

ring to plural attributes: omnium simul rerum ... discrimine proposito, Liv. 6, 35, 6: multarum simul civitatium legati Romam convenerunt, id. 43, 6, 1.—**4.** Referring to an attributive participle understood: multitudo plurium simul gentium (= simul eodem loco versantium), Liv. 44, 45: trium simul bellorum victor (= eodem tempore gestorum), id. 6, 4, 1: inter duo simul bella, id. 7, 27, 7: tot simul malis victi, Curt. 4, 4, 12.

II. Referring to nouns, etc., connected by the preposition *cum:* simul cum = unâ cum (v. una, s. v. unus), *together with:* novi (illum) cum Calchâ semul, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 48: jube in urbem veniat jam tecum semul, id. Most. 4, 2, 26: qui ipsus equidem nunc primum istanc tecum conspicio semul? id. Am. 2, 2, 122: me misisti ad portum cum luci semul, id. Stich. 2, 2, 40: quae (amicitia) incepta a parvis cum aetate adcrevit simul, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7: simul consilium cum re amisti? id. Eun. 2, 2, 10: Critolaum simul cum Diogene venisse commemoras, Cic. Or. 2, 38, 100: Hortensius tecum simul pro Appio Claudio dixit, id. Brut. 64, 230: cum corporibus simul animos interire, id. Lael. 4, 13: vobiscum simul considerantis, id. Rep. 1, 46, 70: testamentum Cyri simul obsignavi cum Clodio, id. Mil. 18, 48: simul cum lege Aeliâ magistratum iniit, id. Att. 1, 16, 13: simul cum lumine pandit, id. Arat. 704 (452): simul cum moribus immutatur fortuna, Sall. C. 2, 5: cum animâ simul, id. ib. 33, 4: simul cum occasu solis, id. J. 91, 2: simul cum dono designavit templi finis, Liv. 1, 10, 5: si (dictator) se (Fabium) simul cum gloriâ rei gestae extinxisset, id. 8, 31, 7: ut cresceret simul et neglegentia cum audaciâ hosti, id. 31, 36, 7; cf. Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 136; id. Aul. 4, 4, 28; id. Bacch. 4, 1, 5; id. Cist. 4, 2, 105; id. Ep. 1, 1, 39; id. Men. prol. 27; 2, 3, 54; 5, 1, 36; id. Merc. 2, 1, 31; id. Most. 1, 2, 17; Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 13; id. Tusc. 3, 18, 40; id. de Or. 2, 33, 142; 3, 3, 10; id. Arch. 12, 30; id. Sest. 22, 50; id. Fam. 15, 4, 8; Liv. 1, 31, 3; Nep. 3, 2; 11, 3; 18, 3; 23, 6; Quint. 11, 3, 65; Hor. Epod. 1, 8; id. S. 1, 1, 58.—Strengthened by *una:* quippe omnes semul didicimus tecum unâ, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 50; cf. id. Most. 4, 3, 43.—With ellipsis of *mecum:* qui scribis morderi te interdum quod non simul sis, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 8.—Freq. cum eo (eis, etc.) must be supplied after simul, *likewise, together with* him, them, etc.: in vigiliam quando ibat miles, tum tu ibas semul (i. e. cum eo)? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 86: cum simul P. Rutilius venisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17: hos qui simul erant missi, fallere, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: prae metu ne simul (i. e. cum iis) Romanus irrumperet, Liv. 5, 13, 13: extra turbam ordinem conlocuntur semul (i. e. inter se), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 69; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 180; Cic. Pis. 34, 84; Liv. 6, 11, 5; Curt. 8, 13, 3.—Simul with *abl.* alone = cum with *abl.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. Gr. ἅμα with *dat.*): simul his, Hor. S. 1, 10, 86: quippe simul nobis habitat, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 29: his simul, Sil. 3, 268: Magnetibus simul transmissi, Tac. A. 4, 55: quindecimviri septemviris simul, id. ib. 3, 64; cf. id. ib. 6, 9; Sil. 5, 418; Sen. Troad. 1049.

III. Referring to a preceding adverb. clause, *at the same time*, i. e. as that of the action described: juris ubi dicitur dies, simul patronis dicitur, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 17: quamquam ego vinum bibo, at mandata hau consuevi semul bibere una (= bibere quom vinum bibo, una cum vino), id. Pers. 2, 1, 3: quando nihil sit (quod det), semul amare desinat, id. Ps. 1, 3, 73 Fleck.: ubi res prolatae sunt, quom rus homines eunt, semul prolatae res sunt nostris dentibus, id. Capt. 1, 1, 10; id. Ps. 4, 7, 84; cf.: domum numquam introibis, nisi feres pallam simul (i. e. cum introibis), Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 104.

IV. Referring to two or more co-ordinate terms or facts representing these as simultaneous, *and at the same time, and also, both ... and (at once), together.* **1.** Referring to co-ordinate terms of the same sentence. **a.** Simul preceding all the co-ordinate terms which are connected by et, ac, atque, que, or by et ... et (freq. in the histt.): semul flere sorbereque haud facile est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104: Q. Hortensi ingenium simul aspectum et probatum est, Cic. Brut. 64, 228: Bomilcar, simul cupidus incepta patrandi, et timore socii anxius, Sall. J. 70, 5: dicenti lacrimae simul spiritum et vocem intercluserunt, Liv. 40, 16 *init.:* quae simul auxilio tribunicio et consensu plebis impediri coepta, id. 6, 27, 9: Lycios sub Rhodiorum simul imperio et tutelâ esse, id. 41, 6 *fin.:* Priverni qui simul a Fundanis ac Romanis defecerunt, id. 8, 19, 11: simul divinae humanaeque spei pleni pugnam poscunt, id. 10, 40, 1: eximio simul honoribus atque virtutibus, id. 6, 11, 3: obruit animum simul luctus metusque, id. 42, 28; 5, 26, 10; Val. Max. 5, 2, 6: simul ipsum Vitellium contemnebant metuebantque, Tac. H. 2, 92; cf. Liv. 3, 38, 12; 3, 50, 12; 5, 7, 3; 6, 18, 5; 6, 33, 9; 6, 40, 4; 9, 12, 4; 27, 51, 12; Caes. B. G. 7, 48; Curt. 5, 4, 30; Sen. Q. N. 2, 54, 2.—So with three or more co-ordinate terms, either all connected by et, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, 2; Quint. 1, 12, 3; 10, 7, 23; or asyndetic: nunc simul res, fides, fama, virtus, decus deseruerunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 60.—**b.** Simul after all the co-ordinate terms (mostly ante-class.): nunc operam potestis ambo mihi dare et vobis simul, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 40: faxo et operam et vinum perdiderit simul, id. Aul. 3, 6, 42: ut si quis sacrilegii et homicidii simul accusetur, Quint. 12, 1, 4; cf. Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 92; id. Men. 3, 3, 16; Mart. 11, 58, 10.—**c.** Simul after the first of the co-ordinate terms (so not in Cic.): convenit regnum simul atque locos ut haberet, Naev. Bell. Pun. 1, 6, fr. 3: oculis simul ac mente turbatum, Liv. 7, 26, 5: quod ubi auditum simul visumque est, id. 8, 39, 7: pulvere simul ac sudore perfusum, Curt. 3, 5, 2: terrestri simul navalique clade, id. 4, 3, 14: vota nuncupabantur simul et solvebantur, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 5: qui ima simul ac summa foveret aequaliter, Sen. Ep. 90, 25; cf. Liv. 4, 32, 12; Curt. 3, 8, 23; 6, 5, 19; 8, 5, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 30.—In post-Aug. prose without any temporal idea, = *as well as:* populi Romani facta simul ac dicta memoratu digna ... deligere constitui, Val. Max. 1 prol.; so id. 1, 1, 9.—**d.** Placed before the last term. (*α*) Simul et (= simul etiam), *and at the same time, and also:* Jugurtha, postquam oppidum Capsam aliosque locos munitos, simul et magnam pecuniam amiserat, Sall. J. 97, 1: Marium fatigantem de profectione, simul et invisum et offensum, id. ib. 73, 2: Marius hortandi causâ, simul et nobilitatem exagitandi, contionem advocavit, id. ib. 84, 5: milites modesto imperio habiti, simul et locupletes, id. ib. 92, 2: Perseus cum adventu consulis, simul et veris principio strepere omnia cerneret, Liv. 44, 34 *fin.;* cf. Hor. C. 1, 20, 6.—(*β*) Simulque (rare): ut (materia) fragilis incumberet, simulque terra umore diluta, Curt. 8, 10, 25.—(*γ*) Simul, without any conjunction (so in Cic., but only poet.): Neptuno grates habeo et tempestatibus, semul Mercurio qui, etc., Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 3: Electra Stereopeque, simul sanctissima Maja, Cic. Arat. 270 (36): inter solis iter, simul inter flamina venti, id. ib. 342 (101): ambiguus consilii, num Dyrrhachium pedite atque equite, simul longis navibus mare clauderet, Tac. H. 2, 83.—**e.** Inserted in the last term (poet.): memor Actae non alio rege puertiae, Mutataeque simul togae, Hor. C. 1, 36, 9: interea Maecenas advenit atque Coccejus, Capitoque simul Fontejus, id. S. 1, 5, 32.—**2.** Referring to two or more co-ordinate clauses or sentences. **a.** Et simul or simulque: contundam facta Talthybi, contemnamque omnes nuntios, semulque cursuram meditabor ad ludos Olympios, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 34: eamus, et de istac simul consilium volo capere una tecum, i. e. *while going*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 65: quod ... et simul quia, Lucr. 5, 1181: ratio Ecquaenam fuerit origo ... et simul ecquae sit finis, etc., id. 5, 1213: sed iidem illi ita mecum loquuntur ... et simul admonent quiddam quod cavebimus, etc., Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 28: ex tuis litteris cognovi festinationem tuam, et simul sum admiratus cur, etc., id. Fam. 7, 8, 1: emergit Nixi caput, et simul effert sese clara Fides et, etc., id. Arat. 713 (460): postquam Rutilium consedisse accepit, simulque ex Jugurthae proelio clamorem augeri, Sall. J. 52, 6: equites ex equis desiliunt, simulque et hosti se opponunt, et animos peditum accendunt, Liv. 3, 62, 8: tum rigere omnibus corpora ... et simul lassitudine et ... fame etiam deficere, id. 21, 54, 9; 41, 3; Cic. Arat. 504 (259); 545 (299); Curt. 4, 2, 21; Quint. 2, 5, 13.—**b.** Simul with autem or enim, introducing the second sentence: salve! simul autem vale! Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: augeamus sane suspicionem tuam; simul enim augebimus diligentiam, Cic. Marc. 7, 22.—**c.** Simul preceding co-ordinate sentences, generally connected by et ... et, but also by a single copulative conjunction: simul enim et rei publicae consules, et propones ei exempla ad imitandum, Cic. Phil. 10, 2, 5: illa autem altera ratio quae simul et opinionem falsam tollit, et aegritudinem detrahit, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: simul et inopiam frumenti lenire, et ignaris omnibus parare, Sall. J. 91, 1: nullus portus erat qui simul et omnis onerarias caperet, et tecta legionibus praeberet, Liv. 32, 18, 3: simul et cohors invasit, et ex omnibus oppidi partibus ... concurrerunt, id. 32, 24, 3: simul Metelli imagines dereptae, et missi qui Antonio nuntiarent, Tac. H. 3, 13; cf. Suet. Caes. 57.—**3.** Referring to co-ordinate clauses introduced by subordinating conjunctions: Mnesilochum ut requiram atque ut eum mecum ad te adducam semul, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 2: tantum faciam ut notam apponam ... et simul significem, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 6, 2: quod eo liberius ad te scribo, quia nostrae laudi favisti, simulque quod video non novitati esse invisum meae, id. ib. 1, 7, 8; 7, 10, 3.—If used in connecting dependent clauses, simul often stands for a co-ordinating conjunction; v. VI. infra.

V. Introducing an independent sentence, *at the same time, also, likewise* (cf.: itaque, igitur, deinde, tum, etc.). **1.** Simul alone: ego Tiresiam consulam quid faciundum censeat: semul hanc rem ut facta est eloquar, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 77: sequimini! simul circumspicite ne quis adsit arbiter, id. Mil. 4, 4, 1: alterum ipse efficiam ut attente audiatis. Simul illud oro: si, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 10: hoc proprium virtutis existimant ... simul hoc se fore tutiores arbitrantur, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: Valerio Samnitium legiones occurrunt ... simul in Campanos stimulabat ira, Liv. 7, 32, 3: tibi (Apollo) decimam partem praedae voveo. Te simul, Juno, precor ut, etc., id. 5, 21, 3.—**2.** More freq. simul et (= etiam): quia videbitur Magis verisimile id esse ... simul et conficiam facilius ego quod volo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 55: nolite committere ut in re tam inveteratâ quidquam novi sentiatis. Simul et illa omnia ante oculos vestros proponite, etc., Cic. Balb. 28, 65: demonstravi haec Caecilio. Simul et illud ostendi, me ei satisfacturum, id. Att. 1, 1, 4: legati jam reverterant ... simul venerant et ab rege Perseo oratores qui, etc., Liv. 41, 19 *med.:* ipse ad Sycurium progressus, opperiri ibi hostium adventum statuit. Simul et frumentari passim exercitum jubet, id. 42, 54 *fin.;* cf. Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14; Cic. Or. 2, 85, 349; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12, § 34; id. Prov. Cons. 15, 36; id. Balb. 25, 56; id. Arat. 618 (372); 628 (382); 707 (454); 721 (468); Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 6, 8; Sall. C. 30, 2; id. J. 100, 3; Liv. 8, 9, 13; 8, 32, 5; 10, 3, 2; 40, 32; 4, 49, 3; Tac. H. 1, 1; 1, 52; 2, 53; 3, 15; 3, 18; 3, 20; 3, 29; 3, 42; 3, 82.

VI. Simul itself stands as co-ordinating conjunction, to connect dependent clauses represented as contemporaneous, *and at the same time, and also* (not ante-class.; rare in Cic.; freq. in the histt.): ei Verres possessionem negat se daturum, ne posset patronum suum juvare, simul ut esset poena quod, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 124: omnes vocat ad diripiendos Eburones, ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionarius miles periclitetur, simul ut ... pro tali facinore stirps et nomen civitatis tollatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: quippe foedum hominem a republicâ procul esse volebat; simul quia boni complures praesidium in eo putabant, Sall. C. 19, 2: cujus de virtute, quia multi dixere, praetereundum puto, simul ne per insolentiam quis existumet memet studium meum laudando extollere, id. J. 4, 2: nihil horum ... discere cum cerneret posse, simul et tirocinio et perturbatione juvenis moveretur, etc., Liv. 39, 47: a sermone Graeco puerum incipere malo, quia Latinum vel nobis nolentibus perhibet, simul quia disciplinis quoque Graecis prius instruendus est, Quint. 1, 1, 12; Sall. J. 20, 1; Liv. 39, 33, 1; 8, 6, 11; Caes. B. C. 43, 2; Sall. C. 20, 3; 56, 5; Liv. 3, 50, 10; 40, 36 *init.;* Tac. H. 1,

70; 2,15.—So, connecting participial expressions or adverbial phrases with dependent clauses: his amicis confisus Catilina, simul quod aes alienum ingens erat, et quod ... opprimendae reipublicae consilium cepit, Sall. C. 16, 4: hi, quod res in invidiā erat, simul et ab Numidis obsecrati, id. J. 25, 5: ob eam iram, simul ut praeda militem aleret, duo milia peditum ... populari agrum jussit, Liv. 21, 52, 5; 3, 66, 3: equites praemisit speculatum, simul ut ignem exstinguerent, Curt. 4, 10, 11: Otho, quamquam turbidis rebus, etc., simul reputans non posse, etc., Tac. H. 1, 83 *init.:* committere igitur eum (locum) non fidelissimis sociis noluit, simul quod ab illā parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32, § 84; Liv. 9, 2, 5; Tac. H. 1, 70 *fin.;* 2, 28; 2, 30.

VII. Simul, as co-ordinating conjunction, is frequently placed before each of the co-ordinate terms (simul ... simul = ἅμα μὲν ... ἅμα δέ), *partly ... partly; not only ... but at the same time* (not ante-Aug.). **1.** With independent clauses: simul castra oppugnabantur, simul pars exercitûs ad populandum agrum Romanum missa, Liv. 3, 5, 2: accolas Hannibal simul perlicit ad naves fabricandas, simul et ipsi traici exercitum cupiebant, id. 21, 26, 7: ab his simul custodes trucidari coepti, simul datum signum armatis ut ex insidiis concurrerent, id. 9, 25, 8: simul gratias agit, simul gratulatur quod, etc., Curt. 6, 7, 15; cf. Verg. A. 1, 631 sq.; 2, 220 sqq.; 12, 268; Liv. 1, 9, 5.—**2.** With dependent clauses: venit ad quaerendum, simul quod non deducerent praesidia, simul quod in Bithyniam auxilia missi forent, Liv. 39, 46 *fin.:* Perseus cum audisset, simul Meliboeam a consulis exercitu oppugnari, simul classem Iolci stare, id. 44, 13 *init.:* consul ad Phylan ducit, simul ut praesidium firmaret, simul ut militi frumentum divideret, id. 44, 8, 1: simul questi ... simul nuntiantes, id. 42, 46: plus quam imponebatur oneris recepi, simul ut pleniore obsequio demererer amantissimos mei, simul ne ... alienis vestigiis insisterem, Quint. prooem. 3.—Rarely connecting a dependent clause with an independent sentence: Athenas ierant, simul ut pro legatione praemio esset honos, simul peritos legum peregrinarum ad condenda nova jura usui fore credebant, Liv. 3, 35, 5; cf. Verg. A. 12, 758. — **3.** Co-ordinating dependent clauses with adverbial phrases: Germani frequenter in castra venerunt, simul sui purgandi causā, simul ut de induciis impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: Philippus, simul ne ocio miles deterior fieret, simul avertendae suspicionis causā ... in Maedicam ducere pergit, Liv. 40, 21, 1. —**4.** Connecting single nouns or phrases belonging to the same predicate: cum simul fragor rupti pontis, simul clamor Romanorum impetum sustinuit, Liv. 2, 10, 10: ad se simul legatos, simul milites missos, id. 42, 52 *med.:* et Romae simul dilectu, simul tributo conferendo laboratum est, id. 5, 10, 3: increpando simul temeritatem, simul ignaviam, id. 2, 65, 4: tum vero simul ab hostibus, simul ab iniquitate locorum Poeni oppugnabantur, id. 21, 33, 5: inter simul complorationem feminarum, simul nefandam caedem, id. 41, 11: simul a mari, simul a terrā ingredienti, id. 44, 12 *med.;* cf. Tac. A. 1, 49; 14, 40; id. Agr. 25; 36; 41; Verg. G. 3, 201; id. A. 1, 513; Hor. S. 2, 2, 73.

VIII. Simul, in connection with *ac, atque* (also written in one word, **sĭmŭlac, sĭmŭlatque**), rarely with *ut*, and very rarely with *et*, is used as subordinating, temporal conjunction, *as soon as.* For simulac, etc., simul alone is freq. **1.** Simul ac: simul ac lacrimas de ore noegeo (i. e. candido) detersit, Liv. And. ap. Fest. p. 174 Müll.: Demenaetum simul ac conspexero hodie, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 73: non simul ac se ipse commovit, sensit quid intersit, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51: si simul ac procul conspexit armatos, recessisset, id. Caecil. 16, 46: dicebam, simul ac timere desisses, similem te futurum tui, id. Phil. 2, 35, 89: Alcibiades, simul ac se remiserat, dissolutus reperiebatur, Nep. Alcib. 1, 4: at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arcā, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108; id. Fam. 15, 16, 2; id. Planc. 41, 98; id. Phil. 4, 1, 1; id. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 46; id. Or. 2, 27, 117; Verg. A. 4, 90; 12, 222; Ov. M. 2, 167; Hor. S. 1, 2, 33; 1, 4, 119; 1, 8, 21.—Strengthened by *primum* (= ut primum): simul ac primum ei occasio visa est, quaestor consulem deseruit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 34; so id. ib. 2, 1, 52, § 138; id. Phil. 4, 1, 1; Suet. Caes. 30; id. Ner. 43.—**2.** Simul atque: L. Clodius, simul atque introductus est, rem conficit, Cic. Clu. 14, 40: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, artes ilico nostrae conticescunt, id. Mur. 10, 22: simul atque audivit ejus interitum, suo Marte res suas recuperavit, id. Phil. 2, 37, 95: simul atque enim se inflexit hic rex in dominatum injustiorem, fit continuo tyrannus, id. Rep. 2, 26, 49: simul atque sibi hic adnuisset, numeraturum se dicebat, id. Quint. 5, 18: qui, simul atque in oppidum venerat, inmittebantur illi continuo Cibyratici canes, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47: simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est, Caes. B. G. 5, 3, 3; cf. Cic. Planc. 41, 98; id. Phil. 8, 10, 31; Suet. Caes. 29; id. Galb. 7.—**3.** Simul ut (v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33): simul ut experrecti sumus, visa illa contemnimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51: simul ut accepi a Seleuco litteras tuas, statim quaesivi, etc., id. Fam. 6, 18, 1: nostros omnia consequi potuisse, simul ut velle coepissent, id. Tusc. 4, 2, 5; id. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 3 (6, 2): simul ut, qui sint professi, videro, dicam, id. Planc. 6, 14; id. Att. 10, 4, 12: nam simul ut supero se totum lumine Cancer extulit, extemplo cedit delapsa Corona, id. Arat. 596 (349). — **4.** Simul et: simul et quid erit certi, scribam ad te, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 2: ego ad te statim habebo quod scribam, simul et videro Curionem, id. ib. 10, 4, 12: quam accepi simul et in Cumanum veni, id. ib. 10, 16, 4; 16, 11, 6; id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3. In all these passages the Cod. Med. has simul et, which the editors variously changed into simulatque, simulac, simul ut, simul; so, omne animal simul et ortum est, se ipsum diligit, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33, where the vulg. has simul ut, and Madv. reads simul [et] ortum. — **5.** Simul ubi: quod simul ubi conspexit, equites emisit, Liv. 4, 18, 7 dub. Weissenb. ad loc. — **6.** Simul alone, = simul atque: simul herbae inceperint nasci, Cato, R. R. 48: hic simul argentum repperit, curā sese expedivit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 4: simul limen intrabo, illi extrabunt illico, Afran. ap. Non. 104, 21 (Com. Rel. v. 5 Rib.): simul inflavit tibicen, a perito carmen agnoscitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 86: nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.:* simul increpuere arma, hostis pedem rettulit, Liv. 6, 24, 1; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12; id. Fin. 3, 6, 21; id. Arat. 594 (349); Caes. B. C. 1, 30, 3; Liv. 3, 62, 6; 4, 18, 6; 4, 31, 5; 4, 32, 6; 5, 25, 11; 8, 32, 2; 21, 55, 9; 44, 8 *med.;* 44, 19; 44, 44 *fin.;* Curt. 3, 11, 4; Phaedr. 3, 16, 16; Hor. C. 1, 12, 27; 3, 4, 37; Verg. G. 4, 232; Ov. F. 1, 567.—Strengthened by *primum:* simul primum magistratio abiit, dicta dies est, Liv. 6, 1, 6: simul primum anni tempus navigabile praebuisset mare, id. 35, 44, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.; Suet. Caes. 30.

sĭmŭlac, v. simul, VIII.

sĭmŭlācrum, i, *n.* [simulo], an image formed in the likeness of a thing, *a likeness, image, form, representation, semblance* (class.; syn.: imago, effigies, signum). **I.** Lit., of images formed by art, reflected in a mirror, or seen in a dream; of apparitions, visions, etc. (the latter mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Of images formed by art, esp. of statues of the gods, *an image, figure, portrait, effigy, statue,* etc.: alicujus effigiem simulacrumque servare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 159; cf.: statuas et imagines, non animorum simulacra sed corporum ... relinquere, id. Arch. 12, 30: Helenae se pingere simulacrum velle dixit (Zeuxis), id. Inv. 2, 1, 1; cf. id. Fam. 5, 12, 7: delubra magnifica humanis consecrata simulacris, id. Rep. 3, 9, 14; but cf.: simulacrum deae non effigie humanā, Tac. H. 2, 3: deorum simulacra sanctissima, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3; so of the images of the gods, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 185; Caes. B. G. 6, 16; 6, 17; id. B. C. 2, 5; 3, 105; Tac. H. 2, 3; id. A. 12, 22 al.: tueri aras simulacraque divom, Lucr. 5, 75; 5, 308: et bene facta deum frangit simulacra, id. 6, 419; Verg. A. 2, 172; Ov. M. 10, 694; 15, 658 al.; cf.: Herculis simulacrum, Liv. 9, 44 *fin.:* simulacra oppidorum, Cic. Pis. 25, 60; cf. pugnarum, Liv. 41, 28, 10: Balbum in triumpho omnium gentium urbiumque nomina ac simulacra duxisse, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36; cf. also: simulacrum celebrati diei pingere, Liv. 24, 16 *fin.:* montium, fluviorum, Tac. A. 2, 41.—Poet., of the Trojan horse, Verg. A. 2, 232 (for which, effigies, id. ib. 2, 184).—**b.** Adverb.: ad or per simulacrum (like ad similitudinem, formam), *in the form of, after the pattern of:* aurata aedes ad simulacrum templi Veneris collocata, Suet. Caes. 84: ad simulacrum ignium ardens Pharus, id. Flor. 4, 2, 88; cf.: ad simulacrum caelestium siderum, id. ib. 1, 2, 3: digiti per litterarum simulacra ducuntur, Sen. Ep. 94, 51. — **B.** *An image, form, shade, phantom* seen in a mirror, in a dream, etc.; analogous to the Gr. εἴδωλον: quaecunque apparent nobis simulacra, Lucr. 4, 99; cf.: per aquas, quae nunc rerum simulacra videmus, id. 1, 1060: quid frustra simulacra fugacia (in aquā visa) captas? Ov. M. 3, 432. —Of the *shades* or *ghosts* of the departed: quaedam simulacra modis pallentia miris, Lucr. 1, 123 (cf. Verg. G. 1, 477 infra); cf.: est via declivis (in Tartarum) ... umbrae recentes Descendunt illac simulacraque functa sepulcris, Ov. M. 4, 435; so id. ib. 10, 14: simulacra cara parentis, id. ib. 14, 112; cf. Verg. A. 2, 772: ut bibere in somnis sitiens cum quaerit ... laticum simulacra petit, etc., Lucr. 4, 1099; cf.: (canes) Expergefacti secuntur inania saepe Cervorum simulacra, id. 4, 995: simulacra inania somni, Ov. H. 9, 39: vana (noctis), id. Am. 1, 6, 9: simulacra modis pallentia miris Visa sub obscurum noctis, Verg. G. 1, 477; Sil. 3, 650 al.; cf.: ne vacua mens audita simulacra et inanes sibi metus fingeret, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7.—**2.** In the philosoph. lang. of Lucret. (like the Gr. εἴδωλον and the Lat. spectrum), *the form* or *image* of an object of sense or thought presented to the mind; *a representation, idea, conception,* Lucr. 2, 112; 4, 130; 4, 149 sq. — **3.** Of mnemonic *signs, types,* or *emblems:* ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret atque ut locis pro cerā, simulacris pro litteris uteremur, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 354.—**4.** *A description, a portraiture* of character: non inseram simulacrum viri copiosi (Catonis), quae dixerit referendo, Liv. 45, 25.—**5.** *A likeness* or *similitude:* diu disputavi, Hominem quojus rei Similem esse arbitrarer simulacrumque habere: Id repperi jam exemplum, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 6.—**II.** In partic., with the predominant idea of mere imitation (opp. to that which is original or real), *a shadow, semblance, appearance,* etc.: simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 1; cf.: simulacra virtutis, id. Off. 1, 15, 46; and: haec simulacra sunt auspiciorum, auspicia nullo modo, id. Div. 2, 33, 71: libertatis, Tac. A. 1, 77: belli simulacra cientes, i. e. *mock-fights, sham-fights,* Lucr. 2, 41; 2, 324: pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis, Verg. A. 5, 585; 5, 674; Sil. 16, 529; 7, 119; cf.: simulacrum navalis pugnae, Liv. 26, 51, 6; 35, 26, 2: quibusdam pugnae simulacris ad verum discrimen aciemque justam consuescimus, Quint. 2, 10, 8; so, ludicrum pugnae, Liv. 40, 9: decurrentis exercitûs, id. 44, 9: vindemiae, Tac. A. 11, 31: civilitatis particulae, Quint. 2, 15, 25: inania, id. 10, 5, 17.

sĭmŭlāmen, inis, *n.* [simulo], *a copy, an imitation* (poet. and very rare), Ov. M. 10, 727; Aus. Idyll. 10, 228.

* **sĭmŭlāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a deception;* with astu, Gell. 15, 22.

sĭmŭlans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of simulo.

sĭmŭlanter and **sĭmŭlātē,** *advv.,* v. simulo *fin.* A. and B.

* **sĭmŭlātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [simulo], *feigned, fictitious:* umbra, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 276.

sĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [simulo, II.], *a falsely assumed appearance, a false show, feigning, shamming, pretence, feint, insincerity, deceit, hypocrisy, simulation,* etc. (class. and very freq.; cf. imitatio). (a) With *gen.:* simulatio insaniae, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 97: stultitiae, id. Brut. 14, 53: imitatio simulatioque virtutis, id. Ac. 2, 46, 140; id. Att. 7, 1, 6: omnium rerum, id. Lael. 25, 92: timoris, Caes. B. G. 5, 50 *fin.;* id. B. C. 2, 40: itineris, id. B. G. 6, 8: deditionis, id. B. C. 3, 28: vulnerum, id. ib. 2, 35: rei frumentariae, id. B. G. 1, 40; cf.: legis agrariae (with no-

men), Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15: rei publicae, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 5: Parthici belli, Caes. B. C. 1, 9.—E s p., *abl.* adverb., *under pretext of, under pretence of*, etc.: amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 8, 26: muliones equitum specie ac simulatione collibus circumvehi jubet, Caes. B. G. 7, 45; cf.: gladiatores emtos esse Fausti simulatione ad caedem ac tumultum, *as was pretended for Faustus*, Cic. Sull. 19, 54: pro sociis contra hostis exercitum mittere, an hostium simulatione contra socios, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 66: provocare arma Romana simulatione numinum ausus est, *under pretence of a divine command*, Tac. H. 2, 61. —Similarly: per simulationem, cum simulatione: per simulationem amicitiae me nefarie prodiderunt, Cic. Red. Quir. 9, 21: cum simulatione timoris agere, Caes. B. G. 5, 50.—(β) *Absol.:* ex omni vitâ simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: simulatio et inanis ostentatio, id. ib. 2, 12, 43: in specie fictae simulationis, pietas inesse non potest, id. N. D. 1, 2, 3: nihil ut opus sit simulatione et fallaciis, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191; so (with perfidia) Caes. B. G. 4, 13: non mea'st simulatio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 34; cf.: optima est simulatio contra simulantem, Quint. 6, 3, 92: nihil simulatio proficit, Sen. Ep. 79, 18.—*Plur.:* illa simulationum nescia, Tac. A. 4, 54: simulationum falsa, id. ib. 6, 45; 6, 54; Plin. Pan. 72 *fin.*— **II.** Rhet. t. t.: εἰρωνεία est simulatio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 523.

sĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [simulo]. **I.** *A copier, imitator* (poet. and very rare): excitat artificem simulatoremque figurae Morphea, Ov. M. 11, 634: humani qualis simulator simius oris, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 303.—**II.** *A feigner, pretender, counterfeit, hypocrite, simulator*, etc. (the class. signif. of the word). (α) With *gen.:* animus cujus rei libet simulator ac dissimulator, Sall. C. 5, 4: segnitiae, Tac. A. 14, 57: belli, Luc. 4, 722.—(β) *Absol.:* in omni oratione simulatorem, quem εἴρωνα Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus, * Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: benevolus et simulator, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 10, 39: callidus et simulator, Tac. A. 13, 47.

sĭmŭlatque, v. simul, VIII.

* **sĭmŭlātrix,** īcis, *f.* [simulator], *a* (female) *transformer;* of Circe, who transformed men into beasts, Stat. Th. 5, 551.

sĭmŭlo (less correctly **sĭmĭlo;** v. assimulo *fin.*), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [similis]. **I.** I n g e n., *to make* a thing *like* another; *to imitate, copy, represent* a thing (mostly poet.; syn. imitor): corpora igni simulata, *made like, like*, Lucr. 1, 687: nimbos et non imitabile fulmen simulare, Verg. A. 6, 591: simulet Catonem, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: cum sint crura tibi, simulent quae cornua lunae, Mart. 2, 35, 1: furias Bacchi, Ov. M. 6, 596: equam (sonus), id. ib. 2, 668: artem (natura), id. ib. 3, 158: anum, *to assume the form of*, id. ib. 3, 275; 6, 26; 11, 310; id. F. 4, 517; so, Homeri illa Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic. Att. 9, 8, 2 (cf. Hom. Od. 3, 22): simulata Troja, *a counterfeit Troy*, i. e. *which is copied after, built like Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 721: simulata magnis Pergama, Verg. A. 3, 349: latices simulatos fontis Averni, id. ib. 4, 512: cupressum simulare, *to represent, paint*, Hor. A. P. 20: antrum in ostro, Sil. 15, 430. —With *object-clause:* Pallas ... simulat ... terram Prodere cum baccis fetum canentis olivae, *represents the earth producing*, etc., Ov. M. 6, 80; cf. also, transf., of a work of art: aera Fortis Alexandri vultum simulantia, *representing, imaging*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 241.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *to represent* a thing *as being* which has no existence, *to feign* a thing to be what it is not (while dissimulare is to pretend a thing not to be which really is, to conceal), *to assume the appearance of* a thing, *to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate* (class. and freq.). (α) With *acc.* (in Cic. in the *act.* perh. only with a *pron.*): nec ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: experiar, quid ames, quid simules, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 71: (oportuit) non simulare mortem verbis, re ipsâ spem vitae dare, i. e. *to pretend that she was dead*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 23: studium conjurationis vehementer simulare, Sall. C. 41, 5: deditionem ac deinde metum, id. J. 36, 2: diffidentiam rei, id. ib. 60, 5: pacem, id. ib. 111, 4; cf.: pacem cum Scipione Sulla sive faciebat sive simulabat, Cic. Phil. 13, 1, 2: constantiam, Tac. H. 1, 81: obsequium, id. A. 12, 47 et saep.: Hannibal aegrum simulabat, *pretended to be sick*, Liv. 25, 8, 12: sanum, Ov. R. Am. 493: furentem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 429: praegravem aut delumbem sese simulans, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103: supervacaneos, Just. 6, 6, 3.—With *pro:* simulat se pro uxore Nini filium, pro feminâ puerum, Just. 1, 2, 1.—*Pass.:* tum pol ego is essem vere, qui simulabar, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 58: non simulatur amor, Ov. H. 17, 36: tecto lumine somnus, id. ib. 21, 199: ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, Sall. J. 95, 3 et saep.—E s p. freq. in *part. perf.:* ficto officio simulatâque sedulitate conjunctus, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: officio simulato, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: simulatâ amicitiâ, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: hortatur simulata conscientia adeant, Tac. A. 2, 40 et saep.: cum ex eo quaereretur, quid esset dolus malus? respondebat: cum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60: in amicitiâ nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum, id. Lael. 8, 26; so (with fictum) id. ib. 18, 65; id. Off. 2, 12, 43; with falsum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189; id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; with fucata (opp. vera), id. Lael. 25, 95: simulato vecta juvenco, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 23: simulatae ordine justo exsequiae, Sil. 16, 305. — (β) With *object-clause* (so most freq.): qui omnia se simulant scire, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 168: ille se Tarentum proficisci cum simulasset, Cic. Clu. 9, 27: illi reverti se in suas sedes simulaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: simulat Jove natus abire, Ov. M. 2, 697; 4, 338 al.; Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 4; id. Ep. 3, 2, 37; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; id. Rud. 5, 3, 43; id. Truc. prol. 18; 1, 1, 68 sq. al.: id mirari te simulato, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 70; id. Hec. 1, 2, 109; 1, 2, 113; Afran. ap. Non. 511, 7; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; id. Off. 1, 30, 108; id. Lael. 26, 99; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 13; Caes. B. C. 3, 21; Quint. 8, 2, 24: simulandum est, quaedam nos dicere, Quint. 4, 5, 20; cf.: qui per ambitionem probos sese simulavere, Sall. J. 85, 9: adcurrit pedes ejus feta, praegravem, delumbem sese simulans, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103; Just. 3, 1, 8: simulans a Dareo se esse praemissum, Curt. 4, 1, 29.—*Pass.:* schema, quo aliud simulatur dici quam dicitur, Quint. 9, 1, 14. —(γ) With *quasi* (mostly Plautin.): quasi affuerim simulabo atque audita eloquar, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45; id. As. 4, 1, 51: quasi militi animum adjeceris simulare, id. Mil. 3, 3, 35; id. Pers. 4, 5, 5; cf.: praefectus, quasi et ipse conterritus, simulans cuncta pavore compleverat, Curt. 3, 13, 10. —(δ) *Absol.:* cur simulat? Ter. And. 2, 3, 1; 1, 1, 21; 3, 4, 9: non in perpetuom ut dares, Verum ut simulares, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 34; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: simulandi gratiâ, Sall. J. 37, 4; Quint. 1, 3, 12; 6, 3, 85; Ov. M. 13, 299 al.—*Impers. pass.:* quid est, quod amplius simuletur? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 28. — Hence, **A. sĭmŭlans,** antis, *P. a.* * **1.** *Imitating, imitative:* non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales (psittaco), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 23.—**2. Sĭmŭlans,** *The Pretender*, the title of a comedy of Afranius (v. the Fragm. Com. Rel. p. 172 sq. Rib.), Cic. Sest. 55, 118.—*Advv.:* **sĭmŭlanter,** *feignedly, pretendedly, apparently* (for the class. simulate): simulanter revictâ Charite, App. M. 8, p. 205, 36. — **B. sĭmŭlātē,** *feignedly, pretendedly, not sincerely:* sive ex animo id fit sive simulate, Cic. N. D. 2, 67, 168: ficte et simulate, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 13.—*Comp.:* simulatius exit proditionis opus, Petr. poët. Fragm. 28, 4.

sĭmultas, ātis (*gen. plur.* simultatium, Liv. 1, 60, 2; 3, 66, 4; 9, 38, 12; 28, 18, 12; 39, 5, 2; 39, 44, 9; Val. Max. 4, 2, 2; Auct. B. Alex. 49, 2: simultatum, Cic. Fl. 35, 87; Capitol. Ver. 9, 2), *f.* [simul; therefore, orig., a coming together, encounter of two persons or parties]; hence, **I.** *A hostile encounter* of two persons or parties, *dissension, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, hatred, animosity* (class.; syn.: aemulatio, odium, inimicitia; on account of the idea of reciprocity, most freq. in the *plur.*). (α) *Sing.:* hic id metuit, ne illam vendas ob simultatem suam, * Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 50; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 2; cf. gero, II. A.: huic simultas cum Curione intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25; cf.: cum quo si simultas tibi non fuisset, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: sibi privatam simultatem cum Campanis nullam esse, publicas inimicitias esse, Liv. 26, 27, 11; cf.: simultas cum familiâ Barcinâ, id. 23, 13, 6: se numquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate, Nep. Att. 17, 1: simultate cum Fulviâ socru exorta, Suet. Aug. 62: simultatem deponere, Cic. Att. 3, 24, 2; so (opp. gerere) Suet. Vesp. 6: multis simultatem indixerit, id. Ner. 25: dehinc ad simultatem usque processit, id. Tib. 51: ubi nulla simultas Incidit, Ov. R. Am. 661: inter finitimos vetus, Juv. 15, 33. — (β) *Plur.:* qui simultates, quas mecum habebat, deposuisset, Cic. Planc. 31, 76: exercere cum aliquo, id. Fl. 35, 88: gerere cum aliquo, Quint. 4, 1, 18: hi (centuriones) de loco summis simultatibus contendebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: simultates partim obscuras partim apertas suscepisse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 71; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: simultates graves excipere, deponere, Suet. Caes. 73: simultates exercere ... alienarum simultatium cognitorem fieri, Liv. 39, 5, 2: simultates provocare, Quint. 12, 7, 3: facere, Tac. A. 3, 54: nutrire, id. H. 3, 53: subire pro aliquo, Plin. Ep. 2, 18: simultatibus alicujus dare aliquem, Tac. A. 16, 20: simultates finire, Liv. 40, 8, 9; 40, 46, 9; cf. dirimere, id. 28, 18, 2: paternas obliterare, id. 41, 24, 11: saepe simultates ira morata facit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 82: nihil est simultatibus gravius, Sen. Ira, 3, 5, 6: erant inter Athenienses et Dorienses simultatium veteres offensae, Just. 2, 6, 16. —**II.** In Hyg., in gen., *a strife, contest* for a prize (syn. certamen): cum complures eam peterent in conjugium, simultatem constituit, se ei daturum, qui secum quadrigis certasset victorque exisset, Hyg. Fab. 84; 185: simultatem constituit, id. ib. 22 and 67.

sĭmulter, *adv.*, v. similis *fin.* A.

* **1. sīmŭlus,** a, um, *dim. adj.* [simus], *flat-nosed, pug-nosed*, Lucr. 4, 1169.

2. Sīmŭlus, i, *m.* [1. simulus], *a proper name*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 19.

† **sīmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σιμός, *flat-nosed, snub-nosed* (cf. silus). **I.** L i t.: avibus, serpentibus, piscibus, foramina tantum ad olfactus sine naribus, et hinc cognomina Simorum, Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 158: pecus Nerei, i. e. *dolphins*, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 335, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 1 Rib.); cf.: rostrum delphini, Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 23: capellae, Verg. E. 10, 7: puer simâ nare, Mart. 6, 39, 8; Cels. 8, 10, 7.—**2.** T r o p., Verg. M. 107.

sīn, *conj.* [apocop. from si-ne], an adversative conditional particle, *if however, if on the contrary, but if* (good prose). **I.** With a preceding *si, nisi, quando, dum.* **A.** After *si.* **1.** I n g e n.: si domi sum, foris est animus: sin foris sum, animus domi est, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 7: hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut, etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18 *fin.:* si optimates ... sin populus, etc., id. Rep. 1, 42, 65: quos si boni oppresserunt ... sin audaces, id. ib. 1, 44, 68; 1, 37, 58: si nostri oblitus es ... sin aestivorum timor te debilitat, id. Fam. 7, 14, 1: qui si improbasset ... sin' probasset, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 32: si sine vi velint rapta tradere, redderent ... Sin aliter sient animati, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 54: sin aliter es, id. Trin. 1, 2, 9; Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 5; and simply sin aliter, with a verb understood, *but if not, in the contrary case*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 66; Cic. Caecin. 24, 69; id. Fam. 11, 14, 3; Quint. 8, 6, 74 al.: sin secus, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 25: accusator illum ... defendet, si poterit: sin minus poterit, negabit, Cic. Inv. 2, 29, 88; so simply sin minus, id. Att. 9, 15, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 2. —**2.** In the epistolary style also, ellipt., sin (for sin aliter or sin minus): si pares aeque inter se, quiescendum: sin, latius manabit, Cic. Att. 16, 13, b, 2.—**3.** Strengthened, (α) By *autem:* si malus est... sin autem frugi'st, etc., Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 6; cf.: id si ita est, etc.... sin autem illa veriora, Cic. Lael. 4, 14; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 44; 5, 2, 14; Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; id. Att. 3, 8, 6 and 7; Just. 16, 4, 14; 31, 5, 7 al.; cf.: si sunt viri boni, me adjuvant... sin autem minus idonei, me non laedunt, Cic. Caecin. 1, 3; so id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 34; and in epistolary style, ellipt.: si vir esse volet, praeclara συνοδία: sin autem erimus nos, qui solemus id. Att. 10, 7, 2.—So freq. in Vulg.: si est tibi intellectus, responde proximo: sin autem, sit manus tua super os tutum, Vulg. Ecclus. 5, 14; 29, 8; id. Luc. 10, 6; id. Apoc. 2, 5.—(β) Less freq. by *vero:* si sit ovis ma-

tura... sin vero feta, Col. 7, 3, 11.—* **B.** After *nisi:* nisi molestum est, nomen dare vobis volo Comoediaï: sin odio est—dicam tamen, Plaut. Poen. prol. 51.—* **C.** After *quando:* quando abiit rete pessum, adducit lineam: sin jecit recte, etc., Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 16 (Speng. si injecit).—* **D.** After *dum:* dum illi agunt suam rem agunt, ceteri cleptae: sin vident quempiam se adservare, obludunt, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 10.—**II.** Without a preceding *si, nisi,* etc. (where the foregoing particle is usu. clearly implied by the context). **A.** In gen.: qui ero servire servos postulat, etc.... Sin dormitat, ita dormitet, ut, etc., Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 5; cf. Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 6: *Pae.* Ne me attrecta. *So.* Sin te amo? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45; cf. id. Ps. 1, 3, 22; id. Mil. 4, 8, 27: primum danda opera est, ne quâ amicorum discidia fiant: sin tale aliquid evenerit, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 21, 78; cf. id. Off. 2, 21, 74: adhuc nostri nulli fuerunt: sin quando exstiterint, etc., id. de Or. 3, 24, 95: orat ac postulat, rem publicam suscipiant. Sin timore defugiant, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 32; Nep. Ages. 1, 3: haec ut fiant, deos quaeso, ut vobis decet. Sin aliter animus voster est, etc., Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 46. — **B.** In epistolary style, ellipt.: ego, ut constitui, adero: atque utinam tu quoque eodem die! Sin quid—multa enim—utique postridie, Cic. Att. 13, 22, 4.—**C.** Strengthened, **1.** By *autem:* summi puerorum amores saepe unâ cum praetextâ togâ ponerentur: sin autem ad adulescentiam perduxissent, etc., Cic. Lael. 10, 34; 21, 77; id. Rep. 1, 6, 11; 2, 39, 66; id. Off. 1, 34, 123; id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19; id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137; Caes. B. G. 5, 35 al.—**2.** Rarely by *vero:* quidam saepe in parvâ pecuniâ cognoscuntur quam sint leves, quidam, etc., sin vero erunt aliqui, etc., Cic. Lael. 17, 63.

† **sĭnāpi** (**sĭnāpe,** Apic. 6, 4; 8, 7), is, *n.* (collat. form **sĭnāpis,** is, *f.*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 28; Col. poët. 10, 122; *acc.* sinapim, Pall. Oct. 11, 2), = σίναπι, *mustard,* Col. 11, 3, 29; Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 170; 20, 22, 87, § 236; Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5; Cels. 2, 21; 2, 22; 2, 31; Petr. 66, 7. — *Gen.* sinapis, Col. 11, 3, 29; Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 71. — *Abl.* sinapi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 60: sinape, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4.

† **sĭnāpismus,** i, *m.*, = σιναπισμός, *a mustard-plaster* or *poultice, a sinapism,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 112.

† **sĭnāpīzo,** āre, *v. a.*, = σιναπίζω, *to poultice with mustard, to cover with a mustard-plaster:* partem corporis, Veg. 3, 6, 11; 3, 5, 33; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2.

sincērasco, rāvi, 1, *v. inch. n.* [sincerus], *to begin to clear, grow clear* (late Lat.): aer sinceravit, mundumque efficitur caelum, Fulg. Serm. 16.

sincērē, *adv.*, v. sincerus *fin.* a.

sincērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sincerus], *cleanness, purity, soundness, wholeness* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: pura (olei), Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 22: firma capitis, Pall. 1, 3: corporis, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: alia convertenda, quae sinceritatem habent, Col. 4, 26. — **II.** Trop.: nec summum bonum habebit sinceritatem suam, si, etc., Sen. Vit. Beat. 15: summa vitae, *moral purity,* Val. Max. 5, 3, 2 *ext.*: ad perniciem solet agi sinceritas, *uprightness, honesty, integrity, sincerity* (with recte loqui), Phaedr. 4, 13, 3; so (with probitas) Gell. 14, 2, 5: verborum (with veritas), id. 2, 23, 21.—**B.** Esp.: sinceritas tua, a form of complimentary address to certain inferior dignitaries, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 26; Cod. Theod. 2, 1, 8; 10, 15, 4; 7, 1, 9.

sincērĭter, *adv.*, v. sincerus *fin.* b.

sincēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sincerus], *to make clean* or *pure,* Diom. 361 P.

sincērus, a, um, *adj.* [sin- = sim-, v. simplex; root in Sanscr. sama, whole, together; and root skir-, Sanscr. kir-, pour out], *clean, pure, sound, not spoiled, uninjured, whole, entire, real, natural, genuine, sincere* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense; cf.: simplex, verus, incorruptus). **I.** Lit.: omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (internoscere), Cic. Lael. 25, 95: aliquem ab omni incommodo, detrimento, molestiâ sincerum integrumque conservare, *unharmed, unhurt,* id. Fam. 13, 50, 2: corpus (with sine vulnere), Ov. M. 12, 100; cf. pars, id. ib. 1, 191: membra, Lucr. 3, 717: porci sacres, *sound,* Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16; cf. in *comp.:* cum jam me sinceriore corpusculo factum diceret (medicus), Gell. 18, 10, 4: sincerum tergum... corium sincerissimum, *clear* (of weals), Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51 sq.; cf. so, corium, id. Most. 4, 1, 13: vas, *clean,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 56; id. Ep. 1, 2, 54: ex amphorâ primum quod est sincerissimum effluit, Sen. Ep. 108, 26: lac, Col. 7, 8, 1; so, Amineum, id. 12, 47, 6: crocus, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 32: axungia, id. 28, 9, 37, § 135: gemma (opp. sordium plena), id. 37, 8, 33, § 110: propria et sincera et tantum sui similis gens, *unmixed, pure,* Tac. G. 4; so, populus, id. H. 4, 64 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 40: nobilitas, Liv. 4, 4, 7: nitor, Sen. Ep. 66, 46.—*Comp.:* lux sincerior, App. de Mundo, p. 58, 29.—* **b.** Sincerum, adverb.: non sincerum sonĕre, *that it does not ring clearly, is not genuine,* Lucr. 3, 873. — **II.** Trop.: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque judicium, *sound, uncorrupted,* Cic. Or. 8, 25: nihil erat in ejus (Cottae) oratione nisi sincerum, id. Brut. 55, 202; cf.: esse videtur Homeri (versus) simplicior et sincerior, Gell. 13, 26, 3; so, sincera gratia sermonis Attici, Quint. 10, 1, 65: sincera et integra natura, Tac. Or. 28 *fin.*: animus, Sen. Cons. Helv. 11, 6: vir, id. Ep. 73, 4: opiniones, id. ib. 94, 68: Minerva, *pure, chaste,* Ov. M. 8, 664: sincerum equestre proelium, *unmixed, pure,* Liv. 30, 11: non sincerum gaudium praebere, *not unmixed, not undisturbed,* id. 34, 41; so, gaudium, id. 44, 44: gaudium sincerius, Just. 10, 1, 3: voluptas, Ov. M. 7, 453: fama, *unblemished,* Gell. 6, 8, 5: Thucydides rerum gestarum pronunciator sincerus, *honest, candid, upright,* Cic. Brut. 83, 287; cf.: Fabii Annales, bonae atque sincerae vetustatis libri, Gell. 5, 4, 1.—*Sup.:* Q. Claudius optimus et sincerissimus scriptor, Gell. 15, 1, 4: verus atque sincerus Stoicus, id. 1, 2, 7 et saep.: mirabilia multa, nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, *natural, genuine,* Cic. Att. 10, 6, 2: nihil est jam sanctum neque sincerum in civitate, id. Quint. 1, 5: aliquid non sinceri, id. Div. 2, 57, 118: fides, Liv. 39, 2, 1: concordia, Tac. A. 3, 64: caritas, id. ib. 2, 42.—Hence, *advv.* **a. sincērē,** *uprightly, honestly, well, frankly, sincerely:* sincere dicere, * Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 97: satin' ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere, an parum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 28: sincere et ex animo dicere, Cat. 109, 4: pronunciare, * Caes. B. G. 7, 20: agere, Attic. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 9: administrare provincias, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8. — *Comp.*, Gell. 6 (7), 3, 55.—*Sup.*, Aug. Ep. ad Volus. 3 *fin.*—* **b. sincērĭter,** *sincerely:* aliquid cupere, Gell. 13, 16, 1; Cod. Just. 8, 28, 10.

sincĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [sin- = sim- (cf. simplex) and cano], *the song of a single person, a solo,* = μονῳδία (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 6.

sincĭpĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [sinciput], = ἡμικεφάλαιον, *a half-head:* sincipitamenta porcina, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28 Ritschl, Brix.

sincĭput, pĭtis, *n.* [semi-caput; cf.: sinciput ἡμικεφάλιον, ἡμίκρανον, ἡμικέφαλον, Gloss. Philox.]. **I.** *Half a head;* of the smoked *cheek, jowl* of a hog, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28 (Ritschl, sincipitamenta); Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 209; Pers. 6, 70; Juv. 13, 85.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The brain:* non tibi Sanum est, adulescens, sinciput, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 41: sanum, id. ib. 4, 2, 69.—* **B.** *The head,* in gen.: miserabile sinciput, Sid. Carm. 5, 419.

Sindenses, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sinda* (Σίνδα), *a town of Pisidia, near Cibyra and the river Caularis,* Liv. 38, 15.

Sindes, is, *m.*; *acc.* sinden, *a river in Asia,* Tac. A. 11, 10 Ritter (al. Gyndes).

Sindica, ae, *f.*, *a part of Scythia on the Black Sea,* Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 84.

† **sindon,** ŏnis, *f.*, = σινδών, *a kind of fine cotton stuff, muslin,* Mart. 4, 19, 12; 11, 1, 2; Aus. Ephem. in Parecb. 2; Vulg. Matt. 27, 59; id. Marc. 14, 52; id. Luc. 23, 53.

Sindŏs, i, *f.*, *a city of Scythia, on the Cimmerian Bosporus,* Mel. 1, 19. — Hence, **Sindŏnes,** um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sindos,* Mel. 1, 19; cf. Sindica.

Sindus, i, *m.*, *an Indian name of the river Indus,* Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71.

sĭne (old form **sē** or **sĕd;** v. the foll.), *prep.* with *abl.* [si and ne; si, the demonstrative instrumental, and the negative ne; hence, nesi was also found, Fest. p. 165; cf. Rib. Beiträge, p. 15; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 201; 1, 778]. **I.** *Without.* **A.** Form se (sed): socordia compositum videtur ex se, quod est sine, et corde, Fest. pp. 292 and 293 Müll.: sed pro sine inveniuntur posuisse antiqui, id. p. 336 ib.: SI PLVS MINVSVE SECVERVNT SE FRAVDE ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 49: IM CVM ILLO SEPELIREI VRIVE SE FRAVDE ESTO, id. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60: EAM PECVNIAM EIS SED FRAVDE SVA SOLVITO, Inscr. Grut. 509, 20. — **B.** Form sine: tu sine pennis vola, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 180: ne quoquam pedem Efferat sine custode, id. Capt. 2, 3, 97: ut (urbs) sine regibus sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58: sine ullo domino, id. ib. 1, 43, 67: sine ullo certo exemplari formâque rei publicae, id. ib. 2, 11, 22: sine ullius populi exemplo, id. ib. 2, 39, 66: sine ullâ dubitatione; v. dubitatio; for which, less freq.: sine omni, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 38; 4, 1, 20: sine omni malitiâ, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 13; Ter. And. 2, 3, 17; Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 5; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 33: sine dubio; v. dubius: pol si istuc faxis, haud sine poenâ feceris, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 37; cf.: non sine magnâ spe, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: non sine conscio Surgit marito, Hor. C. 3, 6, 29; cf.: non sine floribus, id. ib. 3, 13, 2: non sine multis lacrimis, id. ib. 3, 7, 7: non sine fistulâ, id. ib. 4, 1, 24.—In poets often with a noun instead of an adjective or adverb; as, sine sanguine, *bloodless;* sine pondere, *weightless;* sine fine, *endless;* sine nomine, *nameless;* sine sidere, *starless;* sine viribus, *powerless, feeble,* etc.: ignea vis et sine pondere caeli, Ov. M. 1, 26; so id. ib. 2, 537; 3, 417; 5, 249; 7, 306; 7, 275; 7, 830; 8, 518; 11, 429; 15, 120; Verg. A. 3, 204; 5, 694; 6, 534; Hor. C. 4, 14, 32 al. — Hence, poet., sine pondere, like a noun in *dat.*, for rebus sine pondere: pugnabant mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pondus, Ov. M. 1, 20. — Several times repeated: si sine vi et sine bello velint rapta tradere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 51; cf.: sine praesidio et sine pecuniâ, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5; and more freq. without *et:* eam confeci sine molestiâ, Sine sumptu, sine dispendio, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6 and 7: hominem sine re, sine fide, sine spe, sine sede, sine fortunis, ore, linguâ, manu, vitâ omni inquinatum, Cic. Cael. 32, 78: se solos sine vulnere, sine ferro, sine acie victos, Liv. 9, 5; v. Drak. ad Liv. 7, 2, 4.—With *part.* and *subst.* (rare): sine causâ antecedente, Cic. Fat. 19, 43: sine externâ et antecedente causâ, id. ib. 11, 24: sine viso antecedente, id. ib. 19, 44: sine inpensâ operâ, Liv. 5, 4, 4; 7, 12, 11; 45, 25, 7; cf.: sine restitutâ potestate, id. 3, 52, 2 MSS. et Madv. (Weissenb. ex conj.: quâ sibi non restitutâ).—In epistolary style once *without a case,* referring to a preceding noun: age jam, cum fratre an sine? Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5. — With *gerund* (very rare): nec sine canendo tibicines dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 75 Müll.—Taking the place of a clause: armantur senes aut pueri, et numerus militum sine exercitûs robore expletur, i. e. *without acquiring,* Just. 5, 6, 3: exercitus ejus sine noxâ discurrit, id. 12, 7, 8.—By the poets sometimes put after its case: flammâ sine thura liquescere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 99: vitiis nemo sine nascitur, id. ib. 1, 3, 68.—**II.** In composition, se, or before a vowel, sed, denotes *a going* or *taking aside, a departing, separating,* etc.: secedo, secerno, segrego; seditio.

Singanĭa, ae, *m.*, *a river of Pontus,* Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 14.

Singăra, ōrum, *n.*, *a city of Mesopotamia, the capital of the* Arabes Prætavi, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86.—Hence, *adj.:* **Singărēnus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to Singara:* congressiones, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 27.

Singentĭāna rādix, *a plant,* = acoros, App. Herb. 6.

Singidonensis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the town Singido in Pannonia,* Aur. Vict. Epit. 44.

Singĭli, ōrum, *m.*, *a city in* Hispania Bætica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10.

* **singĭlĭo,** ōnis, *m.*, perh. *a plain, short garment,* Gallien. ap. Treb. Claud. 17 dub.

singillārĭter, *adv.*, v. singulariter.

singillārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [singularis], *single, simple* (post-class.): motus, Tert. Anim. 6: ductus, id. adv. Valent. 18.

singillātim or **singŭlātim** (in many MSS. also **sigillātim;** contr. collat. form **singultim**), *adv.* [singuli], *one*

by one, singly (class.): sic singillatim nostrum unusquisque movetur, Lucil. ap. Non. 176, 11: singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: singillatim de uno quoque genere dicere, id. Inv. 1, 30, 49; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 43; Lucr. 2, 153; 4, 105; Caecil. and Cael. ap. Non. 176, 8 sq.; Cic. Mil. 1, 52, 98 and 99; 1, 55, 107; id. Tusc. 5, 33, 94; id. Phil. 2, 36, 92; id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 50; 22, 72; Caes. B. G. 3, 2 Oud. *N. cr.*; 5, 4; 5, 52; Sall. C. 49, 4; Suet. Aug. 9; id. Claud. 29.

singlārĭter, *adv.*, v. singularis *fin.*

Singos or **Siggos,** i, *f.*, = Σίγγος, *a city of Chalcidice, on the Ægean Sea*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.

singŭlārĭē, *adv.*, v. singularius *fin.*

singŭlāris, e, *adj.* [singuli]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *one by one, one at a time, alone, single, solitary; alone of its kind, singular* (class.; syn.: unus, unicus): non singulare nec solivagum genus (sc. homines), i. e. *solitary*, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 39: hostes ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: homo, id. ib. 7, 8, 3; so, homo (with privatus, and opp. isti conquisiti coloni), Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: singularis mundus atque unigena, id. Univ. 4 *med.*: praeconium Dei singularis facere, Lact. 4, 4, 8; cf. Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26: natus, Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 153: herba (opp. fruticosa), id. 27, 9, 55, § 78: singularis ferus, *a wild boar* (hence, Fr. *sanglier*), Vulg. Psa. 79, 14: hominem dominandi cupidum aut imperii singularis, *sole command, exclusive dominion*, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50; so, singulare imperium et potestas regia, id. ib. 2, 9, 15: sunt quaedam in te singularia ... quaedam tibi cum multis communia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 88, § 206: singulare beneficium (opp. commune officium civium), id. Fam. 1, 9, 4: odium (opp. communis invidia), id. Sull. 1, 1: quam invisa sit singularis potentia et miseranda vita, Nep. Dion, 9, 5: pugna, Macr. S. 5, 2: si quando quid secreto agere proposuisset, erat illi locus in edito singularis, *particular, separate*, Suet. Aug. 72.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In gram., *of* or *belonging to unity, singular*: singularis casus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 33 Müll.; 10, § 54 ib.: numerus, Quint. 1, 5, 42; 1, 6, 25; 8, 3, 20; Gell. 19, 8, 13: nominativus, Quint. 1, 6, 14: genitivus, id. 1, 6, 26 et saep.—Also *absol.*, *the singular number*: alii dicunt in singulari hac ovi et avi, alii hac ove et ave, Varr. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; Quint. 8, 6, 28; 4, 5, 25 al.—**2.** In milit. lang., *subst.*: **singŭlāris,** is, *m.* **a.** In gen., *an orderly man* (ordonance), *assigned to officers of all kinds and ranks for executing their orders* (called apparitor, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52): SINGVLARIS cos (consulis), Inscr. Orell. 2003; cf. ib. 3529 sq.; 3591; 6771 al.—**b.** Esp., under the emperors, equites singulares Augusti, or only equites singulares, *a select horse body-guard* (selected from barbarous nations, as Bessi, Thraces, Bæti, etc.), Tac. H. 4, 70; Hyg. m. c. §§ 23 and 30; Inscr. Grut. 1041, 12 al.; cf. on the Singulares, Henzen, Sugli Equiti Singolari, Roma, 1850; Becker, Antiq. tom. 3, pass. 2, p. 387 sq.—**3.** In the time of the later emperors, singulares, *a kind of imperial clerks, sent into the provinces*, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1, § 8; cf. Lyd. Meg. 3, 7.—**II.** Trop., *singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled, extraordinary, remarkable* (syn.: unicus, eximius, praestans; very freq. both in a good and in a bad sense): Aristoteles meo judicio in philosophiâ prope singularis, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: Cato, summus et singularis vir, id. Brut. 85, 293: vir ingenii naturâ praestans, singularis perfectusque undique, Quint. 12, 1, 25; so, homines ingenio atque animo, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 97: adulescens, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 2.—Of things: Antonii incredibilis quaedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 172: singularis eximiaque virtus, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 3; so, singularis et incredibilis virtus, id. Att. 14, 15, 3; cf. id. Fam. 1, 9, 4: integritas atque innocentia singularis, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27: Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: Pompeius gratias tibi agit singulares, Cic. Fam. 13, 41, 1; cf.: mihi gratias egistis singularibus verbis, id. Cat. 4, 3: fides, Nep. Att. 4: singulare omnium saeculorum exemplum, Just. 2, 4, 6.—In a bad sense: nequitia ac turpitudo singularis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 106; so, nequitia, id. ib. 2, 2, 54, § 134; id. Fin. 5, 20, 56: impudentia, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 18: audacia (with scelus incredibile), id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 105: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—Hence, *adv.*: **singŭlārĭter** (**singlārĭter,** Lucr. 6, 1067). **1.** *One by one, singly, separately.* **a.** In gen. (ante- and post-class.): quae memorare queam inter se singlariter apta, Lucr. l. l. Munro (Lachm. singillariter): a juventâ singulariter sedens, *apart, separately*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 727.—**b.** In partic. (acc. to I. B. 1.), *in the singular number*: quod pluralia singulariter et singularia pluraliter efferuntur, Quint. 1, 5, 16; 1, 7, 18; 9, 3, 20: dici, Gell. 19, 8, 12; Dig. 27, 6, 1 al.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Particularly, exceedingly*: aliquem diligere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 117: et miror et diligo, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 1: amo, id. ib. 4, 15, 1.

singŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [singularis]. **I.** In gen., *a being alone* or *single, singleness* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Valent. 37; id. Anim. 13; id. Exhort. ad Cast. 1; Salv. Cont. Avar. 7, p. 70.—**II.** In partic., in gram., *the singular number*, Charis. p. 72 P.—**III.** In arithmetic, *unity, the number one*: singularitas omnibus mensura communis, Mart. Cap. 7, §§ 750 and 774.

singŭlārĭter, *adv.*, v. singularis *fin.*

singŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [singularis]. **I.** Lit., *single, separate, alone of its kind, peculiar* (ante- and post-class. for the class. singularis; but cf. infra, *adv.*): homo unicâ est naturâ ac singulariâ, Turp. ap. Non. 491, 2: litterae, i. e. *abbreviations* (syn. sigla), Gell. 17, 9, 2: catenae, perh. *of a single ply*, = simplices (or *of a pound weight*, i. e. *light*; opp. istas majores, v. 4; cf.: centenariae ballistae), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 3.—* **II.** *Remarkable, extraordinary, singular*: homines singulariae velocitatis, Gell. 9, 4, 6.—* *Adv.*: **singŭlārĭē** = singulariter: singularie pro singulariter quasi unice, Cicero, ut Maximus notat, Charis. p. 195 P.

singŭlātim, *adv.*, v. singillatim.

singŭli, ae, a (in *sing.* only ante- and post-class.; v. infra), *num. distr. adj.* [cf. simul, v. simplex]. **I.** *One to each, separate, single* (opp. universi; for syn. cf.: privus, unusquisque): vini in culleos singulos quadragenae et singulae urnae dabuntur, Cato, R. R. 148, 1: ut ad denas capras singulos parent hircos, Varr. R. R. 2, 3 *fin.*: binae singulis quae datae nobis ancillae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 12: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: filiae singulos filios parvos habentes, *each one a boy*, Liv. 40, 4, 2: croci, myrrhae, singulorum (tantum), etc., *of each*, Cels. 6, 11: singuli singulorum deorum sacerdotes, *a priest to each god*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: quos ex omni copiâ singuli singulos delegerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 2, 20: si singuli singulos aggressuri fueritis, Liv. 6, 18, 6 et saep.—*Sing.*: nummo singulo multabatur (for which, shortly before: poena erat nummus unus sestertius), Gell. 18, 13, 6.—**b.** In dies singulos, adverb., *from day to day, every day, daily*: cottidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores litteras ad te mitto, Cic. Att. 5, 7, 1: crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, id. Cat. 1, 2, 5; id. Att. 2, 22, 3.—**II.** In gen., *single, separate, individual*: populus rationi (obtemperare debet), nos singuli populo, Varr. L. L. 9, § 6 Müll.: honestius eum (agrum) vos universi quam singuli possideretis, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85: antepono singulis (generibus rei publicae) illud, quod conflatum fuerit ex omnibus, id. Rep. 1, 35, 54: refert, qui audiant ... frequentes an pauci an singuli, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: ut conquisitores singuli in subsellia Eant, Plaut. Am. prol. 65: singulorum dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 39, 61; 1, 40, 63; 2, 1, 2 et saep.: proderit per se ipsum secedere: meliores erimus singuli, *alone*, Sen. Ot. Sap. 1, 1 (id. Vit. Beat. 28, 2): quod est miserrimum, numquam sumus singuli, id. Q. N. 4, § 2 praef.—*Sing.* (for the class. unus or singularis): attat singulum video vestigium, *a single trace*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 34: de caelo et tritico non infitias eo, quin singulo semper numero dicenda sint, *in the singular number*, Gell. 19, 8, 5: semel unum singulum est, Varr. ap. Non. p. 171, 20 al.; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, § 325.

singultim, *adv.* [from singultus; cf.: furtim, partim, etc.], *sobbingly*: μετὰ λυγμοῦ, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56 (others less correctly make it = singulatim, singillatim, *singly*): lamentabiles questus singultim instrepebat, App. M. p. 127, 36.

singultĭo, īre, *v. n.* [singultus]. **I.** *To hiccup*: aut bilem vomunt aut singultiunt, Cels. 5, 26, 19; Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 48; *to sob*, App. M. 3, p. 133, 40.—* **B.** Transf., of a hen, *to cluck*, Col. 8, 11, 15.—* **II.** Transf., *to throb* with pleasure: vena, Pers. 6, 72.

singulto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to hiccup*; *to sob*: singultantium modo, Quint. 10, 7, 10.—**B.** Transf., poet., of persons dying, *to rattle* in the throat, Verg. A. 9, 333; Sil. 2, 362; 1, 388; Val. Fl. 2, 211.—Of speech *interrupted with sobs*: verba singultantia, Stat. S. 5, 5, 26; Calp. Ecl. 6, 22.—Of water flowing from an orifice, *to gurgle*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*—**II.** *Act.*: animam, *to breathe out with sobs, to gasp away* with short sobs or rattling in the throat, Ov. M. 5, 134: in limine vitae animas, Stat. Th. 5, 261: et singultatis oscula mixta sonis, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 16.

singultus, ūs, *m.* [singuli, and hence, an uttering of single sounds]. **I.** Lit., *a sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs* (class.); *sing.*: multas lacrimas et fletum cum singultu videre potuisti, Cic. Planc. 31, 76; Lucr. 6, 1160; Ov. M. 11, 420; id. Tr. 1, 3, 42; Tac. H. 3, 10 al.—*Plur.*, Cat. 64, 131; Ov. M. 6, 509; Hor. C. 3, 27, 74.—As a disease, *hiccups*, Sen. Ep. 47, 3; Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 189; 21, 18, 72, § 120; 23, 1, 27, § 54 al.—**II.** Transf., *a rattling in the throat* of dying persons, Verg. A. 9, 415; id. G. 3, 507; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 11, 4.—Of the *clucking* of a hen, Col. 8, 5, 3; 8, 11, 15; Pall. 1, 28, 6.—Of the *croaking* of a raven, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362.—Of the *gurgling* of water, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 6.

singŭlus, a, um, v. singuli.

Sĭnis, is, *m.*, = Σίνις, *a mythical robber on the Isthmus of Corinth, who bound travellers to the tops of pine-trees which he had bent to the ground, and then, by letting go his hold, hurled them into the air; he was killed at last by Theseus*, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 37; Ov. M. 7, 440; id. H. 2, 70; Stat. Th. 12, 576.

sĭnister, tra, trum (*comp.* sinisterior; *sup.* sinistimus, Prisc. pp. 605 and 607 P.; Fest. s. v. dextimum, p. 74; and s. v. sinistrae, p. 339 Müll.), *adj.* [etym. dub.; perh. from sinus (i. e. togae); cf. Pott, Etym. Forsch. 2, 555; the ending is a double comp. -is and -ter; cf.: magister, minister]. **I.** *Left, on the left, on the left hand* or *side* (syn.: laevus, scaevus): manus sinistra (opp. dextra), Quint. 11, 3, 114: manus, Nep. Dat. 3; Quint. 11, 3, 159: bracchium, id. 11, 3, 141: latus, id. 11, 3, 99: numerus, id. 11, 3, 93; 11, 3, 113; 11, 3, 140: pes, id. 11, 3, 125; 11, 3, 159: cornu (opp. dextrum), Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5; Caes. B. G. 7, 62; id. B. C. 2, 34; 3, 67 al.: pars, id. B. G. 2, 23; id. B. C. 2, 4 *fin.*: angulus castrorum, id. ib. 3, 66: ripa, Hor. C. 1, 2, 18: calceus, Suet. Aug. 92: tibia, Phaedr. 5, 7, 7 et saep.—As *subst.* **1. sĭnistrum,** i, *n.* (sc. latus), *the left side*: reicere a sinistro togam, Quint. 11, 3, 144; so, in sinistrum, id. 11, 3, 109; 11, 3, 113; 11, 3, 114; 11, 3, 135.—**2. sĭnistra,** ae, *f.* (sc. manus), *the left hand, the left*: sinistrâ impeditâ satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; id. B. C. 1, 75 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 131; 11, 3, 160; Suet. Claud. 21; Ov. M. 12, 89 et saep.—Used in stealing: natae ad furta sinistrae, Ov. M. 13, 111; cf. Cat. 12, 1; hence, of a thief's accomplices: Porci et Socration, duae sinistrae Pisonis, id. 47, 1.—As bearing the shield and defending: idem (Afer) per allegoriam M. Caelium melius obicientem crimina quam defendentem, Bonam dextram, malam sinistram habere dicebat, Quint. 6, 3, 69.—**B.** Transf., *the left side*: cur a dextrâ corvus, a sinistrâ cornix faciat ratum? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: aspicite a sinistrâ, id. Phil. 6, 5, 12: aspice nunc ad sinistram, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 38: sub sinistrâ Britanniam relictam conspexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: miles dexterâ ac sinistrâ muro tectus, id. B. C. 2, 15; cf.: innumerabiles supra infra, dextrâ sinistrâ, ante post ejusmodi mundos esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125.—Rarely in *plur.*: sinistris repentino consilio Poetelii consulis additae vires (opp. dextra

pars), Liv. 9, 27, 9.—*Comp.:* in sinisteriore parte (= sinistrâ), Varr. L. L. 9, § 34 Müll.; so, cornu (opp. dexterius), Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 4: bracchium, Suet. Dom. 17: mamma, Cels. 4, 1 *med.:* equus funalis, Suet. Tib. 6 *fin.:* rota, Ov. M. 2, 139.—*Sup.*, v. supra *init.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Awkward, wrong, perverse, improper* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mores, Verg. A. 11, 347: liberalitas, Cat. 29, 16: instituta (Judaeorum), Tac. H. 5, 5: natura (with prava), Curt. 7, 4, 10.—**B.** *Unlucky, injurious, adverse, unfavorable, ill, bad,* etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arboribus satisque Notus pecorique sinister, Verg. G. 1, 444: interpretatio, Tac. Agr. 5 *fin.;* cf.: sermones de Tiberio, id. A. 1, 74; so, sermones, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 5: fama eo de homine, Tac. A. 6, 32; 11, 19; id. H. 1, 51 *fin.:* rumor lenti itineris, id. ib. 2, 93 *fin.:* diligentia, Plin. Ep. 7, 28, 3 et saep.: pugna Cannensis, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 9: studii signa sinistra mei, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 64; v. also infra, C. *fin.* — With *gen.:* (Hannibal) fidei sinister, *faithless,* Sil. 1, 56 (cf.: pravos fidei, id. 3, 253). — *Subst.:* **sĭnistrum,** i, *n., evil:* (matrona) studiosa sinistri, Ov. Tr. 2, 257.—**C.** With respect to auspices and divination, acc. to the Roman notions, *lucky, favorable, auspicious* (because the Romans on these occasions turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left; while the Greeks, turning to the north, had it on their right; cf. dexter, II. 2.): ita nobis sinistra videntur, Graiis et barbaris dextra, meliora. Quamquam haud ignoro, quae bona sint, sinistra nos dicere, etiam si dextra sint, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82; cf.: fulmen sinistrum auspicium optimum habemus ad omnes res praeterquam ad comitia, id. ib. 2, 35, 74 (with this cf. id. Phil. 2, 38, 99): liquido exeo foras Auspicio, avi sinistra, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 2; so, avi sinistra, id. Ps. 2, 4, 72; cf. cornix, Verg. E. 9, 15: volatus avium, Plin. Pan. 5, 3: tonitrus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 49.—Sometimes in the Greek sense (or in direct reference to the signif. B.), *unlucky, unfavorable, inauspicious:* di, precor, a nobis omen removete sinistrum, Ov. H. 13, 49: avibus sinistris, id. ib. 2, 115: sinistris auspiciis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 2 *fin.:* fulmen, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: sinistram approbationem (opp. dextram), Cat. 45, 8 and 17; cf: sinistro pede proficisci, App. M. 1, p. 104, 23.—Hence, *adv.:* **sĭnistrē,** *badly, wrongly, perversely:* derisum semel exceptumque sinistre, Hor. A. P. 452: accipere, Tac. H. 1, 7; 3, 52 *fin.:* non tam sinistre constitutum est, Plin. Pan. 45, 5.

sĭnistĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sinister, II. A.], *awkwardness, untowardness, perversity* (cf. the opp. dexteritas); perh. only in Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 3; 9, 5, 2.

‡ **sĭnistĭmus,** v. sinister *init.*

sĭnistra, ae, v. sinister, I. 2.

sĭnistrē, *adv.*, v. sinister, II. C. *fin.*

sĭnistrorsus (collat. form **sĭnistrorsum,** Hor. Epod. 9, 20; id. S. 2, 3, 50; and not contr. **sĭnistrōversus,** Lact. 3, 6, 4), *adv.* [contr. from sinistrovorsus, from sinister-vorto], *towards the left side, to the left:* hinc (Hercynia silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. B. G. 6, 25; Suet. Galb. 4; Front. Aquaed. 5: portu latent Puppes sinistrorsum citae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20: ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum abit, id. S. 2, 3, 50: dextro aut sinistroversus, Lact. 3, 6, 4.

sĭnistrōversus, v. sinistrorsus *init.*

Sinnĭus, ia, *the name of a Roman* gens, e. g. Sinnius Capito, *a Roman grammarian,* Gell. 5, 21, 9.—Hence, **Sinnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of Sinnius:* opinio, Gell. 5, 21, 14.

sĭno, sīvi, sĭtum, 3 (sinit, as archaic *subj. pres.* formerly stood, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 27; Verg. Cir. 239; but in the former passage has been corrected to sierit, Fleck.; and in the latter the clause is spurious.—*Perf.* sii, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 371 P.: siit, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 24, acc. to Diom. l. l.; another old form of the *perf.* sini, Scaur. ap. Diom. l. l.; so, too, *pluperf.* sinisset, Rutil. ib.—Sync. *perf.* sisti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 80: sistis, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 57, 122.—*Subj.* sieris or siris, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106; cf. Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 18; id. Ep. 3, 3, 19; id. Trin. 2, 4, 120; an old formula, Liv. 1, 32: sirit, id. 28, 28, 11; 28, 34, 24: siritis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 20: sirint, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 64; id. Merc. 3, 4, 28.—*Pluperf.* sisset, Liv. 27, 6: sissent, Cic. Sest. 19, 44; Liv. 3, 18; 35, 5, 11), *v. a.* [etym. dub.], orig., *to let, put, lay,* or *set down;* found so only in the *P. a.* situs (v. infra, *P. a.*), and in the compound pono (for posino, v. pono); cf. also 2. situs, I.—Hence, transf., and freq. in all styles and periods. **I.** In gen., *to let, suffer, allow, permit, give leave* (syn.: permitto, patior, tolero, fero); constr. usually with an *obj.-clause,* the *subj.*, or *absol.*, rarely with *ut* or an *acc.* (α) With *obj.-clause:* exsulare sinitis, sistis pelli, pulsum patimini, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 57, 122: neu reliquias sic meas sieris denudatis ossibus foede divexarier, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: quin tu itiner exsequi meum me sinis? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 88: nos Transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 16: non sinam tum nobis denique responderi, id. Verr. 1, 17, 54 B. and K.: praecipitem amicum ferri sinere, id. Lael. 24, 89: latrocinium in Syriam penetrare, id. Phil. 11, 13, 32: vinum ad se importari, * Caes. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.:* Medos equitare inultos, Hor. C. 1, 2, 51: magnum corpus Crescere sinito, Verg. G. 3, 206; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 11; cf.: Cato contionatus est, se comitia haberi non siturum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: sine sis loqui me, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 50: sine me dum istuc judicare, id. Most. 5, 2, 22; so, sine dum petere, id. Truc. 2, 7, 67 et saep.—*Pass.:* vinum in dolium conditur et ibi sinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 17, 1: neque is tamen inire sinitur, id. 6, 37, 9: vitis suci gratiâ exire sinitur, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16: hic accusare eum moderate, per senatus auctoritatem non est situs, Cic. Sest. 44, 95: sine te exorari, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 3.—(β) With *subj.* (so for the most part only in the *imper.*): sine te exorem, sine te prendam auriculis, sine dem savium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 163: sine me expurgem, Ter. And. 5, 3, 29: *Ch.* At tandem dicat sine. *Si.* Age dicat; sino, id. ib. 5, 3, 24: ne duit, si non vult: sic sine astet, *let him stand,* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 54: sine pascat durus (captivus) aretque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70: sine vivat ineptus, id. ib. 1, 17, 32: sine sciam, *let me know,* Liv. 2, 40, 5: sinite abeam viva a vobis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 92: sinite instaurata revisam Proelia, Verg. A. 2, 669 et saep.—Poet. in the *verb. finit.:* natura repugnat; Nec sinit incipiat, Ov. M. 3, 377. — (γ) *Absol.* (syn.: pati, ferre): suspende, vinci, verbera: auctor sum, sino, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 18: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10: domum ire cupio: at uxor non sinit, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 60: *Ba.* Ego nolo dare te quicquam. *Pi.* Sine. *Ba.* Sino equidem, si lubet, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 66: nate, cave; dum resque sinit, tua corrige vota, Ov. M. 2, 89: moretur ergo in libertate sinentibus nobis, Plin. Ep. 4, 10 *fin.*—(δ) With *ut:* sivi, animum ut expleret suom, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: sinite, exorator ut sim, id. Hec. prol. alt. 2: neque sinam, ut, id. ib. 4, 2, 14: nec dii siverint, ut hoc decus demere mihi quisquam possit, Curt. 5, 8, 13: neque di sinant ut Belgarum decus istud sit, Tac. A. 1, 43.—(ε) With *acc.:* sinite arma viris et cedite ferro, *leave arms to men,* Verg. A. 9, 620: per te, vir Trojane, sine hanc animam et miserere precantis, id. ib. 10, 598: neu propius tectis taxum sine, id. G. 4, 47: serpentium multitudo nisi hieme transitum non sinit, Plin. 6, 14, 17, § 43: at id nos non sinemus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 7; cf.: non sinat hoc Ajax, Ov. M. 13, 219; 7, 174.—Sometimes the *acc.* is used elliptically, as in Engl., and an *inf.* (to be, remain, do, go, etc.) is to be supplied: *Sy.* Sineres vero tu illum tuum Facere haec? *De.* Sinerem illum! Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 42: dum interea sic sit, istuc actutum sino, *I'll let that by and by go, I don't care for it,* Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 68: me in tabernâ usque adhuc sineret Syrus, id. Ps. 4, 7, 14: *Ch.* Ne labora. *Me.* Sine me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38: quisquis es, sine me, *let me (go),* id. Ad. 3, 2, 23.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In colloquial language. **1.** Sine, *let:* sine veniat! *let him come!* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1: insani feriant sine litora fluctus, Verg. E. 9, 43.—So simply sine! *be it so! granted! very well! agreed,* etc.: pulchre ludificor. Sine! Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 6; id. As. 5, 2, 48; id. Aul. 3, 2, 11; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 13; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 90 al.: sic sine, Plaut. Truc. 5, 4.—**2.** Sine modo, *only let,* i. e. *if only:* cur me verberas? . . . Patiar. Sine modo adveniat senex! Sine modo venire salvum, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 10.—So with *subj.:* sine modo venias domum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 50 Fleck.—**B.** Rarely like the Greek ἐᾶν, *to give up, cease, leave* a thing *undone:* *Al.* Vin vocem? *Cl.* Sine: nolo, si occupata est, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 14: tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit. Nunc sinite (sc. certare, etc.), *forbear,* Verg. A. 10, 15.—**C.** Ne di sirint (sinant), ne Juppiter sirit, etc., *God forbid! Heaven forefend! Ch.* Hoc capital facis . . . aequalem et sodalem liberum civem enicas. *Eu.* Ne di sirint, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 28; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 64; for which: ne di siverint, id. Merc. 2, 2, 51: illud nec di sinant, Plin. Ep. 2, 2, 3: ne istuc Juppiter O. M. sirit, urbem, etc., Liv. 28, 28, 11: nec me ille sierit Juppiter, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 27.—Hence, **sĭtus,** a, um, *P. a., placed, set, lying, situate* (syn.: positus; freq. and class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: (gallinis) meridie bibere dato nec plus aqua sita siet horam unam, *nor let the water be set before them more than an hour,* Cato, R. R. 89: pluma Quae sita cervices circum collumque coronat, Lucr. 2, 802: (aurum) probe in latebris situm, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 2; 4, 2, 8: proba merx facile emptorem reperit, tametsi in abstruso sita est, id. Poen. 1, 2, 129: Romuli lituus, cum situs esset in curiâ Saliorum, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: in ore sita lingua est finita dentibus, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: inter duo genua naribus sitis, Plin. 10, 64, 84, § 183: ara sub dio, id. 2, 107, 111, § 240: sitae fuere et Thespiades (statuae) ad aedem Felicitatis, id. 36, 5, 4, § 39 et saep.—Rarely of persons: quin socios, amicos procul juxtaque sitos trahunt exciduntque, Sall. H. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch; cf.: jam fratres, jam propinquos, jam longius sitos caedibus exhaustos, Tac. A. 12, 10: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti, id. Agr. 30: cis Rhenum sitarum gentium animos confirmavit, Vell. 2, 120, 1; cf.: gens in convallibus sita, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 28.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of places, *lying, situate:* locus in mediâ insulâ situs, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: in quo (sinu) sita Carthago est, Liv. 30, 24, 9: urbes in orâ Graeciae, Nep. Alcib. 5: urbs ex adverso (Carthaginis), Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4: insulae ante promunturium, id. 9, 59, 85, § 180: regio contra Parthiae tractum, id. 6, 16, 18, § 46 et saep.—**b.** Of the dead, *lying, laid, buried, interred* (syn. conditus): declarat Ennius de Africano, hic est ille situs. Vere: nam siti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57; cf.: redditur terrae corpus et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur, id. ib. 2, 22, 56: siticines appellati qui apud sitos canere soliti essent, hoc est vitâ functos et sepultos, Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 20, 2: C. Marii sitae reliquiae, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56: (Aeneas) situs est . . . super Numicium flumen, Liv. 1, 2 Drak.: Cn. Terentium offendisse arcam, in quâ Numa situs fuisset, Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 84.—Hence the common phrase in epitaphs: HIC SITVS EST, HIC SITI SVNT, etc., Inscr. Orell. 654; 4639 sq.; Tib. 3, 2, 29.—Comically: noli minitari: scio crucem futuram mihi sepulcrum: Ibi mei sunt majores siti, pater, avus, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 20.—**c.** A few times in Tacitus for conditus, *built, founded:* urbem Philippopolim, a Macedone Philippo sitam circumsidunt, Tac. A. 3, 38 *fin.;* 6, 41: veterem aram Druso sitam disjecerant, id. ib. 2, 7 *fin.:* vallum duabus legionibus situm, id. H. 4, 22.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *placed, situated, present, ready:* hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29, 20 (Sat. v. 37 Vahl.): in melle sunt linguae sitae vostrae, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 76: quae ceteris in artibus aut studiis sita sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 65: quas (artes) semper in te intellexi sitas, Ter. And. 1, 1, 6: (voluptates) in medio sitas esse dicunt, *within the reach of all,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 94.—**2.** In partic.: situm esse in aliquo or in aliquâ re, *to rest with, depend upon some one* or *something* (a favorite figure with Cic., and found not unfreq. in other writers): in patris potestate est situm, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 52; cf.: assensio quae est in nostrâ potestate sita, Cic. Ac. 2, 12, 37: hujusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, judices, id. Mur. 39, 83; cf.: huic ipsi (Archiae), quantum est situm in nobis, opem ferre debemus, id. Arch. 1.

1: est situm in nobis, ut, etc., id. Fin. 1, 17, 57; cf. also: si causa appetitus non est sita in nobis, ne ipse quidem appetitus est in nostrâ potestate, etc., id. Fat. 17, 40: summam eruditionem Graeci sitam censebant in nervorum vocumque cantibus, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: in officio colendo sita vitae est honestas omnis et in neglegendo turpitudo, id. Off. 1, 2, 4: qui omnem vim divinam in naturâ sitam esse censet, id. N. D. 1, 13, 35: cui spes omnis in fugâ sita erat, Sall. J. 54, 8: in armis omnia sita, id. ib. 51, 4: in unius pernicie ejus patriae sitam putabant salutem, Nep. Epam. 9 et saep.: res omnis in incerto sita est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 4: tu in eo sitam vitam beatam putas? Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 35: jam si pugnandum est, quo consilio in temporibus situm est, id. Att. 7, 9, 4: laus in medio, Tac. Or. 18.

1. sinon, *an unknown herb*, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 136.

2. Sĭnon, ōnis, *m.*, *son of Æsimus, through whose perfidy the Trojans were induced to take the wooden horse within their city*, Verg. A. 2, 79 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 108; Dict. Cret. 5, 12; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202.

Sinōnĭa, ae, *f.*, *an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea*, now *Sanone*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81.

Sĭnōpē, ēs (or **-a,** ae; cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87, p. 166), *f.*, = Σινώπη. **I.** *A famous Greek colony in Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic and residence of Mithridates*, now *Sinoub*, Mel. 1, 19, 9; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87; id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21; Tac. H. 4, 83 sq. al.: Sinopae, Cic. Agr. 2, 20, 53.—Hence, **1. Sĭnōpensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sinope*: colonia, Dig. 50, 15, 1 *fin.* — *Plur. subst.*: **Sĭnōpenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sinope*, Liv. 40, 2; Tac. H. 4, 83 *fin.*—**2. Sĭnōpeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Σινωπεύς, *of Sinope*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 72: Cynicus, i. e. *Diogenes*, Ov. P. 1, 3, 67.—**3. Sĭnōpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sinope*: minium, Cels. 5, 6; 6, 6, 19.—**4. Sĭnōpis,** ĭdis, *f.* (sc. terra), *a kind of red ochre* found in Sinope, and used for coloring, Plin. 35, 6, 13, § 31; Vitr. 7, 7; Veg. 2, 16, 3 and 5.—**II.** *An earlier name for the town of* Sinuessa, Liv. 10, 21, 8.

Sinti or **Sintii,** ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Macedonia*: Heraclea ex Sintiis, Liv. 42, 51, 7.—Hence, **Sintĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* Sintii, *Sintian*: Heraclea Sintica, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35; or, Sintice Heraclea, Liv. 45, 29, 6 and 7.

sĭnŭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sinuo], *a bending, turning, winding* (post-class.), Prud. Psych. 870; Juvenc. 1, 87; 3, 56; Sid. Carm. 22, 151.

sĭnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bending, bend, curve*: corniculata lunae, Fulg. Myth. praef.

Sĭnŭessa, ae, *f.*, *a colony of the Latins, formerly called Sinope, in Campania*, now ruins near *Monte Dragone*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Liv. 10, 21, 8; Cic. Att. 9, 15, A, 6; 9, 16, 1; Ov. M. 15, 715.—Hence, **Sĭnŭessuānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sinuessa*: deversoriolum, Cic. Fam. 12, 20; id. Att. 14, 8, 1.—*Absol.*: mansi in Sinuessano, *the Sinuessan estate*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, B, 1: aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 4, § 8: ager, id. 2, 93, 94, § 208; cf. lacus, Mart. 11, 7, 12; 13, 11, 1: Petrinum, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5.

sīnum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form **sīnus,** Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 82; id. Rud. 5, 2, 31; for the form of the *abl.*, sinu, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 23, we should perh. substitute sino; cf. Prisc. p. 714 P.) [1. sinus], *a large, round drinking-vessel with swelling sides* (like our *bowls*), esp. for wine (cf. Cic. Fragm. ap. Schol. Veron. ad Verg. E. 7, 33), Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 547, 23; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 75; 1, 1, 82; id. Rud. 5, 2, 32; Atta ap. Serv. Verg. E. 7, 33; Valgius ap. Philarg. Verg. G. 3, 177; Col. 7, 8, 2 al.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 225 (2d edit.).

sĭnŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *to bend, wind, curve; to bow, to swell out in curves* (perh. not ante-Aug.; most freq. in the poets; syn.: curvo, flecto): (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Verg. A. 2, 208; cf.: flexos corpus in orbes (anguis), Ov. M. 9, 64: (equus) sinuet alterna volumina crurum, Verg. G. 3, 192: imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, i. e. *had bent, stretched*, Ov. M. 8, 30; so, arcum, id. ib. 8, 381: nervum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1198: Euphraten immensum attolli et in modum diadematis sinuare orbes, Tac. A. 6, 37: (anguis) immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus, Ov. M. 3, 42; cf.: gurges curvos sinuatus in arcus, id. ib. 14, 51: cornua Lunae sinuantur, id. ib. 3, 682; 14, 501; Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: muri per artem obliqui aut introrsus sinuati, *bent inwards*, i. e. *with retreating angles*, Tac. H. 5, 11; cf.: exercitus in cornua, sinuatâ mediâ parte, curvatur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 4: (Chaucorum gens) donec in Chattos usque sinuetur, *extends in a curve*, Tac. G. 35: Ionia se ambagibus sinuat, Mel. 1, 17: oceanum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 271.—* **II.** Transf., *to hollow out, excavate*: adhuc sana rodendo, Cels. 7, 2, § 21.

sĭnŭōsē, *adv.*, v. sinuosus *fin.*

sĭnŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. sinus], *full of bendings, windings,* or *curves; full of folds, bent, winding, sinuous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. tortuosus). **I.** Lit.: flexus anguis, Verg. G. 1, 244: volumina (serpentis), id. A. 11, 753: Maeander flexibus, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113: arcus, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23: vela, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 15; Ov. H. 8, 23: vestis, id. M. 5, 68: folia lateribus, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of style, *full of digressions, diffuse*: ratio narrandi, * Quint. 2, 4, 3: quaestio, Gell. 14, 2, 13.—**B.** Sinuoso in pectore, *in the recesses of my heart*, Pers. 5, 27.—* *Adv.*: **sĭnŭōsē,** *intricately, in a roundabout manner*: dicere sinuosius atque sollertius, Gell. 12, 5, 6.

1. sĭnus, ūs, *m.* **I.** In gen., *a bent surface* (raised or depressed), *a curve, fold, a hollow*, etc. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): draco ... conficiens sinus e corpore flexos, *folds, coils*, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106; so Ov. M. 15, 689; 15, 721: sinu ex togâ facto, Liv. 21, 18 *fin.*—Of *the bag* of a fishing-net: quando abiit rete pessum, tum adducit sinum (piscator), Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 15; so Juv. 4, 41; and of a hunter's net, Mart. 13, 100; Grat. Cyn. 29; also of a spider's web, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82.—Of *the bend* or *belly* of a sail swollen by the wind: velorum plenos subtrahis ipse sinus, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 30; and so with or without velum, Tib. 1, 3, 38; Verg. A. 3, 455; 5, 831; Ov. A. A. 3, 500; Luc. 6, 472; Sil. 7, 242; Quint. 10, 7, 23; 12, 10, 37 al.—Of hair, *a curl, ringlet*: ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 26; id. A. A. 3, 148.—Of *the curve* of a reaping-hook: falcis ea pars, quae flectitur, sinus nominatur, Col. 4, 25, 1 sq.—Of bones, *a sinus*: umeri, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*; cf. ulceris, id. 7, 2 *med.*: suppurationis ferro recisae, Col. 6, 11, 1; Veg. 4, 9, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The hanging fold of the upper part of the toga*, about the breast, *the bosom* of a garment; also *the bosom* of a person; sometimes also *the lap* (= gremium, the predom. class. signif.; esp. freq. in a trop. sense). **1.** Lit.: est aliquid in amictu: quod ipsum aliquatenus temporum condicione mutatum est. Nam veteribus nulli sinus, perquam breves post illos fuerunt, Quint. 11, 3, 137; cf. decentissimus, id. 11, 3, 140 sq.: (Caesar moriens) sinistrâ manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82 (for which, of the same: togam manu demisit, Val. Max. 4, 5, 6); Tib. 1, 6, 18: praetextae sinus, Suet. Vesp. 5: ne admissum quidem quemquam senatorum nisi solum et praetentato sinu, id. Aug. 35: ut conchas legerent galeasque et sinus replerent, id. Calig. 46: cedo mihi ex ipsius sinu litteras Syracusanorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147: aurum in sinu ejus invenerunt, Quint. 7, 1, 30: paternos In sinu ferens deos, Hor. C. 2, 18, 27: nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentis, Verg. A. 1, 320: et fluit effuso cui toga laxa sinu, Tib. 1, 6, 14; cf.: micat igneus ostro, Undantemque sinum nodis irrugat Iberis, Stat. Th. 4, 265: ad haec, quae a fortunâ sparguntur, sinum expandit, *eagerly embraces, grasps*, Sen. Ep. 74, 6: aliquid velut magnum bonum intra sinum contineret, id. Vit. Beat. 23, 3; cf.: sinum subducere alicui rèi, *to reject*, id. Thyest. 430.—Prov.: sinu laxo (i. e. soluto) ferre aliquid, i. e. *to be careless about a thing*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 172.—**b.** Transf. (*α*) *The purse, money*, which was carried in the bosom of the toga (cf. supra, the passage, Quint. 7, 1, 30, and v. crumena; poet. and in post-Aug. prose): semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 12: quo pretium condat, non habet ille sinum, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 18: aere sinus plenos urbe reportare, Col. poët. 10, 310: plurium sinum ac domum inplere, Sen. Ben. 6, 43, 1: qui etiam condemnationes in sinum vertisse dicuntur ... praedam omnem in sinum contulit, *into his purse*, Lampr. Commod. 14 *fin.*: avaritiae, Juv. 1, 88.—Hence, M. Scaurus Marianis sodaliciis rapinarum provincialium sinus, *the pocketer*, i. e. *the receiver*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116; cf. Tac. H. 2, 92 *fin.*; 4, 14.—(*β*) Poet., *a garment*, in gen.: Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 72; 1, 6, 18: auratus, Ov. F. 2, 310: purpureus, id. ib. 5, 28: regalis, id. H. 13, 36; 5, 71; Stat. S. 2, 1, 133.—(*γ*) *The bosom* of a person: manum in sinum alicui Inserere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 2: gelu rigentem colubram sinu fovit, Phaedr. 4, 17, 3: opposuit sinum Antonius stricto ferro, Tac. H. 3, 10: scortum in sinu consulis recubans, Liv. 39, 43: tangitur, et tacto concipit illa sinu, i. e. utero, Ov. F. 5, 256: usque metu micuere sinus, dum, etc., id. H. 1, 45: horum in sinum omnia congerebant, Plin. Pan. 45.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *The bosom*, as in most other languages, for *love, protection, asylum*, etc. (usu. in the phrases in sinu esse, habere, etc.; syn. gremium): hic non amandus? hiccine non gestandus in sinu est? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 75: iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3; cf.: postremum genus proprium est Catilinae, de ejus delectu, immo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: suo sinu complexuque aliquem recipere, id. Phil. 13, 4, 9; so (with complexus) id. ib. 2, 25, 61: (Pompeius), mihi crede, in sinu est, *is very dear to me*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1: Bibulum noli dimittere e sinu tuo, *from your intimacy*, id. ad Brut. 1, 7, 2: praesertim si in amici sinu defleas, *on the bosom*, Plin. Ep. 8, 16, 5: in hujus sinu indulgentiâque educatus, Tac. Agr. 4; so id. Or. 28; cf.: etsi commotus ingenio, simulationum tamen falsa in sinu avi perdidicerat, i. e. *under the care* or *tuition*, id. A. 6, 45 *fin.*: confugit in sinum tuum concussa respublica, i. e. *into your arms*, Plin. Pan. 6, 3; id. Ep. 8, 12, 1: optatum negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, *committed to his guardianship, care*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 131; cf. Plin. Pan. 45, 2: respublica in Vespasiani sinum cessisset, Tac. H. 3, 69; 3, 19; Dig. 22, 3, 27: sinum praebere tam alte cadenti, *protection*, Sen. Ira, 3, 23, 6.—**b.** *The interior, the inmost part* of a thing: alii intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *in the midst, in the heart of the city*, Sall. C. 52, 35: in urbe ac sinu cavendum hostem, Tac. H. 3, 38; Sil. 4, 34; 6, 652; Claud. Eutr. 2, 575: ut (hostis) fronte simul et sinu exciperetur, *in the centre*, Tac. A. 13, 40: in intimo sinu pacis, i. e. *in the midst of a profound peace*, Plin. Pan. 56, 4.—**c.** In sinu alicujus, *in the power* or *possession of* (post-Aug. and rare): opes Cremonensium in sinu praefectorum fore, Tac. H. 3, 19: omnem fortunam in sinu meo habui, Dig. 22, 3, 27.—**d.** *A hiding-place, place of concealment*: ut in sinu gaudeant, gloriose loqui desinunt, qs. *in their bosoms* (or, as we say, *in their sleeve*), i. e. *in secret*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21, 51; so of secret joy, Tib. 4, 13, 8: in tacito cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 30; Sen. Ep. 105, 3; cf. also: plaudere in sinum, Tert. Pudic. 6: suum potius cubiculum ac sinum offerre contegendis quae, etc., *the secrecy* or *concealment of her bed-chamber*, Tac. A. 13, 13: abditis pecuniis per occultos aut ambitiosos sinus, i. e. *in hiding-places offered by obscurity or by high rank*, id. H. 2, 92.—**e.** Sinus Abrahae, *the place of the spirits of the just* (eccl. Lat.): sinum Abrahae, regionem non caelestem, sublimiorem tamen Inferis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.—**B.** *A bay, bight, gulf*: ut primum ex alto sinus ab litore ad urbem inflectitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30; cf.: portus infusi in sinus oppidi, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43; 1, 3, 5; id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31; id. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145; id. Att. 16, 6, 1; * Caes. B. C. 2, 32; Sall. J. 78, 2; Liv. 8, 24; Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114 (Jahn, nivibus); Suet. Aug. 98; id. Tib. 16; Verg. A. 1, 243; 6, 132; Hor. C. 1, 33, 16; id. Epod. 10, 19.—**2.** Transf. (*α*) *The land lying on a gulf, a point of land* that helps to form it (perh. not ante-Aug.): segetibus in sinu Aenianum vastatis, Liv. 28, 5 Drak.: jam in sinum Maliacum venerat (with an army), id. 37, 6; Tac. A. 14, 9; id. H. 3, 66; id. Agr. 23; Plin. 6, 8, 8, § 23; Just.

2, 4, 26; 24, 4, 3.—(β) *A curve* or *fold in land, a basin, hollow, valley:* Arpini terra campestri agro in ingentem sinum consedit, Liv. 30, 2, 12: subito dehiscit terra, et immenso sinu laxata patuit, Sen. Oedip. 582; id. Herc. Fur. 679; Plin. 2, 44, 44, § 115: jugum montis velut sinu quodam flexuque curvatum, Curt. 3, 4, 6: montium, id. 3, 9, 12.

2. sīnus, i, *m.*, v. sinum.

1. sīon, ii, *n.*, = σίον, *water-parsley:* Sium latifolium, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 56, § 88; 22, 22, 41, § 84.

2. Sīon, ōnis (or *indecl.*), *m.*, *f.*, or *n.*, *a hill of Jerusalem,* and, by meton., *Jerusalem,* Prud. Ham. 459; Vulg. Matt. 21, 5: facta est deserta Sion, id. Isa. 64, 10.

sīpărĭum, ii, *n.* [kindr. with supparum, from σίπαρος, orig. a little sail; hence, transf.], **I.** *The smaller curtain in a theatre* (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy; cf. aulaeum, the main curtain): aulaeo subducto et complicitis sipariis, scena disponitur, App. M. 10, p. 253, 23; 1, p. 106, 4: post siparium, i. e. *behind the scenes,* Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14; Juv. 8, 186.—**2.** Meton., *comedy* (opp. cothurnus, tragedy): (verba) cothurno, non tantum sipario fortiora, Sen. Tranq. 11, 6.—**II.** *A curtain* or *screen over the judges' seats* to keep off the sun, Quint. 6, 1, 32 Spald.; 6, 3, 72.

sīpărum or **-us,** i, v. supparum.

Siphae, ārum, *f.*, *a city of Bœotia, on the borders of Phocis,* Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8.

Siphnĭus, v. Siphnus *fin.*

Siphnus (-os), i, *f.*, *one of the Cyclades,* now *Sifano,* Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66; 36, 22, 44, § 159.—Hence, **Siphnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Siphnian:* lapis, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159.

† **sīpho (-on;** in many MSS. also written **sifo),** ōnis, *m.*, = σίφων (a small pipe). **I.** *A siphon* (called also diabetes): sipho, quem diabeten vocant mechanici, Col. 3, 10, 2; 9, 14, 15; Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; Sen. Q. N. 2, 16; Plin. 2, 65, 66, § 166; 32, 10, 42, § 124; Luc. 7, 156; Juv. 6, 310.—**2.** *A little pipe to suck drinks through, a drinking-tube,* Cels. 1, 8 *fin.*—**II.** *A kind of fire-engine,* Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 18; Plin. Ep. 10, 42, 2; Isid. 20, 6, 9.

sīphuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [sipho], *a little pipe from which water springs forth,* Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 23; 5, 6, 36.—Also written without the aspirate, **sīpuncŭlus,** Fronto, Or. 1 *med.*

sipo, āre, v. supo.

sipolindrum, i, v. cepolindrum.

Sīpontum, i, *n.*, = Σιπoῦς (cf. Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3), *an important maritime town in Appulia,* now *S. Maria di Siponto,* Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; Cic. Att. 9, 15, 1; 10, 7, 1; Liv. 34, 45, 3; 39, 23, 3 al. (in Liv. 8, 24, 4 dub., v. Weissenb. ad h. l.).—In a Greek form, **Sīpūs,** Sil. 8, 635; Luc. 5, 377: Sipontum, aut ut Graii dixere, Sipus, Mel. 2, 4, 7.—Hence, **Sīpontīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sipontum, Sipontian:* siccitas, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 71: POPVLVS, Inscr. Murat. p. 1081, 6.

†‡ **siptachŏra,** ae, *f.* [Indian], *a tree in India that yields amber;* in Ctesias, σιπταχόρα, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 39.

sīpunculus, v. siphunculus.

Sīpūs, untis, v. Sipontum.

Sĭpўlēius and **Sĭpўlēus,** a, um, and **Sĭpўlensis,** e, v. Sipylus.

Sĭpўlus, i, *m.*, = Σίπυλος. **I.** *A mountain on the frontiers of Lydia and Phrygia, on which Niobe was changed into stone,* the modern *Manisa Dagh,* Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 8; Ov. M. 6, 149; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 3; Sen. Herc. Oet. 184; id. Agam. 374.—Hence, **Sĭpўlēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sipylus:* genitrix Sipylea, i. e. *Niobe,* Stat. S. 5, 1, 33; also called Sipyleïa cautes, Aus. Epit. 27.—**Sĭpўlensis,** e: mater deorum, Ulp. Fragm. 22, 6.—**II.** *A son of Niobe,* Ov. M. 6, 231.

sīquandō (better separate, **sī quandō**), *adv.*, *if ever,* Cic. Lael. 15, 52; id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 142; id. Rep. 1, 38, 59; Liv. 8, 4; Verg. G. 3, 98; id. A. 12, 851 al.—*Absol.*, Ov. A. A. 2, 15; Stat. Achill. 1, 509 al.

sīquĭdem (or separate, **sī quĭdem;** in poets, **sīquĭdem,** Ov. M. 10, 104; 11, 219; id. Am. 3, 7, 17), *adv.*, = εἴπερ. **I.** *If only, if indeed* (class.): actumst, siquidem haec vera praedicat, Ter. And. 3, 1, 7; cf.: gratulor Baiis nostris, si quidem, ut scribis, salubres repente factae sunt, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 1: robur et suboles militum interiit, si quidem quae nuntiantur ullâ ea parte vera sunt, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1: *Sy.* Quid aliud tibi vis? *Cl.* Siquidem hoc fit. *Sy.* Siquidem? experiundo scies, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 90: o fortunatam rem publicam, si quidem hanc sentinam urbis ejecerit! Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: O morem praeclarum, si quidem teneremus! id. Fl. 7.—**II.** Like quandoquidem, *since indeed, since, since that:* si quidem mihi saltandumst, jam vos date bibat tibicini, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 16: siquidem ille ipse non volt, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 45: siquidem Homerus fuit ante Romam conditam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3; id. Brut. 10, 39; id. Or. 24, 81; Quint. 1, 1, 9; 1, 6, 15 al.: (pinus) grata deum matri, siquidem Attis Exuit hac hominem, Ov. M. 10, 104.

sī-quis or **sī-qui,** sīqua, sīquid or sīquod, or separately, **sī quis,** etc., *indef. pron.* (v. Zumpt, Gr. § 740), *if any, if any one:* si quis recte Tractaret, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 100: si qui (filius) natus esset, Cic. Clu. 12, 33: si qua tui Corydonis habet te cura, Verg. E. 7, 40.—Adverb.: si qui and si qua, *if in any way, if by any means:* si qui, Liv. 3, 64 *fin.;* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 83: si qua, id. Cist. 1, 3, 35; Verg. A. 1, 18; Hor. C. 3, 14, 19: si quo, *if any whither,* Cic. Att. 8, 2, 1; also, *if for any purpose,* Liv. 37, 28: si quid, *if at all,* Verg. A. 5, 688; cf. 2. quis.

Siraci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Asiatic Sarmatia,* Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83; Tac. 12, 15 and 16.

Sirae, ārum, *f.*, *a town of the Odomantic region in Thrace,* Liv. 45, 4.

† **siraeum,** i, *n.*, = σίραιον, *new wine boiled down* (pure Lat. sapa), Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80.

† **sirbēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = συρβηνός, *speaking confusedly:* virgo, Fronto, Or. 3.

Sirbitum, i, *n.*, *a city in Ethiopia,* Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 194 al.

Sirbonis lacus, *a lake on the borders of Palestine,* Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.

* **sircitŭla,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of grape,* Col. 12, 45, 1.

sircŭla, ae, *f.*, *a kind of grape,* Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

Sīrĕdŏnes, um, *f.*, = Sirenes, *the Sirens,* Aus. Idyll. 11, 20.

sīremps (sīrempse, Plaut. Am. prol. 73), *adj.* [acc. to Fest. pp. 344 and 345 Müll., contr. from similis re ipsâ, qs. simrepsa, simrepse, and by transposition, sirempse; but prob. from si-, loc. form from pronom. stem sa-, cf. sic; rem is acc. of reference, cf. prope-diem, pri-dem; -pe is the intens. part., as in nem-pe, etc., and becomes pse, with enclit. se, as in ipse, etc., v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 846 sq.]; publicists' t. t., of a like application of laws, *like, the same:* sirempse legem jussit esse Juppiter, Plaut. Am. prol. 73: siremps lex, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129; so Tab. Bantina, C. I. L. 197, 13; cf. id. 198, 73; 200, 27; 202, 1; 202, 38; 205, 2 al.; Lex ap. Grut. 508, 21; 628 *fin.;* 629, 1; Cato ap. Fest. l. l.: omnium quae terram premunt, siremps lex esto, Sen. Ep. 91, 16; cf. Marin. Fratr. Arval. p. 568.

Sīrēn, ēnis, *f.*, = Σειρήν, *a Siren.* **I.** Lit., usu. *plur.:* **Sīrēnes,** um, = Σειρῆνες, *the Sirens,* who, according to the myth, were birds with the faces of virgins: They dwelt on the southern coast of Italy, where, with their sweet voices, they enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them, Ov. M. 5, 555; Hyg. Fab. 125; 141; Serv. Verg. A. 5, 864; Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49; Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 34; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 23; Mart. 3, 64, 1; Ov. R. Am. 789; Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 136 al.—*Sing.:* Siren, Sil. 14, 473; cf. infra, 2.: scopuli Sirenum, *three small islands of rock on the south-west coast of Campania, between Surrentum and Capreæ;* in Gr. Σειρηνοῦσαι, now *Galli,* Verg. A. 5, 864 Heyne; Ov. M. 14, 88; also called Sirenum petrae, Mel. 2, 4, 9.—Hence, *strange birds:* Sirenes in delubris voluptatum, *owls* or *ostriches,* Vulg. Isa. 13, 22.—**2.** Transf. (α) Of *the drones* in a hive: fuci (vocantur) sirenes aut cephenes, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 48.—(β) Poet.: Cato Grammaticus, Latina Siren, *the Latin Siren* (as master of song), Poët. ap. Suet. Gram. 11: qui gaudet acerbo Plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis Comparat, i. e. *thinks no Siren's song equal to the sound of the whip,* Juv. 14, 19: vitanda est improba Siren Desidia, *allurer, seducer,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 14.—Hence, **A. Sīrēnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Sirens, Siren-:* scopuli, i. q. Sirenum scopuli (v. supra, I.), Gell. 16, 8, 17; Amm. 29, 2, 14.—**B. Sīrēnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Siren-:* cantus, *Siren-song,* Hier. Ep. 82, 5.—**C. Sīrēnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *of the Sirens,* Prisc. Perieg. 354.—**II.** *A kind of drones,* Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 48.

Sīrēna, ae, *f.*, later collat. form of Siren, q. v.; *abl.* Sirenâ, Phil. ad Verg. G. 4, 564; *plur.*, Hier. Ep. 22 (18), 6; 18; Schol. Juv. 9, 150: mortifera Sirenarum carmina, Hier. Ep. 54 (47), 13: cantus Sirenarum, Ambros. de Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 12, 56: scopuli Sirenarum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 641: Cyclopum et Sirenarum ora, Tert. Apol. 7 (Oehl. Sirenum).

Sīrēnaeus, a, um, v. Sirenes, I. B.

Siria, ae, v. Syria.

† **sīrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σειριακός, *of* or *belonging to the dog-star:* calor, Avien. Arat. 285.

† **sīrĭăsis,** is, *f.*, = σειρίασις, *an inflammatory disease of children, siriasis,* occasioned by excessive heat of the sun, Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 135; 32, 10, 48, § 138; 22, 21, 29, § 59.

1. siris, sirit, etc., v. sino *init.*

2. Sīris, is, *m.*, = Σῖρις. **I.** *The name of a branch of the Nile in Ethiopia,* Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54; Prisc. Perieg. 212.—**II.** *A river in Italy,* Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97.—**III.** *A name for Heraclea in* Magna Graecia, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97.

sīrium, ii, *n.*, *a plant, called also* artemisia *and* serpyllum majus, *mugwort,* App. Herb. 10.

† **Sīrĭus,** ii, *m.*, = σείριος, *the dog-star, Sirius,* Hyg. Astr. 3, 34; 2, 35; Verg. G. 4, 425; id. A. 3, 141; Tib. 1, 7, 21; Luc. 10, 211 al.—*Adj.:* ardor, *of Sirius,* Verg. A. 10, 273; Col. poët. 10, 289: vapor, Prud. Cath. 12, 22.

Sirmio, ōnis, *m.*, *a peninsula on the shores of the* Lacus Benacus, *in Upper Italy,* now *Sermione,* Cat. 32, 1.

Sirmium, ii, *n.*, *an important city of* Pannonia Inferior, now *Mitrovitz,* Sid. Pan. 774; Aus. Ep. 26, 1.

† **sīromastes,** ae, *m.*, = σειρομάστης, *a pit-searcher, an instrument used by taxgatherers in probing corn-pits,* etc. (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 109, 3; 147, 9.

‡ **Sirōna,** ae, *f.*, *name of a goddess among the Gauls,* coupled with APOLLO, Inscr. Orell. 2001; 2047 sq.

† **sirpe,** is, *n.* [σίλφιον], *a plant, called also* silphium *and* laser, *asafœtida,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 16; Sol. 27, § 48.

sirpĕa, ae, v. scirpeus.

sirpĭcŭlus, v. scirpiculus.

* **sirpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [sirpe], *of* or *belonging to the plant* sirpe: lac, Sol. 27, § 49.

sirpo, āre, v. scirpo.

sirpus, i, v. scirpus.

† **sīrus,** i, *m.*, = σιρός, *a pit* to keep corn in, *an underground granary* (cf. cumera), Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 306; Col. 1, 6, 15; Curt. 7, 4, 24; cf. Auct. B. Afr. 65; Vitr. 6, 8 (Varr. R. R. 1, 57 and 63, written as Greek).

sīs. **I.** *Subj.* of sum.—**II.** Contr. from si vis; v. volo *init.*—**III.** I. q. suis, v. suus *init.*

Sĭsăpo, ōnis, *f.*, *a small town in* Hispania Baetica, *rich in mines of cinnabar,* now *Almaden in the Sierra Morena,* Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 14; Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 48.—Hence, **Sĭsăpōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sisapo, Sisaponian:* regio, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 121: minarii, id. 33, 7, 40, § 121.

sisăra, ae, *f.*, *a name among the Eubœans for the plant* erice, *heath, sweetbroom,* Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 26.

Siscia, ae, *f.*, *a city of Pannonia,* now *Siszek,* Vell. 2, 113; Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147; Prud. στεφ. 7, 3.

Sīsenna, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* **I.** L. Cornelius, *a celebrated Roman historian, born about* A.U.C. 635, *author of a Roman history* (Historiae). He preceded

Sallust, who took him as a model, Cic. Brut. 64, 228; id. Leg. 1, 2, 7; Sall. J. 95, 2; Ov. Tr. 2, 443; v. the fragments, Krause, Vit. et Fragm. Hist. Rom. p. 303 sq.—**II.** *The name of a notorious slanderer in Rome*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 8.

† **sĭser**, ĕris, *n.* (*masc.* in *plur.* siseres, Plin. 20, 5, 17, § 35) [σίσαρον], *a plant with an esculent root, skirwort* or *skirret*: Sium sisarum, Linn.; Plin. 19, 5, 28, § 90; 20, 5, 17, § 35; Col. 11, 3, 18; 11, 3, 35; 12, 58, 3; 10, 114.

† **Sīsichthon**, ŏnis, *m.*, = Σεισίχθων, *Earth-shaker*, an epithet of Neptune, Amm. 17, 7, 12.

sison agrion, i, *n.*, *a plant, also called* peucedanos *and* pinastellus, App. Herb. 94.

‡ **sispĕs**, ĭtis, v. sospes *init.*

sisto, stĭti (Charis. p. 220, and Diom. p. 369, give steti for both sisto and sto, confining stiti to the compounds of both. But steti, as perfect of sisto, is late jurid. Lat., and perh. dub.; for steterant, Verg. A. 3, 110; steterint, id. ib. 3, 403; Liv. 8, 32, 12, belong to stare; cf. also Gell. 2, 14, 1 sqq.; and v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 461 sq.), stătum [root stă, strengthened by reduplication; cf. ἵστημι], used in two general senses, I. *To cause to stand, place*, = colloco, pono; II. *To stand, be placed*, = sto. **I.** Sistere, in gen., = collocare (in class. prose only in the partic. uses, v. A. 4. C. and D., infra). **A.** Causative, with *acc.* **1.** *To place* = facere ut stet; constr. with *in* and *abl.*, with *abl.* alone, and with *ad*, *super*, etc., and *acc.*: O qui me gelidis in vallibus Haemi Sistat, Verg. G. 2, 489: tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris, id. A. 3, 117 (classis stat; v. sto): inque tuo celerem litore siste gradum, Ov. H. 13, 102 (cf. infra, III. 2. A.): jaculum clamanti (al. clamantis) sistit in ore, *plants the dart in his face*, Verg. A. 10, 323: disponit quas in fronte manus, medio quas robore sistat, Stat. Th. 7, 393: (equum ligneum) sacratâ sistimus arâ, Verg. A. 2, 245: aeternis potius me pruinis siste, Stat. Th. 4, 395: ut stata (est) lux pelago, *as soon as light was set* (*shone*) *on the sea*, id. ib. 5, 476: victima Sistitur ante aras, Ov. M. 15, 132: quam (suem) Aeneas ubi ... sistit ad aram, Verg. A. 8, 85: post haec Sistitur crater, Ov. M. 8, 669: vestigia in altero (monte) sisti (non posse), *that no footprints can be placed* (*made*) *on the other mountain*, Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211: cohortes expeditas super caput hostium sistit, Tac. H. 3, 77; cf. id. A. 12, 13; Stat. Th. 4, 445; Sil. 4, 612.—**2.** *To place*, as the result of guidance or conveyance; hence, *to convey, to send, lead, take, conduct to*, = facere ut veniat; constr. with *in* and *abl.*, with *abl.* alone, and with *advv. of place*: officio meo ripâ sistetur in illâ Haec, *will be carried by me to*, etc., Ov. M. 9, 109: terrâ sistêre petitâ, id. ib. 3, 635: (vos) facili jam tramite sistam, Verg. A. 6, 676: ut eum in Syriâ aut Aegypto sisterent orabat, *to convey him to*, Tac. H. 2, 9.—So with *hic* (= *in* with *abl.*) or *huc* (= *in* with *acc.*): hic siste patrem, Sen. Phoen. 121: Annam huc siste sororem, Verg. A. 4, 634.—**3.** *To place an army in order of battle, draw up*, = instruere: aciem in litore sistit, Verg. A. 10, 309; cf.: sistere tertiam decimam legionem in ipso aggere jubet, Tac. H. 3, 21.—**4.** Se sistere = *to betake one's self, to present one's self, to come* (so twice in Cicero's letters): des operam, id quod mihi affirmasti, ut te ante Kal. Jan., ubicumque erimus, sistas, Cic. Att. 3, 25: te vegetum nobis in Graeciâ sistas, id. ib. 10, 16, 6 (cf. infra, E.): hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu Sistit, Verg. A. 11, 853.—**5.** With two *acc.* (cf.: praesto, reddo) = *to cause to be in a certain condition, to place*, etc.; often with *dat. of interest* (ante- and post-class., and poet.; cf. supra, 4.): ego vos salvos sistam, *I will place you in safety, see you to a safe place*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 5: omnia salva sistentur tibi, *all will be returned to you in good order*, id. ib. 5, 3, 3; so, suam rem sibi salvam sistam, id. Poen. 5, 2, 123; cf.: rectius tacitas tibi res sistam, quam quod dictum est mutae mulieri, *will keep your secrets*, id. ib. 4, 2, 54: neque (dotem) incolumem sistere illi, et detraxe autumemt, *that you deliver it entire to her*, id. Trin. 3, 3, 15: cum te reducem aetas prospera sistet, Cat. 64, 238: tu modo servitio vacuum me siste (= praesta) superbo, *set me free from*, Prop. 4, 16 (3, 17), 42: tutum patrio te limine sistam, *will see you safe home*, Verg. A. 2, 620: praedâ onustos triumphantesque mecum domos reduces sistatis, Liv. 29, 27, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.: Pelasgis siste levem campum, Stat. Th. 8, 328: modo se isdem in terris victorem sisterent, Tac. A. 2, 14: operâ tuâ sistas hunc nobis sanum atque validum, *give him back to us, safe and sound*, Gell. 18, 10, 7: ita mihi salvam ac sospitem rempublicam sistere in suâ sede liceat, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 28.—**b.** *Neutr.*, with double *nom.*, = exsistere, *to be, to become*: judex extremae sistet vitaeque necisque, *he will become a judge*, etc., Manil. 4, 548 (dub.): tempora quod sistant propriis parentia signis, id. 3, 529 (dub.; al. sic stant; cf. infra, II.).—**B.** As *neuter verb, to stand, rest, be placed, lie* (poet.); constr. like sto: ne quis mihi obstiterit obviam, nam qui obstiterit, ore sistet, *will lie on his face*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 13 Brix ad loc.: (nemo sit) tantâ gloriâ ... quin cadat, quin capite sistat, *will be placed* or *stand on his head*, id. Curc. 2, 3, 8: ibi crebro, credo, capite sistebant cadi, id. Mil. 3, 2, 36 Lorenz (Brix, hoc illi crebro capite): ipsum si quicquam posse in se sistere credis, *to rest upon itself*, Lucr. 1, 1057: neque posse in terrâ sistere terram, *nor can the earth rest upon itself*, id. 2, 603: at conlectus aquae ... qui lapides inter sistit per strata viarum, id. 4, 415: incerti quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur, *to rest, to stay*, Verg. A. 3, 7; cf.: quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sistere detur, Ov. M. 1, 307.—**C.** As jurid. term. **1.** In both a causative and neuter sense = *to produce in court*, or *to appear in court after being bound over by the judge or by promise to the adversary* (vadimonium); constr. either *absol.* or with the *dat.* of the adversary to whom the promise is made (alicui sisti), *to appear upon somebody's demand*; also, in judicio sisti. The present active is either used reflexively (se sistere = *to appear*), or with a transitive object (sistere aliquem = *to produce* in court one in whose behalf the promise has been made). The present passive, sisti, sistendus, sistitur, = *to appear* or *to be produced*. The perfect act., stiti, stitisse, rarely the perfect passive, status sum, = *to have appeared, I appeared*. So in all periods of the language: cum autem in jus vocatus fuerit adversarius, ni eo die finitum fuerit negotium, vadimonium ei faciendum est, id est ut promittat se certo die sisti, Gai. 4, 184: fit ut Alfenus promittat, Naevio sisti Quinctium, *that Quinctius would be forthcoming upon Naevius's complaint*, Cic. Quint. 21, 67; cf. id. ib. 8, 30 (v. infra, B.): testificatur, P. Quinctium non stitisse, et se stitisse, id. ib. 6, 25: quin puellam sistendam promittat (= fore ut puella sistatur in judicio), Liv. 3, 45, 3: interrogavit quisquam, in quem diem locumque vadimonium promitti juberet, et Scipio manum ad ipsam oppidi, quod obsidebatur, arcem protendens: Perendie sese sistant illo in loco, Gell. 7, 1, 10: si quis quendam in judicio sisti promiserit, in eâdem causâ eum debet sistere, Dig. 2, 11, 11: si servum in eâdem causâ sistere promiserit, et liber factus sistatur, ... non recte sistitur, ib. 2, 9, 5: sed si statu liberum sisti promissum sit, in eâdem causâ sisti videtur, quamvis liber sistatur, ib. 2, 9, 6: cum quis in judicio sisti promiserit, neque adjecerit poenam si status non esset, ib. 2, 6, 4: si quis in judicio secundum suam promissionem non stitit, ib. 2, 11, 2, § 1; cf. ib. 2, 5, 1; 2, 8, 2; 2, 11, 2, § 3.—**2.** Vadimonium sistere, *to present one's self in court, thus keeping the solemn engagement* (vadimonium) *made to that effect*; lit., *to make the vadimonium stand*, i. e. *effective*, opp. deserere vadimonium = *not to appear, to forfeit the vadimonium*. The phrase does not occur in the jurists of the Pandects, the institution of the vadimonium being abolished by Marcus Aurelius. It is found in the following three places only: quid si vadimonium capite obvoluto stitisses? Cat. ap. Gell. 2, 14, 1: ut Quinctium sisti Alfenus promitteret. Venit Romam Quinctius; vadimonium sistit, Cic. Quint. 8, 30: ut nullum illa stiterit vadimonium sine Attico, Nep. Att. 9; Gai. 4, 185; cf. diem sistere under status, *P. a.* infra.—**D.** Transf., out of judicial usage, in gen., = *to appear* or *present one's self*, quasi ex vadimonio; constr. *absol.* or with *dat.* of the person entitled to demand the appearance: ubi tu es qui me vadatus's Veneriis vadimoniis? Sisto ego tibi me, et mihi contra itidem ted ut sistas suadeo (of a lover's appointment), Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5; so, tibi amatorem illum alacrem vadimonio sistam, *produce*, App. M. 9, p. 227, 14: nam promisimus carnufici aut talentum magnum, aut hunc hodie sistere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 73: vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, ut si ille non revertiset, moriendum esset sibi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45.—**E.** Fana sistere, acc. to Festus anciently used, either = *to place* (*secure and fix places for*) temples in founding a city, or *to place* the couches in the lectisternia: sistere fana, cum in urbe condendâ dicitur, significat loca in oppido futurorum fanorum constituere: quamquam Antistius Labeo, in commentario XV. juris pontificii ait fana sistere esse lectisternia certis locis et diebus habere, Fest. p. 267 Lind. To this usage Plaut. perh. alludes: apud illas aedis sistendae mihi sunt sycophantiae, *the place about that house I must make the scene of my tricks*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 25.—**F.** Sistere monumenta, etc., or sistere alone, *to erect* statues, etc. (= statuere; post-class. and rare; mostly in Tac.): ut apud Palatium effigies eorum sisteret, Tac. A. 15, 72: cum Augustus sibi templum sisti non prohibuisset, id. ib. 4, 37: at Romae tropaea de Parthis arcusque sistebantur, id. ib. 15, 18: monuere ut ... templum iisdem vestigiis sisteretur, id. H. 4, 53: sistere monumenta, Aus. Ep. 24, 55: Ast ego te ... Carthaginis arce Marmoreis sistam templis (cf. ἱστάναι τινά), Sil. 8, 231; v. statuo.

II. Sistere = *to cause* what is tottering or loose *to stand firm, to support* or *fasten*; and *neutr.*, *to stand firm*. **A.** Causative (rare; perh. not in class. prose) = stabilire: sucus ... mobilis (dentes) sistit, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 15; and trop.: hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu Sistet (cf.: respublica stat; v. sto), Verg. A. 6, 858; cf.: non ita civitatem aegram esse, ut consuetis remediis sisti posset, Liv. 3, 20, 8 (where sisti may be *impers.*; v. infra, III. C.).—**B.** *Neutr.*, *to stand firm, to last*, = stare: nec mortale genus, nec divum corpora sancta Exiguom possent horai sistere tempus, Lucr. 1, 1016: qui rem publicam sistere negat posse, nisi ad equestrem ordinem judicia referantur, Cotta ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 96, § 223.—**2.** *Neutr.*, *to stand firm, to resist*: nec quicquam Teucros Sustentare valet telis, aut sistere contra, Verg. A. 11, 873; so with *dat.* = resistere: donec Galba, inruenti turbae neque aetate neque corpore sistens, sella levaretur, Tac. H. 1, 35; cf. sisti = resistere, III. B. 1. f. infra.

III. Sistere = *to stand still*, and *to cause to stand still*. **A.** *Neutr.* = stare (rare; in Varr., Tac., and the poets). **a.** *To stand still*: solstitium dictum est quod sol eo die sistere videatur, Varr. L. L. 5, p. 53 (Bip.): sistunt amnes, Verg. G. 1, 479: incurrit, errat, sistit, Sen. Herc. Oet. 248.—**b.** *To remain, stop*: Siste! Quo praeceps ruis? Sen. Thyest. 77; id. Oedip. 1050: vis tu quidem istum intra locum sistere? *will you remain in that position?* Tac. A. 4, 40.—**c.** Trop., *to stop, not to go any farther*: depunge, ubi sistam, Pers. 6, 79: nec in Hectore tracto sistere, *to stop at the dragging of Hector*, Stat. Achill. 1, 7.—**d.** *To cease* (dub.): hactenus sistat nefas: pius est, *if his crime ceases here, he will be pious*, Sen. Thyest. 744 (perh. *act.*, *to stop, end*).—**B.** Causative (not ante-Aug.; freq. in Tac., Plin., and the poets). **1.** *To arrest, stop, check* an advancing motion. **a.** With *gradum*: plano sistit uterque gradum, *arrest their steps*, Prop. 5 (4), 10, 36; Verg. A. 6, 465: siste properantem gradum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 772: repente sistunt gradum, Curt. 4, 6, 14.—With *pedem*, Ov. R. Am. 80.—**b.** With *fugam*, *to stop, stay, check, stem, arrest the flight*: fugam foedam siste, Liv. 1, 12, 5: si periculo suo fugam sistere posset, id. 30, 12, 1; so Curt. 8, 14, 37; 4, 16, 2; 8, 3, 2; Tac. A. 12, 39.—**c.** Of vehicles, horses, etc.: esseda siste, Prop. 2, 1, 76: equos, Verg. A. 12, 355: quadrijugos, Stat. Achill. 2, 429; so id. Th. 5, 364.—**d.** With *iter*, *to arrest the advance of an army, to halt*: exercitus iter sistit, Tac. H. 3, 50.—**e.** With *bellum*, *to halt* (cf. infra, D.): Aquilejae sisti bellum expectarique Mucianum jubebat, Tac. H. 3,

8.—**f.** Of living objects, in gen. (*α*) *To arrest their course, make them halt:* aegre coercitam legionem Bedriaci sistit, Tac. H. 2, 23: festinantia sistens Fata, *staying the hurrying Fates*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 24.—So, se sistere with *ab*, *to desist from:* non prius se ab effuso cursu sistunt, Liv. 6, 29, 3; hence, *to arrest by wounding*, i. e. *to wound* or *kill:* aliquem cuspide, Sil. 1, 382; 1, 163; so, cervum vulnere sistere, id. 2, 78.—(*β*) *To stop a hostile attack of persons, to resist them, ward them off:* ut non sisterent modo Sabinas legiones, sed in fugam averterent, Liv. 1, 37, 3: ibi integrae vires sistunt invehentem se jam Samnitem, id. 10, 14, 18: nec sisti vis hostium poterat, Curt. 5, 3, 11: nec sisti poterant scandentes, Tac. H. 3, 71; 5, 21. —**g.** Trop., *to stop the advance of prices:* pretia augeri in dies, nec mediocribus remediis sisti posse, Tac. A. 3, 52.—**2.** *To arrest the motion* of fluids. **a.** Of water: sistere aquam fluviis, Verg. A. 4, 489: amnis, siste parumper aquas, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 2: quae concita flumina sistunt, id. M. 7, 154: sistito infestum mare, *calm*, Sen. Agam. 523; cf. Ov. M. 7, 200; id. H. 6, 87; Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 118.—**b.** Of blood and secretions: (ea) quibus sistitur sanguis parari jubet, Tac. A. 15, 54: sanguinem, Plin. 20, 7, 25, § 59; 28, 18, 73, § 239; 27, 4, 5, § 18: haemorrhoidum abundantiam, id. 27, 4, 5, § 19: fluctiones, id. 20, 8, 27, § 71; 34, 10, 23, § 105; 35, 17, 57, § 195: nomas, id. 30, 13, 39, § 116; 24, 16, 94, § 151: mensis, id. 23, 6, 60, § 112: vomitiones, id. 20, 20, 81, § 213: alvum bubus, id. 18, 16, 42, § 143: alvum, *stop the bowels*, id. 23, 6, 60, § 113; 22, 25, 59, § 126; 20, 5, 18, § 37: ventrem, id. 20, 23, 96, § 256; Mart. 13, 116.—**3.** *To arrest the motion of life, make rigid:* ille oculos sistit, Stat. Th. 2, 539.—**4.** *To end, put an end to* (= finem facere alicui rei); *pass., to cease:* querelas, Ov. M. 7, 711: fletus, id. ib. 14, 835: lacrimas, id. F. 1, 367; 480; 6, 154: minas, id. Tr. 1, 2, 60: opus, id. H. 16 (17), 266; id. M. 3, 153: labores, id. ib. 5, 490: furorem, Stat. Th. 5, 663: furialem impetum, Sen. Med. 157; id. Agam. 203: pace tamen sisti bellum placet, Ov. M. 14, 803: antequam summa dies spectacula sistat, id. F. 4, 387: sitim sistere, *to allay*, id. P. 3, 1, 18: nec primo in limine sistit conatus scelerum, *suppresses*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 86: ruinas, *to stop destruction*, Plin. Pan. 50, 4: ventum, *to ward off, turn the wind*, id. Ep. 2, 17, 17: (motus terrae) non ante quadraginta dies sistuntur, = desinunt, Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198.—**5.** Sistere with *intra* = *to confine, keep within:* transgresso jam Alpes Caecina, quem sisti intra Gallias posse speraverant, Tac. H. 2, 11: dum populatio lucem intra sisteretur, *provided the raids were confined to day-time*, id. A. 4, 48. —**C.** *Impers.* and trop., *to arrest* or *avoid an impending misfortune*, or *to stand*, i. e. *to endure;* generally in the form sisti non potest (more rarely: sisti potest) = *it cannot be endured, a disaster cannot be avoided* or *met* (once in Plaut.; freq. in Liv.; sometimes in Tac.; cf., in gen., Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 720; Drak. ad Liv. 3, 16, 4; Weissenb. ad Liv. 2, 29, 8; Gronov. ad Liv. 4, 12, 6; Beneke ad Just. 11, 1, 6). **1.** Without a subject, res or a noun of general import being understood: quid ego nunc agam, nisi ut clipeum ad dorsum accommodem, etc.? Non sisti potest, *it is intolerable*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94: totam plebem aere alieno demersam esse, nec sisti posse nisi omnibus consulatur, Liv. 2, 29, 8: si domestica seditio adiciatur, sisti non posse, *the situation will be desperate*, id. 45, 19, 3: si quem similem priore anno dedissent, non potuisse sisti, id. 3, 9, 8: vixque concordiâ sisti videbatur, *that the crisis could scarcely be met, even by harmonious action*, id. 3, 16, 4: qualicunque urbis statu, manente disciplinâ militari sisti potuisse, *these evils were endurable*, id. 2, 44, 10: exercitum gravi morbo affectari, nec sisti potuisse ni, etc., *it would have ended in disaster, if not*, etc., id. 29, 10, 1: qui omnes populi si pariter deficiant, sisti nullo modo posse, Just. 11, 1, 6 Gronov. ad loc.; cf. Liv. 3, 20, 8 supra, II. A. 1.—Rarely with a *subject-clause* understood: nec jam sisti poterat, *and it was no longer tolerable*, i. e. *that Nero should disgrace himself*, etc., Tac. A. 14, 14.—**2.** Rarely with *quin*, *to prevent*, etc. (pregn., implying also the stopping of something; cf. supra, III. B. 1.): neque sisti potuit quin et palatium et domus et cuncta circum haurirentur (igni), Tac. A. 15, 39.—Hence, **stătus**, a, um, *P. a.*, as attribute of nouns, occurs in several conventional phrases, as relics of archaic usage. **A.** Status (condictusve) dies cum hoste, in the XII. Tables, = *a day of trial* fixed by the judge or agreed upon with the adversary; esp., a peregrinus (= hostis), Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37. It presupposes a phrase, diem sistere, prob. = vadimonium sistere (v. supra, I. C. 2.). Such an appointment was an excuse from the most important public duties, even for soldiers from joining the army, Cinc. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4.—Hence, transf.: si status condictus cum hoste intercedit dies, tamen est eundum quo imperant, i. e. *under all circumstances we must go*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5.—**B.** In certain phrases, *appointed, fixed, regular* (cf. statutus, with which it is often confounded in MSS.): status dies: tres in anno statos dies habere quibus, etc., Liv. 39, 13, 8: stato loco statisque diebus, id. 42, 32, 2; so id. 5, 52, 2; 27, 23 *fin.:* stato lustri die, Sen. Troad. 781: status sacrificii dies, Flor. 1, 3, 16: statum tempus, statâ vice, etc.: lunae defectio statis temporibus fit, Liv. 44, 37 *init.;* so id. 28, 6, 10: stato tempore, Tac. A. 12, 13; id. H. 4, 81; Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 173: stata tempora (partus), Stat. Achill. 2, 673: adeo in illâ plagâ mundus statas vices temporum mutat, Curt. 8, 19, 13; so id. 9, 9, 9; 5, 1, 23; so, feriae, etc.: feriae statae appellabantur quod certo statutoque die observarentur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 69 Lind.: stata quinquennia, Stat. S. 5, 3, 113: stata sacra or sacrificia: stata sacrificia sunt quae certis diebus fieri debent, Fest. p. 264 Lind.: proficiscuntur Aeniam ad statum sacrificium, Liv. 40, 4, 9; 23, 35, 3; 5, 46, 2; 39, 13, 8; Cic. Mil. 17, 45: solemne et statum sacrificium (al. statutum), id. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; so Liv. 23, 35, 3: stata sacra, Ov. F. 2, 528; Stat. Th. 1, 666: stata foedera, id. ib. 11, 380: status flatus, Sen. Ben. 4, 28: stati cursus siderum, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 291 (different: statae stellae = *fixed stars*, Censor. D. N. 8, belonging to II. 2. supra): statae febres, *intermittent fevers*, returning regularly, Plin. 28, 27, 28, § 107.—**C.** *Moderate, average, normal:* inter enim pulcherrimam feminam et deformissimam media forma quaedam est, quae et a nimio pulcritudinis periculo et a summo deformitatis odio vacat, qualis a Q. Ennio perquam eleganti vocabulo stata dicitur . . . Ennius autem eas fere feminas ait incolumi pudicitia esse quae statâ formâ forent, Gell. 5, 11, 12–14 (v. Enn. Trag. p. 133 Vahl.).

* **sistrātus**, a, um, *adj.* [sistrum], *having* or *bearing a* sistrum: turba, i. e. *priests of Isis*, Mart. 12, 29, 19.

† **sīstrum**, i, *n.*, = σεῖστρον, *a metallic rattle which was used by the Egyptians in celebrating the rites of Isis*, and in other lascivious festivals, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 11; id. P. 1, 1, 38; id. M. 9, 692; 9, 777; 9, 783; id. A. A. 3, 635; Mart. 14, 54, 2; Juv. 13, 93; Stat. S. 3, 2, 102; App. M. 2, p. 127; 11, p. 258; 11, p. 261 al.—By the Jews, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 6.—Hence sarcastically, as if used for a war-trumpet by the wanton Cleopatra, Verg. A. 8, 696; Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 43; Luc. 10, 63; Isid. Orig. 3, 4; 18, 4.

† **sīsura** or **sīsurna**, ae, *f.*, = σίσυρα, σίσυρνα, *a shaggy outer garment, a coverlet of skins*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 17; Amm. 16, 5, 5.

Sisygambis, is, *f.*, *a Persian female name;* esp., *the mother of Darius*, Curt. 3, 3, 22; 5, 2, 18.

† **sisymbrĭum**, ii, *n.*, = σισύμβριον, *a fragrant herb sacred to Venus*, perh. *wild-thyme* or *mint*, Plin. 20, 22, 91, § 247; 19, 8, 55, § 172; 19, 10, 57, § 176; Ov. F. 4, 869.

Sīsўphus (anciently **Sīsŭpus** and **Sīsĭpus;** the last in Inscr. R. N. 4472 Momms.; cf. Ritschl, Monum. Epigr. Tria, p. 26), i, *m.*, = Σίσυφος. **I.** *Son of Æolus, king of Corinth, famous for his cunning and robberies. He was killed by Theseus. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll a stone up hill which constantly rolled back again*, Hyg. Fab. 60; Serv. Verg. A. 6, 616; Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; Ov. M. 4, 459; 4, 465; 13, 26; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 23; Hor. C. 2, 14, 20; id. Epod. 17, 68 al.: Ulixi Sisyphique prudentia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; cf. vafer, Hor. S. 2, 3, 21.—Hence, **1. Sīsў-phĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sisyphus:* labores, Prop. 2, 17 (3, 9), 7; 2, 20 (3, 13), 32: cervix, Sen. Herc. Oet. 942: portus, i. e. *Corinth*, Stat. Th. 2, 380: Isthmus, *of Corinth*, Sil. 14, 51: opes, i. e. *of Creusa* (as daughter of Creon, king of Corinth), Ov. H. 12, 204: Ulixes sanguine cretus Sisyphio (because Sisyphus seduced Anticlea, the mother of Ulysses, before her marriage with Laertes), id. M. 13, 32; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 529.—* **2. Sīsўphēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Sisyphus:* vincla, i. e. *the marriage with Sisyphus* (of his wife Merope), Avien. Arat. 597.—**3. Sīsўphĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *offspring of Sisyphus:* Ulysses (v. supra, 1.), Ov. A. A. 3, 313.—**II.** *A dwarf of M. Antony*, so named by him because of his shrewdness, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47 Schol.

† **sisyrinchĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σισυρίγχιον, *a kind of bulbous plant*, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.

sisyrus, i, *m.*, *a plant, also called* erice, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42.

† **sītānĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σητάνιος, *of this year, this year's:* panis, *of summer wheat*, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 139.

† **sītarchĭa**, ae, *f.*, = σιταρχία. **I.** *Provisions for a journey*, App. M. 2, p. 119, 29; Hier. Comment. in Matt. *med.;* Vit. Malch. 10; Schol. Juv. 12, 61.—**II.** M e t o n., *a receptacle for such provisions, a scrip*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 7; Isid. 20, 9, 6.

sĭtella, ae, *f. dim.* [situla], *a kind of urn used in drawing lots.* It was made narrow at the top, so that but one lot at a time could be on the surface of the water with which it was partly filled, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 17; 2, 5, 34; 2, 5, 43; 2, 6, 11; 2, 6, 44: sitellam detulit, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21: de M. Octavio deferre sitellam, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 106: sitellâ lata est, ut sortirentur, Liv. 25, 3, 16 Weissenb. ad loc.; 41, 18, 8.

Sĭtellĭtergus, i, *m.* [situla-tergo, the cleaner of buckets], *the title of a comedy by Plautus*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 66 Müll. *N. cr.;* cf. Ritschl, Parerga Plaut. p. 15; corrupted into Silitergo, Fest. p. 375 Müll.; and (from the writing siti litergus) into Lipargus ap. Prisc. p. 893 P.; cf. Freund, Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge 10, p. 445 sq.

Sīthŏnē, ēs, *f.*, *a city of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38.

Sīthŏnĭi, ōrum, *m.*, = Σιθόνιοι, *a Thracian people;* hence, poet., in gen., *the Thracians*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; Hor. C. 1, 18, 9.—Hence, **A. Sīthŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Sithonian, Thracian:* agri, Ov. M. 13, 571: nives, Verg. E. 10, 66; Hor. C. 3, 26, 10: Aquilo, Ov. H. 11, 13: nurus, id. M. 6, 588: rex, id. P. 4, 7, 25.—**B. Sīthon**, ŏnis, *adj.*, *Sithonian, Thracian:* Sithones et Scythici triumphi, Ov. F. 3, 719.—**C. Sīthŏnis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Sithonian, Thracian:* unda, Ov. H. 2, 6.—*Subst.*, *a Thracian woman*, Ov. R. Am. 605.

sĭtĭbundus, a, um, *adj.*, *thirsty* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Vit. Rhadeg. 21.

* **sĭtĭcĭnes**, um, *m.* [1. situs-cano], *musicians at funerals*, Cato ap. Gell. 20, 2; Non. 54, 26 sq.

sĭtĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sitis] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Thirsty.* **A.** L i t.: quidam, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.:* corvus, Auct. Priap. 61, 12.—**B.** T r a n s f., of things, *very dry, parched, arid:* Appulia, Hor. Epod. 3, 16: siticulosum et peraridum solum, Col. 3, 11 *fin.;* Pall. Jan. 13, 4: calx, Vitr. 7, 2: aestas, Auct. Priap. 64, 3.—**II.** *Act.*, *producing thirst:* melimela, Plin. 23, 6, 55, § 104.

sĭtiens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. sitio.

sĭtienter, *adv.*, v. sitio, *P. a. fin.*

sĭtĭo, īvi or ĭi, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [sitis]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to thirst, be thirsty* (class.). **A.** L i t.: ego esurio et sitio, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 6; 4, 3, 4: sitit haec anus, id. Curc. 1, 2, 14: in medio sitit flumine potans, Lucr. 4, 1100: ne homines sitirent, Suet. Aug. 42.—With *gen.:* cochleae cum sitiunt aëris, Symm. Ep. 1, 27.—P r o v.: sitire mediis in undis, i. e. *to be poor in the midst of wealth*, Ov. M. 9, 760.—**B.** T r a n s f. (esp. in the lang. of country people), of things (the earth, plants, etc.), *to be dried up* or *parched, to want moisture:* siquidem est eorum (rusticorum) gemmare vites, sitire agros, laetas esse segetes, etc., Cic. Or. 24, 81; cf.: sitire segetes, Quint. 8, 6, 6: tosta sitit tellus, Ov.

F. 4, 940: colles, Front. Aquaed. 87; cf. infra, *P. a.*: aret ager; vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, Verg. E. 7, 57: cum sitiunt herbae, id. G. 4, 402: arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 249: cacumina oleae, id. 17, 14, 24, § 103 et saep.: ipsi fontes jam sitiunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 11: nec pati sitire salgama, *to be dry*, Col. 12, 9, 2.—**II.** *Act.*, *to thirst after* a thing (rare, but in the trop. signif. class.; cf.: cupio, desidero). **A.** Lit.: auriferum Tagum sitiam patriumque Salonem, Mart. 10, 96, 3.—*Pass.*: quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, *are thirsted for*, Ov. F. 1, 216: umor quomodo sititur destillans, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 15.—**B.** Trop., as in all langg., *to long for*, *thirst for*, *desire eagerly*, *covet*: sanguinem nostrum sitiebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 20; cf. Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 148: sanguinem, Just. 1, 8 *fin.* (opp. satiare); Sen. Thyest. 103: cruorem, Poët. ap. Suet. Tib. 59; cf.: sitit hasta cruores, Stat. Th. 12, 595: honores, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 3; populus libertatem sitiens, id. Rep. 1, 43, 66: ultionem, Val. Max. 7, 3 ext. 6; Vulg. Psa. 41, 3.—With *gen.*: non quidem fallacis undae sitit, sed verae beatitudinis esurit et sitit, App. de Deo Socr. 54, 27.—Hence, **sitiens,** entis, *P. a.*, *thirsting*, *thirsty*, *athirst*. **A.** Lit.: ut ipse ad portam sitiens pervenerim, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: quae (pocula) arenti sitientes hausimus ore, Ov. M. 14, 277: Tantalus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: viator, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 97: saecla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 947: sitienti aqua datur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23.—**2.** Transf. (acc. to I. B.), of places, plants, etc., *dry*, *parched*, *arid*, *without moisture* (syn. aridus): hortus, Ov. P. 1, 8, 60.—By metonymy also, Afri, Verg. E. 1, 65: olea, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 9: luna, i. e. *cloudless*, *bright*, id. 17, 9, 8, § 57; 17, 14, 24, § 112: Canicula, *arid*, *parching*, Ov. A. A. 2, 231.—*Neutr. plur. absol.*: lonchitis nascitur in sitientibus, *in dry*, *arid places*, Plin. 25, 11, 88, § 137; so, in sitientibus aut siccis asperis, id. 12, 28, 61, § 132.—With *gen.*: sitientia Africae, Plin. 10, 73, 94, § 201.—**B.** Trop., *thirsting for*, *desiring eagerly*, *greedy*: gravius ardentiusque sitiens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: (amator) avidus sitiensque, Ov. R. Am. 247: regna Ditis, Petr. poët. 121, 116: aures, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.—Poet.: modice sitiens lagena, *of moderate capacity*, Pers. 3, 92.—With *gen.*: virtutis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: famae, Sil. 3, 578: pecuniae (with avarus et avidus), Gell. 12, 2, 13: sermonis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 251.—Hence, *adv.*: **sitienter,** *thirstily*, *eagerly*, *greedily* (acc. to B.): sitienter quid expetens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37; so, incumbere hauriendis voluptatibus, Lact. 2, 1, 3: haurire salutares illas aquas, App. M. 9, p. 218 *fin.*; 3, p. 135, 35.

Sitiogagus, i, *m.*, *a river of Asia*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99.

sitis, is (*abl.* site, Ven. Carm. 2, 13, 3; *acc.* sitem, Prud. στεφ. 2, 250), *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin with siccus], *thirst* (class.; used only in *sing.*). **I.** Lit.: demum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 33; cf.: tibi cum fauces urit sitis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: siti sicca sum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 26: anum interfecero siti fameque atque algu, id. Most. 1, 3, 36; id. Rud. 2, 2, 7; cf.: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: explere diuturnam sitim, id. Sen. 8, 26; cf.: ut sitim nostro possis explere cruore, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 57: ubi quarta sitim caeli collegerit hora, *excited*, Verg. G. 3, 327: fessa labore sitim collegerat, *had become thirsty*, Ov. M. 5, 446: sitim tolerare, Tac. G. 4: exstinguere sitim, Ov. M. 7, 569: restinguere, Verg. E. 5, 47: pellere, Hor. C. 2, 2, 14; Stat. Th. 5, 1: finire, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 146: sedare, Lucr. 2, 663; 4, 850; 5, 945; Ov. M. 3, 415: famem ac sitim sedare, Plin. 11, 53, 119, § 284; Tac. H. 2, 49: levare, Ov. M. 12, 156; 15, 322: relevare, id. ib. 6, 354 al.: compescere, id. ib. 4, 102: deponere, id. ib. 4, 98: defendere fonte, Sil. 7, 170: avertere, id. 8, 572: reprimere, Curt. 7, 5, 7: pomi sitim faciunt, *provoke*, Plin. 23, 7, 70, § 135: sucus, qui sitim stimulet, id. 23, 7, 67, § 132: sitim adferunt (fici), id. 23, 7, 63, § 121: accendit, id. 11, 2, 1, § 3; Curt. 7, 5, 2: in lassitudine et in siti, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 111: excessit sitim potio, *was more than enough for*, Cels. 1, 2: ardere siti, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 104: sitis arida guttur Urit, Ov. M. 11, 129.—**B.** Transf., of things (places, plants, etc.), *dryness*, *drought*, *aridity* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42; Verg. G. 2, 353: deserta siti regio, id. A. 4, 42: haurit sitis ignea campos, Stat. Th. 4, 699: sitis aestatis restinguitur fontibus, i. e. of plants, Col. 11, 3, 9; Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 29 al.—**II.** Trop., *strong* or *ardent desire*, *greediness*, *thirst*: cupiditatis sitis, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 6.—With *gen. obj.*: libertatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: cruoris, Ov. M. 13, 768: argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: sitis major famae quam virtutis, Juv. 10, 140: audiendi, Quint. 6, 3, 19.

† **sitistus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σιτιστός, *fed*, *fattened* (pure Lat. altilis), Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 45.

† **sitites,** ae, *m.*, = σιτίτης, *a kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 43 (Jahn, syrtites).

sititor, ōris, *m.* [sitio], *a thirster* after any thing (post-Aug.). * **I.** Lit.: aquae, Mart. 12, 3, 12.—**II.** Trop.: sanguinis, Mart. Cap. 1, § 82: novitatis, App. M. 1, p. 103, 17.

† **sitōna,** ae, *m.*, = σιτώνης, *a purchaser of grain*, *a commissary*, *purveyor*, Dig. 50, 8, 9, § 6.

Sitones, um, *m.*, *a people of northern Germany*, *in the neighborhood of the Suiones*, Tac. G. 45 *fin.*

† **sitōnia,** ae, *f.*, = σιτωνία, *the office of a* sitona, *commissariat*, *purveyance*, Dig. 50, 5, 2 *init.*

†† **sittăcē,** ēs, *f.* [Indian], *a parrot*, Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117 dub. (Jan. septages).

Sittius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, e. g. P. Sittius, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Sull. 56; Sall. C. 21, 3; Auct. B. Afr. 25; 30. To him is addressed the letter, Cic. Fam. 5, 17; cf. id. ib. 15, 17, 1.—Hence, **Sittiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sittius*: syngrapha, Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 2; 8, 4, 5: negotium, id. ib. 8, 11, 4.—After him was named Sittianorum colonia = Cirta, Mel. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 2, 3, § 22.

sittybus, i, *m.*, *a strip of parchment*, *attached to a roll or book*, *bearing the title and the author's name*, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 3; 4, 8, a, 2 B. and K. (in some editions sillybus; cf. σιλλύβους, id. ib. 4, 4, b, 1).

sitŭātus, a, um, *adj.*, *situated* (late Lat.), Aug. ad Fr. Erem. Serm. 37.

sitŭla, ae, *f.* (*masc.* collat. form **sitŭlus,** Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 11, 3; Vitr. 10, 9 *fin.*; Fest. s. v. nanum, pp. 176 and 177 Müll.; Paul. Sent. 3, 7 *fin.*). **1.** *A bucket* for drawing water, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 39; Dig. 18, 1, 40 *fin.*; Poët. ap. Anthol. Burm. 1, p. 493; Non. s. v. creterra, p. 375, 6 Gerl.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 268 (2d edit.).—**2.** *An urn*, used in drawing lots (instead of the usual sitella), Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 7.

sitŭlus, i, v. situla *init.*

1. sĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sino.

2. sĭtus, ūs, *m.* [sino]. **I.** (Sino, 1. situs, A.; prop. a being laid or placed, a lying; hence, by meton.) **A.** *The manner of lying*, *the situation*, *local position*, *site* of a thing (class. in *sing.* and *plur.*; mostly of localities; syn. positus). (*a*) *Sing.*: terrae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: urbem Syracusas elegerat, cujus hic situs esse dicitur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: loci, id. Ac. 2, 19, 61: urbis, id. Rep. 2, 11, 22; Caes. B. G. 7, 68; 7, 36; Liv. 9, 24, 2: locorum, Curt. 3, 4, 11; 7, 6, 12: Messana, quae situ moenibus portuque ornata est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 3; cf.: urbes naturali situ inexpugnabiles, Liv. 5, 6; Curt. 3, 4, 2: agri (with forma), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: Africae, Sall. J. 17, 1: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 57; id. B. C. 3, 66: montis, Curt. 8, 10, 3: loca naturae situ invia, id. 7, 4, 4; opp. opus: turrem et situ et opere multum editum, id. 3, 1, 7; 8, 10, 23; cf. Front. Strat. 3, 2, 1: figura situsque membrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 61, 153; cf.: passeres a rhombis situ tantum corporum differunt, Plin. 9, 20, 36, § 72: Aquilonis, *towards the north*, id. 16, 12, 23, § 59.—Poet.: exegi monumentum aere perennius Regalique situ pyramidum altius, i. e. *the structure* (prop. the manner of construction), Hor. C. 3, 30, 2 (cf. the *Part.* situs, in Tac., = conditus, built; v. sino, *P. a.* A. 2. c.).—(*β*) *Plur.*: opportunissimi situs urbibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 5; so, oppidorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: terrarum, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 97; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 252: locorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 4: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: situs partium corporis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122: revocare situs (foliorum), *position*, *arrangement*, Verg. A. 3, 451.—**B.** Transf. (= regio), *a quarter of the world*, *region* (Plinian): a meridiano situ ad septentriones, Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 245; 2, 47, 48, § 127; 3, 12, 17, § 108; cf. Sill. ad Plin. 16, § 2.—*Plur.*: (pantherae) repleturae illos situs, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 7.—**2.** *Soil* (late Lat.): quae loca pingui situ et cultu, Amm. 24, 5, 3.—**3.** *Description* (late Lat.): cujus originem in Africae situ digessimus plene, Amm. 29, 5, 18.—**II.** Lit. **1.** *Rust*, *mould*, *mustiness*, *dust*, *dirt*, etc., that a thing acquires from lying too long in one place (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: squalor, sordes): corrumpor situ, Plaut. Truc. 5, 23; cf.: quae in usu sunt et manum cottidie tactumque patiuntur, numquam periculum situs adeunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 2, 2: tristia duri Militis in tenebris occupat arma situs, Tib. 1, 10, 50: arma squalere situ ac rubigine, Quint. 10, 1, 30: immundo pallida mitra situ, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 70: ne aut supellex vestisve condita situ dilabatur, Col. 12, 3, 5: per loca senta situ, Verg. A. 6, 462: araneosus situs, Cat. 23, 3: immundus, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 30; cf. id. ib. 1, 8, 52; id. Tr. 3, 10, 70: detergere situm ferro, Sil. 7, 534: deterso situ, Plin. Pan. 50: prata situ vetustatis obducta, Col. 2, 18, 2.—**2.** *Filthiness* of the body: genas situ liventes, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Com. Rel. p. 225 Rib.: situm inter oris et barba, etc.): en ego victa situ, Verg. A. 7, 452; Ov. M. 7, 290; 7, 303; 8, 802; Luc. 6, 516; Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 33.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Neglect*, *idleness*, *absence of use*: indigna est pigro forma perire situ, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 14: et segnem patiere situ durescere campum, Verg. G. 1, 72; Col. 2, 2, 6: gladius usu splendescit, situ rubiginat, App. Flor. 3, p. 351, 32.—**2.** Of the mind, *a rusting*, *moulding*, *a wasting away*, *dulness*, *inactivity*: senectus victa situ, Verg. A. 7, 440: marcescere otio situque civitatem, Liv. 33, 45 *fin.*: situ obsitae justitia, aequitas, Vell. 2, 126, 2: quae (mens) in hujusmodi secretis languescit et quendam velut in opaco situm ducit, Quint. 1, 2, 18; cf. id. 12, 5, 2: ne pereant turpi pectora nostra situ, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 2: depellere situm curis, Stat. S. 5, 3, 34: flebis in aeterno surda jacere situ (carmina), i. e. *oblivion*, Prop. 1, 7, 18: (verba) priscis memorata Catonibus Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 118; cf.: verborum situs, Sen. Ep. 58, 3: nec umquam passure situm, Stat. Th. 3, 100: passus est leges istas situ atque senio emori, Gell. 20, 1, 10.

sive (old orthog. SEIVE, Tab. Bantin. l. 6; and hence, by apocope, like neu, from neve, NEIVE), **seu** (the latter form very rare in Cic.; more freq. in Cæs.; as freq. as sive in the poets), *conj.* [si-ve], a disjunctive conditional particle, *or if* = vel si. **I.** Put once, preserving the conditional signif. of the si (cf., on the other hand, infra, II. B. 2.). **A.** After a preceding *si* (mostly ante-class.): si vivimus sive morimur, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 880 P. (Ann. v. 384 Vahl.): si media nox est, sive est prima vespera, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 4: si ista uxor sive amica est, Ter. And. 1, 3, 11: si nocte sive luce, si servus sive liber faxit, Rogat. ap. Liv. 22, 10: si arborum trunci, sive naves essent a barbaris missae, Caes. B. G. 4, 17 *fin.*: si ego volo seu nolo, Plaut. Cist. 3, 14: si movero me, seu secari sensero, id. Merc. 2, 2, 40: si speras . . . seu tibi confidis, etc., id. Rud. 3, 2, 19; Val. Fl. 1, 837; si te, etc. . . . sive haec, etc. . . . seu, etc., Ter. And. 1, 5, 58.—**B.** Without a preceding *si* (rare): dehinc postulo, sive aequom'st, te oro, ut, etc., Ter. And. 1, 2, 19 (for which: peto a te, vel si pateris, oro, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 3): bis denas Italo texamus robore naves, Seu plures complere valent, etc., Verg. A. 11, 327: me seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis, Redde meis, id. ib. 12, 935; cf.: haec pars dialectica, sive illam dicere malumus disputatricem, Quint. 12, 2, 13: turdus, Sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, devolet illuc, Hor. S. 2, 5, 11; cf. id. C. 1, 6, 19.—**II.** Repeated, with a disjunctive sense predominant. **A.** Connecting words or phrases in the same construction, or conditional clauses which have the same predicate: sive (seu) . . . sive (seu) (in good prose, esp. in Cic., usually sive . . . sive; in Cæs. often seu . . . seu; after the Aug. period often sive . . . seu, or seu . . .

sive); prop. if this or if that be the case, placing the counter propositions on an equality, *be it that . . . or that; if . . . or if; whether . . . or*, i. e. in either case (the predominant use and signif. in prose and poetry). **I.** In gen.: qui improbus est, sive subbibit, sive adeo caret temeto, tamen ab ingenio est improbus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59; so, sive . . . sive etiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 27: sive quid mecum ipse cogito, sive quid aut scribo aut lego, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1: sive eum ex paludibus elicere sive obsidione premere posset, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: sive regi sive optimatibus serviant, Cic. Rep. 1, 35, 55: ex quo exardescit sive amor sive amicitia, id. Lael. 27, 100: sive tu medicum adhibueris, sive non adhibueris, id. Fat. 12 *fin.*; cf. id. Fam. 12, 2, 3: sive sub incertas Zephyris mutantibus umbras, Sive antro potius succedimus, Verg. E. 5, 5: seu recte, seu pervorse facta sunt, Egomet fecisse confiteor, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 146; Caes. B. C. 3, 61: facilem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, id. B. G. 5, 31; 5, 51; 7, 36; 7, 89; id. B. C. 3, 79; Sall. C. 49, 4; id. J. 103, 2; Verg. G. 3, 49; 4, 25; 4, 33; id. A. 2, 62; 6, 881 al.: quantitas plerumque eidem subjacet, seu modi est seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 41: sive dolo, seu jam Trojae sic fata ferebant, Verg. A. 2, 34: sive deae seu sint dirae volucres, id. ib. 3, 262; 4, 240; 7, 199; Liv. 10, 14; Quint. 1, 5, 18; 1, 5, 35; 1, 5, 41; 2, 1, 11; 12, 10, 26: seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, Sive oram Illyrici legis aequoris, Verg. E. 8, 6; so, seu . . . sive, id. A. 1, 218; 10, 109; 11, 528; Ov. M. 4, 321; 4, 639; 15, 324 al. (In Cæs. B. C. 2, 27, the MSS. vary between seu . . . sive and sive . . . sive.)—**2.** Repeated several times: sive ancillam sive servum sive uxorem sive adulterum, Seu patrem sive avum videbo, Plaut. Am. 4, 5, 15 sq.; cf. id. ib. prol. 69 sq.; and id. Merc. 2, 2, 35: quibus (Cimmeriis) aspectum solis sive deus aliquis sive natura ademerat, sive loci situs, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: seu furor est: habeo, quae carmine sanet et herbis; Sive aliquis nocuit: magico lustrabere ritu; Ira deum sive est: sacris placabimus iram, Ov. M. 10, 397 et saep. —**3.** With a corresp. *si*: sive tu vatem, sive tu omen audieris; sive immolaris, sive avem aspexeris; si Chaldaeum, si haruspicem videris, si fulserit, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149.—**B.** Connecting complete conditional sentences, each with its own conclusion, but always implying that the alternative conclusions are alike steps in the general argument, *if, on the one hand . . . if, on the other, if . . . but if*: nam sive timuit, quid ignavius? sive meliorem suam causam fore putavit, quid injustius? Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3: sive enim ad sapientiam perveniri potest, non paranda nobis solum ea, sed fruenda etiam est; sive hoc difficile est, tamen nec modus est ullus investigandi, etc., id. Fin. 1, 1, 3: eis sive creditur, creditur hoc ipsum quod nos arguimus, sive fides non habetur, de adversarii testium fide derogatur, id. Caec. 1, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: ut sive abstinuisset Epiro, integra sibi omnia essent: sive venisset, sic quoque spes veniae foret, Liv. 36, 6, 6 sq.; 36, 16, 10; 38, 3, 10; 37, 15, 2: eos seu dedi placeat, dedere se paratos esse, seu supplicio adfici, daturos poenas, id. 7, 20, 7; 27, 14, 1; 30, 40, 7.—**2.** Instead of *sive* as a correl., *sin* or *si vero* is sometimes found: sive sensus exstinguitur . . . quis me beatior? sin vera sunt quae dicuntur, migrationem esse, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97 sq.: sive enim Zenonem sequare, magnum est efficere . . . si vero Academiam veterem persequamur, etc., id. Ac. 1, 2, 7: sive enim abscedant, cui dubium esse quin, etc.; sin autem manendum ibi nihilo minus sit, Liv. 37, 15, 2.—**3.** In this use * si . . . sive is found once: si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullae umquam cohaerescent, sive aliae declinabunt, aliae suo nutu recte ferentur, primum, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20 B. and K.; cf.: si . . . sive in one sentence, I. A. supra; and v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 45.—**C.** On account of the predominant disjunctive sense, **1.** In the poets and in post-Aug. prose, instead of one *sive*, sometimes *aut, vel*, or one of the interrogative particles *ne* or *an* is used: (saxum) seu turbidus imber Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Verg. A. 12, 685: sive . . . sive . . . vel, etc., Flor. 4, 2, 79: misero conjux, fatone erepta Creusa Substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit, Incertum, Verg. A. 2, 739: sive fatali vecordiâ an, etc., Tac. A. 11, 26; so, sive . . . seu . . . an, id. ib. 14, 59. —**2.** Sometimes also *sive* stands alone in a purely disjunctive sense, = vel (in Cicero only in the phrases sive quis, sive potius, sive etiam): ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, perelegans esse videatur, *or whoever else said it*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29: quid perturbatius hoc ab urbe discessu, sive potius turpissimâ fugâ? id. Att. 8, 3, 3: te primum rogo, ut (animum) erigas ac resistas, sive etiam ultro occurras negotiis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4: Aristarchus et aetate nostrâ Palaemon vocabulum, sive appellationem, nomini subjecerunt, Quint. 1, 4, 20: delectandi sive conciliandi officium, id. 12, 10, 59: miracula visa sive ex metu credita, Tac. A. 2, 24: proelium sive naufragium, Just. 2, 9, 20: Romana bella sive Asiana, id. 38, 3, 10.

† **smărăgdĭnus (zmăr-;** smar- with long a, Prud. Psych. 862), a, um, *adj.*, = σμαράγδινος, *of* or *belonging to the emerald, smaragdine*: emplastrum (on account of its green color), Cels. 5, 19, 4; cf. prata, Prud. I. 1.: lapis, Vulg. Esth. 1, 6.—Post-class. collat. form **smărăgdĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.*: viriditas, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66: postis, Ven. Carm. 8, 8, 18.

† **Smărăgdītes (Zmăr-),** ae, *m.* (sc. mons), *a mountain on which the smaragdus was found*, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 74.

† **smărăgdus** (in many MSS. written also **zmăr-;** smārăgdus, Mart. 5, 11, 1), i, *comm.* (*m.*, Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 62; Luc. 10, 121; *f.*, Mart. 4, 28, 4; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 563), = σμάραγδος, *a transparent precious stone of a bright green color*; including not only our *emerald*, but also the *beryl, jasper, malachite*, etc., Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 62; 37, 5, 18, § 73; Lucr. 2, 805; 4, 1126; Tib. 1, 1, 51; 2, 4, 27; Ov. M. 2, 24; Stat. Th. 2, 276 al.

† **smăris (zmăris).** idis, *f.*, = σμαρίς, *a small sea-fish of inferior quality*, Ov. Hal. 120; Plin. 32, 9, 34, § 106; 32, 10, 45, § 128; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

† **smectĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σμηκτικός, *cleansing, abstersive*: vis, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 29.

† **smegma (smigma** and **zmegma),** ătis (*dat. plur.* smegmatis, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 92), *n.*, = σμῆγμα, *a cleansing medicine, a detergent*, Plin. 22, 25, 74, § 156; 34, 13, 36, § 134.—For making the skin smooth, Plin. 24, 7, 28, § 43; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 64 (2d edit.): afferte mihi smigmata, Vulg. Dan. 13, 17.

† **smerdălĕos,** a, um, *adj.*, = σμερδαλέος, *terrible*, Auct. Priap. 69 sq.

Smerdis, is, *m.* **I.** *A brother of Cambyses, king of Persia, by whom he was put to death*, Just. 1, 9, 4.—**II.** *An impostor named Oropastes, who assumed the name of Smerdis after the death of Cambyses*, Just. 1, 9, §§ 9, 10.

smigma, v. smegma *fin.*

† **smīla,** ae, *f.*, = σμίλη, *a knife* (syn. scalprum), Arn. 5, 172 Orell. *N. cr.*

† **smīlax,** ăcis, *f.*, = σμῖλαξ. **I.** *Bindweed, withwind, rough smilax*: Smilax aspera, Linn.; Plin. 16, 35, 63, § 153; 24, 10, 49, § 82.—Hence Smilax personified, *a maiden who was changed into this herb*, Ov. M. 4, 283.—**II.** *The yew-tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51. —**III.** *A kind of oak*, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19.

† **smīlĭon,** ii, *n.*, = σμιλίον, *a kind of medicinal salve*, Marc. Emp. 35 *fin.*

Sminthĕus or **Zmin-** (dissyl.), ĕi, *m.*, = Σμινθεύς, *an epithet of Apollo* (from the Cretan σμίνθος, *mouse*, i. e. *the mouse-killer*; or, as Aristarchus asserts, from Smintha (Σμίνθη), a town in the Troad, *the Sminthean*, Lact. 1, 7, 9; Ov. F. 6, 425; *acc.* Sminthea, id. M. 12, 585.—Hence, **1.** **Sminthēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Smintheus*: spolia, i. e. *Astynome, daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo*, Sen. Agam. 176.—**2.** **Sminthius (Zmin-),** a, um, *adj.*, *of Smintheus*: mures (acc. to the myth, killed by Apollo), Arn. 3, 119; Dict. Cret. 14; 47: templum, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 123.

1. smyrna, ae, *f.*, = σμύρνα, *myrrh*, Lucr. 2, 504; Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

2. Smyrna (in the best MSS. **Zmyrna**), ae, *f.*, = Σμύρνα, *a celebrated maritime city of Ionia*; according to some, *the birthplace of Homer*, still called *Smyrna*, Cic. Fl. 29, 71; id. Agr. 2, 15, 39; id. Att. 9, 9, 2; Liv. 33, 36; 37, 35; Stat. S. 4, 2, 9 al.—Hence, **Smyrnaeus (Zmyr-),** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Smyrna, Smyrnean*: sinus, Mel. 1, 17, 3: conventus, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 120: vates, i. e. *Homer*, Luc. 9, 984; cf. of the same, plectra, Sil. 8, 595; and, tubae, Sid. Carm. 23, 131.—*Plur. subst.*: **Smyrnaei (Zmyr-),** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Smyrna*, Cic. Arch. 8, 19; Liv. 37, 16, 8. —**II.** *An ancient name of Ephesus*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115.

† **smyrnĭon** or **zmyrnĭum,** ii, *n.*, = σμυρνίον, *a kind of herb like myrrh, common Alexanders*: Smyrnium olus atrum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133; 19, 8, 48, § 162.

† **smyrrhīza,** ae, *f.*, = σμυρρίζα, *a plant, called also* myrrha *and* myrrhis, Plin. 24, 16, 97, § 154 (Jahn, myrrhiza).

† **smyrus** or **zmyr-,** i, *m.*, = σμῦρος, *a kind of fish*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

sŏbŏles, sŏbŏlesco, v. subol-.

sōbrĕus, v. sobrius.

sōbrĭē, *adv.*, v. sobrius *fin.*

* **sōbrĭĕfactus,** a, um, *Part.* [sobrius, II., -facio], *made reasonable, sobered*: sobriefactus sermone, App. M. 8, p. 205, 34.

sōbrĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [sobrius], *sobriety* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *temperance* in drinking, Sen. Tranq. 15, 16; Val. Max. 6, 3, 9.—Hence Sobrietas personified, *the enemy of Venus*, App. M. 5, p. 172, 20; Prud. Psych. 450.—**II.** In gen., *moderation, temperance, continence* (cf.: modestas, temperantia): vitae, Dig. 1, 7, 17 *fin.*; Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 9.—**B.** Trop., *reasonableness, prudence*: consiliorum, Amm. 31, 10, 19.

sōbrīnus, i, *m.*, and **sōbrīna,** ae, *f.* [contr. for sororinus from soror, and therefore prop. an appellation for the children of sisters; hence, in gen.], *a cousin-german, cousin* by the mother's side, Fest. p. 297 Müll.; Dig. 38, 10, 3; Just. Inst. 3, 6. (α) *Masc.*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 6; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 37; Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54; Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10. —(β) *Fem.*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 108; Tac. A. 12, 6 and 64; Dig. 38, 10, 10.

sōbrĭo, āre, *v. a.* [sobrius], *to sober, make sober* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 685; 24, 106.

sōbrĭus (sōbrĕus), a, um (*comp.* sobrior, Laber. ap. Charis. p. 64; elsewhere not compared), *adj.* [cf. Gr. σώφρων, σάος; Lat. sanus], *not drunk, sober* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit., opp. vinolentus, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52; so id. Or. 28, 99; opp. vino madens, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 2; opp. madidus, id. Am. 3, 4, 18; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 5; Cato, Utic. ap. Suet. Caes. 53; and ap. Quint. 8, 2, 9; opp. ebrius, Sen. Ep. 18, 4 (with siccus); Mart. 3, 16, 3; opp. temulentus, Tac. A. 13, 15 et saep.: male sobrius, i. e. ebrius, Tib. 1, 10, 51; Ov. F. 6, 785.—**B.** Transf., of things (poet. and post-Aug. prose; cf. ebrius): pocula, Tib. 1, 6, 28 (24): lympha mixta mero, id. 2, 1, 46: nox, *in which there was no drinking*, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 11; cf. convictus, Tac. A. 13, 15: uva, *not intoxicating*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 31: rura, *that furnish no wine*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 37; cf. Suet. Dom. 7: sobrium vicum Romae dictum putant, vel quod in eo nulla taberna fuerit, vel quod in eo Mercurio lacte, non vino supplicabatur, Fest. pp. 296 and 297 Müll.: non sobria verba, i. e. *of a drunken person*, Mart. 1, 28, 5: paupertas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 411: lares pauperes nostros, sed plane sobrios revisamus, App. M. 5, p. 163, 31.—**II.** In gen., *sober, moderate, temperate, continent*: parcus ac sobrius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 15: vigilans ac sollers, sicca, sana, sobria, Afran. ap. Non. 21, 33 (Com. Rel. p. 148 Rib.): homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 27, § 67: auream quisquis mediocritatem Diligit, . . . caret invidendâ Sobrius aulâ, Hor. C. 2, 10, 8; Vell. 2, 63, 1: non aestimatur voluptas illa Epicuri, quam sobria et sicca sit, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 4: corda, Stat. S. 5, 1, 78: vetus illa Romana virtus et sobria, Amm. 15, 4, 3; opp. libidinosus, Lact. 3, 26, 7.—**B.** Trop., of the mind, *sober, even-minded, clever, sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious* (syn.: mentis compos, sanus): satin' sanus es aut sobrius? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29; cf.: satis credis sobriam esse, id. Eun. 4, 4, 36: tu homo non es sobrius, id. And. 4, 4, 39: vigilantes homines, sobrii, industrii, Cic. Cael. 31, 74:

diligentes et memores et sobrii oratores, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140; opp. iracundus, Vell. 2, 41, 1: alte sobria ferre pedem, *prudently*, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 6.—Of things: opera Proba et sapiens et sobria, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 2: ingenium siccum ac sobrium, Sen. Ep. 114, 3: violenta et rapida Carneades dicebat, modesta Diogenes et sobria, Gell. 7, 14, 10.—Hence, *adv.:* **sōbrĭē** (acc. to II. A. and B.). **1.** *Moderately, temperately, frugally:* vivere (with parce, continenter, severe; opp. diffluere luxuriâ), Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106.—**2.** *Prudently, sensibly, circumspectly*, =prudenter: ut hoc sobrie agatur, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 29: curare aliquid, id. Mil. 3, 1, 215: hanc rem accurare, id. Ps. 4, 1, 29; id. Pers. 4, 1, 1.

soccātus, a, um, *adj.* [soccus], *furnished with* or *wearing* socci, Sen. Ben. 2, 12, 2.

soccĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [soccus-fero], *sock-wearing:* Menander, Sid. Carm. 9, 215; v. soccus.

soccŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [soccus], *a small* soccus, Sen. Ben. 2, 12, 1; Suet. Vit. 2 *fin.;* Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114.—Of *the sock* worn by comic actors (v. soccus, II.), Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 3; Quint. 10, 2, 22.

soccus, i, *m.* **I.** *A kind of low-heeled, light shoe*, worn by the Greeks; *a slipper, sock*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94; id. Ep. 5, 2, 60; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 98; id. Pers. 1, 3, 44; id. Cist. 4, 2, 29: soccos, quibus indutus esset, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127; id. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Cat. 61, 10 et saep. — When worn by Romans they were a sign of effeminacy, Suet. Calig. 52; Sen. Ben. 2, 12, 1; Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 17.—The soccus was worn especially by comic actors (the cothurnus, on the contrary, by tragic actors).—Hence, **II.** Transf., *comedy* (as cothurnus, tragedy), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174; id. A. P. 80; 90; Ov. R. Am. 376; Mart. 8, 3, 13: comicus soccus, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 111; cf.: nec tragoedia socco ingreditur, Quint. 10, 2, 22: risus socci; opp. luctus cothurni, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 299.

sŏcer (*nom.* socerus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 18; id. Men. 5, 5, 54; with socer, id. ib. 5, 7, 56), ĕri, *m.* [Gr. ἑκυρός]. **I.** *A father-in-law*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 22; id. Trin. 5, 2, 27; Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; id. Lael. 1, 1 and 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 12 *fin.;* Ov. M. 1, 145; Hor. C. 3, 11, 39; id. Ep. 1, 19, 30 al.; v. also socrus.—*Plur.* soceri, *parents-in-law*, Verg. A. 2, 457; 10, 79; Ov. M. 3, 132.—**II.** Transf., for consocer, *a son's father-in-law*, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: magnus, *grandfather-in-law*, i. e. *one's husband's* or *wife's grandfather*, Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6; called simply socer, ib. 50, 16, 146; cf. ib. 3, 1, 3; 23, 2, 14 *fin.:* socer major, *a great-grandfather-in-law*, Paul. Diac. p. 136, 10.

‡ **sŏcĕra,** ae, v. socrus.

sŏcĕrus, i, v. socer *init.*

sŏcĭa, ae, v. socius.

sŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [socio], *that may be easily united* or *joined together, sociable* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): natura nos sociabiles fecit, Sen. Ep. 95, 52: consortio inter reges, Liv. 40, 8: abies maxime sociabilis glutino, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225.—Hence, *adv.:* **sŏcĭābĭlĭter,** *connectedly*, Aug. Mus. 5, 15.

sŏcĭālis, e, *adj.* [socius], *of* or *belonging to companionship.* **I.** In gen., *companionable, sociable, social* (so not ante-Aug.): homo sociale animal, Sen. Ben. 7, 1, 8: beneficium dare socialis res est, id. ib. 5, 11, 4: amicitiae, App. M. 5, p. 171, 20.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Of* or *belonging to allies* or *confederates, allied, confederate* (the class. signif. of the word): lex, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18: lex judiciumque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 15: foedus, Liv. 34, 57: exercitus, i. e. *of the allies*, id. 31, 21: coetus, id. 7, 25: equitatus, id. 26, 5; so, turmae, Tac. A. 4, 73: copiae (opp. legiones), i. e. *auxiliaries*, id. ib. 12, 31: bellum, *the war of the allies*, Liv. Epit. 71 *fin.;* Flor. 3, 18, 1; Juv. 5, 31: cuncta socialia prospere composita, *the affairs of the allies*, Tac. A. 2, 57.—**B.** In Ovid several times like conjugialis, *of marriage, conjugal, nuptial:* amor socialis, Ov. M. 7, 800; (with foedus maritum), id. P. 3, 1, 73: Livia sic tecum sociales compleat annos, id. Tr. 2, 161: foedera, id. M. 14, 380; id. H. 4, 17: torus, id. F. 2, 729: jura, id. Am. 3, 11, 45: sacra, id. H. 21, 155: carmina, i. e. epithalamium, id. ib. 12, 139.—Hence, *adv.:* **sŏcĭālĭter,** *socially:* non ut de sede secundâ Cederet aut quartâ socialiter (iambus), *for the sake of company* (perh. ἅπ. εἰρημ.), Hor. A. P. 258.

sŏcĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [socialis], *fellowship, sociableness, sociality* (very rare), Plin. Pan. 49, 4.

sŏcĭālĭter, *adv.*, v. socialis *fin.*

sŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [socio], *union:* rata inter eos (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 2, § 109.

sŏcĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who associates* or *unites*, Val. Fl. 5, 500.

* **sŏcĭennus,** i, *m.* [socius], *a fellow, comrade:* tuos, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 32.

sŏcĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *fellowship, association, union, community, society* (implying union for a common purpose; cf.: conjunctio, consociatio; and not a mere assembly; cf.: circulus, coetus; conventus, sodalitas; freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: hominum inter ipsos societas conjunctioque, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 28: (nos) natos esse ad societatem communitatemque generis humani, id. Fin. 4, 2, 4: societas generis humani, quam conciliavit ipsa natura, id. Lael. 5, 20: fides et societas generis humani, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4: societas et communicatio utilitatum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: nulla societas nobis cum tyrannis, sed potius summa distractio est, id. Off. 3, 6, 32: societatem cum aliquo coire . . . dirimere, id. Phil. 2, 10, 24: societatem coire de municipis cognitique fortunis cum alienissimo, id. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: quasi societatem coit conparandi cibi, id. N. D. 2, 48, 123: societatem confirmare, id. Phil. 2, 35, 89: nefarias pactiones societatesque conflare, id. Har. Resp. 20, 42: consiliorum omnium societas, id. Brut. 1, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 3: juris, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 49: humanitatis, id. ib. 2, 26, 48: beate et honeste vivendi, id. ib. 4, 3, 3: gravitatis cum humanitate, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1: belli, Sall. C. 40, 1: omnium facinorum sibi cum Dolabellâ societatem initam confiteri, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 36: nominum, *names in common*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 218 et saep.; cf.: nulla sancta societas nec fides regni est, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26, and id. Rep. 1, 32 (Trag. v. 411 Vahl.): neque naturae est societas ulla cum somniis, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 147.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A copartnership, association* for trading purposes. **1.** In abstr.: qui societatem cum Sex. Naevio fecerit, etc. . . . fecit societatem earum rerum, quae in Galliâ comparabantur, Cic. Quint. 3, 11: qui magnâ fide societatem gererent, etc., id. ib. 3, 13: cum annos jam compluris societas esset, id. ib. 4, 14: quae (pecunia) tibi ex societate debeatur, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: societatem contrahere, Dig. 17, 2, 5; 17, 2, 74: coire, ib. 17, 2, 1 sq.; 17, 2, 5.—*Plur.:* societates contrahuntur sive universorum bonorum, sive negotiationis alicujus, sive vectigalis, sive etiam rei unius, Dig. 17, 2, 5.—**2.** In concr., *a company* or *society* of the farmers of the public revenue: nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nullum collegium aut concilium, etc., Cic. Sest. 14, 32; cf. id. Fam. 13, 9, 2: si omnes societates venerunt, quarum ex numero multi sedent judices, id. Mur. 33, 69: provinciarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 3 *fin.:* maximarum societatum auctor, Cic. Planc. 13, 32; Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118.—**B.** *A political league, an alliance, confederacy:* cum Ptolemaeo societas erat facta, Caes. B. C. 3, 107 *fin.:* Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adjungunt, id. B. G. 6, 2: Leptitani Romam miserant amicitiam societatemque rogatum, Sall. J. 77, 2; so with amicitia, id. ib. 83, 1: impellere ad societatem belli, id. C. 40, 1: cum Lacedaemonii in societate non manerent, Nep. Con. 2, 2: Ioniam a societate averterunt Atheniensium, id. Alcib. 4, 7: societatem alicujus induere, Tac. A. 12, 13.

sŏcĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to join* or *unite together, to associate; to do* or *hold in common, to share* a thing with another, etc. (freq. and class.; in Cic. mostly with inanimate objects; syn. jungo): coetus utilitatis communione sociatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 39: concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati, id. ib. 6, 13, 13: omne genus hominum sociatum inter se esse, id. Leg. 1, 11, 32: (Romulus) regnum suum cum illorum (Sabinorum) rege sociavit, id. Rep. 2, 7, 13; cf.: quae nos domo socias, Verg. A. 1, 600: quid si testium studium cum accusatore sociatum est? Cic. Fl. 10, 21: cum vel periculum vitae tuae mecum sociare voluisses, *to risk your life for me*, id. Planc. 30, 73; cf.: tecum ut longae sociarem gaudia vitae, Tib. 3, 3, 7: qui vim rerum cognitionemque cum scientiâ atque exercitatione sociaris, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 131: diligentiam cum scientiâ, Col. 3, 3, 7: ne societur sanguis, Liv. 4, 4, 6; cf. of union by marriage: se alicui vinclo jugali, Verg. A. 4, 16: cubilia cum aliquo, Ov. M. 10, 635: corpus, id. Am. 2, 8, 5: conjugia, Vulg. Deut. 7, 3; Ov. H. 3, 109: perpetuoque mihi sociatam foedere lecti, id. Ib. 15: juvencos aratro imposito, Stat. Th. 1, 132: dextras, Sil. 11, 149; cf.: manus alicui, Val. Fl. 5, 290: se participem in omnis casus, Sil. 1, 75: vitem ulmis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 48: curas, *to share*, Val. Fl. 5, 282: verba loquor socianda chordis, *to be accompanied*, Hor. C. 4, 9, 4; so, carmina nervis, Ov. M. 11, 5: homo simili sui sociabitur, Vulg. Ecclus. 13, 20: Theseus sociati parte laboris Functus, *undertaken in company with another, common*, Ov. M. 8, 546: parricidium (shortly before: societas facinoris), Just. 10, 1, 6.—Mid.: sociari facinoribus, *to take part in deeds of villany*, Liv. 39, 13 *fin.*

* **sŏcĭŏfraudus,** i, *m.* [socius-fraudo], *one that deceives his comrades*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 128.

sŏcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [root sec- of sequor], *sharing, joining in, partaking, united, associated, kindred, allied, fellow* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. *subst.* infra): hic (Augustus) socium cum Jove nomen habet, Ov. F. 1, 608: aurea possedit socio Capitolia templo Mater, i. e. *in common with Jupiter*, id. ib. 6, 73: regnum, id. M. 5, 378: classis, id. ib. 13, 352: sepulcrum, id. H. 11, 123: lectus, id. A. A. 2, 377: ignes, id. M. 9, 795: anni, id. H. 2, 33: linguae, id. Tr. 5, 10, 35: dei, id. F. 2, 618: spes, id. M. 13, 375: sociis quid noctibus uxor anxia, Stat. S. 3, 5, 1: platanus clara in Lyciâ gelidi fontis sociâ amoenitate, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9: potestas, Amm. 26, 2, 8.—**II.** Esp., *leagued, allied, confederate:* cura sociae retinendae urbis, Liv. 27, 1; so, urbs, id. 31, 24: civitates, id. 41, 6 *fin.;* Quint. 3, 8, 12; cf.: civitas nobis, Tac. A. 13, 57: agmina, Verg. A. 2, 371: manus, i. e. *of the allies* (in the Bellum Sociale), Ov. Am. 3, 15, 10: classis, id. M. 13, 352: arma, Sil. 7, 635.—Hence, *substt* **A. sŏcĭus,** i, *m.* (*gen. plur.* socium, Liv. 43, 6, 12; 44, 21, 10; v. II. B. infra; also in the poets, Verg. A. 5, 174; Prop. 3, 7, 41; Neue, Formenl. 1, 112 sq.). **1.** In gen., *fellow, sharer, partner, comrade, companion, associate* (very freq. and class.; syn.: consors, particeps): belli particeps et socius et adjutor, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 5; cf.: consiliorum omnium particeps et socius paene regni, id. Rep. 2, 20, 35; cf.: regni sociis, Luc. 1, 92: hereditatis, Plin. Pan. 38: tuorum consiliorum (with particeps), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 22: fortunarum omnium (with particeps), Cic. Font. 17, 37 (21, 47): me quidem certe tuarum actionum, sententiarum, rerum denique omnium socium comitemque habebis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 22: praeter Laelium neminem habeo culpae socium, id. Att. 11, 14, 1: Agusius, omnium laborum, periculorum meorum socius, id. Fam. 13, 71: socius et consors gloriosi laboris, id. Brut. 1, 2; Sall. J. 29, 2: Romuli socius in Sabino proelio, Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14; for which, with *dat.:* alicui socius, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 72: hunc cape consiliis socium, Verg. A. 5, 712: hos castris adhibe socios, id. 8, 56: socium esse in negotiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 9: quia sine sociis nemo quicquam tale conatur, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: socium ad malam rem quaerere, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 22: cum sociis operum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 142: ante alios Infert se socium Aeneas, Verg. A. 4, 142: amissâ sociorum parte, Ov. M. 14, 242.—Poet.: generis socii, i. e. *relatives*, Ov. M. 3, 259; cf. sanguinis, id. Tr. 4, 5, 29: tori, i. e. *a spouse, consort*, id. M. 14, 678.—**2.** In partic. **a.** In mercant. lang., *a copartner, partner* in business: socii putandi sunt, quos inter res communicata est, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 50; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; id. Quint. 3, 12: nefarium est socium fallere qui se in negotio conjunxit; id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16.—So, socii, of *the company* of farmers of the public revenue, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 3; Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 120; cf. societas, II. A. 2.—Hence, (β) Jurid. t. t.: pro socio (agere, damnari, etc.), *for defrauding a partner*, Cic. Fl. 18, 43; id. Quint. 3, 13; cf. Dig. 17,

tit. 2: Pro socio.—**b.** In publicists' lang., *an ally, confederate* (cf. foederatus); *plur.*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 25: servate vestros socios, id. Cist. 1, 3, 51: Boios receptos ad se socios sibi asciscunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5 *fin.;* 1, 11 *fin.;* 1, 14; 1, 15; 1, 36: Cyprius rex, cujus majores huic populo socii atque amici semper fuerunt, Cic. Dom. 20, 52; Liv. 29, 17; 44, 1 et saep. al.; opp. hostes, Sall. C. 51, 38; id. J. 92, 2.—*Sing.:* socius et amicus populi Romani, Sall. J. 24, 3.—In the connection, socii et Latini, or, more freq., socii et nomen Latinum, the term socii denotes the Italian people dwelling out of Latium who were under the protection of and allied with Rome, *the Italian allies*, Cic. Lael. 3, 12; id. Rep. 6, 12, 12; id. Sest. 13, 30; id. Rep. 1, 19, 31; 3, 29, 41; Sall. J. 39, 2; 42, 1: socii nomenque Latinum, id. ib. 43, 4 Kritz *N. cr.;* Liv. 29, 27; for which, also: socii ac nominis Latini, id. 41, 8; and without ellipsis: per homines nominis Latini et socios Italicos impedimenta parabant, Sall. J. 40, 2; cf. also: quos (milites) uti ex Latio et a sociis cogeret, id. ib. 95, 1. —The socii Latini nominis, on the other hand, are simply *the Latin allies, the Latins*, Liv. 40, 36; 32, 8; 41, 12: socii ab nomine Latino, id. 22, 38.—In this sense the *gen. plur.* is usually socium, Liv. 21, 17, 2; 22, 27, 11 et saep.: socii navales, id. 21, 50; v. navalis.—**B. sŏcĭa,** ae, *f.:* eos, qui nos socias sumpserunt sibi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 45: (eloquentia) pacis est comes otiique socia, Cic. Brut. 12, 45: vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria, id. Font. 17, 39 (21, 49); cf.: est socia mortis homini vita ingloria, Publ. Syr. App. 213 Rib.: nox socia, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45: quam plurimas uxores habent. . . . nulla pro sociâ obtinet, Sall. J. 80, 7: addit se sociam, Verg. E. 6, 20: socias sorores Impietatis habet, Ov. M. 4, 3: hic socias tu quoque junge moras, id. A. A. 1, 492: sociae doloris casusque tui, App. M. 5, p. 166, 18.—P o e t.: socia generisque torique, *related by blood and marriage, relative and wife* (Juno), Ov. M. 1, 620; so, tori, id. ib. 8, 521; 10, 268: ulmus cum sociâ vite, id. ib. 14, 662.

sōcordĭa (o short, Prud. Apoth. 194; cf. socors; sometimes, on account of the etymology, written also **sēcordĭa**), ae, *f.* [socors], *dulness of mind*, i. e., **I.** *Weak-mindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity* (very rare; syn.: insipientia, stoliditas): socordiam quidam pro ignaviâ posuerunt (v. II.); Cato pro stultitiâ posuit, Fest. pp. 292 and 293 Müll.: si quem socordiae argueret, stultiorem aiebat filio suo Claudio, Suet. Claud. 3; Tac. A. 4, 35.—**II.** *Carelessness, negligence, sloth, laziness, indolence, inactivity* (the predominant signif. of the word; used only in the *sing.;* cf. Diom. p. 314 P.; perh. only once in Cic.; syn.: ignavia, desidia, segnities): tu ad hoc diei tempus dormitasti in otio. Quin tu abs te socordiam omnem reicis segnitiem amoves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6: nisi somnum socordiamque ex pectore oculisque amovetis, id. Ps. 1, 2, 11: nihil loci'st segnitiae neque socordiae, Ter. And. 1, 3, 1: socordia atque desidia, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 35; so (with desidia) Sall. C. 4, 1; (with ignavia) id. ib. 58, 4; (with incultus) id. J. 2, 4; (opp. industria) Tac. A. 2, 33: nostrâ cunctatione et socordiâ jam huc progressus, Liv. 22, 14, 5: Cyrenenses tardius iere. Id socordiâne an casu accideret, parum cognovi, Sall. J. 79, 5: socordiâne an vinolentiâ, Tac. A. 12, 67: fortunâ per socordiam non uti, Liv. 7, 35: nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, exuere jugum potuere, Tac. Agr. 31 *fin.:* caeca ac sopita socordia, Quint. 1, 2, 5: Darei, Curt. 7, 4, 3.

sōcordĭter, *adv.*, v. socors *fin.*

sōcors (o short, Prud. Cath. 1, 33; cf. socordia), cordis, *adj.* [se, = sine, and cor(d)s], *mentally dull*, i. e., **I.** *Narrow-minded, silly, foolish, blockish, stupid, thoughtless, senseless*, etc. (rare but class.; syn.: stultus, stolidus, ineptus, insipiens, insulsus): socors naturâ neglegensque, Cic. Brut. 68, 239: homines non socordes ad veri investigandi cupiditatem excitare, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4: stolidi ac socordes, Liv. 9, 34: socors ingenium, Tac. A. 13, 47: animus, id. H. 3, 36: Tiberius callidior, Claudius socordior, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.* (cf. under socordia, I., the passage ap. Suet. Claud. 3): apud socordissimos Scythas Anacharsis sapiens natus est, App. Mag. p. 289, 25.—**II.** *Careless, negligent, sluggish, slothful, lazy, inactive*, etc. (not in Cic.; syn.: ignavus, segnis), Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 5: languidus et socors, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 61, 8 Dietsch: neque victoriâ socors aut insolens factus, id. J. 100, 1: Sejanus nimiâ fortunâ socors, Tac. A. 4, 39: vulgus sine rectore praeceps, pavidum, socors, id. H. 4, 37.—With *gen.:* nolim ceterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 61: gregarius miles futuri socors, Tac. H. 3, 31.—Hence, *adv.:* **sōcordĭter** (acc. to II.), *carelessly, negligently, slothfully* (not used in *posit.*); *comp.:* socordius ire milites occepere, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 235, 15; so, res acta, Liv. 1, 22: agere, Tac. H. 2, 15.

‡ **socra,** v. socrus.

Sōcrătes, is, *m.*, = Σωκράτης. **I.** *The celebrated Greek philosopher:* parens philosophiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 1: fons et caput philosophiae, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: ab Apolline omnium sapientissimus dictus, id. Ac. 1, 4, 16; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 53.—*Voc.* Socrate, bis, Cic. Fragm. p. 477 Orell.—As an appellative, in the *plur.:* ut exsistant . . . Socratae simul et Antisthenae et Platones multi, Gell. 14, 1, 29; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 50. —Hence, **Sōcrătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Σωκρατικός, *of* or *belonging to Socrates, Socratic:* philosophi, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: viri, id. Att. 14, 9, 1: domus, Hor. C. 1, 29, 14: sermones, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 67; Hor. C. 3, 21, 9: lepor subtilitasque, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 16: chartae, Hor. A. P. 310: sinus, i. e. *devoted to philosophy*, Pers. 5, 37: Xenophon, Nep. Ages. 1: cinaedi (in reference to Alcibiades, the favorite of Socrates), Juv. 2, 10. — As *subst.:* **Sōcrătĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, *the followers* or *disciples of Socrates*, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 61 sq.; id. Off. 1, 1, 2 et saep.—**II.** *A Greek painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137.—**III.** *A Greek sculptor*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32.

socrŭālis, e, *adj.* [socrus], *of* or *belonging to a mother-in-law:* munificentia, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.:* hereditas, id. ib. 8, 9.

socrus, ūs (orig. *comm.;* v. infra), *f.* [a collat. form of socer; Gr. ἑκυρός], orig. also *m.*, either *a father-in-law* or *a mother-in-law;* but of the first signif. we have only two examples in ancient poets: praemia erepta a socru suo, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 136 Rib.); and: a socru, Oenomao rege, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Rib. l. l. p. 213).—The signif. *mother-in-law* was the prevailing one through all periods of the language: uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4; 5, 1, 22; cf. Ov. F. 2, 626; Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 4; 4, 4, 83; Cic. Clu. 12, 23; Juv. 6, 231; Dig. 23, 2, 14, § 4. — Collat. form SOCERA, ae (acc. to socer), Inscr. Orell. 289; and contr. SOCRA, ib. 4221: magna, *grandmother-in-law*, i. e. *one's husband's* or *wife's grandmother:* major, *the great-grandmother* of either party, Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6; Fest. p. 126 Müll.

‡ **sŏdālĭcĭārĭus** (**sŏdālĭt-**), a, um, *adj.* [sodalicium], *of* or *belonging to an association* or *fellowship*, only as *subst.* **1. sŏdālĭcĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, one who is bound to another by fellowship, *a comrade, bosom-friend*, Inscr. Orell. 4794.—**2. sŏdālĭcĭārĭa,** ae, *f.:* SODALICIARIA CONSILII BONI, *a companion*, Inscr. Orell. 4644.

sŏdālĭcium (**-tium**), ii, v. the foll. art., II.

sŏdālĭcĭus (**-tĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [sodalis]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a* sodalis; *of* or *belonging to fellowship* or *companionship* (as *adj.* very rare): jure sodalicio mihi junctus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 46 (al. sodalicii); Just. 20, 4, 14: Druidae sodaliciis astricti consortiis, Amm. 15, 9, 8.—**B.** In a bad sense, *secret:* collegia sodalicia, *pertaining to an unlawful secret association*, Dig. 47, 22, 1. — **II.** *Subst.:* **sŏdālĭcium** (**-tium**), ii, *n.* **A.** L i t., *a fellowship, friendly intercourse* or *intimacy, brotherhood, companionship*, etc. (syn. sodalitas): fraternum vere dulce sodalicium, Cat. 100, 4; cf. Val. Max. 4, 7, 1 *ext.* — **B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *An association, company, society*, or *college* of any kind: CVLTORVM HERCVLIS, Inscr. Orell. 2404; cf. ib. 2402: FVLLONVM, ib. 4056.—* **2.** *A company assembled for feasting, a banqueting-club*, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64. — **3.** In a bad sense, *an unlawful secret society* (for buying votes, plotting against the State, etc.; cf. hetaeriae): lex Licinia, quae est de sodaliciis, Cic. Planc. 15, 36: in hoc sodaliciorum tribuario crimine, id. ib. 19, 47: Mariana sodalicia, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116.

sŏdālis, is (*abl.*, regularly, sodali; sodale, Mart. 1, 86, 5; Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 6), *comm.* [cf. Sanscr. svadhâ, will, power; Gr. ἔθος, custom; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 251]. **I.** I n g e n., *a mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, crony, boon-companion*, etc. (freq. and class.; a favorite word with Plautus; cf.: socius, familiaris): tuos amicus et sodalis, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 7: hic sodalis tuos amicus optimus, id. Cas. 3, 3, 18; so (with amicus) id. Bacch. 3, 3, 71: sodalem me esse scis gnato tuo, id. Most. 5, 2, 32: sex sodales repperi, Vitam, amicitiam, etc., id. Merc. 5, 2, 4: quid enim aut illo fidelius amico aut sodale jucundius? Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 6: si frater aut sodalis esset, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 74: sodalis et familiarissimus Dolabellae, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 7: primum habui semper sodales. Sodalitates autem me quaestore constitutae sunt sacris Idaeis . . . epulabar igitur cum sodalibus omnino modice, etc. (shortly after: coetu amicorum), Cic. Sen. 13, 45: popularis et sodalis, id. Ac. 2, 37, 118: meus sodalis, id. de Or. 2, 49, 200: adulescentes aliquot, aequales sodalesque: adulescentium Tarquiniorum, Liv. 2, 3: in urbem reversus sodalibus legi, Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 7: Pompei meorum prime sodalium, Hor. C. 2, 7, 5: gaudentem parvisque sodalibus et lare certo Et ludis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58: sodalis istius (Verris) in hoc morbo et cupiditate, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 91: veterem tutare sodalem, Ov. P. 2, 4, 33: O jucunde sodalis, id. ib. 1, 8, 25: dilectos inter sors prima sodalis, id. Tr. 4, 5, 1.—**b.** In the poets, adject.: turba sodalis, *the band of friends*, Ov. R. Am. 586.—Of things: Hebrus, Hor. C. 1, 25, 19: cratera, id. ib. 3, 18, 6.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *A fellow* or *member* of a corporation, society, fraternity, college, etc.: sodales sunt, qui ejusdem collegii sunt, quam Graeci ἑταιρίαν vocant, Dig. 47, 12, 4.—Of *the members* of a college of priests: sodales in Lupercis, Cic. Cael. 11, 26: Sodales Titii, Tac. A. 1, 54: Augustales, id. ib. 3, 64; Suet. Claud. 6; id. Galb. 8; Inscr. Orell. 2364 sq.; 1588; 1593; 1611 et saep. — **B.** In a bad sense, *a participator, accomplice* in unlawful secret associations (esp. for buying votes, plotting against the State, etc.): quos tu si sodales vocas, officiosam amicitiam nomine inquinas criminoso, Cic. Planc. 19, 46: tu in illis es decem sodalibus: Te in exsilium ire hinc oportet, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 12. —**2.** *A gallant*, Mart. 9, 3, 8; Hier. adv. Juv. 1, 48.

sŏdālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sodalis]. **I.** L i t., *fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, friendship, intimacy;* abstr. and concr. (class.; cf. societas): sodalitas familiaritasque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 94: summâ nobilitate homo, cognatione, sodalitate, collegio, id. Brut. 45, 166: intima sodalitas, Tac. A. 15, 68.—C o n c r.: nunc ego de sodalitate solus sum orator datus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 5. —*Plur.:* aliquem a sodalitatibus abducere, Gell. 20, 4, 3.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *A society, association* of any kind, esp. for religious purposes (syn. sodalicium): fera quaedam sodalitas et plane pastoricia germanorum Lupercorum, Cic. Cael. 11, 26: SODALITAS PVDICITIAE SERVANDAE, Inscr. Orell. 2401.—**B.** *A company assembled for feasting, a banqueting-club:* sodalitates autem me quaestore constitutae sunt sacris Idaeis . . . epulabar igitur cum sodalibus modice, etc., Cic. Sen. 13, 45.—**C.** In a bad sense, *an unlawful secret society:* eodem die senatus consultum factum est, ut sodalitates decuriatique discederent, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5; id. Planc. 15, 37.

‡ **sŏdālĭtĭārĭus,** v. ‡ sodaliciarius.

sŏdālĭtium and **sŏdālĭtĭus,** a, um, v. sodalicius.

Sodanus, i, *m.*, *a river of Gedrosia*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 94.

sōdes [contr. from si audes, for audies, Cic. Or. 45, 154; cf.: dic mihi si audes, quis ea est, etc., Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 960]; in colloq. lang. (esp. freq. with an *imper.*), *if you will, if you please, with your leave, prithee, pray.* (*a*) With *imper.:* dic sodes mihi, Bellan' videtur specie mulier? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 39; so, dic sodes (mihi), id. Trin. 2, 4, 161; Ter. And. 1, 1, 58; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 22; id. Ad. 4, 5, 9; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62; 1, 16, 31: emitte sodes, ne enices fame, sine ire pastum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 17: mitte ad

nos sodes Adelphasium tuam, id. Poen. 3, 5, 12: da sodes, id. Men. 3, 3, 21; cf.: da mihi hoc sodes, id. Trin. 2, 1, 17: i sodes intro, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 23: tace sodes, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: jube sodes nummos curari, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 11: vescere sodes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 15: corrige sodes, id. A. P. 438: sodes, dic, Juv. 6, 279: inspice, sodes, Pers. 3, 89 et saep.: mane dum sodes, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: vide etiam sodes, id. ib. 5, 4, 1: aliud (vinum) lenius sodes vide, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 50: aut sodes mihi redde decem sestertia, aut, etc., Cat. 103, 1.—(β) In other connections: at scin' quid, sodes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 16; id. Hec. 5, 1, 27: tene relinquam an rem. Me, sodes, Hor. S. 1, 9, 41: jam cedo tu sodes, qui occeperas, fabulam remetire, App. M. 1, p. 104, 7: o sodes, quoties tibi loquenti Byzantina sophos dedere regna, Sid. Carm. 23, 233.

Sodii, ōrum, *m.*, *an Iberian people in Asia*, Plin. 6, 10, 11, § 29.

Sŏdŏma, ōrum, *n.*, = Σόδομα (Heb. סדם), *the city of Sodom in Palestine*, Tert. Apol. 40; Vulg. Gen. 14, 2. — Called also **Sŏdŏma**, ae, *f.*, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 6; Sedul. 1, 105; Vulg. Gen. 10, 19; also **Sŏdŏmum**, i, *n.*, Sol. 35; and **Sŏdŏmi**, ōrum, *m.*, Tert. Carm. Sodom. 127 and 163. — Hence, **A. Sŏdŏmītae**, ārum, *m.*, = Σοδομῖται, *the inhabitants of Sodom*, *the Sodomites*, Prud. Apoth. 384.—In the *sing.*, adject.: Sodomita libido, *of Sodom*, Prud. Psych. 42; so, cinis, id. στεφ. 5, 195.—**B. Sŏdŏmītĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sodom:* peccatum, Hier. in Ezech. 5, 16, 49; Alcim. 3, 51.

Sogdĭāna rĕgĭo, *a district in Asia between the Jaxartes and the Oxus*, Curt. 7, 10, 1 sqq.—Hence, **Sogdĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sogdiana*, Curt. 7, 4, 5; 9, 2, 24; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 49; called also **Sugdĭāni**, Mel. 1, 2, 5; 3, 5, 6.

Sogĭonti, ōrum, *m.*, *an Alpine people*, whose name appeared upon a triumphal arch in honor of Augustus, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 136.

sōl, sōlis, *m.* [Sanscr. svar, shine; cf. Gr. Σείριος, σείρ, σέλας, Ἑλένη; and Lat. serenus]. **I.** *Sing.*, *the sun*, as a heavenly body. **A.** In gen.: tempora duorum generum sunt, unum annale, quod sol circuitu suo finit, Varr. R. R. 1, 27: solis cursus lunaeque meatus, Lucr. 5, 77: annum ad cursum solis accommodavit, Suet. Caes. 40: liquidi fons luminis aetherius sol, Lucr. 5, 282: quid potest esse sole majus? Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 82: illud dubium esse nulli potest quin arcus imago solis sit, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 11.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Sol oriens or solis ortus, *the east*, as a quarter of the heavens: spectant in septemtrionem et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 5, 13; 7, 69; cf.: a sole exoriente supra Maeotis paludes, Cic. poët. Tusc. 5, 17, 49: si illud signum solis ortum conspiceret, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: facem stellae ab ortu solis ad occidentem porrigi visam, Liv. 29, 14, 3: ab ortu solis flare venti, id. 25, 27, 6. — **2.** Sol occidens or solis occasus, *the west:* alterum (litus) vergit ad solem occidentem, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: laborant ut spectent sua triclinaria ad solem occidentem, Varr. R. R. 1, 13 *fin.:* spectat inter occasum solis et septemtriones, *north-west*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: quae (pars insulae) est propius solis occasum, id. ib. 4, 28.—Cf. poet.: sub sole cadente, Manil. 4, 791. — In phrases, sol is often omitted by ellipsis: unde sol oritur oriens nuncupatur aut ortus; quo demergitur occidens vel occasus, Mel. 1, 1 *init.;* v. orior, ortus, occido. — **3.** Sol oriens or sol (solis) ortus = *sunrise;* sol occidens or solis (sol) occasus = *sunset:* qui solem nec occidentem umquam viderint, nec orientem, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: sole orto Gracchus copias eduĉit, Liv. 24, 15, 1: prius orto Sole, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: certi solis lunaeque et ortus et occasus sunt, Liv. 44, 37, 7: numquam ab orto sole ad occidentem . . . a curiâ abscessit, id. 27, 50, 4: ut, equis insidentes, solis ortu cursum in quemdam locum dirigerent, Val. Max. 7, 3, 2 *ext.:* solis occasu, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; Liv. 24, 17, 7: ad (sub) solis occasum, *towards sunset*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; 2, 11: in occasum declivi sole, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203. — Poet.: surgente a sole, Hor. S. 1, 4, 29. — For sol occasus, v. occidere, and Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 87 (ante solem occasum); id. ib. 5, 7, 35 (ad solem occasum); cf.: ab exortu ad occasum perstare contuentis solem, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 22.—**4.** To designate *a clime*, *country*, etc., as eastern or southern (post-Aug.): ille Liberi currus triumphantem usque ad Thebas a solis ortu vehat, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 4: terminos civitatis nostrae cum sole metimur, id. Ot. Sap. 4 (31), 1. it tamen ultra oceanum solemque, id. Ep. 94, 63: sub alio sole, *in another clime*, Manil. 4, 171; cf.: ut sua orientis occidentisque terminis finiat (sc. solis), Sen. Ep. 92, 32.—**5.** Trop., of a great good or a great man: sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: solem e mundo tollere videntur qui, etc., id. Lael. 13, 47: P. Africanus, sol alter (with sole geminato), id. N. D. 2, 5, 14; cf. Hor. S. 1, 7, 24: neque mundum posse duobus solibus regi, neque orbem, etc., Just. 11, 12. — **6.** Prov.: et sceleratis sol oritur, Sen. Ben. 4, 26, 1; cf.: qui solem suum oriri facit super bonos et malos, Vulg. Matt. 5, 45: nondum omnium dierum sol occidit (Germ. *Es ist noch nicht aller Tage Abend*) = *there are more days yet to come*, sc. *when the tables may be turned*, Liv. 39, 26, 9. — **C.** The poets reckon time in many ways by the movement, etc., of the sun: bis me sol adiit gelidae post frigora brumae, *two years*, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 1: donec sol annuus omnes conficeret metas, *within a year*, Stat. Achill. 1, 455; cf. Nemes. Cyn. 122: octavo lumine solis, *on the eighth day*, Lucr. 6, 1195: sol septimus, Juv. 15, 44: cum sol Herculei terga leonis adit, *in midsummer*, Ov. A. A. 1, 68: O sol Pulcher, O laudande (= dies; sc. Augusti reditus), Hor. C. 4, 2, 46; cf. id. S. 1, 9, 72: supremo sole, *at noon*, id. Ep. 1, 5, 3: sub medium solem, Manil. 4, 651; cf. id. 4, 593: sol abit, *it is growing late*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 32; cf.: a primo ad ultimum solem, *all day long*, Amm. 14, 6, 10.—**D.** Transf., *the sun*, *sunlight*, *sunshine*, *heat of the sun:* ager soli ostentus, *exposed to the sun*, Cato, R. R. 6: sarmenta imponito quae frigus defendant et solem, id. ib. 48 (49): uvas ponite in sole biduum, id. ib. 112 (113): sol semper hic est a mani ad vesperum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 80: quin exta inspicere in sole etiam vivo licet, id. Aul. 3, 6, 29: nec res posse in sole videri, ni, etc., Lucr. 5, 292: nunc quidem paululum a sole, *out of the sun*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92: cum in sole ambulem, id. de Or. 2, 14, 60: apricatio in illo Lucretino tuo sole, id. Att. 7, 11, 1; cf. id. ib. 12, 6, 1: iter in calescente sole factum erat, Liv. 44, 36 *init.:* torrente meridiano sole, id. 44, 38: ex vehementi sole, id. 28, 15, 11: urente assiduo sole, id. 44, 33 *fin.:* ut veniens dextrum latus aspiciat sol, *light of the morning sun*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: reformidant insuetum lumina solem, Ov. P. 3, 4, 49; cf.: nam et solem lumina aegra formidant, Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 6: adversi solis ab ictu, *sunstroke*, Ov. M. 3, 183: altera (spelunca) solem non recipit, Sen. Ep. 55, 6: sole correptis, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 119: pisces, quos sole torreant, id. 7, 2, 2, § 30: siccatur in sole, id. 19, 1, 3, § 16: in agmine (Caesar) anteibat capite detecto, seu sol seu imber esset, Suet. Caes. 57: patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor. C. 1, 8, 4.—And trop.: in solem ac pulverem procedere, or producere, *into heat and dust*, i. e. *into practical life* (opp. umbra eruditorum), Cic. Brut. 9, 37; id. Leg. 3, 6, 14. — In a similar sense: cedat stilus gladio, umbra soli, Cic. Mur. 14, 30. — Prov.: clarior quam solis radii, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2: sole ipso est clarius, Arn. 1, n. 47; cf. the class. luce clarius, and: cum id solis luce videatur clarius, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6.

II. *Plur.* **A.** *Suns*, *images of the sun* (class.): neque pauci neque leves sunt qui se duo soles vidisse dicant, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15: Albae duos soles visos ferebant, Liv. 28, 11, 3: et rursus plures soles simul cernuntur, Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99: quid eas vocem? imagines solis? Historici soles vocant, et binos ternosque adparuisse memoriae tradunt, Sen. Q. N. 1, 11, 2. — **B.** Poet. = *days* (v. I. C.): nec tamen illis solibus ulla comparebat avis, Lucr. 6, 1219: saepe ego longos Cantando puerum memini me condere soles, *to spend the long summer days in singing*, Verg. E. 9, 52: tres soles . . . Erramus, id. A. 3, 203; cf. Sil. 3, 554: Bajani soles, *the sunny days of Bajæ*, Mart. 6, 43, 5: O soles! id. 10, 51, 6: soles fulsere quondam tibi candidi, Cat. 8, 3, 8: soles occidere et redire possunt, id. 5, 4: longis solibus, Stat. Th. 5, 460: solibus arctis, *short winter days*, id. S. 1, 3, 88.—So, to describe certain seasons: solibus hibernis . . . gratior, *than the sun in winter*, Ov. M. 13, 793: si numeres anno soles et nubila toto, *the sunny and cloudy days*, id. Tr. 5, 8, 31.—**C.** *Light* or *heat of the sun* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. D. supra): pars terrai perusta solibus assiduis, Lucr. 5, 253; cf. Ov. H. 5, 112: pluviis et solibus icta, Lucr. 6, 1101: quae carent ventis et solibus, i. e. *are buried*, Hor. Epod. 16, 13; 2, 41: et soles melius nitent, id. C. 4, 5, 8; cf. id. Ep. 1, 10, 17: ex imbri soles Prospicere . . . poteris, Verg. G. 1, 393: inque novos soles audent se gramina tuto Credere, id. ib. 2, 332; similarly, Ov. F. 4, 404; Stat. Th. 1, 363; 4, 421; 4, 831: tum blandi soles, Ov. F. 1, 157: frigore soles juvant, id. R. Am. 405; so Mart. 10, 42: Romulus et frater . . . Solibus et campo corpora nuda dabant, Ov. F. 2, 366: aequora semper solibus orba tument, id. P. 1, 3, 54: solibus rupta glacies, Juv. 4, 43: geminâ pereunt caligine soles, Stat. Th. 5, 154: aestivos quo decipis aere soles? id. S. 4, 4, 19: tacent exhausti solibus amnes, id. Th. 3, 2, 59; 4, 56; Mart. 10, 12, 7; 8, 14, 4; 14, 28; Ov. M. 1, 435: cura soles assiduo quaerendi, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 16: perpeti soles, id. 36, 22, 45, § 162: evitatis solibus, id. 28, 12, 50, § 186: (sal) siccatur aestivis solibus, id. 31, 7, 39, § 73: merguntur in aquam solibus tepefactam, id. 19, 1, 3, § 17: nec campi minus soles accipiunt, id. 17, 4, 3, § 29: sarculatio novos soles admittit, id. 18, 21, 50, § 184; cf. id. 12, 5, 11, § 23; 12, 7, 14, § 26: aurea pellebant tepidos umbracula soles, Ov. F. 2, 311: dum patula defendimus arbore soles, Stat. S. 3, 1, 70.—Very rarely of the sun's revolution, without reference to light or heat: quae via soles praecipitet, Stat. Th. 6, 362. — In class. prose sometimes solis ardores, with the force of the poet. soles: et nimios solis defendit ardores, Cic. Sen. 15, 53; cf.: propter nimios solis ardores, Sen. Ep. 90, 17.

III. Sol, *the Sun-god.* **A.** Lit. **a.** *The ancient Italian deity Sol, represented as driving the four-horse sun-chariot from east to west; later identified with the Greek Helios, and hence often called Titan or Phœbus by the poets:* signi dic quid est? Cum quadrigis Sol exoriens, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 269: Sol . . . aeternam suscepit lampada mundi, Lucr. 5, 402: rapax vis Solis equorum, id. 5, 402: quod magni filia Solis eram, Ov. R. Am. 276; id. M. 14, 346: Solis currus, id. P. 4, 6, 48: secundum (invocabis) Solem et Lunam, Varr. R. R. 1, 1 *med.:* grates tibi ago, summe Sol, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9: Sol Phaëthonti filio facturum se esse dixit quidquid optasset, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: Quid? illum filium Solis nonne patris ipsius luce indignum putas? id. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: qui Solem aurigando aequiperare existimaretur, Suet. Ner. 53: Solis colossus Rhodi, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41; 34, 8, 19, § 63. — Comic.: credo edepol equidem dormire Solem atque adpotum probe, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 129. — **b.** *The Phœnician sun-god Heliogabalus* (Elagabal), *whose worship was introduced by the later emperors* (Aurelianus, Heliogabalus): ad templum Heliogabali tetendit . . . et Romae Soli templum posuit, Vop. Aur. 25; cf. id. ib. 4; 14; 35; 39; Lampr. Heliog. 1; 3; afterwards called Sol Invictus, whose birthday, acc. to the Calendar. Const., was celebrated December 25th; cf. Julian. Or. 4, p. 156.— **c.** Of *the sun-worship of other nations:* (Germani) deorum numero ducunt Solem et Vulcanum et Lunam, Caes. B. G. 6, 21; cf.: rex regum, frater Solis et Lunae, *of the king of Persia*, Amm. 17, 5, 3. — **B.** The sun-god as emblem of omniscience: non potuit reperire, si ipsi Soli quaerundas dares, lepidiores ad hanc rem quam ego dabo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 206: meliorem neque tu reperis, neque Sol videt, id. Stich. 1, 2, 53: at vigiles mundi . . . Sol et Luna, Lucr. 5, 1435: si hoc uno quicquam Sol vidisset iniquius, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: O Solem ipsum beatissimum, qui antequam se abderet fugientem vidit Antonium, id. Phil. 14, 10, 27: Solem consule, qui late facta diurna videt, Ov. F. 4, 582: quis Solem fallere possit? id. A. A. 2, 573; cf. Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 21; Sen. Herc. Fur. 595. — Hence represented as betrayer of conspiracies: propiusque honos

Soli, qui occulta conjurationis retexisset, Tac. A. 15, 74; to him was commended the detection of murderers, in inscriptions over the slain: SOL, TIBI COMMENDO QVI MANVS INTVLIT EI, Inscr. Orell. 4791: SOL, TV INDICES EIVS MORTEM, ib. 4792. — **C.** Poet., to describe the times of the day: solverat flagrantes Sol pronus equos, = *it was night*, Stat. Th. 3, 408: Sol operum medius summo librabat Olympo Lucentes, ceu staret, equos, = *it was mid-day*, id. ib. 5, 85.

IV. In gen., solis as an appellation. **A.** DIES SOLIS, *Sunday* (late Lat.), Inscr. Orell. 508. — **B.** Solis gemma, *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181. — **C.** Solis insula, *off the coast of Gedrosia*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 86; 6, 23, 26, § 97. — **D.** Solis fons, *in Marmorica*, Curt. 4, 7, 22; Mela, 1, 8, 1; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31. — **E.** Solis promunturium, *in Africa*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9. — **F.** Solis oppidum, *a town in Ægina*, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 61.

sōlācĭŏlum (**sōlāt-**), i, *n. dim.* [solacium], *a little comfort* or *solace:* sui doloris, Cat. 2, 7.

sōlācĭum (**sōlāt-**), ii, *n.* [solor], *a soothing, assuaging; a comfort, relief, consolation, solace* (class.; used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*): et vigilantibus hinc aderant solacia somni, Lucr. 5, 1405: permulcent animos solacia vitae, id. 5, 21; 6, 4: haec sunt solacia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: oblectamenta et solacia servitutis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 134: perfugium ac solacium praebere, id. Arch. 7, 16: praebere solacia, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 117: id solacio est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 13; Caes. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.:* vacare culpâ magnum est solacium, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 4: me ipse consolor et maxime illo solacio, quod, etc., id. Lael. 3, 10: frui solacio, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16 (corresp. to consolari): uti solacio, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 26: nosque malo solacio, sed non nullo tamen, consolamur, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 1: alicui solacia dare, id. Brut. 3, 11: magnum afferret mihi aetas ipsa solacium, id. Lael. 27, 104: surdae adhibere menti, Ov. M. 9, 654: dicere, id. ib. 10, 132; 11, 329; id. P. 4, 11, 17: hoc sibi solacii proponebant, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 15: cujus luctus nullo solacio levari potest, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 12: solacia luctus Exigua ingentis, Verg. A. 11, 62: egregium solacium suae morti invenire, Liv. 25, 16, 20: afficere aliquem solacio, Tac. A. 3, 24: adulescentulos sacerdotiis in solacium recolere, id. H. 1, 77: cineri atque ossibus alicujus solacium reportare, i. e. *an atonement*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 120; cf.: tumulo solacia posco, Ov. M. 7, 483: vos et liberos Germanici et nos parentes justis solaciis afficite, Tac. A. 3, 12; Phaedr. 1, 9, 8; Luc. 2, 91; 8, 469; Stat. Th. 1, 596; Just. 1, 8, 9: solacium annonae, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80; Val. Max. 4, 8, 2 *ext.;* Spart. Hadr. 9 *fin.;* Tac. A. 15, 39.—Poet.: aves, solacia ruris, *consolers* (because they cheer the laborers with their singing), Ov. F. 1, 441; cf.: (musae) solacia frigida, id. P. 4, 2, 45: dicta, duri solacia casus, Verg. A. 6, 377. —**II.** In jurid. Lat., *a compensation, indemnification:* solacium pro aliquâ re alicui praestare, Dig. 8, 4, 13: solacium certum ei constitutum est, ib. 26, 7, 33 *fin.*

sōlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [sol], *a plant, called also* heliotropium, App. Herb. 49 and 63.

sōlāmen, ĭnis [solor], *a comfort, relief, solace, consolation* (poet. for the class. solacium): solamen mali, Verg. A. 3, 661; 10, 493; 10, 859; Luc. 7, 181; Val. Fl. 3, 319; 4, 443; Sen. Med. 539; id. Herc. Fur. 1090.

sōlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a relief, consolation, mitigation* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 343.

sōlānum, i, *n., a plant, called also* strychnos, *nightshade*, Plin. 27, 13, 108, § 132; Cels. 2, 33; 3, 18; 5, 26.

Sōlānus, i (sc. ventus), *m.* [sol], *the east wind*, Vitr. 1, 6 *med.;* usually called Subsolanus, q. v.

sōlāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the sun, sun-, solar* (not ante-Aug.): lumen, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 37: arcus solares lunaresque sunt, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10 *fin.:* circulus, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86: pars piceae, *sunny, towards the sun*, id. 16, 12, 23, § 57: herba, i. e. *a plant, called also* heliotropium, Cels. 5, 27, 5.

1. sōlārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** (Sc. horologium, which is expressed in Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 213.) *A sundial:* solarium dictum id, in quo horae in sole inspiciebantur, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 4 Müll.: ut illum Di perdant, primus qui horas repperit, Quique adeo primus statuit hic solarium, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 301 sq. (2d ed.): venter erat solarium, Aquil. ib. 3, 3, 4.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Ad solarium, *a much-frequented place in the Forum where the sundial stood*, Cic. Quint. 18, 59; Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14.—**2.** *A clock* in gen. (even *a water-clock*): cum solarium aut descriptum aut ex aquâ contemplere, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 87; cf. Censor. de Die Nat. 23 *fin.*—**II.** A part of the house exposed to the sun, *a flat house-top, a terrace, balcony*, or the like, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 69; 2, 4, 25; Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4; Suet. Ner. 16; id. Claud. 10; Pall. Mai, 11, 1; Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 22; id. Jos. 2, 6; Dig. 8, 2, 17; Inscr. Orell. 3303; 4240; Isid. Orig. 15, 3 al.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 200 sq. (2d ed.).—Also on sepulchral monuments, Inscr. Orell. 4536.

2. sōlārium, ii (sc. vectigal), *n.* [solum], *a ground-rent*, Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 17; 7, 1, 7, § 2; 13, 7, 17; 30, 1, 39, § 5; Inscr. Orell. 39; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 121, n. 614.

sōlārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 1. solarium *init.*

sōlātĭŏlum, v. solaciolum.

sōlātĭum, v. solacium.

sōlātor, ōris, *m.* [solor], *a comforter, consoler* (poet. and very rare): ipse ego solator, Tib. 1, 3, 15: mitis lugentum, Stat. S. 5, 5, 40.

sōlātus, a, um, *adj.* [sol], *sunburned, sunstruck; subst. masc.:* solatis, id est sole correptis, prosunt, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 118; cf. *neutr.:* solatum, genus morbi maxime a rusticantibus dicitur, cujus meminit etiam Afranius, *a sunstroke*, Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll.

†† **soldūrĭi**, ōrum, *m.* [Celtic], *retainers* or *vassals* of a chieftain: devoti, Caes. B. G. 3, 22.

soldus, a, um, v. solidus *init.*

sŏlĕa, ae, *f.* [solum]. **I.** A slipper consisting of *a sole* fastened on by a strap across the instep, *a sandal:* omnia ferme id genus, quibus plantarum calces tantum infimae teguntur, cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta sunt, soleas dixerunt, nonnumquam voce Graecâ crepidulas, Gell. 13, 21, 5 (worn by men in the house only: considered as a mark of effeminacy if worn out of doors): NEIVE QVIS IN POPLICO LVCI PRAETEXTAM NEIVE SOLEAS HABETO, Lex in Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 569; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 128; and v. soleatus: ut vendat soleam dimidiatam, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 10; cf. Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 63; id. Truc. 2, 5, 26; Prop. 2, 29 (3, 27), 40; Ov. A. A. 2, 212; Plin. 34, 6, 14, § 31; Pers. 5, 169; Juv. 6, 612; Mart. 14, 65, 1.—These sandals were taken off on reclining at table, and resumed after the meal: deme soleas: cedo, bibam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 16: cedo soleas mihi: auferte mensam, id. ib. 2, 4, 12: deponere soleas, Mart. 3, 50, 3: poscere soleas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77; Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *med.:* soleas festinare, *to put on in haste*, Sall. H. 1, 105 Dietsch; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 130 sq.—**II.** Transf., of things of a like shape. **A.** *A kind of fetter:* ligneae, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149; Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23.—**B.** *A kind of shoe* for animals (not nailed on, like our horseshoes, which were unknown to the ancients, but drawn on and taken off again when not needed), Cat. 17, 26; Col. 6, 12, 2; Veg. 4, 9, 2 and 4; Suet. Ner. 30 *fin.;* Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140.—* **C.** *A kind of oil-press*, Col. 12, 50, 6.—**D.** *A kind of fish, a sole:* Pleuronectes solea, Linn.; Ov. Hal. 124; Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 52; 32, 9, 32, § 102.—In a lusus verbb. with signif. I., Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 59.—**E.** *A sill:* solea, ut ait Verrius, est non solum ea, quae solo pedis subicitur sed etiam pro materiâ robusteâ, super quam paries craticius exstruitur, Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll.—* **F.** *The sole of the foot* of animals, Veg. 1, 56, 31.

* **sŏlĕāris**, e, *adj.* [solea], *like a sole* or *sandal, sandal-shaped:* cella, Spart. Car. 9.

sŏlĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a sandal-maker*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40; Inscr. Orell. 4085.

sŏlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wearing sandals, having sandals on* (if of a man and in public, a mark of effeminacy; v. solea): stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio purpureo tunicâque talari, muliercula nixus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86; cf. id. Pis. 6, 13; Castric. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 1; Afran. ap. Non. 207, 32; Sen. Ira, 3, 18, 3; Petr. 27, 2; Mart. 12, 83, 6.

sōlemnis (**sōlennis**), **sōlemnĭtas, sōlemnĭtus,** v. sollenn-.

† **sōlēn**, ēnis, *m.*, = σωλήν, *a kind of sea-mussel, the razor-fish:* Solen, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; 10, 69, 88, § 192; 11, 37, 52, § 139.

sōlennis, sōlennĭtas, sōlennĭtus, v. sollenn-.

sŏlĕo, ĭtus, 2 (*pres.* solinunt, for solent, acc. to Fest. s. v. nequinunt, p. 162 Müll.; *perf.* solui, Cato and Enn. acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, § 107: soluerint, Cael. ap. Non. 509, 2: soluerat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.; or H. 2, 55 Dietsch; no *fut.*, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 591; 609), *v. n.* [cf. suesco]. **I.** In gen., *to use, be wont, be accustomed* (cf. assuesco). (*a*) With *inf.* (so most freq.); *act.:* qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: ruri crebro esse soleo, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 18: nihil ego in occulto agere soleo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 86: hi (servi) solent esse eris utibiles, id. Most. 4, 1, 2; id. Capt. 3, 1, 23: nam vi depugnare sues stolidi soliti sunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 317 Müll. (Ann. v. 109 Vahl.): quaerunt in scirpo, soliti quod dicere, nodum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 330 Müll. (Sat. v. 46 Vahl.): qui (paterâ) Pterela potitare rex solitus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 105; 1, 1, 263: quâ (consuetudine) solitus sum uti, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135: soliti prandere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: (cum Thucydides), id quod optimo cuique Athenis accidere solitum est, in exsilium pulsus esset, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56 et saep.; often solitus eram = solebam, Sall. C. 50, 1; id. J. 4, 7; Liv. 38, 1, 7 al.—(*β*) With *inf. pass.:* majore operâ ibi serviles nuptiae, quam liberales etiam, curari solent, Plaut. Cas. prol. 74: verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Ter. And. 2, 5, 15; cf. id. Heaut. 3, 2, 9: unde videri Danaum solitae naves, Verg. A. 2, 462: ad haec illa dici solent, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26: permirum mihi videri solet, id. ib. 5, 5, 7: si (domus) alio domino solita est frequentari, id. Off. 1, 39, 139: quod spernerentur ab iis a quibus essent coli soliti, id. Sen. 3, 7: ut solet fieri, Curt. 3, 8, 20; 4, 3, 7: ut fieri solet, Lact. 1, 15, 2 et saep.—(*γ*) Without *inf.:* cave tu idem faxis, alii quod servi solent, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 8: me dico ire, quo saturi solent, id. Curc. 2, 3, 83: artior, quam solebat, somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10: *Pl.* Nugas garris. *Cu.* Soleo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 6: ita ego soleo, id. Men. 1, 2, 31: sic soleo, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 25; cf. id. Eun. 2, 2, 48: eodem pacto ut comici servi solent, Coniciam in collum pallium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 11: credo jam, ut solet, Jurgabit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 54: agedum, ut soles, id. Phorm. 5, 3, 1; cf.: ut solitus es, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 25: cum audissem Antiochum, ut solebam, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: quod plerumque in atroci negotio solet, Sall. C. 29, 2: quod prava ambitio solet, id. J. 96, 3: ut solebat, Amm. 16, 11, 15: cum quaedam in collibus, ut solet, controversia pastorum esset orta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161; Sall. J. 15, 5; 25, 3; Curt. 4, 1, 24.—So often with Plautus in the *part. pres.: Di.* Mala femina es. *As.* Solens sum: ea est disciplina, *that's my way*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 29; cf. id. Am. 1, 1, 43: lubens fecero et solens, id. Cas. 5, 1, 14: ego abscessi solens Paulum ab illis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 53.—**II.** In partic., *to have intercourse* with, in mal. part. (rare): viris cum suis praedicant nos solere; Suas pellices esse aiunt, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 38; Cat. 113, 1.—Hence, **sŏlĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, in a passive sense (which one is used to, or which usually happens), *wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary* (freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. consuetus); *absol.:* solito membra levare toro, Tib. 1, 1, 44: ad solitum rusticus ibit opus, Ov. F. 4, 168: cunctantibus solita insolitaque alimenta deerant, Tac. H. 4, 60: chori, Prop. 1, 20, 46: locus, Ov. M. 4, 83: torus, Tib. 1, 1, 44: ars, id. 1, 9, 66: artes, Ov. M. 11, 242: virtus, Verg. A. 11, 415: mos, Ov. H. 21, 127; id. P. 3, 1, 165: honores, Tac. A. 3, 5: inertia Germanorum, id. G. 45: exercitationes, Suet. Tib. 13 et saep.—With *dat.:* armamenta Liburnicis solita, Tac. H. 5, 23; cf. in the foll. —Hence, *subst.:* **sŏlĭtum**, i, *n.*, *the customary, what is usual:* hostibus gratiam ha-

bendam, quod solitum quicquam liberae civitatis fieret (opp. res desueta), *a usual thing in a free state*, Liv. 3, 38, 9: proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi! *according to your custom*, Verg. A. 11, 383: ultra solitum, Tac. A. 4, 64, 1.—In *plur.:* parentum neces aliaque solita regibus ausi, Tac. H. 5, 8 *fin.;* cf.: praeter solita vitiosis magistratibus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 314, 23: si quando aliquid ex solito variaret, Vell. 2, 41, 3: nescio quâ praeter solitum dulcedine laeti, Verg. G. 1, 412; so, praeter solitum, Hor. C. 1, 6, 20: supra solitum, Sen. Ben. 6, 36, 1; and esp. freq. with a comparative in the *abl. comp.* solito: solito formosior Aesone natus, *more than usually handsome*, Ov. M. 7, 84; so, solito uberior, id. ib. 9, 105: blandior, id. A. A. 2, 411: exactior, Suet. Tib. 18: frequentiores, id. ib. 37: velocius, Ov. M. 14, 388: citius, id. F. 5, 547: plus, id. H. 15, 47; Liv. 24, 9: magis, id. 25, 7.

sōlers, sōlerter, and **sōlertĭa,** v. sollers, etc.

Soletum, i, *n.*, *a town in Calabria*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 101.

Sŏli (collat. form **Soloe,** Mel. 1, 13, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92), ōrum, *m.*, = Σόλοι. **I.** *A town of Cilicia, afterwards called* Pompeiopolis, now *Mezetli*, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41; Liv. 33, 20, 4; 37, 56, 8.—Hence, **Sŏleus,** ei, *m.*, = Σολεύς, *of Soli:* Milon, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 146.—**II.** *A town of Cyprus*, now *Solia*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130 (Jan. Soloe).

sŏlĭar, āris, *n.* [solium], *a covering for the feet*, Varr. ap. Non. 3, 25; Fest. s. v. solla, pp. 298 and 299 Müll.

* **sōlĭcănus,** a, um, *adj.* [solus-cano], *singing alone:* Musae, Mart. Cap. 2, § 127.

sōlĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sol], *a sunning*, a transl. of the Gr. ἡλίωσις (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 2, 18.

sōlĭcĭtātio, sōlĭcĭto, sōlĭcĭtus, etc., v. soll-.

sŏlĭdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [solido], *that which makes firm* or *solid*, *a strengthener* (late Lat.), Ven. Carm. 6, 2, 115.

sŏlĭdāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *that which makes firm* or *solid*, *a strengthener* (late Lat.): corporis (ossa), Lact. Opif. Dei, 7 *init.*

sŏlĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a making firm* or *solid; a fastening, strengthening*, Vitr. 5, 3, 3; 7, 1, 7.

* **sŏlĭdātrix,** īcis, *f.* [solidator], *she that makes firm* or *solid*, *a strengthener:* ossium, Arn. 4, 131.

sŏlĭdē, *adv.*, v. solidus *fin.*

sŏlĭdesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [solidus], *to become firm, solid, whole* (post-Aug. and very rare): moles sub aquâ, Vitr. 2, 6, 1: rupta cartilago, *to unite, grow together*, Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216.

sŏlĭdĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [id.]; of animals whose feet are not cloven, *solid-footed, whole-hoofed*, Plin. 10, 65, 84, § 184; 10, 73, 93, § 199; 11, 37, 45, § 128.

sŏlĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *solidness, solidity* (good prose), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17; id. N. D. 1, 19, 49; 1, 38, 105; id. Univ. 5, 13; Pall. Mai, 9, 1.—**II.** Transf. (post-Aug.). **A.** *Thickness*, Pall. 1, 6, 9; id. Febr. 17, 5.—**B.** *Solidity, firmness*, Vitr. 2, 6; 2, 8.—Hence, *plur. concr.:* soliditates, *firm* or *solid masses*, Vitr. 7, 3, 7.—**C.** In jurid. Lat., *the whole, entirety* (opp. a share, part): possessionis, etc., Cod. Just. 4, 52, 2; 11, 35, 2; App. Trism. p. 288 Bip.: hereditas universorum soliditas singulorum, Ambros. Psa. 118, Serm. 14, 41.

sŏlĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make firm, dense,* or *solid; to make whole* or *sound; to strengthen, fasten together* (not ante-Aug., and for the most part only in the *pass.;* cf.: compono, reficio, stabilio). **I.** Lit.: (area) cretâ solidanda, Verg. G. 1, 179: locus fistucationibus solidetur, Vitr. 7, 1: terra aëre, id. 2, 3 *fin.:* aedificia sine trabibus, Tac. A. 15, 43; cf. muri, id. H. 2, 19: ossa fracta, Plin. 28, 16, 65, § 227; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4; cf.: hi (nervi) incisi solidantur, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 218; 24, 16, 95, § 152: cartilago, Cels. 8, 6: fistulae stanno, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 160 et saep.—Poet.: facies solidata veneno, i. e. *against decay*, Luc. 8, 691.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To confirm, establish:* rem Romanam, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33, 11: imperium Romanum ex diuturnâ convulsione solidatum, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 1: illud etiam constitutione solidamus, ut, etc., *establish, ordain*, Cod. Th. 15, 9, 1.—**B.** *To unite:* viro uxorem unius corporis compage, Lact. Epit. 6.—**C.** *To correct:* rationes, Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 1, 36.

sŏlĭdus, a, um (contr. collat. form **soldus,** a, um, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113; 2, 5, 65), *adj.* [Sanscr. sarvas, all; Gr. ὅλος, whole; old Lat. sollus; cf. sollistimus], *firm, dense, compact, not hollow, solid* (class.). **I.** Lit.: individua et solida corpora (sc. ἄτομοι), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18; cf. id. Div. 2, 67, 98: terra solida et globosa, id. N. D. 2, 39, 137: columna aurea (opp. extrinsecus inaurata), id. Div. 1, 24, 48; cf. cornua (opp. cava), Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 127: lapides, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 6: corpus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27: paries vel solidus vel fornicatus, Cic. Top. 4, 22: sphaera solida atque plena, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; cf.: crateres auro solidi, Verg. A. 2, 765: ex solido elephanto, id. G. 3, 26; id. A. 6, 69; 6, 552: aera, id. ib. 9, 809: telum solidum nodis, id. ib. 11, 553: vasa auro solida, Tac. A. 2, 33; 13, 10: solidum ex auro signum, Just. 39, 2, 5: nunc solida est tellus, quae lacus ante fuit, Ov. F. 6, 404; so, ripa, id. ib. 14, 49: sedes (opp. aër), id. ib. 2, 147: navis ad ferendum incursum maris solida, Sen. Ep. 76, 13: sit solidum quodcumque subest, Aus. Ed. 16, 12: solidus cibus, *solid food*, as opposed to fluid, Vulg. Heb. 5, 12.—*Comp.:* solidior caseus factus, Col. 7, 8, 4.—*Sup.:* solidissima materiaï corpora (opp. mollia), Lucr. 1, 565; 1, 951: tellus, Ov. M. 15, 262.—*Subst.:* **sŏlĭdum,** i, *n.*, *a solid substance, solidity:* cum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: nihil tangi potest, quod careat solido, id. Univ. 4, 11; cf.: quae (species deorum) nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, id. N. D. 1, 27, 75: inane abscindere soldo, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 78: fossa fit ad solidum, *to the solid ground, to the bottom*, Ov. F. 4, 821: finditur in solidum cuneis via, *into the hard wood*, Verg. G. 2, 79; 2, 231: neque fundamenta (amphitheatri) per solidum subdidit, Tac. A. 4, 62: solido procedebat elephas in pontem, *on solid ground*, Liv. 44, 5.—**B.** Transf. (opp. to that which is divided, scattered, or in parts), *whole, complete, entire* (= integer, totus): usurâ, nec eâ solidâ, contentus est, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: militia semestri solidum stipendium accipere, Liv. 5, 4: solida taurorum viscera, Verg. A. 6, 253: ut solidos hauriant (serpentes) cervos taurosque, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 36: quibus solida ungula, id. 10, 63, 83, § 173: motus terrae quasdam (civitates) solidas absorbuit, Just. 30, 4, 3: ut decies solidum exsorberet, i. e. *at once, in one draught*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 240: decem annos solidos errasse, Varr. ap. Non. 405, 21; cf.: partem solido demere de die, Hor. C. 1, 1, 20: annus, Liv. 1, 19: hora, Juv. 11, 205: parum solidum consulatum explere, *incomplete*, Liv. 4, 8 *fin.:* vos, quibus ... solidae suo stant robore vires, Verg. A. 2, 639.—As *substt.* **1.** In gen.: **sŏlĭdum,** i, *n.*, *the whole sum:* ita bona veneant, ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46; Hor. S. 2, 5, 65; Quint. 5, 10, 105; Tac. A. 6, 17; Dig. 45, 2, 2 sq.—**2.** In partic.: **sŏlĭdus,** i, *m.* (sc. nummus), in the time of the emperors *a gold coin*, at first called aureus, and worth about twenty-five denarii, afterwards reduced nearly one half in value, Dig. 9, 3, 5; 11, 4, 1; 21, 1, 42; Cod. Just. 10, 70, 5; App. M. 10, p. 242, 34; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39; Vulg. 1 Par. 29, 7; id. 1 Esd. 2, 69; id. Ecclus. 29, 7.—**II.** Trop., *sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real* (in this sense a favorite word with Cic.; syn.: firmus, constans, stabilis; opp. inanis, levis, vanus, mobilis, etc.): solida et perpetua fides, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 44; so, fides, Tac. H. 2, 7: solida et robusta et assidua frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8, 21: solida atque robusta eloquentia, Quint. 10, 1, 2: solida ac virilis ingenii vis, id. 2, 5, 23: est enim gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: judicia solida et expressa, id. Planc. 12, 29: justitiae effigies, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: quod appellant honestum, non tam solido quam splendido nomine, id. Fin. 1, 18, 61: suavitas austera et solida, id. de Or. 3, 26, 103: solida veraque laus, id. Sest. 43, 93; cf.: solida laus ac vera dignitas, id. Vatin. 3, 8: gloria (with vera), id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: nostra gloria, cum sit ex solido, Curt. 9, 2, 14: nulla utilitas (with puerilis delectatio), Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: salus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 10: gratia, id. Curc. 3, 35; Ov. M. 12, 576: beneficium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 32: gaudium, id. And. 4, 1, 24: libertas, Liv. 2, 2, 6; Tac. Or. 9: fides, id. H. 2, 79: mens, *firm, determined*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 4: solidum opus doctrinae, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 1: in solidiore aliquo scripti genere, Sen. Contr. 1, 8, 16: gravior solidiorque sententia, Gell. 11, 13, 8: virtus, Val. Max. 2, 8, 5; 5, 4, ext. 5: vinum, Pall. 11, 14 *fin.*—*Neutr. absol.:* quibus ex rebus nihil est, quod solidum tenere possis, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: multos in solido rursus Fortuna locavit, *in safety*, Verg. A. 11, 427; cf.: praesentia bona nondum tota in solido sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 4, 2: nostra gloria, cum sit ex solido, Curt. 9, 2, 14: ut salus ejus locetur in solido, Amm. 17, 5, 11.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A. sŏlĭdum** (very rare), *soundly, thoroughly:* dinoscere cautus Quid solidum crepet, Pers. 5, 25: Venus irata solidum, App. M. 5, p. 171, 24.—**B. sŏlĭdē** (not in Cic.). **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Densely, closely, solidly:* solide et crassis viminibus contexta cista, Col. 12, 56, 2: solide natus est, i. e. *without a hollow place, without wind in one's inside*, Petr. 47, 4.—*Comp.:* concreta aqua, Gell. 19, 5, 5.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Surely, wholly, fully, truly:* neque, natus necne is fuerit, id solide scio, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 8; 4, 2, 47; Ter. And. 5, 5, 8; App. M. 3, p. 135, 41; Spart. Ael. Ver. 8.

* **sōlĭfĕr,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sol-fero], *sun-bringing*, of the east: plaga, Sen. Herc. Oet. 159.

* **sōlĭferrĕum,** i, v. solliferreum.

sōlĭfŭga, v. solipuga.

* **sŏlĭfundĭum,** ii, *n.* [solum-fundus], perh. *landed property*, Front. Princ. Hist. Fragm. 7 Mai.

* **sōlĭgĕna,** ae, *comm.* [sol-gigno], *a child of the Sun:* Aeetes, Val. Fl. 5, 317.

sōlĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [solus-loquor], *a talking to one's self, a soliloquy*, a word formed by Augustin, Aug. Solil. 2, 7 *fin.*

‡ **solino** = consulo, acc. to Fest. pp. 350 and 351 Müll. [prob. the lengthened form from solo, the ground form to con-sul and con-sulo; different from solinunt = solent; v. soleo *init.*].

Sōlīnus, i, *m.* C. Julius, *a Roman writer of the third century of the Christian era, author of a work entitled* Polyhistor, *mostly taken from Pliny's* Historia Naturalis.

sōlĭpūga, ae, *f.*, *a kind of venomous ant* (or, acc. to Solinus, *a kind of venomous spider*), Plin. 29, 4, 29, § 92; 22, 25, 81, § 163.—Called also **solpūga,** Luc. 9, 837; **solipugna,** acc. to Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll.; **sōlĭfūga,** Sol. 4, 3 and 6; and **salpūga,** Plin. 29, 4, 29, § 92.

sōlistimum, v. sollistimus.

* **1. sŏlĭtānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [solitus, from soleo], *usual, customary, ordinary:* dolores, Marc. Emp. 20 *med.*

* **2. sōlĭtānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [solus], *separate, distinct:* libellum confeci, Theod. Prisc. 3 praef.

* **sōlĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.* [sol], *the appellation of a species of African snail*, perh. named from the Promunturium Solis (Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9); Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4; Plin. 9, 56, 82, § 174.

sōlĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [solus], *alone, by itself, lonely, solitary* (class.; syn. singularis): natura solitarium nihil amat, Cic. Lael. 23, 88: quoniam solitaria non posset virtus ad ea, quae summa sunt, pervenire, conjuncta et consociata cum alterâ perveniret, id. ib. 22, 83: quae (natura) non solitaria sit neque simplex, sed cum alio juncta atque conexa, id. N. D. 2, 11, 29: deus desertus ac solitarius, Lact. 1, 7, 4; Min. Fel. 10, 3: hae apes non sunt solitaria natura, ut aquilae, sed ut homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4: solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens, *living by himself*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39: solitaria et velut umbratilis vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18: solitarium aliquod aut rarum judicatum afferre, Cic. Inv. 1, 44, 83: distentus solitariâ cenâ, i. e. *with a dinner which he has taken by himself*, Plin. Pan. 49: modo id egit, i. e. *nothing else*, Nazar. 33: imperium, *absolute*, Mamert. Grat. Act. 13: hominem solitarium tres tam validos

evitasse juvenes, App. M. 3, p. 132, 2. — Pleon.: solus ac solitarius, App. M. 4, p. 146, 30.

sōlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [solus], *a being alone, loneliness, solitude* (ante- and post-class. for solitudo): tuam solitatem memorans, Att. ap. Non. 173, 28 (Trag. Rel. p. 153 Rib.); App. M. 9, p. 225, 14; id. Mag. p. 288, 5; Tert. adv. Val. 37.

* **sōlĭtātim,** *adv.* [solitas], *solitarily*, Front. Eloqu. p. 235 Mai.

sōlĭtaurīlĭa, v. suovetaurilia.

* **sŏlĭto,** āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [soleo], *to be much accustomed* or *wont:* Scipionem Africanum solitavisse in Capitolium ventitare, Gell. 7, 1, 6.

sōlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [solus], *a being alone* or *solitary, loneliness, solitariness, solitude* (of a person or place); *a lonely place, desert, wilderness* (class. in *sing.* and *plur.;* cf.: secretum, secessus). **I.** In gen.: ampla domus dedecori saepe domino fit, si est in eâ solitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: si aliquis nos deus ex hac hominum frequentiâ tolleret et in solitudine uspiam collocaret, id. Lael. 23, 87; so (opp. frequentia) id. Pis. 22, 53; opp. celebritas, id. Inv. 1, 26, 38; Plin. Pan. 49, 2: audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam relicta omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 114; cf.: quâcumque venis, fuga est et ingens Circa te solitudo, Mart. 3, 44, 3: solitudo ante ostium, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25: ubi postquam solitudinem intellexit, Sall. J. 93, 3: erat ab oratoribus quaedam in foro solitudo, Cic. Brut. 63, 227: neque vero hic non contemptus est a tyrannis atque ejus solitudo, Nep. Thras. 2, 2: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic. Att. 12, 26, 2: in aliquâ desertissimâ solitudine, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 171: Sigambri se in solitudinem ac silvas abdiderant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.:* an malitis hanc solitudinem vestram quam urbem hostium esse? *solitary, desert place* (Rome), Liv. 5, 53, 7: delere omne Latium, vastas inde solitudines facere, id. 8, 13, 15; cf. id. 39, 18: nec umquam ex solitudine suâ prodeuntem, nisi ut solitudinem faceret, Plin. Pan. 48 *fin.:* ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant, Tac. Agr. 30 *fin.;* Curt. 8, 8, 10; 9, 2, 24; Liv. 39, 18, 2: nivosae solitudini cohaerentes, *bordering on*, Amm. 23, 6, 64.— With *gen.:* in hac omnis humani cultûs solitudine, Curt. 7, 3, 12.— *Plur.*, Cic. Rep. 6, 19, 20; id. Fam. 2, 16, 6; Caes. B. G. 6, 23: solitudines renuntiavere missi milites ad explorandum, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 181; Vell. 2, 55, 4; Plin. 6, 13, 14, § 33; 6, 17, 20, § 53.— **II.** In partic., analog. to the Gr. ἐρημία, in respect of something wanting, *a being left alone* or *deserted, a state of want, destitution, deprivation:* per hujus (orbae) solitudinem Te obtestor, Ter. And. 1, 5, 55; cf.: liberorum solitudo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153: liberorum ac parentum solitudo, Quint. 6, 1, 18: Caesenniae viduitas ac solitudo, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13; id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5: solitudo atque inopia, id. Quint. 1, 5; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: Messalina tribus omnino comitantibus (id repente solitudinis erat) spatium urbis pedibus emensa, Tac. A. 11, 32: magistratuum, Liv. 6, 35 *fin.*

sŏlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from soleo.

sŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [from the root sol, kindr. with sed, sedeo], *a seat.* **I.** Most usu. of gods, kings, or other distinguished personages. **A.** Lit., *a seat, chair of state, throne* (cf.: thronus, tribunal): regali in solio sedens, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69: domus regia et in domo regale solium, Liv. 1, 47, 4; cf.: solio rex infit ab alto, Verg. A. 11, 301: solio tum Juppiter aureo Surgit, id. ib. 10, 116; so, Jovis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 34; Suet. Calig. 57: divinum, Cic. Rep. 3, 8, 12: deorum solia, id. Har. Resp. 27, 57: regale (Jovis), Ov. F. 6, 353: sedens in solio consulantibus respondere (of solicitors), Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 10; id. de Or. 2, 33, 143: sedet Sollemni solio, Ov. M. 14, 262: acernum, Verg. A. 8, 178: eburnum, i. e. sella curulis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 199; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 588.— **B.** Meton., like our *throne*, for *rule, sway, dominion* (mostly poet.): pristina majestas soliorum et sceptra superba, Lucr. 5, 1137; cf.: solio sceptroque potitur, Ov. H. 14, 113; cf. Val. Fl. 2, 309; 6, 742; Hor. C. 2, 2, 17: solio avorum aliquem depellere, Luc. 4, 690; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 213: Demetrium in paterno solio locaturi, Liv. 39, 53, 4: Pacorum avito Arsacidarum solio depulsuri, Tac. H. 1, 40: paternum solium per vim, per arma capere, Lact. 1, 10, 10.— **II.** *A tub*, esp. for bathing, Lucr. 6, 800; Cato, R. R. 10, 4; Cels. 1, 3; 1, 4; 7, 26, 5; Liv. 44, 6; Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152; Suet. Aug. 82 *fin.;* Pall. 1, 40, 3; 1, 41, 1.— For other purposes, Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 28.— **III.** *A stone coffin* for persons of distinction, *a sarcophagus:* solium Porphyretici marmoris, Suet. Ner. 50; cf. Curt. 10, 10, 9; Flor. 4, 11 *fin.;* Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 343 al.

sōlĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [solus-vagor] (Ciceron.). **I.** Lit., *wandering* or *roving alone;* of animals that lead a solitary life: earum (bestiarum) partim solivagas, partim congregatas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38. — Of persons: non est enim singulare nec solivagum genus hoc (hominum), id. Rep. 1, 25, 39: (elephanti) minume ex omnibus solivagi, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23; v. solitarius.— **II.** Transf., *alone, by itself, single, solitary* (rare): caelo solivago et volubili et in orbem incitato, Cic. Univ. 6, 18: solivaga, cognitio et jejuna, *contracted*, id. Off. 1, 44, 157: virginitas, *standing alone, incomparable*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 40.

sollemnis (less correctly **sōlemnis, sollennis, sōlennis, sollempnis**), e, *adj.* [sollus, i. e. totus-annus], prop. that takes place every year; in relig. lang. of solemnities, *yearly, annual;* hence, in gen., **I.** Lit., *stated, established, appointed:* sollemne, quod omnibus annis praestari debet, Fest. p. 298 Müll. (cf. anniversarius): sollemnia sacra dicuntur, quae certis temporibus annisque fieri solent, id. p. 344 ib.: sacra stata, sollemnia, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. stata, p. 344 ib.; so, ad sollemne et statum sacrificium curru vehi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113 (v. sisto, *P. a.*): sacra, id. Leg. 2, 8, 19: sacrificia, id. N. D. 1, 6, 14; id. Leg. 2, 14, 35; Liv. 1, 31: dies festi atque sollemnes, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: ab Aequis statum jam ac prope sollemne in singulos annos bellum timebatur, Liv. 3, 15: Idus Maiae sollemnes ineundis magistratibus erant, id. 3, 36: sollemnis dapes Libare, Verg. A. 3, 301: caerimoniae, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1.— **II.** Transf., according as the idea of the *religious* or that of the *established, stated* nature of the thing qualified predominates. **A.** With the idea of its religious character predominating, *religious, festive, solemn:* suscipiendaque curarit sollemnia sacra, Lucr. 5, 1162: sollemni more sacrorum, id. 1, 96: religiones, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: iter ad flaminem, id. ib. 10, 27: pulvinar, id. de Or. 3, 51, 197: ludi, id. Leg. 3, 3, 7; cf.: coetus ludorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 186: precatio comitiorum, id. Mur. 1, 1: omnia sollemnibus verbis dicere, id. Dom. 47, 122: sicuti in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall. C. 22, 2: sollemnia vota Reddere, Verg. E. 5, 74: ferre sollemnia dona, id. A. 9, 626: sollemnis ducere pompas, id. G. 3, 22: sollemnis mactare ad aras, id. A. 2, 202: dies jure sollemnis mihi, sanctiorque natali, Hor. C. 4, 11, 17: fax, Ov. M. 7, 49: sollemni voce movere preces, id. F. 6, 622: ignis, id. Tr. 3, 13, 16: festum sollemne parare, id. F. 2, 247: sollemnes ludos celebrare, id. ib. 5, 597: habitus, Liv. 37, 9: carmen, id. 33, 31: epulae, Tac. A. 1, 50: sacramentum, id. H. 1, 55: nullum esse officium tam sanctum atque sollemne, quod, etc., Cic. Quint. 6, 26.—*Comp.:* dies baptismo sollemnior, Tert. Bapt. 19.— *Sup.:* die tibi sollemnissimo natali meo, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2: preces, App. M. 11, p. 264.— **b.** As *subst.:* **sollemne,** is, *n.*, *a religious* or *solemn rite, ceremony, feast, sacrifice, solemn games, a festival, solemnity*, etc. (so perh. not in Cic.); *sing.:* inter publicum sollemne sponsalibus rite factis, Liv. 38, 57: sollemne clavi figendi, id. 7, 3 *fin.:* soli Fidei sollemne instituit, id. 1, 21; cf. id. 9, 34: sollemne allatum ex Arcadiâ, *festal games*, id. 1, 5; cf. id. 1, 9: Claudio funeris sollemne perinde ac divo Augusto celebratur, Tac. A. 12, 69; cf. *plur.* infra: per sollemne nuptiarum, Suet. Ner. 28; cf. infra. — *Plur.:* sollemnia (Isidis), Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 1: ejus sacri, Liv. 9, 29; cf. id. 2, 27: Quinquatruum, Suet. Ner. 34: triumphi, id. ib. 2: nuptiarum, Tac. A. 11, 26 *fin.:* funerum, id. ib. 3, 6: tumulo sollemnia mittent, Verg. A. 6, 380: referunt, id. ib. 5, 605; cf. Stat. Th. 8, 208; Juv. 10, 259.— **B.** With the idea of stated, regular character predominant, *wonted, common, usual, customary, ordinary* (syn.: consuetus, solitus; freq. only after the Aug. period): prope sollemnis militum lascivia, Liv. 4, 53, 13: socer arma Latinus habeto, Imperium sollemne socer, Verg. A. 12, 193: arma, Stat. Th. 8, 174: cursus bigarum, Suet. Dom. 4: Romanis sollemne viris opus (venatio), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 49: mihi sollemnis debetur gloria, Phaedr. 3, prol. 61: sufficit sollemnem numerum (testium) exaudire, Dig. 28, 1, 21: viâ sollemni egressi, *the public way*, Amm. 20, 4, 9: Romae dulce diu fuit et sollemne, reclusa Mane domo vigilare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103: spectari sollemne olim erat, Suet. Aug. 44; Gell. 15, 2, 3: annua complere sollemnia, *tribute*, Amm. 22, 7, 10. — As *subst.:* **sollemne,** is, *n.*, *usage, custom, practice*, etc.: nostrum illud sollemne servemus, ut, etc., *usual custom, practice*, Cic. Att. 7, 6, 1: novae nuptae intrantes etiamnum sollemne habent postes adipe attingere, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 135.—*Plur.:* mos traditus ab antiquis inter cetera sollemnia manet, etc., Liv. 2, 14: proin repeterent sollemnia, *their customary avocations*, Tac. A. 3, 6 *fin.:* testamentum non jure factum dicitur, ubi sollemnia juris defuerunt, *usages, customary formalities*, Dig. 28, 3, 1: testamenti, ib. 28, 1, 20.— Adverb.: mutat quadrata rotundis: Insanire putas sollemnia me neque rides, *in the common way*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 101. —Hence, *adv.:* **sollemnĭter** (**sollenn-, sōlemn-;** very rare; not in Cic.). **1.** (Acc. to II. A. supra.) *In a religious* or *solemn manner, solemnly*, = rite: omnibus (sacris) sollemniter peractis, Liv. 5, 46: intermissum convivium sollemniter institut, *with pomp* or *splendor*, Just. 12, 13, 6: lusus, quem sollemniter celebramus, App. M. 3, p. 134, 13.— **2.** (Acc. to II. B. supra.) *According to custom, in the usual* or *customary manner, regularly, formally:* (greges elephantorum) se purificantes sollemniter aquâ circumspergi, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 2: praebere hordeum pullis, Pall. 1, 28 *fin.:* jurare, Dig. 12, 2, 3: cavere, ib. 26, 7, 27: acta omnia, ib. 45, 1, 30: nullo sollemniter inquirente, Amm. 14, 7, 21: transmisso sollemniter Tigride, id. 20, 6, 1.—*Comp.* and *sup.* of *adj.* (late Lat.); v. supra, II. A. No *comp.* and *sup.* of *adv.*

sollemnĭtas (**sollenn-, solenn-,** and **solemn-**), ātis, *f.* [sollemnis] (post-class.; cf.: sollemne, celebratio). **I.** *A solemnity, festival, celebration* of a day: dierum variae sollemnitates, Gell. 2, 24, 15: pristina (ludorum Isthmiorum), Sol. 7: condendi honoris, Aus. Grat. Act. 36: sacrorum sollemnitate prisco more completa, Amm. 23, 3, 7; Vulg. Deut. 16, 16 et saep.— **II.** *A usage, formality:* juris, Dig. 26, 8, 19; 1, 7, 25.

sollemnĭter, *adv.*, v. sollemnis *fin.*

* **sollemnĭtus** (**sollenn-, sōlenn-, sōlemn-**), *adv.* [sollemnis], *solemnly*, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 176, 14.

sollers (**sōlers**), tis (*abl.* regularly sollerti; sollerte, Ov. P. 4, 14, 35), *adj.* [sollus, i. e. totus-ars, and therefore qs. all art; hence, in gen.], *skilled, skilful, clever, dexterous, adroit, expert* (class.; syn.: sagax, subtilis, expertus). **I.** Of persons: quae liberum Scire aequom est adulescentem, solertem dabo, *to make ready, accomplished*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25: vigilans ac sollers, sicca, sana, sobria sum, Afran. ap. Non. 21, 33: in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37: pictor sollers in arte, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 142: sollertem tu me facis, Ov. H. 20, 26: ancilla, id. Am. 1, 8, 87: vir, id. Ib. 279: Ulixes, id. P. 4, 14, 35: agricola, Nep. Cat. 3, 1.— *Comp.:* sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31.—*Sup.:* Sulla, rudis antea et ignarus belli, sollertissimus omnium factus est, Sall. J. 96, 1: hostis, Suet. Caes. 35.—Poet., with *inf.:* coloribus Sollers nunc hominem ponere nunc deum, Hor. C. 4, 8, 8; Ov. Am. 2, 7, 17; Sil. 1, 79; 8, 260.—With *gen.:* Musa lyrae sollers, Hor. A. P. 407: sollers cunctandi Fabius, Sil. 7, 126.—With *ad* and *acc.:* cum esset deus ad excogitandum providentissimus, ad faciendum sollertissimus, Lact. 2, 8, 3. — **II.** Transf., of things, *ingenious, sagacious, intelligent, inventive:* opera providae sollertisque naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: ani-

mus, Liv. 7, 14; cf.: sollerti corde Prometheus, Cat. 64, 295: sollerti astu, Ov. M. 4, 776: sollers subtilisque descriptio partium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: frugum et pecudum custodia sollers, Verg. G. 4, 327: genus acuminis in reprehendendis verbis versutum et sollers, Cic. Brut. 67, 236: ingenium, Ov. F. 3, 840: hominum natura, id. Am. 3, 8, 45: manus, Tib. 1, 8, 29.—*Comp.:* nihil sollertius, Cic. Sen. 15, 54: sollertius est multo genus virile, Lucr. 5, 1356.—*Sup.:* fundus sollertissimus, qs. *most creative*, i. e. *most productive, fruitful*, Cato, R. R. 8 *fin.*—Hence, *adv.:* **sollerter** (**sōlert-**), *skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously:* aliquid consequi, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 26: patefacere futura, Tac. A. 6, 21: explorans, Spart. Hadr. 10.—*Comp.:* simulata sollertius, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 88: exprimere incessus, vultum, etc., Ov. M. 11, 635: colere hortos, id. ib. 14, 624: imperare, Treb. Poll. Gall. 13.—*Sup.:* aliquid sollertissime perspicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98: tempora persequi, Vop. Car. 4.

sollertĭa (**sōlert-**), ae, *f.* [sollers], *skill, shrewdness, quickness of mind, ingenuity, dexterity, adroitness, expertness*, etc. (class.; syn.: acumen, subtilitas, scientia): data est quibusdam bestiis machinatio quaedam atque sollertia, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: nulla ars imitari sollertiam naturae potest, id. ib. 1, 33, 92: Chaldaei sollertiâ ingeniorum antecellunt, id. Div. 1, 41, 91; cf.: est genus (Gallorum) summae sollertiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: hominum adhibita sollertia, id. B. C. 2, 8 *fin.:* ingenii sollertia, *shrewdness*, Sall. J. 7, 7: in hac re tanta inest ratio atque sollertia, *knowledge and skill*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; so (with ratio) Tac. G. 30: ut artis pariat sollertia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 33: in omni re fugienda est talis sollertia, *such subtlety*, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: mirari non modo diligentiam sed enim sollertiam ejus, id. Sen. 17, 59: quae tua formosos cepit sollertia? Tib. 1, 4, 3: omnia conando docilis sollertia vicit, Manil. 1, 95; Luc. 8, 283: placuit sollertia tempore etiam adjuta, *the ingenious plan*, Tac. A. 14, 4.—*Plur.:* egregiis ingeniorum sollertiis ex aevo collocatis, Vitr. 7 praef. *med.*—(β) With *gen. obj.:* (honestum) aut in perspicientiâ veri sollertiâque versatur, aut, etc. (shortly after: perspicere et explicare rationem), *the perception and intelligent development of the true*, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14: agendi cogitandique sollertia, *adroitness, quickness*, id. ib. 1, 44, 157: judicandi, id. Opt. Gen. 4, 11: belli, Sil. 6, 309.

sollĭcĭtātĭo (**sōlĭc-**), ōnis, *f.* [sollicito]. **I.** *Vexation, anxiety:* nuptiarum, i. e. *on account of*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 26.—**II.** *An inciting, instigating, instigation* (good prose): omnium, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 2: Allobrogum, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: Diogenis, id. Clu. 19, 53.—*Plur.:* sollicitationibus expugnari, *seductions, allurements*, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *med.:* sollicitationibus periclitari, *to find by trial*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8 (dub.).

sollĭcĭtātor (**sōlĭc-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a tempter, seducer* (post-Aug.): alienarum nuptiarum, Dig. 47, 11, 1; 11, 3, 14 *fin.;* Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *med.:* servi, Dig. 11, 3, 11; 11, 3, 14.

sollĭcĭtē, *adv.*, v. sollicitus *fin.*

sollĭcĭto (**sōlĭ-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sollicitus], *to disturb, stir, agitate, move; to distress, harass, make uneasy, vex, solicit, tempt, seduce, attract, induce.* **I.** Lit., *to stir, put in lively motion, move violently, disturb, shake, exercise* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Histri tela manu jacientes sollicitabant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 438 Vahl.): myropolas omnes sollicito; ubicumque unguentum est, ungor, *keep them busy*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 10: nec fas esse, quod sit fundatum perpetuo aevo, sollicitare suis ... ex sedibus, Lucr. 5, 162: pinnisque repente sollicitant divum nocturno tempore lucos, id. 4, 1008; 2, 965: teneram ferro sollicitavit humum, *stirred*, i. e. *by the plough*, Tib. 1, 7, 30; so, tellurem, Verg. G. 2, 418: herbae, Quas tellus, nullo sollicitante (i. e. eam) dabat, Ov. F. 4, 396: remis freta, Verg. G. 2, 503: spicula dextrâ, id. A. 12, 404: totum tremoribus orbem, Ov. M. 6, 699: stamina docto Pollice, pregn., *excite by handling*, id. ib. 11, 169 (v. II. B. 1. infra): stomachum vomitu, alvum purgatione, *to move*, Cels. 1 praef. *fin.:* mox, velut aurâ sollicitante, provecti longius, *as if a breeze were moving us on*, Quint. 12, prooem. 2: hic (spiritus naturae), quamdiu non ... pellitur, jacet innoxius ... ubi illum extrinsecus superveniens causa sollicitat, compellitque et in artum agit, etc., *stirs up*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 18, 2: sollicitavit aquas remis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 2: lucus, qui primus anhelis sollicitatur equis, id. Idyll. 1, 3: seu remige Medo sollicitatur Athos, id. Ruf. 1, 336: Maenalias feras, *to hunt*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 14: ne salebris sollicitentur apes, Col. 9, 8, 3.—Of a river: cum Danubius non jam radices nec media montium stringit, sed juga ipsa sollicitat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 9.—In mal. part., Ov. Am. 3, 7, 74; Mart. 11, 22, 4; 11, 46, 4; Petr. 20, 2.—**B.** *To produce by stirring, excite, cause to come forth, to arouse, draw out* (rare): radices in ipsâ arbore sollicitando, *by starting roots from the tree* (cf. the context), Plin. 17, 13, 21, § 98; cf.: sollicitatur id in nobis quod diximus ante semen, Lucr. 4, 1037.—**II.** Trop., = sollicitum facere. **A.** With the notion of distress, *to cause distress, anxiety, uneasiness, to distress, disturb.* **1.** Of the body (very rare and poet.): mala copia Aegrum sollicitat stomachum, *distresses*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43.—**2.** Of the mind; constr. with *acc. of person*, with *animum*, etc. (*a*) *To fill with apprehension, cause fear, suspense of the mind, and anxiety for the future;* and *pass.*, = sollicitum esse, *to be distressed, to torment one's self:* nunc ibo ut visam, estne id aurum ut condidi, quod me sollicitat miserum plurimis modis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 26: certo scio, non ut Flamininum sollicitari te, Tite, sic noctesque diesque, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1: jamdudum equidem sentio, suspicio quae te sollicitet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 50: sicine me atque illam operâ tuâ nunc miseros sollicitarier? Ter. And. 4, 2, 6: egon' id timeo? *Ph.* Quid te ergo aliud sollicitat? id. Eun. 1, 2, 82; so id. Heaut. 2, 3, 10: aut quid sit id quod sollicitere ad hunc modum? id. Hec. 4, 4, 54: me autem jam et mare istuc et terra sollicitat, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: an dubitas quin ea me cura (pro genero et filio) vehementissime sollicitet? id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: multa sunt quae me sollicitant anguntque, id. Att. 1, 18, 1: ne cujus metu sollicitaret animos sociorum, Liv. 45, 28 *med.:* cum Scipionem exspectatio successoris sollicitaret, id. 30, 36 *fin.:* desiderantem quod satis est neque Tumultuosum sollicitat mare, Nec, etc., Hor. C. 3, 1, 26; cf. Mart. 7, 54, 2.—With *de:* de posteris nostris et de illâ immortalitate rei publicae sollicitor, quae, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 29, 41.—Hence, like verbs of fearing, with *ne, that* (*lest*): et Quibus nunc sollicitor rebus! ne aut ille alserit, Aut uspiam ceciderit, etc., Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11: sollicitari se simulans, ne in ejus perniciem conspirarent, Amm. 14, 7, 9.—Also with *quod*, like verbs of emotion: me illa cura sollicitat angitque vehementer, quod ... nihil a te, nihil ex istis locis ... affluxit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1.—(β) More rarely, *to grieve, afflict, make wretched:* istuc facinus quod tuom sollicitat animum, id ego feci, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 8: sed erile scelus me sollicitat, id. Rud. 1, 3, 19: cur meam senectutem hujus sollicito amentiâ? *why do I make my old age miserable by*, etc., Ter. And. 5, 3, 16: haec cura (ob miserum statum rei publicae) sollicitat et hunc meum socium, Cic. Brut. 97, 331.—With *subject-clause:* nihil me magis sollicitat quam ... non me ridere tecum, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 1.—(γ) *To disturb the rest* or *repose* of a person or community, *to trouble, harass*, = perturbare: quid me quaeris? quid laboras? quid hunc sollicitas? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 15; so, quae roget, ne se sollicitare velis, Ov. A. A. 1, 484: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant, et semper sollicitant, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: anxitudo, prona ad luctum et maerens, semperque ipsa se sollicitans, id. Rep. Fragm. 2, 41, 68: quoniam rebellando saepius nos sollicitant, Liv. 8, 13, 13: finitimi populi, qui castra, non urbem positam in medio ad sollicitandam omnium pacem crediderant, *to disturb the peace*, id. 1, 21, 2: unde neque ille sollicitare quietae civitatis statum posset, id. 21, 10, 12; so, pacem, id. 34, 16 *fin.:* ira Jovis sollicitati prava religione, id. 1, 31, 8: ea cura quietos (deos) sollicitat, Verg. A. 4, 380: alium ambitio numquam quieta sollicitat, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 4 (23), 2: eum non metus sollicitabit, id. ib. 9 (28), 4: (voluptas) licet alia ex aliis admoveat, quibus totos partesque nostri sollicitet, id. Vit. Beat. 5, 4: et magnum bello sollicitare Jovem, Ov. F. 5, 40: sollicitatque feros non aequis viribus hostes, Luc. 4, 665: ut me nutricibus, me aviae educanti, me omnibus qui sollicitare illas aetates solent, praeferret, Quint. 6, prooem. § 8: sollicitare manes, *to disturb the dead by mentioning their names:* parce, precor, manes sollicitare meos, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 32; cf.: cur ad mentionem defunctorum testamur, memoriam eorum a nobis non sollicitari? Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 23.—Hence, pregn.: sollicito manes, *I disturb the dead*, Ov. M. 6, 699: sollicitare umbras = ciere, citare, in necromancy, Manil. 1, 93.—**B.** Without the idea of distress or uneasiness. **1.** *To stir, rouse, excite, incite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): unicus est de quo sollicitamur honor, Ov. F. 6, 10, 76: sollicitatque deas, id. M. 4, 473: vanis maritum sollicitat precibus, id. ib. 9, 683: quoque Musarum studium a nocte silenti Sollicitare solet, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. praef. 12: cupidinem lentum sollicitas, Hor. C. 4, 13, 6: labris quae poterant ipsum sollicitare Jovem, Mart. 66, 16: me nova sollicitat, me tangit serior aetas, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 45: deinde (luxuria) frugalitatem professos sollicitat, Sen. Ep. 56, 10.—Hence, **2.** *To attract, to tempt, to invite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): si quis dotatam uxorem habet, eum hominem sollicitat sopor, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 15 Lorenz: nullum sollicitant haec, Flacce, toreumata canem, Mart. 12, 74, 5: cum, mira specie, feminarum sollicitaret oculos, Val. Max. 4, 5, 1 *ext.:* non deest forma quae sollicitet oculos, Sen. Ep. 88, 7: in his (praediis venalibus) me multa sollicitant, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 1: quibuscum delinimentis potest animos omnium sollicitat, Just. 21, 1, 5: omni studio sollicitatum spe regni, id. 8, 3, 8: in Graeciam Philippus cum venisset, sollicitatus paucarum civitatum direptione (i. e. spe diripiendi), id. 9, 1: sollicitati praeda, id. 23, 1, 10; 2, 13 *fin.:* te plaga lucida caeli ... sollicitet, Stat. Th. 1, 27: magno praemio sollicitatus, *bribed*, Front. Strat. 3, 6, 4.—So, *to attract the attention, occupy the mind:* ut vix umquam ita sollicitari partibus earum debeamus ut non et summae meminerimus, Quint. 11, 3, 151.—**III.** Transf., *to incite one* to do something. **A.** *To urge to wrong-doing, to inveigle, seduce, incite, stimulate, provoke, tempt, abet* (class.). **1.** *Absol.:* servum sollicitare verbis, spe promissisque corrumpere, contra dominum armare, Cic. Deiot. 11, 30: non sollicitabit rursus agrarios? id. Phil. 7, 6, 18: sollicitant homines imperitos Saxo et Cafo, id. ib. 10, 10, 22: necare eandem voluit: quaesivit venenum; sollicitavit quos potuit, id. Cael. 13, 31: Milo ... quos ex aere alieno laborare arbitrabatur, sollicitabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: quos ingenti pecuniae spe sollicitaverant vestri (sc. *to murder Philip*), Curt. 4, 1, 12: ipsam ingentibus sollicitare datis, Ov. M. 6, 463: pretio sperare sollicitari animos egentium, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17; Liv. 2, 42, 6; Nep. Paus. 3, 6.—So esp. milit. t. t., = temptare (freq. in the historians), *to strive to win over, tempt, instigate, incite* to defection, attack, etc.: ad sollicitandas civitates, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: Germanos Transrhenanos sollicitare dicebantur, id. ib. 5, 2; so id. B. C. 3, 21; id. B. G. 5, 55; 6, 2; 7, 53; 7, 54: servitia urbana sollicitare, Sall. C. 24 *fin.:* nobilissimos Hispanos in Italiam ad sollicitandos populares ... miserunt, Liv. 24, 49, 8: vicinos populos haud ambigue sollicitari, id. 8, 23, 2: ad continendas urbes, quas illinc Eumenes, hinc Romani sollicitabant, id. 37, 8, 5: num sollicitati animi sociorum ab rege Perseo essent, id. 42, 19 *fin.:* omnes sollicitatos legationibus Persei, sed egregie in fide permanere, id. 42, 26 *fin.;* so, diu, id. 31, 5, 8; 40, 57, 2; 41, 23, 7; 45, 35, 8: interim qui Persas sollicitarent mittuntur, Curt. 5, 10, 9; Suet. Oth. 5; id. Ner. 13; id. Tit. 9; Nep. Paus. 3, 6.—**2.** With *ad* and *acc.:* in servis ad hospitem necandum sollicitatis, Cic. Cael. 21, 51: servum ad venenum dandum, id. Clu. 16, 47: opifices et servitia ad Lentulum eripiendum, Sall. C. 50, 1: qui ultro ad transeundum hostes vocabant sollicitabantque, Liv. 25, 15, 5.—After *in:* cum milites ad proditionem, amicos ad perniciem meam pecunia sollicitet, Curt. 4, 11, 1.—**3.** With *ut:* civitates sollicitant

ut in libertate permanere vellent, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: se sollicitatum esse ut regnare vellet, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 6: missis ad accolas Histri, ut in Italiam irrumperent sollicitandos, Liv. 39, 35: Darei litterae quibus Graeci milites sollicitabantur ut regem interficerent, Curt. 4, 10, 16. — **4.** With *gen.*, *gerund.*, and *causa:* comperi legatos Allobrogum tumultus Gallici excitandi causa a P. Lentulo esse sollicitatos, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4.— **5.** With *in* and *acc.* (post-class.; the prevailing constr. in Just.): amicum in adulterium uxoris sollicitatum, Just. 1, 7, 18: Alexander in Italiam sollicitatus, *urgently invited*, id. 12, 2, 1: Iones sollicitare in partes suas statuit, id. 2, 12, 1: qui Peloponnenses in societatem armorum sollicitaret, id. 13, 5; so id. 13, 5, 10; 32, 4, 1; 29, 4, 5. —**6.** With *acc.* of abstract objects (poet.): nuptae sollicitare fidem (= nuptam sollicitare ad fidem violandam), *to make attempts against*, Ov. H. 16 (17), 4; cf. id. Am. 3, 1, 50; id. M. 6, 463; 7, 721; id. P. 3, 3, 50.—**B.** In gen., without implying an evil purpose, *to induce, incite, stimulate, solicit, urge, invite, exhort, move* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): antequam est ad hoc opus (historiam scribendi) sollicitatus, *induced to undertake this work*, Quint. 10, 1, 74: quae Hecubae maritum posset ad Hectoreos sollicitare rogos, Mart. 6, 7, 4: cum, sollicitatus ex urbe Roma (a Mithridate), praecepta pro se mitteret, Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 6: sollicitandi (parentes) ad hunc laborem erant, *it was necessary to give inducements to the parents to undertake this labor*, Sen. Ben. 3, 11, 1: cum juventutem ad imitationem sui sollicitaret, id. Cons. Helv. 10, 10: alios Orientis regis ut idem postularent sollicitare temptavit, Suet. Dom. 2: juvenum... corpora nunc pretio, nunc ille hortantibus ardens sollicitat dictis, Stat. Th. 2, 485: sollicitat tunc ampla viros ad praemia cursu celeres, id. ib. 6, 550: ut per praecones susceptores sollicitarent, Just. 8, 3, 8: Alexander in Italiam a Tarentinis sollicitatus, id. 12, 2, 1: avaritia sollicitatus (= permotus), id. 32, 2, 1: sollicitatoque juvene ad colloquium, *allured him to the conference*, id. 38, 1, 9: hoc maxime sollicitatus ad amicitiam, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 85: serpentes sollicitant ad se avis, id. 8, 23, 35, § 85: hyaena ad sollicitandos canes, id. 8, 30, 44, § 106: velut vacua possessione sollicitatus, Just. 31, 3, 2: remansit in caelibatu, neque sollicitari ulla condicione amplius potuit (i. e. ad uxorem ducendam), Suet. Galb. 5: quod me, tamquam tirunculum, sollicitavit ad emendum (signum), Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 4: ut ex copia studiosorum circumspicias praeceptores quos sollicitare possimus (sc. ut huc veniant), id. 4, 13, 11.—With *inf.* (poet.): finemque expromere rerum sollicitat superos, *urgently implores to disclose the issue*, Luc. 5, 69: cum rapiant mala facta bonos ... sollicitor nullos esse putare deos, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 36; cf.: sollicitat spatium decurrere amoris, Lucr. 4, 1196.—With *ne:* maritum sollicitat precibus, ne spem sibi ponat in arte, Ov. M. 9, 683.

sollĭcĭtūdo (**sŏlĭc-**), inis, *f.* [sollicitus, II.], *uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude* (class.; used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*; syn.: aegritudo, dolor, anxietas): sollicitudo aegritudo cum cogitatione, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: quibus nunc me esse experior summae sollicitudini, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 77: istaec mihi res sollicitudini'st, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 22: aliquem afficere curâ et sollicitudine, id. ib. 2, 4, 1: vita vacua metu, curâ, sollicitudine, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: sollicitudo animi, id. Clu. 18, 51: sollicitudinem falsam mittere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 3: sed dices, me ipsum mihi sollicitudinem struere, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3: ne tu me sollicitudine magnâ liberaris, id. ib. 6, 1, 11: duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, id. Brut. 97, 332: tibi sollicitudinem adferre, id. Fam. 9, 17, 3: sollicitudinem sustineo, id. ib. 10, 4, 4: quaenam sollicitudo vexaret impios sublato suppliciorum metu? id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: sollicitudine provinciae urgebamur, id. Att. 6, 5, 3: te torquerier omni Sollicitudine districtum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 68; cf. Sen. Cons. Polyb. 4 (23), 2 et saep.—*Plur.*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 27; Cic. Off. 3, 21, 84; id. Fin. 1, 16, 51; id. Div. 2, 72, 150; id. Att. 1, 18, 2; Hor. C. 1, 18, 4; id. Epod. 13, 10.—Prov.: amor otiosae causa est sollicitudinis, Publ. Syr. v. 34 Rib.—(β) With *gen. obj.:* nuptiarum, Ter. And. 1, 5, 26: gemmarum, i. e. *care lest they be broken to pieces*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25. —**II.** Transf., *care, forethought, duty, responsibility* (late Lat.): cursûs vehicularis, Dig. 50, 4, 18: sollicitudinem cursualem agere, Cod. Th. 6, 29, 7: castella quae sollicitudo pervigil veterum per opportunos saltus erexit, Amm. 14, 8, 13.

sollĭcĭtus (**sŏlĭcĭtus**), a, um, *adj.* [sollus-cieo; cf. sollicito], *thoroughly moved, agitated, disturbed.* **I.** Of physical motion (poet. and rare). **1.** As attrib. of motus, *restless, unceasing:* quae sollicito motu caerent, referring to the elements in constant motion, as air, water, etc., Lucr. 1, 343: sic igitur penitus qui in ferro'st abditus aër Sollicito motu semper jactatur, i. e. *an unceasing air-current within the iron*, to explain its attraction by the magnet, id. 6, 1038.—**2.** Of the sea agitated by storms: ut mare sollicitum stridet, Verg. G. 4, 262. —**3.** Pregn., with the idea of distress (v. II. B.): utile sollicitae sidus utrumque rati, *to a ship in distress*, Ov. F. 5, 720: sollicitae porro pleneaque sonoribus aures, *agitated, vibrating (by disease)*, Lucr. 6, 1185: corpus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1299.—**4.** Sollicitum habere (cf. II. A. and B. infra), = sollicitare: omnes sollicitos habui, *kept them busy, on the move*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 52 Donat. ad loc.

II. Of mental affections, *full of anxiety, excitement, distracted by cares, engaged, troubled, disturbed* (opp. quietus). **A.** Of cares of business; esp. sollicitum habere, *to keep busy, engaged* (Plaut. and Ter.): (clientes) qui neque leges colunt, neque, etc., sollicitos patronos habent, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 12 Brix ad loc.; 4, 2, 21: quorum negotiis nos absentum sollicitae noctes et dies sumus semper, id. Stich. 1, 1, 6: hem, tot mea Solius solliciti sunt curâ, of servants busy in attending their master, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 77: numquid vis? *Py.* Ne magis sim pulcer quam sum: ita me mea forma habet sollicitum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 95; cf.: Hispaniae armis sollicitae, Sall. H. 1, 48 Dietsch. —**B.** Of restlessness from fear, suspense, etc., *full of anxiety, agitated, alarmed, solicitous, anxious* (opp. securus; freq. and class.): sollicitum habere, *to fill with apprehension and fear, keep in anxiety;* constr., **1.** *Absol.:* in quibus si non erunt insidiae ... animus tamen erit sollicitus, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 36: diutius videtur velle eos habere sollicitos a quibus se putat diuturnioribus esse molestiis conflictatum, id. Fam. 6, 13, 3: quae maxime angere atque sollicitam habere vestram aetatem videtur, id. Sen. 19, 66: sollicitum te habebat cogitatio periculi mei, id. Fam. 7, 3, 1; so id. Att. 2, 18, 1; id. Sest. 11, 25: initia rerum quae... sollicitam Italiam habebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: cum satis per se ipsum Samnitium bellum et, ... sollicitos haberet patres, Liv. 8, 29, 1: solliciti et incerti rerum suarum Megaram referre signa jubent, id. 24, 23, 5: sollicitae ac suspensae civitati, id. 27, 50 *med.:* quid illis nos sollicitis ac pendentibus animi renuntiare jubetis, id. 7, 30, 22: sollicitae mentes, Ov. F. 3, 362: pectus, id. M. 2, 125: mens, Curt. 4, 13, 2: animi, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18: ego percussorem meum securum ambulare patiar, me sollicito? Sen. Clem. 1, 9, 4: sollicitus est et incertus sui quem spes aliqua proritat, id. Ep. 23, 2: ut sollicitus sim cum Saturnus et Mars ex contrario stabunt, *alarmed*, id. ib. 88, 14: fertur sollicita tenuisse deas, *kept them in anxious suspense*, Stat. Achill. 2, 338: nunc sollicitum timor anxius angit, Verg. A. 9, 89.—And opposed to securus and securitas: quid est turpius quam in ipso limine securitatis esse sollicitum? Sen. Ep. 22, 5: securo nihil est te pejus, eodem Sollicito nihil est te melius, Mart. 4, 83, 1; so id. 5, 31, 8; Sen. Ep. 124, 19; Quint. 11, 3, 151; Tac. H. 4, 58.—**2.** With *abl.:* sollicitam mihi civitatem suspitione, suspensam metu ... tradidistis, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 23: Sophocles, ancipiti sententiarum eventu diu sollicitus, Val. Max. 9, 12, 5 *ext.* —**3.** With *de:* sollicitus eram de rebus urbanis, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 1: de tuâ valetudine, id. ib. 16, 7, 1: sollicita civitas de Etruriae defectione fuit, Liv. 27, 21 *med.:* sollicitum te esse scribis de judicii eventu, Sen. Ep. 24, 1: desii jam de te esse sollicitus, id. ib. 82, 1.—**4.** With *pro:* ne necesse sit unum sollicitum esse pro pluribus, Cic. Lael. 13, 45.—**5.** With *propter:* sollicitus propter iniquitatem locorum, Liv. 38, 40, 9; 44, 3, 5 infra.—**6.** With *adverb. acc. vicem, for the fate of:* sollicito consuli et propter itineris difficultatem et eorum vicem, ... nuntius occurrit, Liv. 44, 3, 5: ut meam quoque, non solum reipublicae vicem videretur sollicitus, id. 28, 43, 9: clamor undique ab sollicitis vicem imperatoris militibus sublatus, id. 28, 19, 17.—**7.** With *gen.:* non sollicitus futuri, pendet (filius tuus mortuus), Sen. Cons. Marc. 19, 6.—**8.** With *dat.* (late Lat.): ne solliciti sitis animae vestrae, neque corpori vestro, Vulg. Matt. 6, 25.—**9.** With *ex:* ex hoc misera sollicita'st, diem Quia olim in hunc, etc., Ter. And. 1, 5, 33: haec turba sollicita ex temerariâ regis fiduciâ, Curt. 3, 1, 17.—**10.** With *ne*, like verbs of fearing: (mater) sollicita est ne eundem conspiciat, etc., Cic. Mur. 41, 88: legati Romanorum circuire urbes, solliciti ne Aetoli partis alicujus animos ad Antiochum avertissent, *apprehensive*, Liv. 35, 31, 1: sollicitis populis ne suas operiant terras, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104: sollicitus Solon, ne tacendo parum reipublicae consuleret, Just. 2, 7, 9; Front. Strat. 1, 1, 6.—**11.** With *interrog.-clause:* solliciti erant quo evasura esset res, Liv. 30, 21 *init.:* quam sim sollicitus, quidnam futurum sit, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 3.—**C.** In gen., *troubled, disturbed, afflicted, grieved;* constr. *absol.*, with *abl.* alone, or with *de:* sollicitus mihi nescio quâ re videtur, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 30: neque est consentaneum ullam honestam rem, ne sollicitus sis ... deponere, *lest you be troubled by cares*, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: vehementer te esse sollicitum et praecipuo quodam dolore angi, id. Fam. 4, 3, 1: vehementer populum sollicitum fuisse de P. Sullae morte, id. ib. 9, 10, 3: num eum postea censes anxio animo aut sollicito fuisse, *afflicted by remorse*, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: hoc genus omne Maestum ac sollicitum est cantoris morte Tigelli, Hor. S. 1, 2, 3.—**D.** *Excited, passionate* (rare): qui, ut sint pudici, solliciti tamen et anxii sunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70: atqui sollicitae nuntius hospitae, Suspirare Chloen... Dicens, etc., Hor. C. 3, 7, 9; so, = avidus, with *gen.* or *de* (poet. and post-class.): hominem cuppedinis sollicitum, Lucr. 5, 46: de regno sollicitus (= avidus regni potiundi), Just. 1, 10, 6.—**E.** *Very careful for, concerned in, punctilious, particular about* (post-Aug.; freq.); constr. *absol.*, with *de, circa, in*, or *obj.-inf.:* ne decet quidem, ubi maxima rerum monumenta versantur, de verbis esse sollicitum, Quint. 8, 3, 13: de quorum sumus judicio solliciti, *for whose judgment we care*, id. 10, 7, 24: dixit Cicero, non se de ingenii famâ, sed de fide esse sollicitum, id. 11, 1, 74: nec sum in hoc sollicitus, dum res ipsa appareat, id. 8, 4, 15: eloquentia non in verba sollicita, Sen. Ben. 7, 8, 2: si tamen contingere eloquentia non sollicito potest, id. Ep. 75, 5: cur abis, non sollicitus prodesse bonis, nocere malis? id. Hippol. 976; cf. in double sense, Mart. 4, 83, 2 and 5.—**F.** = sollicitatus (v. sollicito; poet.): solliciti jaceant terrâque premantur iniquâ qui, etc., *without repose*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 15.

III. Of abstr. and inanim. things. **1.** In gen., *solicitous, mournful, full of* or *connected with cares and anxiety, anxious, disturbed* (class.; often approaching the signif. II.): scio quam timida sit ambitio, et quam sollicita sit cupiditas consulatûs, *how full of cares is the desire for the consulship*, Cic. Mil. 16, 42: id est proprium civitatis ut sit libera et non sollicita rei cujusque custodia, i. e. *that nobody be disturbed in the quiet possession of his property*, id. Off. 2, 22, 78: est enim metus futurae aegritudinis sollicita exspectatio, id. Tusc. 5, 18, 52: quam sit omnis amor sollicitus et anxius, *fraught with solicitude*, id. Att. 2, 24, 1: assentior, sollicitam et periculosam justitiam non esse sapientis, id. Fragm. Rep. ap. Prisc. p. 801 P. (Rep. 3, 27, 39): sollicitam lucem rapuisti Ciceroni, *the mournful light*, i. e. *life*, Vell. 2, 66: in sollicito civitatis statu, Quint. 6, 1, 16: Hermagoras, vir diligentiae nimium sollicitae, *ever-careful*, id. 3, 11, 22: sollicitum dicendi propositum, *anxiously accurate*, id. 11, 1, 32: sollicita parentis diligentia, *earnest care*, id. 6, prooem. 1; so id. 6, 12, 16: sollicitae actiones, *carefully elaborated*, id. 4, 1, 57: causae sollicitae (opp. securae),

very doubtful cases, i. e. in which there is anxious suspense about the issue, id. 11, 3, 151: captarum (ferarum) sollicita possessio; saepe enim laniant dominos, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14, 2: maxima quaeque bona sollicita sunt, id. ib. 17, 4; id. Ep. 14, 18: noctes, id. Ira, 2, 20, 1: tutela, id. Cons. Marc. 11, 3: sollicitos fecisti, Romule, ludos, Ov. A. A. 1, 101: quisque, sibi quid sit Utile, sollicitis supputat articulis, id. P. 2, 3, 18: sollicito carcere dignus eras, *a prison carefully guarded*, id. Am. 1, 6, 64: Cressa... sollicito revocavit Thesea filo, Stat. S. 2, 6, 26: pudor, Mart. 11, 45, 7: amor, Ov. H. 19 (18), 196: os, id. P. 4, 9, 130: frons, Hor. C. 3, 29, 16: manus, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 2: preces, id. P. 3, 1, 148: prex, Hor. C. 1, 35, 5: vita, id. S. 2, 6, 62: lux, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 116: senecta, id. M. 6, 500: libelli, Mart. 9, 58, 5: saccus, id. 12, 60 b, 3: fuga, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 50: sedes, id. ib. 4, 1, 85: via, id. ib. 1, 11, 2: terrae, id. M. 15, 786.—Hence, **2.** = sollicitum habens, *that causes distress, distressing, trying*: quid magis sollicitum dici potest, *what more distressing fact can be mentioned?* Cic. Mil. 2, 5: in quâ (tyrannorum) vitâ nulla... potest esse fiducia, omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita, *causing alarm*, id. Lael. 15, 52: sollicitumque aliquid laetis intervenit, Ov. M. 7, 454: o mihi sollicitum decus ac suprema voluptas, Stat. Th. 7, 363; so, opes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 79: aurum, Sen. Hippol. 519: pretia, id. Herc. Fur. 461: timor or metus, Ov. H. 1, 12; 8, 76; 13, 124; id. P. 3, 2, 12; id. Tr. 3, 11, 10: cura, id. P. 1, 5, 61; Sen. Thyest. 922: dolor, Ov. A. A. 3, 374: taedium, Hor. C. 1, 14, 17: fatum, Ov. P. 4, 10, 11.

IV. Of animals (rare): sollicitum animal (canis) ad nocturnos strepitus, *very attentive to*, i. e. *watchful*, Liv. 5, 47, 3; so Ov. M. 11, 599: solliciti terrentur equi, id. F. 6, 741: lepus, *timid*, id. ib. 5, 372.

V. *Comp.*: sollicitior (mostly post-Aug.; for which Cic. has magis sollicitus; v. III. 2. supra) homo, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: nos circa lites raras sollicitiores, *too particular about*, Quint. 7, 1, 43: sollicitior rei familiaris diligentia, id. 12, 1, 6: innocentiam sollicitiore habituri loco, Sen. Ben. 3, 13, 1: (pauperes) sollicitiores divitibus, id. Cons. Helv. 12, 1: quod est sollicitius, id. Tranq. 1, 15: qui non sollicitior de capitis sui decore sit quam de salute, id. Brev. Vit. 12, 3: pro vobis sollicitior, Tac. H. 4, 58.—*Sup.* (post-Aug. and rare): illorum brevissima ac sollicitissima aetas est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 16, 1.—*Adv.*: **sollĭcĭtē** (post-Aug.). **I.** *Carefully, punctiliously, anxiously*: vestis nec servata, nec sumenda sollicite, Ser. Samm. ap. Sen. Tranq. 1, 5: in conviviis lingua sollicite etiam ebriis custodienda est, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 2: recitare, Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 4: exspectatus, Front. Strat. 3, 12, 1; id. Aquaed. 103: sollicitius et intentius, Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 2: custodiendus est honor, id. ib. 1, 19, 4: cavere, App. Mag. p. 274, 35.—*Sup.*: urbis curam sollicitissime agere, Suet. Claud. 18.—**2.** *With grief, solicitude* (class.: sollicito animo): sollicite possidentur, *their possession is connected with solicitude*, Sen. Ep. 76, 30: laetus, Sil. 6, 572.—*Sup.*, Sen. Ep. 93, 12.

‡ **sollĭcŭrĭa** in omni re curiosa, Fest. s. v. sollo, p. 298 Müll.

sollĭferreum (**sōlĭf-**), i, *n.* (sc. telum) [sollus-, i. e. totus-ferrum], *a missile weapon made wholly of iron, an iron javelin*, Liv. 34, 14 *fin.*; Gell. 10, 25, 2; cf. Fest. s. v. sollo, p. 298 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 299 ib.; and s. v. solitaurilia, p. 293 ib.

sollistĭmus (**sōlist-**), a, um, *adj.* [old *sup.* form of sollus = salvus; v. Corss. Krit. Beitr. p. 313 sq.], *most perfect*, only in the expression tripudium sollistimum, in augural lang.; *the most favorable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground*, Fest. p. 298 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 15, 28; 2, 34, 72; Liv. 10, 40; cf. Becker, Antiq. II. pt. 3, p. 79; and Lange, Antiq. I. p. 257.

‡ **sollus**, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Sanscr. sarva, entire; Gr. ὅλος; Lat. salvus; v. Corss. Krit. Beitr. p. 313], *whole, entire, unbroken*: vasa quoque omnino redimit non solla dupundi, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 298 (Sat. v. 38 Gerl.): sollum Osce totum et solitum significat, unde tela quaedam solliferrea vocantur tota ferrea, et homo bonarum artium sollers, etc., Fest. s. v. solitaurilia, p. 293 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. sollo, p. 298 ib. (v. also the compounds sollennis, sollers, sollistimus, and sollicitus).

1. sōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [solus], *to make lonely* or *desolate; to lay waste, desolate* (only a few times in the post-Aug. poets): urbes populis, Stat. Th. 4, 36: domos, id. ib. 5, 149; Sen. Oedip. 4.

2. Sŏlo, v. 1. Solon.

Sŏloe (dissyl.), v. Soli, I. and II.

† **sŏloecismus** (**sŏlĭcismus**, Aus. Epigr. 138), i, *m.*, = σολοικισμός. **I.** Lit., *a grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism* (cf. stribligo): vitia in sermone, quo minus is Latinus sit, duo possunt esse: soloecismus et barbarismus. Soloecismus est, cum in verbis pluribus consequens verbum superiori non accommodatur. Barbarismus est, cum verbum aliquod vitiose effertur, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; cf. Sinn. Capito ap. Gell. 5, 20, 1 (who called it, in pure Latin, imparilitas); Quint. 1, 5, 16; 1, 5, 36 sq.; Sen. Suas. 2, § 13; Gell. 1, 7, 3; Juv. 6, 452; Aus. Epigr. 138; Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 3.—**II.** Transf., *a fault*, in gen., Mart. 11, 19, 2: apud Christianos soloecismus est magnus et vitium, turpe quid vel narrare vel facere, Hier. in Helv. 16.

† **sŏloecista**, ae, *m.*, = σολοικιστής, *one that speaks faultily, that commits solecisms*, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

† **sŏloecŏphănēs**, is, *n.*, = σολοικοφανές, *that which appears to be a solecism*, Cassiod. Or. 6.

† **sŏloecum**, i, *n.*, = σόλοικον, = soloecismus, Auct. ap. Gell. 5, 20, 6; Gell. 17, 2, 11.

1. Sŏlon or **Sŏlo** (the latter in Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 2), ōnis, *m.*, = Σόλων. **I.** *A famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece*, Cic. Brut. 7, 27; 10, 39; id. de Or. 1, 44, 197; id. Leg. 2, 23, 59; 2, 25, 64; Liv. 3, 31 *fin.*; Juv. 10, 274.—*Plur.*: aerumnosi Solones, i. e. *philosophers*, Pers. 3, 79 al.—**II.** *A commander in Pydna*, Liv. 44, 45.

2. Sŏlōn, ōnis, *m.*, = Σολώνιον, *a city of the Allobroges, in* Gallia Narbonensis, *north-west of the Rhodanus, perh. near the modern Sortie*, Liv. Epit. 103.

Sŏlonātes, ium, *m.*, *a Gallic tribe in* Gallia Cisalpina, *south-west of Forum Julii*, now probably *Torre di Sole*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116; Inscr. Orell. 5124.

Sŏlonium, ii, *n.*, *a district near Lanuvium, on the Via Ostiensis*, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; 2, 31, 66; id. Att. 2, 3, 3.—Called also Solonius ager, Liv. 8, 12; Fest. s. v. pomonal, p. 250, b. Müll.

sōlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* **I.** *To comfort, console, solace* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; while consolor is class.): diffidentem verbis solatur suis, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 9: lenire dolentem Solando cupit, Verg. A. 4, 394: quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis, id. ib. 5, 770; Ov. F. 5, 237: inopem et aegrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 131; Verg. A. 9, 290; Cat. 38, 5: solantia tollite verba! *your words of comfort*, Ov. M. 11, 685: solandus cum simul ipse fores, id. Tr. 5, 4, 42: et Caesar quamvis posthabitam deciens sestertii dote solatus est, Tac. A. 2, 86.—**II.** With inanim. and abstr. objects, *to soothe, ease, lighten, lessen, relieve, assuage, mitigate*: famem concussâ quercu, Verg. G. 1, 159: fluviis gravem aestum, Hor. C. 2, 5, 7: laborem cantu, Verg. G. 1, 293: aegrum testudine amorem, id. ib. 4, 464: curas, id. A. 9, 489: metum, id. ib. 12, 110: lacrimas, Ov. F. 2, 821: singulorum fatigatio quamlibet se rudi modulatione solatur, Quint. 1, 10, 16: desiderium fratris amissi aut nepote ejus aut nepte, Plin. Ep. 8, 11, 3: cladem Lugdunensem, Tac. A. 16, 13 *fin.*: quamvis repulsam propinqua spes soletur, id. ib. 2, 36.

Sōlorius, ii, *m.*, *a mountain in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6.

sōlox, ōcis, *adj.* (cf.: salvus, solidus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 486; ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit., of raw, unwrought wool, *of a coarse staple, coarse, harsh, bristly*: solox, lana crassa, et pecus, quod passim pascitur non tectum, Fest. p. 301 Müll.: lana, Titin. ap. Fest. l. l.: pecore hirto atque soloce, Lucil. ap. Fest. l. l.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 300 Müll.: solox, ἔριον παχύ, Gloss. Philox.: pallium philosophorum soloci lana, Fronto Eloq. p. 228 Mai.—* **B.** Transf., *subst.*: **solox**, ōcis, *f.* (sc. vestis), *a dress of coarse woollen stuff*, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*—* **II.** Trop.: elaboratam filo soloci accipe cantilenam, *coarse*, Symm. Ep. 1, 1 *med.* (cf.: munusculum levidense crasso filo, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2).

solpūga, v. solipuga.

solsĕquium, ii, *n.*, *a plant, also called* heliotropium, App. Herb. 49.

solstĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [solstitium]. **I.** Lit., *of* or *belonging to the summer solstice, solstitial* (opp. brumalis): (sol) Brumales adeat flexus, atque inde revortens Cancri se ut vortat metas ad solstitiales, Lucr. 5, 617: dies, *the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: tempus, Ov. F. 6, 790; Vitr. 9, 5: nox, i. e. *the shortest*, Ov. P. 2, 4, 26: ortus sideris, Just. 13, 7, 10: circulus, *the tropic of Cancer*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll.; Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 50.—Called also orbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 37: exortus, *the point where the sun rises at the summer solstice*, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 333.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of* or *belonging to midsummer* or *summer heat*: herba, i. e. *a summer plant* or *one that quickly withers*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 36; Aus. Prof. 6, 35; Plin. 26, 5, 14, § 26: spinae, Col. 2, 17, 1: acini, Plin. 14, 16, 18, § 99: tempus, Liv. 35, 49 Drak.: caput Leonis, Luc. 6, 338: morbus, *the midsummer fever*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 143.—**B.** *Of* or *belonging to the sun, solar* (for solaris): annus, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, *in a solar revolution*, Liv. 1, 19, 6; for which, annus, Serv. A. 4, 653: plaga, i. e. *the south*, Sol. 25.

solstĭtium, ii, *n.* [sol-sisto]. **I.** In gen., *the time when the sun seems to stand still*, either in Cancer or in Capricorn, *the* (summer or winter) *solstice* (so in gen. not till after the Aug. period): solstitium aestivum... hibernum, Col. 7, 3, 11: aestivum, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 229: brumale, Col. 11, 2, 94: solstitia et aequinoctia, id. 9, 14, 12.—**II.** In partic., *the summer solstice, the longest day of the year* (opp. bruma, the prevalent signif. of the word): alter motus solis est... a brumâ ad solstitium. Solstitium quod sol eo die sistere videbatur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 104; Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 2; 1, 1, 46; Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; 2, 19, 50; id. Div. 2, 44, 93; Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167; 18, 28, 68, § 264 al.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *summer time, the heat of summer* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. bruma, 2.): paenula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18; Verg. G. 1, 100; Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 7; Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 3: solstitium pecori defendite, Verg. E. 7, 47.

sŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [solvo] (post-class.). **I.** *Pass.*, *that may be loosed* or *taken apart, dissolvable*: pons, Amm. 16, 8, 10: mundus, Min. Oct. 34: caro, Prud. στεφ. 10, 506.—* **II.** *Act.*, *loosening, relaxing*: aër, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 192.

1. sŏlum, i (collat. form **sŏlus**, ūs, *m.*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, 1, 2), *n.* [root sar-, to guard, make whole; Sanscr. sarva, entire; cf.: solea, solidus, sollus], *the lowest part* of a thing, *the bottom, ground, base, foundation*. **I.** Lit., *the floor* or *pavement* of a room; *the bottom* of a ditch or trench; *the foundation* of a building or *the ground, site*, on which it stands, etc.; *ground, earth, land, soil; the sole* of the foot or of a shoe, etc.: aurata tecta in villis et sola marmorea, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: (templi) Marmoreum solum, Ov. M. 15, 672; Tib. 3, 3, 16: ut ejus (fossae) solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: imum stagni, Ov. M. 4, 298: maris, Sen. Agam. 475.—Of a river-bed: puro solo excipitur, Curt. 3, 4, 8; 5, 3, 2; cf.: ubi mollius solum reperit, stagnat insulasque molitur, id. 8, 9, 7: trabes in solo collocantur, Caes. B. C. 7, 23: super pilas lapide quadrato solum stratum est, Curt. 5, 1, 33: tecta (porticus) solo jungens, Lucr. 4, 430: solo aequata omnia, Liv. 24, 47 *fin.*: clivus Publicius ad solum exustus est, id. 30, 26, 5: urbem ad solum diruere, Curt. 3, 10, 7; Eutr. 4, 17: solo exaequare, Flor. 1, 13, 4: solo aequare, Vell. 2, 4, 2: aedificia cuncta solo cohaerentia, Amm. 22, 11, 6: ISIDI TEMPLVM A SOLO POSVIT, Inscr. Orell. 457; cf. ib. 467; Inscr. Fabr. 10, 47: domo pignori data et area ejus tenebitur: est enim pars ejus; et contra jus soli sequitur aedificium, Dig. 13, 7, 21: solum proscindere terrae, Lucr. 5, 1295; so, terrae, id. 1, 212; 5, 211; 5, 1289.—*Plur.*: recente terrae

sola sanguine maculans, Cat. 63, 7: sola dura, id. 63, 40; Verg. G. 1, 80; Tib. 1, 5, 3; Stat. S. 1, 1, 56; id. Th. 4, 445: sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: solum exile et macrum, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67: incultum et derelictum, id. Brut. 4, 16: densum, siccum, macrum, etc., Col. 2, 2, 5 sq.: duratae solo nives, Hor. C. 3, 24, 39: putre, Verg. G. 2, 204: cruentum, Ov. M. 4, 134: foecundum, id. ib. 7, 417: pulvereum, id. ib. 7, 113: triste, id. ib. 8, 789: vivax, id. ib. 1, 420: pingue, Verg. G. 1, 64: praepingue, id. A. 3, 698: mite, Hor. C. 1, 18, 2: exiguum, Tib. 1, 1, 22: cultum, id. 1, 1, 2: nudum, Curt. 3, 4, 3; 7, 5, 17: viride, Verg. A. 6, 192: presso exercere solum sub vomere, id. G. 2, 356: solo inmobilis haeret, id. A. 7, 250: ingreditur solo, id. ib. 4, 177: solo recubans, id. ib. 3, 392: reptans solo, Stat. S. 5, 5, 83. —*Plur.*: saturare fimo pingui sola, Verg. G. 1, 80: ardent sola terrae, Lucr. 2, 592; Cat. 61, 7; 61, 40; Tib. 1, 5, 3; Stat. S. 1, 1, 56; id. Th. 4, 445; cf. Cic. Balb. 5, 13, B. 1. infra: solum hominis exitium herbae, *the sole* of the foot, Varr. R. R. 1, 47 *fin.*: mihi calciamentum solorum (est) callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: loca nullius ante Trita solo, Lucr. 1, 927; 4, 2: (canes) unguibus duris, solo nec ut corneo nec nimium duro, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4: qui auro soccis habeat suppactum solum, *the sole* of a shoe, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 98; of a dog: solum corneum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4: cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent, *their wheaten board*, Verg. A. 7, 111: vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis, Subtrahiturque solum, i. e. *the sea under the vessel*, id. ib. 5, 199: omne ponti, Val. Fl. 4, 712: astra tenent caeleste solum, i. e. *the vault of heaven*, Ov. M. 1, 73: manibusque cruentis Pulsat inane solum, i. e. *the sockets* of the eyes, Stat. Th. 1, 55.—Prov.: quodcumque or quod in solum venit, *whatever falls to the ground*, i. e. *whatever comes uppermost* or *occurs to the mind*, = quod in buccam venit, Varr. ap. Non. 500, 11; Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65; Afran. ap. Non. 124, 18 sq. (Com. Fragm. v. 41 Rib.).—Also ellipt. (cf. bucca): convivio delector: ibi loquor, quod in solum ut dicitur, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2.—**B.** Transf., in gen. **1.** *Soil*, i. e. *land, country, region, place* (cf.: terra, tellus, humus): sola terrarum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll. (Ann. v. 443 Vahl.): solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 4; cf. patriae, id. Cat. 4, 7, 16; Liv. 5, 49: pro solo, in quo nati essent, id. 5, 30, 1: patrium, id. 21, 53: natale, i. e. *native country, natal soil*, Ov. M. 7, 52; 8, 184; id. P. 1, 3, 35; Sen. Med. 334; cf.: in gremio regni solique genitalis, Amm. 17, 12, 21: Miletus, genitale solum, Vell. 2, 7, 5 (7); Vop. Aur. 3, 2.—*Plur.*: vos, mutae regiones, imploro, et sola terrarum ultimarum, etc., Cic. Balb. 5, 13: sola Romana, Capitol. Max. 13: vile solum Sparte est, Ov. M. 15, 428: Romani numen utrumque soli, id. F. 3, 292: maxima Fundani gloria soli, id. P. 2, 11, 28.—Hence, solum vertere, *to leave one's country* (generally said of going into exile): qui volunt poenam aliquam subterfugere, eo solum vertunt, hoc est, sedem ac locum mutant, Cic. Caecin. 34, 100; cf.: neque exsilii causâ solum vertisse diceretur, id. Quint. 28, 26; id. Phil. 5, 5, 14; Liv. 3, 13; 43, 2 al.; so, solum civitatis mutatione vertere, Cic. Balb. 11, 28.—Rarely, in this sense: solum mutare: exsules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarint, Cic. Par. 4, 2, 31; cf.: quo vertendi, hoc est mutandi, soli causâ venerant, id. Dom. 30, 78.—**2.** In jurid. lang.: res soli, *land*, and all that stands upon it, *real estate* (opp. res mobiles, personal or movable property): omnes res, sive mobiles sint, sive soli, Dig. 13, 3, 1; so, res soli, ib. 43, 16, 1, § 32: tertia pars de agris, terris, arbustis, satis quaerit, et, ut jurisconsultorum verbo utar, de omnibus quae solo continentur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4: ut feneratores duas patrimonii partes in solo collocarent, *lay out in land*, Suet. Tib. 48: in solo proprio, Vop. Flor. 2.—**II.** Trop., *a base, basis, foundation* (very rare): auspicio regni stabilita scamna solumque, i. e. *throne*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48 *fin.* (Ann. v. 99 Vahl.); cf.: Tarquinio dedit imperium simul et sola regni, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 298 Müll. (Ann. v. 151 Vahl.): solum quidem et quasi fundamentum oratoris vides locutionem emendatam et Latinam, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: solum quoddam atque fundamentum, id. de Or. 3, 37, 151: solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, *to be levelled with the ground*, i. e. *to be utterly abolished*, Liv. 6, 18, 14; so, ad solum dirutum, Vulg. Nah. 2, 6.

2. sōlum, *adv.*, v. 1. solus *fin.*

sōlummŏdo, v. 1. solus, *adv.*, A. 2.

Sŏluntīnus, a, um, v. 2. Solus.

1. sōlus, a, um (*gen.* regular. solius; *dat.* soli; *gen. m.* soli, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.; *dat. m.* SOLO, Inscr. Orell. 2627; *f.* solae, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 28; Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 3), *adj.* [orig. the same with sollus, q. v.; cf. salus. By Pott referred to sui, Kühn. Zeitschr. 5, 242]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *alone, only, single, sole* (syn.: unus, unicus, singularis): quod egomet solus feci, nec quisquam alius affuit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 269: cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 14: cum visum esset utilius solum quam cum altero regnare, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: licebit eum solus ames, id. Att. 6, 3, 7: tot mea Solius solliciti sint causa, ut, etc., Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 77: nec mihi soli versantur ante oculos.. sed, etc., Cic. Lael. 27, 102: non sibi se soli natum meminerit, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45 *fin.*: extra Peloponnesum Aenianes, etc. ... soli absunt a mari, id. Rep. 2, 4, 8: quae sola divina sunt, id. Tusc. 1, 27, 66: ita sola errare videbar, Enn. Ann. 1, 45; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 2: Africanum solitum esse dicere, se numquam minus solum esse, quam cum solus esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 27: rem narrabit sola soli, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 15; 4, 1, 42; id. Eun. 3, 5, 31; Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.: de viginti Restabam solus, Ov. M. 3, 688: solus ex plurimis servis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23: solus ex toto illo collegio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 18: Stoici soli ex omnibus, id. de Or. 3, 18, 65: tu ex omnibus, id. Fam. 2, 17, 6: ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 21: coturnices solae animalium, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 69: solus inter omnes, Mart. 4, 2, 1: quae (actio) sola per se ipsa quanta sit, histrionum ars declarat, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18; so, per se, id. Top. 15, 59; Liv. 1, 49; 10, 1 al.—With *subj. inf.*: nam solum habere velle summa dementia est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56.—Strengthened by *unus*: *Ch.* Quid, duasne is uxores habet? *So.* Obsecro: unam ille quidem hanc solam, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 27: solum unum hoc vitium affert senectus hominibus, id. Ad. 5, 3, 47: furta praetoris quae essent HS. duodecies, ex uno oppido solo exportata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185: unam solam scitote esse civitatem, quae, etc., id. ib. 2, 2, 5, § 13: te unum solum suum depeculatorem venisse, id. Pis. 40, 96.—With other numerals (freq. and class.), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 51; Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 138; id. Att. 2, 1, 5; id. Phil. 11, 8, 18; id. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 182: *Ge.* Quantum tibi opus est argenti? *Ph.* Solae triginta minae, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 24; Caes. B. G. 1, 40: qui solos novem menses Asiae praefuit, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 5; Liv. 1, 55, 8; 6, 36, 8; 37, 23, 10; and Suet. Aug. 97.—In *voc.*: felix lectule talibus sole amoribus, Attic. ap. Prisc. p. 673 P.—**B.** In partic., *alone, lonely, solitary, forsaken, deserted*; without relatives, friends, etc. (rare; syn. solitarius): sola sum: habeo hic neminem, Neque amicum neque cognatum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67; cf. id. Ad. 3, 1, 4; id. And. 2, 3, 7: solus atque omnium honestarum rerum egens, Sall. J. 14, 17; id. H. 3, 61, 3 Dietsch: gaudet me vacuo solam tabescere lecto, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 6), 23.—**II.** Transf., of places, *lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert*, = desertus (class.): hic solis locis composita sum, Hic saxa sunt, hic mare sonat, nec quisquam Homo mihi obviam venit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 22; cf.: cum in locis solis moestus errares, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: loca, Lucr. 6, 396; Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 13, 28; Nep. Eum. 8, 6 (for which shortly before: loca deserta); Sall. J. 103, 1: locus, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 7; Ter. And. 2, 4, 3: terrae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 8; id. Most. 4, 3, 3; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 86: Libyae agri, Verg. G. 3, 249: insula, Cat. 64, 184: in harena, id. 64, 57: solâ sub rupe, Verg. E. 10, 14; Cat. 64, 154: in monte, Tib. 1, 2, 72 (Müll. solito) et saep.—Hence, *adv.*: **sōlum,** *alone, only, merely, barely*. **A.** Affirmatively (rare but class.; syn. tantum, but never with numerals, except unus; cf. solus, A. supra): de re unâ solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt. Ain' tandem? unâ de re solum est dissensio? Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, id. Phil. 2, 32, 81; id. Or. 48, 160: quasi vero atrâ bili solum mens ac non saepe vel iracundia graviore vel timore moveatur, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: quae hominum solum auribus judicantur, id. N. D. 2, 58, 146: quasi vero perpetua oratio rhetorum solum, non etiam philosophorum sit, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17.—**2.** Strengthened by *modo*, and joined with it in one word, **sōlummŏdo** (only late Lat., for the true reading, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92, is unam tantum, Jan. Detlef.; whereas tantummodo is class.): de exercitore solummodo Praetor sentit, Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 2: pretii solummodo fieri aestimationem, ib. 9, 2, 23, § 1; 11, 5, 1, § 3; 28, 5, 1, § 1; Quint. Decl. 247; Tert. Res. Carn. 26; Hier. Ep. 12.—**B.** Negatively: non solum, nec (neque) solum ... sed (verum) etiam (et), etc., *not only* (*not merely, not barely*) ... *but also*, etc. (class. and freq.): non solum publicas, sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12 *fin.*: urbes non solum multis periculis oppositae, sed etiam caecis, Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6: importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores, id. ib. 2, 4, 7: neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: te non solum naturâ et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrinâ esse sapientem, id. Lael. 2, 6: non nobis solum nati sumus, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: ut sapiens solum contentus possit vivere, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44 Madv. ad loc.: bestiae sibi solum natae sunt, id. ib. 3, 19, 63: nec vero solum hanc libidinem laudant, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: servavit ab omni Non solum facto verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 84: non enim jus illud solum superbius populo, sed violentius videri necesse erat, Cic. Leg. 3, 7, 17; id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: non solum ortum novum populum, sed adultum jam, etc., id. Rep. 2, 11, 21: quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: quae non solum facta esse, sed ne fieri quidem potuisse cernimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28: bene meriti de rebus communibus, ut genere etiam putarentur non solum ingenio esse divino, id. ib. 2, 2, 4: neque solum civis, set cujusmodi genus hominum, Sall. C. 39, 6; v. non and sed.

2. Sŏlūs, untis, *f.*, = Σολοῦς, *a town on the northern coast of Sicily*, now *Castello di Solanto*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90.—Hence, **Sŏluntīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Solus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103; *sing.*, id. ib. 2, 2, 42, § 102.

3. sōlus, ûs, *m.*, v. solum *init.*

sŏlūtē, *adv.*, v. solvo, *P. a. fin.*

* **sŏlūtĭlis,** e, *adj.* [solvo], *that is easily loosed* or *taken apart*: navis, Suet. Ner. 34.

* **sŏlūtim,** *adv.* [id.], *loosely*, = solute, Tert. Pall. 5.

sŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a loosing, unloosing, dissolution* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: linguae, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: totius hominis, id. Tusc. 3, 25, 61.—*Plur.*: ventris et stomachi solutiones, *looseness, weakness*, Plin. 23, 6, 60, § 112; cf.: stomachi solutio, Cels. 4, 5.—**B.** In partic., *payment*: solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84: legatorum, id. Clu. 12, 34: justi crediti, Liv. 42, 5: nummorum, Dig. 46, 3, 54: Romae solutione impeditâ fides concidit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: solutionem in procuratorem factam, Dig. 46, 8, 12: nominis Caerelliani, Cic. Att. 12, 51, 3: explicatâ solutione, id. ib. 15, 20, 4.—*Plur.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 20; cf. Dig. 46, tit. 3: De solutionibus et liberationibus.—**II.** Trop., *a solution, explanation*: non est quod expectes, ut solutionem tibi ostendam, Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 1: argumentorum, id. ib. 2, 34, 1: somnii, Vulg. Dan. 4, 3; Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 2: captionis sophisticae, Gell. 18, 2, 6 (for which: sophismatis resolutio, id. 18, 2, 6, § 10).

sŏlūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-class.). **I.** *A looser, an opener*: signaculi, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 13 *fin.*—**II.** *A payer*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17.

* **sŏlūtrix,** īcis, *f.* [solutor], *she that looses* or *sets free*: malorum, Diom. p. 484 P.

sŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of solvo.

Solva, ae, *f.*, *a city of Noricum*, Inscr. Grut. 537, 1.—Hence, **Solvensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Solva*: Flavium Solvense (sc. oppidum), Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146.

solvo, solvi, solūtum, 3, *v. a.* (*perf.* soluit, trisyll., Cat. 2, 13: soluisse, Tib. 4, 5, 16) [for se-luo; cf. socors for se-cords], *to loosen an object* from any thing, *to release* or *to loose, remove* any thing which binds or restrains another. **I.** *To loose* an object bound, *to release, set free, disengage, dissolve, take apart.* **A.** In a corporeal sense. **1.** Outwardly, *to release.* **a.** From fetters or custody, *to free, set free, release; absol.:* solvite istas, i. e. *from fetters,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 64: solvite istum, id. Mil. 5, 32: numquam, nisi me orassis, solves, id. Ep. 5, 2, 62: jube solvi (eum), Ter. And. 5, 4, 52: ad palum adligati repente soluti sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 11: ut vincti solvantur, id. ib. 2, 5, 6, § 12: qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, etiam cum soluti sunt, tardius ingrediuntur, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: ita nexi soluti (sunt), Liv. 8, 28, 9: solvite me, pueri, Verg. E. 6, 24: fore ut brevi solveretur, Suet. Vesp. 5; id. Tib. 65; id. Vit. 12.—With *abl.:* canis solutus catenâ, Phaedr. 3, 7, 20.—T r a n s f., from the fetter of frost: solutis amnibus (i. e. frigoris vinculo), Stat. Th. 5, 15: terrae quem (florem) ferunt solutae, Hor. C. 1, 4, 10.—**b.** From reins, ties, bands, etc.: solve senescentem equum, *from the rein,* i. e. *dismiss him from service,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: solverat sol equos, *unhitched,* Stat. Th. 3, 407: currum solvere (i. e. ab equis, poet. for equos a curru), Sen. Thyest. 794: solvere epistulam, i. e. *from the string by which it was tied* (= *to open*), Nep. Hann. 11, 3: et tibi sollicitâ solvitur illa (epistula) manu, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 2: et jacet in gremio charta soluta meo, id. H. 11, 4: praecepit suis ne sarcinas solverent, aut onera deponerent, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3.—So of garments and sails, *to unfurl, unfold:* cum tunicâ solutâ inambularet, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3; Front. Strat. 4, 1, 26: solutâ togâ, Quint. 11, 3, 147: vela solvere, Verg. A. 4, 574.—**c.** From any fastening (mostly poet. and post-Aug. prose), *to detach* from; constr. *absol.*, or with *ab* or *de*, and *abl.:* Caucasiâ solvet de rupe Promethei bracchia, Prop. 2, 1, 69: fraxinus solvitur, *from the ground,* Stat. Th. 9, 498: ceciditque soluta pinus, id. ib. 9, 409; cf.: pinus radice solutâ, deficit, id. S. 5, 1, 152: solutis radicibus arbusta procumbunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 5: accepi epistulam quam, ut scribis, ancorâ solutâ de phaselo dedisti, i. e. a litore, *detached,* Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1 B. and K. (al. sublatâ; but soluta is perh. an error of Cic. in the use of a technical term, v. Orell. ad loc.).—In the same sense: solvere retinacula classis, Ov. M. 15, 696; 8, 102: querno solvunt de stipite funem, id. F. 4, 333: fune soluto Currit in immensum carina, id. Am. 2, 11, 23: curvo solves viscera cultro (i. e. de corpore ferarum), Sen. Hippol. 53.—Of rain disengaged from the clouds: imber caelesti nube solutus, Ov. A. A. 2, 237: (Lunam) imperfectâ vi solvere tantum umorem, *disengage only the moisture,* i. e. *from the earth,* cum solis radii absumant, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 45: solutum a latere pugionem, *detached from his side,* Suet. Vit. 15.—**d.** E s p., of ships: navem solvere, *to free a ship from the land,* i. e. *to set sail, weigh anchor, leave land, depart.* (α) With *acc.* alone: eisce confectis navem solvimus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 91: navim cupimus solvere, id. Mil. 4, 7, 17: naves solvit, Caes. B. G. 4, 36; 5, 8; id. B. C. 1, 28; 3, 14; 3, 26; 3, 102: primis tenebris solvit navem, Liv. 45, 6: postero die solvere naves (jussi), id. 29, 25 *fin.;* Nep. Hann. 8, 2: classem solvere, Liv. 45, 41; Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 23.—(β) With *ab* and *abl.:* navis a terrâ solverunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: quinto inde die quam ab Corintho solverit naves, Liv. 31, 7 *med.:* solvunt a litore puppes, Luc. 2, 649.—(γ) With *ex* and *abl.:* nam noctu hac soluta est navis nostra e portu Persico, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 259: interea e portu nostra navis solvitur, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 54.—(δ) With *abl.:* complures mercatores Alexandriâ solvisse, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: portu solventibus, id. Mur. 2, 4.—(ε) *Absol.* (sc. navem or naves): tertiâ fere vigiliâ solvit, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: nos eo die cenati solvimus, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2: altero die quam a Brundusio solvit, Liv. 31, 14 *init.:* qui inde solverant, Val. Max. 1, 7, 3: solvi mare languido, Sen. Ep. 53, 1: fortasse etiam ventis minantibus solves, id. Ben. 2, 35, 5: non eadem est his et illis causa solvendi, *making sea-voyages,* id. Q. N. 5, 18, 16.—(ζ) With navis, etc., as *subj., to leave the land* (sc. se a litore): naves XVIII. ex superiore portu solverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 28; and by another change of construction: solvimus oram, *we freed the shore,* i. e. from the ship, Quint. 4, 2, 41; id. Ep. ad Tryph. 3.—(η) Poet. usages: de litore puppis solvit iter, *clears the voyage,* Stat. S. 5, 1, 243: nec tibi Tyrrhenâ solvatur funis harenâ, Prop. 1, 8, 11 (cf.: retinacula solvere, c. supra).—**e.** Of secretions from the body (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tempore eo quo menstrua solvit, Lucr. 6, 706: cruor solvitur, Stat. Th. 9, 530: lacrimas solvere, id. Achill. 2, 256: solutis lacrimis, Claud. Ruf. 2, 258; so, partûs solvere, *to bear, bring forth, be delivered of offspring,* Ov. F. 3, 258; Stat. Th. 5, 461; Plin. 28, 3, 6, § 33; 32, 1, 1, § 6.—**2.** *To loosen* an object from that which holds it together, *to break up, part, dissolve, disperse, divide, take apart, scatter.* **a.** I n g e n.: omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. Fin. 11.—**b.** Of structures (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): solvere naves et rursus conjungere, Curt. 8, 10, 3: solvere quassatae parcite membra ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 2: dubitavit an solveret pontem, Curt. 4, 16, 8: solvere pontem, Tac. A. 1, 69: si pons solutus sit, Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 7: solutus pons tempestatibus, Just. 2, 13, 9: currum (solis) solutum, Manil. 1, 740.—**c.** Of woven stuff: solvens texta, Prop. 2, 9, 6.—**d.** Of mountains: utrimque montes solvit (Hercules), Sen. Herc. Fur. 237: tridente Neptunus montem solvit, id. Agam. 553.—**e.** Of the neck: soluta cervix silicis impulsu, *broken,* Sen. Troad. 1119.—**f.** Of a comet: momentum quo cometes solutus et in duas partes redactus est, Sen. Q. N. 7, 16, 3.—**g.** Of the hair, *to loosen, untie, let fall:* solve capillos, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 3: crinem, id. A. A. 3, 784; id. M. 11, 682; 13, 584; Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 46: comas casside, Ov. F. 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 4, 854.—**h.** Of the earth (so mostly *P. a.*, q. v. infra; post-Aug.): ita in terrae corpore evenit ut partes ejus vetustate solvantur, solutae cadant, Sen. Q. N. 6, 10, 2: ubi montis latus nova ventis solvit hiems, Stat. Th. 7, 745.—**3.** *To dissolve; pass., to be dissolved, changed, to pass over into* (poet. and post-class. for dissolvere, or transire in); constr. *absol.*, or with *in* and *acc.* (α) Of a change into air or gas: calor mobiliter solvens, differt primordia vini, *dissolving, parts the molecules of the wine,* Lucr. 6, 235: nam materiai copia ferretur per inane soluta, id. 1, 1018; so id. 1, 1103: ita fatus in aëra rursus solvitur, Stat. Th. 5, 285: nec in aëra solvi Passa, recentem animam caelestibus intulit astris, Ov. M. 15, 845.—(β) Into a liquid, *to melt:* saepe terra in tabem solvitur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 15, 7: terram quam diximus esse mutabilem et solvi in umorem, id. ib. 3, 29, 4: nullum tellus se solvit in amnem, Luc. 2, 408: ipsum in conubia terrae Aethera, cum pluviis rarescunt nubila, solvo, *dissolve into the embrace of the earth,* i. e. *change into rain,* Stat. S. 1, 2, 186: ex Aethiopiae jugis solutas nives ad Nilum decurrere, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 17; so, nivem solvere, id. ib. 4, 5, 2; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 93; Sen. Herc. Oet. 729: rigor auri solvitur aestu, Lucr. 1, 493: ferrum calidi solvant camini, Manil. 4, 250: cerae igne solutae, Ov. A. A. 2, 47: Iris cum vino triduo non solvitur, Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 142: (herba) quinto die solvitur, id. 26, 14, 88, § 148.—(γ) Of putrefaction: (vitulo) per integram solvuntur viscera pellem, Verg. G. 4, 302.—(δ) Of change in general: inque novas abiit massa soluta domos, Ov. F. 1, 108: repentino crementur incendio, atque ex tantâ varietate solvantur atque eant in unum omnia (sc. all the heavenly bodies), Sen. Ben. 6, 22.—(ε) Of expansion by heat: (uva) cum modo frigoribus premitur, modo solvitur aestu, Ov. A. A. 2, 317.—(ζ) Hence, solvere, *absol., to rarefy:* gravitas aëris solvitur, Sen. Q. N. 5, 5, 1.—(η) Solvi in, *to pass into, become:* in cacumine (herbae) capitula purpurea quae solvantur in lanugines, Plin. 27, 8, 39, § 61.—Of a wave: donec in planitiem immotarum aquarum solvatur, *disappears in,* Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 2: postremi (equi) solvuntur in aequora pisces (= solvuntur in pisces), Stat. Th. 2, 47: lumina in lacrimas solventur, *stream with tears.*—Hence, solvere, causative, *to make pass over, to make vanish in:* circulum in pulverem, in quo descriptus est, solvere, Sen. Ep. 74, 27: soluti agri, *the boundaries of which are effaced,* Sic. Fl. Cond. Agr. p. 3 Goes.—**4.** *To consume, to destroy, dissolve:* solvere orbes, Manil. 1, 497: ni calor et ventus ... interemant sensum diductaque solvant (i. e. sensum), Lucr. 3, 287: (Cato) ferrei prope corporis animique, quem ne senectus quidem, quae solvit omnia, fregerit, Liv. 39, 40, 11: si (cometae) sunt purus ignis ... nec illos conversio mundi solvit, Sen. Q. N. 7, 2, 2: (turbo) ab eo motu, qui universum trahit, solveretur, id. ib. 7, 9, 4: tabes solvit corpora, Luc. 6, 18; 7, 809: nec solum silvas, sed saxa ingentia solvit (ignis), id. 3, 506: ne tegat functos humus, ne solvat ignis, Sen. Thyest. 750.—So, vitam solvere, *to extinguish life,* esp. of gradual or easy death: solvas potius (vitam), quam abrumpas, dummodo, si alia solvendi ratio non erit, vel abrumpas, Sen. Ep. 22, 3: hanc mihi solvite vitam, Prop. 2, 9, 39.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To free, release, loose, emancipate, set free;* constr. *absol.*, with *abl.* or *ab* and *abl.;* rarely with *gen.* **a.** From the body, etc.: teque isto corpore solvo, Verg. A. 4, 703: solutâ corpore animâ, Quint. 5, 14, 13: qui solutas vinculis animas recipit, Sen. Cons. 28, 8: si animus somno relaxatus solute (i. e. *free from the shackles of the body*) moveatur ac libere, Cic. Div. 2, 48, 100: vocem solvere, *to set free the voice, to speak,* Stat. S. 3, 1; Sen. Thyest. 682; so, responsa solve (pregn. = *utter and disclose*), Sen. Oedip. 292: suspiria solvit, Stat. Th. 11, 604: solvat turba jocos, Sen. Med. 114: solutos Qui captat risus hominum (= quem juvat risus hominum solvere), Hor. S. 1, 4, 83: Ausonii ... versibus incomptis ludunt risuque soluto, *unrestrained, free,* Verg. G. 2, 386.—**b.** Of members or parts of the body: linguam solvere, *to unfetter the tongue* (sc. vinculis oris), *to give flow to words:* linguam (Juno) ad jurgia solvit, Ov. M. 3, 261: lingua devincta nec in motus varios soluta, Sen. Ira, 1, 3, 7: ut quisque contemptissimus est, ita linguae solutissimae est, id. Const. 11, 3: (fama) innumeras solvit in praeconia linguas, Luc. 1, 472.—Solvere bracchia, poet., *to unfetter the arms,* i. e. *to move them:* magna difficili solventem bracchia motu, Stat. Achill. 1, 604; cf. of the free motions of animals: columbae soluto volatu multum velociores, *unrestrained flight,* Plin. 10, 36, 52, § 108.—**c.** From obligations and debts: solvit me debito, Sen. Ben. 6, 4, 1: an nos debito solverit, id. Ep. 81, 3: ut religione civitas solvatur, Cic. Caecin. 34, 98; Liv. 7, 3, 9: te decem tauri ... Me tener solvet vitulus (sc. religione), Hor. C. 4, 2, 54.—So from a military oath: hoc si impetro, solvo vos jurejurando, Just. 14, 4, 7.—Sacramento or militiâ solvere, *to dismiss a soldier from service:* sacramento solvi, Tac. A. 16, 13: cum quis propter delictum sacramento solvitur, Dig. 49, 16, 13: militiâ solvere, Tac. A. 1, 44.—Munere (publico) solvere, *to exempt from public duties:* ut Ilienses publico munere solverentur, Tac. A. 12, 58.—With *obj. inf.:* ut manere solveretur, *that he should be excused from the duty of remaining,* Tac. A. 3, 29.—**d.** From guilt and sin, *to acquit, absolve, cleanse* (cf. absolvere, to acquit of crime): si ille huic (insidias fecerit), ut scelere solvamur, *be held guiltless,* Cic. Mil. 12, 31: atque hunc ille summus vir scelere solutum periculo liberavit, id. ib. 4, 9: sit capitis damno Roma soluta mei, Ov. F. 6, 452: ipsum quoque Pelea Phoci Caede per Haemonias solvit Acastus aquas, id. ib. 2, 40: Helenen ego crimine solvo, id. A. A. 2, 371: quid crimine solvis Germanum? Stat. Th. 11, 379: solutam caede Gradivus manum restituit armis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1342.—**e.** From feelings, etc.: quae eos qui quaesissent curâ et negotio solverent, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30: cum ego vos solvi curis ceteris, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 33: senatus curâ belli solutus, Plin. 22, 3, 4, § 7: pectus linquunt curâ solutum, Lucr. 2, 45: his terroribus ab Epicuro soluti et in libertatem vindicati, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56: soluti metu, Liv. 41, 14 *init.;* 27, 51: solvent formidine terras, Verg. E. 4, 14: solve metu patriam, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 41: metu belli Scythas solvit, Just. 9, 2, 2; so id. 14, 2, 5: haec est Vita solutorum miserâ ambitione, Hor. S. 1, 6, 129: soluti a cupiditatibus, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: his concitationibus quem vacuum, solutum, liberum videris, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 43: et tu solve me de-

mentiâ, Hor. Epod. 17, 43: longo luctu, Verg. A. 2, 26: tristem juventam solve (i. e. juventam tristitiâ), Sen. Hippol. 450: solvite tantis animum monstris, solvite, superi, id. Herc. Fur. 1063: Quis te solvere Thessalis Magus venenis poterit? Hor. C. 1, 27, 21.—Poet.: solvit animis miracula (for animos miraculis), *the soul from superstition*, Manil. 1, 103.—And of animals: rabie tigrim, Manil. 5, 707.—*Absol.*: ut ad praecepta quae damus possit ire animus, solvendus est (i. e. perturbationibus), Sen. Ep. 95, 38: calices, quem non fecere contractâ in paupertate solutum? i. e. *from cares*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 20: solvite animos, Manil. 4, 12.—With *in:* vix haec in munera solvo animum, i. e. *free it from passions and so make it fit for these duties*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 33.—**f.** From sleep, very rare: ego somno solutus sum, *awoke*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 29 (cf.: somno solvi, *to be overwhelmed by sleep*, 2. β, γ infra).—**g.** From labor, business, etc.: volucres videmus... solutas opere volitare, Cic. Or. 2, 6, 23: solutus onere regio, regni bonis fruor, Sen. Oedip. 685.—Poet.: Romulus excubias decrevit in otia solvi, *to be relieved from guard and enjoy leisure*, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 79.—**h.** From rigidity, austerity, stiffness, etc., *to relax, smooth, unbend, quiet, soothe* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): frontem solvere disce, Mart. 14, 183: saltem ora trucesque solve genas, Stat. Th. 11, 373: solvit feros tunc ipse rictus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 797.—Poet.: solvatur fronte senectus = frons senectute (i. e. rugis), solvatur, *be cleared*, Hor. Epod. 13, 5: vultum risu solvit, *relieves*, Val. Max. 4, 3, 5: risum judicis movendo, et illos tristes affectus solvit, et animum renovat, Quint. 6, 3, 1; so, solvere judicem, *unbend, excite his laughter*, id. 11, 3, 3: solvere qui (potui) Curios Fabriciosque graves (sc. risu), Mart. 9, 28 (29), 4: ut tamen arctum Solveret hospitiis animum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 83: cujus non contractum sollicitudine animum illius argutiae solvant? Sen. Cons. Helv. 18, 5.—Transf., pregn.: solventur risu tabulae, i. e. *the austerity of the judge will be relaxed by laughter, and the complaint dismissed*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 86.—Imitated: quia si aliquid omiserimus, cum risu quoque tota res solvitur, Quint. 5, 10, 67.—**k.** From any cause of restraint. (α) *To release from siege:* Bassanitas obsidione solvere, Liv. 44, 30: patriam obsidione solvere, Val. Max. 3, 2, 2.—(β) *From moral restraints:* hic palam cupiditates suas solvit, *gave vent to*, Curt. 6, 6, 1; v. also *P. a.*, B. 7. infra.—**l.** From laws and rules: legibus solvere. (α) *To exempt from laws*, i. e. by privilege: Vopiscus, qui ex aedilitate consulatum petit, solvatur legibus, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11: cur M. Brutus legibus est solutus, si, etc., id. ib. 2, 13, 31: ut interea magistratus reliquos, legibus omnibus soluti, petere possetis, id. Agr. 2, 36, 99: Lurco, tribunus plebis, solutus est (et lege Aeliâ et Furiâ), id. Att. 1, 16, 13: solvatne legibus Scipionem, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2: petente Flacco ut legibus solverentur, Liv. 31, 50, 8: Scipio legibus solutus est, id. Epit. 56: Licet enim, inquiunt, legibus soluti sumus, attamen legibus vivimus, Just. Inst. 2, 17, 8; cf.: ut munere vigintiviratûs solveretur, Tac. A. 3, 29.—Transf., of the laws of nature, etc.: (aestus) illo tempore, solutus legibus, sine modo fertur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28, 6: solus (sapiens) generis humani legibus solvitur, id. Brev. Vit. 15, 5: nec leti lege solutas, Lucr. 3, 687: nec solvo Rutulos (i. e. legibus fati), Verg. A. 10, 111.—With *gen.* (cf. libero), perh. only in phrase testamenti solvere, *to release from a testamentary disposition:* et is per aes et libram heredes testamenti solveret, Cic. Leg. 2, 20, 51; 2, 21, 53 (less prop. testamenti is taken as attribute of heredes); cf. Gai. Inst. 3, 175, and Hor. C. 3, 17, 16, *P. a.*, B. 5. *fin.* infra.—(β) Legibus solutus, *not subject to, released from:* reus Postumus est eâ lege... solutus ac liber, i. e. *the law does not apply to him*, Cic. Rab. Post. 5, 12: soluti (lege Juliâ) huc convenistis, ne constricti discedatis cavete, id. ib. 7, 18.—Of other laws: solutus Legibus insanis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68: quae sedes expectent animam solutam legibus servitutis humanae, Sen. Ep. 65, 20.—Transf., of things: soluta legibus scelera sunt, *unrestrained by the laws*, i. e. *crimes are committed with impunity*, Sen. Ben. 7, 27, 1.—Of the laws of versification: numerisque fertur Lege solutis, referring to dithyrambic measures, Hor. C. 4, 2, 12 (cf. *P. a.*, B. 11. infra).—**2.** *To dissolve, separate* objects which are united, *to break up, dismiss.* (α) Of troops, ranks, etc.: ubi ordines procursando solvissent, Liv. 42, 65, 8: incomposito agmine, solutis ordinibus, Curt. 8, 1, 5; so id. 8, 4, 6: agmina Diductis solvere choris, Verg. A. 5, 581: solvit maniplos, Juv. 8, 154: solvuntur laudata cohors, Stat. Achill. 2, 167.—Hence, *to separate armies engaged in battle:* commissas acies ego possum solvere, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 59.—(β) Of banquets, assemblies, etc.: convivio soluto, Liv. 40, 14 *fin.*: convivium solvit, Curt. 8, 5, 24; 8, 6, 16: Quid cessas convivia solvere? Ov. F. 6, 675: coetuque soluto Discedunt, id. M. 13, 898.—Hence, urbem (Capuam) solutam ac debilitatam reliquerunt, *disfranchised*, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91.—(γ) Of the words in discourse, orationem or versum solvere, *to break up a sentence* or *verse:* (discant) versus primo solvere, mox mutatis verbis interpretari, Quint. 1, 9, 2: quod cuique visum erit vehementer, dulciter, speciose dictum, solvat ac turbet, id. 9, 4, 14: ut partes orationis sibi soluto versu desideret et pedum proprietates, id. 1, 8, 13: non, ut si solvas Postquam discordia tetra, etc., invenias etiam disjecti membra poëtae, Hor. S. 1, 4, 60.—**3.** Implying a change for the worse. **a.** *To relax, make effeminate, weaken*, by ease, luxury, dissipation, etc. (post-Aug.): Hannibalem hiberna solverunt, Sen. Ep. 51, 5: usque eo nimio delicati animi languore solvuntur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 6: infantiam statim deliciis solvimus, Quint. 1, 2, 6: solutus luxu, id. 3, 8, 28; so Tac. A. 11, 31.—With *in* and *acc.*: soluti in luxum, Tac. H. 2, 99: in lasciviam, id. ib. 3, 38.—Transf.: versum solvere, *to deprive a verse of its proper rhythm:* si quinque continuos dactylos confundas solveris versum, Quint. 9, 4, 49.—**b.** *To make torpid by removing sensation.* (α) *To relax, benumb* the limbs or body; as by narcotics, terror, sickness, exhaustion: multaque praeterea languentia membra per artus solvunt, Lucr. 6, 798: ima Solvuntur latera, Verg. G. 3, 523: solvi debilitate corporis, *paralyzed*, Val. Max. 1, 7, 4: ut soluto labitur moriens gradu, Sen. Hippol. 368.—In mal. part., Hor. Epod. 12, 8; cf. Verg. G. 3, 523.—Poet.: illum aget, penna metuente solvi, Fama superstes, Hor. C. 2, 2, 7.—Of the mind: segnitia (oratoris) solvit animos, *wearies*, Quint. 11, 3, 52: mentes solvere, *to make insane*, Plin. 25, 3, 7, § 25.—(β) By frost (poet.): solvuntur illi frigore membra, Verg. A. 12, 951; 1, 92.—(γ) By sleep (poet. for sopio): homines volucresque ferasque Solverat alta quies, Ov. M. 7, 186: corpora somnus Solverat, id. ib. 10, 369: molli languore solutus, id. ib. 11, 648; 11, 612: altoque sopore solutum, id. ib. 8, 817: somno vinoque solutos, id. F. 2, 333; Verg. A. 9, 236: ut membra solvit sopor, id. ib. 12, 867: non solvit pectora somnus, Sen. Agam. 76.—With *in:* solvitur in somnos, Verg. A. 4, 530.—Transf., of the sea: aequor longâ ventorum pace solutum, *lulled to sleep*, Stat. Th. 3, 255.—(δ) By death: solvi, *to die* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ipse deus, simulatque volam, me solvet, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 78: corporibus quae senectus solvit, Curt. 89, 32 (cf. A. 4. supra): (corpus) quam nullo negotio solvitur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 2: alius inter cenandum solutus est, id. Ep. 66, 43: ubicumque arietaveris, solveris, id. Cons. Marc. 11, 3: me fata maturo exitu facilique solvant, Sen. Troad. 605: solvi inediâ, Petr. 111: sic morte quasi somno soluta est, Flor. 2, 21, 11.—Hence, **4.** Of logical dissolution, *to refute:* non tradit Epicurus quomodo captiosa solvantur, *how fallacies are refuted*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22: argumentum solvere, Quint. 2, 17, 34: solutum scies quod nobis opponitur, Sen. Const. 12, 3.—**b.** *To disperse, dispel*, as of a cloud: deorum beneficia tempestiva ingentes minas interventu suo solventia, Sen. Ben. 4, 4, 2.

II. *To loose, remove, cancel* that which binds any thing. **A.** In a corporeal sense. **1.** In gen., *to loose* (weaker than rumpo; post-Aug.): effringere quam aperire, rumpere quam solvere putant robustius, Quint. 2, 12, 1: quâ convulsâ tota operis colligatio solveretur, Val. Max. 8, 14, 6: superâ compage solutâ, Stat. Th. 8, 31.—**2.** *To remove* a fetter, bridle, etc.: nullo solvente catenas, Ov. M. 3, 700: vincla jugis boum, Tib. 2, 1, 7: solvere frenum, Phaedr. 1, 2, 3: loris solutis, Ov. A. A. 1, 41.—Transf., of prisons: qui, solutis ergastulis, exercitus numerum implevit, Liv. Ep. 56; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 13; 11, 13, 2.—Of frost: gelu solvitur, *it thaws*, Tac. H. 1, 79: solvitur acris hiems, Hor. C. 1, 4, 1.—Of clouds: facit igitur ventum resoluta nubes, quae plurimis modis solvitur, Sen. Q. N. 5, 12, 5; 5, 12, 1.—Of the grasp of hands, fingers, etc.: Aeacides a corpore bracchia solvit, *looses his hold*, Ov. M. 11, 246: indigno non solvit bracchia collo, Stat. Th. 5, 217: digitis solutis abjecit jaculum, id. ib. 8, 585.—**3.** *To untie* a string, cord, necklace, etc., *slacken* or *unlock* an enclosure, *open* a box, trunk, etc.: solve vidulum ergo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 98: eam solve cistulam, id. Am. 2, 2, 151: solve zonam, *untie*, id. Truc. 5, 62: solvisse jugalem ceston fertur, Stat. Th. 5, 62: animai nodos a corpore solvit, Lucr. 2, 950: nihil interest quomodo (nodi) solvantur, Curt. 3, 1, 18: quid boni est, nodos operose solvere, quos ipse ut solveres feceris? Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 2: solvere nodum, Stat. Th. 11, 646: laqueum quem nec solvere possis, nec abrumpere, Sen. Tranq. 10, 1: vix solvi duros a pectore nexus, Ov. M. 9, 58: fasciam solve, Sen. Ep. 80, 10: solutis fasciis, Curt. 7, 6, 5: solvi fasciculum, Cic. Att. 11, 9, 2: crinales vittas, Verg. A. 7, 403: Parmenion vinculum epistulae solvens, Curt. 7, 2, 25: equum empturus solvi jubes stratum, Sen. Ep. 80, 9: redimicula solvite collo, Ov. F. 4, 135: corollas de fronte, Prop. 1, 3, 21: solvere portas, Stat. Th. 3, 492: munimina valli, id. ib. 12, 10: ille pharetram Solvit, Ov. M. 5, 380.—Transf., of the veins as enclosures of the blood: solutis ac patefactis venis, Sen. Q. N. 3, 15, 5: venam cultello solvere, Col. 6, 14; cf. also: lychnis alvum solvit, *looses the bowels*, Plin. 21, 26, 98, § 171; 21, 20, 83, § 140; Suet. Vesp. 24; Tac. A. 12, 67: ventrem, Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74.—*Absol.* (sc. alvum), Mart. 13, 29: stomachus solutus = venter solutus, *loose bowels*, Petr. 117; Scrib. Comp. 92.—**B.** Trop., *to slacken* or *remove* a bond. **1.** Solvere aliquid (aliquod vinculum; cf. I. B. 1. supra). **a.** Of the mouth, etc., *to open:* talibus ora solvit verbis, Ov. M. 15, 74; so id. ib. 1, 181; Tib. 4, 5, 14: ternis ululatibus ora Solvit, Ov. M. 7, 191; 9, 427; id. Tr. 3, 11, 20; Stat. Achill. 1, 525: vix ora solvi patitur etiamnum timor, Sen. Herc. Oet. 725; so, os promptius ac solutius, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 1.—Transf., of an abyss: hic ora solvit Ditis invisi domus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 664.—**b.** *To remove, cancel; to destroy the force of a legal* or *moral obligation* by expiration, death, etc.: si mors alterutrius interveniat, solvitur mandatum, Gai. Inst. 3, 160: cum aliquis renunciaverit societati, societas solvitur, id. ib. 3, 151; so id. ib. 3, 152: morte solvetur compromissum, Dig. 4, 8, 27: soluto matrimonio, id. ib. 24, 3, 2: solutum conjugium, Juv. 9, 79: qui... conjugalia solvit, Sen. Med. 144: nec conjugiale solutum Foedus in alitibus, Ov. M. 11, 743: (sapiens) invitus beneficium per compensationem injuriae solvet, *cancel the obligation of a favor by the set-off of a wrong*, Sen. Ep. 81, 17.—**c.** *To efface* guilt or wrong: magnis injuria poenis Solvitur, Ov. F. 5, 304: solve nefas, dixit: solvit et ille nefas, id. ib. 2, 44: culpa soluta mea est, id. Tr. 4, 4, 10: neque tu verbis solves unquam quod mi re male feceris (i. e. injuriam), Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 10.—**d.** Poenam solvere, *to suffer punishment*, i. e. *to cancel the obligation of suffering*, etc. (cf. 3. infra; less freq. than poenam persolvere, exsolvere): serae, sed justae tamen et debitae poenae solutae sunt, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: capite poenas solvit, Sall. J. 69, 4: meritas poenas solventem, Curt. 6, 3, 14: poenarum solvendi tempus, Lucr. 5, 1224: nunc solvo poenas, Sen. Phoen. 172: hac manu poenas tibi solvam, id. Hippol. 1177.—**e.** *To remove, relieve, soothe* affections, passions, etc.: atque animi curas e pectore solvat, Lucr. 4, 908: curam metumque juvat Dulci Lyaeo solvere, Hor. Epod. 9, 38: patrimonii cura solvatur, Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. § 2: Pyrrhus impetus sui terrore soluto, Val. Max. 4, 3, 14: solvite corde metum, Verg. A. 1, 562; so id. ib. 9, 90: solve metus animo, Stat. Th. 2, 356: solvi pericula et metus narrant, Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 140: neque adhuc Stheneleius iras Solverat Eu-

rystheus, Ov. M. 9, 274: hoc uno solvitur ira modo, id. A. A. 2, 460: solvitque pudorem, Verg. A. 4, 55.—**f.** Of sleep: quasi clamore solutus Sit sopor, Ov. M. 3, 6, 30: nec verba, nec herbae audebunt longae somnum tibi solvere Lethes, Luc. 6, 768; cf.: lassitudinem solvere, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 143. —**g.** Of any checks and barriers to motion, *to remove.* (α) *To raise* a siege: solutam cernebat obsidionem, Liv. 36, 10, 14: solutā obsidione, id. 36, 31, 7: ad Locrorum solvendam obsidionem, id. 27, 28, 17; cf. id. 37, 7, 7; 38, 5, 6; 42, 56 *init.;* 44, 13, 7; Curt. 4, 4, 1; Tac. A. 4, 24; 4, 73; Just. 9, 2, 10.—(β) Of passions, etc., *to remove restraint:* cujus si talis animus est, solvamus nos ejus vincula, et claustra (i. e. irae) refringamus, Liv. 36, 7, 13.—(γ) *To overthrow, subvert* a higher authority, etc.: quos (milites), soluto imperio, licentia corruperat, Sall. J. 39, 5: imperia solvit qui tacet, jussus loqui, Sen. Oedip. 525: sonipedes imperia solvunt, id. Hippol. 1084; cf.: sanctitas fori ludis solvitur, Quint. 11, 3, 58.—**h.** Of laws and customs, *to abolish, violate:* solvendarum legum id principium esse censebant (post-Aug. for dissolvendarum), Curt. 10, 2, 5: solutae a se legis monitus, Val. Max. 6, 5, ext. 4: cum plus quam ducentorum annorum morem solveremus, Liv. 8, 4, 7: (Tarquinius) morem de omnibus senatum consulendi solvit, id. 1, 49, 7: oportebat istum morem solvi, Curt. 8, 8, 18.—**2.** Esp. with *acc.* of the bond, etc. (taking the place of the constr. I. B. 1. 2. 3. supra, when the *abl. of separation* is not admissible). **a.** *To subvert discipline:* disciplinam militarem solvisti, Liv. 8, 7, 16: luxuria solutam disciplinam militarem esse, id. 40, 1, 4: quod cum, ne disciplina solveretur, fecisset, Front. Strat. 2, 12, 2.—**b.** Of strength, energy, attention, etc., *to loosen, impair, weaken, scatter, disperse:* nobilitas factione magis pollebat, plebis vis soluta atque dispersa, Sall. J. 41, 6: patrios nervos externarum deliciarum contagione solvi et hebetari noluerunt, Val. Max. 2, 6, 1: vires solvere, Quint. 9, 4, 7: vis illa dicendi solvitur, et frigescit affectus, Quint. 11, 3, 133.—**c.** Of affection, etc., *to sever, dissolve, destroy:* segnes nodum (amicitiae) solvere Gratiae, Hor. C. 3, 21, 22; similarly: solvit (ille deus) amicos, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 5; so id. 2, 15 (3, 7), 26: hoc firmos solvit amores, Ov. A. A. 2, 385: amores cantibus et herbis solvere, Tib. 1, 2, 60.—**d.** Of sickness and hunger, *to end, remove:* vitex dicitur febres solvere, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 60: solvit jejunia granis, Ov. F. 4, 607: quoniam jejunia virgo Solverat, id. M. 5, 535; cf. Luc. 3, 282; so, famem, Sen. Thyest. 64.—**e.** *To delay:* hi classis moras hac morte solvi rentur, Sen. Troad. 1131.—**f.** Of darkness, *to dispel:* lux solverat umbras, Stat. Th. 10, 390.—**g.** Of war, strife, etc., *to compose, settle:* aut solve bellum, mater, aut prima excipe, Sen. Phoen. 406: electus formae certamina solvere pastor, Stat. Achill. 2, 337: jurgia solvere, Manil. 3, 115: contradictiones solvere, Quint. 7, 1, 38.—**h.** Of difficulties, riddles, questions, ambiguities, etc., *to solve, explain, remove:* quia quaestionem solvere non posset, Val. Max. 9, 12, ext. 3: aenigmata, Quint. 8, 6, 53: omnes solvere posse quaestiones, Suet. Gram. 11: haec ipsa, quae volvuntur ab illis, solvere malim et expandere, Sen. Ep. 82, 20; id. Q. N. 7, 14, 1: unum tantum hoc solvendum est, *that one question,* id. ib. 1, 7, 3: puta nunc me istuc non posse solvere, id. Ep. 48, 6: carmina non intellecta Solverat, Ov. M. 7, 760: triste carmen alitis solvi ferae, Sen. Oedip. 102: nodos juris, Juv. 8, 50: proponere aliquid quod solvat quaestionem, Quint. 5, 10, 96: plurimas quaestiones illis probationibus solvi solere, id. 1, 10, 49: quo solvitur quaestio supra tractata, id. 3, 7, 3: ambiguitatem or amphiboliam, id. 7, 2, 49; 7, 9, 10.—**3.** In partic., of obligations, *to fulfil.* **a.** *To pay.* (α) Originally, rem solvere, *to free one's property and person* (rem familiarem) *from debts* (solutio per aes et libram), according to the ancient formula: quod ego tibi tot millibus condemnatus sum, me eo nomine ... a te solvo liberoque hoc aere aeneâque librâ, Gai. Inst. 3, 174 Huschke; cf.: inde rem creditori palam populo solvit (i. e. per aes et libram), Liv. 6, 14, 5: quas res dari, fieri, solvi oportuit, id. 1, 32, 11. —Hence, rem solvere, *to pay;* often with *dat. of person:* pro vecturā rem solvit? *paid the freight,* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 27: ubi nugivendis res soluta'st omnibus, id. Aul. 3, 5, 51: tibi res soluta est recte, id. Curc. 4, 3, 21: ego quidem pro istac rem solvo ab tarpessitā meo, id. ib. 5, 2, 20: rem solvo omnibus quibus dehibeo, id. ib. 5, 3, 45: dum te strenuas, res erit soluta, id. Ps. 2, 2, 35: res soluta'st, Gripe, ego habeo, id. Rud. 5, 3, 57.—Trop.: saepe edunt (aves); semel si captae sunt, rem solvont aucupi, *'they repay him, pay for his expenses,* Plaut. As. 1, 3, 66.—And *to pay* by other things than money: si tergo res solvonda'st, *by a whipping,* Plaut. As. 2, 2, 54: habent hunc morem ut pugnis rem solvant si quis poscat clarius, id. Curc. 3, 9: tibi quidem copia'st, dum lingua vivet, qui rem solvas omnibus, id. Rud. 2, 6, 74.—Hence, (β) *Absol.* (sc. rem), *to pay;* with or without *dat. of person:* cujus bona, quod populo non solvebat, publice venierunt, Cic. Fl. 18, 43: ei cum solveret, sumpsit a C. M. Fufiis, id. ib. 20, 46: misimus qui pro vecturā solveret, id. Att. 1, 3, 2: qui nimis cito cupit solvere, invitus debet, Sen. Ben. 4, 40, 5: ut creditori solvat, Dig. 30, 1, 49, § 7.—*Pass. impers.:* si dare vis mihi, Magis solutum erit quam ipsi dederis, *it will be a more valid payment,* Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 46: numquam vehementius actum est quam me consule, ne solveretur, *to stop payments,* Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84: fraudandi spe sublatā solvendi necessitas consecuta est, id. ib. 2, 24, 84: cum eo ipso quod necesse erat solvi, facultas solvendi impediretur, Liv. 6, 34, 1.—Cf. in the two senses, *to free from debt,* and *to pay,* in the same sentence: non succurrere vis illi, sed solvere. Qui sic properat, ipse solvi vult, non solvere, Sen. Ben. 6, 27, 1.—(γ) With *acc.* of the debt, *to discharge, to pay:* postquam Fundanio debitum solutum esset, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: hoc quod debeo peto a te ut ... solutum relinquas, *settled,* id. Att. 16, 6, 3: solverat Castricio pecuniam jam diu debitam, id. Fl. 23, 54: ex quâ (pensione) major pars est ei soluta, id. Att. 16, 2, 1: solvi aes alienum Pompejus ex suo fisco jussit, Val. Max. 6, 2, 11: aes alienum solvere, Sen. Ep. 36, 5: quae jactatio est, solvisse quod debebas? id. Ben. 4, 17, 1; so, debitum solvere, id. ib. 6, 30, 2: ne pecunias creditas solverent, Cic. Pis. 35, 86: ut creditae pecuniae solvantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 20; 3, 1: ex thensauris Gallicis creditum solvi posse, Liv. 6, 15, 5: ita bona veneant ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46.—And of moral debts: cum patriae quod debes solveris, Cic. Marcell. 9, 27: debet vero, solvitque praeclare, id. Phil. 13, 11, 25: aliter beneficium, aliter creditum solvitur, Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 1: qui grate beneficium accipit, primam ejus pensionem solvit, id. ib. 2, 22 *fin.*—(δ) By a confusion of construction, solvere pecuniam, etc., *to pay money,* etc. (for pecuniā rem or debitum solvere); constr. with *dat.* or *absol.:* emi: pecuniam solvi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 43: pro frumento nihil solvit, id. ib. 2, 3, 72, § 169: legatis pecuniam pro frumento solvit, Liv. 44, 16: hanc pecuniam cum solvere in praesenti non posset, Nep. Milt. 7, 6: nisi pecuniam solvisset, id. Cim. 1, 1: condiciones pacis dictae ut decem millia talentum argenti ... solverent, Liv. 30, 37 *med.:* pro quo (frumento) pretium solveret populus Romanus, id. 36, 3, 1: pretium servorum ex aerario solutum est dominis, id. 32, 26, 14: pretium pro libris domino esse solvendum, id. 40, 39 *fin.:* meritam mercedem, id. 8, 22, 3; so id. 8, 11, 4: sorte creditum solvere, *by paying the principal* (i. e. *without interest*), id. 6, 36, 12: quae praemia senatus militibus ante constituit, ea solvantur, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38: stipendium, Liv. 28, 32, 1: dotem mulieri, Dig. 24, 3, 2: litem aestimatam, *the amount of a fine,* Nep. Cim. 5, 18 *fin.:* arbitria funeris, *the expenses of the funeral,* Cic. Red. Sen. 7, 18: solvere dodrantem, *to pay seventy-five per cent.,* Mart. 8, 9, 1: dona puer solvit, *paid the promised gifts,* Ov. M. 9, 794; so, munera, id. ib. 11, 104.—Transf., of the dedication of a book, in return for favors: et exspectabo ea (munera) quae polliceris, et erunt mihi pergrata si solveris ... Non solvam nisi prius a te cavero, etc., Cic. Brut. 4, 17 sq.—Of the delivery of slaves: si quis duos homines promiserit et Stichum solverit, Dig. 46, 3, 67; 46, 3, 38, § 3.—Transf., poet.: dolorem solvisti, *you have paid your grief,* i. e. *have duly mourned,* Stat. S. 2, 6, 98.—*Pass.* with personal subject: si (actor) solutus fuisset, Dig. 12, 1, 31 (cf.: solvere militem, β supra). —(ε) Esp., in certain phrases, *to pay:* aliquid praesens solvere, *to pay in cash,* Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1; so, aliquid de praesentibus solvere, Sen. Ep. 97, 16: solvere grates (= referre gratiam muneribus): Sulla solvit grates Dianae, Vell. 2, 25: quas solvere grates sufficiam? Stat. S. 4, 2, 7: cum homo avarus, ut ea (beneficia) solveret sibi imperare non posset, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 1; cf.: non dicimus reposuit beneficium aut solvit; nullum nobis placuit quod aeri alieno convenit verbum, Sen. Ep. 81, 9; but v. id. Ben. 2, 18, 5: in debitum solvere, *to make a partial payment:* unum haec epistula in debitum solvet, id. Ep. 7, 10: aliquid solvere ab aliquo (de aliquâ re), *to pay out of funds supplied by any one* (*out of any fund*): Quintus laborat ut tibi quod debet ab Egnatio solvat, Cic. Att. 7, 18, 4: homines dicere, se a me solvere, id. ib. 5, 21, 11: (summa) erat solvenda de meo, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2: operas solvere alicui, *to work for somebody,* Dig. 40, 7, 39: solvo operam Dianae, *I work for Diana,* i. e. *offer a sacrifice to her,* Afran. ap. Non. 12, 21: judicatum solvere, *to pay the amount adjudged by the court,* for which security (satisdatio) was required: stipulatio quae appellatur judicatum solvi, Gai. Inst. 4, 90: iste postulat ut procurator judicatum solvi satisdaret, Cic. Quint. 7, 29; so Dig. 3, 2, 28; 3, 3, 15; 2, 8, 8; 2, 8, 14 et saep.: auctio solvendis nummis, *a cash auction,* Mart. 14, 35.—*Gerund.:* solvendo esse, *to be solvent;* jurid. t. t., to be able to pay, i. e. one's debts; cf. in full: nec tamen solvendo aeri alieno respublica esset, Liv. 31, 13: nemo dubitat solvendo esse eum qui defenditur, Dig. 50, 17, 105: qui modo solvendo sint, Gai. Inst. 1, 3, 121: si solvendo sint, Paul. Sent. 1, 20, 1: nec interest, solvendo sit, necne, Dig. 30, 1, 49, § 5; so ib. 46, 1, 10; 46, 1, 27, § 2; 46, 1, 51, §§ 1 and 4; 46, 1, 52, § 1; 46, 1, 28; 50, 17, 198 et saep.: non solvendo esse, *to be insolvent:* solvendo non erat, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3: cum solvendo civitates non essent, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: tu nec solvendo eras, nec, etc., id. Phil. 2, 2, 4: ne videatur non fuisse solvendo, id. Off. 2, 22, 79; and very freq. in the jurists.—So, trop.: quid matri, quid flebili patriae dabis? Solvendo non es, Sen. Oedip. 941; cf.: *non esse ad solvendum (i. e. able to pay), Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.*—**b.** *To fulfil the duty* of burial. (α) Justa solvere; with *dat. of the person:* qui nondum omnia paterno funeri justa solvisset, *who had not yet finished the burial ceremonies of his father,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: justis defunctorum corporibus solutis, Curt. 3, 12, 15: proinde corpori quam primum justa solvamus, id. 10, 6, 7: ut justa soluta Remo, Ov. F. 5, 452: nunc justa nato solve, Sen. Hippol. 1245.—(β) Exsequias, inferias or suprema solvere: exsequiis rite solutis, Verg. A. 7, 5: cruor sancto solvit inferias viro, Sen. Hippol. 1198: solvere suprema militibus, Tac. A. 1, 61.—**c.** Votum solvere, *to fulfil a vow* to the gods. (α) Alone: vota ea quae numquam solveret nuncupavit, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 11: quod si factum esset, votum rite solvi non posse, Liv. 31, 9 *fin.:* liberare et se et rempublicam religione votis solvendis, id. 40, 44, 8: placatis diis votis rite solvendis, id. 36, 37 *fin.:* petiit ut votum sibi solvere liceret, id. 45, 44: animosius a mercatore quam a vectore solvitur votum, Sen. Ep. 73, 5: vota pro incolumitate solvebantur, Tac. A. 2, 69: vota pater solvit, Ov. M. 9, 707: ne votum solvat, Mart. 12, 91, 6; 8, 4, 2; Val. Max. 6, 9, 5 *ext.;* 1, 1, 8 *ext.*—Poet.: voti debita solvere, Ov. F. 5, 596; cf. the abbrev. formula V. S. L. M. (VOTVM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO), Inscr. Orell. 186; 1296 sq.: V. S. A. L. (ANIMO LIBENTI), ib. 2022 et saep.: sacra solvere (=votum solvere), Manil. 1, 427.—(β) With *dat.:* ait sese Veneri velle votum solvere, Plaut. Rud. prol. 60: vota Jovi solvo, Ov. M. 7, 652; 8, 153: sunt vota soluta deae, id. F. 6, 248: dis vota solvis, Sen. Ben. 5, 19, 4: libamenta Veneri solvere (=votum per libamenta), Just. 18, 5, 4.—**d.** Fidem solvere, *to fulfil a promise* (post-class. for fidem praestare,

exsolvere; cf.: fidem obligatam liberare, Suet. Claud. 9): illi, ut fidem solverent, clipeis obruere, Flor. 1, 1, 12; similarly: et voti solverat ille fidem (= votum solverat), Ov. F. 1, 642; but cf.: itane imprudens? tandem inventa'st causa: solvisti fidem, *you have found a pretext to evade your promise* (cf. II. A. 3.), Ter. And. 4, 1, 18: esset, quam dederas, morte soluta fides, *by my death your promise to marry me would have been cancelled* (cf. II. B. 1. 6.), Ov. H. 10, 78; similarly: suam fidem (i. e. quam Lepido habuerit) solutam esse, *that his faith in Lepidus was broken*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 3.—With a different construction: se depositi fide solvere, *to acquit one's self of the duty to return property intrusted to him* (cf. I. B. 1. c.), Val. Max. 7, 3, 5 *ext.*: factique fide data munera solvit, *he freed the gift already given from the obligation of an accomplished fact*, i. e. *he revoked the gifts, although already made*, Ov. M. 11, 135.—**c.** Promissum solvere, *to fulfil a promise* (very rare): perinde quasi promissum solvens, Val. Max. 9, 6, 1: solvitur quod cuique promissum est, Sen. Cons. Marc. 20 *fin.*; similarly: solutum, quod juraverant, rebantur, *what they had promised under oath*, Liv. 24, 18, 5.—Hence, **sŏlūtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *free, loose, at large, unfettered, unbandaged.*

A. Lit. **1.** (Acc. to I. A. 1. supra.) Pigeat nostrum erum si eximat aut solutos sinat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 11: tibi moram facis quom ego solutus sto, id. Ep. 5, 2, 25: reus solutus causam dicis, testes vinctos attines, id. Truc. 4, 3, 63: cum eos vinciret quos secum habebat, te solutum Romam mittebat? Cic. Deiot. 7, 22: nec quisquam ante Marium solutus dicitur esse sectus, *unbandaged*, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: duos (captivos) solutos ire ad Hannibalem jussit, Liv. 27, 51: eum interdiu solutum custodes sequebantur, nocte clausum asservabant, id. 24, 45, 10: non efficiatis ut solutos verear quos alligatos adduxit, Val. Max. 6, 2, 3.—**2.** (Acc. to I. A. 2.) Of texture, etc.; esp. of soil, *loose, friable* (opp. spissus; post-Aug.): quo solutior terra facilius pateat radicibus, Sen. Ep. 90, 21: ordeum nisi solutum et siccum locum non patitur, Col. 2, 9: soluta et facilis terra, id. 3, 14: solum solutum vel spissum, id. 2, 2 *init.*: seri vult raphanus terrâ solutâ, umidâ, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 83: hordeum seri non vult, nisi in siccâ et solutâ terrâ, id. 18, 7, 18, § 79: solutiores ripae, Front. Aquaed. 15.—Of plants: mas spissior, femina solutior, Plin. 25, 9, 57, § 103.—Hence, *subst.*: **sŏlūtum**, i, *n.*, *a state of looseness*: dum vult describere, quem ad modum alia torqueantur fila, alia ex molli solutoque ducantur, Sen. Ep. 90, 20.—**3.** (Acc. to I. A. 3.) *Rarefied, thin, diffused*: turbo, quo celsior eo solutior laxiorque est, et ob hoc diffunditur, Sen. Q. N. 7, 9, 3: aër agitatus a sole calefactusque solutior est, id. ib. 1, 2, 10: debet aër nec tam spissus esse, nec tam tenuis et solutus, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 2, 11.—**B.** Trop. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) Of speech, *unfettered, fluent, ready*: (orator) solutus in explicandis sententiis, Cic. Or. 47, 173: verbis solutus satis, id. ib. 47, 174: solutissimus in dicendo, id. ib. 48, 180.—**2.** *Exempt, free* from duties, obligations, etc.: quam ob rem viderer maximis beneficii vinculis obstrictus, cum liber essem et solutus? Cic. Planc. 30, 72: soluta (praedia) meliore in causâ sunt quam obligata, *unmortgaged*, id. Agr. 3, 2, 9: si reddidi (debitum), solutus sum ac liber, Sen. Ben. 2, 18, 5: non ut gratus, sed ut solutus sim, id. ib. 4, 21, 3: solutus omni fenore, Hor. Epod. 2, 4: nam eâ (religione) magister equitum solutus ac liber potuerit esse, Liv. 8, 32, 5: Mamertini soli in omni orbe terrarum vacui, expertes soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestiâ, munere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23.—**3.** *Free from punishment, not punishable, not liable*, etc.: qui mancipia vendunt, certiores faciunt emptores quis fugitivus sit, noxave solutus, Edict. Aedil. ap. Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 1; Gell. 4, 2, 1; cf.: quod aiunt aediles noxae solutus non sit sic intellegendum est... noxali judicio subjectum non esse, Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 17: apud quos libido etiam permissam habet et solutam licentiam, Cic. Rep. 4, 4, 4: omne illud tempus habeat per me solutum ac liberum, i. e. *let the crimes then committed be unpunished*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 33: antea vacuum id solutumque poenâ fuerat, Tac. A. 14, 28.—With *subj. inf.*: maxime solutum fuit, prodere de iis, etc., Tac. A. 4, 35: solutum existimatur esse, alteri male dicere, Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3.—**4.** *Free from cares, undistracted*: animo soluto liberoque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185: sed paulo solutiore tamen animo, id. ib. 2, 5, 31, § 82.—**5.** *At leisure, free from labor, business*, etc.: te rogo ut eum solutum, liberum, confectis ejus negotiis a te, quamprimum ad me remittas, Cic. Fam. 13, 63, 2: quo mea ratio facilior et solutior esse possit, id. ib. 3, 5, 1.—With *gen.*: Genium Curabis Cum famulis operum solutis, Hor. C. 3, 17, 16.—**6.** *Unbound, relaxed, merry, jovial*: quam homines soluti ridere non desinant, tristiores autem, etc., Cic. Dom. 39, 104: an tu existimas quemquam soluto vultu et hilari oculo mortem contemnere? Sen. Ep. 23, 4: vultus, Stat. Th. 5, 355: (mores) naturam sequentium faciles sunt, soluti sunt, *unembarrassed*, Sen. Ep. 122, 17.—**7.** *Free* from the rule of others, *uncontrolled, independent*: cum videas civitatis voluntatem solutam, virtutem alligatam, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1: ab omni imperio externo soluta in perpetuum Hispania, Liv. 29, 1 *fin.*: Masinissae ab imperio Romano solutam libertatem tribuit, Val. Max. 7, 2, 6: incerti, solutique, et magis sine domino quam in libertate, Vononem in regnum accipiunt, Tac. A. 2, 4: quorum (militum) libertas solutior erat, Just. 13, 2, 2.—Of animals: rectore solutos (solis) equos, Stat. Th. 1, 219.—**8.** *Free* from influence or restraint; hence, *independent, unbiassed, unprejudiced*: nec vero deus ipse alio modo intellegi potest, nisi mens soluta quaedam et libera, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66: cum animi sine ratione motu ipsi suo soluto ac libero incitarentur, id. Div. 1, 2, 4: judicio senatus soluto et libero, id. Phil. 5, 15, 41: sum enim ad dignitatem in re publicâ solutus, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: libero tempore cum soluta vobis est eligendi optio, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: si omnia mihi essent solutissima, tamen in re publicâ non alius essem atque nunc sum, id. Fam. 1, 9, 21: liberi enim ad causas solutique veniebant, *uncommitted*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192.—**9.** *Free* from moral restraint; hence, *unbridled, insolent, loose*: amores soluti et liberi, Cic. Rep. 4, 4, 4: licentia, id. ib. 4, 4, 4: populi quamvis soluti ecfrenatique sint, id. ib. 1, 34, 53: quis erat qui sibi solutam P. Clodii praeturam sine maximo metu proponeret? Solutam autem fore videbatis, nisi esset is consul qui eam auderet possetque constringere, id. Mil. 13, 34: quominus conspectus, eo solutior erat, Liv. 27, 31 *fin.*: adulescentes aliquot quorum, in regno, libido solutior fuerat, id. 2, 1, 2: solutioris vitae primos adulescentiae annos egisse fertur, *a licentious life*, Val. Max. 2, 6, 1: spectandi solutissimum morem corrigere, Suet. Aug. 44: mores soluti, *licentious habits*, Just. 3, 3, 10.—**10.** *Regardless of rules, careless, loose*: orator tam solutus et mollis in gestu, Cic. Brut. 62, 225: dicta factaque ejus solutiora, et quandam sui neglegentiam praeferentia, Tac. A. 16, 18.—**11.** Esp., of style, etc., *free from rules of composition.* (α) Oratio soluta, verba soluta, *a free style, conversational* or *epistolary style*: est oratio aliqua vincta atque contexta, soluta alia, qualis in sermone et epistulis, Quint. 9, 4, 19; 9, 4, 20; 9, 4, 69; 9, 4, 77.—(β) More freq.: verba soluta, oratio soluta, *prose* (opp. to verse); in full: scribere conabar verba soluta modis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 24: quod (Isocrates) verbis solutis numeros primus adjunxerit, Cic. Or. 52, 174: mollis est enim oratio philosophorum... nec vincta numeris, sed soluta liberius, id. ib. 19, 64; 71, 234; 68, 228: si omnes solutâ oratione scripserunt, Varr. R. R. 4, 1: de heisce rebus treis libros ad te mittere institui: de oratione solutâ duos, de poëticâ unum, id. L. L. 6, 11 *fin.*: ut in solutâ oratione, sic in poëmateis, id. ib. 7, 1: primus (Isocrates) intellexit, etiam in solutâ oratione, dum versum effugeres modum et numerum quemdam debere servari, Cic. Brut. 8, 32: Aristoteles judicat heroum numerum grandiorem quam desideret soluta oratio, id. Or. 57, 192: et creticus et paeon quam commodissume putatur in solutam orationem illigari, id. ib. 64, 215: a modis quibusdam, cantu remoto, soluta esse videatur oratio, id. ib. 55, 183; 55, 184; id. de Or. 3, 48, 184: historia est quodammodo carmen solutum, Quint. 10, 1, 31.—(γ) Also in reference to a prose rhythm, *loose, unrhythmical, inharmonious*: ut verba neque inligata sint, quasi... versus, neque ita soluta ut vagentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 176; 3, 48, 186: nec vero haec (Callidii verba) soluta nec diffluentia, sed astricta numeris, id. Brut. 79, 274: orator sic illigat sententiam verbis ut eam numero quodam complectatur et astricto et soluto, id. de Or. 3, 44, 175; but: verba soluta suis figuris, *words freed from their proper meaning*, i. e. *metaphors*, Manil. 1, 24.—(δ) Rarely with reference to the thought: soluta oratio, *a fragmentary, disconnected style*: soluta oratio, et e singulis non membris, sed frustis, collata, structurâ caret, Quint. 8, 5, 27; cf. id. 9, 4, 69: solutiora componere, id. 10, 4, 1; 9, 4, 15.—**12.** *Effeminate, luxurious* (acc. to I. B. 3.): sinum togae in dextrum umerum reicere, solutum ac delicatum est, Quint. 11, 3, 146.—**13.** *Undisciplined, disorderly*: omnia soluta apud hostes esse, Liv. 8, 30, 3: nihil temeritate solutum, Tac. A. 13, 40: apud Achaeos neglecta omnia ac soluta fuere, Just. 34, 2, 2.—**14.** *Lax, remiss, weak*: mea lenitas adhuc si cui solutior visa erat, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: Ciceronem male audivisse, tamquam solutum et enervem, Tac. Or. 18: soluti ac fluentes, Quint. 1, 2, 8.—Hence: solutum genus orationis, *a lifeless, dull style*, Val. Max. 8, 10, 3: quanto longius abscederent, eo solutiore curâ, *laxer attention*, Liv. 3, 8, 8.—**C.** (Acc. to II. B. 3. ε supra.) *Paid, discharged*, only as *subst.*: **sŏlūtum**, i, *n.*, *that which is paid, a discharged debt*, in certain phrases: aliquid in solutum dare, *to give something in payment*, Dig. 46, 3, 45; 46, 3, 46; 46, 3, 60: in solutum accipere, *to accept in payment*: qui voluntatem bonam in solutum accipit, Sen. Ben. 7, 16, 4: qui rem in solutum accipit, Dig. 42, 4, 15; 12, 1, 19: in solutum imputare, *to charge as payment*, Sen. Ep. 8, 10: aliquid pro soluto est, *is considered as paid* or *cancelled*: pro soluto id in quo creditor accipiendo moram fecit, oportet esse, Dig. 46, 3, 72: pro soluto usucapere, *to acquire by prescription something given in payment by the debtor, but not belonging to him*: pro soluto usucapit qui rem debiti causâ recepit, Dig. 41, 3, 46.—*Adv.*: **sŏlūtē.** **1.** *Thinly*: corpora diffusa solute, Lucr. 4, 53.—**2.** Of speech, *fluently*: non refert videre quid dicendum est, nisi id queas solute ac suaviter dicere, Cic. Brut. 29, 110: ita facile soluteque volvebat sententias, id. ib. 81, 280: quid ipse compositus alias, et velut eluctantium verborum, solutius promptiusque eloquebatur, Tac. A. 4, 31.—**3.** *Irregularly, loosely*: a fabris neglegentius solutiusque composita, Sen. Q. N. 6, 30, 4.—**4.** *Freely, without restraint*: generaliter puto judicem justum... solutius aequitatem sequi, i. e. *without strictly regarding the letter of the law*, Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 13.—**5.** Of style, *without connection, loosely*: enuntiare, Quint. 11, 2, 47.—**6.** Of manners and discipline, *disorderly, negligently*: praecipue sub imperio Cn. Manlii solute ac neglegenter habiti sunt (exercitus), Liv. 39, 1, 4: in stationibus solute ac neglegenter agentes, id. 23, 37, 6.—**7.** *Weakly, tamely, without vigor*: quod ille tam solute egisset, tam leniter, tam oscitanter, Cic. Brut. 80, 277.—**8.** Of morals, *loosely, without restraint*: ventitabat illuc Nero, quo solutius urbem extra lasciviret, Tac. A. 13, 47.

Sŏlȳma, ōrum and ae, **Sŏlȳmi**, ōrum, and **Sŏlȳmus**, a, um, v. Hierosolyma.

Sŏlȳmus or **Sŏlĭmus** (-os), i, *m.*, *a Trojan, the founder of Sulmo*, Ov. F. 4, 79; Sil. 9, 72.

‡ **somnĭālis**, is, *adj.* [somnium], *dream-bringing*, an epithet of Hercules, Inscr. Fabr. p. 692, 130; Inscr. Rein. cl. 10, 4.—Hence, *adv.*: **somnĭālĭter**, *in a dream* (late Lat.), Fulg. Myth. 2, 17 dub.

somnĭātor, ōris, *m.* [somnio], *one who has faith in dreams; a dreamer*, Sen. Contr. 3, 22, 15.—Of Joseph, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2 *med.*; Vulg. Gen. 37, 19; id. Zech. 10, 2.

somnĭcŭlōsē, *adv.*, v. somniculosus *fin.*

somnĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [somnus], *full of sleep*, i. e. **I.** *Pass.*, *inclined to sleep, drowsy, dozy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful* (rare

but class.; cf. sopitus): quae vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavae, somniculosae senectutis, Cic. Sen. 11, 36: villicus, Col. 11, 1, 13: genus mancipiorum (with socors), id. 1, 8, 2: glires, Mart. 3, 58, 36: Etesiae, Sen. Q. N. 5, 11, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, *making sleepy, drowsy*, or *sluggish:* aspis, i. e. *causing torpor* or *numbness, palsying, deadly* (cf. somnifer and somnificus), Cinna ap. Gell. 9, 12, 12; Laber. ap. Non. 172, 30 (Com. Fragm. 86 Rib.).—*Adv.:* **somnĭcŭlōsē** (acc. to I.), *sleepily, lazily, sluggishly:* persequi eri imperia, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 75: agere aliquid, id. Capt. 2, 1, 31.

somnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [somnus-fero], *sleep-bringing, soporific, somniferous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vis papaveris, Plin. 18, 25, 61, § 229: virga (Mercurii), Ov. M. 1, 672: aspis, *causing torpidity, deadly*, Luc. 9, 701; so, venenum (aspidis), Ov. M. 9, 693: strychnos, App. Flor. 74; cf. somniculosus, II., and somnificus.

somnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [somnus-facio], *causing sleep, narcotic* (Plinian): crater, Mart. Cap. 1, § 82: medicamentum, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 158: vis aspidum, id. 24, 4, 17, § 63.

somnĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [somnus-gero], *sleep-bringing* (very rare for somnifer): cornua Lunae, Dracont. 1, 212.

somnĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (*dep.* collat. form: hic aedes non somniatur, Petr. 74, 14) [somnium], *to dream; to dream of* or *see in a dream* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 5; so, somnium, id. Mil. 2, 4, 28; 2, 4, 47: aliquid (in somnis), id. Rud. 3, 4, 68; id. Curc. 2, 1, 32; 2, 2, 4; Ter. And. 5, 6, 7; Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121 al.; cf. aurum, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 18: ovum, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: speciem fortunae querentis, Suet. Galb. 18 al.; cf.: me somnies, me exspectes, de me cogites, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 114.—With *obj.-clause:* videbar somniare med ego esse mortuum, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51 (Epich. v. 1, p. 167 Vahl.); Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 39; Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39; 2, 65, 134 *init.*; Suet. Aug. 91; 94; id. Claud. 37 al.—With *de:* hanc credo causam de illo somniandi fuisse, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 140: puer, de quo somniasset, Suet. Aug. 94.—*Absol.:* totas noctes somniamus, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121; id. Ac. 2, 16, 51; Plin. 10, 75, 98, § 211; Suet. Ner. 46 al.—*Impers. pass.:* Aristoteles et Fabianus plurimum somniari circa ver et auctumnum tradunt, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54.—**II.** Transf., as in Engl. *to dream*, i. e. *to think idly* or *vainly, to talk foolishly:* eho, quae tu somnias! Hic homo non sanus est, *what are you dreaming about?* Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 109: quos Summanos somnias? id. Curc. 4, 3, 14: de Lanuvino Phameae erravi; Trojanum somniabam, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6: ineptias, Col. 1, 8, 2: ah stulte! tu de Psaltriā me somnias Agere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 6; Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 5.—*Absol.:* vigilans somniat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 65; id. Capt. 4, 2, 68: portenta non disserentium philosophorum sed somniantium, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18.

somnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [somnus], *sleepy, overcome by sleep*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 51.

somnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a dream*, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39; 2, 58, 119; Plin. 10, 75, 98, § 211; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3; Lact. Opif. Dei, 18: rex Priamus somnio perculsus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 59 Vahl.): dum huic conicio somnium, *interpret*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3; cf. id. Rud. 3, 1, 19: interpretes somniorum, Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: jucundissima somnia, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55: per somnia loquentes, *talking in their sleep*, Lucr. 5, 1158; cf.: quae somnio visa fuerant, Liv. 8, 6, 11 Weissenb.—**B.** Personified: Somnia, *dreams*, as divinities, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Ov. M. 11, 588; 11, 614 sq.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For any thing idle, silly, or without foundation (cf. somnio, II.), *a dream, an idle whim* or *fancy, stuff, nonsense:* tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es: Ille somnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 41: de argento, somnium, id. ib. 2, 1, 50; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 34.—*Plur.:* fabulae! ... logi! ... somnia! Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 9: et vigilans stertis nec somnia cernere cessas, *visions*, Lucr. 3, 1048; cf. id. 1, 105: spes inanes et velut somnia quaedam vigilantium, Quint. 6, 2, 30: exposui fere non philosophorum judicia, sed delirantium somnia, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 42: Chrysippus Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpres, id. ib. 1, 15, 39: leviter curare videtur, Quo promissa cadant et somnia Pythagorea, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52.—**B.** Poet.: Somnus, tibi somnia tristia portans, i. e. *fatal sleep*, Verg. A. 5, 840.

somnŭlentĭa (**somnŏl-**), ae, *f.*, [somnulentus], *sleepiness, drowsiness, somnolence* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

somnŭlentus (**somnŏl-**), a, um, *adj.* [somnus], *full of sleep*, i. e. *sleepy, drowsy, dozy, somnolent* (post-Aug.), App. M. 1 *fin.*; 10, p. 251, 37.—Hence, *adv.:* **somnŏlenter,** *sleepily*, Hier. in Psa. 118; Sol. 20, 7.

* **somnurnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.; in analogy with nocturnus, diurnus], *of* or *belonging to sleep:* imagines, *seen in sleep*, Varr. ap. Non. 172, 3.

somnus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. svap-nas; Gr. ὕπνος; som-nus for sop-nus; cf.: sopor, sopio]. **I.** Lit., *sleep:* hostes vino domiti somnoque sepulti, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6 (Ann. v. 291 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 133: vix aegro cum corde meo me somnus reliquit, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 52 Vahl.); cf., on the contrary: pandite sulti' genas et corde relinquite somnum, id. ap. Fest. p. 343 Müll. (Ann. v. 521 Vahl.): somnum capere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 115; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: somnum videre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 82: Caninius suo toto consulatu somnum non vidit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1: somnum tenere, id. Brut. 80, 278: somno se dare, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: me artior quam solebat somnus complexus est, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: puella somno fessa, Tib. 1, 3, 88: somno vincta, Ov. M. 11, 238; Liv. 5, 44; Suet. Aug. 16: hos oppressos somno, Caes. B. C. 2, 38 *fin.*: ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12: so, ex somno excitare aliquem, id. Sull. 8, 24: e somno suscitari, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: somno solutus sum, id. Rep. 6, 26, 29: cum ergo est somno sevocatus animus a societate, id. Div. 1, 30, 63: palpebrae somno coniventes, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: somno languidus, Quint. 4, 2, 106: in somnis aliquid videre, *in sleep, in dreams*, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Ann. v. 228 Vahl.); cf. Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 10; Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 44; Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Div. 1, 24, 49; 1, 25, 44; 1, 53, 121; 2, 70, 144; Verg. A. 2, 270; 4, 466; 4, 557 al.; so, less freq.: per somnum, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27; Liv. 2, 36, 4; Verg. A. 5, 636; and: per somnos, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49; cf.: ea si cui in somno accidant, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: datur in somnum euntibus, Plin. 26, 8, 47, § 74: somnum petiere, Ov. M. 13, 676; Quint. 9, 4, 12: ducere somnos, i. e. *protract slumber, continue to sleep*, Verg. A. 4, 560 (cf.: trahere quietem, Prop. 1, 14, 9); so, educere somnos, Sil. 11, 405; but: pocula ducentia somnos, *causing sleep*, Hor. Epod. 14, 3: verba placidos facientia somnos, Ov. M. 7, 153: nuces somnum faciunt, Plin. 23, 8, 75, § 144: odor somnum gignit, id. 21, 19, 77, § 132: somnum parere, id. 19, 8, 38, § 126: adferre, id. 32, 2, 11, § 24: conciliare (opp. fugare), id. 14, 18, 22, § 117: concitare, id. 20, 17, 73, § 189: adlicere, id. 26, 3, 8, § 14: somnos invitare, Hor. Epod. 2, 28: adimere, id. C. 1, 25, 3: avertere, id. S. 1, 5, 15: rumpere, Sil. 3, 167: perturbare, Quint. 12, 1, 6.—Poet.: conditque natantia lumina somnus, Verg. G. 4, 496: labi ut somnum sensit in artus, Ov. M. 11, 631: serpens, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90: graviore somno premi, id. 9, 13, 15, § 42: voltus in somnum cadit, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1044: somno cedere, Val. Fl. 2, 71: lumina mergere somno, id. 8, 65: somnus altus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8: somni faciles, Ov. H. 11, 29; cf.: somno mollior herba, Verg. E. 7, 45: somni pingues, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 7; Luc. 10, 354: plenus, Cels. 1, 3: intermissus, Quint. 10, 6, 1: lenis et placidus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1075: gravis, id. ib. 1051: servus ad somnum, *who keeps watch during one's sleep*, Curt. 6, 11, 3.—Personified: Somnus, as *a divinity, son of Erebus and Nox*, Hyg. Fab. praef.; Verg. A. 5, 838; 6, 390; Ov. M. 11, 586; 11, 593; 11, 623 sq.; Stat. Th. 10, 87; Tib. 2, 1, 90 al.—**B.** Esp., in reproachful sense, *sleep, sloth, drowsiness, inactivity, slumber, idleness*, etc.: corde relinquite somnum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 343 Müll. (Ann. v. 521 Vahl.): dediti ventri ac somno, Sall. C. 2, 8: somno et conviviis et delectationi nati, Cic. Sest. 66, 138: somno et luxu pudendus, Tac. H. 2, 90: somno indulsit, id. A. 16, 19: dediti somno ciboque, id. G. 15; Vell. 2, 1, 1.—**II.** Poet., transf. **A.** *Night:* Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Verg. G. 1, 208; cf. Sil. 3, 200.—**B.** *Death* (mostly with *adjj.*): longus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 38: componit lumina somno, Sil. 5, 529: niger, id. 7, 633: frigidus, Val. Fl. 3, 178; so, SOMNO AETERNO SACRVM, Inscr. Orell. 4428: REQVIESCIT IN SOMNO PACIS, ib. 1121.—**C.** Of a calm at sea: pigro torpebant aequora somno, Stat. S. 3, 2, 73: imbelli recubant litora somno, id. Th. 3, 256.—**D.** *A dream:* exterrita somno, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 37 Vahl.): promissa somni, Sil. 3, 216.

* **sŏnābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [sono], *sounding, noisy:* sistrum, Ov. M. 9, 784.

sŏnans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sono.

sŏnax, ācis, *adj.* [sono], *sounding, noisy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): concha, App. M. 4, p. 157, 3: dentium attritus, id. ib. 8, p. 202, 30.

† **sonchus,** i, *m.*, = σόγχος, *the herb sow-thistle:* Sonchus oleraceus, Linn.; Plin. 22, 22, 44, § 88.

sŏni-pēs (**sŏnŭpēs**), pĕdis, *adj.* [sonus], *with sounding feet, noisy-footed* (poet.): turba (in Isidis sacris), Grat. Cyn. 43.—As *subst.*, *noisy-foot*, i. e. *a horse, a prancer, steed:* fremit aequore toto Insultans sonipes et pressis pugnat habenis, Verg. A. 11, 600; Cat. 63, 41; Sil. 1, 222; Val. Fl. 3, 334; Stat. Th. 5, 3 al. (in Cic., sonipedes is cited as an example of a fourth pæon, de Or. 3, 47, 183).

* **sŏnĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [sono], *to make a noise:* cicadae, Sol. 2, § 40 dub. (al. sonant).

sŏnĭtus, ūs (*gen.* soniti, Pac. and Caecil. ap. Non. 491, 24 sq.), *m.* [id.], *a noise, sound, din*, etc. (class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*): at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 842 P. (Ann. v. 452 Vahl.); cf.: lituus sonitus effudit acutos, id. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Ann. v. 522 Vahl.): summo sonitu quatit ungula terram, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 281 Vahl.); imitated by Virg. A. 8, 596: ungularum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 113: tumultuosus, id. Trin. 5, 2, 52; cf. id. Bacch. 5, 2, 1: forum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 1; id. Mil. 4, 8, 67; id. Trin. 5, 1, 7: armorum, Lucr. 2, 49; Verg. G. 1, 474: vocis, id. A. 3, 669: tubae, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: tubarum, Verg. G. 4, 72: ventorum, Lucr. 6, 131: remorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 60: pedum, Ov. M. 5, 616: convivarum, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 24: stertentium, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36: Olympi, i. e. *the thunder*, Verg. A. 6, 586: (ignis) ingentem caelo sonitum dedit, id. G. 2, 306: utero sonitum quater arma dedere, id. A. 2, 243; 9, 667: sonitum (veneni e poculo ejecti) reddere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: fragor et sonitus, id. Rep. 2, 3, 6: verborum sonitus inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51—*Plur.:* nosti jam in hac materiā sonitus nostros, i. e. *my thundering speech*, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4: innumeros aeris sonitus, Stat. S. 1, 1, 68: sonituum discrimina, Vitr. 1, 1; Petr. 89.—Of an abstract subject: quae (eloquentia) cursu magno sonituque ferretur, Cic. Or. 28, 97.

sŏnĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sonus], *noisy* (cf. solistimum), only in the phrase sonivium tripudium, *of the rattling of the corn upon the ground as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 7; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86; cf. Fest. pp. 290, 291, and 297 Müll.

sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 (ante-class. collat. form acc. to the 3d conj., sonit, Enn. and Att. ap. Non. 504, 32 sq.; sonunt, Enn. and Att. ib. 505, 11 sq.; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 863 P.; *inf.* sonere, Att. ap. Non. 505; Lucr. 3, 156; *part. fut.* sonaturum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 44; *perf.* sonaverint, Tert. ad Scap. 3; *gen. plur.* sonantum, Cat. 34, 12), *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. svan-, to sound; cf. O. H. Germ. svana; Engl. swan]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to make a noise, to sound, resound:* aes sonit, *the trumpet sounds*, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 33 (Trag. v. 213 Vahl.): plectra, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 62: tympana, * Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 4 et saep.; cujanam vox prope me sonat? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 55; id. Ps. 2, 4, 11; id. Rud. 1, 4, 10; id. Trin. 1, 2, 7: hic mare sonat, id. Rud. 1, 3, 23; cf.: mare, silvae Aquilone, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: omne sonabat arbustum fremitu silvaï

frondosaī, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 196 Vahl.): clamore viri, stridore rudentes, Ov. M. 11, 495: omnia passim mulierum puerorumque . . . ploratibus, Liv. 29, 17 et saep.: (hirundo) circum Stagna sonat, Verg. A. 12, 477; cf. Mart. 14, 223: saeva sonare Verbera, Verg. A. 6, 557: classica sonant, id. ib. 7, 637: displosa sonat vesica, Hor. S. 1, 8, 46: fletus rixaeque sonant, Tib. 2, 4, 37: natura fert, ut extrema ex alterâ parte graviter, ex alterâ autem acute sonent, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: dicta non sonant, *do not chink* (i. e. *are not money*), Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 74.—*Impers. pass.:* jubet tibias agere: sonatur, App. M. 5, p. 165.—**II.** *Act., to sound, utter, give utterance to, speak, call, cry out, sing, pour forth* (syn.: edo, eloquor, cano): homines inconditis vocibus inchoatum quiddam et confusum sonantes, *uttering, pronouncing*, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3: sonare subagreste quiddam, *to speak*, id. Brut. 74, 259: pingue quiddam, id. Arch. 10, 26; cf.: (Sibylla) nec mortale sonans, Verg. A. 6, 50: illa sonat raucum, Ov. A. A. 3, 289; cf.: nec vox hominem sonat, *does not sound like that of a human being*, Verg. A. 1, 328: tale sonat populus, *calls, cries out*, Ov. M. 15, 606: exululatque Evoeque sonat, id. ib. 6, 597; 4, 523: atavos et avorum antiqua sonans Nomina, *boasting of, vaunting* (syn.: crepans, jactans), Verg. A. 12, 529; cf.: sonant te voce minores, Sil. 2, 491: ut haec duo (honestas et utilitas) verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare videantur, *to signify* (syn.: significare, indicare), Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83; cf.: quâ deterius nec Ille sonat, Juv. 3, 91: Epicurum non intellegere interdum, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subiciatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 6: furem sonuere juvenci, i. e. *they betrayed him by their lowings*, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 13: Pythius in longâ carmina veste sonat, *sings, pours forth, accompanies on the lyre*, id. 2, 31 (3, 29), 16; cf.: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, Hor. Epod. 9, 5: te sonantem . . . dura fugae mala, id. C. 2, 13, 26: te carmina nostra sonabunt, *shall sing of*, i. e. *shall celebrate, praise, extol*, Ov. M. 10, 205; so, Germanas acies, Daca proelia, Stat. S. 4, 2, 66: acta viri laudesque, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 26.—*Pass.:* sive mendaci lyrâ Voles sonari, Hor. Epod. 17, 40; cf.: magno nobis ore sonandus eris, Ov. A. A. 1, 206.—Hence, **sŏnans,** antis, *P. a., noisy, sounding, sonorous* (very rare): meatus animae gravior et sonantior, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 13: quod est sonantius et elatius, id. ib. 7, 12, 4.

sŏnor, ōris, *m.* [sono], *a noise, sound, din* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for sonitus and sonus); *sing.*, Lucr. 1, 644; 4, 567; 4, 570; Verg. G. 3, 199; id. A. 7, 462; Tac. A. 1, 65; 4, 48; App. M. 11, p. 258 *fin.*—*Plur.*, Lucr. 5, 334; 6, 1185; Verg. A. 9, 651; Val. Fl. 5, 306; Tac. A. 14, 36; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 28; id. Flor. 3, p. 357, 4.

sŏnōrē, *adv.*, v. sonorus *fin.*

sŏnōrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sonorus], = εὐφωνία, *fulness of sound, melodiousness*, Prisc. 541; 1220 P; Sarisb. 1, 16.

sŏnōrus, a, um (collat. form **sŏnōris,** e, Diom. 497 and 498), *adj.* [sonor], *noisy, loud, sounding, resounding, sonorous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. sonans): cithara, Tib. 3, 4, 69: aes, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 149: arcus, id. in Ruf. 2, 80: tempestates sonoras, Verg. A. 1, 53: tonitru, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 26: pelage, Lucr. 5, 35 Lachm.: flumina, Verg. A. 12, 139: nemus, Stat. Th. 4, 34: Phocis (on account of the Delphic oracle), id. ib. 11, 281: insula fluctibus, Claud. B. Gild. 512: versus qui crepitant pronuntiatione fragosâ et exsultantem informant dictionem, ut (Verg. A. 9, 503): at tuba terribilem, etc., Diom. p. 498 P.—* *Adv.:* **sŏnōrē,** *loudly:* oscitavit (with clare), Gell. 4, 20, 8.

sons, sontis, *adj.* (*nom. sing.*, Fest. p. 297; Aus. Idyll. 12) [*Part.* from root as-, es-; Sanscr. as-mi; Gr. εἰμί; Lat. esum, sum; cf. Gr. ἐτεός, ἐτήτυμος; prop. he who was it, the real person, the guilty one]. **I.** *Guilty, criminal; subst., a guilty person, an offender, malefactor, criminal* (freq. and class., esp. as *subst.;* syn.: reus, nocens): anima, Verg. A. 10, 854; Ov. M. 6, 618: ulni, id. ib. 7, 847: di, Stat. Th. 5, 610: manus foedata sanguine sonti (poet. for sontis), Ov. M. 13, 563: morae ab igne supremo, Stat. Th. 4, 641.—*Subst.:* sontes condemnant reos, * Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 16: (minores magistratus) vincla sontium servanto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: punire sontes, id. Off. 1, 24, 82: insontes, sicuti sontes, Sall. C. 16, 3: manes Virginiae nullo relicto sonte tandem quieverunt, Liv. 3, 58 *fin.;* Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 18; id. Fam. 4, 13, 3; Ov. M. 2, 522; 10, 697; 11, 268.—*Gen. plur.:* sontum, Stat. Th. 4, 475.—**II.** *Hurtful, noxious*, acc. to Fest. p. 297, 22 (but no example is preserved).—**III.** *Neutr. sing., sin, offence* (eccl. Lat.), Aldh. Ep. 3.

Sontĭātes, um, *m., a powerful tribe in Aquitania*, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 sq.

sontĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [sons]. **I.** Lit., *dangerous, serious, critical*, in the connection morbus sonticus, of *a serious disorder* that excuses one from duty, etc., Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. p. 290 Müll.; cf. Gell. 20, 1, 27; Dig. 21, 1, 65; 42, 1, 60; 2, 11, 2; 5, 1, 46; Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 142; Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4.—**II.** Transf.: sontica causa, arising from a morbus sonticus; hence, in gen., *serious, weighty, important*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 344 Müll.; Naev. ib. p. 290; Tib. 1, 8, 51.

Sontini, ōrum, *m., a people of Lucania*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

Sontius, ii, *m., a river in Carinthia*, now *the Lisonzo*, Cassiod. Ep. 1, 18; Jornand. Get. 57.

sŏnŭpēs, v. sonipes.

1. sŏnus, i (collat. form **sŏnus,** ūs, in *gen.*, Amm. 20, 4, 14; *abl.* sonu, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 491, 27; App. M. 8, p. 216, 7; *nom. plur.*, Amm. 22, 9, 15), *m.* [sono], *a noise, sound* (syn. fragor): et pereunte viro raucum sonus aere cucurrit, Enn. ap. Lact. ap. Stat. Th. 11, 56 (Ann. v. 509 Vahl.): tympana raucis Obstrepuere sonis, Ov. M. 4, 392: non exaudito tubae sono, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: signorum sonus, id. B. C. 3, 105; cf.: cum ingenti sono fluminis, Liv. 21, 28: olli respondit suavis sonus Egeriai, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 42 Müll. (Ann. v. 122 Vahl.): tantus et tam dulcis sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: distinctus, id. ib. 2, 42, 69: ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, *from the highest treble to the lowest bass*, id. de Cr. 1, 59, 251: in tibiarum cantibus varietas sonorum, id. N. D. 2, 58, 146: (lingua) sonos vocis distinctos efficit, id. ib. 2, 59, 149: ad nervorum eliciendos sonos, id. ib. 2, 60, 150; Hor. A. P. 348: inpulit aures Confusae sonus urbis, Verg. A. 12, 619; Ov. F. 1, 434; Liv. 1, 28, 2; Cic. Or. 17, 57: inanes sonos fundere, *to utter empty sounds*, id. Tusc. 5, 26, 73 Kühn.—**II.** Fig., *tone, character, style:* et in tragoediâ comicum vitiosum est, et in comoediâ turpe tragicum, et in ceteris suus est cuique certus sonus, Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 1: unus enim sonus est totius orationis, id. Brut. 26, 100; id. de Or. 2, 12, 54.—**B.** Of language, *sonorousness:* gravitas et cothurnus et sonus Sophocli, Quint. 10, 1, 68.

2. sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *sounding, resounding*, Isid. Orig. 1, 4, 4.

3. Sŏnus, i, *m.*, = Σῶνος, *a river of India, a branch of the Ganges*, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65.

Sōpăter, tri, *m.*, = Σώπατρος, *a Greek proper name*, e. g. *a victim of Verres:* Halicyensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 68.—Another, *a witness against Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39, § 85.

Sōphēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Σωφηνή, *a district in Armenia*, Mel. 1, 11; Luc. 2, 592; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66.

Sōphēni, ōrum, *m., a people of Asia*, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 28.

† **sŏphīa** (i long, Prud. Sym. 122; id. Cath. 1613; Fortun. Suppl. 2, 62), ae, *f.*, = σοφία, *wisdom* (pure Lat. sapientia): sophiam, sapientia quae perhibetur, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Ann. v. 227 Vahl.); Afran. ap. Gell. 13, 8, 3; Mart. 1, 112, 1; cf. Sen. Ep. 89, 6; Lact. 3, 16, 10 (in Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153, written as Greek).

† **sŏphisma,** ătis, *n.*, = σόφισμα, *a false conclusion, fallacy, sophism* (pure Lat. captio), Sen. Ep. 45, 8; Gell. 18, 13, 2 (in Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75, written as Greek, and explained by fallaces conclusiunculae; cf. also Sen. Ep. 111, 1).

sŏphismătius, a, um, *adj.* [sophisma], *sophistical:* dialecticus, Gell. 18, 13 *in lemm.*

† **sŏphistes** or **sŏphista,** ae, *m.*, = σοφιστής, *a sophist:* quis hic est? num sophistes? sic enim appellabantur hi, qui ostentationis aut quaestus causâ philosophabantur, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 72; cf. id. Fin. 2, 1, 1; id. Or. 11, 37: Protagoras, sophistes maximus, id. N. D. 1, 23, 63.—Form sophista, Gell. 17, 5, 3; *voc.:* insulse sophista, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10.

1. sŏphistĭcē, *adv.*, v. sophisticus *fin.*

2. sŏphistĭcē, ēs, *f.*, = σοφιστική (τέχνη), *false reasoning, sophistry*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17, 10.

† **sŏphistĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σοφιστικός, *sophistic, sophistical;* res admodum insidiosa et sophistica, neque ad veritates magis quam ad captiones reperta, Tiro Tullius ap. Gell. 7, 3, 35: captio, Gell. 18, 2, 6: ostentatio, Arn. 1, 36: ut concidant sophistica, Prud. Apoth. 2, 41.—*Adv.:* **sŏphistĭcē,** *sophistically:* interpretari legem et cavillari, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 12, § 3; Vulg. Eccius. 37, 23.

Sŏphŏcles, is and i, *m.*, = Σοφοκλῆς, *a celebrated Greek tragic poet*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3; id. Sen. 7, 22; 14, 47; id. Div. 1, 25, 54; id. Off. 1, 40, 144; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 163; Quint. 10, 1, 67 sq.; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 17; Vell. 1, 16, 3; *gen.* Sophocli, Gell. 12, 11, 6; 13, 18, 3; *voc.* Sophocle (like Socrate), Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144.—Hence, **Sŏphŏclēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *in the manner of Sophocles:* an pangis aliquid Sophocleum? Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 3: cothurnus, Verg. E. 8, 10; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 15.

Sŏphŏclĭdisca, ae, *f., the name of a woman*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 23.

Sŏphŏnĭba, ae, *f., wife of Syphax and daughter of Hasdrubal*, Liv. 30, 12, 11; 30, 15, 4.

† **1. sŏphos** or **sŏphus,** i, *m.*, = σοφός, *a wise man, sage:* te sophos omnis amat, Mart. 7, 32, 4.—Adjectively, *wise, shrewd:* victor sophus, Phaedr. 3, 14, 9: factus periclo tum gubernator sophus, id. 4, 15, 8.

† **2. sŏphōs,** *adv.*, = σοφῶς, an exclamation of applause, *well done! well said! bravo!* (not ante-Aug.; Cic. has, instead of it, bene!): at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, Mart. 3, 46, 8; 1, 50, 37; 1, 67, 4; 1, 77, 10; Petr. 40, 1; Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *in carm.*

Sōphron, ŏnis, *m.*, = Σώφρων, *a Greek composer of mimes*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 179 Müll.; Quint. 1, 10, 17.

Sōphrŏna, ae, *f., the name of a woman, nurse of Pamphila*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 37.

Sōphroniscus, i, *m.*, = Σωφρονίσκος, *a statuary, the father of Socrates*, Val. Max. 3, 4, ext. 1; Sen. Ben. 3, 32, 2.

1. sŏphus, i, v. 1. sophos.

2. Sŏphus, i, *m.* [1. sophos], *a surname of the consul P. Sempronius*, Liv. 9, 45, 1; 10, 9, 2.

sōpio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [sopor], *to deprive of feeling* or *sense;* esp. by sleep, *to put* or *lull to sleep.* **I.** Lit. (class.; most freq. in *part. perf.;* in Cic. only so; cf. sedo): impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, *became unconscious* or *senseless, was stunned*, Liv. 8, 6; 1, 41; Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58: vino oneratos sopire, Liv. 9, 30; 24, 46 *fin.;* Tib. 3, 4, 19; Ov. M. 7, 149; 7, 213.—In *part. perf.:* castoreo gravi mulier sopita recumbit, Lucr. 6, 794; so, sopitum vulnere ac nihil sentientem, Liv. 42, 16: quem vigilantem sic eluseritis, sopitum oportet fallatis, id. 7, 35, 6: delphinus sopitus odoris novitate, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26: ut sopito corpore ipse (animus) vigilet, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115; 1, 29, 60: hostes, Liv. 8, 16; 25, 9 (opp. vigiles); 31, 23; Petr. 87, 7; Lucr. 3, 431; 3, 920; Ov. M. 9, 471; 12, 317: sensus, Verg. A. 10, 642; Col. 10, 367: sopitae quietis tempus, *of deep* or *sound sleep*, Liv. 9, 37.—**B.** In the poets, pregn., *to lay to rest*, i. e. *to kill:* aliquem fundâ, Sil. 10, 153.—*Pass., to be laid to rest, to die:* (Homerus) sceptra potitus, eâdem aliis sopitu' quiete est, Lucr. 3, 1038; cf. id. ib. 3, 904.—**II.** Transf., of things concr. and abstr., *to lull to sleep, set*, or *lay at rest; to calm, settle, still, quiet:* venti sopiuntur, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 129: sopito mari, id. 2, 79, 81, § 192: sopitos suscitat ignes, Verg. A. 5, 743; 8, 410; cf.: aras excitat, id. ib. 8, 542: draconis saevi sopivi impetum, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 252 P. (Trag. v. 314 Vahl.): haec omnia veteris imperatoris ma-

turitas brevi sopiit ac sustulit, Vell. 2, 125, 3.—*Part. perf.:* quibus (blandimentis) sopita virtus coniveret, *lulled to sleep*, Cic. Cael. 17, 41: munera militiaï, Lucr. 1, 29: furor armorum ubique, Vell. 2, 89, 3: ingenium pecudis, Col. 6, 37, 2: gloria vitiis, Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 1: artes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 264.

Sopolis, ĭdis, *m.*, *a celebrated painter in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 4, 16; *acc.* Sopolin, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 148.

sŏpor, ōris, *m.* [Sanscr. root svap-, sleep; cf. somnus; Gr. ὕπνος], *a deep sleep.* **I.** Lit., in gen., *sleep* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; cf. somnus): lucrum praeposivi sopori et quieti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 11: cum eum cibo vinoque gravatum sopor oppressisset, Liv. 1, 7, 5: sopore discusso, Curt. 6, 8, 22; 6, 10, 13; 7, 11, 18; 8, 6, 26; but also opp. somnus: hujus (junci) semine somnum allici, sed modum servandum, ne sopor fiat, Plin. 21, 18, 71, § 119: sopore placans artus languidos, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: cum suavi devinxit membra sopore Somnus, Lucr. 4, 453; 4, 765; 4, 996: nox erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem Corpora, Verg. A. 4, 522: piger his labante languore oculos sopor operit, Cat. 63, 37: fessos sopor inrigat artus, Verg. A. 3, 511: placidum petivit soporem, id. ib. 8, 406: occupet ut fessi lumina victa sopor, Tib. 1, 2, 2. —Personified, Sopor = Somnus, Verg. A. 6, 278; Prop. 1, 3, 45; Stat. Th. 12, 308. —In *plur.*, Tib. 4, 4, 9 (Müll. sapores).—**2.** Pregn., *the sleep of death, death:* in soporem conlocastis nudos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 148; 1, 1, 150: aeternus, Lucr. 3, 466: perpetuus, Hor. C. 1, 24, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Stupefaction, lethargy, stupor:* neque dormire excitatus, neque vigilare ebrius poterat, sed semisomno sopore . . . jactabatur, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124: temulento sopore profligatus, id. ib. § 123.—**B.** *Drowsiness, laziness, indifference:* sopor et ignavia, Tac. H. 2, 76; Mart. 7, 42, 4.—**C.** *Poppy-juice, opium:* e nigro papavere sopor gignitur scapo inciso, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 198. — **D.** *A sleeping-draught, sleeping-potion:* sopore sumpto dormiturus, Sen. Ep. 83, 25; so (opp. venenum) id. Ben. 5, 13, 5; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 12; Nep. Dion, 2, 5.—**E.** *The temple* (of the head; cf. Germ. Schläfe): laevus, Stat. S. 2, 3, 29.

sŏpōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *lethargy* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 3, 4.

sŏpōrātus, a, um, v. soporo.

sŏpōrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sopor-fero], *sleep-bringing, inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): papaver, Verg. A. 4, 486: lac, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 126: potio, Spart. Hadr. 26 *fin.:* vis pinnae, Plin. 9, 13, 15, § 42: genus (trychni), id. 21, 31, 105, § 180: somnus, Luc. 3, 8; cf.: aula Somni, Ov. M. 11, 586: nox, Sil. 7, 287; Petr. poët. 128, 6, 1: Lethe, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 47: vices, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 404.

sŏpōro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sopor], *to put* or *lay asleep, cast into sleep; to deprive of sense* or *feeling, to stupefy* (not ante-Aug.; usu. in *part. perf.*). **A.** Lit.: si saepius expergiscitur aliquis quam assuevit, deinde iterum soporatur, *falls asleep*, Cels. 2, 2 *med.:* opium mentem soporat sensusque abalienat, Scrib. Comp. 180: serpentes soporari, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 118: ut soporetur illa sopore enecans vis earum, id. 21, 31, 105, § 182.—In *part. perf.:* soporatos hostes, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 21: aquatilia quiete placida ceu soporata, Plin. 10, 75, 97, § 209: soporatos artus premit alta quies, Val. Fl. 5, 334: vellera, id. 5, 238; Vulg. Psa. 3, 6.—**B.** Transf., with an inanim. or abstr. object, *to lay at rest, to still, quiet, allay* (syn. sopire): multo Imbre rogum, Stat. Th. 6, 235: soporatus dolor, Curt. 7, 1, 7.—**II.** *To render soporific:* ramus Vi soporatus Stygia, Verg. A. 5, 855; 6, 420; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 284.

sŏpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (poet.), *of* or *belonging to sleep*, i. e., **I.** *Sleep-bringing, causing sleep:* Nox, Verg. A. 6, 390; Luc. 2, 236; Stat. Th. 1, 403: soporae pennae (Somni), Sil. 10, 354: amnis, i. e. Lethe, id. 13, 856. — **II.** *Heavy with sleep, drowsy, dozy:* dapibus vinoque soporus, Val. Fl. 2, 222.

Sōra, ae, *f.*, *the northernmost city of the Volsci in Latium, near Arpinum, on the Liris*, still called *Sora*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Liv. 7, 28; 9, 23 sq.; 10, 1; Vell. 1, 14, 5; Sil. 8, 396; Juv. 3, 223.—Hence, **Sōrānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sora, Soran:* ager, Liv. 10, 14: transfuga, *from Sora*, id. 9, 24: Q. Valerius Soranus, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 43; id. Brut. 46, 169: augur (jestingly, on account of the superstitious character of the Sorans), id. Div. 1, 47: COLONIA, i. e. *Sora* (*as a Roman colony*), Inscr. Orell. 3681.

Sōracte (**Sauracte**), is, *n.* [Sanscr. svar, heaven; cf.: serenus, 2. Soranus], *a high mountain in Etruria, on which was a temple of Apollo*, now *Monte S. Oreste*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 207; Hor. C. 1, 9, 2; Verg. A. 7, 696; 11, 785; Sil. 7, 662; 8, 494 al.—*Masc.* collat. form: ad montem Soractem, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 19.

Soractia, ae, *f.*, *a city of Syria, founded by Semiramis*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 145.

† **sōrăcum,** i, *n.*, = σώρακος, *a pannier, hamper*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 64; cf. Fest. p. 297 Müll.

1. Sōrānus, a, um, v. Sora.

‡ **2. Soranus,** i, *m.*, *an epithet of* Dis, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 11, 785.

sorbĕo, ŭi, 2 (collat. forms: *pres. subj.* sorbamus, App. M. 2, p. 119; *perf.* sorpsi, acc. to Charis. p. 217, and Diom. p. 363; cf. the compounds), *v. a.* [akin with Gr. ῥοφέω; cf. O. H. Germ. swarb, swirbil, whirlpool], *to sup up, suck in, drink down, swallow* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. haurio): hominum sanguinem, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 5: calidum sanguinem ex homine, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 4: crudum ovum, id. 29, 3, 11, § 42; Luc. 7, 843: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. Calig. 37 et saep.—*Absol.:* sorbet dormiens, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 6 sq.—Prov.: simul flare sorbereque haud facile, *to drink and whistle at the same time*, i. e. *to do two things at once*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104.—**B.** Transf., *to suck in, draw in, swallow up, absorb* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Lucr. 6, 1130: (Charybdis vastos) Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Verg. A. 3, 422: fretum, Ov. M. 7, 64: flumina, id. ib. 1, 40: sorbent avidae praecordia flammae, id. ib. 9, 172: (quae sorbuit terrae hiatus), Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 194: minus sorbet politura charta, id. 13, 12, 25, § 81: quā sorbeat aëra sannā Tullia, Juv. 6, 306.—**II.** Trop., *to swallow down, endure, bear, brook*, etc.: quid eum non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, cuius sanguinem non bibere censetis? Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 10: odia (corresp. to concoquere), id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 5.

sorbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sorbeo], *that may be sucked* or *supped up* (not ante-Aug.): ovum, Cels. 2, 18 *med.;* Petr. 33, 5: cibi, ut recens caseus, Col. 8, 17, 13.

sorbillo, āre, *v. dim. a.* [id.], *to sip* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: cyathos, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52: vinum dulciter, App. M. 2, p. 121, 36.—* **II.** Transf.: sorbillantibus saviis, App. M. 3, p. 135, 35.

sorbĭlō, *adv.* [id.], *sippingly;* hence, transf., *drop by drop, bit by bit* (ante-class.): victitare, i. e. *poorly, sparely*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 185: senectutem ducat usque ad senium sorbilo, Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 339 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 73 Rib.).

sorbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sorbeo; a supping up, swallowing, drinking; hence, concr.], *a drink, draught, potion, broth*, etc. (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.), Cato, R. R. 157, 13; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 79; Col. 6, 10, 1; Cels. 2, 30; Plin. 20, 16, 62, § 170; 24, 19, 120, § 188; Phaedr. 1, 26, 5; Sen. Ep. 78, 25: sorbitio quem tollit dira cicutae, i. e. *Socrates*, Pers. 4, 2.

* **sorbĭtĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.], = sorbitio, *a drink, draught*, Ser. Samm. 21, 360 dub. (al. sorbitio).

sorbĭtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sorbitio], *a small draught* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 10 *med.;* Hier. Vit. Hilar. 11; Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 6.

sorbum, i, *n.* [sorbus], *the fruit of the* sorbus, *a sorb-apple, sorb, service-berry*, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85; Cato, R. R. 7, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3; Col. 12, 16, 4; Verg. G. 3, 380.

sorbus, i, *f.*, *the true sorb-* or *service-tree:* Sorbus domestica, Linn.; Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 74; Pall. Jan. 15, 1 al.

sordĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [cf. Goth. svarts; Germ. schwarz, black], *to be dirty, filthy, foul* (rare; not in Cic.; syn. squaleo). **I.** Lit.: *Di.* Jam lavisti? *Ph.* Num tibi sordere videor? Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 28: cui manus materno sordet sparsa sanguine, Att. ap. Non. 170, 6: non splendeat toga: ne sordeat quidem, Sen. Ep. 5, 2: nullā teneri lanugine vultus, Mart. 1, 32, 5: Albanoque cadum sordentem promere fumo, Stat. S. 4, 8, 39: incolā sordentium ganearum, Gell. 9, 2, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to be mean, base, low*, or *sordid:* haud sordere visus est Festus dies, i. e. *had nothing mean* or *sordid in its appearance*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 6: convivium inopiā, Favor. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 20: ignobilia et sordentia (verba), *low, vulgar*, Gell. 19, 13, 3 (shortly before, sordidum verbum). — **B.** Transf., *to seem base* or *paltry; to be despised, slighted*, or *held of no account:* suis sordere (with contemni), Liv. 4, 25, 11; Quint. 8, prooem. § 26: sordent tibi munera nostra, Verg. E. 2, 44; Stat. S. 1, 3, 98: cunctane prae campo sordent? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4: pretium aetas altera sordet, *a renewal of youth seems too small a price*, id. ib. 1, 18, 18: quippe sordent prima quaeque, cum majora sperantur, Curt. 10, 10, 8: si conferas et componas Graeca ipsa, oppido quam jacere atque sordere incipiunt, quae Latina sunt, *to seem paltry, of small account*, Gell. 2, 23, 3.

sordes, is (*abl.* sordi, Lucr. 6, 1271; usu. sorde), *f.* [sordeo], *dirt, filth, uncleanness, squalor* (class.; esp. freq. in a trop. sense, and in *plur.;* syn.: situs, squalor, caenum, illuvies). **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Plur.:* pleni sordium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 104 sq.: in sordibus aurium inhaerescere, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: sint sine sordibus ungues, Ov. A. A. 1, 519: caret obsoleti Sordibus tecti, Hor. C. 2, 10, 7; Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 191.—(*β*) *Sing.:* etiam in medio oculo paulum sordi'st, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 102: auriculae collectā sorde dolentes, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 53: (pellis) Ulceribus tetris prope jam sordique sepultā, Lucr. 6, 1271. — **B.** Transf., *plur.*, *a mourning garment* (because usu. soiled or dirty); and hence, *mourning* in gen. (syn. squalor): jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2; cf.: in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacuisti, id. Pis. 36, 89: mater squalore hujus et sordibus laetatur, id. Clu. 6, 18; 67, 192; id. Mur. 40, 86: sordes lugubres vobis erant jucundae, id. Dom. 23, 59; Liv. 6, 16 *fin.;* Quint. 6, 1, 33; Suet. Vit. 8: suscipere sordes, Tac. A. 4, 52; id. Or. 12; Val. Max. 7, 8, 7.—**II.** Trop., *lowness* or *meanness of rank, a low condition; meanness, baseness* of behavior or disposition (syn. illiberalitas). **A.** In gen.: sordes fortunae et vitae, Cic. Brut. 62, 224: obscuritas et sordes tuae, id. Vatin. 5, 11; id. Sest. 28, 60: ut quisque sordidissimus videbitur, ita libentissime severitate judicandi sordes suas eluet, id. Phil. 1, 8, 20: nulla nota, nullus color, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, id. Verr. 1, 6, 17: in infamiā relinqui ac sordibus, id. Att. 1, 16, 2; Liv. 4, 56: sordes illae verborum, *low, vulgar expressions*, Tac. Or. 21: propter maternas sordes, *low origin*, Just. 13, 2, 11: pristinarum sordium oblitus, id. 25, 1, 9; cf. id. 18, 7, 11.—**2.** Concr., *the dregs of the people, the mob, rabble* (syn. faex): apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11; so (with caenum) Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 3: sordes et obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium, Tac. H. 1, 84.—Hence, as a term of abuse: o lutum, o sordes! *low-minded creature*, Cic. Pis. 26, 62.—**B.** In partic., *meanness, stinginess, niggardliness, sordidness* (cf.: parcimonia, avaritia). (*a*) *Plur.:* (populus Romanus) non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, Cic. Mur. 36, 76; so (opp. luxuria) Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 7: damnatus sordium, id. ib. 2, 12, 4: incusare alicujus sordes, Quint. 6, 3, 74: sordes obicere alicui, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68 and 107: sepulcrum sine sordibus extrue, id. ib. 2, 5, 105: cogit minimas ediscere sordes, *the meanest tricks*, Juv. 14, 124; 1, 140.—(*β*) *Sing.:* nullum hujus in privatis rebus factum avarum, nullam in re familiari sordem posse proferri, Cic. Fl. 3, 7; so (with avaritia) Tac. H. 1, 52; 1, 60: extremae avaritiae et sordis infimae infamis, App. M. 1, p. 112, 2.

sordesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [sordeo], *to become dirty, grow filthy* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi Coeperis (liber), * Hor. Ep. 1,

20, 11: mel, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31: manus, id. 33, 3, 19, § 60: ager, i. e. *to become wild, lie untilled*, Gell. 4, 12, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to be mean, vile*, Amm. 15, 13, 2.

sordĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sordes], *a little dirt* or *filth* (late Lat.), Marc. Emp. 8, 6.

sordĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [sordidus; cf.: albatus, atratus, from albus, ater, etc.], *in dirty clothes, meanly* or *shabbily dressed*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quamquam ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, * Plaut. As. 2, 4, 90: sordidata et sordida, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 56 (shortly before: pannis obsita): servi, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: mancipia, id. Phil. 2, 29, 73.—**B.** Esp., as a sign of mourning (when a person had lost friends by death, was under accusation, or in distress from any cause): sensi magno opere moveri judices, cum excitavi maestum ac sordidatum senem, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195; cf. id. Pis. 41, 99: reus, Liv. 6, 20; 27, 34: Virginius sordidatus filiam suam obsoletā veste in forum deducit, id. 3, 47: expulsi bonis omnibus Romam venerunt, sordidati, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 62: turba Aetolorum, Liv. 45, 28: primo diluculo sordidatus descendit ad rostra, Suet. Vit. 15.—* **II.** Trop., *foul, polluted*: sordidatissima conscientia, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

sordĭdē, *adv.*, v. sordidus *fin.*

sordĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [sordidus], *to dirty, foul, defile, pollute* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: terram moto pulvere, Sid. Carm. 23, 347.—**II.** Trop.: templum cordis malis cogitationibus, Lact. de Ira Dei, 23, 28; 5, 19, 34; cf. Prisc. 800 P.

sordĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.]. * **I.** Lit., *soiled, smutched*: toga, Juv. 3, 149.—* **II.** Trop., *low, mean, vile*: servuli, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 58.

sordĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sordeo], *dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid, sordid* (class.). **I.** Lit. (syn.: squalidus, obscenus): vestem squalam et sordidam, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 6 (Trag. v. 370 Vahl.): amictus, Verg. A. 6, 301; cf.: sordidior toga, Mart. 1, 104, 5: mappa, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22; Mart. 7, 20, 8: lana, Ov. A. A. 3, 222: fumus, Hor. C. 4, 11, 11: at pol nitent, haud sordidae videntur ambae, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 6: servolicolae, id. Poen. 1, 2, 55: nati, Hor. C. 2, 18, 28; cf.: magnos duces Non indecoro pulvere sordidos, id. ib. 2, 1, 22: puer sordidissimus dentibus, Petr. 64, 6 et saep.—Esp.: sordido in loco sedere, Val. Max. 9, 13, 2.—Transf., of mourners, *clad in mourning*, Cic. Mur. 40, 86.—Poet.: Auctumnus calcatis sordidus uvis, Ov. M. 2, 29; id. F. 4, 897; Col. poët. 10, 44: terga suis, *sooty, dingy*, Ov. M. 8, 648.—Prov.: saepe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, *wisdom is often hid under a ragged cloak*, Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56.—**B.** Transf., *low, base, mean*, as to birth, rank, or condition; *poor, humble, small, paltry* (syn.: illiberalis, infimus): causam commisisse homini egenti, sordido, sine honore, sine censu, Cic. Fl. 22, 52; id. Att. 8, 4, 2; id. Leg. 3, 16, 35; Hor. C. 1, 28, 14. — *Sup.*: sordidissimus quisque, Liv. 1, 47, 11: familiae sordidissima pars, Petr. 132, 3; cf.: loco non humili solum sed etiam sordido ortus, Liv. 22, 25, 18: a sordidis initiis ad summa crevere, Just. 2, 6, 2: sordidum et obscurum Macedonum nomen, id. 6, 9, 7: genus alicujus, id. 22, 1, 1: panis, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 16; Sen. Ep. 18, 5: villula, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 1; cf. tecta, Luc. 4, 396: sedes, id. 5, 9: lar villae, Mart. 12, 57, 2: rura (with humiles casae), Verg. E. 2, 28: aratra, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 414; hence also, otia, i. e. ruris, Mart. 1, 56, 4.—**II.** Trop., *low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful* (syn. turpis). **A.** In gen., Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 20: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, id. Att. 9, 9, 3: multo homo sordidissimus, id. Scaur. 2, § 23: homo furiosus ac sordidus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: nec minus laetabor, cum te semper sordidum, quam si paulisper sordidatum viderem, id. Pis. 41, 99: illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur . . . Sordidi etiam putandi, qui mercantur a mercatoribus, quod statim vendant, etc. . . . Opifices omnes in sordidā arte versantur, etc. . . . mercatura autem, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, etc., id. Off. 1, 42, 150: lucrum, Quint. 1, 2, 16 sq.; cf.: sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 21: qui (oratores) ne sordidiores quidem (artis) repudiarint (opp. praeclarissimas), id. de Or. 3, 32, 128: virtus repulsae nescia sordidae, Hor. C. 3, 2, 17: adulterium, Liv. 1, 58: nomen, Quint. 8, 3, 21: verba, id. 8, 3, 17; 8, 3, 49; 2, 5, 10: multa, id. 2, 12, 7: omnia, id. 10, 1, 9: homines nullâ re bonâ dignos, cum quibus comparari sordidum, confligere autem miserum et periculosum sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 5, 9; id. Off. 2, 14, 50; cf.: qui pecuniam praeferre amicitiae sordidum existiment, id. Lael. 17, 63.—**B.** In partic., *mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid* (cf. parcus): ita sordidus, ut se Non umquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96; 1, 1, 65; 1, 2, 10; 2, 3, 164; Quint. 5, 13, 26; Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 1 (opp. sumptuosus): perjurium, Phaedr. 4, 19, 23: cupido, Hor. C. 2, 16, 16; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150 supra.—Hence, *adv.*: **sordĭdē. 1.** Lit., *dirtily, foully*: per plateas tractus est sordidissime, *through the deepest mire*, Lampr. Heliog. 33 *med.* — **2.** Transf., *meanly, basely*: quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8.—**3.** Trop. **a.** *Vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly*: loquitur laute et minime sordide, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 11: dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339: contionari, id. Att. 15, 2, 2: declamare (opp. splendide atque ornate), Suet. Rhet. 6; Gell. 15, 4, 3.—**b.** *Meanly, stingily, penuriously, sordidly*: nimis illum sordide Simonidi dixisse, se dimidium ejus ei, quod pactus esset, pro illo carmine daturum, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: facere aliquid (opp. largissime), Suet. Dom. 9: gerere proconsulatum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 2.

sordĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [sordes], *filth*, Fulg. Myth. 2, 16.

* **sordĭtūdo**, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *dirt, filth*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 10.

Sordones, um, *m.*, *a people of Gaul, towards the Pyrenees*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32 Jan. (al. Sardones); Mel. 2, 5 *fin.*

* **sordŭlentus**, a, um, *adj.* [sordes], *wearing dirty clothes*, Tert. Poen. 11 *init.*

sōrex (o long, Ser. Samm. 4, 57; Poët. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 452; o short, Auct. Carm. Phil. 62; Poët. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 453), ĭcis, *m.* [Gr. ὕραξ; root svar-; cf. susurrus], *a shrew-mouse*, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 23; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 12; Col. Arb. 15; Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 109; its noise was of ill omen, id. 8, 57, 82, § 223; Val. Max. 1, 1, 5.

Sōrĭcārĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of* Hispania Baetica, Auct. B. Hisp. 27.

* **sōrĭcīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [sorex], *of* or *belonging to the shrew-mouse*: nenia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 48.

† **sōrītes**, ae (*acc. sing.* soritam, Cic. ap. Non. p. 329, 20 dub.), *m.*, = σωρείτης, *a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments*, *a* sorites (pure Lat. acervus), Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11; id. Ac. 2, 16, 49; 2, 33, 107; Sen. Ben. 5, 19, 9.

‡ **sorix** or **savrix**, avis tributa Saturno ab auguribus, etc., Marc. Vict. p. 2470 P.

sŏror, ōris, *f.* [Sanscr. svasar; Goth. svister; Germ. Schwester; Engl. sister]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a sister*: *Th.* Salve, mea soror. *Pl.* Frater mi, salve, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 57; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 68 sq.: germana soror, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 42 Vahl.); cf.: mea soror gemina germana, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 30 sq.; so, germana, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: Jovis, i. e. *Juno*, Verg. A. 1, 47; Hor. C. 3, 3, 64; Ov. M. 3, 266; id. F. 6, 27 al.: Phoebi, i. e. *Luna*, id. H. 11, 45; cf. id. F. 3, 110: agnam Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaeque sorori ferit, i. e. *to Nox and Terra*, Verg. A. 6, 250: doctae, i. e. *the Muses*, Tib. 3, 4, 45; Ov. M. 5, 255; called also sorores novem, id. Tr. 5, 12, 45: genitae Nocte, i. e. *the Furies*, id. M. 4, 451; called also crinitae angue sorores, id. ib. 10, 349; and, vipereae, id. ib. 6, 662: tristes, i. e. *the Fates*, Tib. 3, 3, 35; called also sorores tres, Prop. 2, 13, 44 (3, 5, 28); Hor. C. 2, 3, 15; Ov. M. 15, 808.—Of beasts: in grege prioris anni sororem equa comitatur, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156.—Prov.: bonae mentis soror est paupertas, Petr. 84, 4.—**B.** In partic., poet.: sorores, *the Muses*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 17; *the Fates*, Cat. 64, 326; Ov. H. 12, 3; 15, 81; Mart. 4, 54, 9; 4, 73, 3; *the Danaides*, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 67; Ov. H. 14, 15. — **II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *A cousin, the daughter of a father's brother*, Ov. M. 1, 351. — **B.** *A female friend, playmate*, or *companion*, Verg. A. 1, 321; 11, 823; Tib. 3, 1, 26; Sen. Hippol. 611; Petr. 127; Mart. 2, 4, 3; 12, 20, 2; Inscr. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 60. — In eccl. Lat., *female Christians*, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 2. — **C.** Of things in pairs, connected together, or alike: obsecro te hanc per dexteram Perque hanc sororem laevam, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 9; so of the hand, Verg. M. 28: abjunctae comae meā fata sorores Lugebant, Cat. 66, 51: sapore caryotarum sorores, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45; Mart. 14, 128, 2.—**D.** Of the word soror: scripta soror fuerat: visum est delere sororem, Ov. M. 9, 528.

* **sŏrorcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [soror], *a little sister*: germana mea, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 612 P.

* **sŏrōrĭ-cīda**, ae, *m.* [soror-caedo], *the murderer of his sister*, Cic. Dom. 10, 26.

‡ **sŏrōrĭcīdĭum**, ἀδελφοκτονία, Gloss. Philox.

* **sŏrōrĭcŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.*: vestis, acc. to Böttig. Vasengemälde, 3, 191: orbiculata, *with circle-shaped spots*, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195.

sŏrōrĭo, āre, *v. n.* [soror], of the female breasts, *to grow up* or *swell together*, like two sisters: papillae sororiabant, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 297 Müll.: mammae sororiantes, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 66.

sŏrōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *of* or *belonging to a sister, sisterly*: cena, *made because a sister was found*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 60: stupra, *with a sister*, Cic. Sest. 7, 16: moenia, i. e. *of Dido*, Ov. F. 3, 559: oscula, *as a sister gives to a brother, sisterly*, id. M. 4, 334; 9, 539.—**II.** In partic.: Sororium Tigillum, *the Sister's beam*, a place in Rome sacred to Juno, where Horatius was obliged to creep under a beam laid across the way as a punishment for having killed his sister, Liv. 1, 26, 13; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 4; Fest. pp. 297 and 307 Müll.

sors, tis (*nom.* sortis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 28; *abl.* sorti, C. I. L. 198, 54; 200, 16; Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 5; Liv. 4, 37, 6; 28, 45, 11; 29, 20, 4; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 241; but sorti is *dat.*, Verg. G. 4, 165 Forbig. ad loc.; Sil. 7, 3, 65), *f.* [2. sero; cf.: fors, fero], any thing used to determine chances. **I.** Lit., *a lot*: aut populna sors aut abiegna, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 32: coniciam sortes in sitellam, id. ib. 2, 5, 34 sq.: tot in hydriam sortes conicerentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: ponere in sitellam, Liv. 41, 18, 8; and simply conicere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 34 sq.; Cic. Lig. 7, 21: deicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.*; Verg. A. 5, 490; cf.: cum dejecta in id sors esset, *lots were cast for it*, Liv. 21, 42: miscere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: ducere, id. ib. 2, 41, 86; id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 143: cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, id. Att. 1, 19, 3: ut cujusque sors exciderat, Liv. 21, 42, 3: sortem in sitellam latam, id. 41, 18, 8 Weissenb.: et Caere sortes extenuatas (creditum est), as an omen of ill, id. 21, 62, 5 and 8: sortes suā sponte adtenuatas, id. 22, 1, 11. — Of *chances* or *tickets* in a lottery, Suet. Aug. 75 *fin.*; Lampr. Heliog. 21 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** Abstr., *a casting* or *drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot*: quaestor quem sors dedit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11: res revocatur ad sortem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: sorti sum victus, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 5: ei sorte provincia Sicilia obvenit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17; cf.: cui Sicilia provincia sorte evenisset, Liv. 29, 20; for which: cui ea provincia sorti evenit, id. 4, 37, 6: Q. Caecilio sorte evenit, ut in Bruttiis adversum Hannibalem bellum gereret, id. 28, 45, 11: sorte ductus, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 201: sorte ducti e primoribus civitatis unus et viginti, Tac. A. 1, 54; 13, 29: sorte in provinciam proficisci, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 8: sorte agros legionibus assignare, Brut. ib. 11, 20, 3 et saep.: de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 *fin.*: jubet extra sortem Theomnastum renuntiari, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: extra sortem agrum Campanum dividere, Suet. Caes. 20. —**B.** *A lot, share, the duty assigned by lot*, esp. of the prætors, who divided by lot the duties of their office: praetores, Q. Fulvius Flaccus urbanam, M. Valerius Laevinus peregrinam sortem in juris dictione habuit, Liv. 23, 30, 18; 22, 35, 5; cf.: urbana, peregrina (sc. sors), id. 27, 36, 10; 28, 10, 9 al.: urbana et peregrina (provinciae), quae duorum ante sors fuerat, id. 25, 3, 2; 24, 44, 2;

cf. id. 35, 41, 6: comitia suae sortis esse, i. e. *had by lot been assigned to him*, id. 35, 6, 2; hence, numquam ex urbe afuit nisi sorte, i. e. *on official duty*, Cic. Planc. 27, 67.—**C.** In gen., *an oracular response* (which was often written on a little tablet or lot), *a prophecy* (cf. responsum): cum (Spartiatae) oraculum ab Jove Dodonaeo petivissent legatique illud, in quo inerant sortes, collocavissent: simia et sortis ipsas et cetera quae erant ad sortem parata, disturbavit, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76: ut interpres egeat interprete et sors ipsa ad sortis referenda sit, id. ib. 2, 56, 115: Italiam Lyciae jussere capessere sortes, i. e. *the oracles of the Lycian Apollo*, Verg. A. 4, 346; 4, 377; so, Phoebeae, Ov. M. 3, 130: faticinae, id. ib. 15, 436: sacrae, id. ib. 1, 368; 11, 412: edita oraculo, Curt. 3, 1, 16; 5, 4, 11; 6, 9, 18; Val. Max. 1, 6, 3: neque responsa sortium ulli alii committere ausus, Liv. 1, 56: conjecturam postulat, ut se edoceret, Quo sese vertant tantae sortes somnium, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 64 Vahl.). — **2.** In partic., *oracular sayings, verses*, or *sentences* at the opening of a book, selected for the purpose: sortes Vergilii or Vergilianae, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 14, 5; Spart. Had. 2, 8: sacrae, Tib. 1, 3, 11: sanctorum, Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 28: sortes tollere, Tib. l. l.: ducere, Juv. 6, 583: de paginis poëtae cujusdam sortem consulere, Aug. Conf. 4, 3: de paginis evangelicis sortes legere, id. Ep. 119.—**D.** In gen., like the Engl. *lot*, for *fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition, share, part* (esp. freq. after the Aug. per.; cf. fors, casus, fortuna): nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg. A. 10, 501: ferrea sors vitae, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 28: vires ultra sortemque senectae, Verg. A. 6, 114: iniqua, id. ib. 6, 332; Liv. 38, 23: qui fit, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem Seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit, illa Contentus vivat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 1: sperat infestis, metuit secundis Alteram sortem, id. C. 2, 10, 14: sors mea fuit irrequieta, Ov. M. 2, 386: sors querenda, Non celanda foret, id. ib. 3, 551: aliena, Liv. 21, 43, 2: sunt quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti, *to whose lot*, Verg. G. 4, 165; Sil. 7, 368: homines ultimae sortis, Suet. Aug. 19; cf.: non tuae sortis juvenem, *of your rank* or *condition*, Hor. C. 4, 11, 22: sors tua mortalis, Ov. M. 2, 56: nec cedit nisi sorte mihi, id. ib. 5, 529: dilectos inter sors prima sodales, id. Tr. 4, 5, 1: huic sortem concede priorem, id. A. A. 1, 581: quattuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat Femineae sortis, i. e. *of the female sex*, id. M. 6, 680; so, feminea, id. ib. 13, 651: altera, id. ib. 9, 676; cf. id. ib. 3, 329: Saturni sors ego prima fui, i. e. *the first child*, id. F. 6, 30: suae sortis oblitus, Curt. 3, 2, 11: ultima, id. 9, 2, 6: nec pars nec sors in sermone isto, Vulg. Act. 8, 21.—With *gen.*: cujus mali sors incidit Remis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12, 3: incommodi, id. ib. 8, 1 *fin.*: nobis quoniam prima animi ingenique negata sors est, secundam ac mediam teneamus, Liv. 22, 29, 9: puer post avi mortem in nullam sortem bonorum natus (opp. omnium heredi bonorum), *to no share of the property*, id. 1, 34, 3: praedae mala sors, Ov. M. 13, 485: utrius vitae sortem legant, Just. 1, 6, 6: servitutis, id. 6, 5, 1. —**2.** In partic., in mercant. lang. (prop. fortune, money; hence), *capital bearing interest, principal*: et sors et fenus, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 122; 5, 2, 38; 3, 1, 34; 3, 1, 64; 3, 1, 70; 3, 1, 84; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3; Liv. 6, 14; 6, 15; Plin. praef. § 23; Mart. 5, 42, 3; Dig. 33, 2, 24; Inscr. Orell. 4405; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 65, and id. ib. 5, § 183 Müll.—**E.** *A rank, class, order* (late Lat.): ex turbâ imae sortis, Amm. 14, 6, 25.

sorsum, v. seorsum.

sortĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sors], *a little lot, a small tablet* or *ticket*, Suet. Ner. 21; Inscr. Grut. 590, 7; 510 *fin.*

Sortĭentes, ĭum, *m.*, v. sortior, I.

* **sortĭfer,** fĕri, *adj. m.* [sors-fero], *giving out oracles, oracular*, an epithet of Jupiter Hammon, Luc. 9, 512 (al. sortiger).

sortĭger, gĕri, v. sortifer.

sortĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [sors-lego], *foretelling, prophetic.* **I.** *Adj.*: Delphi, Hor. A. P. 219.—**II.** *Subst.*: **sortĭlĕgus,** i, *m.*, *a fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner* by lots or from oracles, Varr. L. L. 6, § 65 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; 2, 53, 109; Luc. 9, 581.

sortĭo, īre, *to draw lots* (ante-class.; collat. form of sortior): tute sorti, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 43; 2, 6, 61: inter se sortiant, Varr. ap. Non. 471, 5.—With *acc.*: inter se sortiunt urbem atque agros, Enn. ap. Non. 471, 10 (Trag. v. 153 Vahl.).—**b. sortītus,** a, um, *Part.*, in *pass.* signif., *drawn by lot, assigned* or *obtained by lot* (class.): consilia, quae erant sortita in singulos candidatos, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 20: gemina est sedes sortita per amnem, id. 4 (5), 7, 55: mille urbes Asiae sortito rexerit anno, Stat. S. 5, 2, 57: conjux, Amm. 18, 6, 14.

sortĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [sors]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to cast* or *draw lots*: coniciam sortes in sitellam et sortiar Tibi et Chalino, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 34: cum praetores designati sortirentur et M. Metello obtigisset, ut is de pecuniis repetundis quaereret, *drew lots for the judges, appointed the judges by lot*, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 21; Quint. 3, 10, 1: consules comparare inter se aut sortiri jussi, *to draw lots* for the provinces, Liv. 38, 35, 9: sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem intrârunt, Quint. 4, 2, 72: dum legiones de ordine agminis sortiuntur, Tac. H. 2, 41: de altero consulatu, Suet. Claud. 7. — Hence, **Sortientes,** *The Lot-drawers* (a transl. of the Gr. Κληρούμενοι), the name of a comedy by Diphilus, Plaut. Cas. prol. 32. — **II.** *Act.*, *to draw* or *cast lots for, to fix, assign*, or *appoint by lot, to allot*; also esp. in the perfect tenses, *to obtain* or *receive by lot* (freq. and class.). (α) With *acc.*: tribus, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 21: provinciam, id. Fam. 1, 9, 25: provincias, id. Att. 1, 13, 5: duas Gallias, id. ib. 1, 19, 2: ut consules inter se provincias compararent sortirenturve, Liv. 42, 31: judices, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; 2, 2, 18, § 44: judices per praetorem urbanum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: aliquos ad ignominiam, id. Clu. 46, 129: dicas, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42 *fin.*: nec regna vini sortiere talis, Hor. C. 1, 4, 18: aequâ lege Necessitas Sortitur insignes et imos, *decides the fate of*, etc., id. ib. 3, 1, 15: peregrinam (provinciam) sortitus est, Liv. 39, 45: ex praeturâ ulteriorem sortitus Hispaniam, Suet. Caes. 18; Plin. Ep. 6, 22 *fin.*—(β) With *rel.-clause*: ut P. Furius et Cn. Servilius inter se sortirentur, uter citeriorem Hispaniam obtineret, Liv. 42, 4, 2: consules sortiti, uter dedicaret, id. 2, 8, 6; 24, 10, 2: uter patriâ decederet, Vell. 1, 1, 4: sortiri, quid loquare, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: num sortiuntur inter se, quae declinet, quae non? id. Fat. 20, 46.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet. and not ante-Aug.).—**1.** *To share, divide, distribute*: pariter laborem Sortiti, *shared the labor*, Verg. A. 8, 445: vices, id. ib. 3, 634: periculum, id. ib. 9, 174.—**2.** *To choose, select*: subolem armento sortire quot annis, Verg. G. 3, 71: fortunam (i. e. locum) oculis, id. A. 12, 920: matrimonium, Just. 26, 3, 8.—**3.** In gen., *to obtain, receive* a thing (mostly in the *tempp. perff.*; not ante-Aug.): Tectosagi mediterranea Asiae sortiti sunt, Liv. 38, 16: si emancipatus uxore ducta filium fuerit sortitus, Dig. 37, 4, 3, § 5: gens Claudia regnum in plebem sortita, Liv. 3, 58: amicum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 53; 2, 6, 94; id. A. P. 92: si Maeonium vatem sortita fuisses, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 21; id. M. 2, 241; 3, 124; 11, 758; Suet. Aug. 99 al.: quidam sortiti metuentem sabbata patrem, Juv. 14, 96: venerabile ingenium, id. 15, 144: fata tam tristia, Sen. Phoen. 245: reliqua rerum tuarum post te alium atque alium dominum sortientur, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 4 Döring ad loc.—*Pass. part.* sortitus, v. sortio *fin.* — *Adv.*: **sortītō,** *by lot*: sacerdotem sortito capere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 126; S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 8; Suet. Aug. 30; 47. — Transf., *by fate, by destiny* (= sorte, or lege naturae): tibi sortito id obtigit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 25; Hor. Epod. 4, 1.

sortis, is, v. sors *init.*

sortītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sortior], *a casting* or *drawing of lots, a choosing* or *determining by lot, sortition* (class.): deos quaeso, mihi ut sortitio eveniat, *Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 38: dum aequantur sortes, dum sortitio fit, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. 1, 13, p. 449 Orell.; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1: aedilicia, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: praerogativa, id. Phil. 2, 33, 82: provinciarum, id. ib. 3, 10, 24; id. Clu. 46, 128; id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; Suet. Tib. 35 al.; *plur.*, id. Aug. 29.

sortītō, *adv.*, v. sortior *fin.*

* **sortītor,** ōris, *m.* [sortior], *one who casts* or *draws lots*: urnae, Sen. Troad. 982.

1. sortītus, a, um, *Part.* of sortior.

2. sortītus, ūs, *m.* [sortior]. **I.** Lit., *a casting* or *drawing of lots* (rare for the class. sortitio): specula in sortitu'st mihi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 27: si pluribus de rebus uno sortitu retulisti, Cic. Dom. 19, 50; *plur.*: quae sortitus non pertulit ullos, i. e. *for whom no lots were cast*, Verg. A. 3, 323.—**II.** Transf. ***A.** Concr., *a lot*: jam sortitus versarat alienâ Casside, Stat. Th. 6, 389.—***B.** (Like sors, II. C.) *Lot, fate, destiny*, Stat. Th. 12, 557.

† **sōry,** ĕos, *n.*, = σῶρυ, *a kind of ore, ink-stone, sory*, Plin. 34, 12, 29, § 117; 34, 12, 30, § 120; Cels. 6, 9, 23.

sos, arch. contr. form. **1.** For eos; v. is *init.*—**2.** For suos; v. suus *init.*

Sōsăgŏras, ae, *m.*, = Σωσαγόρας, *a Greek physician*, Cels. 5, 18, 29.

Sōsĭa, ae, *m.*, *the name of a servant*, in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 209, and Ter. And. 1, 1, 1; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.—The same, called **Sōsĭas,** Aus. Ephem. Egress. 9.

Sōsĭānus, a, um, v. Sosius.

Sōsĭgĕnes, is, *m.*, = Σωσιγένης, *a famous astronomer employed by Julius Cæsar in reforming the calendar*, Plin. 3, 8, 6, § 39; 18, 25, 57, § 211 sqq.

Sōsĭlus, i, *m.*, *a Lacedæmonian who instructed Hannibal in Greek literature and recorded his exploits*, Nep. Hann. 13, 3.

Sōsippus, i, *m.*, *a Greek proper name*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 9, § 25.

Sōsis, is, *m.*, *a Greek proper name*, e. g.: L. Manlius Sosis Catinensis, Cic. Fam. 13, 30, 1.

Sōsĭthĕus, i, *m.*, = Σωσίθεος, *a Greek proper name.* **1.** *A slave whose death grieved Cicero*, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 4.—**2.** Sositheus Entellinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 200.

Sōsĭus, i, *m.*, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** C. Sosius, *a quæstor under* M'. Lepidus, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 1. — **2.** Another C. Sosius, *consul* 722 A.U.C., Cic. Att. 9, 1, 2; Suet. Aug. 17. — **3.** Q. Sosius, *a knight of Picenum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74. — **4.** Sosii, *famous booksellers in Rome in the time of Horace*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2; id. A. P. 345.—Hence, **Sōsĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sosius, Sosian*: Apollo, *an image of Apollo brought from Seleucia to Rome by the quæstor* C. Sosius, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 53; 36, 5, 4, § 28.

sospes, ĭtis (*fem.* collat. form **sospĭta,** ae, and arch. SISPITA, ae, and SEISPES, itis; v. infra), *adj.* [for sos-pets; root σάος, σῶς; and pa-, to nourish, protect; cf. pasco]. **I.** *Act.*, *saving, delivering*; *subst.*, *a savior, deliverer, preserver* (so only in the foll. examples): Ennius sospitem pro servatore posuit, Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll.: templum Junonis Sospitae, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4; so, Sospita, *an epithet of Juno* (the Gr. Hygieia), id. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Mur. 41, 90; Ov. F. 2, 56; in the form SISPITA, Inscr. Orell. 1309; Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 7, pp. 14 and 107; cf.: sispitem Junonem, quam vulgo sospitem appellant, antiqui usurpabant, Fest. p. 343 Müll.: IVNONE SEISPITEI MATRI REGINAE, Inscr. Orell. 5659 a; the same abbreviated I. S. M. R. (IVNO SISPITA MATER REGINA), ib. 1308; 2503; 3324; 4014.—**II.** *Pass.*, *saved*, i. e. *safe and sound, safe, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured; happy, lucky, fortunate* (syn.: salvus, incolumis, sanus, salvus; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): filium tuum modo in portu vivum, salvum et sospitem vidi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 93: exagoga (with salva), id. Rud. 3, 2, 17: ita mihi salvam ac sospitem rempublicam sistere in sede suâ liceat August. ap. Suet. Aug. 28: sospes et superstes gnatus, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 2: sospes incolumisque (Caesar), Plin. Pan. 67, 5: sospes Iter incipe hoc, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 1: sospites in patriam restituere, Liv. 2, 49, 7; 5, 28, 4: virginum matres juvenumque nuper Sospitum, Hor. C. 3, 14, 10: Hesperiâ sospes ab ultima, id. ib. 1, 36, 4: vix una sospes navis ab ignibus, id. ib. 1, 37, 13: fortuna domusque Sospes ab incursu est, Ov. M. 10, 401: Juppiter, da diem hunc sospitem Rebus meis agundis, *favorable, auspicious*,

Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 15: mutare lares et urbem Sospite cursu, Hor. C. S. 40.

Sospĭta, ae, v. sospes, I.

sospĭtālis, e, *adj.* [sospes], *giving health* or *safety, salutary* (ante- and post-class.): qui tibi sospitalis fuit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 18: sol, Macr. S. 1, 17: deus, id. ib. 1, 17.

sospĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *safety, health, welfare* (late Lat.; opp. pestis), Macr. S. 1, 17 *med.*: sospitatem significantia cognomina, id. ib. 1, 17 *med.*: indicium sospitatis meae, Symm. Ep. 3, 71; 4, 8; Vulg. Job, 5, 11.

sospĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [sospito], *a savior, preserver, deliverer, redeemer* (post-class.), App. M. 4, p. 185; 9, p. 218; id. Mag. p. 315, 38.—Of Christ: nostri generis, Arn. 2, 96.

* **sospĭtātrix,** īcis, *f.* [sospitator], *she that saves* or *delivers:* dea, App. M. 11, p. 261, 7.

sospĭto, āre, *v. a.* [sospes], *to save, keep safe, preserve, protect, prosper* (syn.: salvum servare; an old word, belonging mostly to relig. lang.): regnum nostrum ut sospitent superstitentque, Enn. ap. Non. 176, 4 (Trag. v. 330 Vahl.); so Pac. ap. Non. 176, 6; Lucil. ib. 472, 15; Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 10; Cat. 34, 24: progeniem, Liv. 1, 16, 3; and ex conject.: quin sospitabo plus sescentos in die, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 6 Ritschl ad h. l.: aliquem sospitari, id. As. 3, 3, 93.

Sostrătus, i, *m.*, = Σώστρατος, *a Greek proper name*, esp. **1.** *A sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 51 al.—**2.** *An architect of Cnidus, who built the tower of Pharos*, Plin. 36, 12, 18, § 83.—**3.** *A surgeon*, Cels. 4, 3, 14; 7 praef.

1. Sosus, i, *m.*, *a proper name*, Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184.

2. Sosus, i, *m.*, *the title of a book written by Antiochus against Philo*, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 12.

Sōtădes, is, *m.*, = Σωτάδης, *an obscene Greek poet*, Mart. 2, 86, 2.—Hence, **A. Sōtădēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *in the manner of Sotades:* versus, Quint. 9, 4, 90; cf. id. 9, 4, 6; 1, 8, 6; Ter. Maur. pp. 2415 and 2446 P.; Aug. Ep. 14, 29.—**B. Sōtădĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sotadic:* versus, Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 2.—*Absol.:* L. Attius in Sotadicorum libro, *Sotadic verses*, Gell. 7, 9, 16.

† **Sōter,** ēris, *m.*, = Σωτήρ. **I.** *A savior, deliverer, preserver, a giver of health* or *safety*: is est nimirum soter, qui salutem dedit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154.—*Acc.:* sotera, Cic. l. l.: hodieque ara in Capitolio est Jovis Soteris, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 652; cf. servator.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Soter, *of Jesus the Saviour*, Tert. adv. Valent. 16 sq. al.—**B.** *An epithet of Ptolemæus I., king of Egypt*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.

sōtērĭa, ōrum, *n.*, = σωτηρια, *a festive entertainment given on a person's recovery from illness* or *escape from danger; presents given on such an occasion*, Mart. 12, 56, 3.—Hence, Soteria, *a congratulatory poem on such an occasion*, Stat. S. 1, 4 *in lemm.*

Sōtērĭcĭānus, a, um [Soter], *belonging to the Saviour:* substantia, Tert. adv. Valent. 27.

Sōtērĭcus, i, *m.*, = Σωτηρικός, *a Greek proper name*, esp. **1.** Sotericus Marcius, *a freedman in Rome*, Cic. Balb. 25, 56.—**2.** *A maker of furniture*, Sen. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 11.

Sotiates (Sott-, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108), um, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Aquitania, now *Sôs, Départ. du Gers*, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 and 21.

† **sōzūsa,** ae, *f.*, = σώζουσα, *a plant, called also* artemisia *and* serpyllum majus, App. Herb. 10.

Spăco, ūs, *f.*, = Σπακώ, *the nurse of Cyrus*, Just. 1, 4 *fin.*

* **spādīcārius,** ii, *m.* [spadix], *one that dyes a chestnut-brown color*, Firm. Math. 3, 7 *med.*

spādīcum, i, v. spadix.

† **spādix,** īcis, *comm.*, = σπάδιξ. **I.** Lit., *a palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit:* spadica Dorici vocant avulsum e palmā termitem cum fructu, Gell. 2, 26, 10; 3, 9, 9.—In the collat. form **spādīcum:** termites et spadica cernit assidua, Amm. 24, 3, 12.—**II.** Transf. (as in Greek). **A.** *Date-brown, nut-brown, chestnut-brown:* rutilus et spadix phoenicei συνώνυμος, Gell. 2, 26, 9 sq.: honesti (equi) Spadices glaucique, Verg. G. 3, 82.—**B.** *A kind of stringed instrument*, condemned as effeminate, by Quint. 1, 10, 31.

† **spădo,** ōnis, *m.*, = σπάδων. **I.** Lit., *one who has no generative power, an impotent person* (whether by nature or by castration; hence more gen. than castratus), Dig. 50, 16, 128; 23, 3, 39; 28, 2, 6; 1, 7, 2; 40, 2, 14; opp. castratus, Just. Inst. 1, 11, 9.—Of horses, Veg. 6, 7, 2.—**B.** In partic., *a castrated person, a eunuch*, Liv. 9, 17, 16; Quint. 11, 3, 19; Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 41; Hor. Epod. 9, 13; Juv. 14, 91 al.—**II.** Transf., *of unfruitful* or *seedless plants*, Col. 3, 10, 15; Plin. 13, 4, 8, § 38; *of a reed without down*, id. 16, 36, 66, § 170.

* **spădōnātus,** ūs, *m.* [spado], *the state of a* spado, *impotency*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 9.

spădōnīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *seedless* (Plinian): laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130.

spădōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [spado, II.], *unfruitful, barren, seedless* (Plinian): mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51.

† **spaerīta,** ae, *f.*, = σφαιρίτης, *a kind of round cake*, Cato, R. R. 82.

†† **spagas,** *a kind of pitch found in Asia*, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 123.

Spalăthra, ae, *f.*, = Σπάλαθρα, *a city on the Thessalian coast*, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32.

spălax, ăcis, *f.*, = σπάλαξ, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99.

Spalei, ōrum, *m.*, *a people on the Tanais*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22.

Spărax, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 43.

† **spargănĭon,** ii, *n.*, = σπαργάνιον, *the plant bur-weed*, Plin. 25, 9, 63, § 109.

1. spargo, si, sum, 3 (old *inf.* spargier, Hor. C. 4, 11, 8), *v. a.* [Sanscr. root sparç, to touch, sprinkle; M. H. Germ. sprengen; cf. Gr. σπείρω], *to strew, throw here and there, cast, hurl,* or *throw about, scatter; to bestrew; to sprinkle, spatter, wet; to bespatter, bedew, moisten*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn. sero). **I.** Lit., in gen.: semen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: semina, id. Div. 1, 3, 6; Quint. 1, 3, 5; 2, 9, 3; Ov. M. 5, 647: humi, mortalia semina, dentes, id. ib. 3, 105: per humum, nova semina, dentes, id. ib. 4, 573: vipereos dentes in agros, id. ib. 7, 122: nummos populo de Rostris, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: venena, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23: nuces, Verg. E. 8, 30: flores, id. A. 6, 884; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14: rosas, id. C. 3, 19, 22: frondes, id. ib. 3, 18, 14: hastati spargunt hastas, *cast* or *hurl about*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 287 Vahl.): hastas, id. ap. Macr. 6, 4: tela, Verg. A. 12, 51; Ov. M. 12, 600: harenam pedibus, Verg. E. 3, 87; id. A. 9, 629 et saep.—*Absol.:* sagittarius cum funditore utrimque spargunt, *hurl*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1.—**B.** Esp., of liquids, *to sprinkle, scatter:* umorem passim toto terrarum in orbi, Lucr. 6, 629: cruorem, id. 2, 195: per totam domum aquas, Hor. Epod. 5, 26 et saep.—**II.** Transf., *to bestrew, strew, scatter upon:* spargite humum foliis, *bestrew, strew*, Verg. E. 5, 40; so, virgulta fimo pingui, id. G. 2, 347: molā caput salsā, Hor. S. 2, 3, 200: gruem sale multo, id. ib. 2, 8, 87: (jus) croco, id. ib. 2, 4, 68: umerum capillis, id. C. 3, 20, 14: tempora canis, Ov. M. 8, 567 al.—**2.** *To besprinkle, sprinkle, moisten, wet*, etc.: saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, *sprinkling, wetting*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107; id. Pis. 19, 43 (Trag. v. 414 Vahl.): aras sanguine multo quadrupedum, Lucr. 5, 1202: aram immolato agno, Hor. C. 4, 11, 8: ora genasque lacrimis, Lucr. 2, 977: debitā lacrimā favillam amici, Hor. C. 2, 6, 23: corpus fluviali lymphā, Verg. A. 4, 635: proximos umore oris, Quint. 11, 3, 56 et saep.: anguis aureis maculis sparsus, *sprinkled over, spotted, flecked*, Liv. 41, 21, 13: sparsā, non convolutā canitie, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55: capreoli sparsis etiam nunc pellibus albo, Verg. E. 2, 41: tectum nitidius, aure aut coloribus sparsum, *covered over*, Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 2; cf.: priscis sparsa tabellis Livia Porticus, Ov. A. A. 1, 71: sparso ore, adunco naso, *with a spotty* or *freckled face*, * Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18.—*Absol.:* exi, Dave, Age, sparge: mundum esse hoc vestibulum volo, *sprinkle*, * Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 4: verrite aedes, spargite, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 183 P. (Com. Rel. p. 130 Rib.): qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37.—**B.** *To scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. dispergere, dissipare): omnibus a rebus ... Perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est Corpora, Lucr. 6, 922: res sparsas et vage disjectas diligenter eligere, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: (aper) spargit canes, Ov. M. 8, 343: corpora, id. ib. 7, 442: sparsus silebo, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1394: sparsam tempestate classem vidit, Liv. 37, 13: sparsi per vias speculatores, id. 9, 23: exercitum spargi per provincias, Tac. H. 3, 46 *fin.*: (natura) sparsit haec (cornua) in ramos, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123: fulgentes radios in orbem (gemma), id. 37, 10, 67, § 181: (Sicoris) Spargitur in sulcos, Luc. 4, 142: spargas tua prodigus, *you dissipate, squander, waste*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 195: stare et spargere sese hastis, *scatter, disperse*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 154 Vahl.): se in fugam passim spargere, Liv 33, 15, 15: saepe solet scintilla suos se spargere in ignes (shortly before, dissilire and dividi), Lucr. 4, 606: Rhenus ab septentrione in lacus, ab occidente in amnem Mosam se spargit, Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101: magnum ab Argis Alciden, *to separate, part*, Val. Fl. 5, 488: sparsis consumptisque fratribus bello intestinae discordiae, Just. 27, 3, 1.—**III.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend:* animos in corpora humana, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: omnia spargere ac disseminare, id. Arch. 12, 30: sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga Fama per urbes Theseos, Ov. M. 8, 267: genera enim tractamus in species multas sese spargentia, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 45: spargit legiones, nova cottidie bello semina ministrat, Tac. H. 2, 76: vestigia fugae, Curt. 5, 13, 18.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech, *to intersperse, interpose, insert* a word or words; of a report or rumor, *to spread* or *noise abroad, to circulate, report* (so perh. not ante-Aug.; syn. dissemino): cum vigilans Quartae esto partis Ulixes Audieris heres: Ergo nunc Dama sodalis Nusquam est? etc.... Sparge subinde, *break in with*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103; cf.: libris actorum spargere gaudes Argumenta viri, Juv. 9, 84; Quint. 8, 3, 53: spargere voces In vulgum ambiguas, Verg. A. 2, 98: suspitiones, Quint. 7, 2, 12: in parentes crimina, id. 9, 2, 80: fama spargitur, Stat. Th. 9, 33.—*Pass. impers.*, with *obj.-clause:* spargebatur insuper, Albinum insigne regis et Jubae nomen usurpare, Tac. H. 2, 58 *fin.*—**2.** Pregn., of time: satis multum temporis sparsimus, *wasted, consumed aimlessly*, Sen. Ep. 19, 1.—Hence, **sparsus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *spread open* or *out:* sparsior racemus, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 146: uberior Nilo, generoso sparsior Istro, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 129.

* **2. spargo,** inis, *f.* [1. spargo], *a sprinkling, spray:* salis, Ven. Ep. ad Felic. 3.

* **sparsĭlis,** e, *adj.* [id.], *that may be scattered* or *dispersed:* tanta sparsilia eorum, qui Deo adulantur, Tert. Pud. 2.

sparsim, *adv.* [sparsus, from 1. spargo], *scatteredly, dispersedly, here and there* (post-class. and very rare): defluere, App. M. 10, p. 255, 39: commeminisse haec, Gell. 11, 2, 5: dicere, Lact. 1, 2, 6.

sparsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. spargo]. **I.** *A sprinkling* of perfumes in the theatres (post-Aug.): quis feret hominem de sparsionibus dicentem odoratos imbres? Sen. Contr. 5, praef. § 9; id. Q. N. 2, 9, 1; Inscr. Orell. 6166.—* **II.** *A scattering* of presents in the theatre, Stat. S. 1, 6, 66.

* **sparsīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for hurling:* pila, Petr. 27 dub. (al. prasina).

sparsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. spargo.

Sparta, ae (Gr. *acc.* Sparten, Ov. M. 10, 170), *f.*, = Σπάρτη. **I.** *The famous capital of Laconia*, more usually called Lacedaemon, near the mod. *Mistra*, Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 50; 3, 3, 53; Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43; 2, 33, 58; id. Tusc. 2, 14, 34; id. Off. 2, 22, 77; Verg. A. 2, 577 al.—Poet. collat. form **Spartē,** ēs, *f.*, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 1; Ov. M. 6, 414; 10, 170; 10, 217 al.—In Greek form, Cicero, in allusion to Euripides, has the word twice proverbially: Σπάρταν ἔλαχες, ταύταν κόσμει, i. e. *Sparta is your country, make the most of it*, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 20, 3.—Hence,

A. Spartānus, a, um, *adj., Spartan* (mostly poet. for the class. Lacedaemonius): Hermione, Prop. 1, 4, 6: virgo, Verg. A. 1, 316: gens, Ov. M. 3, 208: lex, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 21: disciplina, Liv. 38, 17: canes, Luc. 4, 441: discus, Mart. 14, 164: saxum, *marble*, id. 1, 56, 5; Curt. 10, 10, 14; Petr. 105; Val. Max. 2, 6, 1; 4, 6, ext. 3; Sen. Suas. 2, 16.—*Subst.:* **Spartānus,** i, *m., a Spartan* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.), Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25; Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 3 al. — *Plur.*, Nep. Pelop. 2, 4; Tac. A. 2, 60; 3, 26; Curt. 7, 19, 39; Just. 2, 11; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 153. — * **B. Spartĭātĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Spartan:* res, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 9. —* **C. Spartĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., Spartan:* Taenăros, App. M. 1, p. 102, 25.—* **D. Spartĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Spartan:* myrtus, Verg. Cul. 398 Sill. *N. cr.*—**E. Spartĭātes,** ae, *m., a Spartan*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 35; Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; 2, 15, 36; 2, 16, 37; 5, 27, 77; id. Div. 1, 34, 76.—**II.** Transf., *Greece*, Naev. B. Pun. 1, 9.

Spartăcus, i, *m.* **I.** *A celebrated Thracian gladiator, who carried on the war of the gladiators against the Romans*, Cic. Har. Resp. 12, 26; Liv. Epit. 95; Sall. H. 3, 67, 12 sq. Dietsch; Flor. 3, 20, 2; Vell. 2, 30, 4; Hor. C. 3, 14, 19; id. Epod. 16, 5 al. — **II.** Meton., *an epithet of Mark Antony:* certamen cum percussore, cum latrone, cum Spartaco, Cic. Phil. 4, 6, 15.

Spartānus, a, um, v. Sparta, A.

spartārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [spartum], *of* or *belonging to broom, bearing broom:* Carthago, *New Carthage, in Spain*, Plin. 31, 8, 43, § 94.—*Plur. subst.:* **spartārĭa,** ōrum, *n., places where broom grows*, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18.

spartĕŏlus, i, *m.* [sparteus], *a watchman against fire* (so called from the ropes made of broom that were used at fires), Schol. Juv. 14, 305; Tert. Apol. 39 *med.*

spartĕus, a, um, *adj.* [spartum], *of broom, made* or *consisting of broom:* funes, Cato, R. R. 3 *fin.;* Col. 12, 52, 8: spirae, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 330 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 107 Rib.): serilia, id. ap. Fest. p. 343 (Rib. l. l. p. 91): urnae, amphorae, Cato, R. R. 11, 2: solea, Col. 6, 12, 2: helcium, App. M. 9, p. 220, 20. — As *subst.:* **spartĕa,** ae, *f., a shoe made of broom*, Col. 6, 12, 3; 6, 15, 1; Pall. 1, 24, 2; id. Nov. 7, 6; Veg. 1, 26, 3 al.

Sparti and **Spartoe** (dissyl.), ōrum, *m.*,=Σπάρτοι (the Sown, from σπείρω), *the armed men who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus*, Hyg. Fab. 178; Amm. 19, 8, 11; Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4; Lact. 3, 4, 9.

Spartĭăcus, a, um, v. Sparta, C.

Spartĭānus, i, *m.:* Aelius, *a Roman historian of the time of Diocletian, one of the* scriptores Historiae Augustae; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. p. 887 sqq.

Spartĭātes, ae, v. Sparta, E.

Spartĭātĭcus, a, um, v. Sparta, B.

Spartĭcus, a, um, v. Sparta, D.

† **spartŏpŏlĭos,** i, *f.*,=σπαρτοπόλιος, *an unknown kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191 (Jan. dub.; al. spartopolia).

† **spartum (-ton),** i, *n.*,=σπάρτον, *a plant originally growing in Spain, of which ropes, mats, nets*, etc., *were made* (*still called in Spain esparto*), *Spanish broom:* Stipa tenacissima, Linn.; Plin. 19, 2, 7, § 26; 24, 9, 40, § 65; Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4; id. R. R. 1, 23, 6; Liv. 22, 20.—**II.** Transf., *a rope made of broom*, Plin. 28, 4, 11, § 46; 35, 11, 40, § 137.

spărŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. sparus], *a kind of fish, a bream*, Ov. Hal. 106; Mart. 3, 60, 6.

1. spărus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form, *plur.* spara, Lucil. ap. Fest. pp. 330 and 331 Müll.; and id. ap. Non. 224, 2), *a small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear* (syn. venabulum), Varr. and Sisenn. ap. Non. 555, 20 sq.; Sall. C. 56, 3; Liv. 34, 15; Verg. A. 11, 682 Serv.; Sil. 3, 388; 8, 523; Isid. 12, 6, 31.

2. spărus, i, *m., a kind of fish, the gilt-head, gilt-bream:* Sparus aurata, Linn.; Cels. 2, 18 *med.*

† **spasmus,** i, *m.*,=σπασμός, *a cramp, convulsion, spasm* (post-Aug. for convulsio), Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 21; 24, 7, 24, § 40; 30, 12, 36, § 110; Scrib. Comp. 171; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3, 18. — Collat. form **spasma,** ătis, *n.*,=σπάσμα, Plin. 28, 17, 72, § 237.

† **spastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*,=σπαστικός, *afflicted with the cramp* or *spasms, spastic*, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 243; 21, 19, 17, § 132; 25, 5, 24, § 60.

Spătălē, ēs, *f.*,=σπατάλη, deliciae, *the name of a nymph*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 167; Mart. 2, 52, 2.

spătălĭum, v. spathalium.

spatalō-cinaedus, i, *m.* [σπαταλός], *a lewd person*, Petr. 23, 3.

† **spătangĭus,** ii, *m.*,=σπάταγγος, *a kind of sea-urchin*, Cod. Th. 14, 20, 1.

† **spătha,** ae, *f.*,=σπάθη. **I.** *A broad, flat, wooden instrument* for stirring any liquid, *a spattle, spatula*, Col. 12, 42, 3; Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 111; Scrib. Comp. 45; Cels. 7, 12 *fin.;* 8, 15. — * **II.** *A batten*, or broad piece of wood, used by the early weavers for driving home the threads of the woof or tram, Sen. Ep. 90, 20.—**III.** *A broad, two-edged sword without a point* (the Italian *spada*), Veg. Mil. 2, 15; Tac. A. 12, 35 *fin.;* App. M. 1, p. 103, 39; 9, p. 236, 28; Spart. Hadr. 10; Capitol. Max. jun. 3; Tert. Cult. Fem. 13. — **IV.** *A spathe* of a palm-tree, Plin. 16, 26, 48, § 112. —**V.** *A kind of tree, called also* elate, Plin. 23, 5, 53, § 99; Scrib. Comp. 269 (called also spathe, Plin. 12, 28, 62, § 134 al.).

† **spăthălĭum (spătăl-)** or **-ĭon,** ii, *n.*,=σπαθάλιον and σπατάλιον, *a kind of bracelet*, Plin. 13, 25, 52, § 142; Inscr. Orell. 2510; Tert. Cult. Fem. 13.

spăthē, ēs, v. spatha, V.

spăthŭla, ae, v. 1. spatula.

spătĭātor, ōris, *m.* [spatior], *one who walks about, a promenader*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 344 Müll.; and id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 *med.*

spătĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [spatium], *a small space* (post-class.), Pall. 1, 38; Arn. 4 *fin.*

spătĭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id.]. **I.** *To take a walk, to walk about, promenade* (class.; cf.: ambulo, deambulo): cum resideret, deinde spatiaretur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: in xysto, id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8: aggere in aprico, Hor. S. 1, 8, 15: Pompeiā in umbrā (i. e. porticu), Prop. 4 (5), 8, 75: Pompeiā sub umbrā, Ov. A. A. 1, 67: in porticibus, Petr. 90: summā harenā, Ov. M. 2, 573 et saep.—**II.** In gen., *to walk about* or *along, to go, proceed*,=incedere (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Dido) ante ora deum pingues spatiatur ad aras, Verg. A. 4, 62: lato arvo, Ov. M. 4, 87; cf. id. ib. 11, 64; Quint. 11, 3, 131; cf. id. 11, 3, 135: cornix sola in siccā secum spatiatur harena, Verg. G. 1, 389: pompa spatietur, *will move along*, Prop. 2, 13, 19 (3, 5, 3): lato spatiata campo, Sil. 4, 71.—**B.** Transf., of things, *to spread out, expand:* spatiantia passim Bracchia compescit, Ov. M. 14, 629: spatiantes alae, *his spreading wings*, id. ib. 4, 364: radices in summā tellure spatiantur, Plin. 17, 10, 12, § 65: intus, ut in metallis, spatiante venā, id. 17, 8, 4, § 45: morbum nosse, et vires ejus, antequam spatientur, opprimere, Sen. Ira, 3, 10, 4.

spătĭōsē, *adv.*, v. spatiosus *fin.*

spătĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [spatiosus], *wideness, spaciousness:* exactissima, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

spătĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spatium], *roomy, of great extent, ample, spacious;* poet., *large, long, broad*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; syn.: latus, amplus, laxus). **I.** Lit.: stabulum, Col. 6, 2, 2: insula, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82: loca, Quint. 11, 2, 18: aequor, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4: amnis, id. 4, 20, 34, § 112: colles, Luc. 6, 106: volumina fumi, id. 3, 505: taurus (opp. parva vipera), Ov. R. Am. 421: corpus, id. M. 3, 56: ossa pectoris (with ingentes umeri), Val. Fl. 4, 244: mergus in guttura, Ov M. 11, 754: limes, id. ib. 15, 849: ulmus, id. ib. 14, 661: frons cornibus, id. ib. 3, 20 (Merkel, speciosa): voces, i. e. *of many syllables* (corresp. to amplitudo dactyli), Quint. 9, 4, 136 et saep.—*Comp.:* spatiosiora quam decem pedum, Col. 5, 5, 3 (opp. contractiora): Andromache spatiosior aequo, Ov. A. A. 2, 645; id. Am. 1, 14, 3: quo non spatiosior alter innumeras cepisse rates, Sil. 8, 481 al.—*Sup.:* spatiosissima sedes hominum deorumque, Plin. Pan. 63 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *long, long-continuing, prolonged:* nox, Ov. H. 1, 9: tempus, id. Am. 1, 8, 81: aevum, id. M. 8, 529: senectus, id. ib. 12, 186: vetustas, id. ib. 15, 623: bellum, id. ib. 13, 206. —**B.** Of other things, *great, comprehensive:* magna et spatiosa res est sapientia: vacuo illi loco opus est, Sen. Ep. 88, 33. — *Adv.:* **spătĭōsē.** **1.** *Widely, greatly, extensively*, Plin. 19, 5, 29, § 92; 31, 11, 47, § 129.—*Comp.*, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 1; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 85.—**2.** *Long; comp.*, *at a later time*, Prop. 3, 20, 11 (4, 20, 3).

spătĭum, ii, *n.* [root spa-, to draw; Gr. σπάω; span-, to stretch; Gr. σπάνις, want; cf.: πένομαι, πένης; Germ. spannen; Dor. σπάδιον (=στάδιον), race-course; cf. Lat. penuria], *room, a space* (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: est natura loci spatiumque profundi, Quod neque percurrere flumina possint, Nec, etc. . . . Usque adeo passim patet ingens copia rebus; Finibus exemptis, Lucr. 1, 1002; 5, 370; 1, 389: locus ac spatium, quod inane vocamus, id. 1, 426; cf. id. 1, 523: per totum caeli spatium diffundere sese (solis lux), id. 4, 202; cf.: tres pateat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas, Verg. E. 3, 105: flumen Dubis paene totum oppidum cingit: reliquum spatium, quā flumen intermittit, mons continet, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: temporibus rerum et spatiis locorum animadversis, id. B. C. 3, 61 *fin.:* quod spatium non esset agitandi, Nep. Eum. 5, 4: spatium loci, Quint. 8, 3, 84: spatio distante, Ov. M. 11, 715.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A* (limited) *space, distance, interval* (syn. intervallum): siderum genus spatiis immutabilibus ab ortu ad occasum commeans, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: itineris spatium, id. B. C. 1, 24 *fin.:* viae spatium, *the distance, length*, Ov. M. 8, 794: trabes paribus intermissae spatiis (shortly before: paribus intervallis), Caes. B. G. 7, 23; cf.: alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus Adversi spatiis, Verg. A. 5, 584 Coningt. ad loc.: hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris utrisque aberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: inter duas acies tantum erat relictum spatii, ut, etc., id. B. C. 3, 92: cum Viridorix contra eum duum milium spatio consedisset, id. B. G. 3, 17: magnum spatium abesse, id. ib. 2, 17: quo tanta machinatio ab tanto spatio institueretur? id. ib. 2, 30: tormentorum usum spatio propinquitatis interire, id. B. C. 2, 16 *fin.:* jamque tenebat Nox medium caeli spatium, Hor. S. 2, 6, 101: illi medio in spatio chorus Occurrit, Verg. A. 10, 219: dimidium fere spatium confecerat, cum, etc., Nep. Eum. 9, 1: spatium discrimina fallit, *the distance*, Ov. M. 8, 577.—**b.** *Size, bulk, extent:* dum spatium victi considerat hostis (serpentis), Ov. M. 3, 95: elephantis, Luc. 9, 732: oris Et colli, Ov. M. 2, 672: dat spatium collo, id. ib. 3, 195: breve lateris, Juv. 6, 503; cf.: quod sit homini spatium a vestigio ad verticem, Plin. 7, 17, 17, § 77: spatia montis, id. 35, 1, 1, § 2: spatium admirabile rhombi, *very large*, Juv. 4, 39: vasti corporis, Sen. Hippol. 806: plantae Herculis, Gell. 1, 1, 2: trahit aures in spatium, *in length*, i. e. *lengthens them out*, Ov. M. 11, 176; so, in spatium, id. ib. 2, 197; 7, 783; Sil. 13, 562.—**2.** An open space for walking, racing, etc., in. **a.** *A walk, promenade; a public place* or *square*, etc. (cf. ambulatio): urbs delubris distincta spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: templaque et innumeris spatia interstincta columnis, i. e. *colonnades, porticos*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 90: quin igitur ad illa spatia nostra sedesque pergimus, ubi cum satis erit deambulatum, requiescemus, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: spatia silvestria, id. ib. 1, 5, 15: orator ex Academiae spatiis, id. Or. 3, 12 (quoted by Quint. 12, 2, 23, and by Tac. Or. 32): Academiae non sine causā nobilitata spatia, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: locus planis Porrectus spatiis, *in level spaces*, i. e. *plains*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 42: ille actus habenā Curvatis fertur spatiis, Verg. A. 7, 381.—**b.** *A race-course, track:* sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, Enn. Ann. 18, 22: nec vero velim quasi decurso spatio a calce ad carceres revocari, Cic. Sen. 23, 83: amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, Addunt in spatia, Verg. G. 1, 513 Forbig. ad loc.: hic ad Elei metas et maxuma campi Sudabit spatia, id. ib. 3, 202: signoque repente Corripiunt spatia

audito, id. A. 5, 316: tritumque relinquunt Quadrijugi spatium, Ov. M. 2, 168; cf.: equi Pulsabant pedibus spatium declivis Olympi, id. ib. 6, 487: abstulere me velut de spatio Graeciae res immixtae Romanis, Liv. 35, 40, 1: nobilis equos cursus et spatia probant, Tac. Or. 39.—**c.** P o e t., in gen., *room* or *space in a building:* Phocus in interius spatium pulchrosque recessus Cecropidas ducit, *the inner space, the interior*, Ov. M. 7, 670.—**3.** T r a n s f., *the action of walking, a walk, promenade; a turn, course:* cum in ambulationem ventum esset, Scaevolam, duobus spatiis tribusve factis, dixisse, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28; cf. id. Rep. 1, 12, 18; Suet. Aug. 83: si interdum ad forum deducimur, si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, Cic. Mur. 34, 70: septem spatiis circo meruere coronam, Ov. Hal. 68: (agitatores) septimo spatio palmae appropinquant, Sen. Ep. 30, 13.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** Of time. **1.** I n g e n., *a space of time, interval, period:* spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum sed noctium finiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: quantum fuit diei spatium, *as the portion of the day allowed*, Caes. B. G. 2, 11 *fin.*: annuum spatium, id. B. C. 3, 3: annuum, menstruum, diurnum, nocturnum, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: dierum triginta, id. Verr. 2, 2, 39, § 96: parvo dilexit spatio Minoida Theseus, Prop. 2, 24, 43 (3, 19, 27): spatio brevi, Hor. C. 1, 11, 6: in brevi spatio mutantur secla animantum, Lucr. 2, 77; so, in brevi spatio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2: aliquid longo spatio tenere, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coëgisti, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 6: hoc interim spatio conclave illud concidisse, id. de Or. 2, 86, 353: spatia annorum, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 31: spatium juventae Transire, Ov. M. 15, 225: illa dies . . . incerti spatium mihi finiat aevi, id. ib. 15, 874: post sexagesimum vitae spatium, i. e. *after the sixtieth year*, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 170.—**2.** I n p a r t i c. **a.** Of a portion of time in which to do any thing, *space, time, leisure, opportunity:* neque, ut celari posset, tempus spatium ullum dabat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 14: nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic. Quint. 1, 4: irae suae spatium et consilio tempus dare, Liv. 8, 32: ubicumque datum erat spatium solitudinis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 55: quantum spatii nobis datur, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori, Verg. A. 4, 433: ne properes, oro; spatium pro munere posco, Ov. R. Am. 277: proin quicquid est, da tempus ac spatium tibi. Quod ratio non quit, saepe sanavit mora, Sen. Agam. 2, 129.—E s p.: spatium (aliquid, nihil spatii, etc.) alicui faciendi or ad faciendum aliquid, *time to do a thing:* breve spatium'st perferundi quae minitas mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 85: ut Ne esset spatium cogitandi ad disturbandas nuptias, Ter. And. 1, 2, 11: quam longum spatium amandi amicam tibi dedi! id. Hec. 4, 4, 62: dare alicui spatium ad se colligendum, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6: ad scribendum, id. Fam. 15, 17, 1: pila in hostes coniciendi, Caes. B. G. 1, 52; 4, 13; Ov. M. 10, 163: nec fuit spatium ad contrahenda castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: cum erit spatium, utrumque praestabo, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1: si spatium ad dicendum habuissemus, id. Verr. 1, 18, 56: spatium sumamus ad cogitandum, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1; id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant, Caes. B. C. 1, 3 *fin.*: vix explicandi ordines spatium Etruscis fuit, Liv. 2, 46, 3: spatium Vitellianis datum refugiendi, Tac. H. 2, 25.—Rarely with *dat.*: spatium quidem tandem adparandis nuptiis, vocandi, sacruficandi dabitur paululum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 20.—**b.** *A year* of life: quosdam (morbos) post sexagesimum vitae spatium non accidere, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 170.—**c.** *Metrical time, measure, quantity:* trochaeus, qui est eodem spatio quo choreus, Cic. Or. 57, 193; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 18: neu sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis ac sonis, miscens longa brevibus, etc., id. 11, 3, 43; cf. id. 11, 3, 40; 11, 3, 17 al.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) *A path, course, race, track:* ut eadem spatia quinque stellae dispari motu cursuque conficiant, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178: quid mihi opu'st, decurso aetatis spatio, cum meis gerere bellum? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 14: prope jam excurso spatio, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6: te vero, mea quem spatiis propioribus aetas Insequitur, Verg. A. 9, 275: deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, Cic. Lael. 12, 40; cf.: quemadmodum simus in spatio Q. Hortensium ipsius vestigiis persecuti, id. Brut. 90, 307: currenti spatium praemonstra, Lucr. 6, 93: pede inoffenso spatium decurrere vitae, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 33; Sen. Troad. 398.

spătŭla (spăth-), ae, *f. dim.* [spatha]. * **I.** *A broad piece:* porcina, *a leg of pork*, Apic. 4, 3, § 174 sqq.— * **II.** *A little palm-branch*, Vulg. Lev. 23, 40.

† **spătŭlē**, ēs, *f.*, = σπατάλη, *lewdness, voluptuousness:* spatula eviravit omnes Venerivaga pueros, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 12.

spĕcĭālis, e, *adj.* [species], *not general, individual, particular, special* (post-Aug. for singularis, proprius): genera specialia, Sen. Ep. 58, 9: illud generale . . . hoc speciale, Quint. 5, 10, 43: quaestiones, id. 3, 5, 9: status, id. 3, 6, 22: tractatus, id. 5, 7, 35: nomen speciale cognationis, Dig. 38, 20, 10: quod speciale semper habuerunt, *proper, peculiar*, Treb. XXX. Tyr. 14.—*Adv.*: **spĕ-cĭālĭter**, *particularly, specially, specifically* (cf.: singillatim, nominatim, proprie): generatim atque specialiter aliquid disponere, Col. 12, 2, 3: distinctae, id. 3, 19; opp. generaliter, Quint. 5, 10, 43; Cels. 5, 24, 4: exprimere, Dig. 44, 4, 2: facere, ib. 45, 1, 58.

spĕcĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [specialis], *particularity, peculiarity*, Anton. Gramm. ap. Front. Diff. Verb. p. 2197 P.; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 8; Isid. 2, 25, 6.

spĕcĭālĭter, *adv.*, v. specialis *fin.*

‡ **spĕcĭārĭa**, ae, *f.* [species], perh. *a female spice-dealer*, Inscr. Orell. 4302.

(**spĕcĭārĭus**, a, um, a false read., Caes. B. C. 3, 53 *fin.*)

spĕcĭātim, *adv.* [species], *in particular, specially* (post-class.); opp. generatim, Mart. Cap. 9, § 939.

* **spĕcĭātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shaped, formed*, Tert. adv. Herm. 40.

spĕcĭes, ēi (*gen. sing.* specie or specii, Matius ap. Gell. 9, 14, 15; *gen.* and *dat. plur.* were not in use in Cicero's time, but formarum, formis were used instead; cf. Cic. Top. 7, 30.—At a later period were introduced: specierum, Pall. Oct. 14, 15; Cod. Just. 1, 2, 10; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, § 151; cf. Charis. p. 18 P.; and Diom. p. 281 P.: speciebus, App. ad Asclep. p. 92, 25; Cod. Just. 11, 9, 1 al.; Dig. 28, 2, 29, § 10), *f.* [specio]. **I.** *Act., a seeing, sight, look, view* (rare; cf. aspectus): speciem quo vortimus, Lucr. 4, 242; so id. 4, 236 (for which, a little before, visus); 5, 707; 5, 724; Vitr. 3, 2 *fin.*; 5, 9: si tantis intervallis nostra species potest id animadvertere, id. 9, 4: qui sensus nostros specie primâ acerrime commovent, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98: qui doloris speciem ferre non possunt, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.—**II.** *Pass.*, prop. that which is seen in a thing, i. e. *the outward appearance, outside, exterior; shape, form, figure, mien*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn. forma). **A.** L i t.: praeter speciem stultus, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 49: quod speciem ac formam similem gerit ejus imago, Lucr. 4, 52; cf.: quae species formaque pugnae, qui motus hominum non ita expictus est, ut, etc., *outlines, contours*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: esse aliquem humanâ specie et figurâ, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: hominis esse specie deos confitendum est, id. N. D. 1, 18, 48: edepol specie lepida mulier! Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 2; cf.: bellan' videtur specie mulier? id. Bacch. 4, 7, 40; id. Most. 1, 3, 23; id. Mil. 4, 2, 10; 4, 6, 20: urbis speciem vidi, id. Pers. 4, 4, 2; so, species praeclara oppidi, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44; id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129: sphaerae (Archimedeae), etc., id. Rep. 1, 14, 21: navium, Caes. B. G. 4, 25; cf.: nova atque inusitata, id. ib. 2, 31: horribilis, id. ib. 7, 36: agro bene culto nihil potest esse specie ornatius, Cic. Sen. 16, 57: horum hominum species est honestissima, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: ad speciem magnifico ornatu, *as to outward appearance*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 58: populi, id. Rep. 3, 33, 45: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis, quam illa, in quâ opulentissimi optimi putantur, id. Rep. 1, 34, 51: speciem honesti habere, *the look* or *semblance of what is right*, id. Off. 3, 2, 7: turba majorem quam pro numero speciem ferens, Curt. 3, 2, 3; cf.: fallaces sunt rerum species, quibus credimus, Sen. Ben. 4, 34, 1.—**2.** *Something seen, a spectacle, sight, appearance:* ponite itaque ante oculos miseram quidem illam ac flebilem speciem, Cic. Phil. 11, 3: non tulit hanc speciem furiatâ mente Coroebus, Verg. A. 2, 407 (cf. I. supra).—**3.** T r o p., that which is seen by the mind, *an idea, notion:* hanc illi ἰδέαν appellabant: nos recte speciem possumus dicere, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 30; cf. id. Top. 7, 30: insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, id. Or. 5, 18: excellentis eloquentiae speciem et formam adumbrabimus, id. ib. 14, 43: species, forma et notio viri boni, id. Off. 3, 20, 81; cf.: prima sit haec forma et species et origo tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 29, 51: qui species alias veri scelerisque capiet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 208: utinam non inanes species anxio animo figuraret, Curt. 7, 1, 36.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** *A look, show, seeming, appearance, semblance, pretence, cloak, color, pretext*, etc. (opp. that which is real, actual, etc.). **a.** I n g e n.: obiciuntur saepe formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81: ista securitas specie quidem blanda sed reapse, etc., id. Lael. 13, 47: cujus rei species erat acceptio frumenti, Sall. J. 29, 4: fraudi imponere aliquam speciem juris, Liv. 9, 11: specie liberâ . . . re verâ, etc., id. 35, 31; cf.: litteras inanis vanâ specie libertatis adumbratas esse, id. 33, 31, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: plurimi ibi a fallaci equitum specie agasonibusque excepti sunt, id. 7, 15, 7: si dux primam speciem adpropinquantis terroris sustinuisset, id. 44, 6, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: quae (nomina) primâ specie admirationem, re explicatâ risum movent, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61: quaedam humanitatis habent primam speciem ut misericordia, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: similitudinem quandam speciemque sapientium gerere, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: si speciem utilitatis voluptas habere dicetur, id. ib. 3, 33, 120.—Hence, **b.** E s p. with *gen.* of that which is assumed or pretended, *under pretext of, under pretence of*, etc. (α) With *abl.*: fortis viros specie quâdam virtutis adsimulatae tenebat, Cic. Cael. 6, 14.—(β) With *sub:* sub specie tutelae liberûm ejus invasisse regnum, Curt. 9, 2, 7; 10, 6, 21; Liv. 44, 24, 4.—(γ) With *per:* per speciem celebrandarum cantu epularum, Liv. 9, 30, 8: per speciem auxilii Byzantiis ferendi, re ipsâ, etc., id. 39, 35, 4; 40, 13, 8; 42, 52, 8.—(δ) With *in:* si quis in speciem refectionis (viae) deteriorem viam facit, Dig. 43, 11, 1, § 2.—A d v e r b.: in speciem, *for a show, as a pretence:* haud dubio in speciem consensu fit ad Poenos deditio, Liv. 24, 1, 8: dilatâ in speciem actione, re ipsâ sublatâ, id. 3, 9, 13; so, ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, Caes. B. C. 2, 35 *fin.*; id. B. G. 1, 51; Quint. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5, 18 al.—**2.** Also with *gen.:* in speciem, *after the manner, in the fashion, like* (cf. tamquam; poet.): inque chori ludunt speciem, Ov. M. 3, 685: in montis speciem curvari, id. ib. 15, 509; cf.: scorpiones vermiculos ovorum specie pariunt, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 86.—**3.** P r e g n., like the Engl. *show*, for *ornament, display, splendor, beauty* (cf.: dignitas, venustas): ut in usum boni sint et in speciem populo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 42: fuit pompa, fuit species, fuit incessus saltem Seplasiâ dignus et Capuâ, Cic. Pis. 11, 24: adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam, id. de Or. 2, 72, 294: speciem candoremque caeli, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; cf. id. N. D. 2, 37; 2, 39: specie et motu capere homines, id. Brut. 62, 224: triumpho praebere speciem, Liv. 34, 52, 10: addere speciem, id. 37, 40; 9, 40: si fortunatum species et gratia praestat, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 49; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 203: ducit te species, id. S. 2, 2, 35: speciem Saturnia vaccae probat, Ov. M. 1, 612: juvenis, Juv. 10, 310: corporis, Curt. 7, 9, 19; Vitr. 3, 2.—**C.** T r a n s f. **1.** C o n c r. (for simulacrum, i. q. εἴδωλον). **a.** *An appearance in sleep, a vision, apparition* (mostly poet.), Lucr. 1, 125: repetit quietis Ipsa suae speciem, Ov. M. 9, 473: voce suâ specieque viri turbata soporem Excutit, id. ib. 11, 677: in quiete utrique consuli eadem dicitur visa species viri, etc., Liv. 8, 6: per nocturnas species, id. 26, 19; cf.: mirabundi velut ad somni vanam speciem, id. 33, 32, 7; Sil. 13, 394; Curt. 3, 6, 7.—**b.** *A likeness, image, statue:* tum species ex aere vetus concidit . . . Et divum simulacra peremit fulminis ardor . . . Sancta Jovis species . . . Haec tardata diu species tandem celsâ in sede locata, Cic. poët. Div. 1,

12, 21.—**2.** *Reputation, honor:* o speciem dignitatemque populi Romani, quam reges pertimescant, Cic. Dom. 33, 89.—**3.** The particular thing among many to which the looks are turned; hence, *a particular sort, kind*, or *quality, a species:* species pars est generis, App. Asclep. p. 78, 26: harum singula genera minimum in binas species dividi possunt, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 3; cf.: genus est id, quod sui similes communione quâdam, specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 189: primum illud genus quaerimus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt . . . Homo species est, ut Aristoteles ait, canis species: commune his vinculum animal, Sen. Ep. 58, 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 4; id. L. L. 10, § 18; Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 40; id. Or. 10, 33; id. Top. 18, 68; Quint. 3, 6, 26; 3, 10, 2; 5, 10, 90 al.: codicillis multas species vestis, argenti specialiter reliquit, *many kinds* or *sorts*, Dig. 34, 2, 19; cf. ib. 41, 1, 7.—**b.** In later jurid. lang., *a special case:* proponitur apud eum species talis: Sutor puero discenti cervicem percussit, etc., Dig. 9, 2, 5 *fin.;* 31, 1, 85.—**c.** In late Lat., *goods, wares* (that are classed together; cf. assortment): publicae, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 10: annonariae, ib. 11, 73, 3: vendenda sit species, i. e. *wine*, Pall. Oct. 14, 3.—Esp., *spices, drugs*, etc., Macr. S. 7, 8 *med.;* Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; Pall. Oct. 14 *fin.*

* **spĕcillātus,** a, um, *adj.* [specillum, *dim.* of speculum], *furnished with little mirrors:* patina argentea, Vop. Prob. 4, § 5.

spĕcillum, i, *n.* [specio], *a surgical instrument for examining diseased parts of the body, a probe*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57; Cels. 5, 28, 12; 7, 8; 6, 9 *med.;* Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 183; 32, 7, 24, § 75.

spĕcĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], that by which a thing is seen, known, or recognized. **I.** Lit., *a mark, token, proof, example, indication, evidence, sign* (class.; used only in *sing.;* cf.: exemplum, exemplar): nunc specimen specitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 2; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 2, 15: tum Specimen cernitur, quo eveniat aedificatio, id. Most. 1, 2, 52: hoc specimen verum esse videtur, Quam celeri motu rerum simulacra ferantur, Lucr. 4, 209: ingenii specimen est quoddam transilire ante pedes posita, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: ingenii, ingenui hominis, id. Fragm. Pis. 1, 2: popularis judicii, id. Brut. 50, 188: eximium consilii specimen, Liv. 8, 7, 18: anticum specimen animorum, id. 38, 17, 20: securitatis, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 196: Solis avi, Verg. A. 12, 164: tellus Tale dabit specimen, id. G. 2, 241: matris Horae, Val. Fl. 6, 57: specimen dare alicui in aliquâ re, *to furnish proof*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27; cf.: Romanae fidei specimen gentibus dare, Liv. 38, 58, 6; 25, 36, 16: virtutis, id. 5, 26, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.: ad specimen virtutis ostendendum, id. 28, 21, 3.—**II.** Transf., *a pattern, model, example, ideal* (so a favorite word with Cic.): specimen sationis et insitionis origo Ipsa fuit Natura, Lucr. 5, 1361; cf. id. 5, 186: specimen humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: temperantiae prudentiaeque specimen est Q. Scaevola, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: innocentiae, id. Pis. 39, 95: is ordo ceteris specimen esto, id. Leg. 3, 3, 10: num dubitas, quin specimen naturae capi deceat ex optumâ quâque naturâ? id. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: unicum antiquitatis specimen, Tac. A. 3, 4.—**B.** *An ornament, honor:* antiquum imperii, Sen. Thyest. 223: egregium, id. Phoen. 80: summum, Amm. 23, 6, 23: tibi specimen gloriosum arrogaris, App. M. 1, p. 112 *fin.*

spĕcĭo (**spĭcĭo**, v. infra), spexi, 3, *v. a.* [Sanscr. spaç-, see; Gr. σκέπ-τομαι, σκοπός; Lat.: specto, speculum, etc.], *to look, look at, behold* (ante-class.): quod nos cum praepositione dicimus aspicio apud veteres sine praepositione spicio dicebatur, Fest. s. v. auspicium, p. 2 Müll.: spectare dictum ab specio antiquo, quo etiam Ennius usus: vos epulo postquam spexit, et quod in auspiciis distributum est, qui habent spectionem, qui non habeant; et quod in auguriis etiam nunc augures dicunt avem specere . . . Speculum, quod in eo specimus imaginem, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 82 Müll. (Vahl. has restored the verse of Ennius, Ann. 402, in this way: quos ubi rex populos spexit de cantibus celsis; cf. infra, Fest. p. 330 Müll.); cf.: posteaquam avim de templo Anchisa spexit, Naev. B. Pun. 1, 10: spicit quoque sine praepositione dixerunt antiqui. Plautus (Mil. 3, 1, 100): flagitium est, si nihil mittetur, quo supercilio spicit. Et spexit, Ennius, l. VI.: quos ubi rex . . . spexit de montibu' celsis, Fest. p. 330 Müll.; cf. Cato ib. s. v. spiciunt, p. 344: nunc specimen specitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 2; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 15: nisi mihi credis, spece, id. Truc. 5, 8.

spĕcĭōsē, *adv.*, v. speciosus *fin.*

spĕcĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [speciosus], *good looks, beauty* (eccl. Lat.): naturalis, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2 *fin.;* Ambros. de Isaac, 7, § 60 al.; Vulg. 1 Macc. 1, 27.

spĕcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [species] (acc. to species, II. B. 3.), *good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; syn.: venustus, pulcher, formosus, spectabilis). **A.** Lit. (not so in Cic.): hunc speciosum pelle decorâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45: femina, Quint. 5, 10, 47: puer, Petr. 41, 6: corpora, Quint. 11, 3, 26: nec id speciosum fieri putabo, id. 5, 12, 19: in certaminibus speciosa atque robusta, id. 11, 3, 26: ministerium, Vell. 2, 111, 3: familia, id. 2, 59, 2.—*Comp.:* familiam nemo speciosiorem producit, Sen. Ep. 87, 6: si plenior aliquis et speciosior et coloratior factus est, Cels. 2, 2.—*Sup.:* homo (Alcibiades), Quint. 8, 4, 23: corpus, id. 2, 15, 9: filia, Petr. 140, 2.—**B.** Trop.: reversionis has speciosas causas habes, *well-sounding, plausible, specious*, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 6; cf.: specioso titulo uti vos, Romani, Graecarum civitatium liberandarum video, Liv. 35, 16: dictu speciosa, id. 1, 23: gerentis bellum Romanos speciosum Graeciae liberandae tulisse titulum, id. 42, 52, 15; 36, 17, 13; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 8: magis necessarium quam speciosum, ministerium, Liv. 4, 8, 6: dicere aliquod speciosum, Quint. 1, 5, 3: speciosum dicendi genus, id. 10, 1, 127: vocabula rerum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 116: miracula, id. A. P. 144: speciosa locis morataque recte Fabula, id. ib. 319: speciosa nomina culpae Imponis, Ov. M. 7, 69: specioso eripe damno, *from this splendid misery*, id. ib. 11, 133.—*Comp.:* cum speciosius quid dicendum est, Quint. 11, 3, 84: speciosior rhetorice quam dialectice, id. 2, 20, 7: speciosiore stili genere, id. 7, 1, 54: gestarum rerum ordinem sequi speciosius fuit, id. 3, 7, 15.—*Sup.:* longe speciosissimum genus orationis, Quint. 8, 6, 49. —*Adv.:* **spĕcĭōsē,** *showily, handsomely, splendidly.* **1.** Lit.: vehi, i. e. *in a painted* or *ornamented vessel*, Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49. —*Comp.:* speciosius instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv. 34, 7: tractet arma, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 52: quo speciosius ingrediantur sublimes, Col. 2, 2, 22.—*Sup.:* contorta hasta (with optime emissa), Quint. 9, 4, 8.—**2.** Trop.: dictum, Quint. 9, 4, 14: translatum, id. 2, 5, 9.—*Sup.:* usus est, Quint. 8, 6, 18.

spectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [specto]. **I.** In gen., *that may be seen, visible:* corpus caeli, Cic. Univ. 8 (al. aspectabile); so, corpus, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 35: purus ab arboribus, spectabilis undique campus, i. e. *open*, id. M. 3, 709.—**II.** Pregn., *that is worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Niobe Vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, Ov. M. 6, 166: quod sit roseo spectabilis ore, id. ib. 7, 705: heros, id. ib. 7, 496: mons topiario naturae opere, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29: flumen portu, id. 5, 1, 1, § 13: texenda spectabili subtilitate, id. 16, 37, 68, § 174: pulchra et spectabilis victoria, Tac. Agr. 34 *fin.:* mater spectabile tela duxit opus, Val. Fl. 1, 429.—**B.** Under the emperors: Spectabilis, *a title of high officers:* apud virum Spectabilem proconsulem, Cod. Just. 2, 7, 11 *fin.:* judices, ib. 7, 62, 32: praefectus vigilum, Dig. 1, 15, 3.

spectābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [spectabilis, II. B.], *the office* or *dignity of a* Spectabilis (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 9, 27, 5; 12, 26, 1 al.

spectācŭlum (contr. **spectāclum,** Prop. 4 (5), 8, 21 and 56), i, *n.* [specto], *a show, sight, spectacle* (class.). **I.** In gen.: lepidum spectaculum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 81: superarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140: bis terque mutatae dapis, Hor. Epod. 5, 34: potius quam hoc spectaculum viderem, Cic. Mil. 38, 103: capere oblatae spectacula praedae, Ov. M. 3, 246; cf. id. ib. 7, 780: scorti procacis, Liv. 39, 43: Euripi, id. 45, 27: non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit, Verg. A. 6, 37: spectaclum ipsa sedens, i. e. *exposed to public view, in the sight of all*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 21: neque hoc parentes Effugerit spectaculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 102.—Esp. in the phrases: spectaculum (alicui) praebere, spectaculum (spectaculo) esse alicui: circuitus solis et lunae spectaculum hominibus praebent, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155; so, praebere, Liv. 45, 28: praebent spectacula capti, Ov. A. A. 2, 581: o spectaculum illud hominibus luctuosum, cedere e patriâ servatorem ejus, manere in patriâ perditores! Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 8; cf. id. Corn. 1, § 19: homini non amico nostra incommoda spectaculo esse nolim, id. Att. 10, 2, 2: insequitur acies ornata armataque, ut hostium quoque magnificum spectaculum esset, Liv. 10, 40 *fin.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** Lit., in the theatre, circus, etc., *a public sight* or *show, a stage-play, spectacle* (cf.: munus, ludi, fabula): spectacula sunt tributim data, Cic. Mur. 34, 72: apparatissimum, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: gladiatorium, Liv. 39, 42: gladiatorum, id. 28, 21 *fin.;* Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96: circi, Liv. 7, 2: scenae, Ov. A. A. 3, 351: ludorum, Suet. Aug. 14: athletarum, id. ib. 44; id. Ner. 12: naumachiae, id. Caes. 44: nondum commisso spectaculo, Liv. 2, 36, 1: interesse spectaculo, id. 2, 38, 4: inter matutina harenae spectacula, Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 2: meridianum, id. Ep. 7, 3.—**B.** Transf., the place whence plays are witnessed, *the seats of the spectators, seats, places* in the theatre, *the amphitheatre:* spectacula ruunt, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47: ex omnibus spectaculis plausus est excitatus, Cic. Sest. 58, 124: resonant spectacula plausu, Ov. M. 10, 668: loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent, Liv. 1, 35, 8: spectaculorum gradus, Tac. A. 14, 13: spectaculis detractus et in harenam deductus, Suet. Calig. 35; id. Dom. 10.—**2.** In gen., *the theatre:* ingressum spectacula, Suet. Calig. 35: in caelum trabibus spectacula textis surgere, Calp. Ecl. 7, 23.—**3.** *The spectators:* spectacula tantum este, viri, Sil. 2, 230: virtutis, id. 8, 556.—**C.** *A wonder, miracle:* spectacula septem, *the seven wonders of the world:* in septem spectaculis nominari, Vitr. 2, 8, 11: numerari inter septem omnium terrarum spectacula, Gell. 10, 18, 4.

spectāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [specto]. ***I.** = specimen, *a mark, sign, proof:* spectamen bono servo id est, Ut absente ero rem sui eri diligenter Tutetur, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 1.—**II.** = spectaculum, *a sight, scene, spectacle* (Appuleian): miserum funestumque spectamen aspexi, App. M. 4, p. 151, 35: novum et memorandum, id. ib. 7, p. 193, 23.

‡**spectāmenta** sunt quae spectantur, Front. Diff. Voc. p. 2203 P.

spectātē, *adv.*, v. specto *fin.*

spectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [specto], *a looking, beholding, contemplation* of a thing, *a sight, view* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *absol.:* homo ad artificem suum (deum) spectat: quam spectationem Trismegistus θεωρίαν rectissime nominavit, Lact. 7, 9 *med.:* apparatûs spectatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2: animum levare spectatione, id. Att. 13, 44, 2.—*Plur.:* quae scenicis moribus ad spectationes populo comparantur, Vitr. 10 praef.—***B.** In partic., *an examining, proving, testing* of money: pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, § 181.—***II.** Trop., *respect, regard, consideration:* Macedonicum bellum nomine amplius quam spectatione gentis fuit, Flor. 2, 7, 3.

spectātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *contemplative, speculative:* thesin a causâ sic distinguunt, ut illa sit spectativae partis, haec activae, Quint. 3, 5, 11; opp. actualis, Isid. 2, 24, 9.

spectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator* (class.). **I.** In gen.: sunt homines quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140: unicus caeli siderumque (Archimedes), Liv. 24, 34, 2: testis et spectator, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112: spectator laudum tuarum, id. Fam. 2, 7, 2: Leuctricae calamitatis, id. Off. 2, 7, 26: certaminis, Liv. 1, 28; Quint. 10, 5, 19; Mart. 10, 51, 9.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A spectator* in a theatre, at games, etc.: nunc, spectatores, clare plau-

dite, Plaut. Am. 5, 3, 3; so id. ib. prol. 66; id. Cas. grex 1; id. Cist. 4, 2, 9; id. Ps. 2, 4, 30; id. Stich. 5, 3, 1; Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 22. —**B.** *An examiner, judge, critic:* spectator probator, ut pecuniae spectatores dicuntur, Don. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18 (cf. specto, I. B. 3., and spectatio, I. B.): elegans formarum spectator, *critic, connoisseur*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18: proprii ponderis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 147: acrior virtutis, Liv. 42, 34, 7.

spectātrix, īcis, *f.* [spectator]. **I.** *She that looks at* or *observes* a thing, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 12; 5, 2, 1; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18 *med.;* Ov. Am. 2, 12, 26: scelerum, Luc. 3, 129.—**II.** *She that judges* or *tries:* incorrupta praeteritorum (posteritas), Amm. 30, 8, 1: humanorum, id. 22, 3, 12: spectatrix dijudicatrixque omnium rerum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 23.

spectātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of specto.

spectīle, v. spetile.

spectio, ōnis, *f.* [specio], in the lang. of augurs, *an observing of the auspices;* hence, also, *the right of observing them* (which belonged to the magistrates), Varr. L. L. 6, § 82 Müll.; Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81; Fest. s. h. v. p. 333.

specto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to look at, behold; to gaze at, watch, observe*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: adspicio, speculor, conspicor, contueor). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*a*) With *acc.:* speculum a speciendo, quod ibi se spectant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 129 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 6, § 82 ib.: si vis videre ludos jucundissimos... amores tuos si vis spectare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 81: spectare aliquid et visere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: taceas, me spectes, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 90: quid illas spectas? id. Rud. 3, 4, 54; id. Am. 1, 1, 268: ere, ne me spectes, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18: corpora, Lucr. 4, 1102: ingentes acervos, Hor. C. 2, 2, 24: gaude quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, id. Ep. 1, 6, 19: cum modo me spectas oculis protervis, Ov. H. 16 (17), 77: spectari tergo, id. A. A. 3, 774: Zoroaster primus siderum motus diligentissime spectasse dicitur, Just. 1, 1, 9.—(*β*) With *rel.-clause:* tacitus te sequor, Spectans quas tu res hoc ornatu geras, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 2: specta quam arcte dormiunt, id. Most. 3, 2, 144; cf.: saepe tui, specto, si sint in litore passus, Ov. H. 18 (19), 27.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* vise, specta tuo arbitratu, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 106: *Am.* Sosia, age me huc aspice. *So.* Specto, id. Am. 2, 2, 119: quam magis specto, minus placet mihi hominis facies, id. Trin. 4, 2, 19: alte spectare, Cic. Rep. 6, 23, 25: populo spectante, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 60.—(*δ*) With *ad, in, per*, or *adv. of place:* spectare ad carceris oras, Enn. Ann. 1, 102: quaeso huc ad me specta, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 149; so, ad me, Afran. ap. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 16: ad dexteram, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 1: tota domus, quae spectat in nos solos, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58: ego limis specto Sic per flabellum clanculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53: quoquo hic spectabit, eo tu spectato simul, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 69.—(*ε*) *Impers. pass.* with *subj.* or *final clause:* cum plausu congregari feros (pisces) ad cibum assuetudine, in quibusdam vivariis spectetur, Plin. 10, 70, 89, § 193: spectandum ne quoi anulum det, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 33. —(*ζ*) With *inf.:* spectet currere Gangem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 629: minaces ire per caelum faces specta, id. ib. 325.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To look at* or *see* (a play or an actor) as a spectator, *to look on:* fabulam, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 37: Megalesia, Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 22; Hor. A. P. 190: ludos, id. S. 2, 6, 48; 2, 8, 79; id. Ep. 2, 1, 203; Suet. Aug. 40; 53 al.: Circenses, id. ib. 45; id. Claud. 4: pugiles, id. Aug. 45: artifices saltationis, id. Tit. 7 al.—With *inf.:* spectavi ego pridem Comicos ad istum modum Sapienter dicta dicere atque is plaudier, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 23: matronae tacitae spectent, tacitae rideant, id. Poen. prol. 32: jam hic deludetur (Amphitruo), spectatores, vobis spectantibus, id. Am. 3, 4, 15; cf. id. ib. prol. 151. —Hence, very often in inscrr. and tesseris: GLADIATORIIS SP., i. e. spectatus, of a gladiator *who had stood the first public fight*, Inscr. Orell. 2561 sq.; cf.: Morcelli delle tessere degli spettacoli Roma, Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 562.—**2.** Of localities, *to look, face, lie, be situated* towards any quarter (syn.: prospicio, vergo); constr. usu. with *ad, in, inter*, etc., or an *adv. of place;* less freq. with *acc.:* (hujus insulae) alter angulus ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; so, ad orientem solem, id. ib. 7, 69: ad fretum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 169: ager, qui in ventum Favonium spectet, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1: in urbem... in Etruriam, Liv. 5, 5; v. also infra: Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, *is situated to the north-west*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1 *fin.:* quare fit, ut introversus et ad te Spectent atque ferant vestigia se omnia prorsus, Lucil. ap. Non. 402, 7; cf.: ut ora eorum deorsum spectent, Col. 12, 16, 4: vestigia Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: quo (villae) spectent porticibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 4: Creta altior est, quâ spectat orientem, Sall. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 23 (H. 3, 58 Dietsch): Acarnania solem occidentem et mare Siculum spectat, Liv. 33, 17, 5: mediterranea regio est, orientem spectat, id. 25, 9, 10; 30, 25, 11: quae et Tanaim et Bactra spectant, Curt. 7, 7, 4; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 15; Vell. 1, 11, 3: ab eo latere, quo (Gadis) Hispaniam spectat, Plin. 4, 21, 36, § 120; 6, 17, 20, § 53.—Transf., of nations: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 6: Masaesyli in regionem Hispaniae spectant, Liv. 28, 17.—**3.** *To examine, try, test:* (argentum) dare spectandum, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 35: ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum, Tempore sic duro est inspicienda fides, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 25; cf.: qui pecuniâ non movetur... hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, *as having stood the test of fire*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38; cf. spectatio, I. B., and spectator, I. B.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to look at, behold, see, regard, consider* (very rare): specta rem modo! Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 14: audaciam meretricum spectata, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 24: importunitatem spectate aniculae, id. And. 1, 4, 4: suave, E terrâ magnum alterius spectare laborem, Lucr. 2, 2: caeli signorum admirabilem ordinem spectat, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 402, 17: ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To look to* a thing, as to an end or guide of action; hence, *to have in view, bear in mind; to aim, strive*, or *endeavor after; to meditate; to tend, incline, refer, pertain*, or *have regard to* a thing (freq. and class.; syn.: contendo, pertineo, tendo): juvenes magna spectare et ad ea rectis studiis debent contendere, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: nec commune bonum poterant spectare, Lucr. 5, 958: rem, non hominem, spectari oportere, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 9: nihil spectat nisi fugam, Cic. Att. 8, 7, 1: Pompeius statuisse videtur, quid vos in judicando spectare oporteret, id. Mil. 6, 15: nos ea, quae sunt in usu vitâque communi, non ea quae finguntur aut optantur spectare debemus, id. Lael. 5, 18: ingenti consensu defectionem omnes spectare, Liv. 22, 22, 21: arma et bellum, id. 3, 69, 2: Romani, desperatâ ope humanâ, fata et deos spectabant, id. 5, 16, 8; Curt. 9, 7, 2; Just. 13, 1, 8: tota domus quae spectat in nos solos, *relies on*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58: in philosophiâ res spectatur, non verba penduntur, id. Or. 16, 51: mores, id. Off. 2, 20, 69; so (with sequi) id. de Or. 2, 50, 204: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? *do you seek?* Caes. B. G. 5, 44: noli spectare, quanti homo sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14: me spectasse semper, ut tibi possem quam maxime esse conjunctus, id. Fam. 5, 8, 3: ad imperatorias laudes, id. Vatin. 10, 24: ad suam magis gloriam quam ad salutem rei publicae, id. Sest. 16, 37: ad vitulam, Verg. E. 3, 48: cum plebes Nolana de integro ad defectionem spectaret, Liv. 23, 16, 2; so id. 23, 6, 4: ab scelere ad aliud spectare mulier scelus, id. 1, 47, 1; 34, 56, 10.—Of subjects not personal: et prima et media verba spectare debent ad ultimum, Cic. Or. 59, 200: ad arma rem spectare, id. Fam. 14, 5, 1; cf.: rem ad seditionem spectare, Liv. 25, 3, 19: ad vim spectare res coepit, id. 1, 9, 6; cf.: si ad perniciem patriae res spectabit, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 90: aliquid anquirunt, quod spectet et valeat ad bene beateque vivendum, id. ib. 2, 2, 6: ea non tam ad religionem spectant, quam ad jus sepulcrorum, *belong to, concern*, id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: quoniam de eo genere beneficiorum dictum est, quae ad singulos spectant: deinceps de iis, quae ad universos pertinent, disputandum est, id. Off. 2, 21, 72; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 7: artem negabat esse ullam, nisi quae cognitis et in unum exitum spectantibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92: nostra consilia sempiternum tempus spectare debent, id. ib. 2, 40, 169: solvendi necessitas debitorem spectat, Dig. 2, 14, 42: res eo spectat, ut eâ poenâ non videamini esse contenti, Cic. Lig. 5, 13: hoc eo spectabat, ut eam (Pythiam) a Philippo corruptam diceret, id. de Div. 2, 57, 118: summa judicii mei spectat huc, ut meorum injurias ferre possim, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 20, 46: quo igitur haec spectat oratio? Cic. Att. 8, 2, 4; cf. id. Phil. 13, 20, 46: quorsum haec omnis spectat oratio? id. ib. 7, 9, 26 et saep.: quia quicquid ad corpus spectat, et immortalitatis est expers, vanum sit, Lact. 3, 12, 33.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) *To judge of; to try, test* (syn. probo): nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: alicujus animum ex animo suo, Ter. And. 4, 1, 22: non igitur ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantiâ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 31: ex meo otium tuum specto, id. Att. 12, 39: quod ego non tam fastidiose in nobis quam in histrionibus spectari puto, id. de Or. 1, 61, 258: ubi facillime spectatur mulier, quae ingenio'st bono? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 59; cf.: hominem in dubiis periclis, Lucr. 3, 55: beneficium a deteriore parte, Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 2.—Hence, **spectātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II. B. 2.). **A.** *Tried, tested, proved* (syn.: probatus, cognitus): tuam probatam et spectatam maxime adulescentiam, Lucil. ap. Non. 437, 14: homines spectati et probati, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 124: fides spectata et diu cognita, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11; Ov. P. 2, 7, 82: pietas spectata per ignes, id. F. 4, 37: integritas, Liv. 26, 49, 16; cf.: homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 29: spectata ac nobilitata virtus, id. Fl. 26, 63: spectata multis magnisque rebus singularis integritas, id. Phil. 3, 10, 26: rebus spectata juventus, Verg. A. 8, 151: utebatur medico ignobili, sed spectato homine, Cleophanto, id. Clu. 16, 47: mores, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 4: ni virtus fidesque vestra spectata mihi forent, Sall. C. 20, 2.—*Sup.:* id cuique spectatissimum sit, quod occurrerit, etc., *let that be the best test of each*, Liv. 1, 57, 7.—With *subject-clause:* mihi satis spectatum est, Pompeium malle principem volentibus vobis esse quam, etc., Sall. H. 3, 61, 23 Dietsch.—**B.** In gen., *looked up to, respected, esteemed, worthy, excellent:* fecere tale ante alii spectati viri, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 47: in perfecto et spectato viro, Cic. Lael. 2, 9: homines, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: castitas, Liv. 1, 57, 10.—*Comp.:* quo non spectatior alter, Sil. 1, 440.—*Sup.:* auctoritas clarissimi et spectatissimi viri atque in primis probati, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: spectatissima femina, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147.—Of things (Plinian): paeninsula spectatior (with flumen clarum), Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107: spectatius artificium, id. 11, 1, 1, § 1: spectatissima laurus, id. 15, 30, 40, § 134.—Hence, *adv.:* **spectātē,** *splendidly, excellently:* spectatissime florere, Plin. 21, 1, 1, § 2: spectatissime ministrere, Amm. 28, 3, 9.

spectrum, i, *n.* [specio], *an appearance, form, image* of a thing; *an apparition, spectre*, the Gr. εἴδωλον (much less freq. than simulacrum and species): spectra Catiana... nam quae Democritus εἴδωλα, Catius Insuber Epicureus spectra nominat, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 1 sq.: spectra Catiana, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 1.

* **spectus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *look, appearance, aspect:* spectu sine praepositione Pacuvius in Duloreste usus est, cum ait: spectu protervo ferox, Fest. s. h. v. p. 330 Müll.; Pac. Fragm. Trag. v. 147 Rib.

1. spĕcŭla, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** A high place from which to look out, *a look-out, watch-tower:* specula, de quo prospicimus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 82 Müll.: praedonum adventum significabat ignis e speculâ sublatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 93: dat signum speculâ ab altâ, Verg. A. 3, 239; Luc. 6, 279: tamquam ex aliquâ speculâ prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1; id. Phil. 7, 7, 19; Col. 7, 3 *fin.* al.—*Plur.*, Liv. 29, 23: specularum significationem Sinon invenit, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202; Stat. Th. 6, 547; App. de Mundo, p. 69, 40.—***B.** Trop., *a watch-tower:* stetit Caesar in illâ amicitiae spe-

culâ, Plin. Pan. 86, 4. — **II.** In gen. **A.** In speculis esse, *to be on the watch* or *look-out:* nunc homines in speculis sunt, observant, quemadmodum sese unusquisque vestrum gerat, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 46; cf. id. Deiot. 8, 22: in speculis omnis Abydos erat, Ov. H. (17), 18, 12: in speculis atque insidiis relicti, Cic. Mur. 37, 79: diem unum in speculis fuit, Liv. 34, 26: gentis paratas pendere in speculis, Claud. B. Get. 569.— **B.** Poet., like σκοπιά, *a high place, height, eminence:* in speculis summoque in vertice montis Planities ignota jacet, Verg. A. 11, 526; so of the *summits* of mountains, id. E. 8, 59; id. A. 10, 454; of the *high walls* of a city, id. ib. 11, 877; 4, 586.

2. spēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spes; cf. recula, from res], *a slight hope* (rare but class.): estne quid in te speculae? Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 9; id. Cas. 2, 4, 27: ulla nec specula est, id. Rud. 3, 3, 3; Cic. Clu. 26, 72: oblectabar speculâ, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: cassae speculae renuntias fortiter, App. M. 6, p. 175, 17: tenui speculâ solabar clades ultimas, id. ib. 10, p. 253, 5.

* **spĕcŭlābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [speculor], *that may be seen, visible:* Sunion, Stat. Th. 12, 624.

spĕcŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *on the look-out, on the watch; watching for* any thing (post-Aug.): Festus Hadrumeto, ubi speculabundus substiterat, etc., Tac. H. 4, 50: ab ostio speculabunda, Mart. Cap. 2, § 112.—With *acc.:* speculabundus ex altissimâ rupe identidem signa, Suet. Tib. 65.

* **spĕcŭlāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a looking at, observing:* glaucum, Prud. Apoth. 88.

spĕcŭlar, āris, v. specularis, II. *fin.*

spĕcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [speculum]. **I.** In gen., *of* or *belonging to a mirror, like a mirror* (post-Aug.): speculari ratione, *in the manner of a mirror,* Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 9. —**II.** In partic.: specularis lapis, *a kind of transparent stone, muscovy-glass, isinglass-stone, mica,* Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 150 sqq.; 9, 35, 56, § 113; Petr. 68; Lact. Opif. Dei, 8 *med.*—Hence, **spĕcŭlārĭa,** ōrum, *n., window panes, a window,* Sen. Ep. 90, 25; 86, 11; id. Prov. 4, 9; id. Q. N. 4, 13, 7; Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 64; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4 and 21; Mart. 8, 14; Juv. 4, 21; Col. 11, 3, 52; Pall. 1, 20, 1 al.—In *sing.:* per corneum specular, Tert. Anim. 53 *med.*

spĕcŭlārĭus (contr. collat. form SPECLARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4284), ii, *m.* [id.], *a mirror-maker,* Dig. 50, 6, 6; Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Inscr. Orell. 6296.—Called also ‡ SPECVLARIARIVS (or contr. SPECLARIA), Inscr. Orell. 6351 sq.

spĕcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [speculor]. **I.** *A spying out, exploration, observation* (late Lat.): speculationibus fidis doctus, Amm. 26, 10, 4; 27, 2, 4: turris speculationis, Greg. Mag. in Job, 31, 85.—**II.** *A contemplation, speculation,* Boëth. Consol. Phil. 4, 1; 5, 2; Aus. Mos. 326.

spĕcŭlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *speculative* (late Lat.): philosophia, Boëth. ap. Porphyr. Dial. 1, p. 2. — Hence, *subst.:* **spĕcŭlātīva,** ae, *f.,* = contemplativa (sc. philosophia), Cassiod. Var. 1, 45.

spĕcŭlātor (also written **spĭcŭl-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], in milit. lang., *a looker-out, spy, scout, explorer, éclaireur* (syn. explorator). **I.** Lit.: speculator, quem mittimus ante, ut respiciat quae volumus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 82 Müll.: repentinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 164; Caes. B. G. 2, 11; 5, 49 *fin.;* Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140; Sall. J. 101, 1; 106, 2; Liv. 3, 40, 13; 22, 33, 1; 28, 2, 2 al.—These scouts formed a special division in each legion, Auct. B. Hisp. 13; Tac. H. 1, 25; Inscr. Orell. 1222; 3518 al.—Under the emperors they were employed as special adjutants, messengers, and body-guards of a general, Suet. Calig. 44; Tac. H. 2, 73; Suet. Aug. 74; id. Claud. 35; id. Galb. 18; id. Oth. 5; Tac. H. 1, 24 Lips.; 2, 11; 2, 33; Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 15; id. Ben. 3, 25; Vulg. Marc. 6, 27 (where the Greek has also σπεκουλάτωρ) al. —**II.** Transf., in gen., *a searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner:* physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83; id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51: ad has excipiendas voces speculator ex convivis Persei missus, Liv. 40, 7: Cleonis fuisse publice praepositos χαλαζοφύλακας, speculatores futurae grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 6, 1: quo tu matutinus speculator amicae? Prop. 2, 29 (3, 27), 31: apes consumptis in proximo floribus speculatores ad pabula ulteriora mittunt, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 19: Fabius cautâ speculator mente futuri, Sil. 1, 679.

spĕcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [speculator], *of* or *belonging to spies* or *scouts:* navigia, *spy-boats, vessels of observation,* Caes. B. G. 4, 26; also called speculatoriae naves, Liv. 30, 10, 14; 35, 26, 9; 36, 42, 8; and caliga, *worn by spies* or *scouts,* Suet. Calig. 52.— Hence, *subst.:* **spĕcŭlātōrĭa,** ae, *f.* **A.** (Sc. navis.) *A spy-boat,* Liv. 22, 19, 5; 22, 36, 42.— **B.** (Sc. caliga.) *A boot worn by spies* or *scouts,* Tert. Cor. Mil. 1.

spĕcŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [speculor], *she that spies* or *watches, a* (female) *spy, watcher.* **I.** Lit.: furiae deae sunt speculatrices, credo, et vindices facinorum et scelerum, * Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Sen. Contr. 1, 6 *med.:* mens boni speculatrix consiliorum suorum est, Ambros. Ep. 67, 5; App. Doctr. Plat. 2, p. 16, 1: Caucasiis speculatrix Juno resedit rupibus, Val. Fl. 7, 190: SPECVLATRIX ET PROPVGNATRIX MEORVM PERICVLORVM, Inscr. Orell. 4859.—**II.** Transf.: speculatrix villa profundi, i. e. *that looks towards the sea,* Stat. S. 2, 2, 3: aestuosi maris alto e tumulo speculatrix statua, Val. Max. 9, 8, ext. 1.

1. spĕcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* of speculor.

* **2. spĕcŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [speculum], *furnished* or *adorned with mirrors:* cubiculum, Gloss. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

spĕcŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [1. specula], *to spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore* (class.; cf.: specto, conspicio): quo mox furatum veniat, speculatur loca, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 22: *St.* Quid hic speculare? *Pa.* Nihil equidem speculor, id. Cas. 4, 2, 12: omnia speculari et perscrutari ante, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: multorum te oculi et aures speculabuntur atque custodient, id. Cat. 1, 2, 6: Rostra, id. Fl. 24, 57: jam vacuo laetam (avem) caelo speculatus, *having caught sight of, descried,* Verg. A. 5, 515: praemissus speculatum Bocchi consilia, Sall. J. 108, 1; so, consilia, Liv. 42, 17: dicta factaque alicujus, id. 42, 25, 8: abditos ejus sensus, id. 40, 21, 11: eventum Bellovacorum, *to look for,* i. e. *await,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 23: regni eventus, Just. 25, 3, 7: opportunitatem, *to watch for,* Tac. H. 3, 38; Vell. 2, 120, 4; cf.: noctem incustoditam, Tac. A. 2, 40: obitus et ortus signorum, Verg. G. 1, 257: aquas et nubila caeli (apes), id. ib. 4, 166: locum, id. A. 7, 477.—With *interrog.-clause:* nunc speculabor, quid ibi agatur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 10: ut specularetur, quae in laevâ parte suorum fortuna esset, Liv. 33, 10: huc hinc speculabor procul, Unde advenienti sarcinam imponam seni, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 82.— *Absol.:* speculabor, ne quis hinc venator assit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 13: quid ad se venirent? an speculandi causâ? Caes. B. G. 1, 47 *fin.:* speculandi gratiâ remissi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7: imprudenter speculatus, Vell. 2, 118, 2: montis sublime cacumen Occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes, *he can look around,* Ov. M. 1, 667.

spĕcŭlum, i, *n.* [specio; hence, that in which one sees himself]. **I.** Lit., *a looking-glass, mirror* (usually made of polished metal): speculum a speciendo, quod ibi se spectant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 129 Müll.; cf.: speculum, quod in eo specimus imaginem, id. ib. 6, § 82: homines sibi habere speculum, ubi os contemplarent suom, etc., Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 2: quid opu'st speculo tibi, quae tute speculo speculum es maximum? id. Most. 1, 3, 94; cf. id. Men. 5, 9, 3: speculi imago, Lucr. 4, 279; cf. id. 4, 331: speculis apparent simulacra, id. 4, 98: speculorum levitas, Cic. Univ. 14: quotiens te in speculo videris alterum, Hor. C. 4, 10, 6: ut in speculo rugas aspexit aniles, Ov. M. 15, 232: se in speculo contemplari, App. Mag. p. 283, 4: cava specula, id. ib. p. 284, 2 et saep.— On the material and use of mirrors, v. Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 128; 34, 17, 48, § 160; 37, 5, 16, § 64; 37, 7, 25, § 97; Stat. S. 3, 4, 94; Sen. Q. N. 1, 17.—With *tanquam, ut,* etc.: inspicere, tamquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61; 3, 3, 74; Cic. Pis. 29, 71; id. Fin. 5, 22, 61; id. Rep. 2, 42, 69.—**B.** Poet., transf., of the mirror-like smoothness of water: lympharum in speculo, Phaedr. 1, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop., *a mirror, copy, imitation* (rare; more freq. connected with tamquam or ut, etc.; v. supra, I.): futuri temporis, Lucr. 3, 974; 4, 166: infantes et bestias putat specula esse naturae, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 32; cf. corresp. with imago, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 3: omne opus Vergilianum de quodam Homerici operis speculo formatum est, Macr. S. 5, 2 *med.*

spĕcus, ūs (*abl. plur.* specibus, Sen. Cons. ap. Front. Aquaed. 125; on the various forms found only in the grammarians, v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 569 sq.), *m.* (*f.* and *n.* v. infra) [perh. root spec-; v. specio, and so orig. a hole, aperture; but cf. σπέος]. **I.** Lit., *a cave, cavern, grot, den; a cavity, chasm,* natural or artificial; of the latter kind, *a ditch, drain, canal, channel, covered water-course, a pit* in mines, etc. (cf. spelunca). (α) *Masc.* (class. and freq.): inferum vastos specus, Enn. ap. Non. 222, 32 (Trag. v. 218 Vahl.): specus tenebricosus, Varr. ib. 222, 31: fons ex opaco specu, Liv. 1, 21; so *abl. sing.,* id. 1, 56, 10; 10, 10, 1: forum medium ferme specu vasto collapsum dicitur, id. 7, 6; so *sing.,* Ov. M. 3, 29; 7, 409; 11, 235; id. F. 4, 495; Liv. 10, 1, 5; Tac. A. 16, 1, 3; 16, 4, 59.—*Plur.:* quos agor in specus? Hor. C. 3, 25, 2: paucos specus in extremo fundo, et eos quidem subterraneos, * Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4; so of *drains, ditches,* Varr. R. R. 3, 17 *fin.;* Cat. 61, 28; Liv. 39, 13, 13; Tac. A. 12, 57; id. G. 16; Sen. Med. 741 al.— (β) *Fem.* (ante- and post-class.): concava specus, Enn. ap. Non. 222, 23 (Ann. v. 420 Vahl.); cf. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 568; Pac. ap. Non. 223, 2 Müll. (Trag. p. 91 Rib.); id. ap. Fest. p. 343 Müll. (l. l. p. 73 Rib.): specum quandam nactus remotam latebrosamque, in eam me penetro et recondo, Gell. 5, 14, 18; Sil. 6, 276.—(γ) *Neutr.* (ante-class. and poet.): hic specus horrendum, Verg. A. 7, 568; Serv. ad loc.: invisum caelo specus, Sil. 13, 425; Ps.-Quint. Decl. 10, 19.—(δ) Acc. to the second declension: speca apposita, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 713 P.: altis claudere specis, Att. ap. Non. 487, 25 (Fragm. Trag. v. 63 Rib.).—**II.** Transf., *a hollow, cavity* of any kind (poet.): specus atri vulneris, Verg. A. 9, 700 Serv.: quos Capacis alvi mersit tartareo specu, Phaedr. 4, 6, 10; of a snake's belly, Sil. 6, 276; cf. of the belly of the Trojan horse, Petr. poët. 89, 2, 7.— In mal. part., Auct. Priap. 83, 34.

spegma, ătis, v. psegma.

† **spēlaeum (spēlēum),** i, *n.,* = σπήλαιον, *a cave, cavern, den* (poet. and in post-class. prose; syn. antrum): in silvis, inter spelaea ferarum, * Verg. E. 10, 52; so, spelaea metuenda ferarum, Claud. B. Get. 354: emptum millibus (ab Abraham), Prud. Tetr. Vet. Test. 5: cum initiatur in spelaeo, Tert. Cor. Mil. *fin.:* HOC SPELEVM CONSTITVIT, Inscr. Grut. 34, 5; 34, 7; 34, 9.

spelta, ae, *f., spelt:* totidem speltas, i. e. *grains of spelt,* Rhemn. Fann. Pond. 10; Hier. in Ezech. 1, 4, 9.

† **spēlunca,** ae, *f.,* = σπήλυγξ, *gen.* γγος. **I.** *A cave, cavern, den* (class.; syn. specus): Philocteta jam decimum annum in speluncâ jacet, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94; id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; id. Fat. 3, 6; id. Fl. 17, 39; Verg. G. 2, 469; 3, 145; 4, 364; id. A. 1, 60: viridis, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 27: pumice pendens, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 3; Val. Fl. 4, 177 al.—**II.** Spelunca, *name of a country-seat of Tiberius, near Terracina,* Tac. A. 4, 59; Suet. Tib. 39; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59.

* **spēluncōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [spelunca], *full of caves* or *caverns:* loca, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 191.

spēra, ae, v. sphaera *init.*

* **spērābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [spero], *that may be hoped for:* cum nulla vitae meae salus sperabilis't, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 3.

spērātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of spero.

Sperchēos (-ēus) or **Sperchīus (-ĭos,** v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 127 sq.), i, *m.,* = Σπερχεῖος, *a river of Thessaly, rising on Mount Pindus,* now *the Ellada;* form -eos, Verg. G. 2, 487; Rib., Forb. (al. Sperchius); form -eus, Liv. 36, 14, 15 Weissenb.; 37, 4, 10; form -ios, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 4, 7, 23, § 28 (v. C. infra), Ov. M. 1, 579; form -ius, Stat. Th. 4, 838. — Hence, **A. Sperchēïs,** ĭdis, *adj. f., of* or *belonging to the Spercheos:* undae, Ov. M. 7, 230: ripae, id. ib. 2, 250.— **B. Sperchīŏnīdes,** ae, *m., a dweller by the Spercheos,* Ov. M. 5, 86.

—C. **Sperchiae**, ārum *f.* (**Sperchios**, Plin. 4, 7, 13, § 28 dub.; Jahn, Sparthos), *a town of Thessaly, on the Spercheos*, Liv. 32, 13, 10.

spēres, v. spes *init.*

† **sperma**, ătis, *n.*, = σπέρμα, *seed, semen, sperm*, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 11.

† **spermătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σπερματικός, *of* or *relating to seed, seminal, spermatic:* pori, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 180.

spernax, ācis, *adj.* [sperno], *despising, showing contempt, contemptuous* (post-Aug. and very rare): viri spernaces mortis, Sil. 8, 465: in admittendo consilio spernax, Sid. Ep. 4, 9.

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3 (*perf.* sync. sprērunt, Prud. Dittoch. 31), *v. a.* [root spar-, to part; Sanscr. spar-itar, enemy; cf. Lat. parcus; Germ. sperren], *to sever, separate, remove* (syn.: segrego, separo; perh. only in the foll. passages): jus atque aequom se a malis spernit procul, Enn. ap. Non. 399, 10 (Trag. v. 224 Vahl.): nunc spes, opes auxiliaque a me segregant spernuntque se, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 2 Brix ad loc.: ille illas spernit segregatque ab se omnis extra te unam, id. Mil. 4, 6, 17 Lorenz ad loc.—**II.** Transf., subject., *to despise, contemn, reject, scorn, spurn* (the class. signif.; esp. freq. after the Aug. period; syn.: contemnere, despicere; pro nihilo putare, etc.; opp. colere): meam speciem spernat (a little later: se contemnit), Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 20: spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amatur, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 273 Vahl.): non respondit, nos sprevit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 21; id. Rep. 1, 43, 67: cum spernerentur ab iis, a quibus essent coli soliti, id. Sen. 3, 7: sperni ab iis veteres amicitias, indulgeri novis, id. Lael. 15, 54; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 98: me animo non spernis, Verg. E. 3, 74: comitemne sororem Sprevisti moriens, id. A. 4, 678: quis tam inimicus nomini Romano est, qui Ennii Medeam spernat, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4: veritas auspiciorum spreta est, id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: aliorum judicia, id. Or. 13, 41: prodigus et stultus donat quae spernit et odit, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 20 et saep.: doctrina deos spernens, Liv. 10, 40, 10: conscientia spretorum (deorum), id. 21, 63, 7; 30, 40, 5: ab eo quoque spretum consulis imperium est, id. 41, 10, 9; so, imperium, id. 8, 30, 11: litteras praetoris, id. 30, 24, 3: consilium, Ov. M. 6, 30; Curt. 3, 2, 18: voluptates, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 55: dulces amores, id. C. 1, 9, 16: cibum vilem, id. S. 2, 2, 15: (genus orationis) spretum et pulsum foro, Cic. Or. 13, 42: haudquaquam spernendus auctor, Liv. 30, 45, 5; cf. Col. 1, 1, 4: haud spernendos falsi tituli testes, Liv. 4, 20, 11: neque morum spernendus, Tac. A. 14, 40: spernens dotis, App. Mag. p. 332. — Poet. with *inf.:* nec partem solido demere de die Spernit, Hor. C. 1, 1, 21: obsequio deferri spernit aquarum, Ov. M. 9, 117.

* **spernor**, āri, *v. dep. a.* [sperno; cf. aspernor], *to despise:* pietatem, Front. Eloq. p. 227 Mai.

spēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To hope* (something desirable), *to look for, trust, expect; to promise* or *flatter one's self* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: confido, exspecto). (α) *Absol.:* spero, si speres quicquam prodesse potes sunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 333 Müll. (Ann. v. 410 Vahl.): quoad Pompeius in Italiā fuit, sperare non destiti, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: sperat animus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 36: ut neque accusator timere neque reus sperare debuerit, Cic. Clu. 7, 20: jubes bene sperare et bono esse animo, id. Deiot. 14, 38: Attica nostra quid agat, scire cupio: etsi tuae litterae recte sperare jubent, id. Att. 13, 17: tu jam, ut spero et ut promittis, aderis, id. ib. 16, 3, 4: omnia experiar et, ut spero, assequar . . . Sed, ut spero, valebis, id. ib. 7, 2, 6: ut mihi detis hanc veniam accommodatam huic reo, vobis, quemadmodum spero, non molestam, id. Arch. 2, 3: Argyrippus exorari spero poterit, ut sinat, etc., Plaut. As. 5, 2, 67; cf.: *Ch.* Non usus veniet, spero. *Sy.* Spero hercle ego quoque, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 42: interea fiet aliquid, spero, id. And. 2, 1, 14: salvus sit; spero, id. Ad. 3, 3, 57.—(β) With *acc.:* his omnibus victoriam sperantibus pacis nomen adferemus, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 10: consulatum, id. ib. 12, 6, 14: gloriam sperabit a latronum gregibus, id. ib. 12, 10, 26: magis adversos rerum exitus metuens quam sperans secundos, id. Fam. 6, 14, 1: id ego et speraram prudentiā tuā fretus, et, ut confiderem, fecerunt tuae litterae, id. ib. 12, 18: a quo nihil speres boni rei publicae, quia non vult; nihil metuas mali, quia non audet, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: a quo genere hominum victoriam sperasset, Caes. B. C. 3, 96 *fin.:* omnia ex victoriā et ex suā liberalitate sperarent, id. ib. 3, 6; cf. id. ib. 3, 60: quibus (tormentis) ipsi magna speravissent, id. ib. 2, 16 *fin.:* spero meliora, Cic. Att. 14, 16, 3: aliquid sibi, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 86; Sall. C. 37, 6: bona alicuius, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13: hoc sperans, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 85: sperare victoriam ab aliquo, id. B. C. 3, 96: quod sapienter speravimus, perseveranter consectari, *have expected*, Col. praef. § 29: sperata gloria (opp. parta), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15; Liv. 28, 41, 6: sperata praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: spem speratam quom optulisti, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 2: civitatem optandam magis quam sperandam quam minimam posuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 30, 52; Liv. 4, 15, 5: exitum malis sperare, Sall. C. 40, 2: amicitiam, regnum, id. J. 24, 5: mortem honestam, id. H. 2, 41, 2 Dietsch: salutem, id. C. 58, 16: spes, Curt. 5, 10, 1: mali poenam, Lact. de Ira, 16, 8: perpetuam felicitatem, Suet. Aug. 94; id. Vesp. 12; Sen. Ira, 3, 31, 2; Just. 21, 2, 5: sperat infestis, metuit secundis Alteram sortem bene praeparatum Pectus, Hor. C. 2, 10, 13: grata superveniat, quae non sperabitur hora, id. Ep. 1, 4, 14 et saep.: dis sum fretus, deos sperabimus, *we will hope* or *trust in the gods*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 38; cf. id. Mil. 4, 5, 10; id. Cist. 2, 3, 52.—(γ) With *obj.-clause* (so most freq.; usually with *inf. fut.;* less freq. but class. with *inf. pres.* or *perf.*).—With *inf. fut.:* ego me confido liberum fore, tu te numquam speras, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 15; Cic. Rep. 1, 20, 33: ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, id. Lael. 21, 79: quod amicitiae nostrae memoriam spero sempiternam fore, etc., id. ib. 4, 15: tu fac animo forti magnoque sis, speresque fore, ut, etc., id. Fam. 1, 5, 6 *fin.;* cf.: spero fore, ut contingat id nobis, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82 et saep.—With *inf. pres.:* qui istoc te speras modo Potesse dissimulando infectum hoc reddere, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 22: spero me habere, qui hunc excruciem, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 11: sperat se a me avellere, id. ib. 3, 3, 14: totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: spero, quae tua prudentia est, et hercule, ut me jubet Acastus, confido te jam, ut volumus, valere, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: sperabam tuum adventum appropinquare, id. Fam. 4, 6, 3: speremus, nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, id. Rep. 1, 17, 26: spero te mihi ignoscere, si, etc., id. Fam. 1, 6, 2: spero esse, ut volumus, id. Att. 12, 6 b, 4: ita quiddam spero nobis profici, cum, etc., id. ib. 1, 1; Sall. H. 4, 61, 2 Dietsch: speramus carmina fingi posse, Hor. A. P. 331: neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, ne finge, fugam, *I did not hope* or *expect*, Verg. A. 4, 338.—So esp. when used like Engl. *hope*, in the sense *trust, believe:* spero nostram amicitiam non egere testibus, Cic. Fam. 2, 2: id enim deos immortalis spero aequissimum judicare, id. Phil. 11, 15, 39; cf. infra, II. *fin.*—With *inf. perf.:* speravi miser Ex servitute me exemisse filium, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 99: me ejus spero fratrem propemodum Jam repperisse, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 123: sperabam jam defervisse adulescentiam, id. Ad. 1, 2, 72: spero tibi me causam probasse; cupio quidem certe, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4: spero cum Crassipede nos confecisse, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2: et tum mirifice sperabat se esse locutum, Cat. 84, 3: sperasse libertatem se civium suorum emisse, Liv. 4, 15, 6: sperabam ita notata me reliquisse genera, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 1; id. Att. 2, 21, 2; 10, 7, 3. —Ellipt.: qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem Sperat (sc. te fore), Hor. C. 1, 5, 11.—(δ) With *ut* and *subj.:* quoniam, ut salvum vellent tyrannum, sperare non poterat, Liv. 34, 27, 3: ut patiatur . . . nec sperandum ulli nec concupiscendum est, Sen. ad Polyb. 18, 6; Just. 5, 3, 3. — (ε) In a Greek construction, with *fut. part.:* visura et quamvis numquam speraret Ulixen, etc. (for se visuram esse), Prop. 2, 9, 7 Paley ad loc.—(ζ) With *de* (very rare): neque de otio nostro spero jam, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5; id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6: de eo bene sperare (with *obj.-clause*, cf. γ supra), Nep. Milt. 1, 1.—**II.** *To look for, expect, apprehend* that which is undesired, ἐλπίζω (rare, and mostly poet.; in Cic. only with non, and ironically): nam quod tu speres, propulsabo facile, Ter. And. 2, 3, 21: mihi non hoc miserae sperare jubebas, Sed conubia laeta, Cat. 64, 140: haec merui sperare? dabis mihi, perfida, poenas, Prop. 2, 5, 3: hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, Et perferre, soror, potero, Verg. A. 4, 419 (cf. Quint. 8, 2, 3); cf. Flor. 3, 1, 1: haec adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt Tempore, cum, etc., Verg. A. 11, 275: mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto Sperasti? id. ib. 2, 658; cf. Suet. Caes. 60: si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *expect, fear*, Verg. A. 1, 543: exstinguine mea Speravi te posse manu, Val. Fl. 3, 295: aliquod in Africā bellum, Flor. 3, 1, 1: jam quartanam sperantibus aegris, Juv. 4, 57.—With a negative particle: *Sc.* Moneo ego te: te deseret ille aetate et satietate. *Ph.* Non spero. *Sc.* Insperata accidunt magis saepe quam quae speres, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 40: id quod non spero, Afran ap. Charis. p. 195 P.: sin a vobis, id quod non spero, deserar, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: te tam mobili in me meosque esse animo non sperabam, Q. Metell. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 1, 2: non speravi te sequi, Stat. Th. 6, 139.—Ironically: quoniam haec satis spero vobis molesta videri, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 51.—Hence, **spērātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *that is hoped* or *longed for;* as *subst.:* **spērātus**, i, *m.;* **spērāta**, ae, *f.*, *a betrothed, intended, a lover; a bride* (ante- and post-class.): curre et nuntia Venire me et mecum speratum adducere, Afran. ap. Non. 174, 31: sperata, salve, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 97; so, sperata, id. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 71; Afran. ap. Non. 174, 33; Arn. 4, 140; Hyg. Fab. 31; 33.—Once also of a wife not seen for a long time: Amphitruo uxorem salutat laetus speratam suam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 53.

spes, spĕi (*gen.* spe, Liv. 1, 40, 7 dub.; Weissenb. spei; *plur. nom.* and *acc.* speres, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 333 Müll., or Ann. v. 410 and 132 Vahl.; *gen.* sperum, Eum. Paneg. Const. 15; *abl.* speribus, Varr. ap. Non. 171, 27 and 30: spebus, Sid. Apollin. Ep. 3, 6; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 10; Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 243; Hilar. in Psa. 119; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 570), *f.* [perh. root spa-, to draw out; Gr. σπάω; cf.: prosper, spondeo; v. spatium]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., the expectation of something desired, *hope* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn. exspectatio). (α) *Absol.:* si spes est exspectatio boni, mali exspectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: bona spes cum omnium rerum desperatione confligit, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ut aegroto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur; sic, etc., id. Att. 9, 10, 3: nolite nimiam spem habere, Cat. ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1: spem habere in fide alicujus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 71; cf.: nostros tantum spei habere ad vivendum, quantum accepissent ab Antonio, id. Att. 15, 20, 2: miserum est nec habere ne spei quidem extremum, id. N. D. 3, 6, 14: in quîs plurimum habebat spei, Curt. 3, 3, 1: spem sibi aliquam proponere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 41: spem reliquorum in vestrā potestate positam esse, id. Fl. 1, 3: spem ponere in armis, Verg. A. 2, 676: spem deponere, *abandon*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 26; but: spem salutis in alicujus morte deponere, *to place*, Curt. 10, 9, 7: spem alicujus alere, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30; cf.: auxerat meam spem, quod, etc., id. Phil. 12, 1, 2: aliquem in spem adducere, id. Att. 3, 19, 2: quae (salus nostra) spe exiguā extremāque pendet, id. Fl. 2, 4: ut eos homines spes falleret, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 4: quantā de spe decidi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9: hac spe lapsus Indutiomarus, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: nostris militibus spem minuit, id. ib. 5, 33: Helvetii eā spe dejecti, id. ib. 1, 8: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, id. ib. 5, 42; cf.: de spe conatuque depulsus, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 14: pro re certā spem falsam domum retulerunt, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: non solum spe, sed certā re jam et possessione deturbatus est, id. Fam. 12, 25, 2: spei nostrae finem inponere, Liv. 5, 4, 10: morando spem destituere, id. 1, 51, 5: dolor tantae ad irritum cadentis spei, id. 2, 6, 1: spes ad irritum redacta, id. 28, 31, 1: Philippus, magnā spe depulsus, id. 31, 25, 11: Tyrii ab ingenti spe destituti erant, Curt. 4, 3, 20: tantā spe destituti, id. 8, 6, 20: spem pro re

ferentes, Liv. 36, 40, 7: hominem sine re, sine fide, sine spe, etc., Cic. Cael. 32, 78: sunt omnia, sicut adulescentis, non tam re et maturitate quam spe et exspectatione laudata, id. Or. 30, 107: ego jam aut rem aut ne spem quidem exspecto, id. Att. 3, 22, 4: nemo umquam animo aut spe majora suscipiet, qui, etc., id. Lael. 27, 102: multa praeter spem scio multis bona evenisse, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 69; so, praeter spem evenit! Ter. And. 2, 6, 5; 4, 1, 55; id. Heaut. 4, 1, 51: repente praeter spem dixit, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: cetera contra spem salva invenit, Liv. 9, 23, 17: omnia bona in spe habere, Sall. C. 31, 7.—*Plur.:* ubi sunt spes meae? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 28: si mihi mulierculae essent salvae, spes aliquae forent, id. Rud. 2, 6, 69; id. Capt. 2, 3, 85: in quo nostrae spes omnesque opes sitae Erant, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 33; id. Phorm. 3, 1, 6; cf.: omnes Catilinae spes atque opes concidisse, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, 16; so often: spes opesque, Sall. J. 107, 4: (cadus) Spes donare novas largus, Hor. C. 4, 12, 19 al.—(β) With *gen. obj.:* spem istoc pacto nuptiarum omnem eripis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 35: spe mercedis adducti, Cic. Lael. 9, 31: spes dignitatis suae, id. de Or. 1, 7, 25: spes diuturnitatis atque imperii, id. Rep. 2, 3, 5: nec in praemiis humanis spem posueris rerum tuarum, id. ib. 6, 23, 25; cf. id. de Or. 1, 7, 25: quoniam me tui spem das, id. Rep. 1, 10, 15: ni mihi esset spes ostensa Hujusce habendae, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 7: spes amplificandae fortunae fractior, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: ut reo audaci spem judicii corrumpendi praeciderem, id. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 20: Antiochus a spe societatis Prusiae decidit, Liv. 37, 26, 1: hoc conloquium abstulit spem Hannibali recipiendae Nolae, id. 33, 44, 3: exulanti Amyandro spes recuperandi regni facta est, id. 38, 1, 3; Tac. Or. 14 *fin.:* spe templi capiendi, Liv. 31, 25, 2: spem suae mortis conceperat, Ov. M. 6, 554.—(γ) With *obj.-clause:* spes est, eum melius facturum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 22; id. Ep. 3, 1, 11; Auct. Her. 2, 17, 25: magna me spes tenet, explicare, etc., Cic. Clu. 3, 7: in spem maximam adducti, hunc ipsum annum salutarem civitati fore, id. Mil. 28, 78: ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur, fore melius, id. Att. 11, 11, 1: magnam in spem veniebat, fore, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 42: magnam se habere spem, Ariovistum finem injuriis facturum, id. ib. 1, 33: injecta est spes patri, Posse illam extrudi, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 11: si qui vestrum spe ducitur, se posse, etc., Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: in spem venio, appropinquare tuum adventum, id. Fam. 9, 1, 1: magna me spes tenet, bene mihi evenire, quod mittar ad mortem, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: ad Aetolos legatum misit, magis ut nudaret animos, quam spe impetrari posse, Liv. 34, 24, 7: a spe scalis capi urbem posse, id. 6, 9, 9: spe castra eo die se oppugnaturos, id. 40, 31, 6.—(δ) With *ut:* quae te ratio in istam spem induxit, ut eos tibi fidelis putaris fore? Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53: si spem afferunt, ut ... fructus appareat, id. Lael. 19, 68: spes mihi certa fuit ut, etc., Aus. Idyll. 2, 46: irritâ spe agitari, ut, etc., Tac. A. 16, 26.—(ε) With *de:* spes est de argento, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 40; Cic. Lael. 3, 11: de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: quam spem tunc ille de me concepit, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 3: nato filio pater spem de illo quam optimam capiat, Quint. 1, 1, 1.—(ζ) With *ad* and *gerund.:* postea vero quam vidi nostros tantum spei habere ad vivendum, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 2: spem habere ad ejus salutem exstinguendam, id. Mil. 2, 5: Gallis ad temptanda ea defuit spes, Liv. 21, 25, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.: cum spei ad resistendum nihil esset, id. 43, 18, 10; 43, 19, 9.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *The hope of being appointed heir* (rare): leniter in spem Arrepe officiosus, ut et scribare secundus Heres, Hor. S. 2, 5, 47: in spem secundam nepotes pronepotesque (assumebantur), Tac. A. 1, 8.—**b.** Spes, *a Roman divinity who had several temples in Rome,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 52; id. Ps. 2, 4, 19; id. Cist. 4, 1, 18; Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; id. N. D. 2, 23, 61; 3, 18, 47; Liv. 2, 51, 2; 25, 7, 6; 40, 51, 6; Tac. A. 2, 49; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14; Tib. 1, 1, 9 (19); Ov. A. A. 1, 445; Aus. Idyll. 12, 9; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 264.—**B.** Transf., concr., like the Engl. *hope,* of that in which hope is placed, or which is hoped for (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** In gen.: puppes, Spes vestri reditus, Ov. M. 13, 94; cf.: vestras spes uritis, Verg. A. 5, 672: spes o fidissima Teucrum (of Aeneas), id. ib. 2, 281: spem suam (i. e. exta) circumvolat alis (milvus), Ov. M. 2, 719; cf.: spe (i. e. re speratâ) potitur, id. ib. 11, 527.—**2.** In partic., of hopeful children, and, by analogy, of the young of animals, or of the fruits of the earth: devovit nati spemque caputque parens, Ov. H. 3, 94 Ruhnk.; cf. also in *plur.,* of one child: per spes surgentis Iuli, Verg. A. 6, 364; 10, 524; 4, 274; cf.: tuosne ego, o meae spes inanes, labentis oculis vidi, Quint. 6, prooem. § 12: (capella) gemellos, Spem gregis, silice in nudâ connixa reliquit, Verg. E. 1, 15; cf. id. G. 4, 162: (sus) quia semina pando Eruerit rostro spemque interceperit anni, Ov. M. 15, 113.—**b.** In gen., as a term of endearment, *hope:* spes mea, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 27: o spes mea, o mea vita, o mea voluptas, salve, id. Stich. 4, 2, 5: o salutis meae spes, id. Rud. 3, 3, 17: et mea carissima filiola, et spes reliqua nostra, Cicero, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6.—**II.** *An anticipation* or *apprehension* of something not desired, ἐλπίς (very rare): si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, Cic. Cat. 4, 11, 23: mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. C. 20, 13: Metellus contra spem suam laetissimis animis excipitur, id. J. 88, 1: id (bellum) quidem spe omnium serius fuit, Liv. 2, 3, 1: omnium spe celerius, id. 21, 6, 5: in malâ jam spe, id. 22, 48: in spe Hannibali fuit defectio Tarentinorum, id. 25, 7: dum spes nulla necis, Stat. Th. 9, 129; cf.: naufragii spes omnis abit, Luc. 5, 455.

‡ **spētile** (or **spectile**) vocatur infra umbilicum suis, quod est carnis, proprii cujusdam habitus, exos, quâ etiam antiqui per se utebantur. Plautus enumerandis suillis obsoniis in Carbonaria sic: ego pernam, sumen sueris, spectile, etc., Fest. p. 330 Müll.

Speusippus, i, *m.,* = Σπεύσιππος, *a nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy,* Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. N. D. 1, 13, 32; id. de Or. 3, 18, 67 al.

† **speustĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = σπευστικός, *hastily made:* panes, a kind of bread, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105.

† **sphăcos,** i, *m.,* = σφάκος. **I.** = sphagnos, *a kind of fragrant moss,* Plin. 24, 6, 17, § 27.—**II.** = elelisphacos, *a kind of sage,* Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 146.

† **sphaera** (post-class. **sphēra;** once **sphera,** Prud. Apoth. 278), ae, *f.,* = σφαῖρα, *a ball, globe, sphere* (pure Lat. globus, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47). **I.** In gen.: sphaeras pugnum altas facito, Cato, R. R. 82; Cic. Fat. 8, 15: habent suam sphaeram stellae inerrantes, id. N. D. 2, 21, 55.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A globe* or *sphere* made to represent the heavenly bodies, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21 sq.; 1, 17, 28; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 63; 5, 23, 64; id. N. D. 2, 35, 88; id. de Or. 3, 40, 162.—**B.** *A globe, one of the great bodies of the universe,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4, 8; Mart. Cap. 7, § 741.—**C.** *A ball* for playing with (syn. follis), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 88; 5, 11, 134; Amm. 21, 14, 1; in the hand of a statue, id. 25, 10, 2.

sphaerālis, e, *adj.* [sphaera], *of* or *belonging to a ball, globular, spherical* (post-class.): forma, Macr. S. 7, 16: motus, id. ib. 7, 9: extremitas, id. Somn. Scip. 1, 22, 7.

† **sphaerĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = σφαιρικός, *of* or *belonging to a ball, spherical:* motus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 31: numeri, Boëth. Inst. Arith. 2, 4.—Hence, *subst.:* **sphaerĭca,** ae, *f., spherics, the science of heavenly motions,* Boëth. Inst. Arith. 1, 1, p. 11.

† **sphaerĭon,** ii, *n.,* = σφαιρίον, *a little ball, a pill* in medicine, Cels. 6, 6, 21.

† **sphaerista,** ae, *m.,* = σφαιριστής, *a ball-player,* Sid. Ep. 2, 9 *med.;* 5, 17.

† **sphaeristērĭum,** ii, *n.,* = σφαιριστήριον. **I.** Lit., *a place for playing ball, a ball-court, tennis-court,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12; 5, 6, 27; Suet. Vesp. 20; Inscr. Orell. 57.—**II.** Transf., *a game at ball,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30; Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

† **sphaerŏīdes,** is, *adj.,* = σφαιροειδής, *round, globular, spherical:* schema, Vitr. 8, 6 *med.*

† **sphaerŏmăchĭa,** ae, *f.,* = σφαιρομαχία, *a kind of boxing in which the combatants had iron balls strapped to their hands,* Sen. Ep. 80, 1; Stat. S. 4, praef. *fin.*

sphaerŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sphaera], *a small ball* or *sphere,* Vulg. Exod. 37, 17; Aug. Gen. Lit. 2, 15.

Sphaerus, i, *m.,* = Σφαῖρος. **I.** *A Stoic, a pupil of Zeno,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 53.—**II.** *A freedman of Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 89.

Sphăgĭae, ārum, *f., three rocky islands near Pylos,* Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55.

† **sphagnos,** i, *m.,* = σφάγνος, *a kind of fragrant moss,* Plin. 12, 23, 50, § 108; 24, 6, 17, § 27.

† **sphincter,** ēris, *m.,* = σφιγκτήρ, *the sphincter, the muscle of the anus,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

Sphinga (**Spin-**), ae, *f.,* = Sphinx (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei. 18, 13.—*Plur.,* Hyg. Fab. 67; Sid. Ep. 5, 7; Isid. 12, 2, 32.

sphingātus, a, um, *adj.* [Sphinga], *in the form of a sphinx,* Isid. Orig. 20, 11.

† **sphingĭon,** ii, *n.,* = σφιγγίον, *a kind of ape,* perh. *the dog-headed ape:* Simia cynocephalus, Linn.; Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 173; 10, 72, 93, § 199.

sphinthrĭa or **spintrĭa,** ae, *m.* [from σφιγκτήρ, the contractile muscle of the anus], *a male prostitute,* Tac. A. 6, 1; Suet. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 16; id. Vit. 3 *fin.;* cf. Aus. Epigr. 119.

Sphinx, ngis (Gr. *gen.* Sphingos, Stat. Th. 1, 66), *f.,* = Σφίγξ. **I.** *A fabulous monster near Thebes that used to propose riddles to travellers, and tear in pieces those who could not solve them;* usually represented with the head of a woman and the body of a lion, afterwards also with the wings of a bird; or, also, with the head of a man and the body of a lion, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 77 sqq.; Aus. Idyll. 11, 40; Sen. Phoen. 119; id. Oedip. 92; Stat. Th. 1, 66; Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 35; Hyg. Fab. 67 al.—Augustus had the figure of a sphinx upon his seal, as a symbol of silence, Suet. Aug. 50; Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 10.—*Plur.:* pedes formati in speciem sphingum, Fest. s. v. picati, p. 206.—In a lusus verbb., Quint. 6, 3, 98.—**II.** *A species of ape,* perh. *the chimpanzee,* Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72; Mel. 3, 9; Sol. 27 *fin.*

sphondȳlē, sphondȳlus, i, and **sphondȳlion (-um),** i, v. spond-.

† **sphrāgis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = σφραγίς (a seal). **I.** *A kind of stone used for seals,* Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 117.—**II.** Another name for *Lemnian earth,* so called because sold in sealed packets, Plin. 35, 6, 14, § 33.—**III.** *A little ball of plaster* in medicine, Cels. 5, 26, 23 (5, 20, 2, written as Greek).

† **sphrāgītis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = σφραγῖτες, *the impression of a seal,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 1076.

† **sphȳraena,** ae, *f.,* = σφύραινα, *a kind of sea-fish, otherwise called* sudis, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 154.

spīca, ae (vulg. **spēca:** rustici, ut acceperunt antiquitus, vocant specam, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2.—*Neutr.* collat. form **spīcum,** Varr. ap. Non. 225, 30; Cic. Sen. 15, 51, acc. to Non. 225, 29; Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 110.—*Masc.* collat. form **spīcus,** Poët. ap. Fest. s. v. spicum, p. 333 Müll.), *f.* [root spi-, to be sharp; Gr. σπίλος, rock; σπινός, lean]. **I.** Prop., *a point;* hence, in partic., of grain, *an ear, spike* (syn. arista), Varr. R. R. 1, 48; 1, 63, 2; Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91; 4, 14, 37; Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56; Cat. 19, 11: Cererem in spicis intercipit, Ov. M. 8, 292; 9, 689: distendet spicis horrea plena Ceres, Tib. 2, 5, 84: spicas hordaceas gerenti, App. M. 7, p. 191.—Prov.: his qui contentus non est, in litus harenas, In segetem spicas, in mare fundat aquas, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44.—**II.** Transf., of things of a similar shape. **A.** *A top, tuft, head* of other plants, Cato, R. R. 70, 1; Col. 8, 5, 21; Plin. 21, 8, 23, § 47; 22, 25, 79, § 161; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 74; Ov. F. 1, 76.—**B.** *The brightest star in the constellation* Virgo, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 110; German. Arat. 97; Col. 11, 2, 65; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311; Manil. 5, 269.—**C.** Spica testacea, *a kind of brick for pavements,* laid so as to imitate the setting of the grains in an ear of corn, Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.;* cf. spicatus, under spico.—**D.** Spicus crinalis, *a hair-pin,* Mart. Cap. 9, § 903 (al. spicum crinale, al. crinale spiclum; but in Lucr. 3, 198, the better reading is spiritus acer, v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

spīcātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. spico.

spīcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [spica], *consisting of ears of corn* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): corona, Tib. 1, 1, 16 (24); Hor. C. S. 30; Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 6; Sabin. Massur. ap. Gell. 6, 7, 8; cf. serta, Tib. 1, 10, 22; Ov. M. 2, 28; 10, 433; id. Am. 3, 10, 36; Claud. B. Gild. 136: messis, i. e. *of grain*, Verg. G. 1, 314: frux, Aus. Monos. de Cibis: coma, i. e. *the ears*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 14.

spīcĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [spica-fero], *ear-bearing*, a poet. epithet of Ceres, Manil. 2, 442; Sen. Herc. Oet. 598.—Of the Nile, Mart. 10, 74, 9; Sil. 3, 403.

spīcĭlĕgĭum, ii, *n.* [spica-lego], *a gleaning, leasing* of ears of corn after gathering (very rare): messi facta spicilegium venire oportet, Varr. R. R. 1, 53; id. L. L. 7, § 109 Müll.

spīcĭo, ĕre, v. specio.

spīclum, i, v. spiculum.

spīco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [spica], *to furnish with spikes* or *ears* (post-Aug., and usually in the *part. perf.*): grana in stipulâ crinito textu spicantur, *shoot out* or *put forth ears*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60: chamaecissos spicata est tritici modo, id. 24, 15, 84, § 135: herbarum spicatarum genus, id. 21, 17, 61, § 101: testacea spicata, *a pavement of bricks, laid in the shape of ears of corn*, Vitr. 7, 1 *med.*; Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187: quam longa exigui spicant hastilia dentes, *sharpen to a point*, Grat. Cyn. 118: spicatae faces, id. ib. 484: animantes spicatae aculeis, Min. Octav. 17 *fin.*

spīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a plant, called also* chamaepitys, *ground-pine*, App. Herb. 26.

spīcŭlātor, v. speculator.

spīcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [spiculum], *to sharpen to a point, to point* (post-Aug. and very rare): telum, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 3: mantichorae cauda spiculata, Sol. 52, § 37.

spīcŭlum (contr. **spīclum**, perh. Mart. Cap. 9, § 903, or p. 306 Grot., where, however, Kopp and others read spicum; v. spica, II. D.), i, *n. dim.* [spicum], *a little sharp point* or *sting* (syn.: mucro, acus, aculeus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., of bees, Verg. G. 4, 237; 4, 74.—Of a scorpion, Ov. F. 5, 542: (scorpio) solus (insectorum) habet in caudâ spiculum, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100. —Of hornets, Ov. M. 11, 335: rosarum spicula, *thorns*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 132.—**B.** In partic., *the point* of a missile weapon (as a dart, arrow, etc.): Epaminondas tum denique sibi avelli jubet spiculum, posteaquam, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 51; 5, 12, 2: hastarum spicula, Ov. M. 8, 375: bipalme spiculum, Liv. 42, 65, 9: calami spicula Gnosii Vitabis, Hor. C. 1, 15, 17: L. Crassus spiculis prope scrutatus est Alpes, Cic. Pis. 26, 62: spicula sagittae, *barbs*, Cels. 7, 5, n. 2.—**II.** Meton. (pars pro toto), *a dart, arrow* (syn. jaculum): Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dictitarunt, quos spiculo possent attingere, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15; so of *a javelin*, Verg. A. 7, 165; 7, 687; of *an arrow*, id. E. 10, 60; id. A. 7, 497; Ov. M. 12, 601; 12, 606; 13, 54; Sil. 17, 133; 3, 273; cf. Plin. 27, 13, 115, § 141; of Cupid's *arrow*, Prop. 2, 13 (3, 4), 2; Ov. Am. 1, 1, 22; id. A. A. 2, 708 al.—Also *a later name for the* pilum: quod pilum vocabant, nunc spiculum dicitur, Veg. Mil. 2, 15.—Poet.: solis, *a ray* or *beam of the sun*, Prud. Cath. 2, 6.

* **spīcŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [spiculum], *pointed*: non lucernae spiculo lumine opus est, Tert. Pudic. 7 *fin.*

spīcum and **spīcus**, i, v. spica *init.*

spīna, ae, *f.* [root spī, whence also spicna, spīca, spinus], *a thorn*. **I.** Lit.: cum lubrica serpens Exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 61; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 5, 1; Verg. E. 5, 39; Col. 3, 11, 5; Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91 al.: consertum tegumen spinis, Verg. A. 3, 594; cf. Ov. M. 14, 166; id. P. 2, 2, 36; Tac. G. 17. —Of particular kinds of thorny plants or shrubs: solstitialis, Col. 2, 18, 1: alba, *white-thorn, hawthorn*, id. 7, 7, 2; 7, 9, 6; 3, 11, 5; Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68; 24, 12, 66, § 108: Aegyptia, *the Egyptian blackthorn* or *sloe*, id. 13, 11, 20, § 66; 24, 12, 65, § 107: Arabica, *Arabian acacia*, id. 24, 12, 65, § 107.—**B.** Transf., of things of a like shape. **1.** *A prickle* or *spine* of certain animals (as the hedgehog, sea-urchin, etc.): animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: hystrices spinâ contectae (with aculei), Plin. 8, 35, 53, § 125; 9, 59, 85, § 182: spinâ nocuus, Ov. Hal. 130.—**2.** *A fish-bone*: humus spinis cooperta piscium, Quint. 8, 3, 66; Ov. M. 8, 244.—**3.** *The backbone, spine*: caput spina excipit: ea constat ex vertebris quattuor et viginti, etc., Cels. 8, 1; 8, 9, 2; 8, 14; Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 179; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5; Col. 6, 29, 2; Verg. G. 3, 87; Ov. M. 8, 806: dorsi spina, Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 4, n. 2: spina quae est in dorso, Gell. 3, 10, 7.—Hence, poet., *the back*, Ov. M. 6, 380; 3, 66; 3, 672.—**4.** Spina, *a low wall dividing the circus lengthwise, around which was the race-course; the barrier*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; Schol. Juv. 6, 588.—**5.** *A toothpick*: argentea, Petr. 32 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., in *plur.* **1.** *Thorns*, i. e. *difficulties, subtleties, perplexities* in speaking and debating (class.): disserendi spinae, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79; cf.: partiendi et definiendi, *subtleties, intricacies*, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 9; cf.: hominum more non spinas vellentium, ut Stoici, id. Fin. 4, 3, 6.—**2.** *Cares*: certemus, spinas animone ego fortius an tu Evellas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4.—**3.** *Errors*: quid te exemta juvat spinis de pluribus una, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 212.

spīnālis, e, *adj.* [spina, I. B. 3.], *of* or *belonging to the spine, spinal* (late Lat.): medulla, Macr. S. 7, 9, §§ 22, 24.

spīnĕa, ae, *f.* (another name for spionia), *a kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

spīnĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [spina], *a kind of small-leaved rose*, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 16.

* **spīnesco**, ĕre, *v. n. inch.* [id.], *to grow thorny*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 704.

spīnētum, i, *n.* [id.], *a thorn hedge, a thicket of thorns*. **I.** Lit., Verg. E. 2, 9; Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 204: spineta sentesque, Sen. Ira, 2, 10, 4.—**II.** Trop.: Aristotelis spineta, Hier. in Helv. 2.

spīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *made of thorns, thorny* (very rare): vincula, Ov. M. 2, 789: frutices, Sol. 7 *fin.*

Spīnĭensis, is, *m.* [id.], *a deity that guarded the fields against thorns*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21 *fin.*

spīnĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [spina-fero], *thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly*: pruni, Pall. Insit. 81: rubus, Prud. Cath. 5, 31: cauda Pistricis, Cic. Arat. 178 (al. spinigera).

* **spīnĭger**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spina-gero], *thorn-bearing, thorny*: stirpes, Prud. στεφ. 11, 119.

Spīno, ōnis, *m.*, *a small stream near Rome, to which divine honors were paid*, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52.

spīnōsĭtas, ātis, *f.*, *thorniness* (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 29.

spīnōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [spinosus], *somewhat thorny*; hence, trop., in disputation, *obscure, confused* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 69, 2.

spīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spina], *full of thorns* or *prickles, thorny, prickly*. **I.** Lit.: caprae in spinosis locis pascuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8: herbae, Ov. M. 2, 810: frutecta, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 101: caulis, id. 19, 3, 17, § 47: folia, id. 20, 23, 99, § 262: cortex, id. 12, 15, 34, § 67: spinosior arbor, id. 24, 12, 67, § 109: fragmenta vertebrae, Cels. 8, 9 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *thorny*. **1.** Of style, *harsh, crabbed, obscure, confused, perplexed*: Stoicorum spinosum disserendi genus, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 18, 83.—*Comp.*: haec enim spinosiora prius ut confitear me cogunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 16; id. Or. 32, 114; Varr. L. L. 8, § 51 Müll.—*Sup.*: praeceptorum nodosissimae et spinosissimae disciplinae, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 37.—**2.** Of cares, *stinging, galling, irritating*: curae, Cat. 64, 72; cf. spina, II.

spinter (**spinther**), ēris, *n.* [prob. from σφιγκτήρ], *a kind of bracelet* which kept its place on the arm by its own elasticity: spinter, genus armillae quod mulieres antiquae gerere solebant bracchio summo sinistro, Fest. p. 333 Müll.: jubeas spinter novom reconcinnarier, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 4 sq.; 4, 3, 8 sq.; 5, 2, 56; cf. Prisc. p. 646 P.

Spinthărus, i, *m.* **I.** *A slave and amanuensis of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3 *fin.* —**II.** *An athlete*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 68.

1. spinther, v. spinter.

2. Spinther, ēris, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. P. Cornelius Spinther, Val. Max. 9, 14, 4; Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; Quint. 6, 3, 57.

spintrĭa, v. sphintria.

Spintum, i, *n.*, *a town of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 180.

* **spinturnīcium**, ii, *n. dim.* [spinturnix], *a little bird of ill-omen*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42.

spinturnix, īcis, *f.* [σπινθαρίς], *an unsightly bird*, otherwise unknown, Poët. ap. Fest. p. 330 sq. Müll.; Plin. 10, 13, 17, § 36.

spīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spina] (post-class.). **I.** *A little thorn*, Arn. 2, 49.—* **II.** (Acc. to spina, I. B. 3.) *A little backbone* or *spine*, App. M. 10, p. 255, 2.

spīnus, i (*abl.* spinu, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 117 P.), *f.* [id.], *a blackthorn, sloe-tree*: Prunus spinosa, Linn.; Verg. G. 4, 145; Pall. Febr. 25, 6; id. Insit. 63.

Spīo, ūs, *f.*, = Σπειώ, *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Verg. G. 4, 338; id. A. 5, 826.

spīōnĭa, ae, *f.*, *a kind of grape-vine*, Col. 3, 2, 27; 3, 7, 1; 3, 21, 3: vitis, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

spīōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [spionia], *of* or *belonging to the* spionia: gustus, Col. 3, 21, 10.

† **spīra**, ae, *f.*, = σπεῖρα. **I.** *That which is wound, wreathed, coiled*, or *twisted; a coil, fold, twist, spire* (cf. orbis); of a serpent, Verg. G. 2, 154; id. A. 2, 217; Ov. M. 3, 77.—Of the grain of wood, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 198.—Of the intestines, Lact. Opif. Dei, 11, § 16.—**II.** Concr.: spira dicitur et basis columnae unius tori aut duorum, et genus operis pistorii, et funis nauticus in orbem convolutus, ab eâdem omnes similitudine. Pacuvius: Quid cessatis, socii, ejicere spiras sparteas? Ennius quidem hominum multitudinem ita appellat, cum ait: spiras legionibus nexunt, Fest. p. 300 Müll. (Ann. v. 501 Vahl., where the read. is nexit).—So, **A.** *The base of a column*, Vitr. 3, 3; 4, 1; Plin. 36, 23, 56, § 179.—**B.** *A kind of twisted cake, a twist, cracknel*, Cato, R. R. 77.—**C.** *A coil of rope*, Pac. ap. Fest. l. l.—**D.** *A braid of hair*, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117; Val. Fl. 6, 396.—**E.** *A twisted tie* for fastening the hat under the chin, Juv. 8, 208.—**F.** *A confused crowd of men*, Enn. ap. Fest. l. l.

spīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [spiro], *that may be breathed, good to breathe, breathable, respirable*. **I.** Lit.: terra circumfusa undique est hac animali spirabilique naturâ, cui nomen est aër, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91; cf. id. ib. 2, 6, 18; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; 1, 29, 70.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** *Pass.*, *that serves to sustain life, vital*: per sidera testor, caeli spirabile lumen, Verg. A. 3, 600.—* **B.** *Act.*, *that can breathe, fitted for breathing, respiratory*: viscera, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 17.

spīrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, spiracle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Lucr. 6, 493; Verg. A. 7, 568; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208; Val. Fl. 3, 553; Pall. Jun. 7, 8; id. Oct. 14, 16.—Also *breath*: vitae, Vulg. Gen. 2, 7; 7, 22.

spīraea, ae, *f.*, = σπειραία, *the herb meadowsweet*: Spiraea, Linn.; Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53.

Spīraeum, i, *n.*, *a promontory of Argolis, on the Saronic Gulf*, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18; 4, 12, 19, § 57.

spīrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [spiro]. **I.** *A breathing-hole, passage for the breath, air-hole, thrill, vent* (poet. and very rare): spiramina Naris, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 691 P. (Ann. v. 265 Vahl.); Luc. 2, 183: sunt qui spiramina terris Esse putant, id. 10, 247; cf.: spiramina laxanda, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 123.—**II.** Abstr., *a breathing, blowing* (poet. and in post-class. prose), Luc. 6, 90: ventorum spiramina, Amm. 17, 7, 11: reficit spiramina fessi ignis, Stat. Th. 12, 268: lacessitus longo spiraminis actu, Claud. Magn. 36: interclusis spiraminibus interire, Arn. 2, 133.—Of the Holy Ghost, Rust. Help. Carm. 77.

spīrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *A breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore, spiracle*. **A.** Lit.: caeca relaxat Spiramenta, Verg. G. 1, 90: (apes) in tectis certatim tenuia cera Spiramenta linunt, id. ib. 4, 39: cavernarum (Aetnae),

Just. 4, 1, 6; cf. Ov. M. 15, 343 (for which, shortly after: spirandi viae): talparum, Pall. 1, 35, 10: animae, i. e. *the lungs*, Verg. A. 9, 580: dato per cavernas radicibus spiramento, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 16.—**B.** Trop., *a breathing space*, i. e. *a brief pause* or *interval, an instant:* intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, Tac. Agr. 44 *fin.:* sine spiramento vel morâ, Amm. 29, 1, 40; 14, 7, 15. —**II.** *A breathing, blowing, exhaling*, Vitr. 7, 12; Macr. S. praef. 1 *med.:* venti, *a draught*, Vitr. 4, 7.

spīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spiro]. **I.** Lit., *a breathing* (post-class.), Scrib. Comp. 47; 180.—**II.** Transf., *the breath:* odor spirationis, Scrib. Comp. 185; 197.

* **spīrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a breathing, breath*, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 6.

Spīrĭdĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Σπειριδίων, *a surname of the rhetorician Glycon*, Quint. § 1, 41 Spald.; Sen. Contr. 35 *fin.*

spīrĭtālis or **spīrĭtŭālis** (the MSS. vary between the two forms), e, *adj.* [spiritus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to breathing, to wind*, or *to air* (post-Aug.): machinarum genus spiritale, quod apud eos (Graecos) πνευματικὸν appellatur, *a kind of wind-instrument*, Vitr. 10, 1: partes pulmonis, Veg. 5, 75, 1: fistula, *an air-passage*, Lact. Opif. Dei, 11: arteriae, Arn. 3, 108.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to spirit, spiritual* (eccl. Lat.): substantiae quaedam, Tert. Apol. 22: bellum, id. adv. Marc. 4, 20: si spiritali lacte pectus irriges, Prud. στεφ. 10, 13; Vulg. Gal. 6, 1; id. 1 Cor. 15, 44.—Hence, *adv.:* **spīrĭtālĭter** (**spīrĭtŭāl-**), *spiritually:* caro spiritaliter mundatur, Tert. Baptism. 4 *fin.*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 2, 14; id. Apoc. 11, 8.

spīrĭtālĭtas (**spīrĭtŭāl-**), ātis, *f.* [spiritalis, II.], *spirituality* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 8 *med.;* Alcim. Ep. 12.

spīrĭtālĭter, *adv.*, v. spiritalis *fin.*

spīrĭtŭālis, spīrĭtŭālĭter, and **spīrĭtŭālĭtas,** v. spirital-.

spīrĭtus, ūs (scanned spīrĭtus, Sedul. Hymn. 1 *fin.; dat.* SPIRITO, Inscr. Orell. 3030; *gen., dat.*, and *abl. plur.* only eccl. and late Lat., e. g. spirituum, Vulg. Marc. 6, 7; spiritibus, Aug. Serm. 216, 11 *fin.;* Vulg. Luc. 8, 2), *m.* [spiro], *a breathing* or *gentle blowing* of air, *a breath, breeze* (syn.: aura, flatus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: spiritum a vento modus separat: vehementior enim spiritus ventus est, invicem spiritus leviter fluens aër, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 4; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5: spiritus Austri Imbricitor, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 423 Vahl.), Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 114: Boreae, Verg. A. 12, 365: quo spiritus non pervenit, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2; cf.: silentis vel placidi spiritus dies, Col. 3, 19 *fin.:* alvus cum multo spiritu redditur, Cels. 2, 7 *med.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *The air:* imber et ignis, spiritus et gravis terra, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v. 511 Vahl.): proximum (igni) spiritus, quem Graeci nostrique eodem vocabulo aëra appellant, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 10: quid tam est commune quam spiritus vivis? Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72; cf. Quint. 12, 11, 13: potestne tibi haec lux, Catilina, aut hujus caeli spiritus esse jucundus? Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15.—**2.** *An exhalation, smell, odor:* spiritus unguenti suavis, Lucr. 3, 222: foedi odoris, Cels. 5, 26, 31 *fin.:* florum, Gell. 9, 4, 10: sulfuris, Pall. Aug. 9, 1; cf. Hor. C. 3, 11, 19.—**3.** *Breathed air, a breath:* quojus tu legiones difflavisti spiritu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17.—*Absol.:* (equus) saepe jubam quassit simul altam: Spiritus ex animâ calida spumas agit albas, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 507 Vahl.): creber spiritus, Lucr. 6, 1186: ardentes oculi atque attractus ab alto Spiritus, Verg. G. 3, 505: petitus imo spiritus, Hor. Epod. 11, 10: in pulmonibus inest raritas ... ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: diffunditur spiritus per arterias, id. ib. 2, 55, 138: animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, id. ib. 2, 54, 134: si spiritum ducit, vivit, id. Inv. 1, 46, 86: tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum ducere, id. Arch. 12, 30: longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, id. de Or. 3, 47, 182: versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, id. ib. 1, 61, 261: spiritus nec crebro receptus concidat sententiam, nec eo usque trahatur, donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53: lusit vir egregius (Socrates) extremo spiritu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; cf. id. Sest. 37, 79: quorum usque ad extremum spiritum est provecta prudentia, id. Sen. 9, 27: quos idem Deus de suis spiritibus figuravit, Lact. Epit. 42, 3.—With *gen.:* ut filiorum suorum postremum spiritum ore excipere liceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118; Cels. 4, 4; 3, 27; Col. 6, 9, 3; Quint. 9, 4, 68; 11, 3, 32; 11, 3, 53 sq.—**C.** Transf. **1.** In abstr., *a breathing:* aspera arteria excipiat animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; cf. id. ib. 2, 55, 138: aër spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, id. ib. 2, 39, 101: crevit onus neque habet quas ducat spiritus auras, Ov. M. 12, 517.—Esp.: spiritum intercludere (includere), *to stop the breath, suffocate, choke*, etc.: lacrimae spiritum et vocem intercluserunt, Liv. 40, 16, 1; 40, 24, 7; so, includere, id. 21, 58, 4.—**2.** *The breath of a god, inspiration:* haec fieri non possent, nisi ea uno divino et continuato spiritu continerentur, *by a divine inspiration*, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; 3, 11, 28; cf.: poëtam quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari, id. Arch. 8, 18.—**3.** *The breath of life, life:* eum spiritum, quem naturae debeat, patriae reddere, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: vos vero qui extremum spiritum in victoriâ effudistis, id. ib. 14, 12, 32: dum spiritus hos regit artus, Verg. A. 4, 336; cf. Hor. C. 4, 8, 14: ne cum sensu doloris aliquo spiritus auferatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118: aliquem spiritu privare, Vell. 2, 87, 2: merula spiritum reddidit, *to expire, die*, id. 2, 22, 2: spiritus tenues vanescat in auras, Ov. H. 12, 85: non effundere mihi spiritum videbar, sed tradere, Sen. Ep. 78, 4: novissimum spiritum per ludibrium effundere, Tac. H. 3, 66 *fin.;* cf. supra, I. B.—**4.** Poet., = suspirium, *a sigh*, Prop. 1, 16, 32; 2, 29 (3, 27), 38.—**5.** In gram., *a breathing* or *aspiration* (asper and lenis), Prisc. p. 572 P.; Aus. Idyll. 12 de Monos. Graec. et Lat. 19. —**6.** *The hiss of a snake*, Verg. Cul. 180.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Class.) *A haughty spirit, haughtiness, pride, arrogance;* also, *spirit, high spirit, energy, courage* (esp. freq. in the *plur.;* syn. animi). (*a*) *Sing.* (in the best prose only in *gen.* and *abl.*, which are wanting in *plur.*): regio spiritu, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: quem hominem! quâ irâ! quo spiritu! id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, § 6: illos ejus spiritus Siciliensis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 22: tantum fiduciae ac spiritûs, Caes. B. C. 3, 72: filia Hieronis, inflata adhuc regiis animis ac muliebri spiritu, Liv. 24, 22: patricii spiritûs animus, id. 4, 42, 5: ex magnitudine rerum spiritum ducat, Quint. 1, 8, 5: corpore majorem rides Turbonis in armis Spiritum et incessum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: cecidit spiritus ille tuus, Prop. 2, 3, 2: spiritu divino tactus, Liv. 5, 22, 5: non negaverim fuisse alti spiritûs viros, Sen. Ep. 90, 14.—(*β*) *Plur.:* res gestae, credo, meae me nimis extulerunt ac mihi nescio quos spiritus attulerunt, Cic. Sull. 9, 27: noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, etc., id. Clu. 39, 109; cf.: unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 66: tantos sibi spiritus, sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 *fin.* in re militari sumere, id. ib. 2, 4: nam Dion regios spiritus repressit, Nep. Dion, 5, 5: cum spiritus plebes sumpsisset, Liv. 4, 54: si cui honores subdere spiritus potuerunt, id. 7, 40: remittant spiritus, comprimant animos suos, sedent arrogantiam, etc., Cic. Fl. 22, 53: spiritus feroces, Liv. 1, 31: quorum se vim ac spiritus fregisse, id. 26, 24: cohibuit spiritus ejus Thrasea, Tac. A. 16, 26: Antipater, qui probe nosset spiritus ejus, Curt. 6, 1, 19.—**B.** (Mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose.) *Spirit, soul, mind.* (*a*) *Sing.:* quoslibet occupat artus Spiritus, Ov. M. 15, 167; Tac. A. 16, 34: spiritum Phoebus mihi, Phoebus artem Carminis dedit, *poetic spirit* or *inspiration*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 29; cf.: mihi Spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae Parca non mendax dedit, id. ib. 2, 16, 38: qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 40: imperator generosi spiritûs, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 149: avidus (i. e. τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, *the desiring, coveting soul*), Hor. C. 2, 2, 10: quidam comoedia necne poëma Esset, quaesivere: quod acer spiritus ac vis Nec verbis nec rebus inest, Hor. S. 1, 4, 46: majoris operis ac spiritûs, Quint. 1, 9, 15: alti spiritûs plena, id. 10, 1, 44: virtus magni spiritus est et recti, Sen. Ep. 74, 29: qui spiritus illi, Quis vultus vocisque sonus, Verg. A. 5, 648.—(*β*) *Plur.:* Coriolanus hostiles jam tum spiritus gerens, Liv. 2, 35; Curt. 5, 8, 17.—* **b.** Transf. (like anima, and the Engl. *soul*), *a beloved object*, Vell. 2, 123 *fin.*—**2.** Spiritus, personified, *a spirit* (late Lat.); so, esp., Spiritus Sanctus or simply Spiritus, *the Holy Ghost, Holy Spirit*, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 1; Aus. Ephem. 2, 18: jurare per Deum et per Christum et per Spiritum Sanctum, Veg. 2, 5: nocens ille Spiritus, *an evil spirit*, Lact. 4, 27, 12: Spiritus nigri, *evil spirits*, Sedul. Carm. 3, 41.

spīro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to breathe, blow*, etc. (cf. flo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): freta circum Fervescunt graviter spirantibus incita flabris, Lucr. 6, 428; Ov. M. 7, 532: obturatis, quâ spiraturus est ventus, cavernis, Plin. 8, 38, 58, § 138: emicat ex oculis, spiratque e pectore flamma, *breathes forth, bursts forth*, Ov. M. 8, 356: aequatae spirant aurae, Verg. A. 5, 844: graviter spirantis copia thymbrae, *strong-scented*, Verg. G. 4, 31; cf.: semper odoratis spirabunt floribus arae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 211: seu spirent cinnama surdum, *emit a slight fragrance*, Pers. 6, 35: quâ vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda, *roar, rage*, Verg. A. 10, 291; cf.: fervet fretis spirantibus aequor, *boiling up, foaming*, id. G. 1, 327.—**2.** In partic., *to breathe, draw breath, respire* (the class. signif. of the word; cf. anhelo): cum spirantes mixtas hinc ducimus auras, Lucr. 6, 1129: quae deseri a me, dum quidem spirare potero, nefas judico, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94: ne spirare quidem sine metu possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: vehementer et crebro spirare, Cels. 2, 4: querulum spirat, *breathes plaintively*, Mart. 2, 26, 1.—**b.** Transf. (*a*) Like the Engl. *to breathe*, = *to live, be alive* (usu. in the *part. pres.*): sunt qui ab eo (Clodio) spirante forum putent potuisse defendi, cujus non restiterit cadaveri curia (corresp. to vivus), Cic. Mil. 33, 91: ut in vivi etiam et spirantis capite bustum imponeret, id. Dom. 52, 134; cf.: margarita viva ac spirantia saxis avelli, Tac. Agr. 12 *fin.:* Catilina inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululum etiam spirans, Sall. C. 61, 4: spirantia consulit exta, *still panting*, Verg. A. 4, 64: artus, Luc. 3, 732: corpora, id. 1, 363: non sunt ausi admovere (corpori), velut spiranti, manus, Curt. 10, 10, 13; Sil. 2, 430; cf. in *verb. finit.:* spirant venae corque adhuc pavidum salit, Sen. Thyest. 756.—* (*β*) Of aspirated letters: quibus (litteris) nullae apud eos dulcius spirant, *sound*, Quint. 12, 10, 27.—**B.** Trop. **1.** (Acc. to I. A. 1.) *To be favorable, to favor* (the fig. taken from a favorable wind): quod si tam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 18), 5: di maris et terrae ... spirate secundi, Verg. A. 3, 529.—**2.** (Acc. to I. A. 2.) *To breathe, live, be alive:* videtur Laelii mens spirare etiam in scriptis, Galbae autem vis occidisse, Cic. Brut. 24, 94; cf.: spirat adhuc amor Vivuntque calores Aeoliae puellae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 10.—Of life-like representations by painting, sculpture, etc.: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Verg. A. 6, 847: Parii lapidis spirantia signa, id. G. 3, 34: spirat et arguta picta tabella manu, Mart. 7, 84, 2; 11, 10, 7.—**3.** *To be poetically inspired, to have the lyric spirit:* quod spiro, et placeo, si placeo, tuum est, Hor. C. 4, 3, 24 (Orell. ad loc.).—**4.** Spirare alte, altius, *to be puffed up, proud*, or *arrogant*, Flor. 2, 2, 27: Eusebium alte spirantem addixere poenae, Amm. 22, 3, 12.—**II.** *Act.*, *to breathe out, exhale, emit* (mostly poët. and post-Aug.; not in Cic.; syn. exhalo). **A.** Lit.: Diomedis equi spirantes naribus ignem, Lucr. 5, 29: flammam spirantes ore Chimaerae, id. 2, 705; so, flammas spirantes boves, Liv. 22, 17: flamina, Ov. F. 4, 18: Zephyros spirare secundos, Verg. A. 4, 562: tenuem animam, *to breathe feebly*, Val. Fl. 4, 436: ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem Spiravere, *exhaled*, Verg. A. 1, 404; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 81.—**B.** Trop., *to breathe forth, exhale:* pinguia Poppaeana, Juv. 6, 466: mendacia, id. 7, 111: ut vidit vastos telluris hiatus Divinam spirare fidem (i. e. oracula), Luc. 5, 83.—**2.** *To breathe into:* ficto Corpori animam, Lact. 2, 11, 3.—**3.** Transf., like the Engl. *to breathe*, i. e. *to be full of; to show, express, manifest; to design, intend* a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tantum spirantes aequo certamine bellum,

Lucr. 5, 392: mollem spirare quietem, Prop. 1, 3, 7: quae spirabat amores, Hor. C. 4, 13, 19: inquietum hominem et tribunatum etiam nunc spirantem, Liv. 3, 46: fratris facta spirans, *imitating*, Sil. 15, 411; cf.: fratrem spirat in armis, id. 3, 740: spirantes proelia dira effigies, id. 17, 398.—Often with *neutr. adj.* used adverb.: magnum, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 53: majora, Curt. 6, 9, 11: immane, Verg. A. 7, 510: tragicum satis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166; cf. id. C. 4, 3, 24: quiddam indomitum, Flor. 1, 22, 1: cruenta, Amm. 16, 1, 5.

spīrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spira, II. B.], *a small twisted cake* or *cracknel* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 73; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 217.

spissāmentum, i, *n.* [spisso], that which is used to compress or stop up any thing, *a stopple, plug* (post-Aug.): firmiori (quam cera) spissamento opus est, Sen. Ep. 31, 1: spissamento facto de harundinum foliis, Col. 12, 49, 4: faeniculi, id. 12, 49, 4, § 6; 12, 7, 3; 12, 9, 2.

spissātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *condensation, packing:* terram calcavit et pressit: negat quicquam esse hac spissatione efficacius, Sen. Ep. 86, 18.

spissē, *adv.*, v. spissus *fin.*

spissesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [spissus], *to become thick, to thicken, condense* (very rare), * Lucr. 6, 176; Cels. 5, 27, 4.

* **spissĭgrădus,** a, um, *adj.* [spisse-gradior], *slow-paced:* hos duco homines spissigradissimos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 3.

spissĭtas, ātis, *f.* [spissus], *compactness, density* (post-Aug. and very rare): quercus (opp. raritas), Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*: tritici, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 304.

spissĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *thickness, density, consistency* (post-Aug. and very rare): aëris crassi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 30, 4: mellis, Scrib. Comp. 4; 5: emplastri, id. ib. 81: non nimis liquida, id. ib. 37: spissitudinem ejus absolvere, Pall. 12, 17, 2.

spisso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *to thicken, make thick, condense* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Pliny the elder; cf. denso): omne lac igne spissatur, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 238; so, spissatum lac, id. 20, 7, 24, § 58: farinae modo spissatur in panem, id. 13, 4, 9, § 47: ignis densum spissatus in aëra transit, Ov. M. 15, 250; cf. Luc. 4, 77: (aquilo) sanum corpus spissat, Cels. 2, 1 *med.*; cf. Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 134; Sen. Ep. 90, 10.—* **II.** Trop., *to urge on, hasten* an action, i. e. *to perform* it *more rapidly:* spissare officium, Petr. 140.

spissus, a, um, *adj.* [root spi-, to press; cf. Lith. spitu]. **I.** Lit., *thick, crowded, close, compact, dense* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: crassus, densus): durata ac spissa, Lucr. 2, 444: corpus, id. 6, 127: liquor, Ov. M. 12, 438: sanguis, id. ib. 11, 367: aër, id. ib. 1, 23: grando, id. ib. 9, 222 et saep.: corona Non tam spissa viris, Verg. A. 9, 509; so, coronae, Hor. A. P. 381: sedilia, id. ib. 205: theatra, id. Ep. 1, 19, 41: coma, id. C. 3, 19, 25; cf.: nemorum comae, id. ib. 4, 3, 11: ramis laurea, id. ib. 2, 15, 9: harena, Verg. A. 5, 336; cf. litus, Ov. M. 15, 718: tunica, *of a close texture*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 46: navis juncturis aquam excludentibus, Sen. Ep. 76: caligo, Ov. M. 7, 528: noctis umbrae, Verg. A. 2, 621: tenebrae, Petr. 114, 3: nubes, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 30; id. M. 5, 621; Curt. 4, 3, 16; 8, 13, 24.—*Comp.:* semen, Col. 4, 33, 3: ignis, Luc. 9, 604.—*Sup.:* spississima arbor (ebenus et buxus), Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204: minimum ex nequitiâ levissimumque ad alios redundat; quod pessimum ex illâ est et, ut ita dicam, spississimum, domi remanet et premit habentem, Sen. Ep. 81, 21.—**B.** Transf., of time. **1.** *Slow, tardy, late* (rare but class.): omnia tarda et spissa, Cic. Att. 16, 18, 2; cf.: in utroque genere dicendi exitus spissi et producti esse debent, id. de Or. 2, 53, 213.—**2.** Spissum illud amanti est verbum, Veniet nisi venit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 77: nihil ego spei credo, omnes res spissas facit, Caecil. ap. Non. 392, 15; Pac., Titin., and Turp. ib. sq.: haruspices si quid boni promittunt, pro spisso evenit; Id quod mali promittunt, praesentiarum est, *slowly, late*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 47.—**3.** *Thick*, i. e. *in quick succession, rapid, frequent, fast*, = continuus, creber (very rare): spississima basia, Petr. 31, 1.—**II.** Trop., *hard, difficult* (rare but class.): spissum sane opus et operosum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: si id erit spissius, id. Fam. 2, 10, 4: si est aliquanto spissius, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145.—Hence, *adv.:* **spissē. 1.** *Thickly, closely:* calcare carbones, Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188.—*Comp.*, Col. 2, 9, 2; Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 31.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *Slowly:* tu nimis spisse atque tarde incedis, Naev. ap. Non. 392, 25: habet hoc senectus, cum pigra est ipsa, ut spisse omnia videantur confieri, Pac. ib. 393, 4: cum spisse atque vix ad Antonium pervenimus, Cic. Brut. 36, 138.—*Comp.:* nascimur spissius quam emorimur, Varr. ap. Non. 392, 29.—* **b.** *Rapidly:* basiavit me spissius, Petr. 18, 4.

† **spĭthăma,** ae, *f.*, = σπιθαμή, *a span* (syn. palmus), Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 26.

† **splanchnoptes,** ae, *m.*, = σπλαγχνόπτης, *the roaster of entrails; a bronze statue by Styppax*, Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 44; 34, 8, 19, § 81.

† **splēn,** ēnis, *m.*, = σπλήν, *the milt* or *spleen*, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 25; 24, 15, 80, § 131; 24, 19, 120, § 185; Col. 7, 10, 8; Vitr. 1, 4 *med.* al.: sum petulanti splene cachinno, Pers. 1, 12.

splendentia, ae, *f.* [splendeo], *brilliancy* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 57, 11.

splendĕo, ēre (*perf.* splendui, Aug. Conf. 10, 27), *v. n.*, *to shine, be bright; to gleam, glitter, glisten* (mostly poet.; in Cic. only once in the trop. sense; syn.: luceo, fulgeo, niteo). **I.** Lit.: sparsis hastis longis campus splendet et horret, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Sat. v. 15 Vahl.): oculi splendent, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 101: splendens stella candida, id. Rud. prol. 3: scenaï simul varios splendere decores, Lucr. 4, 984: claro splendere colore, id. 5, 1258: splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Verg. A. 7, 9: labra splendentia, id. ib. 12, 417: sedes fulgenti splendent auro, Cat. 64, 44: splendet focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7; cf.: paternum Splendet salinum, id. C. 2, 16, 14: (cubiculum) marmore splendet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 38: Glycera splendens, Hor. C. 1, 19, 6: jam nec Lacaenae splendet adulterae Famosus hospes, id. ib. 3, 3, 25: quid fuco splendente genas ornare, Tib. 1, 8, 11; Mart. 4, 79, 2: splendebat hilare poculis convivium, Phaedr. 2, 24, 20.—**II.** Trop., *to shine, to be bright* or *illustrious:* virtus lucet in tenebris splendetque per sese semper, * Cic. Sest. 28, 60: splendere alienâ invidiâ, Liv. 38, 53; cf. id. 22, 34; 10, 24, 11: auctores in equestri ordine splendentes, Plin. 8, 5, 4, § 10.—Hence, *P. a.:* **splendens,** entis, *brilliant:* splendentior igne clipeus, Claud. Gigantom. 77.

splendesco (*perf.* dŭi, Aug. Conf. 10, 27), 3, *v. inch. n.* [splendeo], *to become bright* or *shining, to derive lustre* from a thing (rare; in Cic. only in a trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: incipiat sulco attritus splendescere vomer, Verg. G. 1, 46: vidimus Aetnaeâ caelum splendescere flammâ, Ov. P. 2, 10, 23: corpora... succo pinguis olivi Splendescunt, id. M. 10, 177: gladius usu splendescit, App. Flor. 3, p. 357: largo splendescat ignis ture, Sen. Herc. Oet. 691.—**II.** Trop.: nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, Cic. Par. prooem. § 3: canorum illud in voce splendescit etiam in senectute, id. Sen. 9, 28: nec jam splendescit (opus) lima, sed atteritur, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 3.

splendĭco, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to shine, glitter, sparkle* (Appuleian): gemmae, App. M. 5, p. 162, 37: depiles genae levi pueritiâ, id. ib. 7, p. 191, 12.

splendĭdē, *adv.*, v. splendidus *fin.*

splendĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [splendidus], *to make shining* or *bright, to brighten, polish* (post-class.): dentes, App. Mag. *fin.*

splendĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [splendeo], *bright, shining, glittering, brilliant*, etc. (class.; syn.: nitidus, lucidus, coruscus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: o magna templa caelitum, commixta stellis splendidis, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. v. 227 Vahl.); so, signa caeli, Lucr. 4, 444: lumina solis, id. 2, 108: caelum cum aequaliter totum erit splendidum, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 351; cf. *comp.:* quanto splendidior quam cetera sidera fulget Lucifer, Ov. M. 2, 722: sol splendidior, Tib. 4, 1, 123.—*Sup.:* splendidissimus candor, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16: color (with flammeus), Lucr. 6, 208: ostro crinis, Ov. M. 8, 8: venabula, id. ib. 8, 419: fons splendidior vitro, Hor. C. 3, 13, 1; cf.: Galatea Splendidior vitro, Ov. M. 13, 791: umor sudoris, Lucr. 6, 1187: bilis, *bright yellow*, χολὴ ξανθή, Hor. S. 2, 3, 141 (cf.: vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8).—**B.** In partic., of style of living, dress, etc., *brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous* (syn. magnificus): quorum in villâ ac domo nihil splendidum fuit praeter ipsos, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38: splendida domus gaudet regali gaza, Cat. 64, 46; Verg. A. 1, 637: vestis, Petr. 12; cf.: splendidus et virilis cultus, Quint. 11, 3, 137: homo (opp. luxuriosus), Vell. 2, 105, 2: secundas res splendidiores facit amicitia, Cic. Lael. 6, 22.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *brilliant, illustrious, distinguished, noble* (cf.: egregius, amplus): C. Plotius, eques Romanus splendidus, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 58; cf.: vir splendidissimus atque ornatissimus civitatis suae, id. Fl. 20, 48: homo propter virtutem splendidus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38; Plin. Ep. 4, 4, 2: splendidissima ingenia, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26; 1, 18, 61: causa splendidior, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; cf.: splendida facta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 237: ratio dicendi, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; so, splendida et grandis oratio, id. ib. 79, 273; cf.: splendidius et magnificentius (genus dicendi), id. ib. 55, 201; cf.: figurarum commentis splendida loca attentare, *brilliant passages* of a speech, Amm. 29, 2, 8: splendidis nominibus illuminatus est versus, Cic. Or. 49, 163: splendidioribus verbis uti, id. Brut. 58: vox suavis et splendida, *clear*, id. ib. 55, 203: cum de te splendida Minos Fecerit arbitria, Hor. C. 4, 7, 21.—**B.** In partic. (with the accessory idea of mere appearance, opp. to what is real or actual), *showy, fine, specious*, = speciosus: non tam solido quam splendido nomine, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61: praetendens culpae splendida verba tuae, Ov. R. Am. 240.—**C.** *Clear, distinct:* vox, Cic. Brut. 55, 203.—Hence, *adv.:* **splendĭdē,** *brightly, brilliantly.* **1.** Lit.: ornare magnifice splendideque convivium, Cic. Quint. 30, 93; cf.: apparatus splendidissime expositus, Petr. 21.—**2.** Trop., *brilliantly, splendidly, nobly:* acta aetas honeste ac splendide, *honorably, with distinction*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 61; cf. id. Sen. 18, 64: splendidius contra regem quam, etc., bellum gerere, Auct. B. Alex. 24, 2: ornate splendideque facere, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 4: dicta, id. Fin. 1, 2, 6: in parentem Splendide mendax, Hor. C. 3, 11, 35: splendidissime natus, *of very high birth*, Sen. Ep. 47, 8; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 2.—(β) *Clearly, intelligibly:* loqui, Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68.—(γ) *Ostentatiously:* invitare, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63; cf.: parum se splendide gerere, *with too little show, meanly*, Nep. Att. 14, 2.

* **splendĭfĭcē,** *adv.* [splendeo-facio], *brightly, splendidly:* intermicans, Fulg. Myth. 1, praef. *med.*

* **splendĭfĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make bright, to brighten, illumine:* diem, Mart. Cap. 9, § 912.

splendĭtĕnens, entis, *adj.*, *resplendent* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 15, 6.

splendor, ōris, *m.* [splendeo], *sheen, brightness, brilliance, lustre, splendor.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: fulgor, nitor): splendor acer adurit saepe oculos, Lucr. 4, 304: splendor clipeo clarior, Plaut Mil. 1, 1, 1: caelum splendore plenum, id. Merc. 5, 2, 39: flammae, Ov. F. 5, 366: auri (with nitor gemmae), Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: argenti, Hor. S. 1, 4, 28: jussine in splendorem dare bullas has foribus nostris? *to be polished*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 20; cf. id. Aul. 4, 1, 16: clarus vestis purpureaï, Lucr. 2, 52; cf.: magnificus Babylonicorum, id. 4, 1029: aquaï, *clearness*, id. 4, 211: aquarum, Front. Aquaed. 89: minii, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 121: lapidis phengitae, Suet. Dom. 14 et saep.—*Plur.:* nitores et splendores auri, Gell. 2, 6, 4: tremuli splendores, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 123.—**B.** In partic., of style of living, etc., *splendor, magnificence, sumptuousness* (class.; syn. magnificentia): (majores nostri) in publicâ dignitate omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocarunt, Cic. Fl. 12, 28: si quem horum aliquid offendit, si amicorum catervae, si splendor, si nitor, id. Cael. 31, 77: splendor domûs atque victûs, Gell. 1, 14, 1.—**II.** Trop., *lustre, splendor, honor, dignity, excellence*, etc. (so most freq. in Cic.): honesti homines et summo splendore praediti, Cic. Clu. 69, 198: summorum hominum splendor, id. de Or. 1, 45, 200: se-

nator populi Romani, splendor ordinis, id. Caecin. 10, 28: equester, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 140; cf. id. Fam. 1, 3, 1; 1, 12, 27: imperii, id. Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: animi et vitae, id. Rep. 2, 42, 69: vitae, Liv. 3, 35, 1: dignitatis, Cic. Sull. 1: M. Catonis splendorem maculare, id. Sest. 28, 60: harum rerum splendor omnis et amplitudo, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: splendore nominis capti, id. Fin. 1, 13, 42: verborum Graecorum, id. Or. 49, 164; cf. id. ib. 31, 110; Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 111: actio ejus habebat in voce magnum splendorem, *clearness*, Cic. Brut. 68, 239; so, vocis, id. ib. 71, 250; Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 47.

splendōrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [splendor-fero], *bringing brightness* or *splendor* (late Lat.): lumen, Tert. Judic. Dom. 131.

splēnētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [splen], *affected with spleen, splenetic*, App. Herb. 34; Pall. 8, 6, 2 (al. splenici).

* **splēnĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [splenium], *plastered, having a plaster* or *patch on*: mentum, Mart. 10, 22, 1.

† **splēnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σπληνικός, *splenetic; subst., a person affected with spleen, a splenetic*, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 87; 24, 10, 47, § 79; 31, 11, 47, § 128; Pall. Jul. 6, 2.

† **splēnītes,** ae, *m.*, = σπληνίτης, *a splenetic person*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

† **splēnĭum,** ii, *n.*, = σπλήνιον. **I.** *Milt-waste, spleenwort*, Plin. 25, 5, 20, § 45. — **II.** (Because of its likeness to the spleen in form and color.) *A plaster, patch*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 126; 30, 11, 30, § 104 (Jahn, spleniolum); Mart. 2, 29, 9; 8, 33, 22; Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 2.

† **spŏdĭum,** ii, *n.*, = σπόδιον. **I.** Lit., *the dross of metals, slag, scoria*, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 170; 34, 18, 52, § 172. — **II.** Transf., *ashes* of vegetable matter, Plin. 23, 4, 38, § 76.

† **spŏdos,** i, *f.*, = σποδός, *dross, slag, scoria*, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 128 sqq.

Spōlētĭum (afterwards called also **Spōlētum**; cf. Prisc. p. 592 P.; but whether so as early as the class. period is doubtful, owing to the uncertainty of the readings in the MSS. of Livy, Suetonius, and Florus; cf. Duk. ad Flor. 3, 21, 27), ii, *n., a city of Umbria*, now *Spoleto*, Liv. 22, 9; 24, 10; 45, 43; id. Epit. 20; Vell. 1, 14 *fin.*; Flor. 3, 21, 27; Suet. Vesp. 1; id. Gram. 21; Aur. Vict. Ep. 31. — Hence, **A. Spōlētīnus,** a um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Spoletium*: populus, Cic. Balb. 21, 48: Spoletinus T. Matrinius, id. ib. 21, 48; so, P. Cominius Spoletinus, id. Brut. 78, 271: lagenae, i. e. *wine of Spoletium* (of excellent quality), Mart. 13, 120; cf. *absol.*: Spoletina bibis, *Spoletian wine*, id. 14, 116. — *Subst.*: **Spōlētīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Spoletium*, Liv. 27, 10; 45, 43 *fin.*; Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114. — ‡ **B. Spōlētānus,** a, um, *adj., of Spoletium*, acc. to Prisc. p. 592 P.

spŏlĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [spolio], *that can be stripped off* (late Lat.), Mar. Mercat. Nestor Serm. 12, 2.

spŏlĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [spolium] (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *a place in the amphitheatre where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators who were dragged thither*, Sen. Ep. 93, 10; Lampr. Commod. 18, 3; 19, 3. — **II.** Transf., *a den of robbers* or *murderers, a cutthroat place*, Sen. Prov. 3, 7; id. Contr. 5, 33; Plin. Pan. 36, 1.

spŏlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spolio], *a pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliation* (class.). **I.** Lit.: in tantâ spoliatione omnium rerum, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: sacrorum, Liv. 29, 8, 9. — *Plur.*: spoliationes fanorum atque oppidorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 132; id. Agr. 1, 3, 9. — **II.** Trop.: consulatūs, Cic. Mur. 40, 87: dignitatis, id. Phil. 2, 11, 27.

spŏlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a robber, pillager, plunderer, spoiler* (rare but class.): eorum (monumentorum), * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36, § 80: templi, Liv. 29, 18, 15: pupilli, Juv. 1, 46.

spŏlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [spoliator], *she that robs, pillages*, or *spoils*: Venus spoliatrix, * Cic. Cael. 21, 52: amica, Mart. 4, 29, 5.

spŏlĭātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of spolio.

spŏlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [spolium], *to strip, to deprive of covering, rob of clothing*. **I.** In gen. (rare but class.; syn. exuo): Phalarim vestitu spoliare, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29: consules spoliari hominem et virgas expediri jubent, Liv. 2, 55 Drak.; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: Papirius spoliari magistrum equitum et virgas et secures expediri jussit, Liv. 8, 32; cf. also, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8: corpus caesi hostis, Liv. 7, 26: cadaver, Luc. 7, 627: Gallum caesum torque, Liv. 6, 42: corpus jacentis uno torque, id. 7, 10: jacentem veste, Nep. Thras. 2, 6: folliculos leguminum, *to strip off*, Petr. 135. — **II.** Pregn., *to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive, despoil*; usually: aliquem (aliquid) aliquâ re, *to deprive* or *rob one of something* (the predominant signif. of the word; syn. praedor). (α) With *acc.*: Chrysalus me miserum spoliavit, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 8: meos perduelles, id. Ps. 2, 1, 8: spoliatis effossisque domibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.*: fana sociorum, Cic. Sull. 25, 71: delubra, Sall. C. 11, 6: templa, Luc. 3, 167; 5, 305: pars spoliant aras, Verg. A. 5, 661: deos, Luc. 1, 379; Quint. 6, 1, 3: spoliare et nudare monumenta antiquissima, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14: pudicitiam, id. Cael. 18, 42: dignitatem, id. ib. 2, 3: spoliata fortuna, id. Pis. 16, 38. — (β) Aliquem (aliquid) aliquâ re: spoliatur lumine terra, Lucr. 4, 377: caput, i. e. *of hair*, Petr. 108: spoliari fortunis, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: provinciam vetere exercitu, Liv. 40, 35: spoliata armis navis, Verg. A. 6, 353: magistro, id. ib. 5, 224: corpus spoliatum lumine, id. ib. 12, 935: Scylla sociis spoliavit Ulixen, Ov. M. 14, 71: penetralia donis, id. ib. 12, 246; 11, 514: te spoliare pudicâ Conjuge, id. P. 4, 11, 8: ea philosophia, quae spoliat nos judicio, privat approbatione, omnibus orbat sensibus, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: regem regno, id. Rep. 1, 42, 65: aliquem dignitate, id. Mur. 41, 88; Caes. B. G. 7, 66: probatum hominem famâ, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: aliquem ornamento quodam, id. de Or. 2, 33, 144: aliquem vitâ, Verg. A. 6, 168: spoliare atque orbare forum voce eruditâ, Cic. Brut. 2, 6 et saep.: juris civilis scientiam, ornatu suo spoliare atque denudare, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 235. — * (γ) In a Greek construction: hiems spoliata capillos, *stripped of his locks*, Ov. M. 15, 213. — (δ) *Absol.*: si spoliorum causâ vis hominem occidere, spoliasti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145. — Hence, * **spŏlĭātus,** a, um, *P. a., plundered, despoiled*: nihil illo regno spoliatius, *more impoverished*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4.

spŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [root spal- (skal-); cf.: populor, calamitas, calvus]. **I.** Lit., *the spoil* of an animal, i. e. *the skin* or *hide* of an animal stripped off (so only poet. and very rare): pelles et spolia ferarum, Lucr. 5, 954: serpentum, id. 4, 62: leonis, Ov. M. 9, 113; 3, 81: apri, id. ib. 8, 426; id. H. 4, 100: pecudis (i. e. arietis Phrixei), id. ib. 6, 13; cf. id. M. 7, 156: viperei monstri (i. e. Medusae), id. ib. 4, 615. — **II.** Transf., *the arms* or *armor stripped from a defeated enemy*; hence, in gen., any thing taken from the enemy, *booty, prey, spoil* (the predom. signif. of the word; usu. in *plur.*; cf.: exuviae, praeda): Salmacida spolia sine sudore et sanguine, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61 (Trag. v. 36 Vahl.): spolia ducis hostium caesi suspenso ferculo gerens in Capitolium ascendit ibique, Juppiter Feretri, inquit, haec tibi victor Romulus rex regia arma fero templumque dedico, sedem opimis spoliis, etc., Liv. 1, 10, 6 (v. opimus): spoliis decorata est regia fixis, Ov. M. 8, 154: spoliorum causâ hominem occidere ... cruenta spolia detrahere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145 sq.: multa spolia praeferebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: ad ejus spolia detrahenda, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: indutus spoliis, Verg. A. 10, 775: victores praedâ Rutuli spoliisque potiti, id. ib. 9, 450; 4, 93: virtutis honor spoliis quaeratur in istis, Ov. M. 13, 153: insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis Ingreditur, Verg. A. 6, 855: spolia jacentis hostium exercitus peditibus concessit, Liv. 44, 45: Q. Fabius spolia ducis Gallorum legens, id. 5, 36; so, legere, id. 5, 39; 8, 7; 27, 2 al.: spolia et praedas ad procuratores referre, Tac. A. 12, 54 et saep.: (forum) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis (i. e. rostris) ornatum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; cf. Flor. 1, 11, 10: navalia, Suet. Aug. 18 *fin.*: illud natura non patitur, ut aliorum spoliis nostras facultates, copias, opes augeamus, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22; id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: spoliis civium exstructa domus, Tac. A. 15, 52: (delatores) sacerdotia et consulatus et spolia adepti, id. H. 1, 2. — (β) *Sing.*: quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, Verg. A. 10, 500: Actoris Aurunci spolium, id. ib. 12, 94: Asiam, spolium regis Antiochi, recepi, Sall. H. 4, 61, 11 Dietsch; Suet. Caes. 64; Just. 19, 3: fert secum spolium sceleris, Ov. M. 8, 87: mendici spolium, *a beggar's rags*, Petr. 13, 1. — Poet., in gen., = arma, *arms*, Ov. M. 13, 153.

sponda, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., *the frame* of a bedstead, sofa, etc., Ov. M. 8, 657; Petr. 97, 4; 94, 8. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A bed, couch, sofa* (syn. lectus), Verg. A. 1, 698; Hor. Epod. 3, 22; Ov. F. 2, 345; Mart. 3, 91, 9; Suet. Caes. 49. — **B.** *A bier*, Mart. 10, 5, 9.

spondaeus, i, v. spondeus.

† **spondăĭcus,** v. spondiacus.

spondālĭum or **spondaulĭum** (the form is uncertain), ii, *n., a sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute*: spondalium canere, Diom. p. 472 *fin.* P.: spondalia dicens, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193 Orell. *N. cr.*

spondĕo, spŏpondi, sponsum, 2 (*perf.* spepondi, Cic., Caes., and Val. Antias ap. Gell. 7, 9, 12 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 4358; without redup. sponderat, Tert. Carm. adv. Mart. 3, 135; *subj.* sponsis = spoponderis, an ancient formula of prayer in Fest. p. 351 Müll.), *v. a.* [akin with σπένδω, to pour out, = libare; cf. σπονδαί, league]. **I.** Jurid. and publicists' t. t. **A.** In bargains, covenants, treaties, etc., *to promise solemnly, to bind, engage*, or *pledge one's self* (class.; syn.: recipio, stipulor, promitto; cf.: vadimonium obire, vadari); according to the civil law in its original form, it was essential to a binding contract verbally made (verbis) that a proposition and its acceptance should be expressed by the question spondes? and the answer spondeo; and only at a later period was the use of promitto, etc., valid (v. Sandars, Introd. ad Just. Inst. p. LV): verbis obligatio fit ex interrogatione et responsione, velut, Dari spondes? Spondeo. Dabis? Dabo. Promittis? Promitto; sed haec quidem verborum obligatio: dari spondes? spondeo, propria civium Romanorum est, cetera vero juris gentium sunt, Gai. Inst. 3, 91 sq.; Dig. 45, 1, 126; 45, 1, 133; cf. the whole title, ib. 45, 1: De verborum obligationibus: *He.* Aeternum tibi dapinabo victum, si vera autumas ... *Er.* Sponden' tu istut? *He.* Spondeo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 118: qui stulte spondet, Cato ap. Rufin. 18, p. 210: quis stipulatus est? Ubi? Quo die? Quis spopondisse me dicit? Nemo, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 13: ut aliquando spondere se diceret, id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: si quis quod spopondit, quâ in re verbo se obligavit uno, si id non facit, etc., id. Caecin. 3, 7: faeneris, quod stipulanti spoponderam tibi, reliquam pensiunculam percipe, Col. 10 praef.: ego meâ fide spondeo futurum ut omnia invenias, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10. — **B.** *To promise* for another, *to become security* for a person, *to enter bail*, etc.: quod multis benigne fecerit, pro multis spoponderit, *has become security*, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: sed tamen scire velim quando dicar spopondisse et pro patre anne pro filio, id. Att. 12, 14, 2: quod pro Cornificio me abhinc annis XXV. spopondisse dicit Flavius, id. ib. 12, 17: et se quisque paratum ad spondendum Icilio ostendere, Liv. 3, 46, 7: sponsum diceres advocasse, Cic. Fragm. Clod. et Cur. 3, 4, p. 29 B. and K.: hic sponsum vocat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 67: sponsum descendam, quia promisi, Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 2. — **2.** Transf., of promises or pledges made in behalf of a government, etc.: non foedere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem facta est ... Spoponderunt consules, legati, quaestores, tribuni militum, Liv. 9, 5, 4: quod spondendo pacem servassent exercitum, id. 9, 8, 15: quid tandem si spopondissemus urbem hanc relicturum populum Romanum? id. 9, 9, 6: ea demum sponsio esset, quam populi jussu spopondissemus, id. 9, 9, 13: hosti nihil spopondistis, civem neminem spondere pro vobis jussistis; id. 9, 9, 16. — **C.** Esp., *to promise* or *engage in marriage, betroth*: qui uxorem ducturus erat ab eo unde ducenda erat, stipulabatur eam in matrimonium ductam iri;

qui daturus erat itidem spondebat. Tum quae promissa erat sponsa appellabatur, qui spoponderat ducturum, sponsus, Sulp. Dot. ap. Gell. 4, 4, 2: *Ly.* Istac lege filiam tuam sponden' mihi uxorem dari? *Ch.* Spondeo. *Ca.* Et ego spondeo idem hoc, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 38 sq.; 2, 4, 172: *Me.* Etiam mihi despondes filiam? *Eu.* Illis legibus, Cum illâ dote quam tibi dixi. *Me.* Sponden' ergo? *Eu.* Spondeo, id. Aul. 2, 2, 78: *Ph.* Spondesne, miles, mi hanc uxorem? *Th.* Spondeo. *Ph.* Et ego huic victum spondeo, id. Curc. 5, 2, 73 sq.: sponden tu ergo tuam gnatam uxorem mihi? *Ch.* Spondeo et mille auri Philippum dotis, id. Trin. 5, 2, 34.—Hence, of women, alicui sponsam esse, *to be betrothed, engaged* to a man: si volt Demipho Dare quantum ab hac accipio, quae sponsa est mihi, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 52: scis, sponsam mihi (esse)? id. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 6; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 101 sq.; 2, 4, 172; 2, 4, 174; id. Poen. 5, 3, 43. — **D.** = sponsionem facere (v. sponsio, II.), *to lay a judicial wager, to enter into an agreement to pay contingent on the truth or falsity of an assertion:* si hoc ita est, qui spondet mille nummûm? P. Afric. ap. Gell. 6 (7), 11, 9.—So, *absol.:* cum illi jacenti latera tunderentur, ut aliquando spondere se diceret, *should declare that he made the required wager,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142 (cf. sponsum, *P. a. fin.* infra); Dig. 11, 5, 3.—**II.** In gen., *to promise sacredly, to warrant, vow* (class.). **1.** With *fut. inf.:* promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51: ut (eum) inimicissimum huic conjurationi futurum esse, promittam et spondeam, id. Mur. 41, 90: et ipse spondeo et omnes hoc tibi tui pro me recipient, te fructum esse capturum, etc., id. Fam. 13, 50, 2: quis est qui spondeat eundum, si differtur bellum, animum postea fore, Liv. 5, 5, 9: quae si perpetua concordia sit, quis non spondere ausit, maximum hoc imperium brevi futurum esse? id. 5, 3, 10: spondebant animis id (bellum) P. Cornelium finiturum, *with full conviction,* id. 28, 38, 9; cf. id. 3, 59, 3: sponde affore reges, Val. Fl. 3, 504.—**2.** With *inf. pres., to warrant, give assurance of* an existing fact: spondebo enim tibi, vel potius spondeo in meque recipio, eos esse M'. Curii mores, Cic. Fam. 13, 17, 2.—**3.** With *acc. of thing* (and often *dat. pers.*): quibus cum consulem suum reliquissent, honores et praemia spopondistis, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 28: mihi sex menses sati' sunt vitae, septimum Orco spondeo, Poët. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22: ea spondent, confirmant, quae, quidem mihi exploratiora essent, si remansissem, Cic Att. 11, 6, 3: quod ego non modo de me tibi spondere possum, sed de te etiam mihi, id. Fam. 15, 21, 1: ac de infante (Tiberio) Scribonius mathematicus praeclara spopondit, Suet. Tib. 14: tantum sibi vel de viribus suis, vel de fortunâ spondentes, Just. 3, 4, 1; Amm. 24, 1, 8: illius et dites monitis spondentibus Indi, Val. Fl. 6, 117: non si mihi Juppiter auctor Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo, Verg. A. 5, 18: spondere fidem, Ov. M. 10, 395: officium Amori, id. ib. 10, 418.—**4.** Transf., of inanim. or abstract subjects (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): nec quicquam placidum spondentia Martis Sidera presserunt, Ov. Ib. 217: quod prope diem futurum spondet et virtus et fortuna vestra, Liv. 7, 30, 8: eorum hominum erat, qui, quantum spes spopondisset, cuperent, ni, etc., id. 45, 19, 7: magna de illo (Philippo) spes fuit propter ipsius ingenium, quod magnum spondebat virum, Just. 7, 6, 1.—Hence, **sponsus,** a, um, *P. a., promised, engaged, betrothed, affianced;* substt. **A.** **sponsus,** i, *m., a betrothed man, a bridegroom:* virgo Sponso superba, Titin. ap. Non. 305, 5: accede ad sponsum audacter, id. ib. 227, 15; Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 78: sponsus regius, Hor. C. 3, 2, 10.—Poet., of Penelope's *suitors,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28.—**B. sponsa,** ae, *f., a betrothed woman, a bride:* scio equidem, sponsam tibi esse et fil'um ex sponsâ tuâ, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 12; Ter. And. 2, 1, 24: flebilis sponsa, Hor. C. 4, 2, 21 et saep.—Prov.: suam cuique sponsam, mihi meam, i. e. *every one to his taste,* Atil. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3.—**C. sponsum,** i, *n., a covenant, agreement, engagement:* sponsum negare, *to break* or *disown one's pledge,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 95: sponsus contra sponsum rogatus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll. — (β) Esp., *a judicial wager* (cf. sponsio, II.): ex sponso egit, Cic. Quint. 9, 32.

† **spondēus** (**spondīus**; sometimes incorrectly written **spondaeus**), i, *m.,* = σπονδεῖος, of or belonging to libations; hence, *substt.* **A. spondēum,** i, *n., a vessel used in making libations,* App. M. 11, p. 266, 26.—**B.** (Because of its prolonged, solemn character.) *A spondee* (metrical foot), Cic. Or. 64, 216; Quint. 9, 4, 80 sq.; Hor. A. P. 256; Aus. Ep. 21, 42.

spondĭăcus (less correctly **spondăĭcus**), a, um, *adj.,* = σπονδειακός, *consisting of spondees, spondaic:* versus, Diom. p. 494 P.: tractus, Terentian. ap. Prisc. Metr. p. 1321 P.

† **spondȳlē** (**sphond-**), ēs, *f.,* = σπονδύλη, *an insect that lives in the ground, and gnaws the roots of trees,* Plin. 27, 13, 118, § 143.

† **spondȳlĭon** (**sphond-**) or **-ĭum,** ii, *n.,* = σπονδύλιον (σφονδύλιον), *the herb bear's-foot, bear's-wort, spicknel:* Heracleum sphondylium, Linn.; Plin. 12, 26, 58, § 128; 24, 6, 16, § 25; Scrib. Comp. 2 and 5.

† **spondȳlus** (**sphond-**), i, *m.,* = σπόνδυλος (σφόνδυλος). **I.** *A joint of the spine, a vertebra, spondyle,* Plin. 29, 4, 20, § 67; 32, 10, 38, § 116; Veg. Vet. 6, 1, 1.—**II.** *The hard white* or *muscle* of an oyster or other bivalve, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 60; 32, 11, 54, § 154. — **III.** *A kind of muscle:* Spondylus gaederopus, Linn.; Metell. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9; Mart. 7, 20, 14; Sen. Ep. 95, 26 and 28; Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

† **1. spongĭa** or **spongĕa,** ae, *f.,* = σπογγιά. **I.** Lit., *a sponge,* Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 148; 31, 11, 47, § 123; Lucr. 4, 618; Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136; id. Sest. 35, 77; Varr. ap. Non. 96, 14; Mart. 12, 48, 7; 14, 144, 1; Sen. Ep. 70, 20; id. Ira, 3, 19, 3; Suet. Vesp. 16. —**II.** Transf., of things resembling a sponge. **A.** *An open-worked coat of mail,* Liv. 9, 40, 3: retiariorum, Tert. Spect. 25. —In a double sense, with the signif. I.: Ajax in spongeam incubuit, Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4; cf. Suet. Aug. 85. — **B.** *The root* of some plants; of asparagus, Col. 11, 3, 43; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 146; Pall. Febr. 24, 8; id. Mart. 9, 11; of mint, Plin. 19, 8, 47, § 159.—**C.** *A kind of porous stone, pumice-stone,* Vitr. 2, 6; Pall. 1, 10, 3. — **D.** *A kind of moss,* Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 63.—**E.** *Fragments of iron melted,* Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 146.

2. Spongĭa, ae, *m., a proper name,* perh. fictitious, in contempt, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6.

spongĭo, āre, *v. a.* [spongia], *to wipe off with a sponge, to sponge* (late Lat.), perh. only Apic. 1, 26, and 8, 1.

spongĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.]. **I.** *A rose-gall,* a spongy substance growing upon the wild rose-bush, Plin. 25, 2, 6, § 18.—**II.** *The small roots* of the asparagus, Col. 11, 3, 44.

spongĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a kind of small fungus* or *mushroom,* Apic. 2, 1; 5, 1; 3, 20.

spongĭōsus or **spongĕōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *spongy, porous* (post-Aug.): pulmo, Cels. 4, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188: pumices, id. 36, 21, 42, § 155: panis, id. 18, 11, 27, § 105.

† **spongītis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = σπογγῖτις [id.] (sponge-stone), *a kind of precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.

spongĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *spongy* (late Lat.): lignum, Cassiod. Var. 11, 38.

spongĭzo, āre, *v. a.,* = σπογγίζω, *to wipe off with a sponge, to sponge,* Apic. 7, 16; 8, 7.

spongos, i, *m., a sponge* (late Lat.), Juvenc. 4, 696.

spons, v. sponte.

sponsa, ae, v. spondeo, *P. a.,* B.

sponsālĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [sponsalia], *of* or *belonging to betrothal, spousal* (post-class.): arrha, Cod. Just. 5, 1, 5; 5, 2, 1: donatio, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.*

sponsālis, e, *adj.* [3. sponsus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to betrothal* or *espousal, spousal, sponsal* (class.): quo die sponsum erat, sponsalis, Varr. L. L. 6, § 70 Müll.: tabulae, Hier. Ep. 54, 15: largitas, Cod. Th. 3, 16, 2. —**II.** *Substt.* **A. sponsālĭa,** ium (*gen.* sponsaliorum, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4; Suet. Aug. 53), *n.* **1.** *A betrothal, espousal:* sponsalia dicta sunt a spondendo. Nam moris fuit veteribus stipulari et spondere sibi uxores futuras, Dig. 23, 1, 2; where v. the whole section: De sponsalibus; and cf. Sulp. ap. Gell. 4, 4, 2: qui (homines missi) Romam venerant factis sponsalibus, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 1; Liv. 38, 57; Ov. H. 19 (20), 29: parare, Juv. 6, 25: decentissimum sponsaliorum genus, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4: dies sponsaliorum, Suet. Aug. 53; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117. —***2.** *A betrothal feast:* A. d. VIII. Id. Apr. sponsalia Crassipedi praebui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 1.—**3.** *A betrothal gift* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 5, 3, 3; 5, 71, 8.—***B. sponsāle,** is, *n., a bridal bed,* Tert. adv. Val. 31.

sponsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spondeo], jurid. and publicists' t. t., *a solemn promise* or *engagement* to some performance (in bargains, covenants, treaties, etc.); *a promise, guarantee, security, sponsion* for any one (freq. and class.; cf.: pactio, foedus). **I.** In gen.: sponsio appellatur omnis stipulatio promissioque, Dig. 50, 16, 7: voti sponsio, quâ obligamur deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41: Scandilium cogis sponsionem acceptam facere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 139: per inducias sponsionem faciunt, uti, etc., *made an agreement,* Sall. J. 79, 4: non foedere pax Caudina sed per sponsionem facta est, *by giving surety,* Liv. 9, 5, 2: sponsione se obstringere, id. 9, 8, 4: sponsionem interponere, id. 9, 9, 4; and: tunc sponsio et pax repudietur . . . nec populus Romanus consulum sponsionem nec nos fidem populi Romani accusemus, id. 9, 11, 5: Ocriculani sponsione in amicitiam accepti, id. 9, 41, 20; 39, 43, 5 (but Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26, is spurious; v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—**II.** In partic., in civil suits, *a mutual agreement* or *stipulation of the parties, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains the cause, a sort of wager at law:* per sponsionem hoc modo agimus; provocamus adversarium tali sponsione: si homo quo de agitur ex jure Quiritium meus est, sestertios XXV. nummos dare spondes? Gai. Inst. 4, 93: condicio Quintio fertur, ut, si id factum negaret ceteraque, quae objecisset, sponsione defenderet sese, Liv. 39, 43, 5: in probrum suum sponsionem factam, id. 40, 46, 14; hence, sponsio (sponsionem facere) si non (ni), *a wager that, to agree to make a payment if not:* ut sponsionem facere possent, ni adversus edictum praetoris vis facta esset, Cic. Caecin. 16, 45: sponsio est, ni te Apronius socium in decumis esse dicat, id. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 135: sponsionem milium nummûm facere cum lictore suo, ni furtis quaestum faceret, id. ib. 2, 5, 54, § 131; cf.: jubet Quinctium sponsionem cum Sex. Naevio facere, si bona sua ex edicto dies XXX. possessa non essent, id. Quint. 8, 30; id. Fam. 7, 21 *init.;* id. Pis. 23, 55: sponsione optime facere posse, id. Caecin. 16, 45; id. Off. 3, 19, 77: Apronium sponsione lacessivit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: sponsione vincere, id. Quint. 27, 84.—Post-class., with *quod:* de sponsione quam is cum adversario, quod vir bonus esset, fecerat, Val. Max. 7, 2, 4: sponsionem provocare, quod, etc., id. 2, 8, 2; 6, 1, 10.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* Cleopatra sponsione revocavit, insumere se posse, etc., Macr. S. 2, 13.—**2.** Hence, in gen., *a bet, betting:* audax, Juv. 11, 202.—**B.** Meton., *a sum of money deposited according to agreement, a stake,* acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 70 Müll.

* **sponsĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sponsio], *a little engagement* or *stipulation,* Petr. 58, 8.

sponso, āre, *v. a.* [sponsus], *to betroth, affiance, espouse* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aliquam, Dig. 23, 2, 38; Tert. Vel. Virg. 11.—**II.** Trop.: animam, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 43: et sponsabo te mihi in sempiternum, Vulg. Osee, 2, 19; 2, 20.

sponsor, ōris, *m.* [spondeo], one who becomes answerable for another. **I.** Lit., *a bondsman, surety* (cf.: vas; *gen.* vadis, praes, vindex): de tuo negotio, quod sponsor es pro Pompeio, si Galba consponsor tuus redierit, non desinam cum illo communicare, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 3: sponsores et creditores L. Trebellii, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11; cf. id. Quint. 23, 73: sponsor promissorum alicujus, id. Att. 15, 15, 2; 1, 10, 6; cf. id. ib. 1, 8, 2: si Pompeius mihi testis de voluntate Caesaris et sponsor est illi de meâ, id. Prov. Cons.

18, 43; cf.: vel testis opinionis meae vel sponsor humanitatis tuae, id. Fam. 7, 5, 2: quem, inquis, deorum sponsorem accepisti? Sen. Ep. 82, 1; cf.: (Hymenaeus) mihi conjugii sponsor et obses erat, Ov. H. 2, 34. —Poet., of a goddess: sponsor conjugii stat Dea picta sui, Ov. H. 16, 114. — **II.** Transf. (eccl. Lat.), *a godfather, godmother, sponsor*, Tert. Bapt. 18 *med.*

sponsum, i, v. spondeo, *P. a.*, C.

1. sponsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of spondeo.

2. sponsus, i, v. spondeo, *P. a.*, A.

3. sponsus, ūs, *m.* [spondeo], *an engagement, betrothal; bail, suretyship* (rare but class.): quod sponsu erat alligatus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 71 sq. Müll.: de sponsu si quid perspexeris, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 2: agere cum aliquo ex sponsu, Varr. l. l.: sponsu locare, Phaedr. 1, 16, 1; Sulp. ap. Gell. 4, 4, 2: lex Furia de sponsu adversus eum, qui, etc., Gai. Inst. 4, 22.

spontālis, e, *adj.* [sponte], *voluntary* (post-class.): parricidium, App. M. 4, p. 147, 25: sobrietas, id. ib. 11, p. 272, 30.—* *Adv.:* **spontālĭter**, *voluntarily:* facere (opp. coactus), Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

spontānĕē, *adv.*, v. spontaneus *fin.*

spontānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sponte], *of one's free will, voluntary, spontaneous* (late Lat.): mors, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 22: voluntas, *free will*, Cod. Just. 2, 3, 2: benignitates numinum, Arn. 3, p. 114. — *Adv.:* **spontānĕē**, *voluntarily, willingly, of one's own mind:* apparere tumores, Theod. Prisc. 1, 8; Vulg. 1 Pet. 5, 2; Hier. Ep. 52, n. 7.

sponte, *abl.*, and **spontis**, *gen.* (perh. the only cases in use of a noun spons, assumed by Charis. p. 34 P., and Aus. Idyll. 12, 8, 11, as *nom.* But ad spontem is Müller's reading, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 72, for a sponte), *f.* [spondeo; prop. a pledging of one's self to a thing; hence, opp. to external necessity or inducement, of free will, of one's own accord]. **I.** Sponte, in good prose always joined with meā, tuā, suā (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; also *absol.* or with *gen.*), *of free will, of one's own accord, of one's self, freely, willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously* (syn. ultro): sponte valet a voluntate, Varr. L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.: si imprudenter aut necessitate aut casu quippiam fecerit, quod non concederetur iis, qui suā sponte et voluntate fecissent, Cic. Part. Or. 37, 131: tuo judicio et tuā sponte facere, id. Fam. 9, 14, 2; cf.: Galliam totam hortatur ad bellum, ipsam suā sponte suoque judicio excitatam, id. Phil. 4, 3, 8: potius consuefacere filium, Suā sponte recte facere quam alieno metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 50: si hic non insanit satis suā sponte, instiga, id. And. 4, 2, 9: ut id suā sponte facerent, quod cogerentur facere legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: meā sponte (opp. invitatu tuo), id. Fam. 7, 5, 2: meā sponte (opp. monente et denuntiante te), id. ib. 4, 3, 1: non solum a me provocatus, sed etiam suā sponte, id. ib. 1, 7, 3: transisse Rhenum sese non suā sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: et suā sponte multi in disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur, id. ib. 6, 14: sive ipse sponte suā, sive senatusconsulto accitus, Liv. 10, 25, 12: quaesitum est, praecipitata esset ab eo uxor, an se ipsa suā sponte jecisset, Quint. 7, 2, 24: gaudeo id te mihi suadere, quod ego meā sponte pridie feceram, Cic. Att. 15, 27: sponte ipsam suāpte adductam, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.: me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam Auspiciis et sponte meā componere curas, Verg. A. 4, 341: interim sponte nostrā velut donantes, Quint. 3, 6, 8. — Sometimes propriā for suā (late Lat.): sponte se propriā dederunt, Amm. 17, 2, 3: Richomeres se sponte obtulit propriā, id. 31, 12, 15.—(β) *Absol.:* Italiam non sponte sequor, Verg. A. 4, 361: sponte properant, Ov. M. 11, 486: odio tyrannidis exsul Sponte erat, id. ib. 15, 62: sponte en ultroque peremptus, Stat. Th. 10, 809; cf.: multitudo sponte et ultro confluens, Suet. Caes. 16: nec illum sponte exstinctum, Tac. A. 3, 16: sponte judicioque plaudere, Quint. 8, 3, 4: opto ut ea potissimum jubeat, quae me deceat vel sponte fecisse, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 11: equites Romani natalem ejus sponte atque consensu biduo semper celebrarunt, Suet. Aug. 57. — (γ) With *gen.:* sponte deûm, *according to the will of the gods*, Luc. 1, 234 Cort.: sponte ducum, id. 1, 99: sponte deorum, id. 5, 136; Val. Fl. 4, 358: naturae, Plin. 7, prooem. 1, § 4; 9, 51, 74, § 160; 11, 49, 110, § 263; 14, 4, 6, § 53; Sil. 14, 153: principis, Tac. A. 2, 59: Caesaris, id. ib. 6, 31: praefecti, id. ib. 4, 7: incolarum, id. ib. 4, 51: litigatoris, id. ib. 13, 42; 7, 51; id. H. 4, 19; Curt. 4, 1, 16.—(δ) Very rarely with a *prep.:* de tuā sponte, Cotta ap. Charis. p. 195 P.: a sponte, Varr. L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.; cf. § 71 sqq. ib.—**B.** Transf., of one's own will or agency (opp. to foreign participation or assistance), *by one's self, without the aid of others, alone* (rare but class.): nequeo Pedibus meā sponte ambulare, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 46: nec suā sponte, sed eorum auxilio, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3: cum oppidani autem etiam suā sponte Caesarem recipere conarentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 11 *fin.:* his cum suā sponte persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem mittunt, ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent, id. B. G. 1, 9: civitatem ignobilem atque humilem Eburonum suā sponte populo Romano bellum facere ausam, vix erat credendum, id. ib. 5, 28; cf. id. ib. 7, 65: judicium quod Verres suā sponte instituisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 111: cum illa civitas cum Poenis suo nomine ac suā sponte bellaret, id. ib. 2, 4, 33, § 72: ecquis Volcatio si suā sponte venisset, unam libellam dedisset? id. ib. 2, 2, 10, § 26.—**2.** Of things concr. and abstr., *of itself, spontaneously:* is autem ardor non alieno impulsu sed suā sponte movetur, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32: ut cum suā sponte nullā adhibitā vi, consumptus ignis exstinguitur, id. Sen. 19, 71: natura videtur Ipsa suā per se sponte omnia dis agere expers, Lucr. 2, 1092: aliae (arbores) nullis hominum cogentibus ipsae Sponte suā veniunt, Verg. G. 2, 11; cf.: stellae sponte suā jussaene vagentur et errent, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17: sapientem suā sponte ac per se bonitas et justitia delectat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26: res quae suā sponte scelerata est, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 108; id. Or. 32, 115: justitium in foro suā sponte coeptum prius quam indictum, Liv. 9, 7, 8: clamor suā sponte ortus, id. 9, 41, 17: id suā sponte apparebat, id. 22, 38, 13: de capite signum in manum sponte suā delapsum, id. 27, 11, 3: ex loco superiore, qui prope suā sponte in hostem inferebat, id. 5, 43, 3: quod terra crearat Sponte suā, Lucr. 5, 938: sponte suā quae fiunt aëre in ipso, id. 4, 738: ut vera et falsa suā sponte, non alienā judicantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 45: te Sponte suā probitas officiumque juvat, Ov. P. 2, 3, 34: sponte deae munus promeritumque patet (i.e. sine indice), id. F. 4, 394.—Very rarely with *quādam:* litterae syllabaeque . . . orationem sponte quādam sequantur, Quint 5, 10, 125. —(β) *Absol.:* ut numeri sponte fluxisse videantur, Quint. 9, 4, 147.—**II. spontis**, only in the phrase suae spontis (esse). **A.** *To be one's own master, at one's own disposal* (very rare and mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): quod suae spontis statuerant finem, Varr. L. L. 6, § 71 Müll.: sanus homo, qui suae spontis est, nullis obligare se legibus debet, Cels. 1, 1.—**B.** In Columella, of things, = suā sponte, *of itself, spontaneously:* altera (cytisus est) suae spontis, *springs up spontaneously*, Col. 9, 4, 2: ubi loci natura neque manu illatam neque suae spontis aquam ministrari patitur, id. 11, 3, 10.

spontis, v. sponte, II.

Spŏrădes, um, *f.*, = Σποράδες, *islands in the Ægean Sea, between the Cyclades and Crete*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 63.—*Acc.* Sporadas, Prisc. Perieg. 550.

sporta, ae, *f.* [cf. Gr. σπυρίς, basket; σπάρτον, σπεῖρα], *a plaited basket* or *hamper*, Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Varr. and Sall. ap. Non. 177, 22 sq.; Col. 8, 7, 1; 12, 6, 1. — **2.** *A sieve*, Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 77; Mart. 10, 37, 17; Dig. 33, 9, 3; Vulg. Matt. 15, 37; Inscr. Grut. 440, 8.

sportella, ae, *f. dim.* [sporta], *a little basket, a fruit-basket*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2; Petr. 40, 3; Suet. Dom. 4.

sportŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a little basket:* sportulam cape atque argentum, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 1; id. Curc. 2, 3, 10; id. Stich. 2, 1, 17; App. M. 1, p. 113, 39; Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 8. — In such little baskets it was customary for a great man to distribute presents of food or money to the mass of his clients, Juv. 1, 95; 3, 249; Suet. Ner. 16; Mart. 3, 14, 3; 14, 125, 2; 10, 27, 3.—Hence, the emperor Claudius called the brief games which he gave to the people sportulae, acc. to Suet. Claud. 21.—Prov.: sportulam furunculus captat, i.e. *snatches at others' little property*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.—**II.** Transf., *a gift, present*, in gen., Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 4; 2, 10, 118; Dig. 30, 1, 117; ib. 50, 2, 6; Cod. Just. 12, 21, 2.

sportŭlo, āvi, 1, *v. n., to take the dole of a patron* (late Lat.), Cypr. Ep. 6, 6.

Spŏrus, i, *m., a eunuch, a favorite of Nero*, Suet. Ner. 28; 46 al.

* **sprētĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [sperno], *a despising, disdain, scorn, contempt:* Romanorum, Liv. 40, 5 dub.; Ambros. Enarr. in Psa. 43, § 54.

sprētor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a despiser, disdainer, scorner, contemner* (poet. and very rare): deorum, Ov. M. 8, 613: morarum, Nemes. Cyn. 79: matronalium amplexuum, App. M. 3, p. 137, 39.

1. sprētus, a, um, *Part.* of sperno.

2. sprētus, ūs, *m.* [sperno], *a despising, disdain, scorn, contempt* (post-class. and very rare): insolentissimo spretu deos neglegit, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43, 3: spretui maxime est judiciis, Sid. Ep. 3, 14 *fin.*

spūma, ae, *f.* [spuo]. **I.** In gen., *foam, froth, scum, spume* from the mouth; of the sea; in boiling, etc. (class.; used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*): spiritus (equi) ex animā calidā spumas agit albas, *foams*, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 507 Vahl.): vi morbi coactus Concidit et spumas agit, Lucr. 3, 489; cf.: cum spumas ageret in ore, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148; Ov. M. 3, 74: per armos Spuma (apri) fluit, id. ib. 8, 288: Venus altera spuma procreata, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; cf. Ov. M. 4, 538: spumas salis aere ruebant, Verg. A. 1, 35: lac spumis stridentibus albet, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 13: sanguinis, id. M. 8, 417; 7, 263: equi, Plin. 28, 11, 48, § 174: cochleae, id. 29, 6, 37, § 116; Col. 7, 5, 19; of men, Lucr. 6, 793.—**II.** In partic., *silver-spume, litharge of silver:* argenti, Plin. 33, 6, 34, § 102 sq.; 34, 18, 54, § 176: spuma caustica, *a pomade* used by the Teutones for dyeing the hair red, Mart. 14, 26; called also spuma Batava, id. 8, 33, 20: nitri, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 112.

* **spūmābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [spumo], *foaming, frothing*, App. Mag. p. 303, 1.

spūmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a foaming*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 8.

* **spūmātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a foaming, frothing, foam, froth:* anguis abundat spumatu, Stat. S. 1, 4, 103.

* **spūmesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [spuma], *to grow foamy* or *frothy, to begin to foam* or *froth:* aequora remo, Ov. H. 2, 87.

spūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *foaming, frothy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Nereus, Verg. A. 2, 419: amnis, id. ib. 2, 496: unda, id. ib. 10, 212: torrens, Ov. M. 3, 571: aper, Mart. 14, 221, 2: cumulus undarum, Luc. 9, 798: Rhodanus, Amm. 15, 11, 18: rabies per ora effluit, Luc. 5, 190; cf.: salivae hominis, Prud. στεφ. 1, 101: sucus malorum, Plin. 15, 28, 33, § 109: semen heraclii, id. 20, 19, 79, § 207: color equorum, *foamlike*, i.e. *dappled*, Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

spūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *foaming, frothy* (Appuleian): umor, App. Mag. p. 306: tabes, id. ib. p. 306.

spūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spuma-fero], *foam-bearing, foaming* (poet.): amnis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 46: fons, id. M. 11, 140: fluctus, Stat. Achill. 1, 59.

* **spūmĭgĕna**, ae, *f.* [spuma-gigno], *foam-born*, an epithet of Venus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 915.

spūmĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [spuma-gero], *making foam, foaming:* sus, Lucr. 5, 985: lupi, Manil. 5, 74.

spūmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [spuma]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to foam, froth* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): caeruleum spumat sale, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26 (Ann. v. 378 Vahl.): maria salsa spumant sanguine, id. Non. 183, 19 (Trag. v. 145 ib.): fluctu spumabant caerula cano, Verg. A. 8, 672: adductis spumant freta versa lacertis, id. ib. 5, 141; cf. Lucr. 3, 493: spumans aper, Verg. A. 4, 158; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 243: Amasenus spu-

mabat, Verg. A. 11, 548: equus spumat habenis, Luc. 6, 399: pocula bina novo spumantia lacte, Verg. E. 5, 67: patera, id. A. 1, 739; cf.: spumat plenis vindemia labris, id. G. 2, 6: spumans bilis, Cels. 7, 23; Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 78: terra respersa aceto spumat, *foams up, boils up, effervesces*, Cels. 5, 27, 4: frena spumantia, *covered with foam*, Verg. A. 4, 135; 5, 817: mella, id. G. 4, 140: sanguis, id. A. 9, 456. — Of an angry person: spumantibus ardens visceribus, Juv. 13, 14. —**II.** *Act., to cause to foam, to foam forth, cover with foam* (very rare). * **A.** Lit.: saxa salis niveo spumata liquore, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13.—**B.** Trop.: ex ore scelus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 282.

spūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spuma]. **I.** Lit., *full of foam, foaming* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): unda, Verg. A. 6, 174: litora, Cat. 64, 121: undae, Ov. M. 1, 570: aequor, Luc. 2, 627: morsus equi, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 548: spumosus nec sanguineus (pulmo), Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188.—*Comp.*: Addua, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 458. — * **II.** Trop.: carmen, *frothy, bombastic*, Pers. 1, 96.

spŭo, ui, ūtum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. shtiv-; Gr. πτύω; Germ. speien; Engl. spit], *to spit, to spit out, spew* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** *Neutr.*: Antoniam Drusi non spuisse percelebre est, Sol. 1, § 74: ex toto spuere desisse, Cels. 2, 8, § 77: in faciem alicujus, Vulg. Num. 12, 14. — Esp., as a charm against fascination, etc. (cf. conspuo, I. *fin.*): veniam a deis petimus spuendo in sinum, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35; cf.: qui sputatur morbus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 18 sqq. Brix ad loc.; Schol. Juv. 7, 112 Mayor ad loc. — **II.** *Act.*: sicco terram (i.e. pulverem) spuit ore viator Aridus, Verg. G. 4, 97.—Hence, **spūtum**, i, *n.* (acc. to II.). **A.** Lit., *spit, spittle*; *sing.*, Cels. 2, 8 *med.*; Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38; *plur.*, Lucr. 6, 1188; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 66; Mart. 2, 26, 2; Petr. 131, 4; Sen. Const. 1, 3.—**B.** Transf., of *a light, thin plate*, Mart. 8, 33, 11.

spurcālĭa, ium, *n. plur.* [spurco], *pollutions* (late Lat.), Aldh. Laud. Virg. 25.

* **spurcāmen**, inis, *n.* [id.], *dirt, filth*, Prud. Cath. 9, 56.

spurcē, *adv.*, v. spurcus *fin.*

* **spurcĭdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [spurcus-dico], *using filthy language, smutty, obscene*: versus, Plaut. Capt. prol. 56.

* **spurcĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [spurcus-facio], *making filthy, smutty, obscene*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 7.

* **spurcĭlŏquĭum**, ii, *n.* [spurcus-loquor], *filthy* or *smutty language, obscenity*, Tert. Res. Carn. 4 *fin.*

spurcĭtĭa, ae (*nom.* collat. form **spurcĭties**, Lucr. 6, 977; *abl.* spurcitie, App. M. 8, p. 214, 33), *f.* [spurcus], *filth, dirt, smut, dung* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit., Col. 1, 5, 8; 12, 17, 2; Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69; *plur.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17: spurcitias suum laudant, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 52.—**II.** Trop.: alicujus, Afran. ap. Non. 393, 33: patris, id. ib. 394, 4.

spurco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make filthy, to befoul, defile* (rare; syn.: polluo, contamino). **I.** Lit.: si quis fimo aliquem perfuderit, luto oblinierit, aquā spurcaverit, Dig. 47, 11, 1: vinum, ib. 9, 2, 27: ex istoc loco spurcatur nasum odore inlutili, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 57. — * **II.** Trop.: senectus Spurcata impuris moribus, Cat. 108, 2. — *P. a.*: **spurcātus**, a, um, *sup.*: helluo spurcatissimus, *most foul*, Cic. Dom. 10, 25 B. and K.

spurcus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. spargo], *dirty, unclean, impure* (class.; syn.: immundus, impurus, obscenus). **I.** Lit.: res, Lucr. 6, 782; cf.: rem spurcissimam gustare, Varr. ap. Non. 394, 11: quaeque aspectu sunt spurca et odore, Lucil. ib. 394, 25: saliva, Cat. 78, 8; 99, 10: ager, Col. 1, praef. § 25: spurcum atque pollutum vas, Gell. 17, 19, 4; App. M. 1, p. 108, 21: si quid est urinā spurcius, Gell. 17, 19, 4: tempestas spurcissima, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 394, 9: spurcatissimis tempestatibus, Suet. Caes. 60: spurcum vinum est, quod sacris adhiberi non licet, ut ait Labeo Antistius, cui aqua admixta est defrutumve aut igne tactum est, mustumve antequam defervescat, Fest. p. 348 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 3. — Of obscene deflement: noctes, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 62; cf. lupae, Mart. 1, 35, 8.—**II.** Trop., of character or condition, *foul, base, low, mean, common*: Samnis, spurcus homo, Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: lictor, Varr. ap. Non. 394 5: Dama, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18: QVAESTVS, i. e. lenocinium, Inscr. Murat. 1773, 8.—*Comp.*: nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart. 4, 56, 3.—*Sup.*: capita taeterrima et spurcissima, Cic. Phil. 11, 1, 1: homo avarissime et spurcissime, id. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 94: homo spurcissimae vitae ac defamatissimae, Gell. 14, 2, 10: praeferendam esse spurcissimam mortem servituti mundissimae, Sen. Ep. 70, 21: spurca ingenii vestigia, Afran. ap. Non. 393, 27. — Hence, *adv.*: **spurcē**, *dirtily, impurely*. **1.** Lit.: sus in pabulatione spurce versatur, Col. 7, 9, 14.—**2.** Trop., *basely, meanly, villanously*: spurce factum, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: qui in illam miseram tam spurce, tam impie dixeris, i. e. *hast charged her with unchastity*, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99 *fin.*—*Comp.*: spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14.—*Sup.*: perscribere spurcissime, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 2.

Spūrinna, ae, *m.* [Etruscan], *the surname of several Romans*. **I.** *The haruspex who warned Cæsar to beware of the Ides of March*, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119; id. Fam. 9, 24, 2; Suet. Caes. 81; Val. Max. 1, 6, 13; 8, 11, 2.—**II.** Vestricius Spurinna, *a lyric poet, the leader of the Othonian party*, Tac. H. 2, 11; 2, 18; 2, 36; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 1; 3, 1, 1.

spŭrĭum, ii, *n.* [σπορά, generation]. **I.** = pudendum muliebre, acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 24; cf. Plut. Quaest. Rom. 103. — **II.** Transf., *a marine animal of a similar shape*, App. Mag. p. 297, 11.

1. spŭrĭus, i, *m.* [root spar-; cf. σπείρω, σπορά, and sperno], *adj.* **I.** Lit., *of illegitimate birth*; *subst.*, *an illegitimate* or *spurious child, a bastard* (only post-class.; esp. among jurists): si quis nefarias atque incestas nuptias contraxerit, neque uxorem habere videtur neque liberos. Hi enim, qui ex eo coitu nascuntur, matrem quidem habere videntur, patrem vero non utique, etc. . . . Unde solent spurii filii appeliari, vel a Graecā voce, quasi σποράδην concepti vel quasi sine patre filii, Gai. Inst. 1, 64; cf. Dig. 1, 5, 23; ib. 49, 15, 26; Cod. Just. 1, 10, 12; 6, 55, 6; App. M. 6, p. 177, 6.—Thus the Parthenians (v. Partheniae) were also called Spurii, acc. to Just. 20, 1, 15.—**II.** Trop., *false, spurious*: versus (in Homeri carminibus), Aus. Ep. 18 *fin.*: vates, id. ap. Sept. Sap. 13 prooem.

2. Spŭrĭus (abbrev. **Sp.**), *a Roman prænomen*; e. g. Spurius Cassius, Spurius Maelius, Cic. Rep. 2, 27, 50; Liv. 2, 41; 4, 13.

spūtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sputo], *spittle* (late Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 744; Tert. adv. Gnost. 10; *plur.*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 199.

spūtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *spittle* (late Lat.), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 2; Tert. Spect. 30.

spūtātĭlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that deserves to be spit at, abominable, detestable* (a word coined by Sisenna): crimina ejus, Sisenn. ap. Cic. Brut. 75, 260 (=καταπτυστα).

* **spūtātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who spits much, a spitter*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

spūto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [spuo], *to spit, spit out* (mostly ante-class.): sanguinem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 30: morbus, qui sputatur, *that disease before which one spits*, i. e. *the epilepsy*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 18 (cf. Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 69; 28, 4, 7, § 35): mixtos sputantem sanguine dentes, Ov. M. 12, 256.

spūtum, i, *n.*, v. spuo *fin.*

spūtus, ūs, *m.* [spuo], *a spitting* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 4, 80; 3, 2, 18; Auct. ap. Lact. 4, 18; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 23.

squālĕfăcĭo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [squalidus-facio], *to make squalid* (late Lat.), Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 164.

squālentĭa, ae, *f.* [squaleo], *dirt, filth*, Tert. Exh. ad Cast. 10.

squālĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.* [squalor], *to be stiff* or *rough* with any thing, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. sordeo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: squalentes infode conchas, i. e. *rough*, Verg. G. 2, 348: per tunicam squalentem auro, id. A. 10, 314; cf.: auro squalens lorica, id. ib. 12, 87: maculis auro squalentibus, id. G. 4, 91; Sil. 2, 585: picti squalentia terga lacerti, Verg. G. 4, 13: squalentia tela venenis, Ov. F. 5, 397. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To be stiff* or *rough* from dryness or drought, *to be dry, parched*: squalebant pulvere fauces, Luc. 9, 503: oraque projecta squalent arentia linguā, id. 4, 755: tellus squalet, Sil. 14, 592. — Hence, (β) Of lands, etc., *to be desert, untilled, waste*: squalentes campi, Sil. 3, 655; 4, 376: squalens litus, Tac. A. 15, 42: squalentia arva Libyes, Luc. 1, 205; 5, 39: sterilis profundi vastitas squalet soli, Sen. Herc. Fur. 697. — **2.** *To be stiff* or *rough* from slovenliness or want of care; *to be filthy, neglected, squalid*: squalenti Dido comā, Ov. F. 3, 640: squalens barba, Verg. A. 2, 277: crines squalent a pulvere effuso, Sil. 2, 452: barba cruore, id. 10, 512: vestes squalentes atro pulvere, Luc. 8, 37: neque ego arma squalere situ ac rubigine velim, sed fulgorem inesse, Quint. 10, 1, 30; Gell. 9, 4, 2: mihi supellex squalet atque aedes meae, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 2: invidiae nigro squalentia tabo Tecta petit, Ov. M. 2, 760; cf. id. ib. 15, 627: squalent abductis arva colonis, *lie untilled*, Verg. G. 1, 507; cf. 1. β, supra.—**II.** Transf., *to mourn in filthy* or *squalid garments* (cf. sordes and sordidatus; in Cic. only so): erat in luctu senatus: squalebat civitas publico consilio mutatā veste, Cic. Sest. 14, 32: luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, squalent municipia, afflictantur coloniae, id. Mil. 8, 20. —*P. a.* as *subst.*: **squālentĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *deserts*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 52.

squāles, is, *f.* [squaleo, II.], *filth, dirt*: ager periret squale, Varr. ap. Non. 226, 5; 125, 33; 168, 20: squale scabieque, Pac. ib. 152, 29 (Trag. Rel. v. 314 Rib.).

squālĭdē, *adv.*, v. squalidus *fin.*

squālĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [squalidus], *filth, dirt, squalidity*; trop., *neglect, disorder* (late Lat.): omnia confundentes squaliditate, Amm. 26, 5, 15.

squālĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [squaleo]. **I.** (Acc. to squaleo, I.) In gen., *stiff, rough* (ante-class.): corpora, Lucr. 2, 469: membra, id. 5, 956: serpentis squamae squalido auro et purpurā praetextae, Att. ap. Gell. 2, 6, 23; id. ap. Non. 452, 28 (Trag. Fragm. v. 517 Rib.).—**II.** (Acc. to squaleo, II.) In partic. **A.** *Stiff* with dirt, *dirty, foul, filthy, neglected, squalid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stola, Enn. ap. Non. 537, 26 (Trag. v. 373 Vahl.): homo horridus et squalidus, Plaut. Truc. 5, 41 sq.; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5: squalida et prope efferata corpora, Liv. 21, 39, 2: carcer, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 42: sudor, Stat. Th. 3, 127: cultus, Sen. Troad. 883: squalida siccitate regio, Curt. 7, 4, 27: rubigo, Cat. 64, 42: humus, Ov. F. 1, 558: Hispania, *uncultivated*, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 203.—Esp., of persons in mourning: reus, Ov. M. 15, 38; Quint. 6, 1, 30; Tac. H. 2, 60; cf. senectus, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 22. — **B.** *Gloomy, obscure* (late Lat.): nocte squalidā et interluni, Amm. 19, 6, 7: squalidi Solis exortus hebetabant matutinos diei candores, id. 31, 1, 2.—**C.** Trop. **1.** Of speech, *rude, unadorned*: suā sponte (haec) squalidiora sunt, Cic. Or. 32, 115. — **2.** *Wretched, incurable*: scientiam omnem squalidā diversitate confundere, Amm. 26, 1, 10.—* *Adv.*: **squālĭdē**, *without ornament, rudely*: squalidius dicere, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 5; Amm. 25, 2, 3.

squālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *dirt, filth*, Att. and Lucil. ap. Non. 226, 4 sq. (Att. Trag. Fragm. v. 617 Rib.).

* **squālĭtūdo**, ĭnis, *f.* [squalidus], *dirt, filth*, Att. ap. Non. 226, 2 (Trag. Rel. v. 340 Rib.).

squālor, ōris, *m.* [Sanscr. kâlas, black; Gr. κελαινός, κηλίς]. **I.** In gen., *stiffness, roughness*: quaecumque (res) aspera constat, Non aliquo sine materiae squalore reperta est (opp. lēvor), Lucr. 2, 425.—**II.** In partic., *stiffness* from dirt, *dirtiness, filthiness, foulness, squalor* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: sordes, illuvies). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: immundas fortunas aequum est squalorem sequi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 115: squaloris plenus ac pulveris (opp. unguentis oblitus), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 31: obsita erat squalore vestis, Liv. 2, 23, 3: illuvie, squalore enecti, id. 21, 40, 9: ignavis et imbellibus manet squalor (corresp. to crinem barbamque submittere), Tac. G. 31: senex macie et squalore confectus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5: vitis squalore deciso, Plin. 34.

14, 39, § 138: squalore sitúque posito, Calp. Ecl. 1, 43. — **2.** Esp., of places: locorum squalor et solitudines inviae militem terrebant, *desolation*, Curt. 5, 6, 13; cf.: silva squalore tenebrarum horrenda, Amm. 17, 1, 8.—**3.** So esp. freq. of *filthy garments*, as a sign of mourning: decesserat ex Asiâ frater meus magno squalore, sed multo majore maerore, Cic. Sest. 31, 68: aspicite, judices, squalorem sordesque sociorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 48, § 128; so (with sordes and luctus) id. Clu. 6, 18; 67, 192; id. Mur. 40, 86; id. Planc. 8, 21; id. Att. 3, 10, 2; Metell. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 1, 2; Liv. 29, 16, 6; Quint. 6, 1, 33; with maestitia, Tac. H. 1, 54.—**B.** Trop.: deterso rudis saeculi squalore, i. e. *in language*, Quint. 2, 5, 23: Gallus, ex squalore nimio miseriarum, ad principale culmen provectus, i. e. *from the very lowest rank*, Amm. 14, 1, 1.

* **1. squālus**, a, um, *adj.* [squales], *dirty, filthy, squalid*, = squalidus: lavere lacrimis vestem squalam et sordidam, Enn. ap. Non. 172, 20 (Trag. v. 370 Vahl.).

2. squălus, i, *m.*, *a kind of sea-fish*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 9 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; 9, 51, 74, § 162; Ov. Hal. 123.

squāma, ae, *f.*, *a scale* (of a fish, serpent, etc.). **I.** Lit.: alias (animantes) squamis obductas, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121.—Of a serpent: tractu squamae crepitantis harenam Sulcat, Ov. M. 15, 725: hydri, Verg. G. 3, 545; id. A. 5, 88; 11, 754; Ov. M. 3, 63; 4, 577.—Of a fish: alia integuntur squamis ut pisces, Plin. 9, 12, 14, § 114; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 295.—Of bees: rutilis clarus squamis, Verg. G. 4, 93. — **B.** Transf. * **1.** Poet., *a fish*, Juv. 4, 25. — **2.** Of scale-shaped things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (α) *Scale-armor*, Verg. A. 9, 707; 11, 488.—(β) *A cataract* in the eye, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 21.—(γ) *Hulls* or *husks*: milli, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107.—(δ) *Scales of metal struck off by the hammer*: ferri, Plin. 34, 15, 46, § 154; Cels. 5, 1: aeris, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107; Cels. 2, 12: plumbi, Plin. 30, 12, 33, § 107.—* **II.** Trop., *roughness, rudeness*: sermonis, Sid. Ep. 3, 3.

* **squāmātim**, *adv.* [squama], *like scales*: compacta nucamenta, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 49.

* **squāmātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *scaly*, Tert. Apol. 21: lorica squamata, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 5.

squāmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *scaly* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: anguis, Verg. G. 2, 154: terga (anguium), id. A. 2, 218: membrana chelydri, Ov. M. 7, 272. — * **II.** Transf.: clipeatus et auro Squameus, *in golden scales* (of a coat of mail), Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 522.

squāmĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [squamafero], *scale-bearing, scaly* (poet.): orbes, Luc. 9, 709: turba (anguium), Sen. Med. 685.

squāmĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [squamagero], *scale-bearing, scaly* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pisces, Cic. Arat. 328 (574): cervices (anguis), Ov. M. 4, 717. — *Subst.*: **squāmĭgĕri**, ōrum, *m.*, *fishes*, Lucr. 1, 162; 1, 370 sq.; 2, 343; 2, 1083; Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137.

squāmōsus (-mossus), a, um, *adj.* [squama], *full of* or *covered with scales, scaly, squamous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: pecus (i. e. pisces), Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5: soleamne esse avis squamossas? id. Men. 5, 5, 19: draco, Verg. G. 4, 408; cf.: venter cerastae, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 27: orbes (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 41: greges (piscium), Col. 8, 17, 2: agmina, Prud. στεφ. 5, 144: belua, Sen. Hippol. 1048: pellis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 263.—**II.** Transf.: thorax, Prud. Ham. 423: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 72.—Poet.: lingua, *stiff, rough*, Luc. 4, 325.

squāmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little scale*, Cels. 7, 26, 3; 5, 28, 17; 5, 6, 2.

squarrōsus, a, um, *adj.* (perh. *scurfy, scabby, scalled*): squarrosi a squamarum similitudine dicti, quorum cutis exsurgit ob assiduam illuviem, Fest. pp. 328 and 329 Müll.; Lucil. ap. Fest. l. l.

squātĭna, ae, *f.* [cf. Gr. κῆτος], *a species of shark, the angel-fish, skate*: Squalus squatina, Linn.; Plin. 9, 12, 14, § 40; 9, 51, 74, § 162. — Called also **squātus**; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 37; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150; and: squatus ῥίνα, εἶδος ἰχθύος, Gloss. Philox.

squilla, ae, v. scilla.

1. st, *interj.*, *hist! whist! hush!* st, tale verbum cave faxis, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: st, st, tacete, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 1: st, tacete, quid hoc clamoris? Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 257: st, litteras tuas exspecto, Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 2; Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 37; id. Most. 2, 2, 58; 2, 2, 74; 3, 2, 163 sq. al.; Ter. And. 4, 1, 59; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 36; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 3; 5, 1, 16.

2. 'st, abbrev. for est, v. sum *init.*

Stăbĕrĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of a Latin grammarian*, Suet. Gram. 13; Plin. 35, 7, 58, § 199.

Stăbĭae, ārum, *f.*, *a small town on the coast of Campania near Pompeii, celebrated for its medicinal springs. It was partially destroyed by Sylla during the Social War, and was finally overwhelmed at the same time with Herculaneum and Pompeii*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70; Ov. M. 15, 711; Col. poët. 10, 133; Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12.—Hence, **Stăbĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Stabiæ, Stabian*: litus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 1.—*Subst.*: **Stăbĭānum**, i, *n.* **1.** *The Stabian territory*: in Stabiano, Plin. 31, 2, 5, § 9.—**2.** *A villa of M. Marius near Stabiæ*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1.

* **stăbĭlīmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [stabilio], *a stay, support, stabiliment*: regni stabilimen, Att. ap. Cic. poët. N. D. 3, 26, 68 (Fragm. Trag. v. 210 Rib.).

stăbĭlīmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a stay, support, stabiliment* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: haec sunt ventris stabilimenta, pane et assa bubula, Poclum grande, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 88: favorum, Plin. 11, 7, 6, § 16. — * **II.** Trop.: Sicilia et Sardinia stabilimenta bellorum, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1 *fin.*

stăbĭlĭo, īvi, ītum (sync. *imperf.* stabilibat, Enn. Ann. 44), 4, *v. a.* [stabilis], *to make firm, steadfast*, or *stable*; *to fix, stay, establish* (class.; esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: semita nulla pedem stabilibat, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 44 Vahl.): eo stabilita magis sunt, Lucr. 3, 202; cf.: confirmandi et stabiliendi causâ singuli ab infimo solo pedes terrâ exculcabantur, *Caes. B. G. 7, 73: vineas, Col. 4, 33, 1: loligini pedes duo, quibus se velut ancoris stabiliunt, Plin. 9, 28, 44, § 83.—**II.** Trop.: regni stabilita scamna solumque, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48 *fin.* (Ann. v. 99 Vahl.): alicui regnum suom, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 39; cf.: libertatem civibus, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 58, 123: rem publicam (opp. evertere), Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65; so, rem publicam, id. Sest. 68, 143: leges, id. Leg. 1, 23, 62: nisi haec urbs stabilita tuis consiliis erit, id. Marcell. 9, 29: matrimonia firmiter, id. Rep. 6, 2, 2: pacem, concordiam, Pseud.-Sall. Rep. Ordin. 1 *fin.* (p. 267 Gerl.): res Capuae stabilitas Romana disciplina, Liv. 9, 20: nomen equestre in consulatu (Cicero), Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 34: (aegrum) ad retinendam patientiam, *to strengthen, fortify him*, Gell. 12, 5, 3.

stăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sto, prop. where one can stand; hence, pregn.], *that stands firm; firm, steadfast, steady, stable* (class.; esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: firmus, constans). **I.** Lit.: via plana et stabilis (opp. praeceps et lubrica), Cic. Fl. 42, 105: locus ad insistendum, Liv. 44, 5, 10: solum, id. 44, 9, 7: stabulum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 56: domus, id. Merc. 3, 4, 68: medio sedet insula ponto, Ov. F. 4, 303: per stabilem ratem tamquam viam, Liv. 21, 28, 8: elephanti pondere ipso stabiles, id. 21, 28, 12: stabilior Romanus erat, *was more firm, stood his ground better*, id. 44, 35, 19; cf.: stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, id. 6, 12, 8; Tac. H. 2, 35; cf.: Romani stabili pugnae assueti, Liv. 28, 2, 7: pugna, id. 31, 35, 6: acies, id. 30, 11, 9: proelium, Tac. A. 2, 21: quae domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae? etc., Cic. Lael. 7, 23: stabilis pulsus, *a steady pulse*, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 219: venae aquarum, *steadily flowing*, id. 30, 3, 28, § 48. — **II.** Trop., *firm, enduring, durable, stable; immutable, unwavering; steadfast, intrepid* (syn.: firmus, constans, certus): fundamentum, Lucr. 5, 1121: amici firmi et stabiles et constantes, Cic. Lael. 17, 62: stabilem se in amicitiâ praestare, id. ib. 17, 64: stabile et fixum et permanens bonum, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, id. Ac. 2, 9, 27: stabilis certaque sententia (opp. errans et vaga), id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: urbs sedem stabilem non habebit, id. Marcell. 9, 29: matrimonium stabile et certum, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44: stabilis et certa possessio, id. Lael. 15, 55: praecepta firma, stabilia, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: opinio, id. N. D. 2, 2, 5: oratio stabilis ac non mutata, id. Mil. 34, 92: nihil est tam ad diuturnitatem memoriae stabile quam, etc., id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: animus stabilis amicis, id. Inv. 1, 30, 47: virtus, Quae maneat stabili cum fugit illa (Fortuna) pede, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 30.—Of springs: aquae certae, stabilesque et salubres, *unfailing, perennial*, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 48: eam (summam voluptatem) tum adesse, cum dolor omnis absit: eam stabilem appellas (opp. in motu), i. e. *a fixed state* or *condition*, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 75. — Of feet, syllables, etc., in verse: spondei, Hor. A. P. 256; so, pedes, dochmius, syllabae, etc., Quint. 9, 4, 97 sq.: stabilia probant, i. e. *consisting of such feet*, etc., id. 9, 4, 116.—*Comp.*: imperium stabilius, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 41.—*Sup.*: quaestus stabilissimus, Cato, R. R. praef. *fin.*—* **b.** Stabile est, with *subject-clause*, like certum est, *it is settled, it is decided*: profecto stabile'st, me patri aurum reddere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 25.—Hence, *adv.*: **stăbĭlĭter** (acc. to I.), *firmly, durably, permanently* (very rare): includatur tympanum, Vitr. 10, 14.—*Comp.*: fundare molem, Suet. Claud. 20.

stăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stabilis], *a standing fast* or *firm, steadfastness, firmness, durability, immovability, stability* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in proeliis praestant, *Caes. B. G. 4, 33: stirpes stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: dentium, Plin. 23, 3, 37, § 74.—**II.** Trop.: qui poterit aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate confidere? Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: benevolentiam non stabilitate et constantiâ judicare, id. Off. 1, 15, 47; so (with constantia) id. Lael. 18, 65: stabilitas amicitiae confirmari potest, cum, etc., id. ib. 22, 82; cf. id. Fin. 1, 20, 66: hae sunt sententiae, quae stabilitatis aliquid habeant, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.

stăbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. stabilis *fin.*

stăbĭlītor, ōris, *m.* [stabilio], *an establisher* (post-Aug.): Deus, quod stant beneficio ejus omnia, stator stabilitorque est, Sen. Ben. 4, 7, 2.

stăbŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stabulum], *of* or *belonging to a stopping-place* or *stable* (post-Aug.): stabularia mulier, *a hostess, landlady*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 18.—As *subst.*: **stăbŭlārĭus**, i, *m.* * **A.** *A stable-boy, hostler*, Col. 6, 23 *fin.*—**B.** *A host, landlord* of the lowest kind of inn; *a tavern-keeper, stable-keeper*, Sen. Ben. 1, 14, 1; Dig. 4, 9, 5; 47, 5, 1; App. M. 1, p. 110, 9; Vulg. Luc. 10, 35.

* **stăbŭlātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [stabulor], *a place where cattle stand* or *are housed*: hiberna, Col. 6, 3, 1.

stăbŭlo, āre, v. stabulor, I. β, and II.

stăbŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* (collat. form **stăbŭlo**, āre; v. in the foll.) [stabulum] (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to have an abode* anywhere; *to stable, kennel, harbor, roost*, etc. (mostly of animals). (α) *Dep.* form: aviaria, in quibus stabulentur turdi ac pavones, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7: bos sicce, Col. 6, 12, 2: pecudes multae in antris, Ov. M. 13, 822: pisces in petris, Col. 8, 16, 8: serpens in illis locis, Gell. 6, 3, 1: ut permittat jumenta apud eum stabulari, Dig. 4, 9, 5. — Poet.: Tartessos stabulanti conscia Phoebo, i. e. *setting* (qs. returning to his lodging-place), Sil. 3, 399.—(β) *Act.* form: centauri in foribus stabulant, Verg. A. 6, 286: una stabulare, id. G. 3, 224: pecus sub Haemo, Stat. Th. 1, 275: pariter stabulare bimembres Centauros, id. ib. 1, 457.—* **II.** *Act.*, *to stable* or *house cattle*: ut alienum pecus in suo fundo pascat ac stabulet, Varr. R. R. 1, 21.

stăbŭlum, i, *n.* [sto], *a standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling.* **I.** In gen. (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): stabile stabulum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 56; cf.: nusquam stabulum est confidentiae, id. Most. 2, 1, 3: DOMESTICORVM ET STABVLI SACRI, Inscr. Orell. 1134.—**II.** A stopping-place or abode for animals or persons of the lower class (freq. and class.). **A.** For animals, *a stall, stable, enclosure* of any kind (cf. praesepe): ovium, Varr. R. R. 2, 2,

19: pecudum, boum, etc., Col. 1, 6, 4; 6, 23, 2; Verg. G. 3, 295; 3, 302; Hor. C. 1, 4, 3 al.; cf.: pastorum stabula, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: avium cohortalium, Col. 8, 1, 3: pavonum, i. e. *an aviary*, id. 8, 11, 3: piscium, i. e. *a fish-pond*, id. 8, 17, 7: apium, i. e. *a beehive*, Verg. G. 4, 14; 4, 191; Col. 9, 6, 4: stabula ferarum, *lairs, haunts*, Verg. A. 6, 179; cf. id. ib. 10, 723: a stabulis tauros avertit, *pasture*, id. ib. 8, 207; 8, 213.—**2.** Poet., transf., *herds, flocks, droves*, etc.: stabuli nutritor Iberi, i. e. *Spanish sheep*, Mart. 8, 28, 5: mansueta, Grat. Cyn. 154.—**B.** Of humble houses. **1.** *A dwelling like a stable, cottage, hut*: pastorum, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: ardua tecta stabuli, Verg. A. 7, 512; Liv. 1, 4, 7; Just. 1, 4, 11.—**2.** Esp., *a public-house, pothouse, tavern, hostelry*, etc.: cauponam vel stabulum exercere, Dig. 4, 9, 1; Petr. 6, 3; 8, 2; 16, 4; 79, 5; 97, 1; Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4; Mart. 6, 94, 3; App. M. 1, p. 104, 9; Spart. Sev. 1 al.—Such pothouses were also the usual abode of prostitutes, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56.—Hence, **3.** Stabulum = lupanar, *a brothel, house of ill-fame*: pro cubiculis stabula, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69.—**4.** As a term of abuse: stabulum flagitii, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 31: nequitiae, id. Cas. 2, 1, 13: servitrium, id. Pers. 3, 3, 13.—On account of his intercourse with king Nicomedes, the nickname of stabulum Nicomedis was given to Cæsar, acc. to Suet. Caes. 49.

† **stăchys**, ўos, *f.*, = στάχυς, *a plant, horsemint*, Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.

† **stacta**, ae, or **stactē**, ēs, *f.*, = στακτή, *myrrh-oil*. (α) Stacta, Lucr. 2, 847; Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 23; id. Most. 1, 3, 151; Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 70.—(β) Stacte, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 17.—Also, myrrha stacta (stacte), Scrib. Comp. 125; 145; Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 68.—*Plur.*, Col. poët. 10, 173.

† **stacton**, i, *n.*, = στακτόν, *a kind of eye-salve*, Scrib. Comp. 34.

stacŭla, ae, *f.*, *a kind of vine, also called* sircula, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34 (Jahn, scapula).

Stadia, ae, *f.*, *an ancient name of the town of Cnidus in Caria*, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104.

* **stădĭālis**, e, *adj.* [stadium], *of* or *containing a* stadium: ager, Auct. Grom. ap. Goes. p. 321.

* **stădĭātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *furnished with a race-course*: porticus, Vitr. 5, 11 *med.*

† **stădĭŏdrŏmos**, i, *m.*, = σταδιόδρομος, *a runner in a foot-race*, Firm. Math. 8, 8.—*A statue of Astylon*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 59; Censor. 14, 5.

Stadĭos, i, *m.*, *a Greek painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 42, § 146.

Stadisis, is, *f.*, *a town in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 81.

† **stădĭum**, ii, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, *acc. plur.* stadios, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15 *med.*; *gen. plur.* usu. stadium; but stadiorum, Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 247; 4, 1, 2, § 5; 4, 12, 24, § 75), = στάδιον. **I.** In gen., *a stade, stadium*, a distance of 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English; it was an eighth part of a milliarium, or somewhat less than an eighth of an English mile, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85; Col. 5, 1, 6; Censor. de Die Nat. 13; Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1; id. Ac. 2, 31, 100; id. Fam. 16, 2; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 496, 1; Plin. 2, 21, 19, § 83; 2, 108, 112, § 247.—**II.** In partic., *a race-course* for foot-racing, of a stadium in length (among the Greeks): qui stadium currit, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: ut in stadio cursores exclamant, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; cf. Suet. Dom. 5; Eutr. 7, 15.—**B.** Trop., *a contest*, = contentio (perh. only in the foll. passages): in stadium artis rhetoricae prodire, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4: in stadio laudis versari, Rutil. Lup. 2, p. 77 (p. 139 Frotscher; but in Cic. Brut. 64, 230, the correct read. is in studio laudis).

Stadius, ii, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Pers. 6, 65.

Stăgīra, ōrum, *n.*, = Στάγειρα, *a town in Macedonia, the birthplace of Aristotle*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38; Amm. 27, 4, 8.—Hence, **Stăgīrītes**, ae, *m.*, = Σταγειρίτης, *the Stagirite*, i. e. *Aristotle*, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; also written **Stăgerites**, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3.

* **stagnātĭlis**, e, *adj.* [stagnum], *of* or *belonging to ponds* or *pools*: pisces, Plin. Val. 5, 42.

* **stagnensis**, e, *adj.* [stagnum], *of* or *belonging to ponds* or *pools*: aves, Aug. in Psa. 1, 103.

stagnĕus, a, um, v. stanneus.

* **stagnīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [stagnum], *resembling stagnant water*: color perviridis, Front. Aquaed. 7 dub.

1. stagno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., *to form a pool of standing water, to stagnate, be stagnant* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; cf. redundo): stagnans Nilus, Verg. G. 4, 288: ubi mollius solum reperit (Indus) stagnat insulasque molitur, Curt. 8, 9, 7: nam flumen, quo latius fusum est, hoc placidius stagnat, id. 9, 2, 17: aquae stagnantes, id. 8, 13, 9: stagnantibus undis, Sil. 5, 95: Nili aquae, ubi evagatae stagnant, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 71; 31, 3, 21, § 31: stagnante Pado, Luc. 4, 134.—**B.** Transf., of places which lie under water, *to be overflowed* or *inundated*: moenia oppidi stagnabant redundantibus cloacis, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 7: paludibus orbis, Ov. M. 1, 324: ripae, Sil. 10, 89: terra caede, id. 6, 36: solum, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 249: regna sanguine, Sil. 12, 43.—*Subst.*: **stagnantĭa**, ium, *n.*, *inundated places*: terrae motus fervens in umidis, fluctuans in stagnantibus, Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 193.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** Lit., *to cause to stand, to make stagnant*: quo (bitumine) aqua omnis (Maris Mortui) stagnatur, Just. 36, 3, 7: Cecropio stagnata luto, Stat. S. 3, 20, 110.—**B.** Transf., *to cover with water, to overflow, inundate* a place: Tiberis plana Urbis stagnaverat, Tac. A. 1, 76: (loca) stagnata paludibus ument, Ov. M. 15, 269; Col. poët. 10, 11.

2. stagno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [stagnum = stannum; cf. stagneus, s. v. stanneus]. **I.** Lit., *to overlay* or *plate with* stannum (post-class.), Plin. Val. 1, 31 *med.*; 3, 4 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *to make fast, strengthen, fortify*: se adversus insidias, Just. 37, 2, 6: potionibus stagnata animalia, *strengthened, invigorated*, Veg. 1, 18 *fin.*; 3, 2, 5.

stagnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stagnum], *full of standing waters* or *pools* (post-Aug.): Liternum, Sil. 6, 653: loca, App. Herb. 8.—*Absol.*: stagnosa et referta salicibus, *places full of pools*, Amm. 17, 13, 4.

1. stagnum, i, *n.* [cf. Gr. τέναγος = vadum]. **I.** Lit., *a piece of standing water* (whether permanent or formed by the overflowing of a stream), *a pool, pond, swamp, fen*, etc. (cf.: lacus, palus): propter stagna, ubi lanigerum pecus piscibus pascit, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 59 Müll. (Sat. v. 42 Vahl.): super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. 1, 4, 4; cf. Varr. ap. Non. 217, 2 (as an example for stativae aquae); Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9; Auct. ap. Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7; Tib. 1, 3, 77; Verg. A. 6, 323: undique latius Extenta Lucrino Stagna lacu, Hor. C. 2, 15, 4: immensa stagna lacusque, Ov. M. 1, 38; Liv. 26, 48, 4 al.—**II.** Poet., transf., *waters* in gen.: hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis Stagna refusa vadis, Verg. A. 1, 126: Nerei Stagna, id. ib. 10, 764: rubri stagna profundi, Luc. 8, 853; cf. Sil. 7, 282: stagna tepentis aquae, Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 2: Phrixeae stagna sororis, i. e. *the Hellespont*, Ov. F. 4, 278: Euripi, id. P. 1, 8, 38: stagnum ignis, *a lake of fire*, Vulg. Apoc. 19, 20; 20, 10.

‡ **2. stagnum**, = stannum, whence 2. stagno, and the orthog. stagneus, for stanneus.

† **stăgŏnĭas**, ae, *m.*, = σταγονίας (dropping), *a kind of frankincense*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62.

† **stăgŏnītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = σταγονῖτις, *gum galbanum*, Plin. 12, 25, 56, § 126.

Stāiēnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. C. Aelius Paetus Staienus, *a judge*, Cic. Clu. 20, 55; 24, 64; cf. as a proverb of bad oratory: Staieni et Autronii, id. Brut. 69, 244; 72, 251.

† **stălagmĭas**, ae, *m.*, = σταλαγμίας, *a natural vitriol*, which distils in drops, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 124.

† **stălagmĭum**, ii, *n.*, = σταλάγμιον, *an ear-drop, pendant*, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 18; Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 317 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 45 Rib.).

Stălagmus, i, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 95.

stāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sto], *the warp* in the upright loom of the ancients (cf.: trama, subtemen). **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.; Tib. 1, 3, 86; Ov. M. 6, 54 sq.; 6, 576; 4, 275; 4, 397 al.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *A thread* hanging from the distaff: aut ducunt lanas aut stamina pollice versant, Ov. M. 4, 34; 4, 179; 4, 221; 12, 475: operoso stamine, id. A. A. 1, 695: et minuent plenas stamina nostra colos, id. H. 3, 76: deducere plenā stamina longa colu, Tib. 1, 3, 86; 1, 6, 78: digitis dum torques stamina duris, Ov. H. 9, 79.—Of the *threads* of the Parcae, Tib. 1, 7, 2; 3, 3, 36; Ov. M. 8, 453; id. Tr. 5, 13, 24; 4, 1, 63; Luc. 3, 19; 6, 777.—Hence, de legibus queri Fatorum et nimio de stamine, *too long a thread of life*, Juv. 10, 252.—Poet.: fallebam stamine somnum, i. e. *by spinning*, Prop. 1, 3, 41.—**B.** Of *threads* of other sorts; thus, of the thread of Ariadne, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 42; of the spider, Ov. M. 6, 145; Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 80; of a net, id. 19, 1, 2, § 11; of the *stamina* of the lily, id. 21, 5, 11, § 23; the *fibres* of wood, id. 16, 38, 73, § 186; the *strings* of an instrument, Ov. M. 11, 169.—**C.** (Pars pro toto.) *A cloth* made of threads; so *the fillets* of priests, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 52; Sil. 3, 25.—*A garment*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 304; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 346; id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 34.

* **stāmĭnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [stamen], *consisting of threads*, Petr. 41 *fin.* dub.

stāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *consisting of threads, full of threads, thready*: rota rhombi, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 26: vena ligni, i. e. *fibrous*, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 226.

stannātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a trowel* (late Lat.): stannatio sive trulla caementarii, Hier. in Amos, 3, 7.

stannātūra, ae, *f.*, *plastering, varnishing* (late Lat.), Hier. in Amos, 3, 7.

stannĕus (**stagnĕus**), a, um, *adj.* [stannum], *made of* stannum: vasa, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. narica, p. 166 Müll.; Plin. 30, 7, 19, § 38: cacabus, Col. 12, 42, 1: pyxis, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 35; 30, 5, 12, § 38: nummi, Dig. 48, 10, 9.

stannum (perh. also **stagnum**; hence 2. stagno and stagneus, v. stanneus), i, *n.*, *an alloy of silver and lead*, Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 159; 33, 9, 45, § 130; Suet. Vit. 5 *fin.*—**II.** *Tin* (late Lat. for plumbum album or candidum), Hier. in Zach. 1, 4, 10; Isid. Orig. 16, 22.

† **stăphis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = σταφίς, *a plant*, perh. *licebane, staves-acre*, Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 17; Pall. 1, 27, 2.

Stăphўla, ae, and **Stăphўlē**, ēs, *f.*, = σταφυλή, *the name of a woman*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 2.

† **staphўlīnus** or **-os**, i, *f.*, = σταφυλῖνος, *a kind of parsnip*, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 88; 25, 9, 64, § 112; Col. 10, 168.

† **stăphўlŏdendron**, i, *n.*, = σταφυλόδενδρον, *the pistachio-tree*: Staphylea pinnata, Linn.; Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 69.

† **staphўlōma**, ătis, *n.*, = σταφύλωμα, *a blemish in the eye* shaped like a grapestone, Veg. 3, 19, 1.

Staphўlus, i, *m.*, *a son of Silenus, who taught the art of mixing wine with water*, Sall. H. 1, 87 Dietsch; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199.

Stasĕas, ae, *m.*, *a Peripatetic philosopher of Neapolis*, Cic. Or. 1, 22, 104; id. Fin. 5, 3, 8; 5, 25, 75.

Stăsiastae, ārum, *m.*, = Στασιασταί, *the name of a tragedy of Attius*, v. the Fragments, Non. 20, 25 al.; Trag. Rel. p. 214 sqq. Rib.

† **stăsĭmum**, i, *n.*, = στάσιμον, *that part of a poem which was sung standing*, Mar. Vict. 2, p. 2522 P.

Stăsĭmus, i, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 3 al.

‡ **stātae mātris** simulacrum in foro colebatur, identical with that of *Vesta*, Fest. p. 317 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Inscr. Orell. 1386 sq.

stătānum vīnum, *an excellent kind of wine* in Campania, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65; 23, 1, 21, § 36.

Stătānus and **Stătūlīnus**, i, *m.* [sto], *the deity who presided over the standing of children*, Varr. ap. Non. 532, 24 sq.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21.—As *a female deity*, called **Stătīna**, Tert. Anim. 39.

stătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sto], *of* or *belonging to standing* or *standing fast, standing, standing firm, stationary, steady* (very rare; usually stabilis). **I.** In gen.: statarius miles, Liv. 9, 19: hostis, id. 22, 18: retia, i. e. *that remain long in the water*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*: prandium, *eaten standing*, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 11 *fin.*: congressio, i. e. *a battle in the open field*, Amm. 14, 2, 8.—**B.** Transf., *calm, tranquil;* of an orator: C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, Cic. Brut. 68, 239.—**II.** In partic., *subst.*: **stătārĭa** (sc. comoedia), *a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers* (opp. motoria, bustling, noisy), Ter. Heaut. prol. 36 sq. Don. ad loc. and ad; id. Ad. prol. 24.—Hence, *subst.*: **stătārĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the actors in the* comoedia stataria, Cic. Brut. 30, 116.

Statelli, v. Statielli.

† **stăter**, ēris, *m.*, = στατήρ, *a small silver coin of the Jews*, of the value of four drachmae, Hier. in Matt. 3, 17, 26; Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 8; id. Matt. 17, 27.

stătēra, ae, *f.* [perhaps kindred with στάθμη, a rule], *a steelyard;* also, *a balance* (syn.: libra, trutina). **I.** Lit., Vitr. 10, 8; Petr. 35; Suet. Vesp. 25; Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 38; Stat. S. 4, 9, 46: auraria, *a goldsmith's scales*, Varr. ap. Non. 455, 20; called also aurificis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159.—**B.** Transf., of any thing of a similar shape. * **1.** *The pole-bar* of a chariot, Stat. S. 4, 3, 35.—* **2.** *A kind of platter*, so called from its resemblance to the scale of a steelyard or balance, Nep. ap. Plin. 33, 11, 52, § 146.— * **II.** Trop., *the value* of a thing, Plin. 12, 26, 57, § 127.

Stătĭānus, i, *m.*, *the name of a lieutenant of Antony*, Vell. 2, 82, 2.

† **stătĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = στατική, *an herb of an astringent quality:* Statice armeria, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 33, § 51.

stătĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [statua]. **I.** *A little statue* or *image, a statuette*, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 163; 37, 10, 54, § 140.—**II.** Of *images of the gods, idols*, as a transl. of the Heb. מַצֵּבָה, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2 ex Deut. 12, 3; id. ib. *fin.* ex Lev. 26, 1.

stătĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, *a kind of gentle dance*, Cato ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 *med.;* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 43.

Statielli (**Statelli**), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Liguria*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 47; Liv. 42, 21.—*Their chief town* was called Aquae Statiellorum, Plin. l. l.; or **Statiellae**, ārum, *f.*, id. 31, 2, 2, § 4.—Hence, **A. Statiellas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Statielli:* ager, Liv. 42, 7.—*Subst.*: **Statiellātes**, ium, *m.*, Liv. 42, 8; 42, 21.—**B. Statiellenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of* Aquae Statiellorum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11, 2.

Stătĭlĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman name.* **I.** L. Statilius, *a fellow-conspirator with Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Sall. C. 17, 4; 43, 2; 46, 3; 55, 6.—**II.** L. Statilius, *an augur*, Cic. Att. 12, 13 and 14.—**III.** *An indifferent actor*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30.—**IV.** Statilius Taurus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2725 sq.

stătim (a scanned long, Avien. Arat. 397; Alcim. 2, 180), *adv.* [sto]. **I.** *Firmly, steadily, steadfastly, unyieldingly* (so only ante-class.): nemo recedit loco, quin statim rem gerat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 84; so, qui rem cum Achivis gesserunt statim, Enn. ap. Non. 393, 14 (Trag. v. 39 Vahl.); cf.: statim stant signa, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 120: vectigalia legerunt vestra et servantur statim, *steadily, regularly*, Att. ap. Charis. p. 195 P. (statute et ordinate, Charis.); cf.: ex his praediis talenta argenti bina capiebat statim, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 7: delaborat cum statim puer, *constantly*, Afran. ap. Non. 393, 16. —**II.** Like our *on the spot*, i. q. *forthwith, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: continuo, confestim, extemplo), Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 40: Publicola lege illā perlatā statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55: de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, utrum igni statim necaretur, an in aliud tempus reservaretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 *fin.*: statim dimittere, Cic. Or. 59, 200: qui discedere animum censent, alii statim dissipari, alii diu permanere, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: ut statim alienatio disjunctioque facienda sit, id. Lael. 21, 76: postremos in agmine temptare ac statim in collis regredi, Sall. J. 55, 8: principio anni statim res turbulentae, Liv. 3, 22, 2; cf. id. 4, 53, 9: statim ac sine morā, Flor. 2, 2; Tac. A. 6, 3; Suet. Calig. 1.—(*β*) With *ut, simul ac, atque, quam*, or *cum*, *immediately after, as soon as*, etc.: litteras scripsi horā decimā, statim, ut tuas legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 3: statim, ut dici (res) coepta est, id. de Or. 2, 77, 313: ut heri me salutavit, statim Romam profectus est, id. Att. 12, 18, 1; id. Fam. 2, 13, 2: dicebat, statim se iturum, simul ac ludorum apparatum iis tradidisset, id. Att. 15, 12, 1: proconsul ubique proconsularia insignia habet statim atque Urbem egressus est, Dig. 1, 16, 1: proconsules, statim quam Urbem egressi fuerint, habent jurisdictionem, ib. 1, 16, 2: semen statim cum spargitur, obruendum est, Pall. Apr. 3, 3.—(*γ*) With *abl. absol.*: hoc sum aggressus statim Catone absoluto, Cic. Or. 10, 35: hostium navibus captis statim ex classe copias suas eduxit, Nep. Cim. 2, 3.—(*δ*) With *ab* and *abl.*: statim a primā luce, Col. 11, 1, 17: a primā statim maturitate, Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 80: rami paene statim ab radice modici, id. 16, 10, 18, § 41.—(*ε*) With *post*: exercitationes campestres statim post civilia bella omisit, Suet. Aug. 83: statim post putationem, Pall. Febr. 15 *fin.*—* **B.** Rarely for recenter, modo, *recently, newly, just:* ventriculus vervecis statim occisi, Pall. 1, 35, 13.

Stătīna, ae, v. Statanus.

stătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sto], *a standing, a standing still.* **I.** Lit. (so very rare; not in Cic.): navis, quae manet in statione, *remains standing, stands still, does not move*, Lucr. 4, 389; so, manere in statione, id. 4, 396; 5, 478; 5, 518: in statione locata nubila, id. 6, 193: varas In statione manus et pugnae membra paravi, *in a firm posture* (for fighting), Ov. M. 9, 34: numquam id (sidus) stationem facere, *stands still*, Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77: stationes matutinas facere, id. 2, 15, 12, § 59: solus immobilem stationis gradum retinens, Val. Max. 3, 2, 23: terrae, Manil. 2, 70.—* **B.** Trop., *that which is established* by custom or prescription, a transl. of the Gr. θεματισμός, Vitr. 1, 2, 5.—**II.** Transf., in concr., a place where persons or things stay or abide, *a station, post, an abode, residence.* **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Athenis statio mea nunc placet, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 5: quā positus fueris in statione, mane, Ov. F. 2, 674; cf. id. ib. 5, 719: principio sedes apibus statioque petenda, Verg. G. 4, 8: apricis statio gratissima mergis, id. A. 5, 128: equorum, i. e. *a stall*, Pall. 1, 21, 2; so, jumentorum, Dig. 7, 1, 13 *fin.*: plerique in stationibus sedent tempusque audiendis fabulis conterunt, *in public places*, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2: stationes circumeo, id. ib. 2, 9, 5: quod tabernas tris de domo suo circa forum civitatibus ad stationem locasset, Suet. Ner. 37: thermae, stationes, omne theatrum, Juv. 11, 4; Gell. 13, 13, 1: stationes municipiorum, Plin. 16, 44, 86, § 236: si ad stationem vel tabernam ventum sit, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 7: stationes hibernae, *winter-quarters*, Amm. 14, 1, 1.—**b.** Poet., of things, *place, position:* pone recompositas in statione comas, *in their place*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68; id. A. A. 3, 434: permutata rerum statione, Petr. poët. 120, 99: umoris, Pall. 1, 43.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., *a post, station* (v. custodiae, vigilia): cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant . . . Cohortes quae in stationibus erant, etc., id. ib. 4, 32; 5, 15; 6, 37; 6, 38: in stationem succedere, *to relieve*, id. ib. 4, 32: stationem inire, Tac. A. 13, 35: relinquere, Verg. A. 9, 222; deserere, Suet. Aug. 24: habere, Liv. 35, 29: quique primi transierant, in statione erant, dum traicerent ceteri, *on guard*, Curt. 7, 5, 18.—Transf.: suis vicibus capiebant bina (lumina Argi) quietem; Cetera servabant atque in statione manebant, *kept at their posts*, Ov. M. 1, 627; 2, 115.—Trop.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. Sen. 20, 73: functo longissimā statione mortali, Vell. 2, 131, 2: imperii statione relictā, Ov. Tr. 2, 219; Vell. 2, 124, 2; Tac. Or. 17; Suet. Claud. 38.—**b.** Transf., like our *post, watch, guard*, for those who are stationed to watch, who stand guard, *sentries, sentinels, outposts, pickets:* ut stationes dispositas haberent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16; 7, 69 *fin.*: ut minus intentae diurnae stationes ac nocturnae vigiliae essent, Liv. 9, 24, 5; 25, 38, 16; cf. in *sing.*: ad stationem Romanam in portā segniter agentem vigilias perveniunt, id. 10, 32, 7: dispositā statione per ripas Tiberis, Suet. Tib. 72: crebrae, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: custodiae stationesque equitum, id. ib. 1, 59: statione militum assumptā, i. e. *body-guard, lifeguard*, Suet. Tib. 24; so, militum, id. Ner. 21; 34; 47.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *a station, office, position*, in government, etc. (post-class.): in hac statione, i. e. the imperial office, Spart. Ael. Verr. 4: statio imperatoria, Lampr. Comm. 1: Augusta, Capitol. Clod. Alb. 2: regia, Vulc. 7; Capitol. Verr. 8.—**3.** Naut. t. t., *an anchorage, roadstead, road, bay, inlet* (syn. portus), Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2: quietam nactus stationem, Caes. B. C. 3, 6; 3, 8; 1, 56 *fin.;* Liv. 10, 2, 6; 28, 6, 9; 31, 33, 3; Verg. G. 4, 421; id. A. 2, 23 al.—**4.** *A place of residence, a post, station* of the fiscal officers of a province; also, for the *officers* themselves, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 19; Cod. Just. 4, 31, 1; 10, 5, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3207; 4107.—**5.** *A post-station, post-house*, Inscr. Murat. 1015; Morcell. Stil. Inscr. Lat. 1, p. 421.—**6.** *A religious meeting, assembly* of the Christians: die stationis, nocte vigiliae meminerimus, Tert. Or. 29: stationes in vesperam producere, id. adv. Psych. 1; so id. ib. 10; id. ad Ux. 2, 4.

* **stătĭōnālis**, e, *adj.* [statio, I.], *standing still, stationary, fixed:* stella, Plin. 2, 15, 12, § 60.

stătĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [statio, II.], *of* or *belonging to a post* or *station* (jurid. Lat.): stationarii milites, *soldiers stationed at a post, a kind of gendarmery instituted by Augustus for suppressing the* grassatores, Suet. Aug. 32; Dig. 11, 4, 1; 11, 4, 4; 1, 12, 1 *fin.*—As *subst.*: **stătĭōnārĭus**, i, *m.* **A.** *A postman, postmaster* at a post-station, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 1.—**B.** *A police-officer*, Cod. 12, 23, 1; 12, 58, 1; Cod. Th. 6, 29, 1; 8, 4, 2.

Stātĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** Orig., *a name for slaves*, acc. to Gell. 4, 20, 12.—*A slave of Cicero* was thus named, Cic. Fam. 16, 16, 2; id. Att. 6, 2, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 1.—Also *a prænomen of freemen*, e. g. Statius Albius Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 4, 9.—**II.** *A surname* (cognomen or agnomen). **A.** Caecilius Statius, *of Insubria, a comic poet, a younger contemporary of Ennius, who died* A. U. C. 586, Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 2; id. Att. 7, 3, 10; Vell. 1, 17, 1.—**B.** P. Papinius Statius, *a poet under Domitian, author of the* Silvae, *of the* Thebais, *and of an unfinished poem entitled* Achilleis, Juv. 7, 82 sqq.—**C.** L. Statius Murcus, *a lieutenant and proconsul*, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30; Vell. 2, 69, 2; 2, 77, 4.

stătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [sto], *standing still, stationary.* **I.** In gen. (very rare): de stativis aquis, ut sunt lacus et stagna et putea et maria, *standing waters*, Varr. ap. Non. 217, 2: tarditas, Firm. Math. 1, 2 *fin.*—Of a light (transl. of Gr. στηριγμός), App. de Mundo, 16, p. 64, 24.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In milit. lang., *of* or *belonging to posts, stations*, or *quarters* (the predom. signif. of the word): praesidium stativum, *appointed post* or *station* = statio, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Liv. 41, 1, 6; 44, 40, 6: castra, *a stationary camp, a camp where an army halts for a long while*, Caes. B. C. 3, 30; 3, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29; Sall. J. 44, 4; Tac. A. 3, 21 *fin.* al.—Hence, *substt.* **1. stătīva**, ōrum, *n.*, *a stationary camp.* (*a*) Lit., Liv. 1, 57, 4; 29, 34, 3; 31, 33, 6; 37, 37, 1 and 5; Tac. H. 1, 66 al.—* (*β*) Transf., of travellers: stativa, *a resting-place, stopping-place, quarters:* stativis dies absumuntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 103; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 8.—* **2. stătīvae**, ārum, *f.*: mansiones, deinde stativae, deinde ubi annona esset accipienda, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45.—**B.** In relig. lang.: stativae feriae, *fixed* or *stated feasts* (usually statae feriae), Macr. S. 1, 16, § 5.

Staton[illegible], um *m.*, *the people of Statonia in* [illegible] *Etruria, celebrated for its vines and* [illegible]*rries*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52. —Hence **St**[illegible]**oniensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Statonia:* ager, Plin. 2, 95, 96,

§ 209: vina, id. 14, 6, 8, § 67: lacus, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 8.—As *subst.:* **Statoniensis,** is, *m.* (sc. ager), Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168; Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1.

1. stător, ōris, *m.* [sto], *a magistrate's attendant, servant, messenger, orderly-man* (since Augustus there were centuriae statorum Augusti): statores mittere, Cic. Fam. 2, 19, 2; Planc. ib. 10, 21, 2; Dig. 4, 6, 10; 1, 16, 4; Inscr. Orell. 2780; 3422; 3524; cf. Kellerm. Vigil. App. 40; 199 sq.; Jahn, Spec. Epigr. p. 28, n. 1; p. 49.

2. Stător, ōris, *m.* [sisto], one who causes any thing to stand fast, *a stayer, supporter,* an epithet of Jupiter, Liv. 1, 12, 6; Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11; 1, 13, 31; id. Fin. 3, 20, 66; Sen. Ben. 4, 7, 1; Ov. F. 6, 793; Vell. 2, 131.—*Plur.*, Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 140.—Also, of Mars, Vell. 2, 131, 1.

Statorius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens:* Q. Statorius, Liv. 24, 48.

stătŭa, ae, *f.* [statuo], *an image, statue* (syn.: signum, effigies, imago) (commonly made of metal, Quint. 2, 21, 10); rarely of the gods: statuae deorum, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 782 P.; Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 47; Sen. Q. N. 2, 42, 1.—But freq. and class. of men: statuam dare auream Solidam faciundam, Plaut. Curc. 3, 80: statuae et imagines, non animorum simulacra sed corporum, Cic. Arch. 12, 30: statua istius persimilis, id. Pis. 38, 93: statua equestris inaurata, id. Phil. 5, 15, 41; cf. id. ib. 9, 7, 16; id. Sest. 38, 83; id. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: ea statua, quae ad Opis per te posita in excelso est, id. Att. 6, 1, 17: si quaeret Pater urbium Subscribi statuis, Hor. C. 3, 24, 28.—As a designation of immovability, taciturnity, etc.: ex hac statuâ volo Erogitare, etc., Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 31; id. Ps. 4, 1, 7; cf.: statuâ taciturnius exit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83: iste statuâ pallidior, Cat. 80, 4: statuarum ritu patiemur pannos et vincula? Petr. 102, 12.—**II.** *A pillar:* marmorea, Vop. Aur. 37, 2: salis, Sedul. Pasch. 1, 106.

‡ **stătŭālis,** is, *m.* [statua], = STATUARIUS, *a sculptor,* Inscr. Murat. 937, 1.

stătŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to statues* (post-Aug.): ars, *the art of making statues, statuary,* Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 33; 36, 5, 4, § 37: temperatura (aeris), id. 34, 9, 20, § 97.—As *substt.* **1. stătŭārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the art of statuary,* Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 156; 36, 5, 4, § 15 (= ars fingendi).—**2. stătŭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a maker of statues, a statuary* (syn. sculptor), Quint. 2, 21, 1; Sen. Ep. 88, 15; Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 54.

stătūlĭber (also separate, **stătū līber**), bĕri, *m.* [prob. instead of statuto liber; v. infra], *a slave to whom liberty is granted under a certain condition* or *from a certain time, generally by testament:* statuliber est qui statutam et destinatam in tempus vel condicionem libertatem habet, Dig. 40, 7, 1: qui sub condicione testamento liber esse jussus est, statu liber appellatur, Ulp. Fragm. 2, 1; cf. Titin. 2 passim: statuliber est qui testamento certâ condicione propositâ jubetur esse liber, Fest. s. v. statuliber, p. 249 L.: statuliberi, id est ejus servi quo testamento sub aliquâ condicione liber esse jussus est, quem constat interea heredis servum esse, Gai. Inst. 2, 200: cum statuliber sub condicione legatus est, et pendente condicione legati condicio statutae libertatis deficit, legatum utile fit; nam, sicut statuta libertas tunc perimit legatum cum vires accipit, ita, etc., Dig. 30, 1, 81, § 9; cf. ib. 33, 5, 9; 30, 1, 44, § 8; and the whole title of the Dig. 40, 7, De statuliberis.—The word perhaps occurred in the XII. Tables: sub hac condicione liber esse jussus . . . ad libertatem perveniet: idque lex duodecim tabularum jubet, Ulp. Fragm. 2, 4.

Statulinus, i, v. Statanus.

stătūmārĭa, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* proserpinaca, App. Herb. 18.

stătūmen, inis, *n.* [statuo], *that upon which any thing rests, a support, stay, prop,* Col. 4, 2, 1; 4, 16, 2; 5, 5, 18; Vitr. 7, 1, 1; Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 79.—**II.** Esp., *a rib* of a ship, Caes. B. C. 1, 54.

* **stătūmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [statumino], *an underpropping, foundation,* Vitr. 7, 1 med.

stătūmĭno, āre, *v. a.* [statumen], *to prop up, to underprop, support* (post-Aug.): oras tessarum, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 47: aliquid saxo, Vitr. 7, 1.

* **stătuncŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [statua], *a little statue, statuette,* Petr. 50, 6.

stătŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [stătum, sup. of sto], *to cause to stand* (cf.: colloco, pono). **I.** Corporeally. **A.** *To cause to stand, set up, set, station, fix in an upright position.* **1.** *To set up, set in the ground, erect:* ibi arbores pedicino in lapide statuito, Cato, R. R. 18: inter parietes arbores ubi statues, id. ib.: stipites statuito, id. ib.: palis statutis crebris, Varr. R. R. 1, 14 *init.:* pedamenta jacentia statuenda, *are to be raised,* Col. 4, 26: pedamentum inter duas vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 21, § 194: hic statui volo primum aquilam, *the standard of the troops,* Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 7: signifer, statue signum, *plant the ensign,* Liv. 5, 55, 1; Val. Max. 1, 5, 1.—**2.** *To plant* (rare): eodem modo vineam statuito, alligato, flexatoque uti fuerit, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 198: agro qui statuit meo Te, triste lignum (i. e. arborem), Hor. C. 2, 13, 10.—**3.** In gen., *to place, set* or *fix, set up, set forth* things or persons. **a.** Without specifying the place: ollam statuito cum aquâ, *let a jar stand with water,* Cato, R. R. 156 (157): crateras magnos statuunt, i. e. on the table, Verg. A. 1, 724; so, crateras laeti statuunt, id. ib. 7, 147: haec carina satis probe fundata et bene statuta est, *well placed,* i. e. *so that the hull stands* perpendicularly (cf.: bene lineatam carinam collocavit, v. 42), Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 44: nec quidquam explicare, nec statuere potuerant, nec quod statutum esset, manebat, omnia perscindente vento, Liv. 21, 58, 7: eo die tabernacula statui passus non est, *to pitch,* Caes. B. C. 1, 81; so, aciem statuere, *to draw up an army:* aciem quam arte statuerat, latius porrigit, Sall. J. 52, 6.—**b.** With designation of the place by *in* and *abl.;* by *adv. of place;* by *ante, apud, ad, circa, super, and acc.;* by *pro* and *abl.;* by *abl.* alone (very rare), or by *in* and *acc.* (very rare): signa domi pro supellectile statuere, Cato ap. Prisc. 7, 19, 95 (p. 782 P.): statuite hic lectulos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 7: etiamsi in caelo Capitolium statueretur, Cic. Or. 3, 46, 180: statuitur Sollius in illo gladiatorum convivio . . . statuitur, ut dico, eques Romanus in Apronii convivio, *is taken to the banquet,* id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61 sq.: tabernacula in foro statuere, Liv. 39, 46, 3: in principiis statuit tabernaculum, Nep. Eum. 7, 1: in nostris castris tibi tabernaculum statue, Curt. 5, 11, 6; 8, 13, 20: statui in medium undique conspicuum tabernaculum jussit, id. 9, 6, 1: (sagittae) longae, nisi prius in terrâ statuerent arcum, haud satis apte imponuntur, id. 8, 14, 19: sedes curules sacerdotum Augustalium locis, superque eas querceae coronae statuerentur, Tac. A. 2, 83: donum deae apud Antium statuitur, id. ib. 3, 71: pro rigidis calamos columnis, Ov. F. 3, 529: jamque ratem Scythicis auster statuisset in oris, Val. Fl. 3, 653: statuere vas in loco frigido, Pall. Oct. 22.—Of living beings: capite in terram statuerem, Ut cerebro dispergat viam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: qui capite ipse sua in statuit vestigia sese (= qui sese ipse capite in sua vestigia statuit), i. e. *stands on his head,* Lucr. 4, 472: patrem ejus a mortuis excitasses, statuisses ante oculos, Cic. Or. 1, 57, 245: captivos vinctos in medio statuit, Liv. 21, 42, 1: ubi primum equus Curtium in vado statuit, id. 1, 13, 5: quattuor cohortes in fronte statuit, id. 28, 33, 12: ante se statuit funditores, id. 42, 58, 10: puerum ad canendum ante tibicinem cum statuisset, id. 7, 2, 9: procul in conspectu eum (Philopoemenem) statuerunt, id. 39, 49, 11: media porta robora legionum, duabus circa portis milites levemque armaturam statuit, id. 23, 16, 8: bovem ad fanum Dianae et ante aram statuit, id. 1, 45, 6: cum Calchanta circa aram statuisset, Val. Max. 8, 11, ext. 6: marium si qui eo loci statuisset, id. 3, 1, 2 *fin.:* adulescentes ante Caesarem statuunt, Tac. A. 4, 8: in fronte statuerat ferratos, in cornibus cohortes, id. ib. 3, 45: puer quis Ad cyathum statuetur? Hor. C. 1, 29, 8: tu cum pro vitulâ statuis dulcem Aulide natam Ante aras, id. S. 2, 3, 199: et statuam ante aras auratâ fronte juvencum, Verg. A. 9, 627: clarâ regione profundi Aetheros innumeri statuerunt agmina cygni, Stat. Th. 3, 525.—**4.** Pregn., *to construct and place, to set up after constructing, to erect, make.* **a.** Of statues, temples, columns, altars, trophies, etc.; constr. with *acc.* alone, or *acc. of the structure* and *dat. of the person* for whom or in whose honor it is erected: siquidem mihi aram et statuam statuis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 122: huic statuam statui decet ex auro, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 1: ne ego aureâ pro statuâ vineam tibi statuam, id. Curc. 1, 2, 52: eique statuam equestrem in rostris statui placere, Cic. Phil. 5, 15, 41; so id. ib. 9, 5, 10; 9, 7, 16; id. Verr. 2, 2, 62, § 151; 2, 2, 20, § 48; so, simulacrum alicui statuere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: effigiem, Verg. A. 2, 184: Mancinus eo habitu sibi statuit quo, etc. (effigiem), Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 18: simulacrum in curiâ, Tac. A. 14, 12: quânam in civitate templum statueretur, id. ib. 4, 55: se primos templum urbis Romae statuisse, id. ib. 4, 56; so id. ib. 4, 15: nec tibi de Pario statuam, Germanice, templum, Ov. P. 4, 8, 31: templa tibi statuam, tribuam tibi turis honorem, id. M. 14, 128: super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: victimas atque aras diis Manibus statuentes, Tac. A. 3, 2: statuitque aras e cespite, Ov. M. 7, 240: statuantur arae, Sen. Med. 579: aëneum statuerunt tropaeum, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69: monumentum, id. ib. § 70; so, in alio orbe tropaea statuere, Curt. 7, 7, 14; so, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 18: ut illum di perdant qui primus statuit hic solarium, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5: princeps Romanis solarium horologium statuisse L. Papirius Cursor proditur, Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 213: a miliario in capite Romani fori statuto, id. 3, 5, 9, § 66: carceres eo anno in Circo primum statuti, Liv. 8, 20, 1: quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere? Verg. A. 2, 150: multo altiorem statui crucem jussit, Suet. Galb. 9: obeliscum, Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 71: at nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 137: incensis operibus quae statuerat, Nep. Milt. 7, 4: si vallum statuitur procul urbis illecebris, Tac. A. 4, 2: castra in quinto lapide a Carthagine statuit, Just. 22, 6, 9.—**b.** Poet. and in post-class. prose (rare): aliquem statuere = alicui statuam statuere: inter et Aegidas mediâ statuaris in urbe, Ov. H. 2, 67: statuarque tumulo hilaris et coronatus, *my statue will be erected,* Tac. Dial. 13; so with two *acc.:* custodem medio statuit quam vilicus horto, *whose statue he placed as protectress,* etc., Mart. 3, 68, 9; cf. in double sense: nudam te statuet, i. e. nudam faciet (= nudabit fortunis), and statuam tibi nudam faciet, Mart. 4, 28, 8.—**5.** Of cities, etc., *to establish, found, build* (in class. prose usu. condo): Agamemnon tres ibi urbes statuit, Vell. 1, 1, 2: urbem quam statuo vestra est, Verg. A. 1, 573: urbem praeclaram, id. ib. 4, 655: Persarum statuit Babylona Semiramis urbem, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 21: ibi civitatem statuerunt, Just. 23, 1; so, licentia et impunitas asyla statuendi (= aperiendi), Tac. A. 3, 60.—Hence, transf.: carmen statuere = carmen condere, *to compose, devise a song:* nunc volucrum . . . inexpertum carmen, quod tacitâ statuere brumâ, Stat. S. 4, 5, 12.—**B.** *To cause to stand still, to stop* (rare; cf. sisto, III. B.): navem extemplo statuimus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 57: et statuit fessos, fessus et ipse, boves, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 4: famuli hoc modo statuerunt aquas, Arn. 1, p. 30: sanguinem, Oct. Hor. 4.—**C.** *To cause to stand firm, strengthen, support* (rare; = stabilire), only transf.: qui rem publicam certo animo adjuverit, statuerit, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 56, 120 (Trag. Rel. v. 357 Rib.).

II. Trop. **A.** *To establish, constitute* (= constituo). **1.** Esp.: exemplum or documentum (v. edo *fin.*, and cf. Sen. Phoen. 320), *to set forth an example* or *precedent* for warning or imitation: statuite exemplum impudenti, date pudori praemium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 6: exemplum statuite in me ut adulescentuli Vobis placere studeant potius quam sibi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 51; Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47: ut illi intellegere possint, in quo homine statueris exemplum hujus modi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 45, § 111: in quos aliquid exempli populus Romanus statui putat oportere, id. ib. 2, 3, 90, § 210: statuam in te exemplum, ne quis posthac infelicibus miseriis patriae illudat, Just. 8, 7, 14: documentum autem statui oportere, si quis resipiscat et antiquam societatem respiciat, Liv. 24, 45, 5: statueretur immo

documentum, quo uxorem imperator acciperet, *a precedent*, Tac. A. 12, 6. —**2.** Jus statuere, *to establish a principle* or *relation of law:* ut (majores nostri) omnia omnium rerum jura statuerint, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34: qui magistratum potestatemve habebit, si quid in aliquem novi juris statuerit, ipse quoque, adversario postulante, eodem jure uti debebit, *if he has established any new principle of law*, Edict. Praet. in Dig. 2, 2, 1, § 1: si quid injungere inferiori velis, id prius in te ac tuos si ipse juris statueris, facilius omnes oboedientes habeas, *if you first admit it against yourself*, Liv. 26, 36, 3: si dicemus in omnibus aequabile jus statui convenire, *equal principles of law should be applied to all*, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 4. —**3.** In gen., *to establish* by authority (of relations, institutions, rights, duties, etc.): (Numa) omnis partis religionis statuit sanctissime, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 26: hoc judicium sic exspectatur ut non unae rei statui, sed omnibus constitui putetur, id. Tull. 15, 36: ad formandos animos statuendasque vitae leges, Quint. prooem. 14: sic hujus (virtutis) ut caelestium statuta magnitudo est, Sen. Ep. 79, 10: vectigal etiam novum ex salariâ annonâ statuerunt, Liv. 29, 37, 2: novos statuere fines, id. 42, 24, 8: neque eos quos statuit terminos observat, id. 21, 44, 5: quibus rebus cum pax statuta esset, Just. 5, 10, 8; so id. 25, 1, 1: sedesque ibi statuentibus, id. 18, 5, 11.—**4.** With double *acc.*, *to constitute, appoint, create:* Hirtius arbitrum me statuebat non modo hujus rei, sed totius consulatus sui, Cic. Att. 14, 1, a, 2: telluris erum natura nec illum, nec quemquam constituit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 130: de principatu (vinorum) se quisque judicem statuet, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 59: praefectus his statuitur Andragoras, Just. 21, 4, 5.—**B.** *To determine, fix*, etc. (of temporal or local relations); constr. usually with *acc.* and *dat.* or *acc.* and *gen.* **1.** Modum statuere alicui or alicujus rei, *to determine the manner, mode*, or *measure* of, *assign limits, restrictions* or *restraints* to a thing or person, *to impose restraints upon.* (α) With *dat.:* diuturnitati imperii modum statuendum putavistis, *that a limit should be assigned to the duration of his power*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: statui mihi tum modum et orationi meae, *imposed restraints upon myself and my words*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: non statuendo felicitati modum, nec cohibendo fortunam, *by not assigning any limits to his success*, Liv. 30, 30, 23 (Pompeium) affirmabant, libertati publicae statuturum modum, Vell. 2, 40: cupidinibus statuat natura modum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 111: quem modum sibi ipsa statuit (crudelitas)? Val. Max. 9, 2 pr.: modum ipsae res statuunt (i. e. sibi), Plin. 28, 15, 61, § 216: modum nuptiarum sumptibus statuerunt, Just. 21, 4, 5: timori quem meo statuam modum? Sen. Thyest. 483; and with finem: jam statui aerumnis modum et finem cladi, id. Herc. Fur. 206. —(β) With *gen.:* honestius te inimicitiarum modum statuere potuisse quam me humanitatis, Cic. Sull. 17, 48: ipse modum statuam carminis, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 44: errorisque sui sic statuisse modum, Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 36: modum statuunt fellis pondere denarii, *they limit the quantity of the gall to the weight of a denarius*, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 254.—**2.** Condicionem or legem alicui, *to impose a condition* or *law upon one, to dictate, assign a condition to:* hanc tu condicionem statuis Gaditanis, Cic. Balb. 10, 25: providete ne duriorem vobis condicionem statuatis ordinique vestro quam ferre possit, id. Rab. Post. 6, 15: alter eam sibi legem statuerat ut, etc., id. Phil. 10, 6, 12: pretio statutâ lege ne modum excederet, etc., *the law being assigned to the price that not*, etc., i. e. *the price being limited by the law*, etc., Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118: pacis legem universae Graeciae statuit, Just. 9, 5, 2.—So with ellipsis of *dat.*, *to agree upon, stipulate:* statutis condicionibus, Just. 6, 1, 3: omnibus consentientibus Carthago conditur, statuto annuo vectigali pro solo urbis, id. 18, 5, 14. —**3.** Finem, *to assign* or *put an end to, make an end of:* haud opinor commode Finem statuisse orationi militem, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 21: et finem statuit cuppedinis atque timoris, Lucr. 6, 25: cum Fulvius Flaccus finem poenae eorum statuere cogeretur, Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 1: majores vestri omnium magnarum rerum et principia exorsi ab diis sunt, et finem statuerunt, *finished*, Liv. 45, 39, 10; so, terminum: nam templis numquam statuetur terminus aevi, Stat. S. 3, 1, 180: cum consilii tui bene fortiterque suscepti eum tibi finem statueris, quem ipsa fortuna terminum nostrarum contentionum esse voluisset, *since you have assigned that end*, Cic. Fam. 6, 22, 2.—**4.** Pretium alicui rei, *to assign a price to something; fix, determine the price of something:* quae probast mers, pretium ei statuit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 132: numquam avare pretium statui arti meae, Ter. Heaut. prol. 48: statuit frumento pretium, Tac. A. 2, 87; so with *dat.* understood: ut eos (obsides) pretio quantum ipsi statuissent patres redimi paterentur, Liv. 45, 42, 7: pretium statuit (i. e. vecturae et sali), id. 45, 29, 13; so with *in* and *acc.:* ut in singulas amphoras (vini) centeni nummi statuantur, *that the price may be set down at* 100 *sesterces for an amphora*, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 56.—**5.** Statuere diem, horam, tempus, locum alicui rei, or alicui, or with *dat. gerund.*, *to assign* or *appoint a day, time, place*, etc. (for the more usual diem dicere): statutus est comitiis dies, Liv. 24, 27, 1: diem patrando facinori statuerat, id. 35, 35, 15: multitudini diem statuit ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, Sall. C. 36, 2: dies insidiis statuitur, id. J. 70, 3: ad tempus locumque colloquio statuendum, Liv. 28, 35, 4: subverti leges quae sua spatia (= tempora) quaerendis aut potiundis honoribus statuerint, Tac. A. 2, 36.—With ellipsis of *dat.:* observans quem statuere diem, Mart. 4, 54, 6: noctem unam poscit: statuitur nox, Tac. A. 13, 44.—Esp. in the *part.* statutus, *fixed, appointed* (in MSS. and edd. often confounded with status; v. sisto *fin.*): institum ut quotannis . . . libri diebus statutis (statis) recitarentur, Suet. Claud. 42: ut die statutâ omnes equos ante regiam producerent, Just. 1, 10, 1: quaedam (genera) statutum tempus anni habent, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 135: fruges quoque maturitatem statuto tempore expectant, Curt. 6, 3, 7: sacrificium non esse redditum statuto tempore, id. 8, 2, 6: statuto tempore quo urbem Mithridati traderet, Just. 16, 4, 9: cum ad statutam horam omnes convenissent, id. 1, 10, 8: intra tempus statutum, *fixed by the law*, Dig. 4, 4, 19 and 20.—**6.** *To recount, count up, state* (very rare): statue sex et quinquaginta annos, quibus mox divus Augustus rempublicam rexit: adice Tiberii tres et viginti . . . centum et viginti anni colliguntur, *count, fix* the number *at*, Tac. Or. 17: Cinyphiae segetis citius numerabis aristas . . . quam tibi nostrorum statuatur summa laborum, Ov. P. 2, 7, 29.—**C.** *To decide, determine*, with reference to a result, *to settle, fix, bring about, choose, make a decision.* **1.** Of disputes, differences, questions, etc., between others. (α) With *interrog.-clause:* ut statuatis hoc judicio utrum posthac amicitias clarorum virorum calamitati hominibus an ornamento esse malitis, Cic. Balb. 28, 65: eam potestatem habetis ut statuatis utrum nos . . . semper miseri lugeamus, an, etc., id. Mil. 2, 4: in hoc homine statuatis, possitne senatoribus judicantibus homo nocentissimus pecuniosissimusque damnari, id. Verr. 1, 16, 47: vos statuite, recuperatores, utra (sententia) utilior esse videatur, id. Caecin. 27, 77: decidis tu statuisque quid iis ad denarium solveretur, id. Quint. 4, 17: magni esse judicis statuere quid quemque cuique praestare oporteret, id. Off. 3, 17, 70: mihi vero Pompeius statuisse videtur quid vos in judicando spectare oporteret, id. Mil. 6, 15: semel (senatus) statuerent quid donatum Masinissae vellent, Liv. 42, 23: nec quid faciendum modo sit statuunt, sed, etc., *decide, dictate*, id. 44, 22: nondum statuerat conservaret eum necne, Nep. Eum. 11, 2: statutumque (est) quantum curules, quantum plebei pignoris caperent, Tac. A. 13, 28: semel nobis esse statuendum quod consilium in illo sequamur, August. ap. Suet. Claud. 4. —(β) With *de:* ut consules de Caesaris actis cognoscerent, statuerent, judicarent, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B, 8: et collegas suos de religione statuisse, in senatu de lege statuturos, id. ib. 4, 2, 4: ut de absente eo C. Licinius statueret ac judicaret, Liv. 42, 22: si de summâ rerum liberum senatui permittat rex statuendi jus, id. 42, 62: qui ab exercitu ab imperatore eove cui de eâ re statuendi potestas fuerit, dimissus erit, Edict. Praet. in Dig. 3, 2, 1.—Often with reference to punishment: cum de P. Lentulo ceterisque statuetis, pro certo habetote, vos simul de exercitu Catilinae decernere, Sall. C. 52, 17: satis visum de Vestiliâ statuere, *to pass sentence against*, Tac. A. 2, 85: jus statuendi de procuratoribus, id. ib. 12, 54: facta patribus potestate statuendi de Caeciliano, id. ib. 6, 7; so id. ib. 13, 28; cf. id. ib. 15, 14; 2, 85; Suet. Tib. 61 *fin.*—In partic.: de se statuere, *to decide on*, or *dispose of one's self*, i. e. *of one's life*, = *to commit suicide:* eorum qui de se statuebant humabantur corpora, Tac. A. 6, 29.—(γ) With *de* and *abl.* and *interrog.-clause:* si quibusdam populis permittendum esse videatur ut statuant ipsi de suis rebus quo jure uti velint, Cic. Balb. 8, 22.—(δ) With *contra:* consequeris tamen ut eos ipsos quos contra statuas aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34. —(ε) With *indef. obj.*, usu. a *neutr. pron.:* utrum igitur hoc Graeci statuent . . . an nostri praetores? Cic. Fl. 12, 27: dixisti quippiam: fixum (i. e. id) et statutum est, id. Mur. 30, 62: eoque utrique quod statuit contenti sunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: senatus, ne quid absente rege statueret, Liv. 39, 24, 13: maturato opus est, quidquid statuere placet (senatui), id. 8, 13, 17: id ubi in P. Licinio ita statutum est, id. 41, 15, 10: interrogatus quid ipse victorem statuere debere censeret, Curt. 8, 14, 43: quid in futurum statuerim, aperiam, Tac. A. 4, 37: utque rata essent quae procuratores sui in judicando statuerent, Suet. Claud. 12: qui statuit aliquid parte inauditâ alterâ, aequum licet statuerit, haud aequus fuit, Sen. Med. 2, 199: non ergo quod libet statuere arbiter potest, Dig. 4, 8, 32, § 15; cf.: earum rerum quas Caesar statuisset, decrevisset, egisset, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C, 11.—(ζ) With *de* or *super* and *abl.:* vos de crudelissimis parricidis quid statuatis cunctamini? Sall. C. 52, 31: nihil super eâ re nisi ex voluntate filii statuere, Suet. Tib. 13: ne quid super tantâ re absente principe statueretur, Tac. H. 4, 9.—(η) *Absol.*, mostly *pass. impers.:* ita expediri posse consilium ut pro merito cujusque statueretur, Liv. 8, 14, 1: tunc ut quaeque causa erit statuetis, id. 3, 53, 10: non ex rumore statuendum, *decisions should not be founded on rumors*, Tac. A. 3, 69.—(θ) With *cognoscere*, *to examine (officially) and decide:* petit ut vel ipse de eo causâ cognitâ statuat, vel civitatem statuere jubeat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: consuli ut cognosceret statueretque senatus permiserat, Liv. 39, 3, 2: missuros qui de eorum controversiis cognoscerent statuerentque, id. 40, 20, 1; 45, 13, 11: quod causâ cognitâ erit statuendum, Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 8.—**2.** With reference to the mind of the subject, *to decide, to make up one's mind, conclude, determine, be convinced*, usu. with *interrog.-clause:* numquam intellegis, statuendum tibi esse, utrum illi homicidae sint an vindices libertatis, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: illud mirum videri solet, tot homines . . . statuere non potuisse, utrum judicem an arbitrum, rem an litem dici oporteret, id. Mur. 12, 27: neque tamen possum statuere, utrum magis mirer, etc., id. de Or. 3, 22, 82: ipsi statuerent, quo tempore possent suo jure arma capere, id. Tull. 5, 12: ut statuerem quid esset faciendum, id. Att. 7, 26, 3: statuere enim qui sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9: si habes jam statutum quid tibi agendum putes, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4: tu quantum tribuendum nobis putes statuas ipse, et, ut spero, statues ex nostrâ dignitate, id. ib. 5, 8, 4: vix statui posse utrum quae pro se, an quae contra fratrem petiturus esset ab senatu magis impetrabilia forent, Liv. 45, 19, 6: quam satis statuerat, utram foveret partem, id. 42, 29, 11: posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum, an, etc., Tac. A. 4, 40: statue quem poenae extrahas, Sen. Troad. 661.—So with apud animum, *to make up one's mind:* vix statuere apud animum meum possum utrum pejor ipsa res an pejore exemplo agatur, Liv. 34, 2, 4: proinde ipsi primum statuerent apud animos quid vellent, id. 6, 39, 11.—Rarely with *neutr. pron.* as object: quidquid nos de communi sententiâ statuerimus, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2: sic statue, quidquid statuis, ut causam famamque tuam in arto stare scias, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1306.—**D.** *To decree, order, prescribe.* **1.** With *ut* or *ne:* statuunt ut decem milia hominum in oppidum submit-

tantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: eos (Siculos) statuisse ut hoc quod dico postularet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 103: statuunt illi atque decernunt ut eae litterae . . . removerentur, id. ib. 2, 2, 71, § 173: statuit iste ut arator . . . vadimonium promitteret, id. ib. 2, 3, 15, § 38: orare patres ut statuerent ne absentium nomina reciperentur, id. ib. 2, 2, 42, § 103: statuitur ne post M. Brutum proconsulem sit Creta provincia, id. Phil. 2, 38, 97: (Tiberius) auxit patrum honorem statuendo ut qui ad senatum provocavissent, etc., Tac. A. 14, 28: statuiturque (a senatu) ut . . . in servitute haberentur, id. ib. 12, 53.—So of a decree, determination, or agreement by several persons or parties to be carried out by each of them: statutum esse (inter plebem et Poenos) ut . . . impedimenta diriperent, Liv. 23, 16, 6: Athenienses cum statuerent, ut urbe relictâ naves conscenderent, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48: statuunt ut fallere custodes tentent, Ov. M. 4, 84.—**2.** With *acc.* (post-Aug.): remedium statuere, *to prescribe a remedy against public abuses*, Tac. A. 3, 28; 6, 4: Caesar ducentesimam (vectigalis) in posterum statuit, *decreed that one half of one per cent. be the tax*, id. ib. 2, 42.—So with *sic* (= hoc): sic, di, statuistis, Ov. M. 4, 661.—**3.** With *dat.* and *acc.* (not ante-Aug.): eis (Vestalibus) stipendium de publico statuit, *decreed, allowed a salary*, Liv. 1, 20, 3: Aurelio quoque annuam pecuniam statuit princeps, *decreed, granted*, Tac. A. 13, 34: biduum criminibus obiciendis statuitur, *are allowed*, id. ib. 3, 13: itaque et alimenta pueris statuta . . . et patribus praemia statuta, Just. 12, 4, 8: ceu Aeolus insanis statuat certamina ventis, Stat. Th. 6, 300: non hoc statui sub tempore rebus occasum Aeoniis, id. ib. 7, 219: statuere alicui munera, Val. Fl. 2, 566.—**4.** With *dat.* and *interrog.-clause:* cur his quoque statuisti quantum ex hoc genere frumenti darent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53: ordo iis quo quisque die supplicarent, statutus, Liv. 7, 28, 8.—**5.** In partic., of punishment, etc., *to decree, measure out, inflict.* (*a*) With poenam, etc., with or without *in* and *acc. pers.* (mostly post-Aug.): considerando . . . in utrâ (lege) major poena statuatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 145: poenam statui par fuisse, Tac. A. 14, 49: qui non judicium, sed poenam statui videbant, id. ib. 11, 6: eadem poena in Catum Firmium statuitur, id. ib. 6, 31: senatu universo in socios facinoris ultimam statuente poenam, Suet. Caes. 14; so with mercedem (= poenam): debuisse gravissimam temeritatis mercedem statui, Liv. 39, 55, 3; cf. also: Thrasea, non quidquid nocens reus pati mereretur, id egregio sub principe statuendum disseruit, Tac. A. 14, 48.—*Absol.:* non debere eripi patribus vim statuendi (sc. poenas), Tac. A. 3, 70.—(*β*) With *indef. obj.*, generally with *in* and *acc.:* aliquid gravius in aliquem, *to proceed severely against:* obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: fac aliquid gravius in Hejum statuisse Mamertinos, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 19: res monet cavere ab illis magis quam quid in illos statuamus consultare, Sall. C. 52, 3: qui cum triste aliquid statuit, fit tristis et ipse, Ov. P. 2, 2, 119: si quid ob eam rem de se crudelius statuerent, Just. 2, 15, 10.—(*γ*) With a word expressing the kind of punishment (post-Aug.): in Pompeiam Sabinam exilium statuitur, Tac. A. 6, 24 (18).—(*δ*) De capite, *to pass sentence of death:* legem illam praeclaram quae de capite civis Romani nisi comitiis centuriatis statui vetaret, Cic. Rep. 2, 36, 61.—**E.** Referring to one's own acts, *to resolve, determine, purpose, to propose*, with *inf.* (first in Cic.; freq. and class.): statuit ab initio et in eo perseveravit, jus publicano non dicere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 10: P. Clodius cum statuisset omni scelere in praeturâ vexare rem publicam, id. Mil. 9, 24: statuerat excusare, *to decline the office*, id. Lig. 7, 21: cum statuissem scribere ad te aliquid, id. Off. 1, 2, 4: quod iste certe statuerat et deliberaverat non adesse, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 1: se statuisse animum advertere in omnes nauarchos, id. ib. 2, 5, 40, § 105: nam statueram in perpetuum tacere, id. Fam. 4, 4, 4: statueram . . . nihil de illo dicere, id. Fragm. Clod. 1, 1: statueram rectâ Appiâ Romam (i. e. venire), id. Att. 16, 10, 1: Pompeius statuerat bello decertare, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: si cedere hinc statuisset, Liv. 44, 39, 7: triumphare mense Januario statuerat, id. 39, 15: immemor sim propositi quo statui non ultra attingere externa nisi qua Romanis cohaererent rebus, id. 39, 48: rex quamquam dissimulare statuerat, id. 42, 21: opperiri ibi hostium adventum statuit, id. 42, 54, 9: ut statuisse non pugnare consules cognitum est, id. 2, 45, 9: exaugurare fana statuit, id. 1, 55, 2: Delphos mittere statuit, id. 1, 56, 5: eos deducere in agros statuerunt, id. 40, 38, 2: tradere se, ait, moenia statuisse, id. 8, 25, 10: Samnitium exercitus certamine ultimo fortunam experiri statuit, id. 7, 37, 4: statuit sic adfectos hosti non obicere, id. 44, 36, 2: sub idem tempus statuit senatus Carthaginem excidere, Vell. 1, 12, 2: statui pauca disserere, Tac. H. 4, 73: amoliri juvenem specie honoris statuit, id. A. 2, 42: statuerat urbem novam condere, Curt. 4, 8, 1: statuerat parcere urbi conditae a Cyro, id. 7, 6, 20: rex statuerat inde abire, id. 7, 11, 4: Alexander statuerat ex Syriâ petere Africam, id. 10, 1, 17; 10, 5, 24; 5, 27 (9), 13; so, statutum habere cum animo ac deliberatum, *to have firmly and deliberately resolved*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 95.—With *sic:* caedis initium fecisset a me, sic enim statuerat, id. Phil. 3, 7, 29.—**F.** *To judge, declare as a judgment, be of opinion, hold* (especially of legal opinions), *think, consider* (always implying the establishment of a principle, or a decided conviction; cf.: existimo, puto, etc.). **1.** With *acc.* and *inf.* **a.** In gen.: senatus consulta falsa delata ab eo judicavimus . . . leges statuimus per vim et contra auspicia latas, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 12: statuit senatus hoc ne illi quidem esse licitum cui concesserat omnia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 35, § 81: quin is tamen (judex) statuat fieri non posse ut de isto non severissime judicetur, id. ib. 2, 3, 62, § 144: hujusce rei vos (recuperatores) statuetis nullam esse actionem qui obstiterit armatis hominibus? id. Caecin. 13, 39, ut quisquam juris numeretur peritus, qui id statuit esse jus quod non oporteat judicari, *who holds that to be the law*, id. ib. 24, 68: is (Pompeius) se in publico statuit esse non posse, id. Pis. 13, 29: tu unquam tantam plagam tacitus accipere potuisses, nisi hoc ita statuisses, quidquid dixisses te deterius esse facturum? id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 133: si causa cum causâ contenderet, nos nostram perfacile cuivis probaturos statuebamus, *we were sure*, id. Quint. 30, 92: non statuit sibi quidquam licere quod non patrem suum facere vidisset, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 211: hi sibi nullam societatem communis utilitatis causâ statuunt esse cum civibus, *assume*, id. Off. 3, 6, 28: cum igitur statuisset opus esse ad eam rem constituendam pecuniâ, *had become convinced*, id. ib. 2, 23, 82: quo cive neminem ego statuo in hac re publicâ esse fortiorem, id. Planc. 21, 51: quam quidem laudem sapientiae statuo esse maximam, id. Fam. 5, 13, 1: hoc anno statuit temporis esse satis, Ov. F. 1, 34: nolim statuas me mente malignâ id facere, Cat. 67, 37.—So with *sic:* velim sic statuas tuas mihi litteras longissimas quasque gratissimas fore, Cic. Fam. 7, 33 *fin.:* ego sic statuo a me in hac causâ pietatis potius quam defensionis partes esse susceptas, *I hold, lay down as the principle of my defence*, id. Sest. 2, 3: quod sic statuit omnino consularem legem nullam putare, id. ib. 64, 135: sic statuo et judico, neminem tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, id. Or. 2, 28, 122.—Hence, statui, *I have judged*, i. e. *I know*, and statueram, *I had judged*, i. e. *I knew:* ut ego qui in te satis consilii statuerim esse, mallem Peducaeum tibi consilium dare quam me, ironically, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 4: qui saepe audissent, nihil esse pulchrius quam Syracusarum moenia, statuerant se, si ea Verre praetore non vidissent, numquam esse visuros, id. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 95.—With *neutr. pron.:* si dicam non recte aliquid statuere eos qui consulantur, *that they hold an erroneous opinion*, Cic. Caecin. 24, 68; cf.: quis hoc statuit umquam, aut cui concedi potest, ut eum jure potuerit occidere a quo, etc., id. Tull. 24, 56; Quint. 5, 13, 21.—**b.** Particularly of a conclusion drawn from circumstances, *to judge, infer, conclude; declare* (as an inference): cum tuto senatum haberi non posse judicavistis, tum statuistis, etiam intra muros Antonii scelus versari, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 13: quod si aliter statuetis, videte ne hoc vos statuatis, qui vivus decesserit, ei vim non esse factam, id. Caecin. 16, 46: quid? si tu ipse statuisti, bona P. Quinctii ex edicto possessa non esse? id. Quint. 24, 76: ergo ad fidem bonam statuit pertinere notum esse emptori vitium quod nosset venditor, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: Juppiter esse pium statuit quodcumque juvaret, Ov. H. 4, 133.—With *neutr. pron.:* hoc (i. e. litteris Gabinii credendum non esse) statuit senatus cum frequens supplicationem Gabinio denegavit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14: quod si tum statuit opus esse, quid cum ille decessisset, Flacco existimatis statuendum et faciendum fuisse? id. Fl. 12, 29; cf. id. Caecin. 16, 46, supra; so, hoc si ita statuetis, id. ib. 16, 47.—**c.** Esp. with *gerund.-clause.* (*a*) *To hold, judge, think, consider, acknowledge, that something must be done*, or *should have been done:* tu cum tuos amicos in provinciam quasi in praedam invitabas . . . non statuebas tibi de illorum factis rationem esse reddendam? *did you not consider, did it not strike you?* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11, § 29: statuit, si hoc crimen extenuari vellet, nauarchos omnes vitâ esse privandos, *he thought it necessary to deprive*, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 40, § 103: ut statuas mihi non modo non cedendum, sed etiam tuo auxilio utendum fuisse, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: statuebam sic, boni nihil ab illis nugis expectandum, id. Sest. 10, 24: Antigonus statuit aliquid sibi consilii novi esse capiendum, Nep. Eum. 8, 4.—So with opus fuisse: ut hoc statuatis oratione longâ nihil opus fuisse, *acknowledge*, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 56: causam sibi dicendam esse statuerat jam ante quam hoc usu venit, *knew* (cf. a. supra), id. ib. 2, 5, 39, § 101.—(*β*) *To think that one must do something, to resolve, propose*, usu. with *dat. pers.:* manendum mihi statuebam quasi in vigiliâ quâdam consulari ac senatoriâ, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: quae vobis fit injuria si statuimus, vestro nobis judicio standum esse, *if we conclude, purpose, to abide*, etc., id. Fl. 27, 65: ut ea quae statuisses tibi in senatu dicenda, reticeres, id. Fam. 5, 2, 1: statuit tamen nihil sibi in tantis injuriis gravius faciendum, id. Clu. 6, 16: Caesar statuit exspectandam classem, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: non expectandum sibi statuit dum, etc., id. ib. 1, 11: quod eo tempore statuerat non esse faciendum, id. B. C. 3, 44: statuit sibi nihil agitandum, Sall. J. 39, 5: Metellus statuit alio more bellum gerendum, id. ib. 54, 5: Laco statuit accuratius sibi agendum cum Pharnabazo, Nep. Alcib. 10, 2: sororis filios tollendos statuit, Just. 38, 1.—**2.** With *ut:* si, ut Manilius statuebat, sic est judicatum (= ut judicandum esse statuebat), Cic. Caecin. 24, 69: ut veteres statuerunt poetae (ut = quod ita esse), id. Arat. 267 (33): quae majora auribus accepta sunt quam oculis noscuntur, ut statuit, *as he thought*, i. e. *that those things were greater*, etc., Liv. 45, 27: cum esset, ut ego mihi statuo, talis qualem te esse video, Cic. Mur. 14, 32.—**3.** With two *acc.* (= duco, existimo): omnes qui libere de re publicâ sensimus, statuit ille quidem non inimicos, sed hostes, *regarded not as adversaries, but as foes*, Cic. Phil. 11, 1, 3: Anaximenes aëra deum statuit, id. N. D. 10, 26: voluptatem summum bonum statuens, id. Off. 1, 2, 5: video Lentulum cujus ego parentem deum ac patronum statuo fortunae ac nominis mei, id. Sest. 69, 144: si rectum statuerimus concedere amicis quidquid velint, id. Lael. 11, 38: Hieronymus summum bonum statuit non dolere, id. Fin. 2, 6, 19: noster vero Plato Titanum e genere statuit eos qui . . . adversentur magistratibus, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5: decretum postulat, quo justae inter patruos fratrumque filias nuptiae statuerentur, Tac. A. 12, 7: optimum in praesentiâ statuit reponere odium, id. Agr. 39.—*P. a.:* **stătūtus**, a, um, i. e. baculo, *propped, leaning* on a stick (dub. v. I. C. supra): vidistis senem . . . statutum, ventriosum? Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 11.—Hence, *subst.:* **stă-tūtum**, i, *n.*, *a law, decision, determination, statute* (late Lat.): Dei, Lact. 2, 16, 14: Parcarum leges ac statuta, id. 1, 11, 14: statuta Dei et placita, id. 7, 25, 8.

stătūra, ae, *f.* [status, from sto; prop. a standing upright, an upright posture; hence], *height* or *size* of the body, *stature.* **I.** Lit. (class.): (vir) commodâ staturâ, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 21: staturâ haud magnâ, id.

Poen. 5, 2, 152: pro facie, pro staturâ, Lucil. ap. Non. 226, 25: velim mihi dicas, L. Turselius quâ facie fuerit, quâ staturâ, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35; so, corporis (corresp. to figura), id. Inv. 1, 28, 41: ipse (citharoedus) formâ et specie sit et staturâ appositâ ad dignitatem, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: parva statura (hominis), ib. 4, 33, 45: homines tantulae staturae, *of so small a stature*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30 *fin.*: hoc ali staturam, ali hoc vires, id. ib. 6, 21.— **II.** Transf., of animals or plants, *size, growth* (post-Aug. and rare): Altinae vaccae sunt humilis staturae, Col. 6, 24, 5: producere vitem in tantam staturam, quantam permittit agricola, id. 5, 5, 8.

stătūrōsus, a, um [statura], *of great stature, gigantic*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 23 *fin.*

1. stătus, a, um, v. sisto.

2. stătus, ūs, *m.* [sto and sisto]. **I.** In a corporeal sense. **A.** *Mode* or *way of standing, of holding one's body* (at rest), *posture, position, attitude, station, carriage; sing.* and *plur.*: *Ps.* Statur hic ad hunc modum. *Si.* Statum vide hominis, Callipho, quasi basilicum, *look at the way he stands*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 41: stat in statu senex ut adoriatur moechum, *in an attitude of attack, ready*, id. Mil. 4, 9, 12: concrepuit digitis, laborat; crebro commutat status, *his posture*, id. ib. 2, 2, 51: qui esset status (videre vellem) flabellulum tenere te asinum tantum, *what your attitude was, what figure you cut, in holding the fan*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50: in gestu status (oratoris erit) erectus et celsus, rarus incessus, *attitude*, Cic. Or. 18, 59: status quidem rectus sit, sed diducti paulum pedes, Quint. 11, 3, 159: abesse plurimum a saltatore debet orator... non effingere status quosdam, et quidquid dicet ostendere, id. 11, 3, 89: ut recta sint bracchia, ne indoctae rusticaeve manus, ne status indecorus, id. 1, 11, 16: stare solitus Socrates dicitur... immobilis, iisdem in vestigiis, Gell. 2, 1, 2: dumque silens astat, status est vultusque diserti, Ov. P. 2, 5, 51: statum proeliantis componit, Petr. 95 *fin.*— So of the pose of statues: non solum numerum signorum, sed etiam uniuscujusque magnitudinem, figuram, statum litteris definiri vides, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 57: expedit saepe, ut in statuis atque picturis videmus, variari habitus, vultus, status, Quint. 2, 13, 8: ut illo statu Chabrias sibi statuam fieri voluerit. Ex quo factum est ut postea athletae his statibus in statuis ponendis uterentur, Nep. Chabr. 1, 3.—And of images in a dream: ubi prima (imago somni) perit, alioque est altera nata inde statu, prior hic gestum mutasse videtur, Lucr. 4, 772: (opp. motus, incessus) quorum (iratorum) vultus, voces, motus statusque mutantur, *motions and postures*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: decorum istud in corporis motu et statu cernitur, id. ib. 1, 35, 126: habitus oris et vultûs, status, motus, id. Fin. 3, 17, 56; 5, 17, 47: in quibus si peccetur... motu statuve deformi, id. ib. 5, 12, 35: eo erant vultu, oratione, omni reliquo motu et statu, ut, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53: status, incessus, sessio, accubatio... teneat illud decorum, id. Off. 1, 35, 129: in pedibus observentur status et incessus, *the posture and gait*, Quint. 11, 3, 124.—**B.** Of external appearance, *manners, dress*, and *apparel*: quoniam formam hujus cepi in me et statum, decet et facta moresque hujus habere me similis item, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 111: redegitque se ad pallium et crepidas, atque in tali statu biennio fere permansit, Suet. Tib. 13.—**C.** *Size, height, stature* of living and inanimate beings (cf. statura; post-Aug.): pumilionem, quos natura brevi statu peractos, etc., Stat. S. 1, 6, 58: longissimum... aratorem faciemus; mediastenus qualiscunque status potest esse, Col. 1, 9, 3: in gallinaceis maribus status altior quaeritur, id. 8, 2, 9; so id. 7, 9, 2; 7, 12 *med.*: plantae majoris status, Pall. Febr. 25, 20.—**D.** *A position, place*, in the phrase de statu movere, deicere, or statum conturbare, *to displace, drive out, eject, expel, throw* from a position (esp. of battle and combat): equestrem procellam excitemus oportet, si turbare ac statu movere (hostes) volumus, Liv. 30, 18, 14: nihil statu motus, cum projecto prae se clipeo staret, in praesidio urbis moriturum se... respondit, id. 38, 25: Manlius scutum scuto percussit atque statum Galli conturbavit (cf. the next sentence: atque de loco hominem iterum dejecit), Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 16.—So, out of the military sphere, in order to avoid an attack: ea vis est... quae, periculo mortis injecto, formidine animum perterritum loco saepe et certo de statu demovet, Cic. Caecin. 15, 42.—Transf., of mental position, *conviction, argument*, etc.: saepe adversarios de statu omni dejecimus, Cic. Or. 37, 129: voluptas quo est major, eo magis mentem e suâ sede et statu demovet, *throws the mind off its balance*, id. Par. 1, 3, 15.—Similarly: de statu deducere, recedere, *from one's position* or *principles*: fecerunt etiam ut me prope de vitae meae statu deducerent, ut ego istum accusarem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 10: neque de statu nobis nostrae dignitatis est recedendum, neque sine nostris copiis in alterius praesidia veniendum, id. Att. 1, 20, 2.— So, de statu suo declinare = moveri: neque dubito quin, suspitione aliquâ perculsi repentinâ, de statu suo declinarint, i. e. *became unsettled*, Cic. Clu. 38, 106: qui cum me firmissimis opibus... munire possim, quamvis excipere fortunam malui quam... de meo statu declinare, *than abandon my position*, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 41; cf. of the position of heavenly bodies: qui eodem statu caeli et stellarum nati sunt, *aspect*, id. Div. 2, 44, 92.

II. Trop., *condition, state, position, situation, circumstances.* **A.** Of persons, *condition in regard to public rights, political* or *civil status*, any loss of which was a capitis deminutio (v. caput): capitis minutio est statûs permutatio, Gai. Dig. 4, 5, 1; id. Inst. 1, 159; cf. Dig. 4, 5, 11: quo quisque loco nostrum est natus... hunc vitae statum usque ad senectutem obtinere debet, Cic. Balb. 7, 18: ad quem proscripti confluebant. Quippe nullum habentibus statum quilibet dux erat idoneus, *with regard to the civil death of the proscribed*, Vell. 2, 72, 5: illorum salus omnibus accepta fuit... quia tam grati exoptatum libertatis statum recuperaverint, Val. Max. 5, 26: si statu periclitari litigator videtur, *if his civil status seems in peril*, Quint. 6, 1, 36: nec ulla tam familiaris est infelicibus patria quam solitudo et prioris statûs oblivio, i. e. *the status of full citizenship, lost by banishment*, Curt. 5, 5, 11: permanent tamen in statu servitutis, Suet. Gram. 21: vetuit quaeri de cujusquam defunctorum statu, id. Tit. 8 *fin.*: multorum excisi status, Tac. A. 3, 28: qui illegitime concipiuntur, statum sumunt ex eo tempore quo nascuntur, i. e. *whether freemen or slaves*, etc., Gai. Inst. 1, 89: cum servus manumittitur: eo die enim incipit statum habere, *a civil status*, Dig. 4, 5, 4: homo liber qui se vendidit, manumissus non ad suum statum revertitur, sed efficitur libertinae condicionis, i. e. that of an ingenuus, ib. 1, 5, 21: primo de personarum statu dicemus, *civil status*, ib. 1, 5, 2; so Titin. 5: de statu hominum (sometimes status used in the jurists absolutely with reference to freedom and slavery): si status controversiam cui faciat procurator, sive ex servitute in libertatem, etc., Dig. 3, 3, 39, § 5; so ib. 3, 3, 33, § 1.—Similarly in the later jurists: status suus = aetas XXV. annorum, *years of discretion*: cum ad statum suum frater pervenisset, Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 19.—**2.** *Condition* and *position* with reference to rank, profession, trade, occupation, social standing, reputation, and character: an tibi vis inter istas vorsarier prosedas... quae tibi olant stabulum statumque? *their trade*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 59: quod in civitatibus agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, *the ranks of the families*, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: regum status decemviris donabantur, *the rank of kings was assigned to the decemvirs*, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2: cum alii rem ipsam publicam atque hunc bonorum statum odissent, *the social position of the higher classes*, id. Sest. 20, 46: non ut aliquid ex pristino statu nostro retineamus, id. Fam. 4, 4, 1: ecquis umquam tam ex amplo statu concidit? id. Att. 3, 10, 2: non enim jam quam dignitatem, quos honores, quem vitae statum amiserim cogito, id. ib. 10, 4, 1: quam (statuam) esse ejusdem status amictus, anulus, imago ipsa declarat, id. ib. 1, 1, 17: praesidium petebamus ex potentissimi viri benevolentiâ ad omnem statum nostrae dignitatis, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1: noster autem status est hic: apud bonos iidem sumus quos reliquisti, apud sordem, etc., id. Att. 1, 16, 11: ego me non putem tueri meum statum ut neque offendam animum cujusquam, nec frangam dignitatem meam? *maintain my character*, id. Fam. 9, 16, 6: quos fortuna in amplissimo statu (i. e. regum) collocarat, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: tantam in eodem homine varietatem status, *high and low position in life, ups and downs*, Val. Max. 6, 9, 4: cum classiarios quos Nero ex remigibus justos milites fecerat, redire ad pristinum statum cogeret, Suet. Galb. 12: quaedam circa omnium ordinum statum correxit, id. Claud. 22: cum redieritis in Graeciam, praestabo ne quis statum suum vestro credat esse meliorem, *social position*, Curt. 5, 5, 22: omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 23.—**3.** *Condition* in reference to prosperity, happiness or unhappiness, and health (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): at iste non dolendi status non vocatur voluptas, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 28: neque hic est Nunc status Aurorae meritos ut poscat honores, Ov. M. 13, 594: flebilis ut noster status est, ita flebile carmen, id. Tr. 5, 1, 5: quid enim status hic a funere differt? id. P. 2, 3, 3: pejor ab admonitu fit status iste boni, id. ib. 1, 2, 54: his enim quorum felicior in domo status fuerat, Val. Max. 6, 8, 7: sin nostros status sive proximorum ingenia contemplemur, id. 6, 9 pr.: caelum contemplare: vix tamen ibi talem statum (i. e. felicitatis deorum) reperias, id. 7, 1, 1: haec quidem (vox) animi magnifici et prosperi status (fuit), id. 6, 5, ext. 4: obliti statûs ejus quem beneficio exuistis meo, Curt. 10, 2, 22: sumus in hoc tuo statu iidem qui florente te fuimus, i. e. *distress*, id. 5, 11, 5: res magna et ex beatissimo animi statu profecta, Sen. Ep. 81, 21: voverat, si sibi incolumis status (of *health*) permisisset, proditurum se... hydraulam, Suet. Ner. 54. —**4.** *Condition, circumstances*, in gen., of life or of the mind: homines hoc uno plurimum a bestiis differunt quod rationem habent, mentemque quae... omnem complectatur vitae consequentis statum, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: facias me certiorem et simul de toto statu tuo consiliisque omnibus, id. Fam. 7, 10, 3: tibi declaravi adventus noster qualis fuisset, et quis esset status, id. Att. 4, 2, 1: quid enim ego laboravi, si... nihil consecutus sum ut in eo statu essem quem neque fortunae temeritas, neque, etc., labefactaret, id. Par. 2, 17: sed hoc videant ii qui nulla sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status paraverunt, id. Fam. 9, 6, 4: atque is quidem qui cuncta composuit constanter in suo manebat statu (transl. of ἔμεινεν ἐν τῷ ἑαυτοῦ κατὰ τρόπον ἤθει, Plat. Tim. p. 42, c. Steph.), *in his own state, being*, Cic. Tim. 13: vitae statum commutatum ferre non potuit, Nep. Dion, 4, 4: id suis rebus tali in statu saluti fore, Curt. 5, 1, 5: haec sunt fulmina quae prima accepto patrimonio et in novi hominis aut urbis statu fiunt, *in any new condition* (when a stroke of lightning was considered an omen), Sen. Q. N. 2, 47.—Rarely of a state: libere hercle hoc quidem. Sed vide statum (i. e. ebrietatis), Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 4.—Esp., in augury: fulmen status, *a thunderbolt sent to one who is not expecting a sign, as a warning* or *suggestion*, = fulmen monitorium: status est, ubi quietis nec agitantibus quidquam nec cogitantibus fulmen intervenit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39, 2.—**B.** Of countries, communities, etc., *the condition of society*, or *the state, the public order, public affairs.* **1.** In gen.: Siciliam ita vexavit ac perdidit ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nullo modo possit, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12: nunc in eo statu civitas est ut omnes idem de re publicâ sensuri esse videantur, id. Sest. 50, 106: omnem condicionem imperii tui statumque provinciae mihi demonstravit Tratorius, id. Fam. 12, 23, 1; so id. ib. 13, 68, 1: mihi rei publicae statum per te notum esse voluisti, id. ib. 3, 11, 4; so, status ipse nostrae civitatis, id. ib. 5, 16, 2: non erat desperandum fore aliquem tolerabilem statum civitatis, id. Phil. 13, 1, 2: sane bonum rei publicae genus, sed tamen inclinatum et quasi pronum ad perniciosissimum statum, id. Rep. 2, 26, 48: aliquo, si non bono, at saltem certo statu civitatis, id. Fam. 9, 8, 2: ex hoc qui sit status totius rei publicae videre potes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 15: ex eodem de toto statu rerum com-

munium cognosces, id. Fam. 1, 8, 1: tamen illa, quae requiris, suum statum tenent, nec melius, si tu adesses, tenerent, id. ib. 6, 1, 1: non illi nos de unius municipis fortunis arbitrantur, sed de totius municipii statu, dignitate, etc., sententias esse laturos, id. Clu. 69, 196: ego vitam omnium civium, statum orbis terrae ... redemi, id. Sull. 11, 33: Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 1, 3: eo tum statu res erat ut longe principes haberentur Aedui, Caes. B. G. 6, 12, 9: cum hoc in statu res esset, Liv. 26, 5, 1; so id. 32, 11, 1: eam regiam servitutem (civitatis) collatam cum praesenti statu praeclaram libertatem visam, id. 41, 6, 9: statum quoque civitatis ea victoria firmavit ut jam inde res inter se contrahere auderent, i. e. *commercial prosperity*, id. 27, 51: ut deliberare de statu rerum suarum posset, id. 44, 31: ut taedio praesentium consules duo et status pristinus rerum in desiderium veniant, id. 3, 37, 3: jam Latio is status erat rerum ut neque bellum neque pacem pati possent, id. 8, 13, 2: qui se moverit ad sollicitandum statum civitatis, *internal peace*, id. 3, 20, 8: omni praesenti statu spem cuique novandi res suas blandiorem esse, *more attractive than any condition of public affairs*, id. 35, 17: tranquillitatis status, Val. Max. 7, 2, 1: in sollicito civitatis statu, Quint. 6, 1, 16: principes regesque et quocumque alio nomine sunt tutores status publici, *guardians of public order*, Sen. Clem. 1, 4, 3: curis omnium ad formandum publicum statum a tam sollemni munere aversis, Curt. 10, 10, 9; so, ad formandum rerum praesentium statum, Just. 9, 5, 1: populo jam praesenti statu laeto, Suet. Caes. 50: ad componendum Orientis statum, id. Calig. 1: deploravit temporum statum, id. Galb. 10: ad explorandum statum Galliarum, id. Caes. 24: delegatus pacandae Germaniae status, id. Tib. 16: et omnia habet rerum status iste mearum (poet., = reipublicae meae), Ov. M. 7, 509.—**2.** Esp., of the political sentiments of the citizens: a Maronitis certiora de statu civitatium sciturus, Liv. 39, 27: ad visendum statum regionis ejus, id. 42, 17, 1: suas quoque in eodem statu mansuras res esse, id. 42, 29, 9: cum hic status in Boeotiâ esset, id. 42, 56, 8.—**3.** *Of the constitution, institutions, form of government*, etc.: Scipionem rogemus ut explicet quem existimet esse optimum statum civitatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 20, 33; 1, 21, 34; 1, 46, 70; 1, 47, 71: ob hanc causam praestare nostrae civitatis statum ceteris civitatibus, id. ib. 2, 1, 2: itaque cum patres rerum potirentur, numquam constitisse statum civitatis, *the form of the government had never been permanent*, id. ib. 1, 32, 49: in hoc statu rei publicae (decemvirali), quem dixi non posse esse diuturnum, id. ib. 2, 37, 62: providete ne rei publicae status commutetur, id. Har. Resp. 27, 60: eademque oritur etiam ex illo saepe optimatium praeclaro statu, *aristocratic form of government*, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68: ut totum statum civitatis in hoc uno judicio positam esse putetis, id. Fl. 1, 3: ut rei publicae statum convulsuri viderentur, id. Pis. 2, 4: pro meâ salute, pro vestrâ auctoritate, pro statu civitatis nullum vitae discrimen vitandum umquam putavit, id. Red. in Sen. 8, 20: cum hoc coire ausus es, ut consularem dignitatem, ut rei publicae statum ... addiceres? id. ib. 7, 16: omnia quae sunt in imperio et in statu civitatis ab iis defendi putantur, id. Mur. 11, 24: intelleges (te habere) nihil quod aut hoc aut aliquo rei publicae statu timeas, id. Fam. 6, 2, 3: quod ad statum Macedoniae pertinebat, Liv. 45, 32, 2: ex commutatione statûs publici, Vell. 2, 35, 4: haec oblivio concussum et labentem civitatis statum in pristinum habitum revocavit, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 4: Gracchi civitatis statum conati erant convellere, id. 6, 3, 1 *fin.*: Cicero ita legibus Sullae cohaerere statum civitatis affirmat ut his solutis stare ipsa non possit, Quint. 11, 1, 85: qui eloquentiâ turbaverant civitatium status vel everterant, id. 2, 16, 4: id biduum quod de mutando reipublicae statu haesitatum erat, Suet. Claud. 11: nec dissimulasse unquam pristinum se reipublicae statum restituturum, id. ib. 1: conversus hieme ad ordinandum reipublicae statum, fastos correxit, etc.; id. Caes. 40: tu civitatem quis deceat status Curas, *what institutions*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 25.—Hence, **4.** *Existence of the republic*: quae lex ad imperium, ad majestatem, ad statum patriae, ad salutem omnium pertinet, Cic. Cael. 29, 70 (= eo, ut stet patria, *the country's existence*): si enim status erit aliquis civitatis, quicunque erit, id. Fam. 4, 14, 4: status enim rei publicae maxime judicatis rebus continetur, *the existence of the republic depends on the decisions of the courts*, i. e. *their sacredness*, id. Sull. 22, 63. —**C.** In nature, *state, condition*, etc.: incolumitatis ac salutis omnium causâ videmus hunc statum esse hujus totius mundi atque naturae, Cic. Or. 3, 45, 178: ex alio alius status (i. e. mundi) excipere omnia debet, Lucr. 5, 829: ex alio terram status excipit alter, id. 5, 835: est etiam quoque pacatus status aëris ille, id. 3, 292: non expectato solis ortu, ex quo statum caeli notare gubernatores possent, Liv. 37, 12, 11: idem (mare) alio caeli statu recipit in se fretum, Curt. 6, 4, 19: incertus status caeli, Col. 11, 2: pluvius caeli status, id. 2, 10: mitior caeli status, Sen. Oedip. 1054.—**D.** *The characteristic, mark, character, essential feature* of a thing. **1.** In gen.: atque hoc loquor de tribus his generibus rerum publicarum non perturbatis atque permixtis, sed suum statum tenentibus, *preserving their essential features*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44.—Hence, **2.** Esp. in rhet. jurisp. (*α*) *The answer to the action* (acc. to Cic., because the defence: primum insistit in eo = the Gr. στάσις): refutatio accusationis appellatur Latine status, in quo primum insistit quasi ad repugnandum congressa defensio, Cic. Top. 25, 93; so, statu (sic enim appellamus controversiarum genera), id. Tusc. 3, 33, 79: statum quidam dixerunt primam causarum conflictionem, Quint. 3, 6, 4; cf. Cic. Part. Or. 29, 102.—(*β*) *The main question, the essential point*: quod nos statum id quidam constitutionem vocant, alii quaestionem, alii quod ex quaestione appareat, Theodorus caput, ad quod referantur omnia, Quint. 3, 6, 2: non est status prima conflictio, sed quod ex primâ conflictione nascitur, id est genus quaestionis, *the kind, nature of the question*, id. 3, 6, 5; cf. the whole chapter.—**E.** In gram., *the mood of the verb*, instead of modus, because it distinguishes the conceptions of the speaker: et tempora et status, *tenses and moods*, Quint. 9, 3, 11: fiunt soloecismi per modos, sive cui status eos dici placet, id. 1, 5, 41.

☞ For **statu liber**, v. statuliber.

* **stătūtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [statuo], *a placing, setting up, erecting*: tigni, Vitr. 10, 5 *med.*

stătūtum, v. statuo *fin.*

stătūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from statuo.

Staures, um, *m.*, *a people on the Caspian Sea*, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 46.

† **stĕātītis**, idis, *f.*, = στεατῖτις, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown; perhaps *soapstone, steatite*, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

† **stĕātōma**, ătis, *n.*, = στεάτωμα, *a kind of fatty tumor*, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 144; Veg. 3, 30, 1 (in Cels. 7, 6, written in Greek).

† **stĕga**, ae, *f.*, = στέγη, *the deck* of a ship, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 44; id. Stich. 3, 1, 12.

Stĕgănos, i, *m.*, = Στεγανός, *one of the channels by which the city of Alexandria had access to the sea*, Plin. 5, 31, 34, § 128.

† **stegnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = στεγνός, *making close, drawing together, costive*: febres, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 120.

† **stēla**, ae, *f.*, = στήλη, *a pillar, column, stele*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 150; 6, 29, 34, § 174; Mart. Cap. 2, § 137.

† **stĕlĕphūros**, i, *f.*, = στελέφουρος, *a plant*, perh. *Ravenna sugar-cane*: Saccharum Ravennae, Linn.; Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

† **stēlis**, idis, *f.*, = στελίς, *a mistletoe that grows upon firs and larches*, Plin. 16, 44, 93, § 245.

stella, ae, *f.* [for sterula; cf. Sanscr. staras; cf. Gr. ἀστήρ; Germ. Stern; Engl. star; perh. root ster- of sterno; Gr. στορέννυμι]. **I.** Lit., *a star* (whereas sidus denotes a group of stars, a constellation; v. sidus; cf. also astrum): ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15: sunt stellae naturâ flammeae, id. N. D. 2, 46, 118: o magna templa caelitum commixta stellis splendidis, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. v. 227 Vahl.); cf.: caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 30 Vahl.); Lucr. 6, 357: stellae in radiis solis (non cernuntur), Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71: maxime sunt admirabiles motus earum quinque stellarum, quae falso vocantur errantes, i. e. *planets*, id. N. D. 2, 20, 51; so, errantes, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; id. N. D. 1, 13, 34 (but cf. inerrantes, *fixed stars*, id. ib. 3, 20, 51): stella comans, i. e. *a comet*, Ov. M. 15, 749; cf. id. ib. 15, 850: dum caelum stellas vehat, Tib. 1, 4, 66: simul alba nautis Stella refulsit, Hor. C. 1, 12, 28: jam stellarum sublime coëgerat agmen Lucifer, Ov. M. 11, 97: usque ad diurnam stellam, *Lucifer*, i. e. *till daybreak*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 64.—Prov., of an impossibility: Terra feret stellas, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 3.—Poet., sometimes for sidus, *a constellation*: Saturni, Verg. G. 1, 336: Coronae, id. ib. 1, 222: vesani Leonis, Hor. C. 3, 29, 19: Icarii stella proterva canis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 4: stella miluus, id. F. 3, 793; 5, 112.—Of *the sun*: stella serena, Ov. F. 6, 718.—**B.** Esp., *a meteor, shooting-star*: saepe stellas videbis Praecipites caelo labi, Verg. G. 1, 365: de caelo lapsa per umbras Stella, id. A. 2, 694; Lucr. 2, 208: discursus stellarum, Plin. 2, 36, 36, § 100; cf.: discurrere eae (stellae) videntur, id. 18, 35, 80, § 351: videmus ergo stellarum longos a tergo albescere tractus. Hae velut stellae exsiliunt, etc., Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 2 sq.—**II.** Transf., of things resembling a star. **A.** *A figure of a star*: vitis in stellam dividatur ... refert jugum in stellam decussari, etc., Col. 4, 17, 4 sq.; 4, 26, 3; cf. id. 3, 13, 13: Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97: chlamys distincta aureis stellis, Suet. Ner. 25.—**B.** *A bright point* on a precious stone, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 96; 37, 9, 51, § 134; 37, 10, 67, § 182.—**C.** *A starfish*, Plin. 9, 60, 86, § 183; 32, 11, 53, § 151: marina, Veg. Vet. 4 (6), 12, 3.—**D.** *A glowworm*, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 251.—* **E.** *The pupil* of the eye, Claud. Idyll. 1, 36.

stellans, antis, v. stello, I.

stellāris, e, *adj.* [stella], *of* or *belonging to a star, starry* (post-class.): essentia, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14 *med.*

Stellātīnus, a, um, v. Stellatis.

Stellātis ăger or **campus**, *a district in Southern Campania, near Cales*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85; 1, 7, 20; Liv. 9, 44, 5; 10, 31, 5; 22, 13, 6; Suet. Caes. 20; Sil. 11, 268. —Hence, **Stellātīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* ager Stellatis: tribus, Liv. 6, 5, 8; cf. Fest. p. 343; Inscr. Grut. 35, 3; 484, 3.

stellātūra, ae, *f.*, *a deduction from the soldiers' rations granted to the military tribunes* (late Lat.), Spart. Pescenn. 3; Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 15 *med.*; Cod. Th. 7, 4, 28, § 1 al.

stellātus, a, um, v. stello, II.

stellĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [stella-fero], *star-bearing, starry* (very rare): caeli stellifer cursus, * Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: polus, Sen. Hippol. 785: sphaera, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, § 1.

stellĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [stella-gero], *star-bearing, starry* (mostly poet.): viae stelligerae aetheris, Varr. ap. Non. 299, 32: orbes, Cic. Arat. 238 (482): polus, Stat. Th. 12, 565: axis, id. S. 3, 3, 77: Olympus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1907: apex, Sil. 13, 863.

* **stellĭmĭcans**, antis, *adj.* [stella-mico], *glittering with stars*: signa, Varr. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31.

1. stellĭo (**stēlio**), ōnis, *m.* [stella]. **A.** *A newt, stellion* (having star-like spots on its back): Lacerto gecko, Linn.; Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 90; 11, 26, 31, § 91; Verg. G. 4, 243; Col. 9, 7, 5.—**B.** Transf., *a crafty, knavish person*, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 89; App. M. 5, p. 172, 19; cf. stellionatus.

2. Stellio, ōnis, *m.* [1. stellio], *a Roman surname*, e. g. C. Afranius Stellio, Liv. 39, 23, 2.

stellĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [1. stellio, B.], *cozenage, trickery, cheating, stellionate* (jurid. Lat.): stellionatum obici posse his, qui dolo quid fecerunt sciendum est, scilicet si aliud crimen non sit, quod obiciatur; quod enim in privatis judiciis est de dolo actio, hoc in criminibus stellionatus persecutio. Ubicumque igitur titulus criminis deficit, illic stellionatum obiciemus, etc., Dig. 47, 20, 3 sq.; 13, 7, 36; 17, 1, 29 *fin.*; 40, 7, 9;

stello, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [stella]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be set* or *covered with stars.* So only in the *part. pres.* stellans, antis, *bestarred, starry* (poet.): caelo stellante, Lucr. 4, 212; so, caelum, Verg. A. 7, 210: tecta summi patris, Val. Fl. 5, 623: Olympus, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 19: nox, id. ib. 1, 11, 18: ora Tauri, Ov. F. 5, 603.—**B.** Transf.: gemmis caudam (pavonis) stellantibus implet, *glittering, shining*, Ov. M. 1, 723: tegmina (i. e. vestes), *gleaming*, Val. Fl. 3, 98: lumina (i. e. oculi), id. ib. 2, 499: volatus (cicindelarum), Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 250: frons, *covered as it were with stars*, Mart. 2, 29, 9: universa armis stellantibus coruscabant, Amm. 19, 1, 2.—**II.** *Act.*, *to set* or *cover with stars;* in the *verb. finit.* only post-Aug. and very rare (cf. *part.* infra): quis caelum stellet fomes, Mart. Cap. poët. 2, § 118 (al. qui caelum stellet formis, Gron. p. 29): (gemmae) stellarum Hyadum et numero et dispositione stellantur, *are set with stars*, Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 100.—Trop.: ipsa vero pars materiae digna laudari quanto verborum stellatur auro, Symm. Ep. 3, 11.—*Part.* and *P. a.:* **stellātus**, a, um, *set with stars, starry, stellate, starred* (class.): stellatus Cepheus, i. e. *placed in the heavens as a constellation*, * Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: aether, Val. Fl. 2, 42: domus (deorum), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 8; cf. id. Cons. Hon. 4, 209.—**B.** Transf.: stellatus Argus, i. e. *many-eyed*, Ov. M. 1, 664; Stat. Th. 6, 277: jaspide fulvâ Ensis, *sparkling, glittering*, Verg. A. 4, 261: variis stellatus corpora guttis, *thickly set*, Ov. M. 5, 461: gemma auratis guttis, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 179: animal stellatum, id. 10, 67, 86, § 188: vela, id. 19, 1, 6, § 24: stellatis axibus agger, *star-shaped*, Sil. 13, 109; Luc. 3, 455.

stellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little star, asterisk*, as a mark in writing; the Lat. word for asteriscus (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

† **stemma**, ătis, *n.*, = στέμμα. **I.** In gen., *a garland, wreath* (post-class.), Prud. στεφ. 10, 908; Firm. Math. 3, 8.—**II.** In partic., *a garland* hung upon an ancestral image (post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 1; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 6.—**B.** Transf., *a pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree*, Sen. Ep. 44, 1; Suet. Ner. 37; id. Galb. 2; Stat. S. 3, 3, 43; Pers. 3, 28; Juv. 8, 1; Mart. 5, 35, 4.—**2.** Trop., *nobility, high value:* argenti fumosa sui stemmata narrare, Mart. 8, 6, 3: referre prisci jejunii, *the great antiquity*, Prud. Cath. 7, 81.

Stĕna, ōrum, *n.*,=Στενά, *a narrow defile near Antigonea, in Chaonia*, Liv. 32, 5.

† **stĕnŏcŏrĭăsis**, is, *f.*,= στενοκορίασις, *a contraction of the pupil*, a disease of the eyes of horses, Veg. 3, 16.

Stentor, ŏris, *m.*,=Στέντωρ, *a Greek warrior in the army before Troy, celebrated for the strength of his lungs*, Juv. 13, 112.—Hence, **Stentŏrĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Stentorian*, i. e. *loud-sounding:* vagitus, Arn. 2, 97.

1. Stĕphănē, ēs, *f.*, = Στεφάνη. **I.** *Ancient name of the island of Samos*, Plin. 5, 31, 37, § 135.—**II.** *Another name of the city of Prœneste*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

2. Stĕphănē, ēs, *m.*, = Στεφάνη, *a mountain in Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.

Stĕphănēplŏcos, i, *f.*,=Στεφανηπλόκος, *the Chaplet-wreather*, a picture by Pausias, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125; 21, 2, 3, § 4.—Called also, **Stĕphănŏpōlis**, is, *f.*,= Στεφανόπωλις, *the Chaplet-seller*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125.

Stĕphănĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a mime of the time of Augustus*, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 159.

† **stĕphănītis**, ĭdis, *f.*,= στεφανῖτις, *a kind of vine, which winds about in the shape of garlands*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42; Macr. S. 2, 16 *fin.*—Called also, **stĕphănītes**, ae, *m.*,=στεφανίτης, Col. 3, 2, 2; Isid. Orig. 17, 5.

Stĕphănĭum, ii, *f. dim.* of Stephane, *a character in the Stichus of Plautus*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 54 al.—Called also, **Stĕphăniscĭdĭum**, ii, *f.*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 57.

† **stĕphănŏmĕlis**, is, *f.*, *a plant which checks bleeding at the nose*, Plin. 26, 13, 84, § 136.

Stĕphănŏpōlis, v. Stephaneplocos.

† **stĕphănos**, i, *m.*, = στέφανος (garland), *the name of several plants:* Alexandri, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132: Aphrodites, App. Herb. 105.

Stĕphănus, i, *m.*, = Στέφανος, *a Grecian sculptor*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33.

Stephănūsa, ae, *f.*,=Στεφανοῦσα, *the female Chaplet-wreather*, a little statue of Praxiteles, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70 Jan. and Sillig. (al. Stephusa, of the same meaning).

stercēia, ae, *f.* [stercus], *a maid-servant who cleans the excrements from children*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.—As a nickname, Petr. 75, 9 (al. sterteja).

stercŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to dung:* crates, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3: porta, *a gate in the temple of Vesta* (v. stercus), Fest. p. 344 Müll.; cf. Bunsen's Rome, 3, p. 12.

stercŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stercoro], *a dunging, manuring*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12; Col. 2, 1 *fin.;* 2, 16, 2; Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 192.

stercŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. stercoro.

* **stercŏrĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [stercus], *dungy, stinking:* miles, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 12.

stercŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To dung, manure with dung, to muck:* loca, Varr. R. R. 1, 38; Cic. Sen. 15, 54: agrum, Mart. Cap. 3, § 305; Col. 2, 16, 2; Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 50.—**II.** *To cleanse from dung:* latrinas, Dig. 7, 1, 15: stercorata colluvies, *dungheap*, Col. 1, 6, 24.—Hence, **stercŏrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *dunged, mucked, manured:* locus stercoratissimus, Col. 11, 2, 85; 2, 11, 8.

stercŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of excrements* or *dung, well manured:* aqua, *full of filth, impure*, Col. 8, 3, 8; cf. Sen. Q. N. 3, 26, 6: solum, Col. 11, 3, 43: herbae, id. 9, 4, 7.—*Sup.:* locus, Cato, R. R. 46.

stercŭlīnium, i, v. sterquilinium.

Stercŭlius, ii, *m.* [stercus], *the deity that presides over manuring*, Tert. Apol. 25; Macr. S. 1, 7; Lact. 1, 20 *fin.;* 1, 36; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 21.—Called also, **Stercŭlus**, Prud. στεφ. 2, 450; **Stercŭtus** or **Stercŭtius**, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 50; Lact. 1, 20, 36; and, **Stercenius**, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 850; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 15; and Becker, Ant. 4, p. 16.

stercus, ŏris, *n.* [Gr. σκῶρ; *gen.* σκατός, dung; Sanscr. çakrt = sakart]. **I.** Lit., *dung, excrements, ordure* (syn.: fimus, merda), Varr. R. R. 1, 38; Col. 2, 15; Cato, R. R. 29; 37; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; Hor. Epod. 12, 11 al.; Fest. p. 344 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 32 ib., and Fest. s. v. Quando stercus, pp. 258 and 259 ib.; Juv. 14, 64.—Prov.: aurum in stercore quaerere, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Lit. 1, p. 510.—**b.** As a term of abuse: nolo stercus curiae dici Glauciam, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164.—**II.** Transf.: ferri, i. e. *dross, slag*, Scrib. Comp. 188.

Stercŭtius or **Stercŭtus**, v. Sterculius.

† **sterelўtis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *a sort of scum* or *litharge of silver*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 108.

† **stĕrĕŏbăta**, ae, *f.*,=στερεοβάτης, *a pedestal* of a column or row of columns, Vitr. 3, 3.

† **stergēthron**, i, *n.*,= στέργηθρον, *a plant, great houseleek*, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160; App. Herb. 123.

Stĕria, ae, *f.*,= Στειρία, *a town in Attica*, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.

* **stērĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.*, *the uterus of a sow that has not yet farrowed*, Petr. 35, 3.

† **stērigmos**, i, *m.*, = στηριγμός, *the standing-still of a planet* (pure Lat. stativa lux), App. de Mundo, p. 64, 25.

* **stĕrĭlēfīo**, fĭeri, *v. n.* [sterilis-facio], *to become unfruitful, barren*, or *sterile:* leaenae sterilefiunt in aeternum, Sol. 27 *med.* dub. (al. steriles fiunt).

stĕrĭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sterilis], *to grow unfruitful, barren*, or *sterile.* **I.** Lit.: leaenae, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 45: caprae pinguitudine, id. 8, 50, 76, § 200: amygdalae, id. 17, 10, 11, § 63: mamma (suis), id. 11, 40, 95, § 234.—* **II.** Trop.: gaudia, Val. Cato, Dir. 9.

stĕrĭlĭcŭla, ae, *f.*,=vulva sterilis, *the womb of a sow that has never borne young*, Petr. 35, 3.

stĕrĭlis, e (collat. form, *acc. sing. fem.* sterilam sterilem, Fest. p. 316 Müll.; *neutr. plur.* sterila, Lucr. 2, 845; *abl.* sterile, Apic. 7, 1, § 258), *adj.* [Gr. στερεός, hard; στερίφη, στεῖρα, barren; Sanscr. starî, vacca sterilis], *unfruitful, barren, sterile*, of plants and animals (class. and very freq.; syn. infecundus): steriles nascuntur avenae, Verg. E. 5, 37; so, ulvae, Ov. M. 4, 299: herba, id. Am. 3, 7, 31; Curt. 4, 1, 21: platani, Verg. G. 2, 70: agri, id. ib. 1, 84; id. A. 3, 141: tellus, Ov. M. 8, 789: palus, Hor. A. P. 65: harena, Verg. G. 1, 70: humus, Prop. 3, 2 (2, 11), 2; Curt. 7, 5, 34: solum, id. 3, 4, 3: steriles nimium crasso sunt semine, Lucr. 4, 1240; Cat. 67, 26: galli Tanagrici ad partus sunt steriliores, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: vacca, Verg. A. 6, 251: multae (mulieres), Lucr. 4, 1251: viri, i. e. *eunuchs*, Cat. 63, 69; Plin. 24, 10, 47, § 78; Mart. 9, 9, 8: ova, Plin. 10, 60, 80, § 166.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). **1.** Of things, *causing unfruitfulness* or *sterility:* rubigo, Hor. C. 3, 23, 6: frigus, Luc. 4, 108: hiems, Mart. 8, 68, 10: serere pampinariis sterile est, *produces sterility*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 157.—**2.** In gen., *barren, bare, empty:* manus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 3: sterilis amator a datis, *bare of gifts*, id. ib. 2, 1, 30: amicus, Juv. 12, 97; Mart. 10, 18, 3: epistulae, Plin. Ep. 5, 2, 2: saeculum, id. ib. 5, 17, 6: civitas ad aquas, App. M. 1, p. 106 *fin.:* vadum, Sen. Thyest. 173: corpora sonitu (with jejuna succo), *that yield no sound*, Lucr. 2, 845: prospectus, *without human beings*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 15: domus, *without children*, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 62: nummi, *that do not bear interest*, Dig. 22, 1, 7.—With *gen.:* sterilis laurus baccarum, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130: lapides plumbi, id. 33, 7, 40, § 119.—**II.** Trop., *unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain:* Februarius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2: quod monumentum, quod immo temporis punctum, aut beneficio sterile, aut vacuum laude? Plin. Pan. 56, 2: ne sit sterile et effetum (saeculum), id. Ep. 5, 17, 6: fama (with cassa), Stat. Th. 6, 70: labor, Mart. 10, 58, 8: pax, Tac. A. 1, 17: amor, i. e. *unreturned, unrequited*, Ov. M. 1, 496; Stat. S. 3, 4, 42: cathedrae, *unprofitable*, Mart. 1, 76, 14; Juv. 7, 203: litus sterili versamus aratro, id. 7, 49.—With *gen.*, *destitute, deprived of, unacquainted with:* urbes talium studiorum fuere steriles, Vell. 1, 18 *fin.:* non adeo virtutum sterile saeculum, Tac. H. 1, 3: heu steriles veri! Pers. 5, 75.

stĕrĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sterilis], *unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility* (class.). **I.** Lit.: quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131; id. Agr. 2, 26, 70: frugum, Vell. 1, 1 *fin.:* arborum, Plin. 16, 26, 47, § 111: annonae, Col. 2, 10, 1: vitium, id. 3, 10, 15: terrae, Vulg. Thren. 4, 9: fetus exstitit in sterilitate naturae, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 36: mulierum, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 97: in sterilitatem castrare, id. 18, 14, 36, § 136.—*Plur.*, Suet. Claud. 18: continuae, Plin. Ep. 10, 8 (24), 5.—* **B.** Transf.: caelestis sterilitas, *weather that causes unfruitfulness*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 290: sterilitas fortunae, *poverty, insufficiency*, id. 14, proœm. § 4.—* **II.** Trop.: in sterilitatem emarcuit (auctoritas), Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121.

stĕrĭlus, a, um, v. sterilis *init.*

sternax, ācis, *adj.* [sterno], *that throws to the ground* (poet.): equus, *that throws his rider*, Verg. A. 12, 364; Sil. 1, 261: cives, *that fall prostrate*, Sid. Ep. 5, 14 *fin.;* so of a suppliant, id. ib. 4, 12 *fin.*

sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3 (*pluperf.* sync. strarat, Manil. 1, 774: strasset, Varr. ap. Non. 86, 8), *v. a.* [Gr. root ΣΤΟΡ, στορέννυμι, to spread; στρατός, camp; Sanscr. star- strnâmi = sterno; cf.: strages, struo, torus, and lātus, *adj.*, old Lat. stlatus], *to spread out, spread abroad; to stretch out, extend.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. only in the *part. perf.;* cf.: effundo, extendo, subicio, subdo): vestes, Ov. M. 8, 658: in duro vellus solo, id. F. 4, 654: bubulos utres ponte, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176: hic glarea dura Sternitur, Tib. 1, 7, 60: natas sub aequore virgas Sternit, i. e. *scatters, strews*, Ov. M. 4, 743: harenam, id. F. 3, 813; id. Am. 2, 14, 8: herbas, id. M. 7, 254: poma passim, Verg. E. 7, 54: spongeas ad lunam et pruinas, Plin. 31, 11,

47, § 123: arma per flores, Grat. Cyneg. 487: fessi sternunt corpora, *stretch out their bodies, lie down*, Liv. 27, 47, 9; cf.: sternunt se somno diversae in litore phocae, Verg. G. 4, 432.—M i d.: sternimur optatae gremio telluris, Verg. A. 3, 509; and: in Capitolinas certatim scanditur arces Sternunturque Jovi, Sil. 12, 340.—*Part. perf.*: **strātus,** a, um, *stretched out, lying down, prostrate* (syn. prostratus): strata terrae, Enn. ap. Non. 172, 20 (Trag. v. 370 Vahl.): nos humi strati, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22: quidam somno etiam strati, Liv. 37, 20, 5: ad pedes strati, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: stratum jacere et genua complecti, Quint. 6, 1, 34: nunc viridi membra sub arbuto Stratus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 21.—**2.** Of places, *to extend*: insulae Frisiorum, Chaucorum, etc.... sternuntur inter Helium ac Flevum, *stretch out, extend*, Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101; 3, 5, 9, § 60; hence, vites stratae, *spreading*, Col. 5, 4, 2 (for Nep. Milt. 5, 3, v. under rarus, II. A.).—**B.** In p a r t i c., *to spread* a thing *out flat*, i. e. *to smooth, level* (mostly poet.): sternere aequor aquis, Verg. A. 8, 89; cf.: placidi straverunt aequora venti, id. ib. 5, 763: nunc omne tibi stratum silet aequor, id. E. 9, 57: pontum, Ov. M. 11, 501: mare, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 125: stratoque super discumbitur ostro, Verg. A. 1, 700: viam per mare, *smoothed, levelled*, Lucr. 3, 1030 (acc. to the Gr. ὁδὸν στορέννυμι): stratum militari labore iter, Quint. 2, 13, 16; so, hoc iter Alpes, Hoc Cannae stravere tibi, Sil. 12, 514; and trop.: praesens tibi fama benignum Stravit iter, Stat. Th. 12, 813.—* **2.** T r o p. (the figure borrowed from the sea), *to calm, still, moderate*: odia militum, Tac. H. 1, 58 (cf.: constrata ira, Stat. S. 2, 5, 1).—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *To cover, cover over* (by spreading something out; the predom. class. signif. of the word; cf. obtendo). **1.** Of a couch, bed, etc., *to spread, prepare, arrange, make*: lectus vestimentis stratus est, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30; cf.: strata cubilia sunt herbis, Lucr. 5, 1417: rogatus est a Maximo, ut triclinium sterneret ... Atque ille stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic. Mur. 36, 75; so, lectum, lectos, biclinium, triclinia, etc., Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 33; id. Most. 1, 4, 14; id. Men. 2, 3, 3; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 70; id. Ps. 1, 2, 31; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 73; id. Ad. 2, 4, 21; Cic. Clu. 5, 14; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: his foliis cubitus sternere, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59: torum frondibus, Juv. 6, 5: strata cathedra, *cushioned*, id. 9, 52; cf. also, ARCERAM NE STERNITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25; and *absol.*: jubet sterni sibi in primâ domus parte (sc. lectum), Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7.—**2.** E s p., places, *to cover*; of a way, road, path, etc., *to pave*: aspreta erant strata saxis, Liv. 9, 35, 2: via strata, id. 8, 15, 8: semitam saxo quadrato straverunt, id. 10, 23 *fin.*; so, vias silice ... clivum Capitolinum silice ... emporium lapide, id. 41, 27, 5 sq.; and *absol.*: locum illum sternendum locare, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 2: pavimentum stratum lapide, Vulg. Ezech. 40, 17: viam lapide, Dig. 43, 11, 1.—**3.** *To saddle*: equos, Liv. 37, 20, 12; 37, 20, 4; Veg. 5, 77: asinum, Vulg. Gen. 22, 3.—**4.** I n g e n., *to cover, spread*: argento sternunt iter omne viarum, Lucr. 2, 626: foliis nemus Multis et algâ litus inutili tempestas Sternet, *will strew over, bestrew*, Hor. C. 3, 17, 12: congeriem silvae vellere summam, Ov. M. 9, 236: litora nive, Val. Fl. 5, 175: harenam Circi chrysocolla, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 90: solum telis, Verg. A. 9, 666: Tyrrhenas valles caedibus, Sil. 6, 602: strati bacis silvestribus agri, Verg. G. 2, 183: ante aras terram caesi stravere juvenci, *covered*, id. A. 8, 719.—**B.** *To stretch out by flinging down, to throw down, stretch on the ground, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate* (mostly poet., esp. in Verg.; in prose not before the Aug. period; in Cic. only once in the trop. sense; v. the foll.; cf. profligo): cujus casus prolapsi cum proximos sterneret, Liv. 5, 47: circa jacentem ducem sterne Gallorum catervas, id. 7, 26, 8: turbam invadite ac sternite omnia ferro, id. 24, 38, 7: alius sit fortis in armis, Sternat et adversos Marte favente duces, Tib. 1, 10, 30: caede viros, Verg. A. 10, 119: aliquem leto, id. ib. 8, 566: morte, id. ib. 11, 796; Liv. 31, 21, 15; Ov. M. 12, 604: adversâ prensis a fronte capillis Stravit humi pronam, id. ib. 2, 477: primosque et extremos Stravit humum, Hor. C. 4, 14, 32: sternitur volnere, Verg. A. 10, 781: impetus per stratos caede hostes, Liv. 4, 29, 1: aliquem morti, Verg. A. 12, 464: irae Thyesten exitio gravi Stravere, Hor. C. 1, 16, 18: corpore toto Sternitur in vultus, Stat. Th. 12, 318: sternitur, et toto projectus corpore terrae, Verg. A. 11, 87: toto praecipitem sternit, Sil. 4, 182: hostes, Just. 2, 11, 13: Ajax stravit ferro pecus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 202: sternitur et procumbit humi bos, Verg. A. 5, 481: strata belua texit humum, Ov. H. 10, 106: rapidus torrens Sternit agros, sternit sata laeta, Verg. A. 2, 306: moenia, *to overthrow, demolish*, Ov. M. 12, 550; cf.: stratis ariete muris, Liv. 1, 29, 2: sternit a culmine Trojam, Verg. A. 2, 603; so, (elephanti) stabula Indorum dentibus sternunt, Plin. 8, 9, 9, § 27.—**2.** T r o p. (rare): deorum plagâ perculsi, afflictos se et stratos esse fatentur, *cast down, prostrated*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: mortalia corda Per gentes humiles stravit pavor, Verg. G. 1, 331: virtus populi Romani haec omnia strata humi erexit ac sustulit, Liv. 26, 41, 12: stratâ Germaniâ, *subdued*, Amm. 16, 1, 5.—Hence, **strātus,** a, um, *P. a.*; as *substt.* **A. strāta,** ae, *f.* (sc. via), *a paved road* or *way* (post-class.), Eutr. 9, 15: amplas sternite jam stratas, Juvenc. 1, 315: in margine stratae, id. 3, 656.—**B. strātum,** i, *n.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; acc. to II. A.).—**1.** *A bed-covering, a coverlet, quilt, blanket*; *a pillow, bolster*: lecti mollia strata, Lucr. 4, 849: proripere se e strato, Suet. Calig. 51; Ov. M. 5, 34; 10, 267.—**b.** M e t o n. (pars pro toto), *a bed, couch*: haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, Verg. A. 3, 513; cf. id. ib. 8, 415; 3, 176: tale, Nep. Ages. 8: quies neque molli strato neque silentio arcessita, Liv. 21, 4, 7.—*Plur.*: strataque quae membris intepuere tuis, Ov. H. 10, 54: dura, id. Am. 1, 2, 2; Luc. 1, 239.—Once also (sc. lectus) in the *masc.*, Favorin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.—**2.** *A horse-cloth, housing, a saddle*, Ov. M. 8, 33; Liv. 7, 14, 7; Sen. Ep. 80, 9; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202.—P r o v.: qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit (v. asinum), Petr. 45, 8.—**3.** *A pavement*: saxea viarum, Lucr. 1, 315; 4, 415: extraneum, Petr. poët. 55, 6, 11.

sternūmentum, i, *n.* [sternuo], *a sneezing* (class.; but cf. sternutamentum). **I.** L i t., Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24; 21, 22, 93, § 163; 25, 5, 21, § 52; 28, 6, 15, § 57; Gell. 12, 5, 11; Cels. 3, 20; 8, 4; 8, 9.—**II.** T r a n s f., *a means of provoking sneezing, sneezing-powder*, Cels. 6, 7, 9; Plin. 25, 11, 86, § 135; 25, 13, 109, § 173.

sternŭo, ŭi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [cf. Gr. πτάρνυσθαι, v. Curt. Griech. Etym. p. 696]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to sneeze*: adorare aliquem, cum sternuerit, Plin. 2, 40, 40, § 107; 28, 6, 15, § 57; 19, 3, 15, § 40 (al. sternuto); Col. 7, 5, 18 Schneid. *N. cr.*—* **B.** T r a n s f., of a light, *to sputter, crackle*: sternuit et lumen ... sternuit, et nobis prospera signa dedit, Ov. H. 19, 151 sq.—**II.** *Act.*, *to sneeze out, give by sneezing*: omen, Prop. 2, 3, 24; so, approbationem, Cat. 45, 9 and 18.

sternūtāmentum, i, *n.* [sternuto], *a sneezing* (post-Aug.): sternutamenta erunt observanda, Sen. Ira, 2, 25, 4; Scrib. 10 (in Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84, the better reading is sternumenta).

sternūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a sneezing, sternutation* (post-class. and rare for sternumentum), App. M. 9, p. 228, 24; Scrib. Comp. 10 *fin.*; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5 *fin.*

sternūto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [sternuo], *to sneeze*, Petr. 98, 4; 102, 10; Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 40.

Stĕrŏpē, ēs, *f.*, = Στερόπη. **I.** *One of the Pleiades*, Att. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 130 (Trag. Rel. p. 135 Rib.); Ov. F. 4, 172; id. Tr. 1, 11, 14.—**II.** *One of the horses of the sun*, Hyg. Fab. 183.

Stĕrŏpes, is, *m.*, = Στερόπης, *one of the Cyclops in Vulcan's smithy*, Verg. A. 8, 425; Ov. F. 4, 288; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 195; id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 239; *acc.* Steropem, Stat. S. 1, 1, 4.

sterquĭlīnĭum (in MSS. also written **stercŭl-** and **stercĭl-,** Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41; Dig. 19, 1, 17, § 2), ii, *n.* (collat. form **sterquĭlīnum,** i, Phaedr. 3, 12, 1) [stercus], *a dung-pit, laystall, mixen*, Cato, R. R. 2, 3; Varr. 1, 13, 4; 1, 38, 3; Col. 1, 6, 21; 7, 5, 8; Phaedr. l. l.—As a term of reproach, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3; id. Cas. 1, 26; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41.

Stertīnius, ii, *m.*, *a Stoic philosopher*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 33; 2, 3, 296.—*Adj.*: **Stertīnius,** a, um, *of Stertinius*: acumen, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20.

sterto, ŭi (acc. to Prisc. p. 903 P.; cf. desterto), 3, *v. n.* [cf.: δέρθω, δαρθάνω], *to snore*: noctem totam stertere, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 22; id. Mil. 3, 2, 7: stertit noctes et dies, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 49; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: Marcellus ita stertebat, ut ego vicinus audirem, Cic. 4, 3, 5; id. Ac. 2, 29, 93: diem totum stertebat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 18: qui vigilans stertis, Lucr. 3, 1048; Pers. 3, 3; 5, 132: vigilanti stertere naso, Juv. 1, 57: altiore stertitur somno, Amm. 27, 12, 8.—**II.** T r o p.: qui stertit aestate, Vulg. Prov. 10, 5.—*P. a.* as *subst.*: **stertens,** entis, *a snorer*: prodi stertentium sonitu, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36.

Stēsĭchŏrus, i, *m.*, = Στησίχορος, *a Greek lyric poet of Himera*: Stesichori graves Camenae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 8; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 62; Cic. Sen. 7, 23; id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87; Stat. S. 5, 3, 154.

Sthĕnĕboea or **Sthĕnŏboea,** ae, *f.*, = Σθενέβοια, Σθενόβοια, *daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia*, Juv. 10, 327; Hyg. Fab. 57 and 243.—Hence, *adj.*: **Sthĕnĕboēus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to Sthenebœa*: heros, i. e. *Bellerophon, whom Sthenebœa loved*, Sid. Carm. 11, 74.

Sthĕnĕlus, i, *m.*, = Σθένελος. **I.** *King of Mycenæ, son of Perseus, and father of Eurystheus*, Hyg. Fab. 244.—**II.** *King of the Ligurians, father of Cycnus, who was changed into a swan, and who, from his father, is called* proles Stheneleïa, Ov. M. 2, 367; cf. sqq.—**III.** *One of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomede at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse*, Verg. A. 2, 261; Hor. C. 1, 15, 24; 4, 9, 20.—**IV.** *A Rutulian, slain by Pallas*, Verg. A. 10, 388.—Hence, **A. Sthĕnĕlēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Stheneleian*. (α) (Acc. to I.) Eurystheus, Ov. M. 9, 273: hostis, i. e. *Eurystheus*, id. H. 9, 25.—(β) (Acc. to II.) Proles, i. e. *Cycnus*, Ov. M. 2, 367.—**B. Sthĕnĕlēis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Stheneleian*: volucris, i. e. *Cycnus*, Ov. M. 12, 581.

Sthĕnĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Thermitan*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83 sqq.

Sthennis, ĭdis, *m.*, = Σθέννις, *a sculptor of Olynthus*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 90.

Sthĕno, ûs, *f.*, = Σθενώ, *a daughter of Phorcus and Ceto, sister of Medusa*, Hyg. Fab. praef.

† **stĭbădĭum,** ii, *n.*, = στιβάδιον, *a semicircular seat* or *couch*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 36; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 698; Sid. Ep. 1, 11 *med.*; 2, 2 *med.*; Mart. 14, 87 *in lemm.*; Inscr. Orell. 2358.

stĭbīnus, a, um, *adj.* [stibium], *antimonial, of antimony*: lapides, Vulg. 1 Par. 29, 2.

† **stĭbĭum,** ii, *n.*; also called **stĭbi,** is, and **stimmi** = στίβι, στίμμι, *antimony, a sulphuret of antimony, stibium*, used by women, in the form of powder, to color their eyebrows and eyelashes black; and in medicine, as an eye-salve, Plin. 33, 6, 33, § 101; 29, 6, 37, § 115; Cels. 6, 6, 6; 6, 6, 8; 6, 6, 12 sq.; Scrib. Comp. 27; 34 al.; Vulg. 4 Reg. 9, 30.

* **stĭcha,** ae, *f.*, = στίχη, *a kind of vine* (pure Lat. apiana), Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

Stĭchus, i, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Gai. Inst. 2, 193; 2, 199; 4, 55; Dig. 2, 14, 27, § 7 al.—Hence, **II.** *Title of a comedy of Plautus.*

Stictē, ēs, *f.*, *one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 217; Hyg. Fab. 181.

* **stĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.*, *a kind of grape*, Col. 3, 2, 27.

† **stigma,** ătis, *n.* (*fem.* collat. form, *acc.* stigmam, Petr. 45, 9; 69, 1), = στίγμα, a prick, puncture (post-Aug.). **I.** *A mark burned in, a brand* impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace. **A.** L i t., Petr. 103, 2; 105, 11: inscribere, Sen. Ben. 4, 37, 4: stigmata fugitivo scribere, Quint. 7, 4, 14; Suet. Calig. 27; Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 30: stigmate dignus, Juv. 10, 183; Mart. 10, 56, 6 al.; or as a mark of ownership, Vulg. Gal. 6, 17.—**B.** T r o p., *a mark of disgrace, a*

stigma, Suet. Caes. 73; Mart. 6, 64, 26; 12, 61, 11.—**II.** *A cut* on the face, made by an unskilful barber, Mart. 11, 84, 13.

† **stigmătĭas,** ae, *m.*, = στιγματίας. **I.** *One who is branded*, of a slave, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25.—**II.** *Title of a comedy of Nævius*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.; v. Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.

stigmo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [stigma], *to brand, stigmatize* (late Lat.), Prud. στεφ. 10, 1079.

stigmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of brand-marks, branded*, Petr. 109, 8; Regul. ap. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 2.

Stilbon, ōnis, *m.*, = Στίλβων (the shining, glittering), *a name of the planet Mercury*, Aus. Idyll. 18, 11; Mart. Cap. 8, § 851; Hyg. Astr. 2, 42 *fin.* (as Greek, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53).—**II.** *One of Actæon's hounds*, Hyg. Fab. 181.

Stilicho (written STELICHO, Inscr. Orell. 4999), ōnis, *m.*, *the famous general and father-in-law of the emperor Honorius*, celebrated by Claudian in his poem De laudibus Stilichonis; cf. also Oros. 7, 37 sq.—Hence, *adj.*: **Stĭlĭchōnĭus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to Stilicho*: virgo, i. e. *Maria, daughter of Stilicho and wife of Honorius*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 177.

stilla, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of stiria; cf. Fest. s. v. stiricipium, p. 345 Müll.; Corss. 1, p. 518], *a drop* (a dense, viscous, gummy, fatty drop; whereas gutta is a natural, liquid drop: gutta imbrium est, stilla olei vel aceti, Suet. Fragm. p. 319, 27 Roth). **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): stilla muriae, *Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45; Plin. 29, 4, 21, § 70: sicca et sine stillis arbor, Vitr. 2, 9, 3; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 366: olei, App. M. 5, p. 169: stilla saeva (arborum), Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 92.—**II.** Transf., *a drop*, i. e. *a small quantity* (post-Aug.): olei, Mart. 12, 70, 3.—Trop.: pauculae temporum, *a very little, a moment* Aug. Ep. 140.—**III.** In later Lat. = gutta, stillae pluviae, Vulg. Job, 36, 27: roris, id. ib. 38, 28: pluviarum, id. Jer. 3, 3.

stillanter, *adv.* [stillo], *drop by drop*, Ambros. Ep. 41, 14.

stillārĭum, ii, *n.* [stilla], *an added drop, a trifling addition*, Sen. Ep. 97, 2.

* **stillātīcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [stillo], *dropping, dripping, stillatitious*: resina, Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 54.

* **stillātim,** *adv.* [stilla], *by drops, drop by drop*: stillatim cadere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 27 Müll.

stillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stillo], *a dropping down, falling in drops* (late Lat.): pluviae, Hier. in Mich. 1, 2, 6.

stillātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *dropping, dripping* (late Lat.): mel, Plin. Val. 1, 18.

stillĭcĭdĭum (also written **stilicid-**; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 33), ii, *n.* [stilla-cado], *a liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture, stillicide*: stillicidium eo quod stillatim cadat, Varr. L. L. 5, § 27 Müll. **I.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 313: grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3, 2: urinae, Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 66; cf. vesicae, id. 28, 8, 32, § 122: arborum, id. 17, 12, 18, § 89: mellis, Tert. Spect. 27 *fin.*: raritas nubium stillicidia dispergit, App. de Mundo, p. 61.—**B.** Trop.: per stillicidia emittere animam quam semel exhalare, *little by little*, Sen. Ep. 101, 14.—**II.** In partic., *falling rain, rain-water falling from the eaves of houses* (class.): jura parietum, luminum, stillicidiorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; id. Or. 21, 79; id. Top. 5, 27; Vitr. 2, 1; Dig. 8, 6, 8; 8, 2, 20; Pall. Aug. 8, 2.

stillo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [stilla]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to drop, drip, trickle, distil* (mostly poet.; syn. roro). **A.** Lit.: vas, unde stillet lente aqua, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: gutta (dulcedinis) in cor, Lucr. 4, 1060: umorem, quasi igni cera super calido tabescens multa liquescat, id. 6, 515: cruor ferro, Prop. 2, 8, 26 (2, 8 b, 26 (10)): unguenta capillo, Tib. 1, 7, 51: de viridi ilice mella, Ov. M. 1, 112: ros, id. ib. 11, 57: hammoniaci lacrima stillat in harenis, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107.—**B.** Transf., of things which *drop* or *drip with* a liquid: saxa guttis manantibu' stillent, Lucr. 6, 943: paenula multo nimbo, Juv. 5, 79: coma Syrio rore, Tib. 3, 4, 28: sanguine sidera, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 11; cf.: arbor sanguineis roribus, Luc. 7, 837; Sen. Thyest. 1061.—Without *abl.*: umida saxa, super viridi stillantia musco, Lucr. 5, 951: ille, qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, *Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: uva, Mart. 10, 56, 5; Vulg. Job, 16, 21.—**C.** Trop.: stillantes voces, *words that ooze out drop by drop*, Calp. Ecl. 6, 23; cf.: orationem stillare, Sen. Ep. 40, 3: plumis stillare diem, *to be full, to abound in*, Stat. Th. 3, 537.—**II.** *Act.*, *to cause to drop, let fall in drops, to drop, distil*: stillabit amicis Ex oculis rorem, *Hor. A. P. 429: coctam caepam cum adipe anserino, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 40: stillata De ramis electra, *dropped, distilled*, Ov. M. 2, 364: stillata cortice myrrha, id. ib. 10, 501: acre malum stillans ocellus, Juv. 6, 109.—**B.** Trop., *to drop, instil*: cum facilem stillavit in aurem Exiguum de veneno, Juv. 3, 123.

* **1. stīlo,** āvi, 1, *v. n.* [stilus, I.], *to get stalks*, Col. 4, 33, 3.

2. Stīlo, ōnis, *m.*, *a surname of* L. Aelius Praeconinus, Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 29; Suet. Gram. 3; cf. v. Hensde, Disquis. de L. Aelio Stilone; and Ritschl, Parerga, p. 239.

Stilpo or **Stilpon,** ōnis, *m.*, = Στίλπων. **I.** *A proper name*, Ter. ap. Cic. Or. 47, 157.—**II.** Esp., *a philosopher of Megara*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; id. Ac. 2, 24, 75; Sen. Ep. 9, 1.

† **stĭlus** (not **stylus**), i, *m.* [for stiglus; Gr. στίζω, to stick, puncture; στίγμα, mark, point; Sanscr. tig, to be sharp; tigmas, sharp; cf. Engl. stick, sting; Lat. stimulus; not connected with στῦλος]. **I.** In gen., *a stake, pale*: extra vallum stili caeci, *concealed stakes*, Auct. B. Afr. 31, 5; cf. Sil. 10, 415 (for which stimuli, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*): ligneus, Amm. 23, 4, 5; 15, 10, 5.—In agriculture, *a pointed instrument for freeing plants from worms or from shoots which grow too rankly*, etc., Col. 11, 3, 53; Pall. Mart. 10, 20.—Of *the stem* or *stalk* of many plants (e. g. of the asparagus), Col. 11, 3, 46; 11, 3, 58; 5, 10, 13; 5, 10, 21.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A style* used by the Romans for writing on waxen tablets (pointed, and usually made of iron): effer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 64; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 76; 4, 9, 73; Quint. 1, 1, 27: cum otiosus stilum prehenderat, flaccebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: orationes paene Attico stilo scriptae, *with an Attic pen*, id. ib. 45, 167; so, (comoediae quaedam) resipiant stilum Plautinum, Gell. 3, 3, 13.—And with reference to the economical use, in a double sense, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96.—Writing on wax was erased with the broad upper end of the style; hence the phrase stilum vertere, for *to erase what one has written*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 101: saepe stilum vertas, iterum quae digna legi sint, Scripturus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 73.—But cf.: et mihi vertenti stilum in Gallias, i. e. *turning to write of*, Amm. 29, 3, 1.—Comically: stilis me totum usque ulmeis conscribito, i. e. *with elm switches*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 131 (cf. conscribo).—**B.** Transf. **1.** = scriptio and scriptura, *a setting down in writing, composing, composition; the practice of composing; manner of writing, mode of composition*: stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; 1, 60, 257; cf. id. ib. 3, 49, 190; Quint. 1, 9, 2; cf.: multus stilus et assidua lectio, id. 10, 7, 4: stilus exercitatus, i. e. *a practised pen*, Cic. Or. 44, 150: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, Quint. 1, 1, 28: neglegens, id. 2, 4, 13: multus, id. 10, 1, 1: tardus, id. 10, 3, 5: rudis et confusus, id. 1, 1, 28: fidelis, id. 10, 7, 7: stilo incumbere, Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 9: aliquid stilo prosequi, id. ib. 1, 8, 8; 2, 3, 3: signare stilo, Vell. 1, 16, 1: non ita dissimili sunt argumento, sed tamen Dissimili oratione sunt factae ac stilo, *in speech and writing*, Ter. And. prol. 12 (for which: oratione et scripturā, id. Phorm. prol. 5); cf.: unus sonus est totius orationis et idem stilus, *the same tone and the same style of composition run through the whole speech*, Cic. Brut. 26, 100: artifex stilus, *an artistic style*, id. ib. 25, 96: familiares opes velut supremo distribuens stilo, i. e. *by his last will*, Amm. 25, 3, 21.—**2.** *A manner of speaking, mode of expression, style* in speaking (post-Aug. and very rare; not as early as Quint.; in class. Lat. sermo, oratio, dictio, dicendi modus, ars, genus or forma): stilus pressus demissusque, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 5: pugnax et quasi bellatorius, id. ib. 7, 9, 7: laetior, id. ib. 3, 18, 10; cf.: diligentis stili anxietas, Tac. Or. 39: (Octavius) tragoediam magno impetu exorsus, non succedente stilo, abolevit, Suet. Aug. 85: affectatione obscurabat stilum, id. Tib. 70: stili dicendi duo sunt: unus est maturus et gravis, alter ardens erectus et infensus, etc., Macr. S. 5, 1; 6, 3.—* **3.** *A decision, verdict, opinion*, App. M. 10, p. 242, 20.

stimmi, v. stibium.

Stĭmŭla (**Sĭmĭla,** Liv. 39, 12), ae, *f.* [stimulus], *the goddess who pricks on, excites, stimulates* to action or pleasure, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; 4, 16; perh. for Semele, Ov. F. 6, 503; Schol. Juv. 2, 3; cf. Müller, Etrusk. 2, 77.

stĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stimulo], *a pricking on, incitement, stimulation* (post-Aug.): ingens, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7: privata cuique, Tac. H. 1, 90 *fin.*

stĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pricker-on, instigator, stimulator*, Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 501; Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Iul. 5 (in Cic. Dom. 5, 11, Orell. and B. and K. read instimulator); Vulg. Jer. 46, 20.

stĭmŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [stimulator], *she that pricks on, instigates*, or *stimulates*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 46; 1, 3, 62.

* **stĭmŭlĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [stimulus], *consisting of prickles* or *goads*: supplicium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 31.

stĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to prick with a goad, to prick* or *goad on, to urge on* (syn. pungo). **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and rare): quadrijugos flagello, Sil. 4, 439: equos calcaribus, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9; for which, poet. transf.: turbatos currus, Luc. 7, 570; Sil. 16, 367: aries stimulatus, Col. 7, 3, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to goad, torment, vex, trouble, disquiet, disturb* (class. and freq.; syn. agito): jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, vorsor in amoris rota miser, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 4: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis, postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: larvae stimulant virum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 66: te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, Cic. Par. 2, 18: me nunc et congressus hujus (Caesaris) stimulat, id. Att. 9, 15, 2: me haec solitudo minus stimulat quam ista celebritas, id. ib. 12, 13, 1: consulem cura de minore filio stimulabat, Liv. 44, 44: stimulatus furenti rabie, Cat. 63, 4: curis animum stimulantibus, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 326.—**B.** In gen., *to rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate* to any action (syn. cieo, excio). (α) With simple *acc.*: Phrygio stimulat numero cava tibia mentes, Lucr. 2, 620: aliquem, Liv. 3, 68, 10: avita gloria animum stimulabat, id. 1, 22, 2: irā stimulante animos, id. 1, 12, 1; 30, 11: cupido animum stimulabat, Curt. 4, 7, 8; 6, 5, 19: stimulata pellicis irā, Ov. M. 4, 235.—With inanim. objects: jurgia praecipue vino stimulata, Ov. A. A. 1, 591: Persicorum sucus sitim stimulat, Plin. 23, 7, 67, § 132; so, venerem, id. 20, 5, 15, § 32; cf. conceptus, id. 2, 8, 6, § 38: fugam hostium, id. 9, 8, 9, § 32: iras furentes, Stat. Th. 12, 437.—(β) With *ad*: ad alicujus salutem defendendam stimulari atque excitari, Cic. Planc. 28, 69: ad perturbandam rempublicam, Sall. C. 18, 4: ad arma, Liv. 1, 23, 7: ad iram, Tac. H. 2, 44.—(γ) With *in*: injuriae dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulabat, Liv. 1, 40, 4: animos eorum irā in hostes stimulando, id. 21, 11, 3; cf. in a mixed construction: ad iram saepius quam in formidinem stimulabantur, Tac. H. 2, 44 *fin.*—(δ) With *ut* or *ne*: vetus nostra simultas antea stimulabat me, ut caverem, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: rubore stimulabantur, ne clientulorum loco numerarentur, Tac. Or. 37; Curt. 7, 7, 26.—(ε) Poet., with *inf.*: festinare fugam ... iterum stimulat, Verg. A. 4, 576: stimulante metu fati praenoscere cursus, Luc. 6, 423: juvencos jactare accensis stimulavi cornibus ignes, Sil. 12, 504.—(ζ) *Absol.*: stimulante fame, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 9: stimulante conscientiā, Curt. 5, 11, 7: metu stimulante, id. 7, 7, 26.

stĭmŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of incentives, stimulative* (post-class.): desiderium Venereae voluptatis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 9; id. Acut. 2, 14; 3, 18.

stĭmŭlus, i, *m.* [for stig-mulus, from the root stig; Gr. στίζω; v. stilus]. **I.** *A goad* for driving cattle, slaves, etc. (class.,

esp. in the trop. sense). **A.** Lit.: jam lora teneo, jam stimulum in manu: Agite equi, etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 112: parce, puer, stimulis, et fortius utere loris, Ov. M. 2, 127: aut stimulo tardos increpuisse boves, Tib. 1, 1, 30 (12); cf. Ov. M. 14, 647: ita te forabunt patibulatum per vias Stimulis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 54: aliquem stimulo fodere, id. Curc. 1, 2, 40: dum te stimulis fodiam, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: numquam stimulo lacessat juvencum, Col. 2, 2, 26.—As a term of abuse of slaves: stimulorum seges, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 6; cf. id. Cas. 2, 8, 11: stimulorum tritor, id. Pers. 5, 2, 17.—Prov.: si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, i. e. *an evil is aggravated by foolish opposition*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 55; cf.: advorsum stimulum calces, *kick against the pricks*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 28. — **B.** Trop., *a goad* (as in Engl., either that which vexes, irritates, torments, or, more freq., that which spurs on, incites, stimulates). **1.** *A sting, torment, pang:* mens sibi conscia factis ... adhibet stimulos torretque flagellis, Lucr. 3, 1019; cf.: subesse caecum aliquem cordi stimulum, id. 3, 874: ne illa stimulum longum habet, quae usque illinc cor pungit meum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 79: stimulos doloris contemnere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66; cf.: (res malae) lacerant, vexant, stimulos admovent, etc., id. ib. 3, 16, 35: stimulos in pectore caecos Condidit, Ov. M. 1, 726.—**2.** *A spur, incentive, incitement, stimulus:* animum gloriae stimulis concitare, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: quidam industriae ac laboris (with illecebrae libidinum), id. Cael. 5, 12: quot stimulos admoverit homini victoriae studioso, id. Sest. 5, 12; cf.: defendendi Vatinii, id. Fam. 1, 9, 19: omnia pro stimulis facibusque ciboque furoris Accipit, Ov. M. 6, 480: ardet, et injusti stimulis agitatur amoris, id. F. 2, 779: non hostili modo odio sed amoris etiam stimulis, Liv. 30, 14, 1: ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturae stimulis incitamur, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: ad dicendum etiam pudor stimulos habet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: agrariae legis tribuniciis stimulis plebs furebat, Liv. 2, 54; cf.: acriores quippe aeris alieni stimulos esse, id. 6, 11: subdere stimulos animo, id. 6, 34: in aliquem stimulis accendi, Tac. H. 3, 45; cf.: suis stimulis excitos Moesiae duces, id. ib. 3, 53: secundae res acrioribus stimulis animos explorant, id. ib. 1, 15: acres Subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94: stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo, Verg. A. 6, 101: movere acres stimulos irarum, Luc. 2, 324: accensae stimulis majoribus irae, Stat. Th. 11, 497: dare stimulos laudum, id. Achill. 1, 203. — **II.** In milit. lang., *a pointed stake* concealed beneath the surface of the ground, to repel hostile troops (syn.: sudes, stipes), Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.:* se stimulis induere, id. ib. 7, 82.

stinguo, ĕre, *v. a.* [cf. stig; Gr. στίζω; cf. also Germ. ersticken], *to quench, extinguish* (poet. and very rare, for the usu. extinguo): ut cernere possis Evanescere paulatim stinguique colorem, Lucr. 2, 828: ignes stingui, id. 1, 666; so, stinguuntur radii (solis), Cic. poët. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 882: stinguens praeclara insignia caeli, id. ib.: ardorem membris, Lucr. 4, 1098.

stipa, v. stuppa.

stīpātio, ōnis, *f.* [stipo], *a crowd* pressing around any one, *a suite, retinue, train.* **I.** Lit.: latrones dicti ab latere, qui circum latera erant regi, quos postea a stipatione stipatores appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 7, § 52 Müll. *fin.:* concursatio, stipatio, greges hominum perditorum, *Cic. Sull. 23, 66; cf. Sen. Q. N. 5, 3, 3; Plin. Ep. 4, 16, 1; Auct. Pan. ad Maxim. et Const. 8 *fin.* — Of geese swarming together, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 53.— ***II.** Trop., *a crowd, throng:* aggressionum et enthymematum stipatio, Quint. 5, 14, 27.

stīpātor, ōris, *m.* [stipo; prop. one that presses upon, crowds about another; hence], *an attendant* of a nobleman; in *plur., attendants, train, suite, retinue, bodyguard,* etc. (class.; used by the Romans in a bad sense; cf. satelles): latrones dicti ab latere, qui circum latera erant regi, quos postea a stipatione stipatores appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 7, § 52 Müll.: Alexander Pheraeus praemittebat de stipatoribus suis, qui scrutarentur arculas muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; of a royal train, Hor. S. 1, 3, 138; Sen. Clem. 1, 13, 1; Tac. A. 4, 25; 11, 16; Just. 13, 4 al.: stipatores corporis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: Venerii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 65; cf.: Catilina omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se, tamquam stipatorum, catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14, 1.

stīpātrix, trīcis, *adj. f.* [stipator], *attendant upon, thronging in attendance:* turmae stipatrices, Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 16, 53.

stīpātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of stipo.

* **stīpendĭālis,** e, *adj.* [stipendium], *of* or *belonging to tribute:* foedere stipendiali, *by which one engages to pay tribute,* Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

stīpendĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to tribute, liable to impost* or *contribution, tributary* (of imposts payable in money; whereas vectigalis denotes those payable in kind; the former was held to be the most humiliating; cf. Liv. 37, 55 *fin.*): civitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 30; Liv. 38, 39; 28, 25, 9: Aedui, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: oppidum, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 29: provincia, Flor. 2, 17: vectigal, i. e. *a fixed yearly impost* or *contribution in money,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 12: praedia, Gai. Inst. 2, 21.—*Plur. subst.:* **stīpendĭārĭi,** ōrum, *m., tributaries* (in money; whereas vectigales in kind): socii stipendiariique populi Romani, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 7; id. Balb. 9, 24; id. Leg. 3, 18, 41; Caes. B. G. 7, 10; (opp. vectigales) Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 134; id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10; cf. Liv. 24, 47; 37, 55 *fin.*—*Sing.:* vectigalis stipendiariusque et servus populi Romani (Hannibal), Liv. 21, 41, 7.—**II.** In milit. lang., *receiving pay, serving for pay, stipendiary:* (Romani) postquam stipendiarii facti sunt, Liv. 8, 8, 3: cohortes, Auct. B. Afr. 43.

stīpendĭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to receive pay, to serve for pay* (very rare): regi eorum peditum sexcenta M. stipendiantur, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 68.—Transf.: (infantes Pontici) butyro stipendiati, *serving for butter, getting butter for pay,* i. e. *for their maintenance,* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 13.

* **stīpendĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *belonging to military service:* milites (opp. tirones), *soldiers in the very service,* Veg. 1, 18.

stīpendĭum, ii, *n.* [contr. from stipipendium, from stips-pendo]. **I.** In publicists' lang., *a tax, impost, tribute, contribution* (payable in money; whereas vectigal in kind; the former being regarded as the more humiliating; v. stipendiarius, I.): Poeni stipendia pendunt, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll. (Ann. v. 269 Vahl.); so, pendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; 5, 27; Sall. C. 20, 7; Liv. 2, 9; 21, 10: conferre, id. 33, 42: solvere, id. 39, 7: imponere victis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; 7, 54: stipendio liberare aliquem, id. 5, 27: de stipendio recusare, id. ib. 1, 44: stipendi spem facere, Liv. 28, 25, 9. — **B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *tribute, dues* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro (sc. Minotauro), Cat. 64, 173: quae finis aut quod me manet stipendium? *penalty,* Hor. Epod. 17, 36: alii tamen obscuriores (scriptores) aliquod stipendium nostro studio contulerunt, *contribution,* Col. 1, 1, 10.—**2.** *Income, subsistence, salary:* iis, ut adsiduae templi antistites essent, stipendium de publico statuit, Liv. 1, 20, 3.—**II.** In milit. lang., *pay, stipend* in full: stipendium militare, Liv. 4, 60, 5; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45; commonly stipendium alone: militis stipendia ideo, quod eam stipem pendebant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.; cf. Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; Liv. 4, 59 and 60: cum stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: numerare militibus, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: persolvere, id. Att. 5, 14, 1: dare, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 26; Liv. 2, 12; 5, 12; cf.: dare pecuniam in stipendium, Caes. B. C. 1, 23; Liv. 27, 9 *fin.:* accipere, id. 5, 4: stipendio afficere exercitum, Cic. Balb. 27, 61: augere, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: fraudare, id. ib. 3, 59: stipendium duum mensium, Curt. 5, 1, 45: dum in calamitosis stipendiis versaretur, *might get pay by the misfortunes of others,* Amm. 19, 12, 2.—**B.** Transf., *military service* (mostly in *plur.*): merere stipendia, Cic. Mur. 5, 12: stipendia merere (mereri), *to perform military service, to serve,* id. Cael. 5, 11; id. de Or. 2, 64, 258; also, facere, Sall. J. 63, 3; Liv. 3, 27; 5, 7; 42, 34 al.; cf.: opulenta ac ditia facere, id. 21, 43: emereri, *to complete the time of service, to serve out one's time,* id. 25, 6; Cic. Sen. 14, 49; Sall. J. 84, 2; Liv. 3, 57; Val. Max. 6, 1, 10; v. emereo, II.: auxiliaria stipendia mereri, Tac. A. 2, 52: numerare, Liv. 4, 58: enumerare, id. 3, 58: qui (milites) jam stipendiis confecti erant, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 26; cf.: stipendiis exhausti, Liv. 27, 9: adulescentuli statim castrensibus stipendiis imbuebantur, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 5.—*Sing.:* homo nullius stipendii, Sall. J. 85, 10: exercitui dare, id. H. 2, 96, 6 Dietsch: sextus decimus stipendii annus, Tac. A. 1, 17.—**2.** In partic., *military service of a year, a year's service, a campaign:* si in singulis stipendiis is ad hostes exuvias dabit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 36: quod tricena aut quadragena stipendia senes tolerent, Tac. A. 1, 17: vicena stipendia meritis, id. ib. 1, 36: stipendia sua numerari jubebant, Just. 12, 11, 4: qui eorum minime multa stipendia haberet, Liv. 31, 8 *fin.*—*Sing.:* (juventus) octavo jam stipendio functa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 8, 2; cf. with both numbers together: secundo stipendio dextram manum perdidit, stipendiis duobus ter et vicies vulneratus est, Plin. 7, 28, 29 § 104.—**C.** Trop., in gen., *service* (very rare): functus omnibus humanae vitae stipendiis, i. e. *duties,* Sen. Ep. 93, 4: tamquam emeritis stipendiis libidinis, Cic. Sen. 14, 49: plurium velut emeritis annorum stipendiis, Col. 3, 6, 4: rex cui (Hercules) duodecim stipendia debebat, *services, labors,* Just. 2, 4, 18.

stīpĕs, ĭtis (collat. form **stips,** stīpis, Petr. 43, 5), *m.* [root stip-, = Gr. στεφ-; v. stipo; Sanscr. sthapa-jami, to cause to stand, to fix, place; cf. stipula]. **I.** Lit., *a log, stock, post, trunk of a tree,* etc. (class.; syn.: palus, sudes), Cat. 64, 289; Caes. B. G. 7, 73; id. B. C. 1, 27; Tib. 1, 1, 11 (21); Prop. 4 (5), 2, 18; Ov. M. 8, 451; id. F. 2, 642; 5, 506; Verg. A. 7, 524; Curt. 8, 10, 30; 4, 3, 10: deligare ad stipitem, *to a stake,* Suet. Ner. 29.—As a term of contempt, like our *log, stock, post,* of a stupid person: in me quidvis harum rerum convenit, Quae sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: qui, tamquam truncus atque stipes, si stetisset modo, posset sustinere tamen titulum consulatus, Cic. Pis. 9, 19; cf. id. Har. Resp. 3, 5; id. ap. Senat. 6, 14; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 126.—**II.** Transf., poet. **1.** *A tree,* Ov. F. 3, 37; id. de Nuce, 32; Verg. A. 4, 444; Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 179.—**2.** *A branch of a tree,* Luc. 9, 820; Mart. 13, 19, 2: candelabri, *the main stem* of the candlestick, Vulg. Exod. 37, 19.

stīpĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stipes], *woody, ligneous:* radix, App. Herb. 67; 74.

stīpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [στέφω, to surround, crowd upon, στέμμα, στέφανος; cf.: stipator, stipulor], *to crowd* or *press together, to compress* (class.; esp. of personal objects, and in *part. perf.;* cf.: comprimo, compono). **I.** Lit.: qui acceperant majorem numerum (assium), non in arcā ponebant, sed in aliquā cellā stipabant, id est componebant, quo minus loci occuparet, Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.: ingens argentum, Verg. A. 3, 465: apes mella Stipant, id. G. 4, 164; id. A. 1, 433: materies stipata, Lucr. 1, 345: nec tamen undique corporea stipata tenentur omnia naturā, id. 1, 329; cf. id. 2, 294; 1, 611; 1, 664: Graeci stipati, quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: velut stipata phalanx, Liv. 33, 18: ita in arto stipatae erant naves, ut, etc., id. 26, 39: frustrum stipata cohors, Verg. A. 10, 328. — Poet.: stipare Platona Menandro, i. e. *to pack up together the works of Plato, Menander,* etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 11: custodum gregibus circa seu stipat euntem, *closely surrounds her with,* Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 13; cf. mid.: cuncta praecipiti stipantur saecula cursu, *throng, crowd,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 311.—**II.** Transf., *to press, cram, stuff,* or *fill full* of any thing: ut pontes calonibus et impedimentis stipatos reperit, Suet. Calig. 51: hos (poëtas) ediscit et hos arcto stipata theatro Spectat Roma, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60; cf.: curia cum patribus fuerit stipata, Ov. P. 3, 1, 143: multo Patrum stipatur curia coetu, Sil. 11, 503: recessus equi, Petr. 89: tribunal, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 4: calathos prunis, Col. 10, 405: nucem sulfure, Flor. 3, 19: calceum, Tert. Virg. Vel. 12: tectum omne, App. M. 3, p. 130, 13.—**B.** With a personal object, of a dense crowd, *to surround, encompass, environ, attend, accom-*

pany, etc. (syn.: comitor, prosequor): Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, vallatus indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: qui stipatus semper sicariis, saeptus armatis, munitus indicibus fuit, id. Sest. 44, 95: stipati gregibus amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18, 1; cf. id. Mil. 1, 1: telis stipati, id. Phil. 5, 6, 17: qui senatum stiparit armatis, id. ib. 3, 12, 31: stipatus lictoribus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: senectus stipata studiis juventutis, id. Sen. 9, 28: comitum turba est stipata suarum, Ov. M. 3, 186: juventus stipat ducem, Val. Fl. 7, 557; Plin. Pan. 23; Capitol. Max. et Balb. 13.—*Absol.*: magnâ stipante catervâ, Verg. A. 4, 136; Liv. 42, 39: huc coetus ministrûm stipantur, Stat. S. 3, 1, 87. —Hence, * **stīpātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *begirt, surrounded*: ab omni ordine, sexu, aetate stipatissimus, Sid. Ep. 3, 2.

1. stips, stĭpis (*nom.* does not occur, although stips is assumed by Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.; Charis. 85 P.; cf. Gloss. stips, ἔρανος), *f.* [kindr. with stipo, and therefore, orig., small coin in heaps; hence, in partic.], *a gift, donation, alms, contribution*, given in small coin: etiam nunc dis cum thesauris asses dant, stipem dicunt, Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.: stipem esse nummum signatum testimonio est, quod datur in stipendium militi et cum spondetur pecunia, quod stipulari dicitur, Fest. pp. 296 and 297 Müll.; cf.: stipendium a stipe appellatum est, quod per stipes, id est modica aera colligatur, Dig. 50, 16, 27: stipem Apollini conferre, Liv. 25, 12; so of religious *donations*, id. 27, 37; 5, 25; Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; 2, 16, 40; Suet. Aug. 57: quis beneficium dicat quadram panis aut stipem aeris abjecti, Sen. Ben. 4, 29, 2; so of *alms*, id. Vit. Beat. 25; Dig. 47, 22, 1; cf. Liv. 38, 45; Suet. Aug. 91 *fin.*: ad captandas stipes, id. Calig. 42; Ov. F. 1, 189: pastiones non minimam colono stipem conferunt, *bring in no small profit*, Col. 8, 1, 2: suburbanum hortum exiguâ colere stipe, Curt. 4, 1, 19: parvâ cur stipe quaerat opes, Ov. F. 4, 350; cf. Quint. 1, 12, 18: e prostitutis ancilla mercenariae stipis, *living by the wages of prostitution*, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 172: nodosam exsolvite stipem, *penalty*, Val. Max. 2, 9, 1.

2. stips, ĭpis, v. stipes *init.*

stĭpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [stipes], *a stalk, stem, blade, halm*; of grain (syn. culmus): frumenta in viridi stipulâ lactentia turgent, Verg. G. 1, 315; Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 101; 17, 27, 47, § 260; 18, 18, 47, § 169: e segete ad spicilegium stipulam relinquere, Varr. L. L. 7, § 109 Müll.—Of the stalks of grain left behind in reaping, *straw, stubble*, Varr. R. R. 1, 53; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 62; Verg. G. 1, 321; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 90; id. F. 4, 781: in stipulâ placidi carpebat munera somni, id. ib. 3, 185; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 30.—Of *hay*, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1.—Of a *reed*, Verg. E. 3, 27; Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.—Of *bean-stalks*, Ov. F. 4, 725. —P r o v.: flammaque de stipulâ nostra brevisque fuit, *of a quickly extinguished fire*, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 20: postmodo de stipulâ magnus acervus erit, id. Am. 1, 8, 90.

stĭpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stipulor], jurid. t. t., *a promise given on demand; an engagement, agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation, obligation* (syn. pactum), Gai. Inst. 2, 31: stipulatio est verborum conceptio, quibus is qui interrogatur, daturum facturumve se, quod interrogatus est, respondet, Dig. 45, 1, 5: stipulatio non potest confici, nisi utroque loquente, etc., ib. 45, 1, 1 sq.: pacta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100: ut ea pecunia ex stipulatione debeatur, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53: aliquem stipulatione alligare, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 36: nondum stipulationes legeram, id. Att. 16, 11, 7: stipulationum et judiciorum formulas conponere, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14; Nep. Att. 9, 5; Just. Inst. 3, 19 pr.; Paul. Sent. 5, 7, 1: is contractus stipulationum sponsionum sponsalia, Serv. Sulp. ap. Gell. 4, 4, 2; Vulg. Jer. 32, 11.

* **stĭpŭlātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [stipulatio], *a little, insignificant promise* or *stipulation*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174.

stĭpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [stipulor], jurid. t. t., *one who demands a formal promise* or *covenant* (opp. promissor, the one who gives the promise); *a bargainer, stipulator*, Dig. 2, 10, 3; 45, 1, 41 sq.; 45, 38, 5; Suet. Vit. 14; Isid. Orig. 10, 5.

stĭpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], jurid. t. t., *a promise formally demanded; a bargain, stipulation*, Quint. Decl. 12, 21: si quid adversus pactionem fiat, non ex stipulatu agitur, etc., Gai. Inst. 3, 94; 4, 116; Dig. 45, 1, 1; 45, 1, 4 sq.; 45, 1, 103 sq.; Paul. Sent. 5, 7, 2 sq. al.

stĭpŭlo, āre, 1, *v. a.* (collat. form of stipulor), *to exact, bargain for, stipulate*, Symm. Ep. 1, 11: ἐπερωτῶ, stipulo, Gloss.; mostly *pass.*: Suetonius autem passivo protulit in IIII. Pratorum, Laetoria, quae vetat minorem annis viginti quinque stipulari (ἐπερωτᾶσθαι), Prisc. 8, 4, 21, p. 794 P.; cf. id. 18, 19, 149, p. 1164 ib.—*Part. pass.*: pecunia stipulata (for promissa), Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 14.

stĭpŭlor, ātus, 1 (*inf.* paragog. stipularier, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 14), *v. dep.* [acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll., kindr. with stips: qui pecuniam alligat, stipulari et restipulari; cf. also: cum spondetur pecunia, stipulari dicitur, Fest. p. 297 Müll.—More prob. from unused *adj.* stipulus, firm, from root stip-; v. stipo], jurid. t. t., *to demand a formal promise; to bargain, covenant, stipulate*. **I.** L i t.: stipularier, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 14 sq.; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 115; Gai. Inst. 3, 92 sq.: itaque stipulantur sic, Illas capras hodie recte esse et bibere posse habereque recte licere, haec spondesne? Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 5; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 11: si is, cui legatum est, stipulatus est id ipsum, quod legatum est, ut ea pecunia ex stipulatione debeatur, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 53: reliquum est, ut stipulatum se esse dicat.... Stipulatus es? ubi? quo praesente? quis spopondisse me dicit? id. Rosc. Com. 5, 13: quantumvis stipulare, et protinus accipe quod do, i. e. *ask, demand*, Juv. 7, 165: quod stipulanti spoponderam, Col. 10 praef.; Dig. 45, 1, 4; 46, 7, 3. — **II.** Sometimes transf., of him who gives the promise or pledges himself (for the usu. promittere), *to promise, engage, pledge one's self*: si quis usuras solverit, quas non erat stipulatus, Dig. 46, 3, 5; so ib. 12, 6, 26 *fin.*; 13, 4, 7.

stĭpŭlus, a, um, *adj.* (old Lat.), *firm*: stipulum apud veteres firmum appellabatur, Just. Inst. 3, 15; Paul. Sent. 5, 7, § 1.

1. stīrĭa, ae, *f.* [cf. stilla; Engl. tear], *a frozen drop; an ice-drop, icicle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Verg. G. 3, 366; so too Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 124; Mart. 7, 37, 5; Claud. B. Get. 327; Tert. Pall. 4.

2. Stīrĭa, ae, *f.*, *an island near the coast of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 129.

* **stīrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* [stiria], *frozen*: gutta, Sol. 27 *med.*

stīrĭcĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [stiria-cado], *a falling of snow-flakes, a snowing*: stiricidium quasi stillicidium, cum stillae concretae frigore cadunt. Stiria enim principale est, stilla deminutivum, Fest. p. 345 Müll.; so Cato ib. p. 344.

stirpes, v. stirps *init.*

* **stirpesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [stirps], *to run to stalk*: asparagus, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 149.

stirpĭtus, *adv.* [id.; cf. radicitus from radix], *by the stalk, by the roots, root and branch, stock and stump* (very rare). * **I.** L i t.: arborem transferre, Dig. 47, 7, 3, § 4. —* **B.** T r a n s f.: barbam forcipibus evellere, Sid. Ep. 1, 2. —* **II.** T r o p. (for the usu. radicitus), *utterly*: hunc errorem, quasi radicem malorum omnium, stirpitus extrahere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 83.

stirps (collat. form of the *nom.* **stirpes** or **stirpis,** in the best MSS., Liv. 1, 1 *fin.*; 41, 8, 10; 26, 13, 16; v. Drak. ad locc.), pis, *f.* (poet. and post-Aug.; also *m.*, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 313 Müll., and ap. Non. 226, 32 (Ann. 184); Pac. ap. Non. 227, 2 (Trag. Fragm. 421), and ap. Charis. p. 85 P.; Cato, R. R. 40, 2; Verg. G. 2, 379; id. A. 12, 208; 12, 770; 12, 781; Col. 5, 9, 13; Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 2) [root star-; cf. sternere; Gr. στορέννυμι; prop. that which extends or spreads]. **I.** L i t., *the lower part of the trunk* of plants, including the roots; *a stock, stem, stalk; a root* (class. and very freq.; cf. radix): arborum altitudo nos delectat, radices stirpesque non item, Cic. Or. 43, 147: terra stirpes amplexa alat, id. N. D. 2, 33, 83; cf. id. ib. 2, 10, 26; 2, 47, 120; 2, 51, 127: ut tantum modo per stirpis alantur suas, id. ib. 2, 32, 81: sceptrum in silvis imo de stirpe recisum, Verg. A. 12, 208: harundo omnis ex unâ stirpe numerosâ, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 163: palmarum stirpibus ali, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 99; so, palmarum, id. ib. 2, 5, 50, § 131 (for which: radices palmarum, id. ib. 2, 5, 33, § 87); cf.: lento in stirpe moratus, Verg. A. 12, 781 (for which, just before: lentâ in radice): stirpes raptas volvere, Hor. C. 3, 29, 37: validis amplexae stirpibus ulmos, Verg. G. 2, 367: hic stirpes obruit arvo, id. ib. 2, 24: domos avium cum stirpibus imis Eruit, id. ib. 2, 209; cf. of hair: vellere albos ab stirpe capillos, Prop. 3 (4), 25, 13; Tib. 1, 8, 45: ex hac nimiâ licentiâ, ut ex stirpe quâdam, exsistere, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** Of vegetables. **a.** *A plant, shrub* (esp. freq. in *plur.*): stirpium naturae, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10; cf.: cum arborum et stirpium eadem paene natura sit, id. ib. 5, 11, 33; so (with arbores) id. Phil. 2, 22, 55; (with herbae) id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: pati (terram) stirpium asperitate vastari, id. ib. 2, 39, 99: stirpes tenent, Luc. 4, 42: internatas saxis stirpes et herbas vellentes, Tac. H. 4, 60. — **b.** *A shoot, sprout*: rami stirpesque, Lucr. 5, 1100: stirpem praecisum circumligato, etc., Cato, R. R. 40, 2: probatissimum genus stirpis deponere, i. e. malleolos, Col. 3, 5, 4: stirpem post annum praecidi, id. 5, 6, 13: stirpis committere ramis, *engraft*, Lucr. 5, 1365. — **2.** Of persons. **a.** *A stem, stock, race, family, lineage* (cf.: genus, familia): ignoratio stirpis et generis, Cic. Lael. 19, 70: stirpis ac gentilitatis jus, id. de Or. 1, 39, 176: qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, id. Rab. Post. 1, 2: a stirpe supremo, Enn. ap. Non. 226, 32 (Ann. v. 184 Vahl.): divinae stirpis Acestes, Verg. A. 5, 711: Priami de stirpe, id. ib. 5, 297: Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 12, 24: hinc orti stirpe antiquissimâ sumus, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: hominum sceleratorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: ab stirpe socius et amicus populi Romani, Sall. J. 14, 2 et saep.: unum relictum, stirpem genti Fabiae futurum, Liv. 2, 50 *fin.*—**b.** Like Engl. *scion*, = *offspring, descendant, progeny* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): stirps liberum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag. v. 317 Vahl.); so, liberum, Liv. 45, 11; cf.: aliquis magnâ de stirpe nepotum, Verg. A. 6, 864: stirps et genus omne futurum, id. ib. 4, 622; cf.: en stirps et progenies tot consulum, tot dictatorum, Tac. A. 2, 37 *fin.*: stirpis virilis, Liv. 1, 1, 11; cf.: qui stirpem ex sese domi relinquerent, id. 41, 8, 9.—**II.** T r o p., *source, origin, foundation, first beginning, cause*, etc.: altae stirpes stultitiae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: superstitionis stirpes, id. Div. 2, 72, 149: virtutis, id. Cael. 32, 79: quâ ex stirpe orirentur amicitiae cognationum, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17: quodsi exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 180: populum a stirpe repetere, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21 Mos.: repetam stirpem juris a naturâ, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: stirps ac semen malorum omnium, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30; cf.: ea pars, quae quasi stirps est hujus quaestionis, id. Fin. 4, 2, 5: non ingenerantur hominibus mores tam a stirpe generis ac seminis, quam, etc., *original nature*, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95; cf.: exoletâ stirpe gentis, Liv. 37, 8, 4.—So esp. in phrase ab stirpe, *utterly*: Karthago ab stirpe interiit, Sall. C. 10, 1: gens ab stirpe exstincta est, Liv. 9, 34, 19: omne genus ab stirpe sublatum esse, id. 34, 2, 3; cf.: omnis intra annum cum stirpe exstinctos, id. 9, 29, 10: velut ab stirpibus renata urbs, id. 6, 1, 3.

stīva, ae, *f.*, *a plough-handle*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 135 Müll.; Verg. G. 1, 174; Ov. M. 8, 218; id. F. 4, 825; Col. 1, 9, 3; Amm. 15, 4, 3.

stīvārĭus, i, *m.* [stiva], *a ploughman* (late Lat.), Aldhel. Laud. Virg. 28.

stlāta, ae, *f.* [1. latus, q. v. *init.*], *a kind of ship*: stlata genus navigii latum magis quam altum, et a latitudine sic appellatum, sed eâ consuetudine, quâ stlocum pro locum et stlitem pro litem dicebant, Fest. p. 312 Müll.; cf. Aus. Ep. 22, 31; Gell. 10, 25, 5.—Acc. to Caper, Orth. p. 2246 P., and Gloss. Philox. s. h. v., *a kind of piratical vessel* or *corsair*: stlatta, πειρατικοῦ σκάφεος εἶδος.

stlātārĭus (stlatt-), a, um, *adj.* [stlata], *of* or *belonging to a ship* (very rare), Enn. ap. Schol. Juv. 7, 134 (Ann. v. 469 Vahl.). —P o e t., transf.: stlataria purpura, *brought by ship*, i. e. *costly*, Juv. 7, 134 Schol. (al. *deceitful*, cf. Mayor ad Juv. l. l.).

stlembus, gravis tardus, sicut Lucilius pedibus stlembum dixit equum pigrum et tardum, Fest. pp. 312 and 313 Müll.

stlis, v. lis *init.*

stlŏcus, v. locus *init.*

* **stloppus,** i, *m.*, *a slap* (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek), Pers. 5, 13.

sto, stĕti, stătum, 1 (scanned stĕtĕrunt, Verg. A. 2, 774; 3, 48; Ov. H. 7, 166; Prop. 2, 8, 10), *v. n.* [root sta-; Sanscr. sthâ, sthalam, locus; Gr. στα-, ἵστημι, to set, place; στατήρ, weight; O. H. Germ. stâm; Goth. standa; Engl. stand], *to stand*, in opposition to sitting, walking, or lying prostrate, *to stand still, remain standing, stand upright.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: hos quos videtis stare hic captivos duos, Illi qui astant, hi stant ambo, non sedent, Plaut. Capt. prol. 1 sq.; cf.: cum virgo staret et Caecilia in sellâ sederet, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: si iste ibit, ito: stabit, astato simul, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 74: abi intro, noli stare, id. Mil. 4, 3, 36; so (opp. ire) id. Merc. 3, 3, 21; id. Mil. 4, 2, 95; 4, 9, 10; id. Pers. 3, 3, 43; 4, 4, 50; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6; 3, 2, 12: i: quid stas, lapis? id. Heaut. 4, 7, 3: ante aedes, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 56; 1, 1, 250; 2, 2, 35; id. Truc. 2, 3, 14: ante ostium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 4; id. And. 3, 1, 17; id. Hec. 3, 4, 14; 5, 4, 14: ante oculos, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 17: ad januam, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: ad undam, Verg. G. 4, 356: orantem juxta, Stat. Th. 11, 618: hic foris, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 12: hinc procul, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: propter in occulto, Cic. Clu. 28, 78; cf.: qui proximi steterant, Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 3: propius, Hor. A. P. 361: sta ilico, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 18: qui frequentissimi in gradibus concordiae steterunt, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21: stans pede in uno, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10 et saep.—Of things: ita statim stant signa, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 120: quorum statuae steterunt in Rostris, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4: statua, id. Div. 1, 34, 75: signa ad impluvium, ad valvas Junonis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 61: stabat acuta silex, Verg. A. 8, 233: columna, Hor. C. 1, 35, 14: cerea effigies, id. S. 1, 8, 32; cf. poet.: aeneus ut stes, id. ib. 2, 3, 183.—*Pass. impers.: Ps.* Statur hic ad hunc modum. *Sim.* Statum vide hominis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 44: *Gn.* Quid agitur? *Pa.* Statur, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40: confecto munerum cursu moriar stando, Amm. 24, 3, 7.—Prov.: inter sacrum saxumque sto, nec quid faciam scio, i.e. *I am in a pinch*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84; v. sacrum.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to stand firm* or *immovable; to last, remain, continue:* cui nec arae patriae domi stant; fractae et disjectae jacent, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 115 Vahl.): nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: stantibus Hierosolymis, id. Fl. 28, 69: ut praeter spem stare muros viderunt, Liv. 38, 5: urbem innoxiam stare incolumem pati, id. 31, 31, 15: hasta, quae radice novâ, non ferro stabat adacto, *stuck fast, remained fixed*, Ov. M. 15, 562: missum stetit inguine ferrum, id. ib. 5, 132; cf. id. ib. 5, 34; 8, 415: stat glacies iners, Hor. C. 2, 9, 5: aquae, Ov. M. 4, 732: longâ stare senectâ, Sil. 3, 94: cornus stetit inter tempora frontis, id. 4, 142.—**2.** *To remain, tarry, linger* anywhere (cf. moror): paulisper stetimus in illâ ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: hos quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: cur non aut stantem comprehenderint, aut fugientem consecuti sint, *remaining in the city*, id. Cael. 28, 67; so (opp. fugio), id. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: cum gladiis in conspectu senatus, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: qui domi stare non poterant, id. Fl. 6, 13: (meretrix) olente in fornice stans, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21; Juv. 10, 239; cf. of minerals not attracted by the magnet: pondere enim fretae partim stant, quod genus aurum, Lucr. 6, 1058.—**3.** In milit. lang. **a.** *To stand in the ranks* or *under arms, to fight:* quisque uti steterat, jacet obtinetque ordinem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 86: ut sustinere corpora plerique nequeuntes arma suâ quisque stantes incumberet, Sall. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 229 (H. 3, 72 Dietsch): cum milites a mane diei jejuni sub armis stetissent defatigati, Auct. B. Afr. 42, 3: primo haud impari stetere acie, Liv. 26, 44: in Asia totius Asiae steterunt vires, id. 37, 58: in acie, Auct. B. Hisp. 28 *fin.*: pars acie stabat, Auct. B. Afr. 51, 6: stetit acies in armis, Sen. Phoen. 389; cf.: stetit ordine certo Infelix acies, Luc. 7, 2, 16.—**b.** Pregn., *to stand firm* in fight, *stand one's ground, maintain the contest* (opp. abjecto scuto fugere), Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; cf.: in acie stare ac pugnare (opp. in castra refugere), Liv. 22, 60, 25: Tarquiniensis, novus hostis non stetit solum, sed etiam ab suâ parte Romanum pepulit, id. 2, 6, 11: comminus, Caes. B. C. 1, 47: inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere, Ov. M. 9, 43; cf.: contra leonem, Spart. Carac. 5.—**c.** Transf., of a battle, *to last, hold out, continue* (a favorite expression of Livy): ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit, Liv. 29, 2: diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, id. 27, 2: ita anceps dicitur certamen stetisse, id. 8, 38: primo stetit ambiguâ spe pugna, id. 7, 7.—**4.** Nautical t. t., *to lie, to lie* or *ride at anchor:* ante hostium portus in salo stare, Liv. 37, 16; Auct. B. Afr. 62: naves regiae in sinu Maliaco, Liv. 36, 20: classis instructa in portu, id. 37, 11: classis in salo ad Leptim, Auct. B. Afr. 62, 4: litore puppes, Verg. A. 6, 901.—**5.** Of servants, *to stand, wait, attend* (very rare): neque pueri eximiâ facie stabant, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12, 2: sto exspectans, si quid mihi imperent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 46: ad cyathum et vinum, Suet. Caes. 49; cf.: ad pedes, id. Galb. 22.—**6.** Of buildings, cities, etc., *to stand finished, be erected* (mostly poet.): intra annum nova urbs stetit, Liv. 6, 4, 6: jam stabant Thebae, Ov. M. 3, 131: moenia jam stabant, id. F. 3, 181: stet Capitolium Fulgens, Hor. C. 3, 3, 42: aedificant muros ... Stabat opus, Ov. M. 11, 205: jam stare ratem, Val. Fl. 1, 96.—**7.** Of the countenance, *to be unmoved, to be at rest* (poet.): stat numquam facies, Luc. 5, 214: stant ora metu, *are rigid*, Val. Fl. 4, 639; cf.: cur ad patrios non stant tua lumina vultus, Stat. Th. 10, 693.—**8.** *To stand up, stand upright, stand on end; to bristle up, stiffen*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): papillae, Lucil. ap. Non. 391, 26: mammae, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 249: steterunt comae, Verg. A. 2, 774; 3, 48; Ov. M. 7, 631; cf. id. ib. 10, 425: crines fulvi pulvere, Stat. Th. 3, 326: setae, Ov. M. 8, 286: in vertice cristae, id. ib. 6, 672: aristae, id. ib. 10, 655: stantes oculi, *prominent*, Ov. F. 6, 133: oculis rigentibus et genis stantibus, *fixed*, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49.—In mal. part., Mart. 3, 73, 2; App. M. 2, p. 117, 39; Auct. Priap. 75, 2. — Rarely of fluids, *to coagulate, stiffen:* sanguis stetit, Sen. Oedip. 585.—**9.** With *abl.*, *to stand out with, be thick with, full of* any thing (mostly poet.): stant pulvere campi, Enn. ap. Porphyr. ad Hor. C. 1, 9, 1 (Ann. v. 592 Vahl.): cupressi Stant rectis foliis, id. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 2, 444 (Ann. v. 268 ib.): stat sentibu' fundus, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. And. 4, 2, 16; Titin. ap. Non. 391, 21; so, ager sentibus, Caecil. ib. 391, 23: vides ut altâ stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor. C. 1, 9, 1: caelum caligine stat, Sisenn. ap. Non. 392, 8: pulvere caelum, Verg. A. 12, 408: pulvereo globo astra, Stat. Th. 7, 124: stant lumina (Charontis) flammâ, Verg. A. 6, 300: stant pulvere Syrtes, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 257.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to stand:* mentes, rectae quae stare solebant, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 16 (Ann. v. 208 Vahl.): stetisse ipsum in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to stand one's ground, stand firm* or *unshaken; to endure, persevere, persist, abide, continue:* moribus antiquis res stat Romana virisque, Enn. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 21 (Ann. v. 492 Vahl.): disciplinam militarem, quâ stetit ad hanc diem Romana res, solvisti, Liv. 8, 7: res publica staret, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24; cf. id. Cat. 2, 10, 21: stante urbe et curiâ, id. Planc. 29, 71: ut eo neglecto civitas stare non possit, id. Cael. 1, 1: utinam res publica stetisset, quo coeperat statu, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: qui illam (rem publicam) cadere posse stante me non putârant, id. Fam. 6, 6, 2: ut stante re publicâ facere solebamus, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: neque enim aliter stare possemus, id. Sest. 45, 97: per quos homines ordinesque steterim, quibusque munitus fuerim, non ignoras, id. Fam. 13, 29, 7; cf.: eorum auxilio, qui me stante stare non poterant, id. ib. 7, 2, 3: respublica stetit virtute tuâ, Liv. 4, 40: stetit regnum puero, id. 1, 3: dum stetimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 17: stamus animis, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2: stas animo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 213: Gabinium sine provinciâ stare non posse, *could not hold out, subsist*, Cic. Pis. 6, 12; cf. id. Fl. 6, 14; Suet. Oth. 5: nedum sermonum stet honos, Hor. A. P. 69.—Hence, nearly = esse, tantâ stat praedita culpâ (natura), Lucr. 5, 199: pausam stare fragori, id. 1, 747.—**b.** (Acc. to its use as a milit. t. t., v. supra, I. B. 3.) *To maintain the contest:* cum in senatu pulcherrime staremus, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1.—**c.** Stare *in aliquâ re*, simply *aliquâ re*, and post-class. also *alicui rei, to stand firm, persist, persevere; to rest, abide, adhere to, continue* in a thing. (α) *In aliquâ re:* si in fide non stetit, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: sin in eo non stat, id. Att. 2, 4, 1: stare oportet in eo, quod sit judicatum, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: in sententiâ, Liv. 4, 44.—(β) With *abl.:* eâ omnes stant sententiâ, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 35: suis stare judiciis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: censoris opinione, id. Clu. 47, 132: alicujus decreto, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: stare conditionibus, Cic. Att. 7, 15, 2: stare conventis, id. Off. 3, 25, 95: stare jurejurando, Quint. 5, 6, 4: nihil quo stat loco stabit, omnia sternet abducetque vetustas, Sen. ad Marc. 26, 4.—*Pass. impers.:* stabitur consilio, Liv. 7, 35: etsi priore foedere staretur, id. 21, 19: famâ rerum standum est, id. 7, 6.—(γ) With *dat.:* arbitri sententiae stare, Dig. 4, 7, 23 *fin.:* voluntati patris, ib. 26, 7, 3; 36, 3, 6: rei judicatae, ib. 42, 1, 32: emptioni, ib. 19, 1, 13; ib. 4, 8, 27 (five times) et saep.—(δ) Stat sententia, *aliquid*, or, impersonally, stat (*alicui*), *the determination stands* or *holds good; I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *am determined:* *Pa.* Vide quid agas. *Ph.* Stat sententia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18: Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententia stetit, pergere ire, Liv. 21, 30: stat sententia tradere mecum Dotalem patriam, Ov. M. 8, 67: modo nobis stet illud, unâ vivere in studiis nostris, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5: stat pectore fixum, Aeetae sociare manus, Val. Fl. 5, 289: nos in Asiam convertemus: neque adhuc stabat, quo potissimum, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 2: mihi stat alere morbum, Nep. Att. 21, 6: quos ut seponi stetit, Sil. 3, 68: stat, casus renovare omnes, Verg. A. 2, 750.—**d.** *In aliquâ re*, or simply *aliquâ re, to rest on, be fixed on, depend upon*, etc.: omnis in Ascanio stat cura parentis, Verg. A. 1, 646: regnum fraternâ stare concordiâ, Liv. 45, 19: quâ (disciplinâ) stetit Romana res, id. 8, 7: hac arte (i.e. bello) in patriâ steti, id. 5, 44, 2; Val. Fl. 3, 673; Verg. A. 2, 163: magis famâ quam vi stare res suas, Tac. A. 6, 30: apud quos virtute quam pecuniâ res Romana melius stetit, id. H. 2, 69 *fin.:* famâ bella stare, Curt. 3, 8, 7.—**2.** In theatr. lang., of plays and actors, *to stand*, i.e. *to please, take, succeed:* quod si intellegeret, cum stetit olim nova (fabula), Actoris operâ magis stetisse quam suâ, Ter. Phorm. prol. 9 sq.: partim vix steti, id. Hec. prol. alt. 7: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: illi, scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est, Hoc stabant, hoc sunt imitandi, id. S. 1, 10, 17.—**3.** Stare, *ab; cum*, or *pro aliquo*, or *aliquâ re*, or with *adv. loci, to stand by, on the side of, adhere to* a person or thing, *take the part of:* ut nemo contra civium perditorum dementiam a senatu et a bonorum causâ steterit constantius, Cic. Brut. 79, 273: a se potius quam ab adversariis, id. Inv. 1, 43, 81: a mendacio contra verum, id. ib. 1, 3, 4: a contrariâ ratione, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 4: cum di prope ipsi cum Hannibale starent, Liv. 26, 41, 17; 5, 38: stabat cum eo senatus majestas, id. 8, 34, 1: nobiscum adversus barbaros, Nep. Ages. 5, 4: si pro meâ patriâ ista virtus staret, Liv. 2, 12: pro jure gentium, id. 38, 25: pro vobis adversus reges stetimus, id. 45, 22, 10; 23, 8, 3 Fabri ad loc.: pro Jubâ atque Afris, Quint. 11, 1, 80: pro signis, Ov. A. A. 1, 200: quamvis duces non essent praesentes, staret tamen pro partibus invicta fortuna ultoris, Flor. 4, 7, 10: hic primo pro Pompei partibus, mox simulatione contra Pompeium stetit, Vell. 2, 48, 4: voluptas pro iisdem partibus standi, Sen. Vit. Beat. 4, 1; cf.: et dii quoque pro meliore stant causâ, Curt. 4, 1, 13: hinc stas, illinc causam dicis, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 48: unde stetisset, eo se victoria transferret, Just. 5, 4, 12: non semper vostra evortet: nunc Juppiter hac stat, *stands at your side, stands by you*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 263 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. A. 12, 565.—So with *in:* Graeci, qui in Darei partibus steterant, Curt. 3, 11, 18.—**4.** Stare *per aliquem, to stand to one's account, be chargeable* or *owing to one; to lie at one's door, be one's fault;* followed by a negative consequence or effect, expressed by *quin,*

quominus, or *ne*. (α) With *quin:* quoniam per eum non stetisset, quin praestaretur, etc., Liv. 2, 31, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.—(β) With *quominus* (freq.): si poterit fieri, ut ne pater per me stetisse credat, Quominus haec fierent nuptiae, volo: sed si id non poterit, Id faciam in proclivi quod est, per me stetisse, ut credat, Ter. And. 4, 2, 16 sq.: Caesar ubi cognovit per Afranium stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 41: graviter eam rem tulerunt, quod stetisse per Trebonium, quominus oppido potirentur, videbatur, id. ib. 2, 13; so, nec, quominus perpetua cum eis amicitia esset, per populum Romanum stetisse, Liv. 8, 2, 2; 9, 14, 1; 6, 33, 2; 44, 14, 12.—(γ) With *ne:* ne praestaremus per vos stetit, qui, etc., Liv. 45, 23, 6: non per milites stetisse, ne vincerent, id. 3, 61, 2: quasi per ipsum staret, ne redderetur, Suet. Aug. 28.—Rarely without the negation; so with *ut:* per quam (ignorantiam) stetit, ut tibi obligarer, Plin. Ep. 10, 6 (22), 2; cf. Ter. And. 4, 2, 17 supra; *absol.:* id est, non per me stetit, sed per illud, Quint. 3, 6, 78; with *subj.-clause:* si per eum non stetit, parere defuncti voluntati, Dig. 32, 1, 36.—**5.** Of price, *to stand one in, to come to, to cost* (mostly post-Aug.): Periclum vitae meae tuo stat periculo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 82: Polybius scribit, centum talentis eam rem Achaeis stetisse, Liv. 34, 50; cf.: sit argumento tibi gratis stare navem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 48: haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo Hospitia, Verg. A. 10, 494: quae neque magno Stet pretio, Hor. S. 1, 2, 122: multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv. 23, 30: haud scio an magno detrimento certamen staturum fuerit, id. 3, 60: utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit, Vell. 2, 64, 3: heu quanto regnis nox stetit una tuis? Ov. F. 2, 812 et saep.: nulla pestis humano generi pluris stetit, Sen. Ira, 1, 2, 1.

Stōbi, ōrum, *m.*, *an ancient and important city of Paeonia in Northern Macedonia*, Liv. 33, 19, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.; 39, 53, 15; 40, 21, 1: oppidum Stobi civium Romanorum, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34.—The inhabitants are called **Stōbenses,** ium, *m.*, Dig. 50, 15, 8, § 8.

stobrus, i, *f.*, *a tree in Carmania yielding an odorous gum*, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79.

† **stoebē,** ēs, *f.*, = στοιβή, *a plant, called also* pheos, Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91; 22, 11, 13, § 28.

Stoechădes insulae, = Στοιχάδες, *a group of islands on the southern coast of Gaul, near Massilia, now Isles d'Hyères*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79; Schol. Cic. Sest. p. 293 Orell. — Hence, **stoechăs,** ădis, *f.* (sc. herba), *French lavender, sticados:* Lavandula Stoechas, Linn.; Plin. 27, 12, 107, § 131; 26, 7, 27, § 42.

Stōĭcē, *adv.*, v. Stoicus.

Stōĭcĭda, ae, *m.* [Stoicus], *a nickname of a voluptuary who gave himself out for a Stoic*, Juv. 2, 65.

Stōĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = Στωϊκός, *of* or *belonging to the Stoic philosophy* or *to the Stoics, Stoic:* schola, Cic. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.:* secta, Sen. Ep. 123, 14: sententia, id. ib. 22, 7: libelli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15: turba, Mart. 7, 69, 4: dogmata, Juv. 13, 121: disciplina, Gell. 19, 1, 1: Stoicum est, *it is a saying of the Stoics*, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 85: non loquor tecum Stoicâ linguâ, sed hac submissiore, Sen. Ep. 13, 4: est aliquid in illo Stoici dei: nec cor nec caput habet, Sen. Apoc. 8.—*Subst.:* **Stōĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic*, Cic. Par. praef. § 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 160; 2, 3, 300; *plur.*, Cic. Mur. 29, 61; and in philosophical writings saepissime.—**2. Stōĭca,** ōrum, *n. plur.*, *the Stoic philosophy*, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15.—*Adv.:* **Stōĭcē,** *like a Stoic, Stoically:* agere austere et Stoice, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: dicere, id. Par. praef. § 3.

Stōĭdis (-des), is, *f.*, *an island off the Indian coast, famous for pearls:* Stoades quaestuosa margaritis, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 110: Stoadis, id. 9, 34, 54, § 106.

† **stŏla,** ae, *f.*, = στολή, *a long upper garment.* **I.** Orig., as with the Greeks, worn by any one: squalidâ saeptus stolâ, Enn. ap. Non. 537, 27 (Trag. v. 373 Vahl.); Ov. F. 6, 654: saeptus mendici stolâ, Enn. ap. Non. 537, 28 (Trag. v. 372 Vahl.): lugubri stolâ succincta, id. ib. 198, 4 (Trag. v. 134 id.); so, muliebris, Varr. ib. 537, 29 sq.—**II.** Later, with the Romans, in partic., **A.** Lit., *a long female upper garment*, worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles, *a robe, gown, stole* (cf. palla): vestimenta muliebria . . . veluti stolae, pallia, tunicae, etc., Dig. 34, 2, 23; cf.: vir fortis stolam indutus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13, 3: (Dianae) erat admodum amplum signum cum stolâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74: ad talos stola demissa, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99; Ov. P. 3, 3, 52; cf. id. Tr. 2, 252; Mart. 3, 93, 4; 10, 5, 1; Auct. Priap. 12, 11: tamquam stolam dedisset, in matrimonio conlocavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44. — Hence, also, of *the dress* of a voluptuary, Hor. S. 1, 2, 71; of a cithern-player, Varr. R. R. 3, 13, 3; Ov. F. 6, 654; of the priests of Isis, App. M. 11, p. 269, 5.—**B.** Transf., *a noble woman, lady, dame, matron:* hic eques, hic juvenum coetu stola mixta laborat, Stat. S. 1, 2, 235; Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 140; Val. Max. 2, 1, 5.—**III.** In eccl. Lat., *a royal robe*, Vulg. 1 Par. 15, 27.—**2.** *Of the Jewish priests*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 15.—**3.** *A dress of ceremony*, Vulg. Luc. 20, 46.

stŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [stola]. **I.** Lit., *dressed in* or *wearing a* stola: mulieres, Vitr. 1, 1 *med.*—*Subst.:* **stŏlātae,** ārum, *f.*, = matronae, *noble dames, matrons*, Petr. 44, 18.—**II.** Transf.: pudor, i.e. *befitting a matron*, Mart. 1, 36, 8: Ulixes, *Ulysses in petticoats*, a jocose appellation of Livia on account of her cunning, Calig. ap. Suet. Calig. 23.

stŏlĭdē, *adv.*, v. stolidus *fin.*

stŏlĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stolidus], *dulness, obtuseness, stupidity, stolidity* (post-class.), Flor. 3, 3, 12; 4, 12, 16; Gell. 18, 4, 6; Arn. 2, 80 al.

stŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [root star-; Gr. στερεός, firm; cf. stultus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 155 sq.]. **I.** *Unmovable;* and hence, *slow, coarse, uncultivated, rude* (class.; cf.: fatuus, insipiens, stupidus, stultus, insulsus).—**B.** Lit.: stolidum genus Aeacidarum Bellipotentes sunt magi' quam sapientipotentes, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 187 Vahl.): nam vi depugnare sues stolidi soliti sunt, id. ib. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 109 id.).—**II.** *Dull, senseless, slow of mind, obtuse, stupid, stolid:* mî stolido, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 123: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2: quid, stolide, clamas? id. Aul. 3, 2, 1; id. Ep. 3, 3, 40; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 19: vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter. And. 3, 1, 12: indocti stolidique, * Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184: Lentulus perincertum stolidior an vanior, Sall. ap. Gell. 18, 4, 4 (H. 4, 35 Dietsch): dux ipse inter stolidissimos, Liv. 22, 28, 9: o vatum stolidissime, falleris, Ov. M. 13, 774. — Of the Stoics, Lucr. 1, 641; 1, 1068.—**B.** Transf., of things: nihil est stultius neque stolidius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 162; cf.: nullum est hoc stolidius saxum, id. Mil. 4, 2, 33: aures (Midae), Ov. M. 11, 175; cf. barba (Jovis), Pers. 2, 28: vires, Liv. 28, 21, 10: hujus generis causarum alia sunt quieta, nihil agentia, stolida quodammodo, i.e. *inert, inoperative*, * Cic. Top. 15, 59: stolida impudensque postulatio, Liv. 21, 20: fiducia, id. 34, 46, 8: superbia, id. 45, 3: audacia, Tac. H. 4, 15: procacitas, Mart. 1, 42, 19. — Hence, *adv.:* **stŏlĭdē,** *stupidly, stolidly.* **I.** Lit.: id non promissum magis stolide quam stolide creditum, Liv. 25, 19; 7, 5: laetus, id. 7, 10; 27, 17; cf. Tac. A. 1, 3; Just. 2, 3: stolide castra subgressus, Sall. H. 4, 67 Dietsch.—*Comp.*, Amm. 19, 5, 2. — **II.** Transf., of things: stolide tument pulmonea (mala), Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52.

1. stŏlo, ōnis, *m.*, *a shoot, branch, twig*, or *scion springing from the stock* or *root of a tree, a useless sucker, water-shoot:* qui (Licinius Stolo) propter diligentiam culturae Stolonum confirmavit cognomen, quod nullus in ejus fundo reperiri poterat stolo, quod effodiebat circum arbores, e radicibus, quae nascerentur e solo, quos stolones appellabant, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9; cf.: Stolonum Liciniae genti (cognomen): ita appellatur in ipsis arboribus fruticatio inutilis, unde et pampinatio inventa primo Stoloni dedit nomen, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7; 17, 20, 34, § 150; 17, 13, 20, § 95; 17, 26, 39, § 248; 27, 13, 109, § 133.

2. Stŏlo, ōnis, *m.*, *a cognomen in the gens Licinia;* v. 1. stolo.

† **stŏmăcăcē,** ēs, *f.*, = στομακάκη, *a disease of the gums, scurvy of the mouth*, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20.

* **stŏmăchābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [stomachor], *pettish, angry, stomachy:* puer, Gell. 17, 8, 6.

stŏmăchanter, *adv.*, v. stomachor.

stŏmăchātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *anger* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 33, 2.

† **stŏmăchĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = στομαχικός, *disordered in the stomach, having a disease of the stomach*, Sen. Ep. 24, 14; Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 100; 24, 14, 75, § 123; 25, 5, 24, § 60.

stŏmăchor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [stomachus, II.], *to be irritated, peevish, pettish, vexed, angry*, or *out of humor; to fume, fret* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.; syn.: irascor, succenseo). **I.** *Neutr.:* si stomachabere et moleste feres, plura dicemus, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3; so (with irasci) id. Brut. 95, 326. — With *abl.:* jucundissimis tuis litteris stomachatus sum in extremo, Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 1: proximam stomachandi occasionem adripio, Sen. Ep. 12, 2.—With *quod:* non dubito, quin mirere atque etiam stomachere, quod tecum de eâdem re agam saepius, Cic. Att. 16, 16, F, § 17.—With *si:* stomachabatur senex, si quid asperius dixeram, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93.—With *cum* and *abl.:* stomachari cum aliquo, i.e. *to quarrel with him*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267.—With *ob* and *acc.:* cum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104.—**II.** *Act.*, *to be angry* or *vexed at* any thing (very rare, and only with the general objects aliquid or omnia). stomachor omnia, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3: si quid stomachor, August. ap. Suet. Tib. 21; cf.: id equidem adveniens mecum stomachabar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 32: Venus stomachata biles Venereas, *nursing*, App. M. 5, p. 172, 31.—Hence, * **stŏmăchanter,** *adv.*, *irritably, peevishly, pettishly:* arridens, Aug Vit. Beat. *med.*

stŏmăchōsē, *adv.*, v. stomachosus.

stŏmăchōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stomachus, II.], *wrathful, angry, irritable, ill-humored, peevish, pettish, choleric* (rare but class.; syn. iracundus): eques, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12: stomachosa et quasi submorosa ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: genus acuminis saepe stomachosum, id. Brut. 67, 236: genus irarum, Sen. Ira, 1, 4, 2.—*Comp.:* stomachosiores litteras meas, quas dicas esse, non intellego, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 5.—* *Adv.:* **stŏmăchōsē,** *angrily, peevishly; comp.:* rescripsi ei stomachosius, Cic. Att. 10, 5, 3 (cf. id. ib. 10, 11, 5: θυμικώτερον eram jocatus, id. ap. Charis. 193 P.).

† **stŏmăchus,** i, *m.*, = στόμαχος. **I.** *The gullet, the alimentary canal, œsophagus:* linguam ad radices ejus (oris) haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Cels. 4, 1, § 6; 5, 26, n. 2, § 15.—**II.** Transf., *the stomach* (freq. and class.): eas cum stomachi calore concoxerit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49; Cels. 4, 5; Plin. 23, 1, 26, § 53: summum gulae fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus, id. 11, 37, 68, § 179: tendit (gula) ad stomachum, id. 11, 37, 66, § 176; Lucr. 4, 632; Hor. S. 2, 2, 18: stomachum fovere, Cels. 4, 5: movere, Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127: comprimere, Cels. 4, 5 *fin.:* stomacho laborare, id. 1, 8: aestuans, id. 1, 3: aeger, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: dissolutus, Plin. 23, 1, 26, § 53: fortiores stomachi, id. 32, 7, 26, § 80: marcens, Suet. Calig. 58: corpora, quae stomacho praebent incendia nostro, Lucr. 4, 872: qualia lassum Pervellunt stomachum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 9; Juv. 6, 100.—**III.** Trop. **1.** *Taste, liking* (class.): ludi non tui stomachi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2: nosti stomachi mei fastidium, id. ib. 2, 16, 2: stomacho esse languenti, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 2: in hoc agello stomachum multa sollicitant, vicinitas urbis, opportunitas viae, modus ruris, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 3.—**2.** Bonus stomachus, *good digestion;* hence, *peace, rest, quiet, good-humor:* bono sane stomacho contenti, Quint. 2, 3, 3; cf. id. 6, 3, 93: adversus quos difficile cottidie habere bonum stomachum, Mart. 12, praef.—**3.** *Distaste, dislike* to any thing; hence, *displeasure, irritation, vexation, chagrin* concerning any thing (freq., esp. in Cic.): locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitat, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10; cf. id. ib. 15, 15, 2:

consuetudo diurna callum jam obduxit stomacho meo, id. Fam. 9, 2, 3: bile et stomacho aliquid fingere, Suet. Tib. 59 *fin.*: clamore ac stomacho non queo labori suppeditare, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 17: homo exarsit iracundiâ ac stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: epistula plena stomachi et querelarum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1: ne in me stomachum erumpant, cum sint tibi irati, id. Att. 16, 3, 1: in stomacho ridere, id. Fam. 2, 16, 7: risum magis quam stomachum movere, id. Att. 6, 3, 7: stomachum movere alicui, id. Mur. 13, 28; for which: stomachum facere alicui, id. Att. 5, 11, 2; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: quae tum mihi majori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto, fuerunt, id. Att. 5, 1, 4; id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 2: intelleges eam (fortitudinem) stomacho non egere, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53: summo cum labore, stomacho miseriâque erudiit, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: nec gravem Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii Conamur (scribere), Hor. C. 1, 6, 6.—In jest, for the contrary affection: Cicero reddens rationem, cur illa C. Caesaris tempora tam patienter toleraret, Haec aut animo Catonis ferenda sunt, aut Ciceronis stomacho, i. e. *with his patience, endurance*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 102.

† **stŏmătĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = στοματική, *a medicine for diseases of the mouth*, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 26; 23, 7, 71, § 136: efficacior, id. 24, 13, 73, § 120; Scrib. Comp. 64.

stŏmis, mĭdis, *f.*, = στομίς, *the mouthpiece of a flute-player*, Lucil. Sat. Fragm. 15, 12.

† **stŏmōma**, ătis, *n.*, = στόμωμα, *a kind of fine scales which fly off in hammering*, Plin. 34, 11, 25, § 108 (in Cels. 6, 6, 5, written as Greek).

stŏrax, ăcis, v. styrax.

storbus, v. strobus.

stŏrĕa (in good MSS. also **stŏrĭa**; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 9), ae, *f.* [from the root ster, sterno; Gr. στορέννυμι, to spread out], *a mat* or *covering* made of plaited straw, rushes, rope, etc.; *a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; Liv. 30, 3; Plin. 15, 16, 18, § 59.

1. stŏrĭa, ae, *f.* (late Lat.), = historia, Schol. Juv. 7, 99.

2. stŏrĭa, v. storea.

străba, v. strava.

† **1. strābo**, ōnis, *m.* (collat. form **străbōnus**, i, Petr. 68, 8; v. also strabus), = στραβών. **I.** Lit., that has oblique, distorted eyes, i. e. *one who squints strongly, a squinter* (class.): ecquos (deos) si non tam strabones, at paetulos esse arbitramur? *Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80; Hor. S. 1, 3, 44, Petr. 39, 11; Dig. 21, 1, 12.—**II.** Trop., one who looks askance, i. e. *an envious, jealous person* (ante-class.), Lucil. ap. Non. 27, 7 (Sat. Fragm. 27, 8); Varr. ib. 4 (opp. integris oculis).

2. Strābo, ōnis, *m.* [1. strabo], *a Roman surname*, Cic. Att. 12, 17; 14, 1; id. Ac. 2, 25, 81 al.; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150.

străbōnus, v. 1. strabo *init.*

străbus, a, um, *adj.* [1. strabo], *squinting*: de Venere paetâ strabam facit, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 684 *fin.* P.; cf.: strabones sunt strabi quos nunc dicimus, Non. 27, 2: straba foeditas, Cassiod. Orthogr. praef. p. 2278.

strāges, is, *f.* [sterno, II. B.], *a throwing down, throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow; confusion, confused heap* or *mass* (cf.: acervus, strues; not freq. till after the Aug. per., esp. in Liv.; not in Cæs.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*α*) With *gen.*: strage armorum saepta via est, Liv. 35, 30: nemorum, Sil. 3, 205: ruinae, Liv. 42, 63: minarum, id. 37, 32: aedificiorum et hominum, Tac. A. 1, 76: obstantis molis, id. H. 1, 86: rerum in trepidatione nocturna passim relictarum, Liv. 10, 34: boum hominumque, id. 41, 21: canum volucrumque aviumque boumque, Ov. M. 7, 536: exercituum, Val. Max. 6, 6, ext. 1.—(*β*) *Absol.*: dabit ille (nimbus) ruinas Arboribus stragemque satis, Verg. A. 12, 454: atrox tempestas multis locis stragem fecit, Liv. 40, 2: strage ac ruinâ fudere Gallos, id. 5, 43; cf. id. 4, 33.—**B.** Pregn., *a mortal overthrow; a defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage* (syn.: caedes, clades): stragem horribilem caedemque vereri, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 20; so (with caedes) Tac. A. 14, 36; Just. 10, 3, 1; Val. Max. 5, 6, 5; cf.: quantas acies stragemque ciebunt! Verg. A. 6, 829: confusae stragis acervus, id. ib. 6, 504: complere strage campos, Liv. 7, 24.—In *plur.*: strages facere, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: strages edere, id. Leg. 3, 9, 22; id. Att. 1, 16, 1; Verg. A. 9, 526; 9, 784; Just. 33, 2, 2; cf. also II.: cruentae, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 132.—***II.** Trop., *overthrow, ruin, destruction*: quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi! Cic. Att. 1, 16, 1.

strāgŭlātus, a, um, *adj.*, = stragulatas vestes, Vulg. Prov. 31, 22.

strāgŭlum, i, v. stragulus, II.

strāgŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [sterno, I.; v. the passages from Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll. under II.], *that serves for spreading* or *covering* over any thing (viz., over a bed). **I.** *Adj.*: vestis, *a covering, bedspread, coverlet, blanket, rug, carpet*, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133; 2, 4, 26; 2, 1, 10; 2, 2, 7; 2, 2, 72; Liv. 39, 6; 34, 7; Hor. S. 2, 3, 118 al.; Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171; cf.: in strato omne vestimentum contineri, quod iniciatur, Labeo ait; neque enim dubium est, quin stragula vestis sit omne pallium, quod Graeci περίστρωμα vocant. In victu ergo vestem accipiemus, non stragula, in stratu omnem stragulam vestem, Dig. 50, 16, 45.—**II.** As *subst.* freq. **1. strāgŭla**, ae, *f.* **a.** *A pall, a covering for a corpse*, Petr. 78, 1.—**b.** *A horse-cloth*, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 3.—**2. strāgŭlum**, i, *n.*, *a spread, covering, rug, carpet, mattress*, etc. (cf.: tapes, tapetum): hac (culcita) quicquid insternebant, a sternendo stragulum appellabant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; cf. Sen. Ep. 87, 2.—Of *a bed-covering, bedspread*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 226; Tib. 1, 2, 79; Mart. 14, 147 al.—Of *a covering for a corpse*, Petr. 42, 6; Suet. Ner. 50.—Of *a horse-cloth, blanket, housing*: veredi, Mart. 14, 86, 1.—Of any thing soft put under brooding fowls, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 100; Sol. 7, § 29.

strāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sterno, I.], *straw, litter* spread under any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); *sing.*: tectam stramine vidit Forte casam, Ov. M. 5, 447; id. H. 5, 15; Verg. A. 11, 67; Sil. 10, 562; Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 152 al.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 8, 701; id. F. 3, 184; Stat. Th. 6, 56: straminum mollities, of a bed, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8.

* **strāmentārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [stramentum], *of* or *belonging to straw*: falces, i. e. *for cutting straw*, Cato, R. R. 10, 3.

strāmentĭcĭus or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of straw, straw-*: casae, Auct. B. Hisp. 16, 2; Petr. 63, 8.

* **strāmentor**, āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to fetch straw*: Idmon cum stramentatum exisset, Hyg. Fab. 14.

strāmentum, i, *n.* [sterno, I.], *that which serves for spreading* or *littering*. **I.** *Straw, litter* (syn. palea): fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum incenderunt, *bundles of straw*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: desectam cum stramento segetem, Liv. 2, 5, 3; Cato, R. R. 5, 7.—Of *a straw-bed*: in stramentis pernoctare, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 23; Varr. R. R. 1, 50; Col. 6, 3, 1; Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 79; Phaedr. 2, 8, 23: si et stramentis incubet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117 al.; cf.: antiquis enim torus e stramento erat, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193: stramentum ab stratu, quod id substernatur pecori, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 3.—Of *a thatched roof*: casae, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; Liv. 25, 39.—**II.** *A covering, rug, coverlet, housing*, etc. (very rare): mulorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: his verbis et vestimenta et stramenta contineri; sine his enim vivere neminem posse, *bedclothes*, Dig. 50, 16, 234: cameli, Vulg. Gen. 31, 34.

strāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stramen], *made of straw, straw-*: Quirites, Ov. F. 5, 631: casa, *covered with straw*, Prop. 2, 16, 20; Ov. Am. 2, 9, 18.

† **strangĭas**, ae, *m.*, = στραγγίας, *a kind of Grecian wheat*, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 64.

* **strangŭlābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [strangulo], *that can be choked* or *strangled*: anima submersu, Tert. Anim. 32.

strangŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a choking, suffocating, strangulation* (post-Aug.), Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 59: vulvae, *suffocation of the womb*, id. 20, 15, 57, § 162; cf. strangulatus.

* **strangŭlātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a choker, strangler*: Commodi, Spart. Sev. 14.

* **strangŭlātrix**, īcis, *f.* [strangulator], *she that chokes* or *strangles*: faucium (manus), Prud. στεφ. 10, 1103.

strangŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [strangulo], *a choking, strangling*: vulvae, *suffocation of the womb*, Plin. 20, 18, 75, § 197; 26, 15, 90, § 155; cf. strangulatio.

† **strangŭlo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = στραγγαλάω (cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 96 Müll.), *to throttle, choke*; and, in gen., *to stifle, suffocate, strangle* (syn. suffoco). **I.** Lit. (class.): Domitium strangulavit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15 *fin.*: strangulata laqueo, Tac. A. 6, 25: strangulatus in carcere, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 8; Flor. 4, 1, 10: venena quae strangulando necant, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 63: obesi difficultate spirandi strangulantur, Cels. 2, 1 *fin.*: piro strangulatus, Suet. Claud. 27: strangulatae in oleo ranae, Plin. 32, 10, 38, § 114: cuniculos vapore, id. 33, 4, 21, § 71: ne nimio sanguine strangeletur pecus, Col. 6, 38, 4; Cels. 4, 4: volvam strangulati, Plin. 22, 13, 15, § 32: sinus (togae) nec strangulet nec fluat, *too closely drawn together*, Quint. 11, 3, 140.—In an obscene double sense: si dicimus, Ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur. Sin de Aureliâ aliquid aut Lolliâ, honos praefandus est, *Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.—**2.** Transf., of things: hedera arbores sugit et strangulat, *chokes*, i. e. *kills, makes unfruitful*, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 152: truncum, Col. 4, 26, 2: sata, Quint. 8, prooem. § 23: solum, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 46: fauces tumentes strangulant vocem, *choke, stifle, constrain*, Quint. 11, 3, 20; so, sonitum, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 113.—Poet.: non tibi sepositas infelix strangulat arca Divitias, i. e. *contains*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 150.—**II.** Trop., *to torment, torture* (poet. and in post-class. prose): strangulat inclusus dolor atque exaestuat intus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 63: voluptates in hoc nos amplectuntur, ut strangulent, Sen. Ep. 51, 13: plures nimiâ congesta pecunia curâ Strangulat, Juv. 10, 12: venditor omnes causas, quibus strangulatur, exponat, i. e. *is forced to the sale*, Cod. Th. 12, 3, 1.

† **strangūrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = στραγγουρία, *a painful discharge of urine, strangury*, Cato, R. R. 127; Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45; Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 99 (in Cels. 2, 1 *med.* written as Greek, and transl. by urinae difficultas).

* **strangūrĭōsus**, i, *m.* [stranguria], *one who is afflicted with strangury*, Marc. Emp. 26 *med.*

Straor, v. Stratos, II.

strāta, ae, v. sterno *fin.*

† **strătēgēma**, ătis (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* strategematibus, Front. 4 praef.), *n.*, = στρατήγημα. **I.** Lit., *a piece of generalship, a stratagem*: consilium illud imperatorium fuit, quod Graeci στρατήγημα appellant, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; Val. Max. 7, 4, De strategematis; Flor. 1, 13, 6; 2, 6, 12 sq.; 3, 10, 2 et saep.; and cf. the work of Frontinus, Strategematicôn libri quattuor.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *any stratagem, artifice, trick*: interim Rufio noster strategemate hominem percussit, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2.

† **strătēgēmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = στρατηγηματικός, *of* or *relating to military stratagems, stratagemical*; hence, *subst.*: **Strătēgēmătĭca** (*gen.* -ôn), the title of a work of S. Julius Frontinus.

† **strătēgēum** (**-īum**), i, *n.*, = στρατηγεῖον, *the general's tent, the name of a public building in Smyrna*, Vitr. 5, 9; cf. Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 18.

† **strătēgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = στρατηγία, *a government*, i. e. *a district, province*: Thracia in strategias quinquaginta divisa, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; cf. id. 6, 9, 10, § 27.

† **strătēgĭca**, ōn, *n.*, = στρατηγικά, *the deeds of a general*, Front. Strat. 4 praef.

† **strătēgus**, i, *m.*, = στρατηγός. ***I.** Lit., *a military leader, general, commander*: nec strategus, nec tyrannus quisquam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 6.—***II.** Transf., *the presider, president* at a banquet: strategum te facio huic convivio, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 20; 5, 4, 23.

Strătĭē, ēs, *f.*, *a town of Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 4, 285.

Stratii, v. Stratos, I.

‡ **strātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [sterno], *the laying of cloths and coverings, the preparation of a*

room for a feast, Inscr. Fabr. 404, 306; Inscr. Att. Ac. Rom. Archaeol. 2, 462.

† **strătĭōtes**, ae, *m.*, = στρατιώτης, *a water-plant; either the aloe-leaved water-soldier:* Stratiotes aloides, Linn.; or *the great duck-weed:* Pistia stratiotes, Linn.; Plin. 24, 18, 105, § 169.—Called also **strătĭōtĭcē**, App. Herb. 88.

† **strătĭōtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = στρατιωτικός, *of* or *belonging to a soldier, soldier-like, military:* homo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 12: nuntius, id. ib. 2, 2, 9: mores, id. Mil. 4, 8, 49.—*Subst.:* **strătĭōtĭcum**, i, *n.*, *a kind of eye-salve*, Scrib. Comp. 33; Inscr. Spon. Misc. Ant. p. 237.

Strătĭōton, i, *n.*, *a promontory in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 173.

Strătippŏcles, is, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 3.

Strătĭus, i, *m.*, *the physician of king Eumenes*, Liv. 45, 19, 8.

Strătō or **Străton**, ōnis, *m.*, = Στράτων. **I.** *A philosopher of Lampsacus*, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34; 1, 2, 38; id. Fin. 5, 5, 13.—**II.** *A slave and physician*, Cic. Clu. 63, 176; 64, 179.—**III.** Stratonis turris, *a town of Palestine, otherwise called Cæsarea*, now *Kaisariyeh*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69.

Strătŏcles, is, *m.*, = Στρατοκλῆς, *a celebrated comedian*, Quint. 11, 3, 178; Juv. 3, 99.

Strătŏclīa (**-clēa**), ae, *f.*, = Στρατόκλεια, *a town on the Cimmerian Bosporus*, Plin. 6, 6, 6, § 18.

Străton, ōnis, *m.*, *a Peripatetic philosopher*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 13, 2.

Strătŏnīcē, ēs, *f.*, *daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and wife of Seleucus Nicator*, Val. Max. 5, 7, ext. 1; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 139 sq.

Strătŏnīcēa, ae, *f.*, *a considerable town of Caria*, now *Eski-hissar*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 109; Liv. 33, 18, 7 and 10.—Hence, **A.** **Strătŏnīcēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Stratonicea:* Menippus, i. e. *of Stratonicea*, Cic. Brut. 91, 315; id. Ac. 2, 6, 16.—**B.** **Strătŏnīcensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Stratonicea:* ager, Liv. 33, 18, 4 and 7.—In *plur.:* **Strătŏnīcenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Stratonicea*, Tac. A. 3, 62.

Strătŏnīcis, idis, *f.*, = Στρατονικίς, *an appellation of Venus among the Smyrneans*, Tac. A. 3, 63. — Hence, **Strătŏnīcēum**, i, *n.*, *the temple of Venus Stratonicis*, Vitr. 5, 9.

Strătŏnīcus, i, *m.*, = Στρατόνικος. **I.** *A Greek sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 84.—**II.** *The name of a man*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 27.

† **strătŏpĕdon**, i, *n.*, = στρατόπεδον, *a camp*, Jul. Obs. Prodig. 116.

Strătŏphănes, is, *m.*, *the name of a soldier*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 22.

strātor, ōris, *m.* [sterno, II. A.], *one who saddles a horse, a groom, equerry* (post-class.), Dig. 1, 16, 4; Spart. Carac. 7; Amm. 30, 5, 19; 29, 3, 5; Cod. Th. 6, 31; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1 *med.;* Inscr. Orell. 798; 1584; 3250 al.— **II.** From sterno, II. B., *a thrower down*, Vulg. Jer. 48, 12.

strātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stratum, from sterno], *used for covering*, = stragulus: vestes, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 67.— *Subst. plur.:* **strātōrĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *bedding*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 17, 28.

Stratos or **Stratus**, i, *f.*, = Στράτος. **I.** *A town of Acarnania, on the Achelous*, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Liv. 36, 11; 38, 4; 43, 22, 1.—Hence, **Stratii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Stratos*, Liv. 43, 22, 7.—**II.** *A river of Hyrcania*, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 46 (al. Straor).

strātum, i, v. sterno *fin.*

strātūra, ae, *f.* [sterno] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A paving, pavement:* viarum, Suet. Claud. 24; Pall. 1, 40, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3286; 4130.— * **II.** *A layer of manure*, Paul. Nov. 7, 11.

1. strātus, a, um, *Part.* of sterno.

2. strātus, i, *m.*, v. stratum, under sterno *fin.*

3. strātus, ūs, *m.* [sterno]. **I.** *A spreading, strewing*, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 3.— **II.** Transf., for the usual stratum, *a cover, spread:* in stratu omnem stragulam vestem, Dig. 50, 16, 45; Favorin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.—Of *a horse-cloth*, Sol. 45 *med.*

străva (**-ba**), ae, *f.*, *a monument of victory, built of captured arms*, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 12, 62; Jornand. Get. 49.

strebŭla, ae, *f.*, and **strebŭla** (**stribŭla**), ōrum, *n.*, *the flesh about the haunches:* strebula Umbrico nomine Plautus appellat coxendices hostiarum, etc., Fest. p. 313; cf. id. p. 312 Müll.: stribula, ut Opilius scribit, circum coxendices sunt bovis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 67 ib.: non placet carnem strebulam appellare, quae taurorum e coxendicibus demitur, Arn. 7, 230.

† **stremma**, ătis, *n.*, = στρέμμα, *a dislocation*, Pelag. Vet. 16.

strēna, ae, *f.* [Sabine]. **I.** Lit., *a sign, prognostic, omen* (Plautin.), Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 8; 5, 2, 24.—**II.** Transf., *a new-year's present* given for the sake of the omen (syn. xenium; cf. the Fr. *étrennes*), Suet. Calig. 42; id. Aug. 57; id. Tib. 34; Pompon. ap. Non. 17, 1 al.; cf.: strenam vocamus, quae datur die religioso, ominis boni gratiā, Fest. s. h. v. p. 313 Müll.; Aus. Ep. 18, 4.

Strēnia (**Strēnŭa**), ae, *f.* [strena], *the goddess that presides over new-year's gifts*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 47 Müll.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 16.

Strēnŭa, v. Strenia.

strēnŭē, *adv.*, v. strenuus *fin.*

strēnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [strenuus], *nimbleness, briskness, vivacity, activity* (very rare; perh. only in the two foll. passages): ab strenuitate et nobilitate strenui et nobiles, Varr. L. L. 8, § 15 Müll.: strenuitas antiqua manet, Ov. M. 9, 320.

* **strēnŭo**, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make brisk, lively, busy:* dum te strenuas, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 34 dub.

strēnuus, a, um, *adj.* [root in Gr. στερεός, firm, hard; cf. sterilis, and Germ. starren], *brisk, nimble, quick, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous.* **I.** Of persons (freq. and class.; syn.: fortis, alacer, agilis): mercator strenuus, Cato, R. R. praef. § 3; cf.: vilicus strenuior, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 601 P. (Sat. 16, 5): strenui nimio plus prosunt populi quam arguti et cati, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 12: homo, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 12: multi alii ex Trojā strenui viri, Naev. 1, 17: strenuior (opp. deterior), Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 10: viri fortissimi et milites strenuissimi, Cato, R. R. praef. § 4; cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 78: strenuus et fortis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 46; Liv. 21, 4, 4: imperator in proeliis strenuus et fortis, Quint. 12, 3, 5: strenui ignavique in victoriā idem audent, Tac. H. 2, 14 *fin.;* so (opp. ignavus) id. ib. 4, 69; (opp. iners) id. ib. 1, 46; Sall. C. 61, 7; 51, 16: noli me tam strenuum putare, ut ad Nonas recurram, Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2: Graeci, gens linguā magis strenua quam factis, Liv. 8, 22, 8; Tac. H. 3, 57: quodsi cessas aut strenuus anteis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70 et saep.—With *gen.:* strenuus militiae, Tac. H. 3, 42.—**B.** *Restless, turbulent* (post-Aug.): multi in utroque exercitu, sicut modesti quietique, ita mali et strenui, Tac. H. 1, 52: strenuus in perfidiā, id. ib. 3, 57.—**II.** Transf., of things (not in class. prose): operam reipublicae fortem atque strenuam perhibere, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19; cf. Plaut. ib. 7, 7, 3: adulescens strenuā facie, id. Rud. 2, 2, 8: manus (chirurgi), *nimble, quick, dexterous*, Cels. 7 praef. *med.:* corpus, Gell. 3, 1, 12: navis, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 34: strenua nos exercet inertia, *busy idleness*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28: transiliebant in vehicula strenuo saltu, Curt. 9, 3, 15: toxica, *quick, speedy*, Col. 10, 18: remedium, Curt. 3, 6, 2: causa tam strenuae mortis, id. 9, 8, 20.—Hence, *adv.:* **strēnuē**, *briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, strenuously:* strenue quod volumus ostendere factum, celeriuscule dicemus, at aliud otiose, retardabimus, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24: aliquid facere, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 48: converrite scopis, agite strenue, id. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.: abi prae strenue ac aperi fores, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13: arma capere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: aedificare domum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2: praesto fuit sane strenue, id. Fam. 14, 5, 1.—Without a verb: *Da.* Jam hercle ego illum nominabo. *Tr.* Euge strenue, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 59; id. Ps. 1, 5, 94.—*Sup.:* per hos strenuissime omnia bella confecta, Veg. Mil. 1, 17.—*Comp.* seems not to occur.

strĕpĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [strepo], *to make a great noise, rustling, rattling*, etc. (poet. and very rare): (corvi) inter se foliis strepitant, Verg. G. 1, 413: viden ut strepitantibus advolet alis Amor, Tib. 2, 2, 17: arma strepitantia, id. 2, 5, 73: pulsis strepitant incudibus urbes, Val. Fl. 4, 288: (lugentes) strepitant per urbem, Albin. 1, 183.

strĕpĭtus, ūs (*gen.* strepiti, Enn. ap. Non. 490, 8; or Trag. v. 205 Vahl.), *m.* [strepo]. **I.** Lit., *a* (wild, confused) *noise, din* of any kind; *a clashing, crashing, rustling, rattling, clattering, clanking, rumbling*, etc. (class. and very freq.; cf.: crepitus, stridor, fragor): strepitus, fremitus, clamor tonitruum, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; cf.: strepitus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: molarum strepitus, Enn. ap. Non. 506, 3 (Com. v. 7 Vahl.): fluminum, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: strepitu nullo clam reserare fores, Tib. 1, 8, 60; so, ingens valvarum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: audis quo strepitu janua remugiat, id. C. 3, 10, 5: rotarum, Caes. B. G. 4, 33; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 7: obscenus, i. e. ventris, Petr. 117 et saep.: comitum conventus, strepitus, clamor mulierum Fecere, ut, etc., Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 27: non strepitu, sed maximo clamore, Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 45 (cf. id. Agr. 3, 1, 2): inde fragore gravi strepitus loca terret, Ov. M. 11, 365: prae strepitu et clamore, Liv. 2, 27, 8: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11; so (with tumultus) id. ib. 6, 7, 8; Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1: concursus hominum forique strepitus, id. Brut. 92, 317: Romae, Hor. C. 3, 29, 12: inter strepitum tot bellorum, Liv. 4, 1, 5; cf.: sententiarum vanissimus strepitus, Petr. 1, 2.—In *plur.:* canis, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 5, 47, 3: vino, strepitibus clamoribusque nocturnis attoniti, id. 39, 15, 9. —**II.** Poet., transf., *a* (measured, regular) *sound:* citharae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31: testudinis aureae, id. C. 4, 3, 18: tibicinae, id. Ep. 1, 14, 26.

strĕpo, ui, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., *to make a noise; to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: fremo, strideo): cum Achivi coepissent Inter se strepere, * Cic. poët. Div. 1, 16, 29: vocibus truculentis, Tac. A. 1, 25: apes in alvo strepunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 26; cf. id. 11, 17, 17, § 54.—Of musical instruments (poet.): rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu, Verg. A. 8, 2; so, litui, Hor. C. 2, 1, 18: fluvii strepunt Hibernā nive turgidi, id. ib. 4, 12, 3.—Of arms, etc.: strepit assiduo cava tempora circum Tinnitu galea, Verg. A. 9, 808: lancea, Val. Fl. 6, 302: tonitrua, Sil. 15, 145.—Of the place in which the sound is heard: strepit omnis murmure campus, Verg. A. 6, 709: omnia terrore ac tumultu, Liv. 25, 25, 9; cf. id. 21, 11, 6: urbs apparatu belli, id. 26, 51, 7; cf. Tac. H. 2, 84: aures clamoribus plorantium, Liv. 22, 14, 8: placidum aequor mille navium remis, Tac. A. 2, 23: armorum paratu provinciae, id. H. 2, 84: mons tibiarum cantu tympanorumque sonitu, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 7.—**B.** Trop.: Scythici equitatūs equorum gloriā strepunt, *ring, resound with the glory*, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156: intra Albanam arcem sententia Messalini strepebat, i. e. *was not heard beyond*, Tac. Agr. 45.—**II.** *Act.* (very rare): haec cum sub ipso vallo portisque streperent, *bawled out, vociferated*, Liv. 2, 45, 5: strepens immania, *making strenuous accusations*, Amm. 16, 6, 1: qui (lucus) Capitolium montem strepit, *fills with rustling*, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 9.

† **strepsĭcĕros**, ōtis, *m.*, = στρεψικέρως, *a kind of animal with twisted horns, called by the Africans* adax, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124; 8, 53, 79, § 214.

† **streptos**, on, *adj.*, = στρεπτός, *twisted:* uva, a kind of grape, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

strĭa, ae, *f.*, *a furrow, channel, hollow:* quā aratrum vomere striam facit, sulcus vocatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 3; *the flute* of a column, Vitr. 3, 4, 14; 4, 1, 7 al.; 4, 1 *med.;* 4, 4 *med.;* Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 92.

strĭāta, ae, *f.* [strio], *a species of shell-fish; perh. a scallop*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9.

strĭātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a being channelled* or *fluted, a fluting, striature*, Vitr. 4, 3, 9; Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

stribligo and **stribĭlīgo**, inis, *f.* [perh. kindr. with στρεβλός, twisted, awry], *an impropriety in language, a solecism* (ante- and post-class.): soloecismus Lati-

no vocabulo a Sinnio Capitone ejusdemque aetatis aliis imparilitas appellatus, vetustioribus Latinis striligo dicebatur, a versurâ videlicet et pravitate tortuosae orationis, tamquam strobiligo quaedam, Gell. 5, 20, 1; Arn. 1, 36.

stribŭla, ae, v. strebula.

strictē, *adv.*, v. stringo, *P. a. fin.*

strictim, *adv.* [strictus, from stringo], *straitly, closely.* **I.** Lit. (ante- and post-class., and very rare): strictim attondere, i. e. *close to the skin,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18: juncta crates, Pall. 1, 13: cithara balteo caelato aptata strictim sustinetur, App. Flor. 2, p. 351, 7.—**II.** Trop., *slightly, superficially.* **A.** In gen. (Ciceronian, but very rare): aspicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162: videre, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *briefly, cursorily, summarily* (freq. and class.): haec nunc strictim dicta, apertiora fient infra, Varr. L. L. 9, § 39 Müll.: breviter strictimque dicere (opp. copiosissime), Cic. Clu. 10, 29: strictim dicere (opp. multa), id. N. D. 3, 8, 19: subjungere de ceteris artibus, Quint. 1, 10, 1: scribere de aliquâ re, Suet. Tib. 73 saep.

strictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stringo], *a drawing or pressing together,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 79; 3, 9, 100 al.

strictĭvilla, ae, *f.* [stringo-villus, that plucks off her hair], *an appellation of a vile woman,* Plaut. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 6; id. ap. Non. 169, 8 (in Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 Müll. written strittabillae).

* **strictīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [stringo], *that is stripped* or *plucked off:* oleae, Cato, R. R. 146, 1.

* **strictor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who strips* or *plucks off:* olearum, Cato, R. R. 144, 3.

strictōrĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a shirt with long sleeves,* Edict. Diocl. 7, 56 al.

strictūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In abstr., *a contraction, compression, stricture* (late Lat.): stomachi (opp. solutio), Plin. Val. 4, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 7, 9 sq.; *plur.*, id. Tard. 4, 8, 115; 5, 4, 64.—**2.** *Pressure, suffering, torment:* dura, Juvenc. 2, 789: vehementior est virtutis strictura quam poenae, Ambros. Spir. Sanc. 1, 9, § 108.—**II.** In concr., *a mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron,* Lucil. ap. Non. 21, 11; Varr. ap. Serv. A. 10, 173; Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 143; Verg. A. 8, 421.

strictus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from stringo.

strīdeo, di, 2, and **strīdo,** di, 3 (both forms equally in use; v. in the foll.) [perh. root star, to resound; cf. Gr. τρίζω, τόργος; also Lat. turdus, sterto, trisso], *v. n., to make* or *utter any harsh, shrill, hissing, whistling, grating,* or *creaking sound; to creak, hiss, whizz, whistle, rattle, buzz* (mostly poet.; cf.: strepo, fremo): ferri stridit acumen, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 838 P. (Ann. v. 364 Vahl.): striderat hasta, id. ib. p. 817 P. (Ann. v. 365 Vahl.): candens ferrum e fornacibus Stridit, Lucr. 6, 149; cf. Verg. A. 8, 450; Ov. M. 9, 171; 12, 279: striduntque cavernis Stricturae chalybum, Verg. A. 8, 420: serpentum Cerberus ore Stridet, Tib. 1, 3, 72; cf. Verg. A. 6, 288: striges, Ov. F. 6, 140: gryllus, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138: barbaraque horribili stridebat tibia cantu, Cat. 64, 264: serrae stridentis acerbus Horror, Lucr. 2, 410: foribus cardo aënis, Verg. A. 1, 449: plaustra, id. G. 3, 536: mare refluentibus undis, id. ib. 4, 262: alae cygnorum, id. A. 1, 397: sagitta, id. ib. 12, 319; cf. id. ib. 5, 502: silvae, id. ib. 2, 418: rudentes aquilone, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 19: aeger dentibus stridet, Cels. 2, 6 *med.:* jecur in verubus, Sen. Thyest. 770: funes, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4.—With human subjects, of any loud or inharmonious sound: quidnam hoc soniti est, quod stridunt foris? Pac. ap. Non. 491, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 133 Rib.): cum striderat (Alcestis) retracta rursus inferis, Att. ap. Prisc. 9, p. 867 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 57 Rib.): Troglodytae stridunt magis quam loquuntur, Mel. 1, 8: stridunt animae currumque sequuntur, Stat. Th. 7, 770: pressoque diu stridere molari, *gnash,* Juv. 5, 160.

strīdo, ĕre, v. strideo.

strīdor, ōris, *m.* [strideo], *any harsh, shrill, hissing, grating,* or *creaking sound; a creaking, hissing, rattling, buzzing, whizzing, whistling,* etc. (class.; esp. freq. in the poets; cf.: strepitus, clangor): serpentis, Ov. M. 9, 65; cf. id. ib. 8, 287: elephantorum, Hirt. B. Afr. 72, 5; 84, 1; Liv. 30, 18; 44, 5: stellionis, id. 29, 4: simiae, Ov. M. 14, 100: volant pinnarum stridore (locustae), Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104: Troglodytis stridor, non vox, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45: horrifer Aquiloni' stridor, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68 (Trag. Rel. v. 567 Rib.): ne stridorem quidem serrae, cum acuitur (audiunt), Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; id. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13: procellae, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 47: rudentum, Verg. A. 1, 87; Ov. M. 11, 495: januae, id. ib. 11, 608: dentium, Cels. 2, 7; Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267: pinnarum, id. 11, 29, 35, § 104: lituum, Luc. 1, 237: catenae, Juv. 14, 23: harena, quae manu confricata fecerit stridorem, Vitr. 2, 4 et saep.: tribuni plebis stridor, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70: stridor acutus, Hor. C. 1, 34, 15; Sil. 6, 179; Petr. 122: consonantium tristior stridor, Quint. 9, 4, 37.—*Plur.:* stridores aurium, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 45.

strīdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [strideo], *creaking, rattling, hissing, whizzing, buzzing, stridulous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stridula cornus (i. e. hasta), Verg. A. 12, 267: fraxinus, Claud. in Ruf. 3, 218: plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30: fax lacrimoso stridula fumo fuit, id. M. 10, 6: manus monstri (i. e. elephanti), Sil. 9, 627: stridula et tenuis vox, Sen. Ep. 56, 2: examina apum, Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 380.

1. strĭga, ae, *f.* [stringo]. **I.** *A row of grain* or *hay cut down, a swath, windrow,* Col. 2, 18, 2; cf. Fest. s. h. v. pp. 314 and 315.—**II.** *A furrow drawn lengthwise of the field,* Jul. Front. Agr. p. 38.—In a camp, *the spaces between the squadrons,* Charis. 1, p. 85 P.

2. strĭga, ae, *f.* [1. strix], a woman that brings harm to children, *a hag, witch,* Petr. 63; cf. Fest. s. v. strigem, p. 314 Müll.: striga, γυνὴ φαρμακίς, Gloss. Philox.

***strĭgātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. strix], among surveyors: ager, *a field whose length* (or measurement from north to south) *is greater than its breadth* (opp. scamnatus), Aggen. p. 46 Goes.

* **strĭgĭlēcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [strigilis], *a small strigil,* App. Flor. p. 346, 27; cf.: strigilecula, στλεγγίδιον, Gloss. Philox.

strĭgĭlis, is (*gen. plur.* strigilium, Vitr. 4, 4, 3; *abl.* strigilibus, Juv. 3, 263), *f.* [stringo]. **I.** Lit., *a scraper* (made of horn or metal) used by bathers for removing the impurities of the skin, *a strigil,* = στλεγγίς, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77; id. Pers. 1, 3, 44; Varr. ap. Non. 223, 7; Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 30; Hor. S. 2, 7, 110; Pers. 5, 126; Suet. Aug. 80; Sen. Ep. 97, 47; Juv. 3, 263; Pers. 5, 126; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 86 (2d. ed.).—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A surgical instrument of a similar shape, for dropping a liquid into the ear,* Cels. 6, 7; Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 164.—**B.** Among the Spaniards, *a small bit of native gold,* Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 62.—**C.** = stria, *the flute* of a column, Vitr. 4, 4, 3.

strigmentum, i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *that which is scratched* or *scraped off, a scraping* (post-Aug.), Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17.—**II.** In partic., *filth* or *dirt scraped off,* Cels. 2, 6 *med.;* 5, 2, 4; Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160; 28, 4, 13, § 51; Val. Max. 9, 14, ext. 2 al.

strĭgo, āre, *v. n.* [2. strix]. **I.** Lit., *to hold up, halt, stop* in ploughing, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177.—**II.** Transf. **1.** In gen., Sen. Ep. 31, 4.—**2.** Poet., *to give out, give way, lose strength, sink,* Verg. Cat. 8, 19.

strĭgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stringo], *lean, lank, thin, meagre* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11, and ap. Non. 168, 26: canis (opp. obesus), Col. 7, 12, 8: hic strigosus bovinatorque, Lucil. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 10.—*Comp.:* equi, Liv. 27, 47: hinno strigosior, Maecen. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.—*Sup.:* (capella) strigosissimi corporis, Col. 7, 6, 9.—***II.** Trop., of an orator, *meagre, dry, tasteless,* Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

strĭgŭla, ae, *f.*, = strigilis, I., Schol. Juv. 3, 263.

stringo, inxi, ictum, 3, *v. a.* [root strig; Gr. στραγγ-, to squeeze; στράγξ, a drop; cf. O.H.Germ. streng; Engl. strong], *to draw tight, to bind* or *tie tight; to draw, bind,* or *press together,* etc. (syn. ligo). **I.** Lit.: te stringam ad carnarium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 66: stringit vitta comas, Luc. 5, 143: caesariem crinali cultu, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 85: stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv. 22, 51: pectora pigro gelu, Luc. 4, 652: strictos insedimus amnes, Val. Fl. 1, 414: mare gelu stringi et consistere, Gell. 17, 8, 16: quercus in duas partes diducta, stricta denuo et cohaesa, *having closed together,* id. 15, 16, 4: habenam, *to draw tight,* Stat. Th. 11, 513: ferrum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6.—**B.** Transf. (through the intermediate idea of drawing close), *to touch, touch upon, touch lightly* or *slightly, to graze* (syn. tango): litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes, Verg. A. 5, 163; cf.: stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas, Ov. M. 11, 733: aequor (aurâ), id. ib. 4, 136: metas interiore rotâ, id. Am. 3, 2, 12: latus, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 24: vestigia canis rostro, Ov. M. 1, 536 et saep.: equos, *to stroke,* Charis. 84 P.: tela stringentia corpus, i. e. *slightly touching,* Verg. A. 10, 331; cf. Sen. Ben. 2, 6, 1: coluber Dente pedem strinxit, Ov. M. 11, 776: strictus ac recreatus ex vulnere in tempus, Flor. 4, 12, 44.—**2.** *To pull* or *strip off, to pluck off, cut off, clip off, prune,* etc. (cf. destringo): oleam ubi nigra erit, stringito, Cato, R. R. 65, 1; so, oleam, Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 12: bacam, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 2: quernas glandes, Verg. G. 1, 305: folia ex arboribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58; Liv. 23, 30, 3: frondes, Verg. E. 9, 61; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28: hordea, Verg. G. 1, 317: arbores, Col. 6, 3, 7: celeriter gladios strinxerunt, *drew from the sheath, unsheathed,* Caes. B. C. 3, 93: strictam aciem offerre, Verg. A. 6, 291: ensem, id. ib. 10, 577; so, gladios, id. ib. 12, 278; Ov. M. 7, 333: ensem, id. ib. 8, 207; 14, 296: ferrum, Liv. 7, 40 al.: cultrum, id. 7, 5, 5; 3, 50, 3; and poet. transf.: manum, *to bare,* Ov. Am. 1, 6, 14; id. Tr. 5, 2, 30 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *to touch upon, treat briefly,* Sil. 8, 48.—Hence, *to compress, abridge:* narrationis loco rem stringat, Quint. 4, 2, 128 Spald.—**B.** *To hold in check, to rule, sway* (syn. coërceo): quaecumque meo gens barbara nutu Stringitur, adveniat, Claud. B. Get. 371.—**C.** *To waste, consume, reduce:* praeclaram stringat malus ingluvie rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8.—**D.** (Acc. to I. B.) *To touch, move, affect;* esp. *to affect painfully, to wound, pain:* atque animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, Verg. A. 9, 294: quam tua delicto stringantur pectora nostro, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 21: nomen alicujus, id. ib. 2, 350.—**E.** *To draw* in hostility, *attack with:* in hostes stringatur iambus, Ov. R. Am. 377: bellum, Flor. 3, 21, 1.—Hence, **strictus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *drawn together, close, strait, tight,* etc. **A.** Lit.: laxaret pedem a stricto nodo, Liv. 24, 7, 5: duriora geniti corpora, stricti artus, Tac. G. 30: strictissima janua, Ov. R. Am. 233: si strictior fuerit pedatura, Hyg. Grom. 3, 1: emplastrum, *thick,* Scrib. Comp. 45 *fin.:* venter, i. e. *bound up, costive,* Veg. 3, 16: strictior aura, *more severe, colder,* Aus. Idyll. 14, 3.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of language, *brief, concise:* quo minus (Aeschines) strictus est, Quint. 10, 1, 77: qui (Demosthenes) est strictior multo (quam Cicero), id. 12, 10, 52.—**2.** Of character, *severe, strict:* Catones, Manil. 5, 106: mentes, id. 1, 769: lex, Stat. S. 3, 5, 87.—**3.** *Rigid, exact* (law Lat.): restitutio stricto jure non competebat, Dig. 29, 2, 85; 39, 3, 3 al.—*Adv.:* **strictē** and **strictim,** *closely, tightly:* in foramen conicies, Pall. Mart. 8, 2.—*Comp.*, Pall. 1, 6.—*Sup.*, Gell. 16, 3, 4.—**2.** Fig., *accurately:* strictius interpretari, Dig. 8, 2, 20.

* **stringor,** ōris, *m.* [stringo], *a touching, touch, shock:* gelidae aquaï, Lucr. 3, 693.

1. strĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [stria], *to furnish with furrows* or *channels; to hollow out, groove, flute, striate:* columnas viginti striis, Vitr. 4, 3 *fin.:* asparagum in toros, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 146; cf. concham, id. 9, 33, 52, § 102: lilium, id. 21, 5, 11, § 23: virgula, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 1: conchula, App. Mag. p. 297, 3: frons striata, *wrinkled,* id. M. 10, p. 239, 18.

2. strĭo, ōnis, *m.*, rare collat. form of histrio, Schol. Juv. 1, 1.

‡ **strĭtăvus,** v. tritavus *init.*

strittabillae, v. strictivilla.

‡ **strittāre,** *to be weak in the feet:* strittare ab eo, qui sistit aegre, Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 Müll.

† **1. strix,** strĭgis (on the ĭ cf. Lachm.

Lucr. II. p. 36), *f.*, = στρίγξ [from στρίζω, τρίζω, the screecher], *a screech-owl*, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 31; Ov. F. 6, 133 sq.; Plin. 11, 39, 95, § 232; Tib. 1, 5, 52; Ov. M. 7, 269; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 17; 3 (4, 5), 6, 29; Petr. 134, 1; cf. Fest. p. 314, 33.

2. strix, ĭgis, *f.*, *a furrow, channel, groove, flute*, Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*: strigium circuitus, id. 4, 1 *med.*; 4, 3; 4, 4 (al. striae; but cf. strigatus and strigo).

† **1. strŏbĭlus,** i, *m.*, = στρόβιλος, *a pine-nut, pine-cone*, Dig. 32, 1, 55, § 10.

2. Strŏbĭlus, i, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 2; 4, 7, 17.

strŏbus or **storbus,** i, *m.* **I.** *A tree in Carmania, yielding an odoriferous gum*, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79.—**II.** *Another name of the* ladanum, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74.

† **strōma,** ătis, *n.*, = στρῶμα, *a bed-covering, coverlet*, Capitol. Ver. 4, § 9.—**II.** Transf.: **strōmăta,** um, *plur. n.*, *miscellaneous writings*, Hier. Prol. in Ep. Gal.

Strōmăteus, ei, *m.*, = στρωματεύς. **I.** Prop., *the writer of miscellanies* (στρώματα), *a surname of Clemens of Alexandria*, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 1; 8.—**II.** = stromata (v. stroma, II.), Prisc. 6, p. 696 P.

† **strombus,** i, *m.*, = στρόμβος, *a kind of spiral snail*, Plin. 32, 10, 39, § 117; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

† **strongўla,** ae, *f.*, = στρογγύλη, *a bust*, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

† **1. strongўlē,** ēs, *f.*, = στρογγύλη, *a kind of alum*, Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 187.

2. Strongўlē, ēs, *f.*, = Στρογγύλη, *one of the Lipari islands*, now *Stromboli*, Avien. Or. Mar. 453; Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93; cf. Sil. 14, 259.

Strongўlĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Στρογγυλίων, *a Grecian sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 18, § 21.

† **strŏpha,** ae, *f.*, = στροφή. **I.** *A strophe* in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3 *med.*; Victor. p. 2501 P.—**II.** *A trick, artifice* (not ante-Aug.; and, as in Greek, mostly *plur.*): verbosae, Phaedr. 1, 14, 4; Sen. Ep. 26, 5; Prud. Apoth. 37 prooem.; Hier. in Ruf. 3, 14 al.—*Sing.*: ego aliquam stropham inveniam, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 6; Mart. 11, 7, 4.

Strŏphădes, um, *f.*, = Στροφάδες, *two islands lying off the coast of Messenia, at first called Plotæ, celebrated as the fabled residence of the Harpies*, now *Strofahia*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55; Verg. A. 3, 210; Ov. M. 13, 709; Val. Fl. 4, 513.

* **strŏphĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [strophium], *a maker of* or *dealer in* strophia, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

strŏphĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small wreath* or *chaplet*, Plin. 21, 2, 2, § 3; Tert. Cor. Mil. 15.

† **strŏphĭum,** ii, *n.*, = στρόφιον (a band). **I.** *A band, breast-band, stay*, worn by females under the breasts, Plaut., Turp., Varr., and Cic. ap. Non. 538, 7 sq.: tereti strophio vincta papillas, Cat. 64, 65: a strophio, a psalterio, a flagitio, est factus, repente popularis, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44; cf.: strophium est fascia brevis, quae virginalem tumorem cohibet papillarum, Non. l. l. —**II.** *A head-band, chaplet*, Verg. Copa, 32; Prud. Cath. 3, 26; esp. of priests; cf. Fest. s. v. stroppus, p. 313 Müll.—**III.** *A rope*: ancoralia, *cables*, App. M. 11, p. 265, 5.

Strŏphĭus, ii, *m.*, = Στρόφιος, *a king of Phocis, father of Pylades*, Ov. P. 2, 6, 25.

† **strŏphōma,** ătis, *n.*, = στρόφωμα, *the bellyache, gripes, colic*, Hier. in Isa. 13, 8.

strŏphōsus, a, um, *adj.* [strophus], *that has the gripes*, Veg. 3, 57; Ven. Carm. 8, 9, 17 (scanned strŏphŏsus).

† **strŏphus,** i, *m.*, = στρόφος, *the bellyache, gripes, colic*, Veg. 1, 43; 1, 57; App. Herb. 26 (in Cels. 2, 7; Scrib. Comp. 121, and Fest. s. v. vermina, p. 375 Müll., written as Greek.).

stroppus, i, v. struppus.

structē, *adv.*, v. struo *fin.*

structĭlis, e, *adj.* [struo], *of* or *belonging to building; that is built* or *constructed; that is designed* or *used for building* (post-Aug.): canales, *walled*, Vitr. 8, 7; so, cloacae, id. 5, 9 *med.*: columnae, Dig. 8, 5, 8: bases, ib. 50, 16, 245: opus, ib. 50, 16, 241: gemellar, Col. 12, 52, 10: caementum, *building-cement*, i. e. *that is used in building*, Mart. 9, 76, 1.

structĭo, ōnis, *f.* [struo], *a joining together, building, erecting, construction* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: SCALARIS, Inscr. Orell. 4570: petrosolinum sternes inter spatia structionis (olivarum), *between the layers of the heap*, Pall. Nov. 22, 5.—**II.** Trop.: arma venatoribus parabunt, ut retia, venabula, sagittas et quicquid ad structionem ejus studii pertinet, *apparatus*, Firm. Math. 8, 9: ratio et structio fidei, Tert. Pat. 3.

structor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who erects a building, a builder, mason, carpenter*: res agebatur multis structoribus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2; id. Att. 14, 3, 1; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Dig. 50, 6, 6; Capitol. Ver. 5; Lampr. Heliog. 27 al.—**II.** *One who spreads the table* or *serves up food and carves; a server, carver* (post-Aug.): ferculorum compositor, Serv. ap. Verg. A. 1, 703; Petr. 35, 2; Mart. 10, 48, 15; Juv. 5, 120; 11, 136.—**B.** Trop.: orationis, App. Flor. p. 365, 18.

* **structōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [structor], *of* or *belonging to building, architectural*: operae, Tert. Apol. 14.

structūra, ae, *f.* [struo], *a fitting together, adaptation, adjustment.* **I. A.** In gen. (post-Aug. and very rare): ossa in manu oblonga omnia et triangula, structurâ quâdam inter se conectuntur, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: membranarum, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 112: togae, Macr. S. 2, 9.—**B.** In partic., *an architectural fitting together, a building* or *erecting.* **1.** In abstr. (class.): parietum, *the mode of building, construction*, * Caes. B. C. 2, 9; cf.: structurae antiquae genus, Liv. 21, 11; and: reticulata structura, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172: (silex) globosus sed structurae infidelis, *for building*, id. 36, 22, 49, § 169: in structurâ saxorum rudium, Quint. 9, 4, 27.—*Plur.*: in structuris lapidum impolitorum, Quint. 8, 6, 63.—**2.** In concr., *a building, erection, edifice, structure*, Front. Aquaed. 123; Vitr. 5, 12: subterraneae, Plin. 36, 22, 50, § 170: aerariae structurae, i. e. *mining works, mines*, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.* (al. structuraeque).—**II.** Trop., of language, *an arrangement, order, structure* (in Cic. only as a figure of speech, with quasi or quaedam; later in gen.): verborum quasi structura, Cic. Brut. 8, 33: quasi structura quaedam, id. Or. 44, 149: et verborum est structura quaedam, id. Opt. Gen. 2, 5: proprietates verborum exigit, et structuram et argumentationes, Sen. Ep. 89, 9: mei carminis, Ov. P. 4, 13, 4; Quint. 1, 10, 23; 8, 5, 27; 8, 6, 67; 9, 4, 45; Tac. Or. 22 *fin.*

1. structus, a, um, *Part.*, v. struo.

2. structus, ūs, *m.* [struo], *a heap, pile*: lignorum structibus incensis, Arn. 7, 15 Hildeb.

strŭes, is, *f.* [id.], *a heap, pile* of things put together. **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: acervus, cumulus, congeries): laterum, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 3: corporum, Liv. 23, 5; Tac. H. 2, 70; 3, 83: lignorum, Liv. 21, 37; Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53: arma cum telis in strue mixta, Ov. P. 2, 1, 40: rogi, *a funeral pile, pyre*, Tac. G. 27; Luc. 8, 757; Sen. Phoen. 112; id. Oedip. 33: uvarum, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 51 et saep.: (milites Macedones) confusa strue implicantur, *a heap, mass, phalanx*, Liv. 44, 41, 7.—Collect., with a verb in the *plur.*: LOCVS QVO EA STRVES CONGERANTVR, i. e. *piles of wood*, Cenot. Pis. I. (in Inscr. Orell. 642).—**II.** In partic., in relig. lang., *a heap of little offering-cakes*: strues genera liborum sunt, digitorum conjunctorum non dissimilia, qui superjecta panicula in transversum continentur, Fest. p. 310 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. ferctum, p. 85; cf. Cato, R. R. 134, 2; 141, 4; Ov. F. 1, 276; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 403.

‡ **strufertārĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *they who make offerings near a tree that has been struck by lightning*: strufertarios dicebant, qui quaedam sacrificia ad arbores fulguritas faciebant, a ferto scilicet, quodam sacrificii genere, Fest. p. 295 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. ferctum, p. 85.

struix, īcis, *f.* [struo], *a heap, pile* of things put together (ante- and post-class. for the class. strues). **I.** Lit.: struices antiqui dicebant exstructiones omnium rerum, Fest. p. 310 Müll.: tantas struices concinnat patinarias, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 26: et Livius: per struices saxeas lapsu accidit, Livius ap. Fest. l. l.: lignorum struicibus incensis, Arn. 7, 222: caementiciae, Sol. 28. —* **II.** Trop.: struix malorum, Naev. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 267 (Trag. Rel. v. 64 Rib.).

1. strūma, ae, *f.* [struo], *a scrofulous tumor, struma*, Cels. 5, 28, 7; 1, 9 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206; 22, 14, 16, § 38; 26, 5, 14, § 26 al.: qui exsecant pestem aliquam, tamquam strumam civitatis, Cic. Sest. 65, 135; cf. sarcastically: Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διβάφῳ vestiant, id. Att. 2, 9, 2.

2. Strūma, ae, *m.* [1. struma], *a Roman surname*, Cat. 52, 2; Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 81.

* **strūmātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having a struma, scrofulous, strumous*, Firm. Math. 8, 19 *fin.*

strūmĕa, ae, *f.* (sc. herba) [id.], *an herb that cures the struma*, Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 174; App. Herb. 8.

* **strūmella,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small struma*, Marc. Emp. 15 *med.*

strūmentum, i, *n.*, = instrumentum, aeternitatis, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 7.

strūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. struma], *having a struma, scrofulous, strumous*, Col. 7, 10, 3: homo, Juv. 10, 309: facies, Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Sest. 65.

strūmus, i, *m.* [id.], *a plant that cures the struma*, called also strychnos and cuculus, Plin. 27, 8, 44, § 68; App. Herb. 74.

strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* [root στορ; Gr. στρώννυμι, to spread; cf. Sanscr. upa-star, to make ready; and v. sterno], *to place by* or *upon each other; to pile up, arrange*, etc. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rare but class.; cf. condo, compono): quasi structa et nexa verbis, etc., Cic. Or. 41, 140: lateres, qui super musculo struantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes, Ov. M. 1, 153: arbores in pyram, id. ib. 9, 231: frugem ordine, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: avenas, Ov. M. 1, 677: ordine longo penum, Verg. A. 1, 704; Sil. 11, 279; hence, poet., transf.: altaria donis, Verg. A. 5, 54: acervum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 35: congeriem armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22: opes, rem, *to heap up, accumulate*, Petr. 120, 85; Pers. 2, 44: PEDEM, *to heap up steps*, i. e. *to flee*: SI CALVITVR PEDEMVE STRVIT MANVM ENDOIACITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. 313 Müll.—*Absol.*: aliae (apes) struunt, aliae poliunt, aliae suggerunt, *pile up* (the comb), Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22. —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To make by joining together; to build, erect, fabricate, make, form, construct* (syn. aedifico): fornacem bene struito ... lateribus summam (fornacem) struito, Cato, R. R. 38, 1 and 3: per speluncas saxis structas, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37 (Trag. Rel. p. 208 Rib.); imitated by Lucr. 6, 195; cf.: templa saxo structa vetusto, Verg. A. 3, 84: moenia saxo, Ov. M. 6, 573: moenia, Verg. A. 5, 811: domos, Hor. C. 2, 18, 19: pyras, Verg. A. 11, 204: ingentem pyram, id. ib. 6, 215; Luc. 3, 240: navem, Val. Fl. 5, 295: tubas, *to make*, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 20: cubilia, Luc. 9, 841: convivia, *to get ready, prepare*, Tac. A. 15, 37 et saep.—*Absol.*: reticulata structura, quâ frequentissime Romae struunt, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172. —*Part. perf., subst.*: saxorum structa, *masonry*, Lucr. 4, 361.—**2.** With the idea of order predominating, *to set in order, arrange*: copias ante frontem castrorum struit, *arranges, draws up in rank and file*, Caes. B. C. 3, 37; so, aciem, Liv. 9, 31; 8, 8; Verg. A. 9, 42: omnes armatos in campo, Liv. 42, 51.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to join together, compound, compose*: ex praepositione et duobus vocabulis dure videtur struxisse Pacuvius, Nerei repandirostrum, Quint. 1, 5, 67.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To prepare* something detrimental; *to cause, occasion; to devise, contrive, instigate*, etc. (very freq., esp. in Cic.): struunt sorores Atticae dirum nefas, Poët. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2596 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 272 Rib.): aliquid calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic. Clu. 64, 178: sycophantias, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 57: num me fefellit hosce id struere? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3: sollicitudinem sibi, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3: odium in alios, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208: insidias alicui, Liv. 23, 17: consilia recuperandi regni, id. 2, 3; Tac. A. 2, 65 *fin.*; Ov. M. 1, 198: periculum ruinae, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: pericula alicui, Sen. Ep. 10, 2: mortem alicui, Tac. A. 4, 10 *fin.*: crimina et accusatores, id. ib. 11, 12; cf.: ultroque struebantur qui monerent perfugere ad Germaniae exerci-

Lucr. II. p. 36), *f.*, = στρίγξ [from στρίζω, τρίζω, the screecher], *a screech-owl*, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 31; Ov. F. 6, 133 sq.; Plin. 11, 39, 95, § 232; Tib. 1, 5, 52; Ov. M. 7, 269; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 17; 3 (4, 5), 6, 29; Petr. 134, 1; cf. Fest. p. 314, 33.

2. strix, igis, *f.*, *a furrow, channel, groove, flute,* Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*: strigium circuitus, id. 4, 1 *med.*; 4, 3; 4, 4 (al. striae; but cf. strigatus and strigo).

† **1. strŏbīlus,** i, *m.*, = στρόβιλος, *a pine-nut, pine-cone,* Dig. 32, 1, 55, § 10.

2. Strŏbīlus, i, *m.*, *the name of a slave,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 2; 4, 7, 17.

strŏbus or **storbus,** i, *m.* **I.** *A tree in Carmania, yielding an odoriferous gum,* Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79.—**II.** *Another name of the* ladanum, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74.

† **strōma,** ătis, *n.*, = στρῶμα, *a bed-covering, coverlet,* Capitol. Ver. 4, § 9.—**II.** Transf.: **strōmăta,** um, *plur. n.*, *miscellaneous writings,* Hier. Prol. in Ep. Gal.

Strōmăteus, ei, *m.*, = στρωματεύς. **I.** Prop., *the writer of miscellanies* (στρώματα), *a surname of Clemens of Alexandria,* Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 1; 8.—**II.** = stromata (v. stroma, II.), Prisc. 6, p. 696 P.

† **strombus,** i, *m.*, = στρόμβος, *a kind of spiral snail,* Plin. 32, 10, 39, § 117; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

† **strongȳla,** ae, *f.*, = στρογγύλη, *a bust,* Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

† **1. strongȳlē,** ēs, *f.*, = στρογγύλη, *a kind of alum,* Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 187.

2. Strongȳlē, ēs, *f.*, = Στρογγύλη, *one of the Lipari islands,* now *Stromboli,* Avien. Or. Mar. 453; Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93; cf. Sil. 14, 259.

Strongȳlĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Στρογγυλίων, *a Grecian sculptor,* Plin. 34, 8, 18, § 21.

† **strŏpha,** ae, *f.*, = στροφή. **I.** *A strophe* in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3 *med.*; Victor. p. 2501 P.—**II.** *A trick, artifice* (not ante-Aug.; and, as in Greek, mostly *plur.*): verbosae, Phaedr. 1, 14, 4; Sen. Ep. 26, 5; Prud. Apoth. 37 prooem.; Hier. in Ruf. 3, 14 al.—*Sing.*: ego aliquam stropham inveniam, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 6; Mart. 11, 7, 4.

Strŏphădes, um, *f.*, = Στροφάδες, *two islands lying off the coast of Messenia, at first called Plotæ, celebrated as the fabled residence of the Harpies,* now *Strofahia,* Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55; Verg. A. 3, 210; Ov. M. 13, 709; Val. Fl. 4, 513.

* **strŏphĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [strophium], *a maker of* or *dealer in* strophia, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

strŏphĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small wreath* or *chaplet,* Plin. 21, 2, 2, § 3; Tert. Cor. Mil. 15.

† **strŏphĭum,** ii, *n.*, = στρόφιον (a band). **I.** *A band, breast-band, stay,* worn by females under the breasts, Plaut., Turp., Varr., and Cic. ap. Non. 538, 7 sq.: tereti strophio vincta papillas, Cat. 64, 65: a strophio, a psalterio, a flagitio, est factus, repente popularis, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44; cf.: strophium est fascia brevis, quae virginalem tumorem cohibet papillarum, Non. l. l.—**II.** *A head-band, chaplet,* Verg. Copa, 32; Prud. Cath. 3, 26; esp. of priests; cf. Fest. s. v. stroppus, p. 313 Müll.—**III.** *A rope:* ancoralia, *cables,* App. M. 11, p. 265, 5.

Strŏphĭus, ii, *m.*, = Στρόφιος, *a king of Phocis, father of Pylades,* Ov. P. 2, 6, 25.

† **strŏphōma,** ătis, *n.*, = στρόφωμα, *the bellyache, gripes, colic,* Hier. in Isa. 13, 8.

strŏphōsus, a, um, *adj.* [strophus], *that has the gripes,* Veg. 3, 57; Ven. Carm. 8, 9, 17 (scanned strŏphōsus).

† **strŏphus,** i, *m.*, = στρόφος, *the bellyache, gripes, colic,* Veg. 1, 43; 1, 57; App. Herb. 26 (in Cels. 2, 7; Scrib. Comp. 121, and Fest. s. v. vermina, p. 375 Müll., written as Greek.).

stroppus, i, v. struppus.

structē, *adv.*, v. struo *fin.*

structĭlis, e, *adj.* [struo], *of* or *belonging to building; that is built* or *constructed; that is designed* or *used for building* (post-Aug.): canales, *walled,* Vitr. 8, 7; so, cloacae, id. 5, 9 *med.*: columnae, Dig. 8, 5, 8: bases, ib. 50, 16, 245: opus, ib. 50, 16, 241: gemellar, Col. 12, 52, 10: caementum, *building-cement,* i. e. *that is used in building,* Mart. 9, 76, 1.

structĭo, ōnis, *f.* [struo], *a joining together, building, erecting, construction* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: SCALARIS, Inscr. Orell. 4570: petrosolinum sternes inter spatia structionis (olivarum), *between the layers of the heap,* Pall. Nov. 22, 5.—**II.** Trop.: arma venatoribus parabunt, ut retia, venabula, sagittas et quicquid ad structionem ejus studii pertinet, *apparatus,* Firm. Math. 8, 9: ratio et structio fidei, Tert. Pat. 3.

structor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who erects a building, a builder, mason, carpenter:* res agebatur multis structoribus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2; id. Att. 14, 3, 1; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Dig. 50, 6, 6; Capitol. Ver. 5; Lampr. Heliog. 27 al.—**II.** *One who spreads the table* or *serves up food and carves; a server, carver* (post-Aug.): ferculorum compositor, Serv. ap. Verg. A. 1, 703; Petr. 35, 2; Mart. 10, 48, 15; Juv. 5, 120; 11, 136.—**B.** Trop.: orationis, App. Flor. p. 365, 18.

* **structōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [structor], *of* or *belonging to building, architectural:* operae, Tert. Apol. 14.

structūra, ae, *f.* [struo], *a fitting together, adaptation, adjustment.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (post-Aug. and very rare): ossa in manu oblonga omnia et triangula, structurâ quâdam inter se conectuntur, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: membranarum, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 112: togae, Macr. S. 2, 9.—**B.** In partic., *an architectural fitting together, a building* or *erecting.* **1.** In abstr. (class.): parietum, *the mode of building, construction,* * Caes. B. C. 2, 9; cf.: structurae antiquae genus, Liv. 21, 11; and: reticulata structura, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172: (silex) globosus sed structurae infidelis, *for building,* id. 36, 22, 49, § 169: in structurâ saxorum rudium, Quint. 9, 4, 27.—*Plur.*: in structuris lapidum impolitorum, Quint. 8, 6, 63.—**2.** In concr., *a building, erection, edifice, structure,* Front. Aquaed. 123; Vitr. 5, 12: subterraneae, Plin. 36, 22, 50, § 170: aerariae structurae, i. e. *mining works, mines,* Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.* (al. structuraeque).—**II.** Trop., of language, *an arrangement, order, structure* (in Cic. only as a figure of speech, with quasi or quaedam; later in gen.): verborum quasi structura, Cic. Brut. 8, 33: quasi structura quaedam, id. Or. 44, 149: et verborum est structura quaedam, id. Opt. Gen. 2, 5: proprietates verborum exigit, et structuram et argumentationes, Sen. Ep. 89, 9: mei carminis, Ov. P. 4, 13, 4; Quint. 1, 10, 23; 8, 5, 27; 8, 6, 67; 9, 4, 45; Tac. Or. 22 *fin.*

1. structus, a, um, *Part.*, v. struo.

2. structus, ūs, *m.* [struo], *a heap, pile:* lignorum structibus incensis, Arn. 7, 15 Hildeb.

strūes, is, *f.* [id.], *a heap, pile* of things put together. **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: acervus, cumulus, congeries): laterum, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 3: corporum, Liv. 23, 5; Tac. H. 2, 70; 3, 83: lignorum, Liv. 21, 37; Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53: arma cum telis in strue mixta, Ov. P. 2, 1, 40: rogi, *a funeral pile, pyre,* Tac. G. 27; Luc. 8, 757; Sen. Phoen. 112; id. Oedip. 33: uvarum, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 51 et saep.: (milites Macedones) confusa strue implicantur, *a heap, mass, phalanx,* Liv. 44, 41, 7.—Collect., with a verb in the *plur.*: LOCVS QVO EA STRVES CONGERANTVR, i. e. *piles of wood,* Cenot. Pis. I. (in Inscr. Orell. 642).—**II.** In partic., in relig. lang., *a heap of little offering-cakes:* strues genera liborum sunt, digitorum conjunctorum non dissimilia, qui superjecta panicula in transversum continentur, Fest. p. 310 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. ferctum, p. 85; cf. Cato, R. R. 134, 2; 141, 4; Ov. F. 1, 276; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 403.

‡ **strufertārĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *they who make offerings near a tree that has been struck by lightning:* strufertarios dicebant, qui quaedam sacrificia ad arbores fulguritas faciebant, a ferto scilicet, quodam sacrificii genere, Fest. p. 295 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. ferctum, p. 85.

strūix, īcis, *f.* [struo], *a heap, pile* of things put together (ante- and post-class. for the class. strues). **I.** Lit.: struices antiqui dicebant exstructiones omnium rerum, Fest. p. 310 Müll.: tantas struices concinnat patinarias, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 26: et Livius: per struices saxeas lapsu accidit, Livius ap. Fest. l. l.: lignorum struicibus incensis, Arn. 7, 222: caementiciae, Sol. 28.—* **II.** Trop.: struix malorum, Naev. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 267 (Trag. Rel. v. 64 Rib.).

1. strūma, ae, *f.* [struo], *a scrofulous tumor, struma,* Cels. 5, 28, 7; 1, 9 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206; 22, 14, 16, § 38; 26, 5, 14, § 26 al.: qui exsecant pestem aliquam, tamquam strumam civitatis, Cic. Sest. 65, 135; cf. sarcastically: Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διβάφῳ vestiant, id. Att. 2, 9, 2.

2. Strūma, ae, *m.* [1. struma], *a Roman surname,* Cat. 52, 2; Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 81.

* **strūmātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having a struma, scrofulous, strumous,* Firm. Math. 8, 19 *fin.*

strūmĕa, ae, *f.* (sc. herba) [id.], *an herb that cures the struma,* Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 174; App. Herb. 8.

* **strūmella,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small struma,* Marc. Emp. 15 *med.*

strūmentum, i, *n.*, = instrumentum, aeternitatis, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 7.

strūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. struma], *having a struma, scrofulous, strumous,* Col. 7, 10, 3: homo, Juv. 10, 309: facies, Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Sest. 65.

strūmus, i, *m.* [id.], *a plant that cures the struma,* called also strychnos and cuculus, Plin. 27, 8, 44, § 68; App. Herb. 74.

strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* [root στορ; Gr. στρώννυμι, to spread; cf. Sanscr. upa-star, to make ready; and v. sterno], *to place by* or *upon each other; to pile up, arrange,* etc. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rare but class.; cf. condo, compono): quasi structa et nexa verbis, etc., Cic. Or. 41, 140: lateres, qui super musculo struantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes, Ov. M. 1, 153: arbores in pyram, id. ib. 9, 231: frugem ordine, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: avenas, Ov. M. 1, 677: ordine longo penum, Verg. A. 1, 704; Sil. 11, 279; hence, poet., transf.: altaria donis, Verg. A. 5, 54: acervum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 35: congeriem armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22: opes, rem, *to heap up, accumulate,* Petr. 120, 85; Pers. 2, 44: PEDEM, *to heap up steps,* i. e. *to flee:* SI CALVITVR PEDEMVE STRVIT MANVM ENDOIACITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. 313 Müll.—*Absol.*: aliae (apes) struunt, aliae poliunt, aliae suggerunt, *pile up* (the comb), Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To make by joining together; to build, erect, fabricate, make, form, construct* (syn. aedifico): fornacem bene struito . . . lateribus summam (fornacem) struito, Cato, R. R. 38, 1 and 3: per speluncas saxis structas, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37 (Trag. Rel. p. 208 Rib.); imitated by Lucr. 6, 195; cf.: templa saxo structa vetusto, Verg. A. 3, 84: moenia saxo, Ov. M. 6, 573: moenia, Verg. A. 5, 811: domos, Hor. C. 2, 18, 19: pyras, Verg. A. 11, 204: ingentem pyram, id. ib. 6, 215; Luc. 3, 240: navem, Val. Fl. 5, 295: tubas, *to make,* Prop. 4 (5), 3, 20: cubilia, Luc. 9, 841: convivia, *to get ready, prepare,* Tac. A. 15, 37 et saep.—*Absol.*: reticulata structura, quâ frequentissime Romae struunt, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172.—*Part. perf., subst.*: saxorum structa, *masonry,* Lucr. 4, 361.—**2.** With the idea of order predominating, *to set in order, arrange:* copias ante frontem castrorum struit, *arranges, draws up in rank and file,* Caes. B. C. 3, 37; so, aciem, Liv. 9, 31; 8, 8; Verg. A. 9, 42: omnes armato campo, Liv. 42, 51.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to join together, compound, compose:* ex praepositione et duobus vocabulis dure videtur struxisse Pacuvius, Nerei repandirostrum, Quint. 1, 5, 67.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To prepare* something detrimental; *to cause, occasion; to devise, contrive, instigate,* etc. (very freq., esp. in Cic.): struunt sorores Atticae dirum nefas, Poët. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2596 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 272 Rib.): aliquid calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic. Clu. 64, 178: sycophantias, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 57: num me fefellit hosce id struere? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3: sollicitudinem sibi, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3: odium in alios, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208: insidias alicui, Liv. 23, 17: consilia recuperandi regni, id. 2, 3; Tac. A. 2, 65 *fin.*; Ov. M. 1, 198: periculum ruinae, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: pericula alicui, Sen. Ep. 10, 2: mortem alicui, Tac. A. 4, 10 *fin.*: crimina et accusatores, id. ib. 11, 12; cf.: ultroque struebantur qui monerent perfugere ad Germaniae exerci-

lus, id. ib. 4, 67: controversiam de nomine, Auct. Her. 2, 28, 45: causas, Tac. A. 2, 42: quid struit? Verg. A. 4, 235: quid struis? id. ib. 4, 271; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6.—**2.** *To order, arrange, dispose, regulate:* rem domi, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 8: verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: bene structa collocatio, id. Or. 70, 232: orationem, Quint. 7, 10, 7: orationem solutam, Prob. ap. Gell. 13, 20, 1: dum proxima dicimus, struere ulteriora possimus, Quint. 10, 7, 8: quid parum structum (in oratione), Sen. Ep. 100, 5: cum varios struerem per saecula reges, *ordained*, Val. Fl. 1, 535.—**3.** *To fit out, provide with* (late Lat.): quot steriles utriusque naturae infructuosis genitalibus structi, Tert. Res. Carn. 61: sermo autem spiritu structus est, id. adv. Prax. 8; id. Verg. Vel. 9.—Hence, **structē,** *adv., orderly, regularly, methodically* (very rare): historiam scripsere Sallustius structe, Pictor incondite, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1: quae nobis causa est structius prodeundi? *with more embellishment, more ornately*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 11.

‡ **struppĕārĭa,** ōrum, v. struppus.

struppus (stroppus; v. the foll.), i, *m.* [στρόφιον], *a band, thong, strap* (ante-class.): remos jussit religare struppis, Liv. And. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 9; Vitr. 10, 3, 6: struppis verberari, Gracch. ap. Gell. 10, 3, 5: stroppus est, ut Ateius Philologus existimat, quod Graece στρόφιον vocatur, et quod sacerdotes pro insigni habent in capite. Quidam coronam esse dicunt, aut quod pro coronâ insigne in caput imponatur, quale sit strophium. Itaque apud Faliscos diem festum esse, qui vocetur struppearia, quia coronati ambulent; et a Tusculanis, quod in pulvinari imponatur Castoris, struppum vocari, Fest. p. 313 Müll.; cf.: tenuioribus (coronis) utebantur antiqui, stroppos appellantes: unde nata strophiola, Plin. 21, 2, 2, § 3.

† **strūthĕus (strūthĭus),** a, um, *adj.*,= στρούθιος, *of* or *belonging to sparrows:* mala (*sparrow-apples*); a particular kind of apples, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 38; Cato, R. R. 7, 3; Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7; Col. 5, 10, 19: strutheum in mimis praecipue vocant obscenam partem virilem, a salacitate videlicet passeris, qui Graece struthos dicitur, Fest. p. 313 Müll.

strūthĭo, ōnis, v. struthiocamelus.

† **strūthĭŏcămēlīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = στρουθιοκαμήλινος, *of* or *belonging to an ostrich:* sevum, Plin. 29, 5, 30, § 96.

† **strūthĭŏcămēlus,** i, *m.* (*f.*, Plin. 11, 37, 56, § 155),= στρουθιοκάμηλος, *an ostrich*, Plin. 10, 1, 1, § 1; 10, 22, 29, § 56; 11, 37, 47, § 130 (Jahn, struthocamelus); Petr. 137, 5 al.—By later writers also called simply **strūthĭo,** ōnis, *m.*,= στρουθίων, Capitol. Gord. 3 *fin.*; Lampr. Heliog. 30; Vopisc. Firm. 6; Vulg. Lev. 11, 16 et saep.

† **struthĭon,** ii, *n.*,= στρουθίον, *a plant, soapwort:* Saponaria officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 19, 3, 18, § 48; 24, 11, 58, § 96 al.

strūthŏpūs, pŏdis, *adj.*, = στρουθόπους, *sparrow-footed*, i. e. *having small feet*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24.

† **strychnos,** i, *m.*,= στρύχνος, *a kind of nightshade*, Plin. 27, 8, 44, § 68.—Called also **trychnos,** Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 177; App. Herb. 74.

Strȳmon (*nom.* Strymo, Sen. Q. N. 1 praef. *med.*; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38), ŏnis and ŏnos (*acc.* Strymona, Nep. Cim. 2, 2; Plin. 22, 10, 12, § 27: Strymonem, Liv. 44, 44, 8; 45, 29), *m.*,= Στρυμών. **I.** *The river Strymon, in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace*, now *Struma* or *Kara-su*, Mel. 2, 2, 2 and 9; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38; 22, 10, 12, § 27; Verg. G. 4, 508; Ov. M. 2, 257; Liv. 44, 44, 8; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 72 al.—Many cranes lived upon its banks; Luc. 3, 199; Claud. B. Gild. 476.—**II.** Poet., *Thrace*, Stat. Th. 5, 188.—Hence, **A. Strȳmŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Strymon, Strymonian:* grues, Verg. G. 1, 120; id. A. 10, 265; also called grex, Mart. 9, 30, 8.—Poet. for *Thracian* or *northern:* matres, Ov. Ib. 602: Arctos, Stat. Th. 3, 526: Aquilo, Sen. Agam. 479.—**B. Strȳmŏnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *of* or *belonging to Thrace; subst.*, *a Thracian woman:* qualis Strymonis abscisso fertur aperta sinu, i. e. *Amazon*, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 72.

Stubera, ae, *f.*, *a city in Macedonia*, Liv. 31, 39; 43, 18; 43, 19.

stŭdĕo, ŭi, 2 (*perf.* studīvi, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5), *v. a.* and *n.* [perh. kindr. with σπεύδω, σπουδή, to speed, haste], *to be eager* or *zealous, to take pains about, be diligent in, anxious about, busy one's self with, strive after, to apply one's self to* or *pursue* some course of action, etc.; *to desire, wish*, etc. (very freq. and class.; cf.: operam do). **I.** In gen. (α) *Absol.* (very rare), Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12: ut aequum fuerat atque ut studui, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 31: si qui in eā re studebat, etc., Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 5.—(β) With *acc.* (rare; mostly with *neutr. pronn.* and *adjj.*): horum ille nihil egregie Studebat; et tamen omnia haec mediocriter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 32: eadem, id. Hec. 2, 1, 2: illud ipsum, quod studet, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6: perspexi ex tuis litteris, quod semper studui, me a te plurimi fieri, id. Fam. 7, 31, 1: lenonem perjurum ut perdas id studes, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 72; so, id, ut, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 2: id, ne, etc., Liv. 40, 56, 2: unum studetis Antonii conatum avertere a re publicâ, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: hoc unum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 120.—With a *defin. obj.* (very rare): minus has res, Plaut. Mil. 5, 44: res Graecas, Titin. ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.—(γ) With *inf.* or *acc.* with *inf.* (freq.): si merito meo referre studeant gratias, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 27: verum audire ex te studeo, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 42; cf.: de quo studeo ex te audire quod sentias, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17: scire studeo, quid egeris, id. Att. 13, 20, 3: studemus, nostris consiliis tutiorem vitam hominum reddere, id. Rep. 1, 2, 3: fieri studebam ejus prudentiā doctior, id. Lael. 1, 1: hanc acerbitate opprimere studuit, Nep. Dion, 6, 5: portum intrare, id. Chabr. 4, 2: ego me id facere studeo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 52: si quisquam est, qui placere se studeat bonis Quam plurimis, Ter. Eun. prol. 1: illis gratum se videri studet, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: te sociam studeo scribendis versibus esse, Lucr. 1, 24: omnes homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall. C. 1, 1: neque est, cur nunc studeam, has nuptias mutarier, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 51; cf.: rem ad arma deduci, Caes. B. C. 1, 4; Matt. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2.—(δ) With *dat.* (so most freq. in prose and poetry): somno, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 42: illi rei studet, id. As. 1, 3, 30; cf.: huic rei studendum, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 14: iisdem rebus, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: frustra aut pecuniae, aut imperiis, aut opibus, aut gloriae, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: praeturae, id. Cael. 11, 26: virtuti, laudi, dignitati, id. Fin. 4, 24, 65: novis rebus, id. Cat. 1, 1, 3; Caes. B. G. 3, 10; 4, 5: agriculturae, id. ib. 6, 22; 6, 29: sacrificiis, id. ib. 6, 21: litteris, Cic. Brut. 93, 322; cf.: alicui scientiae, id. de Or. 1, 3, 10: alicui arti, id. Fam. 4, 3, 4: medicinae, Quint. 7, 2, 17: commodis communibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 13: nomini, Flor. 3, 10, 19: lectis sternendis studuimus munditiisque apparandis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 5: armamentis complicandis et componendis, id. Merc. 1, 2, 83: patrimonio augendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: juri et legibus cognoscendis, id. Rep. 5, 3, 5: revocandis regibus, Flor. 1, 9, 5.—* (ε) With *gen.:* parens, qui te nec amet nec studeat tui, *troubles himself about you*, Caecil. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72 (Com. Rel. v. 201 Rib.).—(ζ) With *ut* (rare): Caesar maxime studebat, ut partem oppidi excluderet, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 4: ut habeas, Cato, R. R. 5; Dig. 43, 10, 1; cf. with *ne:* ne solus esset, studui, Phaedr. 2, epil. 6: ne sint, Dig. 43, 10, 1.—(η) *In aliquid* (rare): in quam rem studendum sit, Quint. 12, 6, 6: quidam pictores in id solum student, ut sciant, id. 10, 2, 6.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To be zealous* for any one, i. e. *to be friendly, attached*, or *favorable* to one, *to favor* him (syn. favere). (α) With *dat.:* ut studeat tibi, ut te adjuvet, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: homini nequam atque improbo, id. Cael. 4, 10: Catilinae, id. ib. 5, 12: cui (with favere), Ov. Am. 3, 2, 67: quibus (partibus) illi student, Auct. Her. 2, 27, 43: nonnullae civitates rebus Cassii studebant, Auct. B. Alex. 62, 2: rebus Atheniensium, Nep. Lys. 1 *med.:* petitioni alicujus, Quint. 11, 1, 69.—(β) *Absol.:* neque studere neque odisse, Sall. C. 51, 13.—**B.** *To apply one's self to learning, to study, be diligent* in study (only post-Aug.; for which in Cic. litteris, arti, etc.; v. supra, I. A. δ): computamus annos, non quibus studuimus, sed quibus viximus, Quint. 12, 11, 19; 2, 7, 1: Demosthenes diligenter apud Andronicum studuit, id. 11, 3, 7: aliquem a proposito studendi fugare, id. 2, 2, 7: non est, quod post cibum studeas, Sen. Ep. 94, 20: duo, qui apud Chaldaeos studuisse se dicunt, id. Q. N. 7, 4, 1: negat enim te studere, Plin. Ep. 7, 13, 2: studes an piscaris? id. ib. 2, 8, 1; 2, 13, 5; 5, 5, 18: solacium studendi, Suet. Tib. 61: videtur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studuisse, Tac. Or. 21; so id. ib. 32; 34.—*Subst.:* **stŭdens,** entis, *m.*, *a diligent student:* in habitu studentis, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 5.

stŭdĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [studium]. * **I.** *A little study, a little piece of composition*, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5.—**II.** *A little study*, i. e. *a little room* or *closet to study in*, Inscr. Murat. 937, 13.

stŭdĭōsē, *adv.*, v. studiosus *fin.*

stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [studium], *eager, zealous, assiduous, anxious* after any thing, *fond* or *studious* of any thing. **I.** In gen. (α) With *gen.* (most freq.): venandi aut pilae studiosi, Cic. Lael. 20, 74: nemorum caedisque ferinae, Ov. M. 7, 675: placendi, id. A. A. 3, 423: culinae aut Veneris, Hor. S. 2, 5, 80: florum, id. C. 3, 27, 29: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251; Quint. 2, 13, 1: eloquentiae, id. 5, 10, 122: summe omnium doctrinarum, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: musices, Quint. 1, 10, 12: sapientiae, id. 3, prooem. § 2; 12, 1, 19: sermonis, id. 10, 1, 114: juris, *occupied with, studious of, the law*, Suet. Ner. 32.—*Comp.:* ille restituendi mei quam retinendi studiosior, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 3.—*Sup.:* munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet. Caes. 46: aleae, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1.—(β) With *dat.:* nisi adulterio, studiosus rei nulli aliae, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 206: armorum quam conviviorum apparatibus studiosior, Just. 9, 8, 4.—* (γ) With *ad:* studiosiores ad opus, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7.—(δ) With *in:* in argento, Petr. 52, 1.—(ε) *Absol.:* homo valde studiosus ac diligens, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 98: putavi mihi suscipiendum laborem utilem studiosis, id. Opt. Gen. 5, 13: aliquid studioso animo inchoare, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 9.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Zealous* for any one, i. e. *partial, friendly, attached, devoted* to him (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): omnem omnibus studiosis ac fautoribus illius victoriae παρρησίαν eripui, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: mei studiosos habeo Dyrrhachinos, id. ib. 3, 22, 4: sui, id. Brut. 16, 64: nobilitatis, id. Ac. 2, 40, 125: studiosa Pectora, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 91.—*Comp.:* studiosior alterius partis, Suet. Tib. 11 *med.:* te studiosiorem in me colendo fore, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 1.—*Sup.:* hunc cum ejus studiosissimo Pammene, Cic. Or. 30, 105: existimationis meae studiosissimus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 117: studiosissimum Platonis auditorem fuisse, Tac. Or. 32.—**B.** *Devoted to study* or *learning, learned, studious* (not ante-Aug.; in Cic. always with *gen.:* litterarum, doctrinarum, etc.; v. supra, I. α, and cf. studeo, II. B.): quid studiosa cohors operum struit? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6: ipse est studiosus, litteratus, etiam disertus, Plin. Ep. 6, 26, 1: juvenis studiosus alioquin, Quint. 10, 3, 32.—Transf., of things: studiosa disputatio, *a learned disputation*, Quint. 11, 1, 70: otium, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11.—*Plur. subst.:* **stŭdĭōsi,** ōrum, *m.*, *studious men, the learned, students*, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 13; Quint. 2, 10, 5; 10, 1, 45; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 11; 4, 28, 2.—Also, *sing.:* **Stŭdĭōsus,** i, *m.*, *The Student*, the title of a work of the elder Pliny, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **stŭdĭōsē,** *eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously* (freq. and class.): texentem telam studiose offendimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: cum studiose pila luderet, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253: libenter studioseque audire, id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39; cf. Tac. Or. 2: aliquid studiose diligenterque curare, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, § 7: studiose discunt, diligenter docentur, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: aliquid investigare, id. Rep. 1, 11, 17: studiose cavendum est, id. Lael. 26, 99.—*Comp.:* ego cum antea studiose commendabam Marcilium, tum multo nunc studiosius, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 54; Quint. 3, 1, 15; 3, 6, 61; Ov. M. 5, 578; Nep. Ages. 3, 2; Col. 8, 11, 2; Just. 43, 3, 5 al.—*Sup.:* aliquid studiosissime quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15; id. Off. 3, 28, 101; Plin. Ep. 4, 26, 1; Suet. Calig. 54; id. Aug. 45.

stŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [studeo], *a busying one's self about* or *application to* a thing; *assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, desire, exertion, endeavor, study:* stu-

dium est animi assidua et vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata magnâ cum voluntate occupatio, ut philosophiae, poëticae, geometriae, litterarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36.—**I.** I n g e n. (*a*) *Absol.*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 900 P. (Praecepta, v. 4 Vahl.): tantum studium tamque multam operam in aliquâ re ponere, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 1: aliquid curare studio maximo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 45: aliquem retrahere ab studio, Ter. Phorm. prol. 2; cf. id. ib. 18: studium semper assit, cunctatio absit, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: aliquid summo studio curâque discere, id. Fam. 4, 3, 3; so (with cura, industria, labor, diligentia, etc.) id. ib. 2, 6, 3; 10, 1, 3: alacritate ac studio uti, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: studio incendi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48; id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: suo quisque studio maxime ducitur, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5; cf.: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum Milia, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27; Sall. C. 3, 3: sunt pueritiae certa studia, sunt ineuntis adulescentiae . . . sunt extrema quaedam studia senectutis, Cic. Sen. 20, 76 et saep.: non studio accusare sed officio defendere, *with zeal, from inclination*, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91; cf.: laedere gaudes, et hoc studio pravus facis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.—In late Lat. studio often means simply *voluntarily, on purpose, intentionally:* non studio sed fortuitu, Dig. 40, 5, 13.—(*β*) With *gen.:* studiumque iteris reprime, Att. ap. Non. 485, 8 (Trag. Rel. v. 627 Rib.): in pugnae studio quod dedita mens est, Lucr. 3, 647: Carthaginienses ad studium fallendi studio quaestus vocabantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: efferor studio patres vestros videndi, id. Sen. 23, 83: quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi? id. Lael. 27, 104; so, discendi, id. Rep. 1, 8, 13; 1, 22, 36 al.: doctrinae, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46; id. Balb. 1, 3: dicendi, id. de Or. 2, 1, 1: scribendi, id. Arch. 3, 4: nandi, Tac. H. 4, 12: scribendi, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 5: vitae studium, *way of life*, Afran. ap. Non. 498, 15: studium armorum a manibus ad oculos translatum, Plin. Pan. 13, 5.—(*γ*) With *ad* (usu. to avoid multiplying genitives): ea res studia hominum adcendit ad consulatum mandandum Ciceroni, Sall. C. 23, 5: studium ad frugalitatem multitudines provocavit, Just. 20, 4, 7.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Zeal* for any one; *good-will, affection, attachment, devotion, favor, kindness*, etc. (cf.: officium, favor): tibi profiteor atque polliceor eximium et singulare meum studium in omni genere officii, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: studium et favor, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; Suet. Vit. 15: studio ac suffragio suo viam sibi ad beneficium impetrandum munire, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: Pompeius significat studium erga me non mediocre, id. Att. 2, 19, 4: suum infelix erga populum Romanum studium, Liv. 3, 56, 9; cf.: omne suum erga meam dignitatem studium, Cic. Dom. 56, 142: studium in aliquem habere, id. Inv. 2, 34, 104: Gaditani ab omni studio sensuque Poenorum mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque flexerunt, id. Balb. 17, 39: studium suum in rempublicam, Sall. C. 49, 5: studium in populum Romanum, Tac. A. 4, 55: studiis odiisque carens, Luc. 2, 377: putabatur et Marius studia volgi amissurus, Sall. J. 84, 3: aliquid studio partium facere, *party spirit, partisanship*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 35: for which simply studium: quo minus cupiditatis ac studii visa est oratio habere, eo plus auctoritatis habuit, Liv. 24, 28: senatus, in quo ipso erant studia, *party efforts*, Tac. A. 14, 42: ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, id. H. 4, 6.—**B.** *Application to learning* or *studying, study;* in the *plur., studies* (very freq.; also in Cic.; cf.: studeo and studiosus): pabulum studii atque doctrinae, Cic. Sen. 14, 49: (eum) non solum naturâ et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrinâ esse sapientem, id. Lael. 2, 6: semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homines et tua ista studia placuerunt, id. Rep. 1, 17, 29: studia exercere, id. Fam. 9, 8, 2: studia Graecorum, id. Rep. 1, 18, 30: illum se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis dedisse, id. ib. 1, 10, 16: relinque te studiis, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 7: studia ad voluptatem exercere, id. ib. 6, 8, 6: famam ex studiis petere, id. ib. 6, 11, 3; Tac. A. 16, 4; Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 18 (36), 1: studia graviora iracundis omittenda sunt, id. Ira, 3, 9, 1; cf.: studiis annos septem dedit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82: si non Intendes animum studiis, id. ib. 1, 2, 36: o seri studiorum! i. e. ὀψιμαθεῖς, id. S. 1, 10, 21.—Hence, **2.** Transf. (*a*) *The fruits of study, works* (post-class.): flagitante vulgo ut omnia sua studia publicaret, Tac. A. 16, 4.—(*β*) *A place for study, a study, school* (late Lat.): philosophum (se egit) in omnibus studiis, templis, locis, Capitol. M. Aurel. 26; Cod. Th. 14, 9, 3.

stultē, *adv.*, v. stultus *fin.*

stultĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [stultus-facio], *to turn into foolishness* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Orig. in Jer. Hom. 5 *fin.*

* **stultĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f.* [stultiloquus], *silly talk, babbling, stultiloquence*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 185.

* **stultĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.], *silly talk, babbling, stultiloquy*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 25; Hier. Eph. 5, 3; Vulg. Eph. 5, 4.

stultĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [stultus-loquor], *talking foolishly, babbling* (ante- and post-class. and very rare): tace stultiloque, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 45: ignoratio, Hilar. Trin. 10, 65.

stultĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [stultus], *folly, foolishness, simplicity, silliness, fatuity*, etc.: delirationem incredibilem! Non enim omnis error stultitia dicenda est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90: stultitia atque insipientia, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 5: inscitiae meae et stultitiae ignoscas, id. ib. 2, 6, 62: utrum stultitiâ facere ego hunc an malitiâ Dicam, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 54: stultitiâ ac temeritate vestrâ Galliam prosternere, Caes. B. C. 7, 77: stultitia loquax, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: num tibi aut stultitia accessit aut superat superbia? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 77: stultitia atque arrogantia, Hirt. B. G. 8, prooem. § 3: stultitia est, ei te esse tristem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 4; 3, 3, 1; id. Ep. 3, 3, 50; id. Stich. 1, 2, 82 al.; cf.: esse enim stultitiam nolle sumere, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84: est proprium stultitiae aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 30, 73: hujus istius facti stultitiam alia jam superior stultitia defendit, id. Rab. Post. 9, 24: stultitiae peccatum, id. de Or. 1, 37, 124 sq.: stultitiamque meum crimen debere vocari, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 35: meae Stultitiam patiuntur opes, *extravagance*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 29.—E s p. of *folly, weakness*, etc., in love: supplicatum venio ob stultitiam meam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 22: stultitiae adulescentiae ejus ignoscas, id. Most. 5, 2, 35; id. Trin. 2, 4, 106; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 8.—*Plur.:* hominum ineptias ac stultitias, quae devorandae nobis sunt, non ferebat, Cic. Brut. 67, 236.

* **stultĭvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [stultus-video], *simple-sighted, that sees things in a foolish light*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 64.

stultus, a, um, *adj.* [root star-; v. stolidus], *foolish, simple, silly, fatuous*, etc. (cf.: insulsus, ineptus, insipiens, brutus). **I.** Lit.: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2; cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: inepte stultus es, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 64: mulier stulta atque inscita, id. Men. 2, 3, 85: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: deum qui non summum putet, stultum (existumat), Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: ego vero te non stultum ut saepe, non improbum, ut semper, sed dementem et insanum, rebus vincam necessariis, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: o stultos Camillos, Curios, Fabricios! id. Pis. 24, 58: auditor, id. Font. 6, 13: stultus est, qui cupida cupiens cupienter cupit, Enn. ap. Non. 91, 8: sicut ego feci stultus! contrivi diem, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 4: ut vel non stultus quasi stulte cum sale dicat aliquid, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 274: quos ait Caecilius comicos, stultos senes, hos significat credulos, obliviosos, dissolutos, id. Sen. 11, 36; cf. id. Lael. 26, 100: nisi sis stultior stultissimo, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 26: stultior stulto fuisti, id. Curc. 4, 3, 19.—As *subst.:* **stultus,** i, *m.*, *a fool:* stulto intellegens quid interest! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 1; id. Ad. 4, 7, 6: stultorum plena sunt omnia, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4: lux stultorum festa, Ov. F. 2, 513; cf.: stultorum feriae appellabantur Quirinalia, quod eo die sacrificabant hi, qui solenni die aut non potuerunt rem divinam facere aut ignoraverunt, Fest. p. 316 Müll.—**II.** Transf., of things concrete and abstract: nulla est tam stulta civitas, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28: stultâ ac barbarâ arrogantiâ elati, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: cogitationes, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10, 4: laetitia, Sall. C. 51, 31: levitas, Phaedr. 5, 7, 3: gloria, id. 3, 17, 12: dies, i. e. *foolishly spent*, Tib. 1, 4, 34; cf. vita, Sen. Ep. 15, 10: ignes, Ov. M. 9, 746: consilium stultissimum, Liv. 45, 23, 11: opes, Mart. 2, 16, 4: labor, id. 2, 86, 10: quod cavere possis, stultum admittere est, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23: quid autem stultius quam, etc., Cic. Lael. 15, 55; cf. id. Rab. Post. 8, 22 (v. in the foll.).—Hence, *adv.:* **stultē,** *foolishly, sillily:* stulte facere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 30: dupliciter stulte dicunt, Varr. L. L. 9, § 45 Müll.—*Comp.:* quid stultius, quam, etc., Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 22: stultius atque intemperantius, Liv. 30, 13, 14.—*Sup.:* haec et dicuntur et creduntur stultissime, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

stūpa, ae, v. stuppa.

stŭpĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [stupeo], *to make stupid* or *senseless, to benumb, deaden, stun, stupefy* (rare; usu. in the *part. perf.*). (*a*) In *verb. fin.:* privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv. 5, 39; Sil. 9, 122.—*Pass.:* ut nostro stupefiat Cynthia versu, Prop. 2, 13 (3, 4), 7.—(*β*) In *part. perf., stupefied, stunned:* quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? * Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: spectas tuam stupefacta figuram, Ov. H. 14, 97: ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum, Verg. G. 4, 365; Sen. Thyest. 547; Luc. 4, 633; Val. Fl. 6, 228.

stŭpĕfīo, factus, v. stupefacio.

stŭpeo, ui, ēre, *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. stûpas, cumulus; Gr. στύπος; Lat. stipes, a block, stump; cf. στείβω]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be struck senseless, to be stunned, benumbed; to be struck aghast, to be astonished, astounded, amazed, confounded, stupefied*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn. torpeo): animus lassus curâ confectus stupet, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4: cum hic etiam tum semisomnus, stupri plenus stuperet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 95: torpescunt scorpiones aconiti tactu stupentque pallentes, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 6: haec cum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 77; cf.: quae cum intuerer stupens, id. Rep. 6, 18, 18: dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Verg. A. 1, 495: admiror, stupeo, Mart. 5, 63, 3: adhuc in oppidis coartatus et stupens, Cic. Att. 7, 10: vigiles attoniti et stupentibus similes, Curt. 8, 2, 3.—With *gen.:* tribuni capti et stupentes animi, Liv. 6, 38.—(*β*) With *abl.* or *in* with *abl.:* stupere gaudio Graecus, Cael. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 58: exspectatione stupere, Liv. 8, 13, 17: novitate, Quint. 12, 6, 5: carminibus stupens, Hor. C. 2, 13, 33: stupet Albius aere, id. S. 1, 4, 28: laetitiâ, Sen. Herc. Fur. 621: rex subito malo, Flor. 2, 12: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 17: stupet in Turno, Verg. A. 10, 446.—(*γ*) With *ad:* mater ad auditas stupuit voces, Ov. M. 5, 509: et stupet ad raptus Tyndaris ipsa tuos, Mart. 12, 52, 6: ad supervacua, Sen. Ep. 87, 5: ad tam saevam dominationem, Just. 26, 1, 8.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate or abstract things, *to be benumbed* or *stiffened, to be brought to a stand-still, to stop* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): multum refert, a fonte bibatur Qui fluit, an pigro quae stupet unda lacu, Mart. 9, 100, 10: flumina brumâ, Val. Fl. 5, 603: undae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 763; cf.: ad frigus stupet (vinum), opp. gelascit, Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 132: stupuitque Ixionis orbis, Ov. M. 10, 42: ignavo stupuerunt verba palato, id. Am. 2, 6, 47: stupente ita seditione, Liv. 28, 25.—**II.** *Act.*, *to be astonished* or *amazed at, to wonder at* any thing (poet.; cf. admiror): pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae, Verg. A. 2, 31: omnia dum stupet, Val. Fl. 5, 96: regis delicias, Mart. 12, 15, 4: dum omnia stupeo, Petr. 29 al.—Hence, *part. fut. pass.:* **stŭpendus,** a, um, *wonderful, astonishing, amazing, stupendous:* virtutibus stupendus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 1: virtutum stupenda penetralia, Nazar. Pan. Const. 6, § 1.

stŭpesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [stupeo], *to grow astonished, become amazed*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; Vulg. Ezech. 32, 10.

stūpĕus, a, um, v. stuppeus.

stŭpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stupidus], *senselessness, dulness, stupidity* (very rare), Att. ap. Non. 226, 22 (Trag. Rel. v. 287 Rib.): incredibilis, * Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 80.

stŭpĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to confound, amaze, astonish* (post-class.): pavidum vulgus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 572; 7, § 725.

stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [stupeo], *struck*

senseless, confounded, amazed. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): stupida sine animo asto, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 79: quid stas stupida? quid taces? id. Ep. 4, 2, 13: stupidi timore obmutuerunt, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65: Echionis tabula te stupidum detinet, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37; cf.: populus studio stupidus, Ter. Hec. prol. 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Senseless, dull, stupid, foolish, stolid:* Zopyrus physiognomon stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: maritus, Mart. 11, 7, 1; cf. Capitol. M. Aur. 29; Juv. 8, 197; Arn. 7, 239. — *Sup.:* homo, Varr. ap. Non. 400, 12; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 26. — **B.** Of things: colles, i. e. *not susceptible of tillage,* Ven. Carm. 3, 12, 39.—*Adv.* seems not to occur.

stŭpor, ōris, *m.* [stupeo], *numbness; dulness, insensibility, stupidity, stupor, stupefaction; astonishment, wonder, amazement* (class.; syn. torpor): stupor in corpore, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: sensûs stupor, id. Phil. 2, 45, 115: stupor obstitit lacrimis, Ov. P. 1, 2, 29; cf.: stupor omnium animos tenet, Liv. 9, 2: oculos stupor urget inertes, Verg. G. 3, 523: stupor cordis, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: stupor debilitasque linguae, id. Pis. 1, 1: tantus te stupor oppressit, ut, etc., id. Phil. 2, 26, 65; cf.: cum stupor silentiumque ceteros patrum defixisset, Liv. 6, 40: stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, unde tam subitum bellum, Just. 22, 6 *fin.;* 12, 7; Arn. 1, 28; Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 344. —**II.** Esp., *dulness, stupidity, stolidity:* quae mandata! quâ adrogantiâ! Quo stupore! Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 24: stuporem hominis, vel dicam pecudis, attendite ... Sit in verbis tuis hic stupor: quanto in rebus sententiisque major, id. ib. 2, 12, 30: Quis stupor hic, Menelae, fuit? Ov. A. A. 2, 361. —Poet., for stupidus, *a fool, simpleton:* talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit, Cat. 17, 21; cf.: tum demum ingemuit corvi deceptus stupor, Phaedr. 1, 13, 12.

* **stŭpōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [stupor], *regarded with amazement* or *wonder:* gloria, Tert. Cult. Fem. 3.

† **stuppa** (less correctly **stūpa, stīpa**), ae, *f.*,= στύππη (στύπη), *the coarse part of flax, tow, hards, oakum,* Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17; Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4; Lucr. 6, 880; Caes. B. C. 3, 101; Liv. 21, 8, 10; Verg. A. 5, 682; Pers. 5, 135; cf. Fest. p. 317 Müll.

* **stuppārĭus (stūpār-),** a, um, *adj.* [stuppa], *of* or *belonging to tow, tow-:* malleus, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17.

stuppĕus (stūpĕus), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made* or *consisting of tow:* vincula, Verg. A. 2, 236: retinacula, Ov. M. 14, 547: verbera fundae, Verg. G. 1, 309: flamma, *burning tow,* id. A. 8, 694: messis, i. e. *flax,* Grat. Cyn. 36.

stŭprātor, ōris, *m.* [stupro], *a defiler, debaucher, ravisher* (post-Aug.), Quint. 4, 2, 69; 7, 4, 42; Suet. Dom. 8; Sen. Hippol. 896; App. M. 9, p. 229, 11.

* **stŭprē,** *adv.* [stuprum], *shamefully:* foede stupreque castigor cottidie, Neleus ap. Fest. s. v. stuprum, p. 317 Müll.

stŭpro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to defile.* **I.** In gen. (very rare): pulvinar, Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 33: stuprandis moribus, Tert. Apol. 6. — **II.** In partic., *to dishonor* by unchastity, *to debauch, deflour, ravish, stuprate* (class.): qui illam stupravit noctu, Plaut. Aul. prol. 36: ne stupraretur (filia), Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64; Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 47: Lucretia vi stuprata, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66; Liv. 8, 22, 3: simillimi feminis mares stuprati et constupratores, Liv. 39, 15, 9; cf.: ingenuum stupravit et stupratus se suspendit, Quint. 4, 2, 69.

* **stŭprōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *unchaste, debauched, corrupt:* mens, Val. Max. 6, 1, n. 8.

stŭprum, i, *n.*, *defilement, dishonor, disgrace.* **I.** In gen. (so only ante-class.): stuprum pro turpitudine antiquos dixisse apparet in Appii sententiis: qui animi compotem esse, ne quid fraudis stuprique ferocia pariat. Naevius: seseque ii perire mavolunt ibidem, quam cum stupro redire ad suos populares, Fest. p. 317 Müll. — **II.** In partic., *dishonor, disgrace* by unchastity of any sort, *debauchery, lewdness, violation,* always implying the infliction of dishonor on the subject, whether male or female; not used of dealings with prostitutes, etc. (opp. pudicitia; cf.: adulterium, incestum; class.): conjugem inlexe in stuprum, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 68 (Trag. Rel. v. 205 Rib.): ubi quis pudenda queritur, ut stuprum, Quint. 11, 1, 84: probri, stupri, dedecoris argutam, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 2; 3, 2, 17: stupra et corruptelae et adulteria, incesta denique, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: quod nefarium stuprum non per illum (factum)? id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: stupri plenus, id. Red. in Sen. 6, 13: cum stuprum Bonae Deae pulvinaribus intulisset, id. Pis. 39, 95; cf.: stuprum reginae intulit, id. Off. 3, 9, 38; and: quamcumque in domum stuprum intulerint, id. Par. 3, 2, 23: (eum) cum germanâ sorore nefarium stuprum fecisse, id. Mil. 27, 73: erat ei cum Fulviâ stupri vetus consuetudo, Sall. C. 23, 3: qui primo ingentis sumptus stupro corporis toleraverant, id. ib. 24, 3: rapere ad stuprum virgines matronasque, id. ap. Non. 456, 15: filiae stupro violatae, Tac. A. 14, 31; 14, 2; id. H. 4, 44: nullis polluitur casta domus stupris, Hor. C. 4, 5, 21: stupri mercede, Ov. M. 2, 529: auctor stupri tui, id. A. A. 1, 704: matronas ad populum stupri damnatas pecuniâ multavit, Liv. 10, 31, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.; 32, 21; 39, 19; Quint. 11, 1, 84; Suet. Calig. 24; Val. Max. 6, 1, 10: stuprum saevi pati tyranni, Sen. Herc. Oet. 302: Lacedaemonii ipsi omnia concedunt in amore juvenum, praeter stuprum, Cic. Rep. 4, 4, 4; Just. 8, 6, 6. — Of animals, Col. 7, 6, 3. — Poet., transf., for the person committing it: una Clytemnestrae stuprum vehit, i. e. *the paramour,* Prop. 4 (5), 7, 57.

Stura, ae, *m.*, *a river of Cisalpine Gaul, that flows into the Po near Turin,* Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118.

Sturii, ōrum, *m.*, *a German tribe, who held an island in the Rhine,* Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101.

Sturium, ii, *n.*, *an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Gaul,* Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79.

Sturnīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Calabria,* Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

sturnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [sturnus], *speckled, like a starling:* equi, Hier. in Isa. 66, 20.

sturnus, i, *m.* [Gr. ψάρ; mod. Gr. ψαρόνι; Germ. star; Engl. star-ling], *a starling* or *stare:* Sturnus vulgaris, Linn.; Plin. 10, 24, 35, § 72; 18, 17, 45, § 160; 10, 42, 59, § 120; Mart. 9, 55, 7; Stat. S. 2, 4, 18; Dig. 19, 2, 15.

Stўgiālis, e, v. Styx, II. 2.

Stўgius, a, um, v. Styx, II. 1.

† **stўlŏbătes,** is, or **stўlŏbăta,** ae, *m.*,= στυλοβάτης, *the pedestal of a column* or *row of columns, a stylobate,* Vitr. 3, 3; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11 sq.; 1, 13, 3.

stўlus, i, v. stilus.

† **stymma,** ătis, *n.*,= στύμμα, *the chief ingredient* or *foundation of an unguent,* Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 7; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 17.

Stymphālus, i, *m.*, or **Stymphālum,** i, *n.*,= Στύμφαλος, *a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, celebrated in fable as the haunt of a species of odious birds of prey, very vexatious to the inhabitants, but which were finally destroyed by Hercules,* Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20; Suet. Vit. Ter. 5; Stat. S. 4, 6, 100; id. Th. 4, 298; Claud. Idyll. 2, 1.— *Plur.:* Stymphala, Lucr. 5, 30. — Hence, **A. Stymphālĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Stymphalus, Stymphalian:* aves, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 4. — **B. Stymphālĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Stymphalian:* monstra, Cat. 68, 113. — **C. Stymphālis** (scanned Stymphălis, Aus. Idyll. 19, 5), idis, *adj. f.*, *of Stymphalus, Stymphalian:* undae, Ov. M. 9, 187; id. F. 2, 273; cf. Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: silva, Ov. M. 5, 585: aves, Hyg. Fab. 20; 30; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 300. —Called, *absol.:* Stymphalides, Mart. 9, 102, 7; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, prooem. 37.—*Sing.*, Sen. Phoen. 422; id. Agam. 849 al.

Stўphĕlus, i, *m.*, *a Centaur,* Ov. M. 12, 459.

stypsis (stipsis), is, *f.*,= στύψις, *the contracting power, tendency:* vini, *astringency,* Cassiod. Var. 12, 4 (in Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 1, as Greek).

† **styptērĭa,** ae, *f.*,= στυπτηρία, *alum,* Dig. 27, 9, 3, § 6; Plin. Val. 1, 14 *med.*

† **styptĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*,= στυπτικός, *astringent, styptic:* medicamenta, Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 120: natura herbae, id. 32, 9, 36, § 111: vis, Macr. S. 7, 16 *fin.:* vinum, *of an acid taste,* Pall. Jan. 17; id. Oct. 14, 1.

† **stўrax (stŏrax,** Sol. 33 *med.;* Isid. Orig. 17, 8, 5), ăcis, *m.*,= στύραξ, *a tree; and also the resinous gum of that tree, storax,* Plin. 12, 25, 55, § 125; 24, 6, 15, § 24; Verg. Cir. 167.— Hence, **stўrăcĭnus,** a, um, *of* or *made from storax:* oleum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7.

Styx, ўgis and ўgos, *f.*,= Στύξ. **I.** *A fountain in Arcadia, the icy-cold water of which caused death,* Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 231; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 1; Vitr. 8, 3, 16; Just. 12, 14, 7; Curt. 10, 10, 17.—**II.** In mythology, *a river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore,* Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43; Verg. G. 4, 480; Ov. M. 12, 322; id. A. A. 1, 635; Sil. 13, 570; Stat. Th. 8, 30; id. Achill. 1, 269 al.— Hence, poet., *the infernal regions, the lower world,* Verg. G. 1, 243; Ov. M. 10, 13; id. P. 4, 8, 60; id. Tr. 5, 2, 74; Mart. 4, 60, 4; and for *poison:* miscuit undis Styga Sidoniis, Sen. Oedip. 163.—Hence, **1. Stўgĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Styx, Stygian;* and poet., *of* or *belonging to the lower world, infernal:* palus, Verg. A. 6, 323: aquae, id. ib. 6, 374: torrens, Ov. M. 3, 290: cymba, i. e. *of Charon,* Verg. G. 4, 506; so, carina, id. A. 6, 391: Juppiter, i. e. *Pluto,* id. ib. 4, 638; cf. id. ib. 6, 252: frater, id. ib. 9, 104: Juno, i. e. *Proserpine,* Stat. Th. 4, 526: canes, Luc. 6, 733: manes, Val. Fl. 1, 730: umbrae, Ov. M. 1, 139.—Hence, poet., *deadly, fatal, pernicious, awful,* etc.: vis, Verg. A. 5, 855; cf. nox, i. e. *death,* Ov. M. 3, 695: bubo, id. ib. 15, 791 et saep.—***2. Stўgĭālis,** e, *adj.*, *Stygian:* sacra, Verg. Cir. 373.

‡ **suad ted** idem ait esse sic te, Fest. p. 351 Müll.

Suāda, ae, v. suadus.

suādēla (less correctly **suādella**), ae, *f.* [suadeo]. **I.** *Exhortation, suasion, persuasion* (ante- and post-class.): jam perducebam illam ad me suadela mea, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 24: suadela depravata, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 28, 15. — *Plur.:* his et hujusmodi suadelis, etc., App. M. 9, p. 225, 20. — **II.** Suadela, personified, *the goddess of Persuasion,* the Gr. Πειθώ, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.

suādenter, *adv.*, v. suadeo *fin.*

suādĕo, si, sum, 2 (scanned as a trisyl., sŭādent, Lucr. 4, 1157: suavis, Key, § 972), *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. svad-, to taste, please; Gr. ἁδ-, ἁνδάνω, to please; Lat. suavis, suadela, etc.; Germ. süsz; Engl. sweet], *to advise, recommend, exhort, urge, persuade* (freq. and class.; cf.: hortor, moneo). **I.** In gen., constr. *absol.*, with *dat. of pers.*, and with *acc. rei*, an *obj.-clause*, *ut* or *ne*, or the simple *subj.;* rarely with *acc. pers.* (*a*) *Absol.:* non jubeo, sed, si me consulis, suadeo, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 13: instare, Suadere, orare, Ter. And. 4, 1, 37; Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 37: recte suadere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 43: pulchre, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 9: itane suades? id. Eun. 1, 1, 31: ita faciam, ut suades, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 1: male suadendo lacerant homines, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 22: bene suadere, Cic. Lael. 13, 44. —(*β*) With *dat. pers.:* an C. Trebonio persuasi? cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27: alicui sapientius suadere, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1. — (*γ*) With *acc. rei:* modo quod suasit, dissuadet, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10: pacem, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: digito silentia, Ov. M. 9, 692: longe diversa, Vell. 2, 52, 2: asperiora, Suet. Caes. 14: quietem et concordiam, id. Oth. 8. — So with *dat. pers.:* quod tibi suadeam, suadeam meo patri, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 40: multa multis saepe suasit perperam, id. ib. 2, 2, 78: tu quod ipse tibi suaseris, idem mihi persuasum putato, Cic. Att. 13, 38, 2: quid mi igitur suades? Hor. S. 1, 1, 101.— *Pass.:* minus placet, magis quod suadetur: quod dissuadetur placet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 44. — (*δ*) With *inf.* or *obj.-clause* (mostly poet.): vide ne facinus facias, cum mori suadeas, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: nemo suaserit studiosis dicendi adulescentibus in gestu discendo elaborare, id. de Or. 1, 59, 251: Juturnam misero fateor succurrere fratri Suasi, Verg. A. 12, 814; Aus. Idyll. 2, 53: ne hoc quidem suaserim, uni se alicui proprie addicere, Quint. 10, 2, 24: praesidibus one-

randas tributo provincias suadentibus, Suet. Tib. 32.—With *dat. pers.*: nisi mihi ab adulescentiā suasissem, nihil esse in vitā magnopere expetendum nisi laudem, *persuaded, convinced*, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: suadebant amici nullam esse rationem, etc., id. Caecin. 5, 15; Quint. 2, 5, 23.—Cf. *pass.*: nec potest aliquid suaderi perdere, Arn. 2, n. 26: Megadorus a sorore suasus ducere uxorem, Plaut. Aul. Arg. 1, v. 6.—(ε) With *ut* or *ne*: interea, ut decumbamus, suadebo, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 64; Cic. Att. 11, 16, 4: suadebimus, ut laudem humanitatis potius concupiscat, Quint. 5, 13, 6: orat, ut suadeam Philolacheti, Ut istas remittat sibi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 110; id. Ep. 3, 2, 19: postea me, ut sibi essem legatus non solum suasit, verum etiam rogavit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 42; cf. in the foll. ζ: qui suadet, ne praecipitetur editio, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1: cum acerrime suasisset Lepido, ne se cum Antonio jungeret, Vell. 2, 63, 2: suadere Prisco, ne supra principem scanderet, Tac. H. 4, 8 *fin.*—(ζ) With simple *subj.*: proinde istud facias ipse, quod faciamus, nobis suades, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 54: suadeo cenemus, Petr. 35 *fin.*: se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotii daret, Nep. Con. 4, 1.—(η) With *acc. pers.* (very rare): ego neque te jubeo, neque veto neque suadeo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 120: uxorem ejus tacite suasi ac denique persuasi, secederet paululum, App. M. 9, p. 228, 37; so, aliquem, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1; cf. also supra, ε, the pass. Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 42.—Hence, *part. pass.*: paucorum asseverationibus suasi, Arn. 1, 64.—(θ) With *de* and *abl.*: suasuri de pace, Quint. 3, 8, 14.—**B.** Transf., of things (mostly poet.), *to urge, induce, impel*: autumno suadente, Lucr. 1, 175: fames, Verg. A. 9, 340; 10, 724: suadente pavore, Sil. 7, 668; 12, 12: ita suadentibus annis, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 6: verba suadentia, Stat. Th. 11, 435: tantum religio potuit suadere malorum! Lucr. 1, 101: suadent cadentia sidera somnos, Verg. A. 2, 9: cui nulla malum sententia suadet, Ut faceret facinus, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 248 Vahl.): me pietas matris potius commodum suadet sequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: tua me virtus quemvis sufferre laborem Suadet, Lucr. 1, 142; 1, 175: saepe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro, Verg. E. 1, 56.—**II.** In partic., in publicists' lang.: suadere legem, rogationem, etc., *to recommend, advocate, speak in favor of* a proposed law or bill: legem Voconiam magnā voce et bonis lateribus suasi, Cic. Sen. 5, 14; so, legem, id. Brut. 23, 89; Liv. 45, 21 (opp. dissuadere): rogationem, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; id. Off. 3, 30, 109; cf.: in hac rogatione suadendā, id. Mil. 18, 47: suadere de pace, bello, etc., Quint. 3, 8, 14.—*Absol.*: in suadendo et dissuadendo tria primum spectanda, Quint. 3, 8, 15.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.*: **suāsum**, i, *n.*, *a persuasion, persuasive saying* (late Lat.): serpentis suasa loquentis accepi, Tert. Gen. 103; cf. id. ad Uxor. 2, 1.—**suādenter**, *adv.*, *persuasively*: loqui in litibus, Arn. 2, p. 71.

suādĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [suadeo], *that may be persuaded* (late Lat.), Vulg. Jacob. 3, 17.—**II.** *Persuasive*: doctrina, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 51.

suādus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *persuading, persuasive* (poet.): delenifica et suada facundia, Symm. Ep. 3, 6: cruor, Stat. Th. 4, 453: majestas, App. M. 11, 272, 26: conjux, Mart. Cap. 1, § 3.—Hence, **Suāda**, ae, *f.*, personified, *the goddess of Persuasion*, the Greek Πειθώ: Suadae medulla (Cethegus), Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 59; id. Sen. 14, 50; Gell. 12, 2, 3; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 4 (Ann. v. 309 Vahl.).

sualiternĭcum, i, *n.*, *a kind of reddish amber*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33.

suāmet, v. suus and met.

Suanenses, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Suana, in Etruria*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Suanetes, ium, *m.*, *an Alpine people*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Suani, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Pontus*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13; 33, 3, 15, § 52.

Suardōnes, um, *m.*, *a German tribe between the Oder and the Elbe*, Tac. G. 40.

Suāri, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of India, north of the Ganges*, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 69; 6, 23, 25, § 94.

sŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sus], *of* or *belonging to swine, swine-*. **I.** *Adj.*: negotiator, Plin. 21, 3, 7, § 10: forum, Dig. 1, 12, 1.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. sŭārĭus**, ii, *m.* **1.** *A swine-herd*, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 208.—**2.** *A swine-dealer*, Cod. Th. 14, 4, 3; Symm. Ep. 10, 27; Inscr. Orell. 3672.—**B. sŭārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *traffic in swine*, Edict. ap. Inscr. Grut. 647, 7.

Suasani, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Umbria*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

suāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suadeo], *a counselling, advice, exhortation, suasion, persuasion*. **I.** In gen., Sen. Ep. 95, 65.—*Plur.*: omni suasionum admonitionumque genere utens, Gell. 10, 19, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In publicists' lang., *a recommending, advocacy* of a proposed law: suasio legis Serviliae, Cic. Clu. 51, 140.—**B.** In rhetoric, *the suasory species of eloquence*, Cic. Or. 11, 37: praecepta dare de suasionibus, id. de Or. 2, 81, 333.

suāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *one who exhorts, advises*, or *persuades, an adviser, counsellor, persuader* (class.): esse suasorem summum et studiosum robore belli, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 2 (Ann. v. 375 Vahl.): me suasore et impulsore id factum, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 13: suasor et impulsor profectionis, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2: quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? id. Phil. 2, 12, 29: suasoris finis est utilitas, Quint. 3, 8, 42: pacis, Ov. F. 4, 75.—**II.** In partic., in publicists' lang., *one who recommends* or *advocates a proposed law*: Caesar legem tulit ut, etc.... suasore legis Pompeio, Vell. 2, 44, 4: epistola non suasoris sed rogatoris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B, § 9.

suāsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to counselling* or *persuading, suasory, persuasive* (post-Aug.). ***I.** In gen.: oscula, App. M. 5, p. 161, 29.—**II.** In partic., in rhet., *of* or *belonging to the suasory species of discourse, hortatory, suasory*. **A.** *Adj.*: pars deliberativa, quae eadem suasoria dicitur, Quint. 3, 8, 6: materiae, id. 2, 10, 1; 11, 1, 48.—**B.** *Subst.*: **suāsōrĭa**, ae, *f.* (sc. oratio), *a hortatory* or *suasory speech*, Quint. 2, 4, 25; 3, 5, 8; 3, 8, 10; 3, 8, 20; 3, 8, 34; Petr. 6.—Hence, *adv.*: **suāsōrĭē**, *advisorily*, Prisc. 1150 P.

1. suāsum, i, v. suadeo *fin.*

‡ **2. suasum** colos appellatur, qui fit ex stillicidio fumoso in vestimento albo. Plautus (Truc. 2, 2, 16): quia tibi suaso infecisti, propudiosa, pallulam: quidam autem legunt in suaso (or insuaso). Nec desunt, qui dicant, omnem colorem, qui fiat inficiendo, suasum vocari, etc., Fest. p. 302 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. insuasum, p. 111; cf. Salmas. Exerc. Plin. p. 245, 2 c.

1. suāsus, a, um, *Part.* of suadeo.

2. suāsus, ūs, *m.* [suadeo], *an advising, persuading* (ante- and post-class.): ob meum suasum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 3: per vim, vel per suasum, Dig. 9, 2, 9: jussu et increpitu ea expellens, non suasu, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8 (but not Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 48; v. Ritschl ad loc.).

‡ **sŭātim**, *adv.* [sus], *after the manner of swine, swinishly*, Nigid. ap. Non. 40, 26.

suāve, adverb., v. suavis, I. *fin.*

suāve-ōlens (also written separately), entis, *adj.* [suavis-oleo], *sweet-smelling, fragrant*: amaracus, Cat. 61, 7: mala, id. 19, 13.

suāvĕŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [suave-olens], *a sweet odor, fragrance* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 8, 14; Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

suāvĭātĭo (sāv-), ōnis, *f.* [suavior], *a kissing* (ante- and post-class.): suavis, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 8; 1, 2, 12; id. Ps. 1, 1, 63.—*Plur.*, Gell. 18, 2, 8.

* **suāvĭdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [suavis-dico], *sweet-spoken, pleasant*: versus, Lucr. 4, 180.

suāvĭfĭco, ātus sum, 1, *v. sem. dep.* [suavis-facio], *to make acceptable* or *dear*, Isid. 17, 8, 11; Arn. in Psa. 103.

suāvĭfrāgrantĭa, ae, *f.*, *fragrance* (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. ad Neoph. *fin.*

suāvillum (sāv-), i, *n.* [suavis], *a kind of sweet cake*, Cato, R. R. 84, 1.

suāvĭlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [suavis-loquor], *sweet-spoken, pleasant-speaking* (poet.): suaviloquenti ore Cetegus, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 304 Vahl.); cf. Quint. 11, 3, 31; and v. suaviloquentia; so perh. in imitation of Ennius: jucunditas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 7 (hence, expressly censured by Seneca as Ennian): carmen, Lucr. 1, 945.

* **suāvĭlŏquentĭa**, ae, *f.* [suaviloquens], *sweetness of speech, suaviloquence*: et oratorem appellat (Ennius Cethegum) et suaviloquentiam tribuit, Cic. Brut. 15, 58; cf. suaviloquens.

suāvĭlŏquĭum, i, *n.*, *the speaking pleasant things* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Mendac. 11.

‡ **suāvĭlŏquus**, a, um, *adj.* [suavis-loquor], *sweet-spoken, pleasant*, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. p. 560: senectus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 3.

suāvĭlūdĭus, ii, *m.* [suavis-ludus], *one that delights in plays, a lover of plays* (Tertullian): defensio suaviludii, propter suaviludios nostros, Tert. Spect. 20; Cor. Mil. 6.

suāvĭo (sāvĭo), āre, v. suavior.

suāvĭŏlum (sāv-), i, *n. dim.* [suavium], *a little kiss*, perh. only in Cat. 99, 2 and 14.

suāvĭor (sāvĭor), ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [id.], *to kiss* (class.): Atticam nostram cupio absentem suaviari, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 3, 6: aliquem, id. Brut. 14, 53; Gell. 3, 15, 3: os oculosque, Cat. 9, 9.

☞ **a.** *Act.* collat. form **suāvĭo**, āre, Pompon. and Novat. ap. Non. 474, 13.—**b.** **suāvĭātus**, a, um, in a pass. signif., Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5.

suāvis, e (sŭāves, trisyl., Sedul. 1, 274), *adj.* [Gr. root ἁδ-, ἁνδάνω, to please; ἡδύς, sweet; Sanscr. svad-, taste; cf. suadeo], *sweet, pleasant, agreeable, grateful, delightful* (freq. and class.; cf.: dulcis, jucundus). **I.** As affecting the senses: quod suave est aliis, aliis fit amarum, Lucr. 4, 658: odor suavis et jucundus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 66: vidimus et merulas poni et sine clune palumbes, Suaves res, si, etc., Hor. S. 2, 8, 92: suaviores aquae, Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 114: radix suavissimi gustūs et odoris, id. 25, 9, 64, § 110: spiritus unguenti, Lucr. 3, 223: tibi suavis daedala tellus Summittit flores, id. 1, 7: anima, Phaedr. 3, 1, 5: suavior et lenior color, Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 140: sonus Egeriai, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 42 Müll.: cantus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 2: cantatio, id. Stich. 5, 5, 19: sermo, id. As. 5, 1, 8: accentus, Quint. 12, 10, 33: appellatio litterarum, id. 11, 3, 35: vox, Gell. 19, 9, 10: sopor, Lucr. 4, 453.—Poet., suave, *adv.*, *sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly*: suave locus voci resonat conclusus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76: suave rubens hyacinthus, Verg. E. 3, 63: rubenti Murice, id. ib. 4, 43.—**II.** As affecting the mind or feelings (cf.: gratus, jucundus): doctus, fidelis, Suavis homo, facundus, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 250 Vahl.); so, homo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 64: mea suavis, amabilis, amoena Stephanium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 54: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, qui erranti comiter monstrant viam, benigne, non gravate, Cic. Balb. 16, 36; cf.: suavis, sicut fuit, videri maluit quam gravis, id. Brut. 9, 38: amor suavissimus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 45: amicitia, Lucr. 1, 141: inter nos conjunctio, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 1: suavis suaviatio, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 12; id. Ps. 1, 1, 63: hunc diem suavem Meum natalem agitemus amoenum, id. Pers. 5, 1, 16: modus, id. Cist. 1, 1, 17.—Suave est with *subj.-clause*: ut rei servire suave est! Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 21: tibi porro ut non sit suave vivere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 73: suave, mari magno ... E terrā magnum alterius spectare laborem, Lucr. 2, 1: non quin mihi suavissimum sit ... tuae memoriae dare operam, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **suāvĭter**, *sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully* (class.). **1.** To the senses: video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139: nec tam bene quam suaviter loquendo, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43; cf. dicere, id. Brut. 29, 110.—*Sup.*: suavissime legere, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3: peucedanum odore suaviter gravi, Plin. 25, 9, 70, § 118.—**2.** To the mind, etc.: secunda jucunde ac suaviter meminerimus, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57: epistula copiose et suaviter scripta, id. Fam. 15, 21, 4; cf. *sup.*: litterae suavissime scriptae, id. ib. 13, 18, 1: quid agis, dulcissime rerum? Suaviter, ut nunc est, inquam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5; Petr. 71, 10; 75, 8: sicut tu amicissime et suavissime optas, Cic. Fam. 3. 12.

suāvĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [suavis-sono], *sweet-sounding:* echo, Att. Fragm. Tr. v. 572: Melos, Naev. Fragm. Trag. v. 25.

suāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suavis], *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness* (class. and freq.). **I.** To the senses: is (piscis) habet suavitatem, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 27: quid suavitatem piscium dicam? Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: (muriatica) Sine omni lepore et sine suavitate, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 33: cibi, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115: odorum, id. Sen. 17, 59: coloris, id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8: me tuus sonus et suavitas ista delectat: omitto verborum ... sed hanc dico suavitatem, quae erit ex ore, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42: villa mirificā suavitate, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3 et saep.—*Plur.:* ut conquirat undique suavitates, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117; Lact. 7, 5, 23 al.—**II.** To the mind or feelings: mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 193: humanitatis, id. Cael. 11, 25: quem omnes amare meritissimo pro ejus eximiā suavitate debemus, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: sermonum atque morum, id. Lael. 18, 66: studiorum, id. Rep. 1, 4, 7: mira carminibus dulcedo, mira suavitas, mira hilaritas, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 7.—*Plur.:* propter multas suavitates ingenii, officii, humanitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1.

suāvĭter, *adv.*, v. suavis *fin.*

suāvĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [suavis], *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, delight* (very rare for the class. suavitas): cor meum, spes mea, mel meum, suavitudo, cibus, gaudium, *my sweet*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 173, 3; id. Stich. 5, 5, 14; Turp. ap. Non. 173, 5 (Com. Fragm. v. 110): pronuntiationis, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22.—*Plur.:* suavitudinum mollitie capti, Lact. 6, 22, 5.

suāvĭum (**sāvĭum**), ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *A mouth* puckered up to be kissed (ante-class. and very rare; syn. osculum): dum semihiulco savio meo puellum savior, Poët. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4; Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16; cf. id. As. 4, 1, 53; App. M. 3, p. 135, 35.—**II.** Transf., *a kiss, a love-kiss*, φίλημα (mostly ante-class.; esp. freq. in Plaut.; syn.: osculum, basium; cf.: sciendum osculum religionis esse, savium voluptatis; quamvis quidam osculum filiis dari, uxori basium, scorto savium dicant, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 260): qui tuae non des amicae suavium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 5; id. As. 5, 2, 41: da savium priusquam abis, id. ib. 5, 2, 91: savium posco, id. Cas. 5, 2, 14: saliendo sese exercebant magis quam scorto aut saviis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 25: savia suavia, App. M. 6, p. 176, 15 et saep.: Atticae ... quoniam hilarula est, meis verbis suavium des, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 8.—As a term of endearment: meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea salus, meum savium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 153; 1, 2, 170; 1, 2, 175; 1, 2, 178: mea salus, meum savium, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3.

sŭb (on the form sus from subs v. infra, III.), *prep.* with *acc.* and *abl.* [perh. for es-ub, ens-ub, = ἐνς (εἰς) and ὑπό; Sanscr. upa; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 290], *under.* **I.** With *abl.*, to point out the object under which a thing is situated or takes place (Gr. ὑπό, with *dat.* or *gen.*), *under, below, beneath, underneath.* **A.** Of space: si essent, qui sub terrā semper habitavissent ... nec tamen exissent umquam supra terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95; Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 72: sub aquā, id. Cas. 2, 6, 28: sub vestimentis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 32; Liv. 1, 58; cf.: saepe est sub palliolo sordido sapientia, Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: ingenium ingens Inculto latet hoc sub corpore, Hor. S. 1, 3, 34: sub pellibus hiemare, Caes. B. C. 3, 13, 5; cf. Liv. 23, 18, 15: manet sub Jove frigido Venator, Hor. C. 1, 1, 25: sub divo moreris, id. ib. 2, 3, 23: vitam sub divo agat, id. ib. 3, 2, 5 (v. divus, II.): sub terrā vivi demissi sunt, Liv. 22, 57: sub hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit, id. 3, 28, 11: pone (me) sub curru nimium propinqui Solis, Hor. C. 1, 22, 21 et saep.—Trop.: non parvum sub hoc verbo furtum latet, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 12.—**2.** Transf., of lofty objects, at the foot of which, or in whose immediate neighborhood, any thing is situated, *under, below, beneath, at the foot of, at, by, near, before:* sub monte consedit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; so, sub monte considere, id. ib. 1, 21: sub colle constituere, id. ib. 7, 49: sub montis radicibus esse, id. ib. 7, 36 al.: sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17: est ager sub urbe, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 107; so, sub urbe, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26; Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2; Hor. C. 3, 19, 4: sub Veteribus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 19: sub Novis, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266 Orell. *N. cr.;* id. Ac. 2, 22, 70 Goer. *N. cr.;* cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 59 Müll.: sub basilicā, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 11 et saep.—Trop.: sub oculis domini suam probare operam studebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57 *fin.:* omnia sub oculis erant, Liv. 4, 28; cf. Vell. 2, 21, 3: classem sub ipso ore urbis incendit, Flor. 2, 15.—**B.** Of time, *in, within, during, at, by:* ne sub ipsā profectione milites oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: sub decessu suo, Hirt. B. G. 8, 49: sub luce, Ov. M. 1, 494; Hor. A. P. 363; Liv. 25, 24: sub eodem tempore, Ov. F. 5, 491: sub somno, Cels. 3, 18 *med.* al.—**C.** In other relations, where existence under or in the immediate vicinity of any thing may be conceived. **1.** *Under*, in rank or order; hence, *next to, immediately after:* Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso Ecce volat calcemque terit jam calce Diores, Verg. A. 5, 322.—**2.** In gen., of subjection, domination, stipulation, influence, effect, reason, etc., *under, beneath, with:* omnes ordine sub signis ducam legiones meas, *under my standards*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 71: sub armis vitam cernere, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll. (Trag. v. 297 Vahl.); so, sub armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 41; 1, 42: sub sarcinis, id. B. G. 2, 17; 3, 24: sub onere, id. B. C. 1, 66 et saep.—**3.** Trop., *under, subject to, in the power of; during, in the time of, upon*, etc.: sub Veneris regno vapulo, non sub Jovis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 13: sub regno esse, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: sub imperio alicujus esse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 4: sub dicione atque imperio alicujus esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Auct. B. Alex. 66, 6; Sall. J. 13, 1; Nep. Con. 4, 4; id. Eum. 7, 1; cf.: sub Corbulone Armenios pellere, Tac. H. 3, 24: sub manu alicujus esse, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 2: sub rege, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43; Hor. C. 3, 5, 9: sub Hannibale, Liv. 25, 40: sub dominā meretrice, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25: sub nutrice, id. ib. 2, 1, 99: sub judice lis est, id. A. P. 78: praecipua sub Domitiano miseriarum pars erat, *during the reign of*, Tac. Agr. 45: scripsit sub Nerone novissimis annis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 5: gnarus sub Nerone temporum, Tac. Agr. 6; Suet. Tit. 8 et saep.: sub vulnere, *from the effects of the wound*, Ov. M. 5, 62; cf.: sub judice, *under*, id. ib. 13, 190: nullo sub indice, *forced by no betrayer*, id. ib. 13, 34.—So in certain phrases where the simple *abl.* is more freq.: sub pacto abolitionis dominationem deponere, Quint. 9, 2, 97: sub condicione, Liv. 6, 40, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.: sub condicionibus, id. 21, 12, 4: sub eā condicione, ne cui fidem meam obstringam, Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 11: sub eā condicione, si esset, etc., id. ib. 8, 18, 4; so, sub condicione, ut (ne, si, etc.), Suet. Tib. 44; 13; id. Caes. 68; id. Claud. 24; id. Vit. 6: sub specie (= specie, or per speciem): sub specie infidae pacis quieti, Liv. 9, 45, 5; 36, 7, 12; 44, 24, 4: sub tutelae specie, Curt. 10, 6, 21; Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 2; cf.: sub nomine pacis bellum latet, Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 17: sub alienis auspiciis rem gerere, Val. Max. 3, 2, 6: sub lege, ne, Suet. Aug. 21: sub exceptione, si, id. Caes. 78: sub poenā mortis, id. Calig. 48: servitutis, id. Tib. 36 et saep.: sub frigido sudore mori, Cels. 5, 26, 31 *fin.* —**II.** With *acc.*, to point out the object under which a thing comes, goes, extends, etc. (Gr. ὑπό, with *acc.*), *under, below, beneath.* **A.** Of space, usually with verbs of motion: et datores et factores omnes subdam sub solum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18: manum sub vestimenta deferre, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 78: cum tota se luna sub orbem solis subjecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7; 1, 12; Sall. J. 38, 9 Dietsch ad loc.: sub furcam ire, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66: sub divum rapere, id. C. 1, 18, 13: sub terras ire, Verg. A. 4, 654. —Trop.: sub judicium sapientis et delectum cadunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 61: quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, id. Ac. 2, 23, 74: quod sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadat, id. Or. 20, 67: columbae Ipsa sub ora viri venere, Verg. A. 6, 191: quod sub oculos venit, Sen. Ben. 1, 5, 6.—Rarely with verb of rest: quidquid sub Noton et Borean hominum sumus, Luc. 7, 364.—**2.** Transf. (cf. supra, I. A. 2.), of lofty objects, to the foot of which, or into whose immediate neighborhood, any thing comes, or near to which it extends, *under, below, beneath, to, near to, close to, up to, towards*, etc.: sub montem succedunt milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: sub ipsum murum fons aquae prorumpebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: missi sunt sub muros, Liv. 44, 45: Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, Tac. H. 5, 11; 3, 21: aedes suas detulit sub Veliam, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54: arat finem sub utrumque colonus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 35: jactatus amnis Ostia sub Tusci, id. ib. 2, 2, 33: (hostem) mediam ferit ense sub alvum, Ov. M. 12, 389: sub orientem secutus Armenios, Flor. 3, 5.—**B.** Of time, denoting a close approximation. **1.** Before, *towards, about, shortly before, up to, until:* Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, Caes. B. C. 1, 28; so, sub noctem, Verg. A. 1, 662; Hor. C. 1, 9, 19; id. S. 2, 1, 9; 2, 7, 109; id. Ep. 2, 2, 169: sub vesperum, Caes. B. G. 2, 33; id. B. C. 1, 42: sub lucem, id. B. G. 7, 83; Verg. G. 1, 445: sub lumina prima, Hor. S. 2, 7, 33: sub tempus edendi, id. Ep. 1, 16, 22: sub dies festos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: sub galli cantum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 10: usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem, Verg. G. 1, 211: simulacra Visa sub obscurum noctis, id. ib. 1, 478: prima vel autumni sub frigora, id. ib. 2, 321: quod (bellum) fuit sub recentem pacem, Liv. 21, 2, 1.—**2.** After, *immediately after, just after, immediately upon:* sub eas (litteras) statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1; cf. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 4: sub haec dicta omnes procubuerunt, Liv. 7, 31: sub adventum praetoris, id. 23, 15, 1; 23, 16, 3; 45, 10, 10: sub hanc vocem fremitus variantis multitudinis fuit, id. 35, 31: sub hoc erus inquit, *hereupon*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43.—**C.** In other relations, in which a coming under any thing may be conceived: lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, *comes to hand, convenient*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59: sub manus succedere, id. ib. 4, 4, 7; id. Pers. 4, 1, 2: sub manum submittere, *at hand, convenient*, Auct. B. Afr. 36, 1: sub ictum venire, Liv. 27, 18: sub manum annuntiari, Suet. Aug. 49 (al. sub manu; cf. supra, I. C.): sub legum et judiciorum potestatem cadere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: sub populi Romani imperium dicionemque cadere, id. Font. 5, 12 (1, 2): incolas sub potestatem Atheniensium redigere, Nep. Milt. 1: matrimonium vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conicitis, Liv. 4, 4: sub unum fortunae ictum totas vires regni cadere pati, Curt. 3, 8, 2.—**III.** In composition, the *b* remains unchanged before vowels and before *b, d, j, l, n, s, t, v.* Before *m* and *r* it is frequently, and before the remaining consonants, *c, f, g, p*, it is regularly assimilated. Yet here the MSS. vary, as in *ob, ad, in*, etc. Before some words commencing with *c, p, t*, it assumes the form *sus*, by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form subs (analog. to abs); e. g. suscipio, suscito, suspendo, sustineo, sustuli, sustollo. Before *s*, with a following consonant, there remains merely *su* in the words suspicio, suspicor, suspiro; cf., however: substerno, substituo, substo, substruo al.; v. esp. Neue, Formenl. 2, 775 sqq.—**B.** In composition, sub denotes, **1.** Lit., a being situated or contained under, a putting or bringing under, or a going in under any thing: subaeratus, subcavus; subdo, subigo, subicio; subhaereo, subaperio; subedo.—**2.** Hence, also, a concealing or being concealed behind something; a secret action: subnoto, surripio, suffuror, subausculto, suborno. —**3.** Transf., a being placed or ranked under: subcenturio, subcurator, subcustos, etc.; or a being or doing any thing in a lower or inferior degree, *a little, somewhat, rather, slightly:* subabsurdus, subagrestis, subalbus, etc.; subaccusare, subirascor, etc.

sŭbabsurdē, *adv.*, v. subabsurdus *fin.*

sŭb-absurdus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat* or *rather absurd* (Ciceronian): sunt illa subabsurda, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274: subabsurda dicere, id. ib. 2, 71, 289: tempus discessūs, id. Att. 16, 3, 4: incompositus, reconditus et, quo Cicero utitur, subabsurdus, Quint. 1, 5, 65; cf. id. 6, 3, 23; 6, 3, 99.—*Adv.:* **sŭbabsurdē,** *somewhat absurdly:* aliquid subabsurde dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275.

sŭb-accūso, āre, *v. a.*, *to blame* or *accuse somewhat* (Ciceronian): alicujus discessum, Cic. Planc. 35, 86; id. Att. 16, 7, 1: subaccusa quaeso Vestorium, id. ib. 13, 46, 2.

sub-ăcĕr, acris, acre, *adj.*, *somewhat sharp* (late Lat.): gustus, Isid. 17, 10, 8.

sŭb-ăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat sour, sourish:* vinum, Cato, R. R. 108, 2: sucus, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 120.

sŭbactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subigo]. **I.** Lit., *a working through, working up, preparing* (rare): harena fluviatica bacillorum subactionibus in tectorio recipit soliditatem, Vitr. 2, 4 *fin.*: subactiones ciborum, Arn. 3, 107.—* **II.** Trop., *preparation, discipline:* subacto mihi ingenio opus est . . . subactio autem est usus, auditio, lectio, litterae, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131.

sŭbactor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a debaucher, polluter* (syn. paedico; post-class.), Lampr. Heliog. 31; 5; id. Commod. 3.

1. sŭbactus, a, um, *Part.* of subigo.

* **2. sŭbactus,** ūs, *m.* [subigo], *a working up, kneading*, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 67.

sŭb-adjŭva, ae, *m.* [adjuvo], *an assistant* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 6, 27, 3 *fin.;* Cod. Just. 12, 20, 4.

sŭb-admīrātio, ōnis, *f.*, *admiration* (late Lat.), Dion. Exeg. Greg. Nyss. Creat. Hom. 10.

sŭb-admŏvĕo, ēre, 2, *v. a.*, *to bring close*, Col. 6, 36, 4 (dub.).

sŭb-ădūno, are, 1, *v. a.*, *to unite* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 134, 4.

sŭb-aemŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [subaemulor], *secret rivalry*, Ambros. in Psa. 36, § 10.

sŭb-aemŭlor, āri, 1, *v. dep.*, *to accumulate secretly*, Ambros. in. Psa. 36, § 10.

* **sŭb-aerātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *that has copper underneath*, i. e. *inside:* aurum, Pers. 5, 106.

sŭbăgĭtātĭo, sŭbăgĭtātrix, sŭbăgĭto, v. subigitatio, etc.

sŭb-ăgrestis, e, *adj.*, *somewhat rustic, rather boorish* (Ciceronian): subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: consilium, id. Rep. 2, 7, 12: ingenium, Amm. 14, 11, 11.

sŭb-ālāris, e, *adj.*, *that is under the arms, placed* or *carried under the arms:* telum, Nep. Alcib. 10, 5: culcitae, Lampr. Heliog. 19 *fin.*—As *substt.* **1. sŭbālāres,** ĭum, *f. plur.*, *the feathers under the wing*, Vulg. 4 Esd. 11, 25.—**2. sŭbālāre,** is, *n.*, *an under-girdle*, Edict. Diocl. p. 25; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 33.

* **sŭb-albens,** entis, *adj.*, *somewhat white, whitish:* prasinus, Cassiod. Var. 5, 34.

* **sŭb-albĭcans,** antis, *adj.*, *somewhat white, whitish:* palea rubra, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5.

sŭb-albĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *rather whitish:* pars corrupta, Cels. 5, 28, 8: folia, Plin. 21, 25, 96, § 168; Isid. 12, 1, 50.

* **sŭb-albus,** a, um, *adj.*, *rather white, whitish:* sabulo, Varr. R. R, 1, 9, 5.

sŭb-alpīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *lying near the Alps, sub-Alpine:* montes, Plin. 25, 7, 34, § 71: Italia, Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 55.

* **sŭbalternĭcum,** i, *n.*, *a kind of reddish amber*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33.

sŭb-ămārus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat bitter, bitterish* (Ciceronian), Cic. Fat. 4, 8. —Adverb.: subamarum arridens, *somewhat bitterly*, Amm. 27, 11, 5.

sŭb-ăpĕrĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to open from within* (post-class.): nivem, Arn. 2, 84: auriculam sub cutem, Apic. 8, 7, § 372.

* **sŭb-ăquānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [aqua], *that is* or *belongs under water, sub-aqueous:* subterraneum et subaquaneum viventia carent haustu aëris, Tert. Anim. 32.

sŭb-ăquĭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat dusky, brownish, tawny* (ante- and post-class.): corpus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9: vultus, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 30.

* **sŭb-ărātor,** ōris, *m.*, *one who ploughs close to* any thing, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

* **sŭb-ārescens,** entis, *adj.* [aresco], *growing somewhat dry:* trullissatio, Vitr. 7, 3 *med.*

* **sŭb-argūtŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat subtle, tolerably keen*, Gell. 15, 30, 1.

sŭb-armālis, e, *adj.* [armus], *passing under the arms* (post-class.): vestis (perh. thrown back under the arm), Mart. Cap. 5, § 426.—As *subst.:* **sŭbarmāle,** is, *n.*, = subarmalis vestis, Valer. ap. Treb. Claud. 14; Spart. Sever. 6 *fin.;* Vop. Aur. 13; cf. subalaris.

sŭb-āro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to plough close to* any thing (Plinian), Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 116: subarata ocius senescunt, id. 16, 29, 51, § 119.

* **sŭb-arrŏganter,** *adv.*, *somewhat proudly* or *arrogantly:* facere, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 114.

* **sŭb-asper,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *rather rough, roughish:* ἀλφός, Cels. 5, 28, 19.

* **sŭb-assentĭens,** a, um, *P. a.* [assentio], *assenting* or *yielding a little:* manus subassentientibus umeris movetur, Quint. 11, 3, 100.

sŭb-asso, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to roast a little*, Apic. 4, 2; 7, 2; 7, 5; 8, 8: squilla, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 6.

sŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subo], *the heat, brimming* of swine, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 205; Fulg. Prisc. Serm. 46.

sŭb-audĭo, ii, ītum, 4, *v. n.* (post-class.). **I.** *To understand, supply* a word omitted: subaudito jubeo, Dig. 28, 5, 1; Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 7; 17, 11; Greg. M. in Job, 33, 17.—**II.** *To hear a little:* nocturnis subaudiens vocibus, App. M. 5, p. 167, 4.

sŭbaudītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subaudio], *an understanding, supplying* a word omitted (post-class.), Serv. Verg. A. 10, 80; Hier. Quaest. Hebr. in Reg. 2, 3, 13.

sŭb-aurātus, a, um, *adj.*, *slightly gilt:* anulus, Petr. 32, 3: tabellae, Schol. Juv. 7, 23: STATVA, Inscr. Orell. 1126.

sŭb-ausculto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to listen secretly, to eavesdrop* (rare but class.): subauscultando excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153: opprime os: is est, etiam subauscultemus, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 40: tace, subauscultemus, ecquid de me fiat mentio, id. Mil. 4, 2, 3: videntur subauscultare quae loquor, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 1: viris subauscultantibus pariete interposito, id. Top. 20, 75.

sŭb-austērus, a, um, *adj.*, *rather harsh:* vinum austerum vel certe subausterum, Cels. 3, 6, § 61; 6, 6, 8, § 68.

* **sub-balbē,** *adv.* [balbus], *somewhat stammeringly:* canorus, Spart. Get. 5, § 1.

Sub-ballĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *Under-Ballio, Sub-Ballio;* a comically-formed name: *Ha.* Tune es Ballio? *Ps.* Immo vero ego ejus sum Subballio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 13.

* **sub-bāsĭlĭcānus,** i, *m.* [basilica], *one who lounges around the basilicas, a lounger:* quorum odos subbasilicanos omnes abigit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 35 Brix ad loc.

sub-bĭbo, bibi, 3, *v. a.*, *to drink a little, to tipple* (very rare), * Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 58 (dub.; Speng. si urnas bibit): si paulum subbibisset, * Suet. Ner. 20.

sub-blandĭor, īri (*fut.* subblandibitur, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 19; *inf.* subblandirier, id. Cas. 3, 3, 22), *v. dep. n.*, *to caress* or *fondle a little* (ante-class.): subblanditur, palpatur, Lucil. ap. Non. 472, 6; Plaut. As. 1, 3, 33: viris alienis, id. Cas. 3, 3, 22: mihi inani atque inopi, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 19; 4, 8, 35; id. Most. 1, 3, 64.

* **sub-brĕvis,** e, *adj.*, *rather short:* folium (saliuncae), Plin. 21, 7, 20, § 43.

sub-bullĭo, īre, 4, *v. n.*, *to foam* or *bubble slightly*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2; Plin. Val. 1, 11.

subc-, v. succ-.

* **sub-dĕalbo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to whiten a little, make whitish*, Varr. ap. Non. 72, 11.

* **sub-dēbĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *somewhat weak* or *enfeebled:* femur, Suet. Vit. 17.

* **sub-dēbĭlĭtātus,** a, um, *adj.* [debilito], *somewhat enfeebled* or *debilitated;* trop., *somewhat discouraged, rather spiritless*, Cic. Att. 11, 5, 1 (dub.; better: subitâ re quasi debilitatum, B. and K.).

subdēfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sub-deficio], *a slight failure:* fidei, Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 6, 30.

sub-dēfĭcĭo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to become more and more feeble, to fail somewhat* (post-Aug.), Curt. 7, 7, 10: in labore, Aug. Serm. 343 *fin.*

subdēlĭgo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [sub-deligo], *to choose* (late Lat.), Aug. Categ. 6.

subdescendo, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* [sub-descendo], *to descend lower* (late Lat.), Mar. Merc. Commonit. 4, 6.

sub-dĭācŏnus, i, *m.*, *a sub-deacon*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 6; Aug. Ep. 53; 63; Isid. 7, 12, 23.

sub-dīālis (**subdīvālis,** Amm. 19, 11, 4), e, *adj.* [dius], *that is in the open air* (post-Aug.): inambulationes, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 11: petrae, id. 34, 12, 29, § 117.—As *subst.:* **subdīālĭa,** ĭum, *n.*, *open galleries* or *terraces;* a transl. of the Gr. ὑπαίθρια, ὕπαιθρα, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186.—Also in *sing.:* subdival domus, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

* **sub-diffĭcĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *somewhat difficult:* quaestio, Cic. Lael. 19, 67.

* **sub-diffīdo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to be somewhat distrustful*, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 2.

* **sub-dīmĭdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, of a number, *half as much less, less by one half of itself* (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 2 to 3): numerus (opp. superdimidius), Mart. Cap. 7, § 761.

sub-disjunctĭo, ōnis, gram. t. t., *a minor stop, colon*, Diom. p. 432 P.

sub-disjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *subdisjunctive;* said of two statements opposed to each other in such a way that neither of them may hold good (post-class.): haec verba: ille aut ille, non solum disjunctiva sed etiam subdisjunctivae orationis sunt, etc., Dig. 50, 16, 124: conjunctiones, Prisc. p. 1029 P.

sub-distinguo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to make a smaller interpunction* (perh. *a colon*), Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13 *fin.*

subdĭtīcĭus (later **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [subdo], *substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit* (perh. only ante- and post-class., since the correct read. in Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69, is subditivum; and in Quint. 1, 4, 3, subditos): servus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 62: Antonius, Lampr. Heliog. 17; Amm. 14, 6, 15.

subdĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit* (rare but class.): de illo subditivo Sosia mirum nimis est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 198; 1, 2, 35: archipirata, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69: fratrem ut subditivum arguere, Suet. Ner. 7. —*Subst.:* **Subdĭtīvus,** i, *m.*, *the title of a comedy of Cæcilius*, Gell. 15, 9, 1 (Com. Rel. p. 39 sq. Rib.).

(**subdĭto,** āre, a false read., Lucr. 6, 604; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

subdĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from subdo.

sub-dĭū, *adv.*, *by day*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 78.

subdīval, ālis, v. subdialis.

subdīvālis, e, v. subdialis.

sub-dīvĭdo, īsi, īsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to subdivide* (late Lat.): libros, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 3 *med.:* deinde subdivisimus, id. Trin. 3 prooem.: hebdomades, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 *fin.*

subdīvīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subdivido], *a subdivision* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 3, 28, 37; 6, 2, 22; Hier. Ep. 58, 8 al.

subdīvīsus, a, um, *Part.* of subdivido.

sub-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To put, place, set,* or *lay under* (syn.: suppono, sterno). **A.** Lit. (class.). **1.** In gen.: ego puerum interead ancillae subdam lactantem meae, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. p. 153, 26 (Trag. Rel. v. 26 Rib.): ignem subdito, Cato, R. R. 105, 1; so, ignem, id. ib. 38, 4; Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27; Liv. 8, 30 al.: faces, Lucr. 6, 1285: lapidem magnetem, id. 6, 1046: manum oculo uni, id. 4, 447; cf.: rem oculorum visu, id. 5, 101: furcas vitibus, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: pugionem pulvino, Suet. Oth. 11; id. Dom. 17: calcaria equo, Liv. 2, 20; 4, 19; 22, 6; cf.: risus stimulos animo subdidit, id. 6, 34, 7: id genus animalium (tauros) aratro, Tac. A. 12, 24: se aquis, *to plunge under*, Ov. M. 4, 722: colla vinclis, Tib. 1, 2, 90 et saep.: versus, *to append, add*, Gell. 18, 4, 11; 19, 11, 3; cf.: hic tu paulisper haesisti, deinde ilico subdidisti: quid de duobus consulibus, etc., *subjoined*, Aus. Grat. Act. 23.—Esp., of places, in *part. perf.:* Celaletae (populi) majores Haemo, minores Rhodopae subditi, *that dwell at the foot of Mount Hæmus*, etc., Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; cf.: Libye subdita Cancro, *lying under*, Sil. 1, 194.—**2.** In partic., *to bring under, subject, subdue*, = subicere (very rare): Plutonis subdita regno Magna deum proles, Tib. 4, 1, 67: tot subdite rebus! Pers. 5, 124: subdidit Oceanum sceptris, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 42: Hispanum Oceanum legibus, id.

III. Cons. Stil. praef. 8: rem tam magnam iisdem tempestatibus, iisdem casibus subdere, *to expose*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 4: imperio feminae, Tac. A. 12, 40. — *Part.:* **subdĭtus,** a, um, *subject* (late Lat.): subditas viris, Vulg. Tit. 2, 5: tibi, id. Jud. 3, 2: justum est, subditum esse Deo, id. 2 Macc. 9, 12: subditi estote in omni timore, id. 1 Pet. 2, 18.—**B.** Trop., *to bring on, furnish, supply; to yield, afford* (so not in Cic.): iraï fax subdita, Lucr. 3, 303: id nobis acriores ad studia dicendi faces subdidisse, Quint. 1, 2, 25: irritatis militum animis subdere ignem, Liv. 8, 32: ingenio stimulos, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 76; Liv. 6, 34: alicui spiritus, id. 7, 40.—**II.** *To put in the place of* another person or thing, *to substitute* (rare but class.). **A.** In gen.: te rogo, in Hirtii locum me subdas, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 7: quos in eorum locum subditos domi suae reservavit? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 12: judicem in meum locum, id. Dom. 32, 85; Plin. Pan. 25, 3; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 54: immutavit et subdidit verbum ei verbo, quod omiserat, finitimum, Gell. 1, 4, 8.—**B.** In partic., *to put something spurious in the place of* another person or thing; *to substitute falsely; to forge, counterfeit, make up* (not in Cic.; syn. substituo): subditum se suspicatur, *that he is a spurious child, a changeling*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 12: me subditum et pellice genitum appellant, Liv. 40, 9: partum, Dig. 4, 10, 19; cf.: liberos tamquam subditos summovere familia, Quint. 1, 4, 3 Zumpt *N. cr.* (al. subditicios): abolendo rumori Nero subdidit reos, Tac. A. 15, 44: reum, id. ib. 1, 6; cf.: subditis, qui accusatorum nomina sustinerent, *suborned*, id. ib. 4, 59: testamentum, id. ib. 14, 40: crimina majestatis, id. ib. 3, 67: rumorem, id. ib. 6, 36 et saep.

sub-dŏcĕo, ēre, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to teach as an assistant, to act as an assistant-teacher* for a person (very rare): aliquem, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1: subdocere grammatico, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

* **sub - doctor,** ōris, *m.*, *an under-teacher, assistant-instructor*, Aus. Prof. 22.

subdŏlē, *adv.*, v. subdolus *fin.*

sub - dŏlens, entis, *adj.* [sub - doleo], *somewhat painful:* faucium sensus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 7.

subdŏlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sub - dolosus], *craft, cunning*, Isid. 10, n. 229.

subdŏlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *crafty* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 106, 34.

sub - dŏlus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat crafty, cunning, sly, subtle, deceptive*, or *deceitful* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn.: fallax, astutus): homo et sycophanta et subdolus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 72; id. Mil. 2, 4, 2; id. Men. 3, 2, 24; id. Aul. 2, 5, 8; id. Poen. 5, 2, 129: ut viro subdola sies, memento, id. Cas. 4, 4, 5: subdola adversus senem, id. Ep. 2, 3, 13: Jugurtha, cognitā vanitate legati, subdolus ejus augere amentiam, Sall. J. 38, 1: occultus ac subdolus fingendis virtutibus, Tac. A. 6, 51.—Transf., of things: animus audax, subdolus, varius, Sall. C. 5, 4: subdolus ac versutus animus, Vell. 2, 102, 1: mendacia, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 5: perfidia, id. Mil. 3, 3, 68: oratio, *Caes. B. G. 7, 31: lingua, Ov. A. A. 1, 598: modestia, Tac. A. 6, 20 et saep.: pellacia ponti, Lucr. 2, 560; 5, 1003; cf.: ea loci forma incertis vadis subdola et nobis adversa, Tac. H. 5, 14: tendit rete subdolum turdis, Mart. 3, 58, 26. — *Adv.:* **subdŏlē,** *somewhat craftily, cunningly*, or *deceitfully:* subdole blanditur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12: nihil subdole, nihil versute, Cic. Brut. 9, 35.

* **sub - dŏmo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to subject by taming, to tame, subdue*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 112.

sub - dŭbĭto, āre, *v. n.*, *to be a little doubtful* or *undecided, to have some hesitation* (Ciceron.): antea subdubitabam, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 2: significabant tuae litterae, te subdubitare, quā essem erga illum voluntate, id. Fam. 2, 13, 2.

sŭb-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*perf.* sync. subduxti, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25; *inf.* subduxe, Poët. ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6), *v. a.*, *to draw from under* or *from below*. **I.** Without the idea of removal. **A.** In gen., *to draw* or *pull up; to lift up, raise* (rare): brassicam ad nasum admoveto: ita subducito susum animam, quam plurimum poteris, Cato, R. R. 157, 15: aliquid sursum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 4: cataractam funibus, Liv. 27, 28, 10: subductis (tunicis) usque ad inguen, *pulled up* (opp. demissis), Hor. S. 1, 2, 26: supercilia, Turp. ap. Non. 399, 30; Varr. ib. 399, 33; Sen. Ep. 48, 5; id. Ben. 1, 1, 6 al.; cf.: subducto voltu, Prop. 2, 10 (3, 1), 9.—**B.** In partic., naut. t. t., *to draw* or *haul up* on land (a ship out of the water; class. and freq.): navim in pulvinarium, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 27: longas naves in aridum, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: navis subducta in terrā, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 50: naves regiae in campo Martio subductae sunt, Liv. 45, 42: ab classe, quae Corcyrae subducta erat, id. 31, 22: classis, quae subducta esset ad Gytheum, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49; so, naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 11; id. B. C. 2, 23; 3, 23 *fin.*; Liv. 27, 17, 6; 37, 10; 42, 27: classem, id. 45, 2 al.; Vulg. Luc. 5, 11.—**II.** With the idea of removal implied, *to draw away from among; to take away, lead away, carry off; to withdraw, remove*, etc. (class.; syn. subtraho). **A.** In gen.: ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cato, R. R. 105, 1: lapides ex turri, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: rerum fundamenta, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 42: conjux fidum capiti subduxerat ensem, Verg. A. 6, 524: subduc cibum unum diem athletae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: et sucus pecori et lac subducitur agnis, Verg. E. 3, 6: pugnae Turnum, id. A. 10, 615; so, id. ib. 10, 50: aliquem manibus Graium, id. ib. 10, 81: aliquem praesenti periculo, Vell. 2, 72, 5: se pedibus (terra), Lucr. 1, 1106: se ab ipso Vulnere (fera), Ov. M. 7, 781 et saep.—**2.** Esp. (*a*) *To purge, evacuate:* quoniam is cibus subduceret sensim alvum, Gell. 4, 11, 4; so, alvum, Cels. 3, 4.—(*β*) Vela celeriter, *to take in, furl*, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 3: rem de judicio, Dig. 10, 2, 14.—**B.** Milit. t. t., *to draw off* forces from one position to another (class.): cohortes aliquot subductas ex dextro cornu post aciem circumducit, Liv. 27, 48: Numidas ex mediā acie, id. 22, 48: triarios ex postremā acie, id. 44, 37: subductis ordinibus, id. 36, 18; cf. id. 40, 30: ab his centuriones omnes lectos et evocatos... in primam aciem subducit, Sall. C. 59, 3: copias in proximum collem subducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 1, 22: milites pleno gradu in collem, Sall. J. 98, 4: agmen in aequiorem locum, Liv. 7, 34.—**C.** With the idea of stealth or secrecy. **1.** *To take away secretly* or *by stealth, to steal, hide:* Atreus quam (pecudem aureum) sibi Thyestem subduxe queritur, Poët. ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6: alicui anulum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81: subducta viatica plorat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54: post ignem aetherea domo Subductum, id. C. 1, 3, 30: nec mihi rivalis subducit certos amores, Prop. 1, 8, 45: saccularii partem subducunt, partem subtrahunt, Dig. 47, 11, 7: obsides furto, Liv. 9, 11: cubiculum subductum omnibus ventis, *secured against*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10.—**2.** Esp., with *se, me*, etc., *to take one's self away by stealth, withdraw, steal away:* tempus est subducere hinc me, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 62: clam te subduxti mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25: de circulo se subduxit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1: modo se subducere ab ipso Vulnere visa fera est, Ov. M. 7, 781: se clam, Nep. Alcib. 4, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 93, 1: at nos quaerimus illa (verba), tamquam lateant semper seseque subducant, Quint. 8, prooem. § 21.—Poet.: neve terra se pedibus subducat, Lucr. 1, 1106: quā se subducere colles Incipiunt, i. e. *to slope down gradually*, Verg. E. 9, 7; cf. mid.: fons subducitur, i. e. *loses itself*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 39.—**III.** Trop. **1.** Rationem, *to draw up, cast up, reckon, compute, calculate*, or *balance* an account (by subtracting one set of items from another; class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): subduxi ratiunculam, Quantum aeris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1; cf.: intus subducam ratiunculam, quantillum argenti mi siet, id. Capt. 1, 2, 89: subducamus summam, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11; cf.: assidunt, subducunt: ad numum convenit, id. ib. 5, 21, 12.—**2.** In gen.: rationem, *to deliberate, calculate:* rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10: Medea et Atreus... initā subductāque ratione nefaria scelera meditantes, id. N. D. 3, 29, 71; cf.: ineundis subducendisque rationibus, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 399, 16; for which also, calculis subductis, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: bene subductā ratione, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 1: hoc quid intersit, si tuos digitos novi, certe habes subductum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 31.—Hence, **subductus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *Raised, elevated, upturned:* quod vituperones suos subducti supercilii carptores appellavit (Laevius), Gell. 19, 7, 16.—**B.** (Acc. to II. A. 1.) *Withdrawn, removed, remote*, = remotus (post-Aug. and very rare): terra subductior, Mart. Cap. 6, § 591.

subductārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [subduco, I.], *that serves for drawing up:* funes, *hoisting-ropes, lifts*, Cato, R. R. 12; 68; 135, 3.

subductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** (Acc. to subduco, I. B. 1.) Naut. t. t., *a hauling ashore* of a ship: ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humiliores (naves), *Caes. B. G. 5, 1: navium, Vitr. 10, 2, 10.—***II.** (Acc. to subduco, II. B.) *A reckoning*, Cic. Or. 2, 30, 132.

sub-ductus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. subduco.

sub - dulcis, e, *adj.*, *somewhat sweet, sweetish* (Plinian): radix, Plin. 26, 8, 37, § 58; 26, 10, 63, § 98.

sub-dūrus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat hard, hardish.* ***I.** Lit.: (genus verrucae) subdurum, Cels. 5, 28, 14.—***II.** Trop., Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 12, 46.

sŭb-ĕdo, ēdi, 3, *v. a.*, *to eat, waste*, or *wear away below:* e scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda, Ov. M. 11, 783; Hier. in Jer. 1, 2, 37.

sŭbēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sub-eligo], *a further selection* (late Lat.): subelectio est quando de bonis electis eliguntur meliores, Ps.-Aug. ad Frater. Erem. Serm. 39.

sŭbēlĭgo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to choose further* (late Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fratr. Serm. 39.

sŭb-ēnarro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to relate* (late Lat.), Anon. [Hilar.] in Job, 2, p. 174.

sŭb-ĕo, ii, ĭtum, īre (*perf.* subīvit, Ov. F. 1, 314; Stat. S. 2, 1, 155: subivimus, Claud. ap. Tac. A. 11, 24 dub.), *v. n.* and *a.*, *to come* or *go under* any thing; *to come* or *go up to, to approach, draw near, advance* or *proceed to* a place; *to come* or *go on; to follow, succeed; to go down, sink; to come up, spring up* (cf. succedo). **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: subire sub falas, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10: in nemoris latebras, Ov. M. 4, 601; cf.: in aliquem locum, *to enter*, Auct. B. Alex. 74, 4: in adversum Romani subiere, Liv. 1, 12, 1: in adversos montes, id. 41, 18, 11: testudine factā subeunt, *advance*, Caes. B. G. 7, 85, 7: Albani subiere ad montes, Liv. 1, 28, 5: subire ad portam castrorum, id. 34, 16, 2; cf.: ad urbem subeunt, id. 31, 45, 4; 39, 27, 10; 36, 19, 1; and: subeundum erat ad hostes, id. 2, 31, 4: ad tecta subibant, Verg. A. 8, 359.—With *dat.:* muro subibant, Verg. A. 7, 161; so, muro, id. ib. 9, 371: portu Chaonio (with accedere urbem), id. ib. 3, 292: luco, id. ib. 8, 125: dumis, Sil. 5, 283: ingenti feretro, Verg. A. 6, 222: age cervici inponere nostrae: Ipse subibo umeris, id. ib. 2, 708: per vices subeunt elephanti, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23: pone subit conjux, *follows*, Verg. A. 2, 725; so Val. Fl. 4, 197; cf.: dexterae alae sinistra subiit, Liv. 27, 2, 7: subeuntis alii aliis in custodiam, id. 25, 37, 6; and: subiit argentea proles, Ov. M. 1, 114: subit ipse meumque Explet opus, *succeeds me, takes my place*, id. ib. 3, 648: Volscus saxa objacentia pedibus ingerit in subeuntes, *climbing*, Liv. 2, 65, 4: vel eodem amne vel Euphrate subire eos posse, i. e. *sail up stream*, Curt. 9, 10, 3; cf.: adverso amne Babylona subituros, id. 10, 1, 16.—**b.** Of things: stamen a stando: subtemen, quod subit stamini, Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.: cum luna sub orbem solis subisset, Liv. 37, 4, 4: tertio die mixtum flumini subibat mare, Curt. 9, 9, 7: venae nonnumquam incipiente febre subeunt, *the pulse sinks*, Cels. 3, 6 *med.*: subeunt herbae, *come up, spring up*, Verg. G. 1, 180; so, barba, i. e. *sprouts, grows*, Mart. 7, 83, 2: subisse aquam in caelum, Plin. 31, 3, 21, § 32.—**2.** In partic., *to come on secretly, to advance* or *approach stealthily, to steal upon, steal into* (poet.), Prop. 1, 9, 26; Ov. Am. 1, 2, 6; id. A. A. 1, 742.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to come in, succeed, take place; to enter stealthily, come secretly* or *by degrees:* in quarum locum subierunt inquilinae impietas, perfidia, impudentia, Varr. ap. Non. 403, 27: fugere pudor verumque fidesque: In quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique, Ov. M. 1, 130: pulchra subit facies, id. ib. 14, 827: subit ecce priori Causa recens, id. ib. 3, 259: an subit (amor) et tacitā callidus arte nocet? id. Am. 1, 2, 6: subeunt morbi

tristisque senectus, Verg. G. 3, 67: namque graves morbi subeunt segnisque senectus, Nemes. Cyn. 117; cf.: duo pariter subierunt incommoda, *arise, come up*, Quint. 5, 10, 100: ne subeant animo taedia justa tuo, Ov. P. 4, 15, 30: regio, quâ vero ipsa subit ad Medos, *approaches*, Plin. 6, 26, 29, § 115. —**2.** In partic., *to come into the mind, to occur, suggest itself:* omnes sententiae verbaque omnia sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 151: cum in loca aliqua post tempus reversi sumus, quae in his fecerimus, reminiscimur personaeque subeunt, Quint. 11, 2, 17: cum subeant audita aut cognita nobis, Ov. M. 15, 307: subit umbra, id. ib. 12, 591: subeunt illi fratresque parensque, id. ib. 11, 542: subiit cari genitoris imago . . . subiit deserta Creusa Et direpta domus et parvi casus Iuli, Verg. A. 2, 560 sq.; Tac. A. 1, 13: subeant animo Latmia saxa tuo, Ov. H. 18, 62: ne subeant animo taedia, id. P. 4, 15, 30: quantum subire animo sustinueris, tantum tecum auferas, *to grasp with the mind*, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 7.—(β) Subit, with *subj.*- or *rel.-clause* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Ov. M. 2, 755: quo magis ac magis admirari subit, Plin. 12, prooem. § 2; 35, 7, 31, § 49: misereri sortis humanae subit, id. 25, 3, 7, § 23: quid sim, quid fuerimque subit, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 38.

II. *Act.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen., *to come* or *go under, to enter; to submit to; to approach*, etc.: exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subissent, *had not come under a roof*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: tecta, Quint. 2, 16, 6; Ov. M. 6, 669: jam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta, Verg. A. 6, 13: limina victor Alcides subiit, id. ib. 8, 363: domos, Ov. M. 1, 121: penates, id. ib. 5, 650: macra cavum repetes artum, quem macra subisti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 33: cum novies subiere paludem, *had plunged under*, Ov. M. 15, 358; id. F. 1, 314: et juncti currum dominae subiere leones, Verg. A. 3, 313: leones jugum subeant, Plin. 10, 45, 62, § 128: asellus gravius dorso subiit onus, i. e. *submits to, receives*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 21: subire iniquissimum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: iniquum locum, Auct. B. Alex. 76, 2; id. B. Hisp. 24, 3: collem, *to go up, mount, climb, scale*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: consules utrimque aciem subeuntium jam muros adgrediuntur, Liv. 7, 12, 3: muros, id. 27, 18: impositum saxis Anxur, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25: si subeuntur prospera castra, Juv. 16, 2 et saep.: perfurit, Fadumque Herbesumque subit, *comes up to, attacks, assails*, Verg. A. 9, 344; cf.: interim fallendus est judex et variis artibus subeundus, Quint. 4, 5, 5: precibus commota Tonantem Juno subit, *approaches*, Stat. Th. 9, 510: subit ille minantem, id. ib. 8, 84: Aeneae mucronem, Verg. A. 10, 798: qui procul hostium conspectu subibant aquam, Curt. 4, 13, 10: Hispo subit juvenes, i. e. paedicat, Juv. 2, 50.—**b.** Of things: umbra subit terras, Ov. M. 11, 61: quos (lucos) aquae subeunt et aurae, *enter*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 8: montes Trasimenus, Liv. 22, 4, 2: litora pelagus, Mel. praef. 2: mare quod Ciliciam subit, Curt. 7, 3, 19: radices (petrae) Indus amnis subit, id. 8, 11, 7: clarus subit Alba Latinum, *succeeds*, Ov. M. 14, 612 (al. clarus subit ecce Latinum Epytus); cf. id. ib. 1, 114: furcas subiere columnae, *come into the place of, succeed*, id. ib. 8, 700: aqua subit altitudinem exortus sui, *rises to, reaches*, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57: lunamque deficere cum aut terram subiret aut sole premeretur, Curt. 4, 10, 5.—**2.** In partic., *to approach secretly, to steal upon* or *into* (cf. supra, I. A. 2.): multi Nomine divorum thalamos subiere pudicos, Ov. M. 3, 282: subit furtim lumina fessa sopor, id. H. 19, 56.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen. (very rare): sera deinde poenitentia subiit regem, *came upon, overtook*, Curt. 3, 2, 19.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To come into, enter, occur to* one's mind (cf. supra, I. B. 2.): deinde cogitatio animum subiit, indignum esse, etc., Liv. 36, 20: ut beneficiorum memoria subiret animos patrum, id. 37, 49, 3: spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras posse, id. 40, 8, 9: otiosum animum aliae cogitationes, Quint. 11, 2, 33: majora intellectu animos non subibunt, id. 1, 2, 28: mentem subit, quo praemia facto, etc., Ov. M. 12, 472; 7, 170: subit ergo regem verecundia, Curt. 5, 2, 15: me recordantem miseratio, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 10: feminas voluptas, id. Pan. 22, 3: horum cogitatio subibat exercitum, Curt. 7, 1, 4.—**b.** *To follow* in speech, *interrupt, answer* (post-class. and rare): dicturum plura parentem Voce subis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 352: subit ille loquentem talibus, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 173; id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 133.—**c.** (The figure taken from stooping under a load, under blows, etc.) *To subject one's self to, take upon one's self* an evil; *to undergo, submit to, sustain, endure, suffer* it (class.; a favorite expression of Cic.): omnes terrores periculaque omnia succurram atque subibo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: omnia tela intenta in patriam subire atque excipere, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf.: quis est non ultro appetendus, subeundus, excipiendus dolor? id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: subire vim atque injuriam, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: inimicitiae sunt: subeantur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 182: maximas rei publicae tempestates, id. Mur. 2, 4: invidiam, pericula, tempestates, id. Fam. 15, 4, 12: nefarias libidinum contumelias turpitudinesque, id. Pis. 35, 86: potentiam, victoriam, id. Fam. 6, 1, 6: contumeliarum verbera, id. Rep. 1, 5, 9: majora Verbera, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120: non praecipuam, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae condicionem, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: fortunam, id. Fam. 14, 5, 1: judicium multitudinis imperitae, id. Fl. 1, 2: odium eorum, id. Att. 11, 17, 2: usum omnium, id. de Or. 1, 34, 157: aliquid invidiae aut criminis, id. N. D. 3, 1, 3: quemque casum, id. Att. 8, 1, 3: quamvis carnificinam, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: dupli poenam, id. Off. 3, 16, 65: legis vim, id. Caecin. 34, 100: summae crudelitatis famam, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12; cf.: minus sermonis, id. Att. 11, 6, 2: poenam exsilii, Val. Max. 6, 5, 3: simultates, Plin. Ep. 2, 18, 5: offensas, id. ib. 13, 9, 26: periculum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 7: jam tum peregrinos ritus novâ subeunte fortunâ, Curt. 4, 6, 29. —With *inf.*, *to attempt, try, undertake:* adversa tela pellere, Stat. S. 5, 2, 105: clavum torquere, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 46.—Hence, **sŭbĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *that has come on suddenly* or *unexpectedly*, i. e. *sudden, unexpected* (freq. and class.; cf.: repens, improvisus): res subita, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 23: in rebus tam subitis, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 2: maris subita tempestas, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: subita et improvisa formido, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: laetitia, etc., Auct. Her. 1, 8, 13: subita pugna, non praeparata, Quint. 7, 1, 35: ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: novae rei ac subitae admiratio, Liv. 2, 2: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: incursiones hostium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11: ministeria belli, Liv. 4, 27: imbres, Lucr. 5, 216: vis, id. 1, 286; 4, 1210: res, id. 6, 1282: mors, Quint. 7, 2, 14: casus, id. 10, 3, 3; Suet. Aug. 73: tristia, Val. Max. 1, 6, 12: silentium, Quint. 12, 5, 3: miles, *hastily collected* (opp. vetus expertusque; syn. subitarius), Tac. H. 4, 76; cf.: aqua mulsa subita ac recens (opp. inveterata), Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 110: imagines non subitae, *not newly sprung up*, i. e. *old, ancient*, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3: homo, *rash*, Cic. Pis. Fragm. 5: clivi, *sudden*, i. e. *steep*, Stat. Th. 6, 258.—Esp., = subito (post-Aug.): non percussor ille subitus erumpet? Quint. 6, 2, 31; so, manus dux Trapezuntem subitus irrupit, Tac. H. 3, 47: subitum inopinatumque venisse, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 3: evadere, Flor. 4, 2, 59.—**2.** As *subst.:* **sŭbĭtum,** i, *n.*, *a sudden* or *unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence*, etc.: Lesbonicum foras evocate: ita subitum'st, propere eum conventum volo, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 51; cf.: subitum est ei remigrare, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: si tibi subiti nihil est, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 36: in subito, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 143.—In *plur.:* ut subitis ex tempore occurrant, Quint. 10, 7, 30; cf.: etiam fortes viros subitis terreri, Tac. A. 15, 59: quamvis non deficeretur ad subita extemporali facultate, Suet. Aug. 84: si repentina ac subita dominantur, Sen. Ep. 16, 6: sive meditata sive subita proferret, *whether he spoke after deliberation* or *off-hand*, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 2.—With *gen.:* ad subita rerum, Liv. 9, 43: ad subita belli, id. 6, 32; 25, 15, 20; Flor. 1, 1, 11.—**b.** Adverb., *suddenly, unexpectedly:* per subitum erumpit clamor, Sil. 10, 505; so, per subitum, id. 7, 594; 8, 628; 12, 654; 14, 330; 15, 145; 15, 404: in subitum, id. 7, 527: ad subitum, Cassiod. Var. praef. *med.*—Hence, *adv.:* **sŭbĭtō,** *suddenly, unexpectedly* (freq. and class.; cf.: repente, extemplo, ilico): ut subito, ut propere, ut valide tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10; cf. id. Curc. 2, 3, 4: nova res subito mihi haec objecta est, id. Ps. 2, 2, 7: ita abripuit repente sese subito, id. Mil. 2, 2, 21: subito tanta te impendent mala, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 2: cum tot bella subito atque improviso nascantur, Cic. Font. 19, 42: ex oculis subito fugit, Verg. G. 4, 499: cum subito ecce, Cic. Caecin. 10, 30: ut subito nostras Hymen cantatus ad aures Venit, Ov. H. 12, 137; Curt. 9, 9, 19: subito deficere, Quint. 7, 2, 14: quod serenâ nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23: tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: subito opprimi, Liv. 41, 3: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, Hor. S. 2, 4, 17 et saep.: subito dicere, *without preparation, extempore*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: quod vox et gestus subito sumi non potest, id. ib. 1, 59, 252: neque potest quisquam nostrum subito fingi, id. Sull. 25, 69: aliquid subito ex tempore conjectura explicare, id. Div. 1, 33, 72; so, dicere, Quint. 10, 3, 30; 11, 3, 12: inventa (opp. domo allata), id. 4, 5, 4: cum subito evaserunt, Col. 9, 9, 3: tam subito copias contrahere non potuit, *so quickly*, Nep. Dat. 7, 3.

sūber, ĕris, *n.*, *the cork-oak, cork-tree:* Quercus suber, Linn.; Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34; 16, 25, 41, § 98; Col. 4, 26, 1; 9, 6, 1; Verg. A. 7, 742.—**II.** Transf., *cork:* silvestre, Verg. A. 11, 554; cf.: ut ramale vetus vegrandi subere coctum, i. e. *a thick bark*, like that of the cork-tree, Pers. 1, 97.—The tree is called **sūbĕrĭes,** ēi, *f.*, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 294 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 27.

sŭbērectus, a, um, *Part.* of suberigo.

sūbĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [suber], *of the cork-tree, cork-:* cortex, Ser. Samm. 34, 649: robur, Col. 9, 1, 3 Schneid. *N. cr.*

sūbĕrĭes, ei, v. suber.

sub-ērĭgo, no *perf.*, ectum, 3, *v. a.*, *to raise up* from below (post-Aug.): Isthmon curvata sublime suberigit unda, Sil. 15, 155: effultus in cubitum suberectusque, App. M. 2, p. 123 *fin.;* Marc. Emp. 20.

1. sūbĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [suber], *of the cork-tree, cork-* (syn. subereus): cortices, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

2. Sūbĕrīnus, i, *m.* [1. suberinus], *a Roman surname*, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 6.

* **sŭb-erro,** āre, *v. n.*, *to wander about under* any thing: fluvii Italis suberrant Montibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 254.

Subertāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Etruria, the inhabitants of Subertum, the modern Sovretto in Tuscany*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52. —Hence, **Subertānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Subertani:* forum, Liv. 26, 23, 5.

sŭbex, ĭcis, v. subices.

sŭb-excūso, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to excuse in part*, Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, 3.

* **sŭb-exhĭbĕo,** ēre, *v. a.*, *to exhibit under* any thing, Arn. 6, 195.

sŭb-explĭcans, antis, *Part.* [explico], *unfolding below* (late Lat.): non pedibus se ferens neque suas subexplicans itiones, Arn. 7, 251.

subf-, v. suff-.

subg-, v. sugg-.

* **sŭb-haerĕo,** ēre, *v. n.*, *to stick under* or *behind; to cleave, adhere to* a thing, Val. Max. 6, 3, 10.

sŭbhastārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-hasta], *that is sold by public auction* (jurid. Lat.): possessiones, Cod. Th. 13, 6, 9.

sŭbhastātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subhasto], *a sale by public auction* (late Lat. for venditio palam habita), Cod. Just. 4, 44, 16; Cod. Th. 10, 17, 3.

sŭb-hasto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sub-hasta], *to sell by public auction* (jurid. Lat. for hastae subicio, palam vendo): res pignori datas, Cod. Just. 7, 53, 3; Sol. 10, 4.

‡ **sŭb-hēres (-haeres),** ēdis, *m.*, *the next* or *second heir* (syn.: heres secundus), Inscr. Orell. 3612.

* **sŭb-horresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become rough* or *stormy* from below, *to boil up:* subito mare subhorrescere, Sisenn. ap. Non. 423, 9.

* **sŭb-horrĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat rough, roughish:* subhorridus atque incultus, Cic. Sest. 9, 21.

sŭb-hūmĭdus, v. subumidus.

Subi, *m. indecl.*, *a river of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21.—Called also **Subis,** is, *m.*, Mel. 2, 6.

sūbĭces, um, *f.* [subicio], *underlayers, supports:* Ennius in tragoediâ, quae Achilles inscribitur, pro aëre alto ponit, qui caelo subjectus est, in his versibus: per ego deum sublimas subices umidas, Unde oritur imber, sonitu saevo et strepitu, Gell. 4, 17, 14; cf. Fest. p. 305 Müll., and Non. 168, 33 (Trag. v. 5 Vahl.).

sūb-ĭcĭo (less correctly **subjĭcĭo;** post-Aug. sometimes **sŭb-**), jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* [sub-jacio]. **I.** L i t., *to throw, lay, place,* or *bring under* or *near* (cf. subdo); in all senses construed with *acc.* and *dat.*, or with *acc.* and *sub* and *acc.;* not with *sub* and *abl.* (v. Madvig. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 48; cf. II. B. 2. infra). **A.** I n g e n.: si parum habet lactis mater, ut subiciat (agnum) sub alterius mammam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: manum ventri et sub femina (boum), Col. 6, 2, 6: nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subiciebant, *discharged their javelins and darts below,* i. e. between the wagons and the wheels, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: biremes, subjectis scutulis, subduxit, id. B. C. 3, 40: ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque circum subicere coeperunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69; cf.: ignes tectis ac moenibus, id. Cat. 3, 1, 2: ignem, id. Rab. Post. 6, 13; Auct. B. Afr. 87, 1; 91, 3; Ov. M. 1, 229 al.: faces, Cic. Mil. 35, 98; Vell. 2, 48, 3; Val. Max. 5, 5, 4: bracchia pallae, Ov. M. 3, 167: eburnea collo Bracchia, id. Am. 3, 7, 7: scuto sinistram, Canitiem galeae, id. Tr. 4, 1, 74: laxiorem sinum sinistro bracchio, Quint. 11, 3, 146: umeros lecto, Val. Max. 4, 1, 12: pallium togae, id. 2, 2, 2: ova gallinis, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231; 10, 59, 79, § 161: cum tota se luna sub orbem solis subjecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: ossa subjecta corpori, id. N. D. 2, 55, 139 et saep: sub aspectum omnium rem subicit, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: res sub oculos, Quint. 8, 6, 19: aliquid oculis, Cic. Or. 40, 139; Liv. 3, 69; Quint. 2, 18, 2: oves sub umbriferas rupes, *to place near, close to,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: castris legiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 56: aciem suam castris Scipionis, id. ib. 3, 37: se iniquis locis, id. ib. 3, 85: terram ferro, *to throw up with the share, to plough up,* Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45 Moser *N. cr.:* corpora saltu Subiciunt in equos, *throw up,* i. e. *mount,* Verg. A. 12, 288: pavidum regem in equum, *to set,* Liv. 31, 37: me e postremo in tertium locum esse subjectum, *have been brought,* Cic. Toga Cand. Fragm. p. 522 Orell.: copias integras vulneratis defessisque subiciebat, i. e. *put in the place of, substituted,* Auct. B. Alex. 26, 2.—Hence (poet.): se subicere, *to mount, grow:* quantum vere novo viridis se subicit alnus, *shoots up,* Verg. E. 10, 74: laurus Parva sub ingenti matris se subicit umbrâ, id. G. 2, 19 Forbig. ad loc.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** *To hand to, supply:* cum ei libellum malus poëta de populo subjecisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 25: ipse manu subicit gladios ac tela ministrat, Luc. 7, 574.—**2.** *To substitute* false for true; *to forge, counterfeit* (syn.: suppono, substituo): testamenta, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: testamentum mariti, Quint. 9, 2, 73: locupleti falsum testamentum, Val. Max. 9, 4, 1: partum, Dig. 25, 4, 1 *fin.:* falsum aliquid, Quint. 12, 3, 3: aes pro auro in pignore dando, Dig. 13, 7, 36: fratrem suum, Just. 1, 9.—**3.** *To suborn:* subicitur L. Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris, qui hanc rem distrahat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: testes frequenter subici ab adversario solent, Quint. 5, 7, 12: suspitione subjecti petitoris non carebit, id. 4, 2, 96.

II. T r o p. **A.** I n g e n. **1.** *To submit, subject:* ea quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74; res, quae subjectae sunt sensibus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 36; id. Ac. 1, 8, 31: cogitationi aliquid subicere, *submit,* id. Clu. 2, 6; Quint. 5, 12, 13: ait (Epicurus), eos neque intellegere neque videre, sub hanc vocem honestatis quae sit subicienda sententia, i. e. *what meaning is to be attributed to it,* Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 48 B. and K.; Madvig. ad loc.; cf.: huic verbo (voluptas) omnes qui Latine sciunt duas res subiciunt, laetitiam in animo, commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, id. ib. 2, 4, 13: dico eum non intellegere interdum, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subiciatur, id. ib. 2, 2, 6; cf.: quaeritur, quae res ei (nomini) subicienda sit, Quint. 7, 3, 4.—**2.** *To substitute:* mutata, in quibus pro verbo proprio subicitur aliud, quod idem significet, Cic. Or. 27, 92; so Quint. 3, 6, 28: aliud pro eo, quod neges, id. 6, 3, 74 et saep.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** P r e g n., *to place under, to make subject, to subject:* subiciunt se homines imperio alterius et potestati, i. e. *submit,* Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22; cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 1: exteras gentes servitio, Liv. 26, 49: Albius et Atrius quibus vos subjecistis, id. 28, 28, 9: ut alter alterius imperio subiceretur, id. 28, 21, 9: gentem suam dicioni nostrae, Tac. A. 13, 55; Curt. 8, 1, 37; cf.: Gallia securibus subjecta, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: omnia praeter eam (virtutem) subjecta, sunt sub fortunae dominationem, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24: nos sub eorum potestatem, id. 2, 31, 50: matribus familias sub hostilem libidinem subjectis, id. 4, 8, 12: sub aspectus omnium rem subjecit, id. 4, 47, 60; cf.: deos penatis subjectos esse libidini tribuniciae, Cic. Dom. 40, 106: populum senatui, Val. Max. 8, 9, 1: si virtus subjecta sub varios incertosque casus famula fortunae est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: id quod sub eam vim subjectum est, id. Top. 15, 58: cujus victus vestitusque necessarius sub praeconem subjectus est, id. Quint. 15, 49 B. and K.: bona civium voci praeconis, id. Off. 2, 23, 83; for which, simply reliquias spectaculorum, *to expose for sale,* Suet. Calig. 38; so, delatores, id. Tit. 8: hiemi navigationem, *to subject, expose,* Caes. B. G. 4, 36: domum periculo, Quint. 7, 1, 53: scelus fraudemque nocentis odio civium, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: fortunas innocentium fictis auditionibus, id. Planc. 23, 56: aliquid calumniae, Liv. 38, 48.—**2.** *To subject* or *subordinate* a particular to a general, *to range* or *treat it under, append* it *to,* etc.; in the *pass., to be ranged under* or *comprised in* any thing: quattuor partes, quae subiciuntur sub vocabulum recti, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7 B. and K.: unum quodque genus exemplorum sub singulos artis locos subicere, id. 4, 2, 3; cf. with *dat.:* formarum certus est numerus, quae cuique generi subiciantur, Cic. Top. 8, 33: qui vocabulum sive appellationem nomini subjecerunt tamquam speciem ejus, Quint. 1, 4, 20; cf.: sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16; 4, 8, 19; Quint. 3, 5, 1: fas, justum, etc.... subici possunt honestati, id. 3, 8, 26: dicere apte plerique ornatui subiciunt, id. 1, 5, 1 et saep.—**3.** *To place under* in succession or order, in speaking or writing, i. e. *to place after, let follow, affix, annex, append, subjoin* (cf.: addo, adicio): post orationis figuras tertium quendam subjecit locum, Quint. 9, 1, 36: longis (litteris) breves subicere, id. 9, 4, 34: B litterae absonam et ipsam S subiciendo, id. 12, 10, 32: narrationem prooemio, id. 4, 2, 24; cf. id. 5, 13, 59: cur sic opinetur, rationem subicit, *adds, subjoins,* Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104: quod subicit, Pompeianos esse a Sullâ impulsos, etc., id. Sull. 21, 60: a quibusdam senatoribus subjectum est, Liv. 29, 15, 1: subicit Scrofa: De formâ culturae hoc dico, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 2: non exspectare responsum et statim subicere, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 15: edicto subjecisti, quid in utrumque vestrum esset impensum, Plin. Pan. 20, 5 et saep.: vix pauca furenti Subicio, i. e. *answer, reply,* Verg. A. 3, 314.—**4.** *To comprehend under, collect* or *embrace in:* per quam res disperse et diffuse dictae unum sub aspectum subiciuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98.—**5.** *To bring forward, propose, adduce; to bring to mind, prompt, suggest,* etc.: si meministi id, quod olim dictum est, subice, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 40 Ruhnk.; cf.: cupio mihi ab illo subici, si quid forte praetereo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 25: subiciens, quid dicerem, id. Fl. 22, 53: quae dolor querentibus subicit, Liv. 3, 48; 45, 18: nec tibi subiciet carmina serus amor, Prop. 1, 7, 20: spes est Peliâ subjecta creatis, Ov. M. 7, 304.—Hence, **subjectus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Of places, *lying under* or *near, bordering upon, neighboring, adjacent:* alter (cingulus terrae) subjectus aquiloni, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: Heraclea, quae est subjecta Candaviae, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: Ossa, Ov. M. 1, 155: rivus castris Scipionis subjectus, Caes. B. C. 3, 37: subjectus viae campus, Liv. 2, 38: Armenia subjecta suo regno (opp. Cappadocia longius remota), Auct. B. Alex. 35, 2; 28, 3: genae deinde ab inferiore parte tutantur subjectae, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143.—**B.** (Acc. to II. B. 1.) *Subjected, subject:* si quidem Ea (natura deorum) subjecta est ei necessitati, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 77: servitio, Liv. 26, 49, 8: subjectior in diem et horam Invidiae, *exposed,* Hor. S. 2, 6, 47: ancipiti fortunae, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 2: species, quae sunt generi subjectae, *subordinate,* Quint. 5, 10, 57: tum neque subjectus solito nec blandior esto, *submissive,* Ov. A. A. 2, 411; cf.: parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, Verg. A. 6, 853.—*Subst.:* **sŭbjectus,** i, *m., an inferior, subject:* (vilicus), qui, quid aut qualiter faciendum sit, ab subjecto discit, Col. 1, 2, 4; 11, 1, 25: Mithridates ab omnibus subjectis singula exquirens, etc., Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 7.—**C.** In the later philos. and gram. lang.: **subjectum,** i, *n.* (sc. verbum), *that which is spoken of, the foundation* or *subject* of a proposition: omne quicquid dicimus aut subjectum est aut de subjecto aut in subjecto est. Subjectum est prima substantia, quod ipsum nulli accidit alii inseparabiliter, etc., Mart. Cap. 4, § 361; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34, 4 et saep.—* *Adv.:* **subjectē** (cf. B. supra), *humbly, submissively:* haec quam potest demississime et subjectissime exponit, Caes. B. C. 1, 84 *fin.*

sŭbĭcĭtāre, v. subigito, I.

(**sŭbĭcŭlum,** a false read., Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

* **sŭbĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *knowing, sensible,* Poët. ap. Gell. 19, 9, 11 (dub.; Hertz, subitus).

* **sŭbĭgĭtātĭo** (**sŭbăgĭt-**), ōnis, *f.* [subigito], *illicit intercourse,* Plaut. Capt. cat. 2.

* **sŭbĭgĭtātrix** (**sŭbăgĭt-**), īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that indulges in illicit intercourse, a lascivious woman,* Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45.

sŭbĭgĭto (**sŭbăgĭto**), āre, *v. freq. a.* [sub-agito]. **I.** L i t., *to lie with illicitly* (ante-class.): scortum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 53 (649 Ritschl): aliquam, id. ib. 5, 9; id. Cas. 5, 4, 2 (al. subicitare); id. Merc. 1, 2, 91; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6.—**II.** T r o p., *to work upon, incite* to any thing (post-class.): aliquem, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5: mulierem blanditiis, App. Mag. p. 329, 3.

sŭbĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (sūbigit, scanned with u long, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47, 106), *v. a.* [sub-ago], *to bring under, get under; bring* or *get up,* or *up to* any place. **I.** L i t. (mostly poet.): sues antequam aestus incipiat, subigunt in umbrosum locum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: qui adverso flumine lembum Remigiis subigit, i. e. *rows up stream,* Verg. G. 1, 202: naves ad castellum, Liv. 26, 7: classem ad moenia, Sil. 15, 218: saxum contra ardua montis, id. 13, 610: frondosum apicem ad sidera, id. 17, 641 et saep.: celsos sonipedes ocius subigit jugo, *brings under the yoke,* Sen. Hippol. 1002.—In mal. part.: ancillam, i. e. *to lie with,* Aus. Epigr. 142; cf. Suet. Caes. 49.—**B.** I n g e n., *to turn up from beneath, to break up, dig up, plough, cultivate; to work, knead; to rub down, sharpen, whet; to tame, break* (class.; syn. domo): terram ferro, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45 *fin.:* locum subigere oportet bene: ubi erit subactus, areas facito, *to turn over and over, turn up,* Cato, R. R. 161, 1: segetes aratris, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 401, 9: agrum bipalio, Col. 3, 5, 3: glebas, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: vomere terram, Ov. M. 11, 31: arva, Verg. G. 1, 125.—P o e t.: ratem conto, *to work, move,* Verg. A. 6, 302: pontum remis, i. e. *to plough, furrow,* Val. Fl. 1, 471: farinam in mortarium indito, aquae paulatim addito subigitoque pulchre: ubi bene subegeris, defingito, *knead it thoroughly,* Cato, R. R. 74; so, corium pilis, id. ib. 18, 7: harenam argillae usque ad lentorem, id. ap. Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 111: panem, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105: aliquid oleo, id. 32, 10, 44, § 126: digitis opus, Ov. M. 6, 20: subigunt in cote secures, i. e. *sharpen,* Verg. A. 7, 627: pressa manu (pecudum) terga, *to rub down,* Col. 6, 30, 1: (beluam) facilem ad subigendum frenat, *easy to be tamed,* Cic. Rep. 2, 40, 67; cf. vitulos, Col. 6, 2, 1: ubera, Vulg. Ezech. 23, 3.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *To put down, overcome, conquer, subjugate, subject, subdue,* etc. (freq. in prose and poetry): plerique omnes subiguntur sub suum judicium, Naev. Bell. Pan. Fr. Inc. 7 (p. 18 Vahl.): Persas, Paphlagonas... subegit solus, Plaut. Curc. 3, 78: tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic.

Rosc. Am. 36, 103: quos armis subegimus, id. Balb. 10, 25: Gallia devicta et subacta, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: urbes atque nationes, Sall. C. 2, 2: totam inter Alpes fretumque Italiam armis, Flor. 1, 26, 9: Africam, Val. Max. 6, 9, 14; Just. 30, 3, 9: poëtae consuetudine subigere aures populi débent, Varr. L. L. 9, 11, 130: nos in deditionem, Curt. 7, 7, 38: vitulos, *to break in*, Col. 6, 2: bos subactus, id. 6, 3.—*Plur. subst.:* victi ac subacti, Cic. Font. 16, 36.—*Absol.:* mors amici subigit, Att. ap. Non. 2, 22.—In mal. part. (cf. signif. I.): Gallias Caesar subegit, Nicomedes Caesarem, Poët. ap. Suet. Caes. 49.—**2.** *To bring, incite, impel; to force, compel, constrain* to any thing; constr. with *ut*, *ad*, or *in aliquid;* rarely with *inf.:* subegi, fenore argentum ab danistâ ut sumeret, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 14: tu me numquam subiges, redditum ut reddam tibi, id. Curc. 4, 3, 8: subigor, ut, etc., id. Trin. 4, 2, 6; cf.: nec subigi queantur, ut, etc., id. Pers. 2, 2, 12: ut ederet socios, subigi non potuit, Tac. A. 2, 40: egestate stipendii ad deditionem subigi, id. H. 3, 8: ad deditionem Volscos, Liv. 6, 2: hostes ad deditionem, id. 9, 41; 9, 1: urbes metu subactae in dicionem, id. 28, 43: hostes fame in deditionem, Curt. 7, 7, 18: vis subegit verum fateri, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 9: Tarquiniensem metu subegerat frumentum exercitui praebere, Liv. 9, 41: subegit socios ignotae linquere terrae, Verg. A. 5, 794: ambitio multos mortalis falsos fieri subegit, Sall. C. 10, 5: injuria te subegit decernere, etc., id. ib. 51, 18; cf. Tac. A. 1, 39: insidiis subactus, Verg. A. 12, 494.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) *To cultivate*, of the mind; *to train, discipline* (very rare): subacto mihi ingenio opus est, ut agro non semel arato sed novato et iterato, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: subacti atque durati bellis, Liv. 42, 52.

Sŭbīgus, i, *m.* [subigo, I.], *the tutelary god of the wedding-night*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

sŭbimplĕo, ēre, 2, *v. a.* [sub-impleo], *to fill up*, Aug. c. Epist. Manich. 22, 24.

* **sŭb-impŭdens,** entis, *adj.*, *somewhat shameless* or *impudent:* saepe, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 1.

* **sŭb-ĭnānis,** e, *adj.*, *somewhat empty* or *vain:* quod est subinane in nobis, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 2.

sŭb-inde, *adv.*, a particle of time. **I.** In gen., *immediately after, just after, presently, forthwith, thereupon* (not ante-Aug.): primum gaudere, subinde Praeceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 15: ager primum aretur ultimâ parte mensis Augusti, subinde Septembri sit iteratus, Col. 2, 4, 11: primo auctumno arandi et subinde conserendi, id. 11, 2, 8; Tac. Agr. 14: sparge subinde, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103: aliud subinde bellum cum alterius orae Graecis ortum, Liv. 8, 27; cf. id. 28, 25, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: semperne eosdem an subinde alios? Tac. A. 6, 2; Liv. 7, 10: duae subinde urbes captae direptaeque, id. 30, 7: legem suis liberis subinde dare, Quint. 11, 1, 83; Suet. Aug. 95.—**II.** In partic., of repeated actions, *one after the other, from time to time, now and then, repeatedly, frequently, continually* (cf. interdum): praedae minus inventum est, quod subinde spolia agrorum capta domos mittebant, Liv. 35, 21; 10, 17: subinde exsecuntur legati, id. 9, 16, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: quae subinde nuntiata sunt regi, continuae felicitati rerum ejus imposuerant labem, Curt. 7, 7, 30: si diligenter subinde emundata fuerit humus, Col. 6, 30, 2: tragicum illud subinde jactabat: Oderint dum metuant, Suet. Calig. 30: erit pergratum mihi hanc effigiem ejus subinde intueri, subinde respicere, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6: mentitur tua subinde tussis, Mart. 5, 39, 6.

sŭb-indĭco, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to indicate slightly, to hint at* (late Lat.), Mar. Marc. Cyril. Incarn. Unigen. 31.

sŭb-indo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to subjoin, add*, Aur. Vict. Orig. Rom. 3, § 7.

sŭb-infĕro, tŭli, ferre, *irreg. v. a.*, *to subjoin, add*, Aug. Genes. Litt. 3, 24; Rutil. Lup. 1, 1; Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 5.

sŭb-inflo, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to puff up somewhat; pass.* subinflari, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 71.—Rare, except in *part.*, *somewhat puffed up* or *inflated* (late Lat.): vultus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 2 sq.: pulsus, id. ib. 1, 6: pectus, Arn. 2, 46.

(**sŭb-inflŭo,** a false read. for subterfluant, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 4.)

* **sŭb-injectus,** a, um, *Part.* [inicio], *laid down upon:* subinjectâ manu, Sen. Contr. 3, 13 *init.*

sŭb-inscrībo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, = παρεγγράφω, *to subjoin*, Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1208 B.

* **sŭb-insulsus,** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat tasteless* or *insipid:* si quid absurdum . . . aut subinsulsum est, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 7.

sŭb-intellĕgo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to understand* or *perceive a little* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3; Hier. Ep. 145 *med.*—**II.** *To supply* in thought, *understand* in addition, Aug. Trin. 6, 4; id. Serm. 104, 3 *fin.;* Greg. M. in Job, 33, 7 al.

sŭb-intro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to go into secretly, to enter by stealth, steal into* (late Lat.); trop.: populo bellicoso ludorum scenicorum subintravit insania, Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 32; so Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3 al.

sŭb-intrōdūco, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to introduce in secret* (late Lat.): eum, Aug. Ep. 137: fratres, Vulg. Gal. 2, 4.

sŭb-intrŏĕo, īre, *v. a.*, *to go into, enter:* subintroire speciem alicujus, Arn. 6, 198; Vulg. Gal. 2, 4.

sŭbintrōmitto, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [sub-intromitto], *introduced temporarily*, Facund. Defens. 9, 1 (probably an error for subintermitto).

sŭb-invĭdĕo, no *perf.*, sum, 2, *v. a.* **I.** *To envy a little* or *slightly, to be somewhat envious of* (Ciceronian): subinvideo tibi, ultro te etiam arcessitum ab eo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 1.—* **II.** *Part. perf.*, *a little disliked, somewhat odious:* subinvisum apud malevolos Postumi nomen, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40.

* **sŭb-invīto,** āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to invite slightly:* aliquem, ut ad se scriberet, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 6.

sŭb-īrascor, ātus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to be somewhat angry* (Ciceronian): interdum soleo subirasci, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: brevitati litterarum, id. Fam. 11, 24, 1: in Epirum quod me non invitas, subirascor, id. Att. 9, 7, 7. — Hence, **sŭbīrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *somewhat angry:* tibi, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 72; id. Fam. 3, 9, 1: anus subiratior, App. M. 4, p. 154 (dub. al. iratior).

1. subis, is, *f.*, *a kind of bird that breaks eagles' eggs*, otherwise unknown, Nigid. ap. Plin. 10, 14, 17, § 37.

2. Subis, is, *m.*, v. Subi.

sŭbĭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [subitus], *sudden:* imber, Col. 1, 6, 24; 2, 4, 4; Sen. Q. N. 7, 22, 1; Vulg. Sap. 17, 6; 17, 14; 19, 16.

sŭbĭtārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *done suddenly* or *in haste, sudden, hasty:* ad eum exercitum explendum Latini Hernicique dare Quintio subitarios milites (ita tum repentina auxilia appellabant) jussi, Liv. 3, 4, 11; so, milites (corresp. to tumultuarii), id. 40, 26, 6: exercitus, id. 3, 30, 3; 31, 2, 6; 41, 17, 9: res, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70: aedificia, Tac. A. 15, 39: gradus theatri (with scena in tempus structa), id. ib. 14, 20: dictio, *a speaking extempore*, Gell. 9, 15, 5: consilium, App. M. 9, p. 228, 17.—*Plur. subst. n.:* subitaria ista nostra, *off-hand sayings*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 104.

sŭbĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *suddenness* (late Lat.), Vulg. Sap. 5, 2.

sŭbĭtō, *adv.*, v. subeo, *P. a. fin.*

sŭbitum, i, *n.*, v. subitus, 2. s. v. subeo *fin.*

sŭbĭtus, a, um, v. subeo, *P. a.*

subjăcentia, ae, *f.* [sub-jaceo], *the being a subject* (philos. t. t., = τὸ ὑποκεῖσθαι): omni qualitate remotâ ipsum subjacentiae solius punctum contuetur, *absolute objectiveness*, Rufin. Orig. Princ. 4, 1.

sub-jăcĕo, cŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to lie under* or *near* any thing (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: feles coeunt mare stante, feminâ subjacente, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 174: frumentum si tegulis subjaceat, id. 18, 30, 73, § 301: fenestris subjacet vestibulum villae, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15; cf.: subjacentes petrae, Curt. 5, 3, 18: campus aedificio subjacet, *adjoins, lies close to the building*, Col. 1, 2, 3; so, monti, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 2: fenestra subjacens, id. ib. 2, 17, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to be under, subject to* any thing; *to belong to* or *be connected with*, etc.: causa, cui plurimae subjacent lites, Quint. 3, 6, 27; cf. id. 3, 6, 41: subjacet utilitati etiam illa defensio, id. 7, 4, 12: quantitas plerumque eidem (qualitati) subjacet, id. 7, 4, 41: quaestiones velut subjacentes, id. 3, 6, 91 et saep.: vita, quae multis casibus subjacet, App. M. 11, p. 266, 10: inopes divitum impotentiae subjacentes, id. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 28, 31: viliores personae capitali supplicio subjaceant, Cod. Just. 4, 40, 4: delicto, Vulg. Lev. 5, 3: ditioni regis, id. Esth. 9, 16: ex materiâ subjacente (deo) ac paratâ, *within his power*, Lact. 2, 8.

subjacto, āre, v. subjecto *init.*

subjectē, *adv.*, v. subicio, *P. a. fin.*

subjectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [subicio], *submissive*, Vulg. Baruch, 1, 18.

subjectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a laying, putting*, or *placing under.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rerum sub aspectum paene subjectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202: totius rei sub oculos subjectio, Gell. 10, 3, 7; Quint. 9, 2, 40.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A representation*, Vitr. 9, 8; 9, 9.—**2.** *A substituting, forging:* testamentorum, Liv. 39, 18.—**II.** *A subjugation, reduction to obedience:* provinciarum, Oros. 3, 14 *fin.:* mentium, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 12, § 27: in omni subjectione, *in all submissiveness*, Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 11; *the state of slavery*, Jornand. Get. 32.—**III.** Trop., *an annexing, subjoining.* **A.** In gen.: rationis, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24.—*Plur.*, Vitr. 9, 7, 7; 9, 8, 1.—**B.** In partic., rhet. t. t. (*a*) *An answer subjoined* by an orator to a question which he has just asked, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33; Quint. 9, 3, 98.—(*β*) *An added explanation*, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28.

subjectīvē, *adv.*, v. subjectivus.

subjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [subjectus], *of* or *belonging to the subject* of a proposition, *subjective:* pars, i. e. *the subject*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30, 30; Mart. Cap. 4, § 393; Tert. Virg. Vel. 4 *fin.*—*Adv.:* **subjectīvē,** *subjectively*, Mart. Cap. 4, § 393.

subjecto (also written **subjacto,** Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2), āre, *v. freq. a.* [subicio], *to lay, place*, or *put under;* *to throw out from below* (mostly poët.; not in Cic.): manus, Ov. M. 4, 359: acres Subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94: saxa, Lucr. 6, 700: nigram alte harenam, *to cast up from its depths*, Verg. G. 3, 241; so, grana e terrâ, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2.

* **subjector,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who substitutes, a substitutor, forger:* testamentorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7.

subjectum, i, v. subicio, II. C.

1. subjectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from subicio.

2. subjectus, ūs, *m.* [subicio], *a laying under* (post-Aug. and very rare), Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 154.

subjĭcio, v. subicio.

* **sub-jŭgālis,** e, *adj.*, *accustomed to the yoke:* subjugales beluae, Prud. στεφ. 10, 333.—*Subst.*, *a beast of burden*, Vulg. Matt. 21, 5.

subjŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [subjugo], *one who brings under the yoke, a conqueror, subjugator* (post-Aug.): ORBIS TERRARVM, Inscr. Orell. 838: malorum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, pp. 16, 17.

subjŭgius, a, um, *adj.* [sub-jugum], *of* or *belonging to the yoke, that is attached to the yoke:* lora, Cato, R. R. 135, 5; Vitr. 10, 3, 3 Schneid. *N. cr.*—*Subst.:* **subjŭgia,** ōrum, *n. plur.* (sc. lora), *yoke-straps*, Cato, R. R. 63.

subjŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.] (post-class.). **I.** *To bring under the yoke:* decus publicum, Arn. 4, p. 129: exercitum, Eutr. 4, 17.—**II.** In gen., *to subject, subjugate:* ORBEM TERRAE ROMANO NOMINI, Inscr. Grut. 281, 2: hostes, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 249: provinciam, Ps.-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 21: multi periculo subjugati sunt, Lact. Mort. Pers. 34.—With *dat.:* aliquem poenae, Dig. 4, 8, 43: aliquem personali muneri, ib. 50, 4, 18, § 9: ingratum populum legi, Lact. 4, 10, 10: totum hominem alienae dicioni, id. 3, 8, 19: gentes servituti, id. 7, 24, 4.

subjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] * **I.** *That is attached to the yoke, yoked:* molae machinariae subjugum aliquem dare, App. M. 7, p. 194, 29. — **II. subjŭgum,** i, *n.*, *the name of an unknown animal:* eidem auctores subjugum, quod nec quale esset animal, nec ubi nasceretur, tradiderunt, Plin. 30, 15, 52, § 146.

subjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [subjungo], *of* or *belonging to binding together, connecting;* in the later gram. lang., modus, *the subjunctive mood,* Diom. p. 331 P.; Prisc. p. 820 ib. al.: conjunctiones, e. g. si, cum, antequam, etc., Charis. p. 200 sq. P.: vocales, Prisc. 561 ib.

subjunctōrium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a carriage drawn by animals,* Cod. Th. 8, 5, 10.—**II.** = ὑποζύγιον, *a beast used for draught,* Ambros. Interp. Job et Dav. 2, 5, § 20.

subjunctus, a, um, *Part.* of subjungo.

sub-jungo, xi, ctum, 3 (*inf. pass.* subjungier, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 586), *v. a., to yoke, harness* (rare): curru subjungere tigres, Verg. E. 5, 29: (juvencos) plostro, Col. 6, 2, 8: carpento suo equas, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 262.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *To join* or *add to, to annex, affix, subjoin.* * **1.** Lit.: Aeneia puppis ... rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, *having affixed,* Verg. A. 10, 157.—**2.** Trop., *to bring under, make subject, subordinate, subjoin* (class.): aliquid sub suom judicium, Naev. 1, 5: tu fac utrumque uno subjungas nomine eorum, Lucr. 3, 421: omnes artes oratori, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: Aristoteles translationi haec ipsa subjungit, id. Or. 27, 94: Calliope haec percussis subjungit carmina nervis, Ov. M. 5, 340: quod memoriam quidam inventioni, quidam dispositioni subjunxerunt, *have associated,* Quint. 3, 3, 10.—Poet. and post-Aug., of speech, *to add, subjoin:* verbo idem verbum, Quint. 9, 3, 67: nunc quae sit narrandi ratio subjungam, id. 4, 2, 31: subjunxit egregiam causam, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 14: quid praeterea novi? Nihil; alioqui subjungerem, id. ib. 3, 14, 6; 5, 7, 4; 5, 14, 3; 7, 33, 7: at ille subjunxit, Vulg. Gen. 27, 36.—**B.** *To bring under, subdue, subject, subjugate* (class.): urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 55: urbes sub vestrum jus, id. Agr. 2, 36, 98: nulli fas Italo tantam subjungere gentem, Verg. A. 8, 502: novas provincias imperio nostro, Vell. 2, 39, 3: et mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 19.—**C.** *To lay under* (very rare): immortalia fundamenta rebus, Lucr. 2, 862.—**D.** *To put in the place of, to substitute:* exempta una littera sonitus vastioris et subjuncta levioris, Gell. 1, 25, 8.

* **sublăbium,** ii, *n.* [sub-labium], *a plant, dog's-tongue,* App. Herb. 96.

sub-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v. dep. n., to fall, glide,* or *sink under* or *down, to sink* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: imperfecta necesse est labent et modo prodeant, modo sublabantur aut succidant, Sen. Ep. 71, § 34: aedificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin. Ep. 10, 75, 1; cf. poet. transf.: annis sublapsa vetustas, Verg. A. 12, 686.—* **B.** In partic., *to slip down, glide away:* lues udo sublapsa veneno Pertentat sensus, Verg. A. 7, 354.—**II.** Trop.: retro sublapsa Spes, Verg. A. 2, 169: memoria senum, Sen. Oedip. 817.

* **sub-lăbro,** āre, *v. a.* [labrum], *to put into the mouth,* Nov. ap. Non. 170, 8.

Sublăcensis, e, v. Sublaqueum.

sub-lăcrĭmans, antis, *P. a.* [lacrimo], *weeping a little:* oculi, Veg. Vet. 1, 30.

* **sub-lāmĭna,** ae, *f. an under-plate,* Cato, R. R. 21, 3.

sublapsus, a, um, *P. a.* of sublabor.

Sublăquĕum, i, *n., a little town of the Æqui, in Latium, near which Nero had a country-seat,* now *Subiaco,* Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Tac. A. 14, 22.—Hence, **Sublăcensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Sublaqueum:* villa, *that of Nero, near Sublaqueum,* Front. Aquaed. 93: viae, *constructed there by him,* id. ib. 7; 14; 15.

sublātē, *adv.*, v. tollo, *P. a. fin.*

sublātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tollo], *a lifting up, raising, elevation.* **I.** Lit.: a sublatione (soni) ad positionem, *an upward beat* in marking time, Quint. 9, 4, 48; so (opp. positio) id. 9, 4, 48, § 55.—**II.** Trop. * **A.** In gen., *an elevation, exaltation:* animi, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13.—**B.** In partic., *a removal:* furtiva, Ambros. in Luc. 5, § 112.—**2.** *An abrogation, annulling:* judicii, Quint. 7, 1, 60.

sublātus, a, um, *Part.* of tollo; as *P. a.*, v. tollo *fin.*

sub-lăvo, āre, *v. a., to wash from beneath* (post-Aug. and rare): os vulvae vino, Cels. 6, 18, 10: se, Capitol. M. Aur. 19; App. Herb. 79.

sublectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sublego], *a gleaning, leasing* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31 *med.*

* **sublecto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [sub-lacio], *to wheedle, cajole:* os, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 74.

sublectus, a, um, *Part.* of sublego.

sub-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To gather from below, to gather* or *search for underneath, to gather up:* (puer) sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile quodque Posset cenantes offendere, Hor. S. 2, 8, 12: baca tempestatibus in terram decidit et necesse est eam sublegere, Col. 12, 52, 1: ficum viridem, id. 12, 17, 1.—**B.** In partic., *to catch up secretly* or *by stealth.* **1.** Lit.: liberos, *to kidnap,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 44.—**2.** Trop.: clam alicujus sermonem, *to overhear,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 98; so, sermonem hinc, Turp. ap. Non. 332, 30 (Com. Fragm. 5 Rib.): carmina, Verg. E. 9, 21.—**II.** *To choose* or *elect in the place of* another, *to substitute:* collegae, qui una lecti: et qui in eorum locum suppositi, sublecti: additi, allecti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 66 Müll.; Plebisc. Viator. tab. 1, line 41; tab. 2, line 4; 10: in demortuorum locum, Liv. 23, 23: in numerum patriciorum, Tac. A. 11, 25: senatum, Just. 3, 3, 2: principes Latinorum in ordinem suum, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1.

sublestus, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to Döderl. Synon. 2, p. 101 sq., perh. from sublevo; and hence, light], *slight, trifling, trivial* (ante-class.): sublesta antiqui dicebant infirma et tenuia, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 20: fides sublestior, id est, infirmior. Idem in Nervolaria vinum ait sublestissimum, quia infirmos faciat vel corpore vel animo, Fest. pp. 294 and 295 Müll.; cf.: sublestum est leve, frivolum, Non. 177, 11: sublestus infirmus, tristis, Gloss. Isid.: fides, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 13.

sublĕvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sublevo, II. B.], *a lightening, alleviation;* trop.: sublevatio et medicina, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 59.

sub-lĕvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to lift up from beneath, to raise up, hold up, support* (class.: esp. freq. in the trop. sense; syn.: extollo, erigo). **I.** Lit.: qui nos sibi quondam ad pedes stratos ne sublevabat quidem, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: in ascensu sublevati, Caes. B. C. 2, 34; id. B. G. 7, 47: alterni innixi sublevantesque invicem et trahentes alii alios, Liv. 5, 47, 2; 28, 20, 5; cf.: jubis equorum sublevati, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: erigere se aut sublevare, id. ib. 6, 27: terrā sublevat ipsum, Verg. A. 10, 831: apes regem fessum umeris sublevant, Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 54: inter manus sublevantium exstinctus est, Suet. Vesp. 34 et saep.: mentum sinistrā, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: retia furcis, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 31: oculos, Vulg. Joan. 6, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to sustain, support, assist, encourage, console* any one in misfortune (syn.: auxilior, subvenio, lenio, sedo): aratores (opp. evertere), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 215: homines defendere et sublevare, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: aliquem (opp. deridere), id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: aliquem (opp. laedere), id. Caecin. 9, 23: graviter eos accusat, quod tam necessario tempore ab iis non sublevetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: oppidanos re frumentariā, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34: provincias liberalitate, Suet. Tib. 48: ad sublevandos alios, Nep. Epam. 3, 4.—Of things: hic est status, qui unā voce omnium gemitur neque verbo cujusquam sublevatur, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1.—**B.** *To lighten, qualify, alleviate, mitigate, lessen* an evil, *to assuage:* non denique aliquo mediocri vitio tot tantaque ejus vitia sublevata esse videbuntur, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 47: res adversae sublevantur, id. Sull. 27, 75: fortunam industriā, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: omnium rerum inopiam, id. ib. 3, 80: militum laborem, id. B. G. 6, 32: hominum pericula, Cic. Mur. 4, 8: calamitates hominum, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 46: una illā sublevanda offensio est, id. Lael. 24, 88: fugam pecuniā, Nep. Att. 2: odia, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 3, 1: blandimentum sublevavit metum, Tac. A. 14, 4: nominis novitatem dicendi gloriā maxime sublevabis, *will compensate for,* Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 2.

sublĭca, ae, *f., a stake* or *pile* driven into the ground, *a palisade* (cf.: palus, sudes, stipes), Caes. B. C. 3, 49; Liv. 23, 37; Vitr. 3, 3.—Esp., of *the piles for a bridge,* Caes. B. G. 4, 17; 7, 35; Liv. 1, 37.—In the form sublices, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 77; cf. Gloss. Labb.

sublĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [sublica], *consisting of* or *resting upon piles:* Pons Sublicius, *the pile-bridge,* a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv. 1, 33; 2, 10; Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 1; Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 100; Tac. H. 1, 86; Varr. L. L. 5, § 83, and 6, § 44 Müll.; Fest. p. 293 ib.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 693 sq.—As the place where beggars sat, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25.

sublīdo, ĕre, *v. a.* [sub-laedo], *to press out:* murmur voce, Prud. Apoth. 915.—**II.** *To injure by degrees,* Vitr. 6, 8 (12), 2 dub.

sublĭgăcŭlum, i, *n.* [subligo], *a waist-band, breech-cloth,* Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; cf. Non. 19, 21.—Called subsequently **sublĭgar,** āris, *n.*, Mart. 3, 87, 4; Juv. 6, 70; Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 59; and **sublĭgātūra,** ae, *f.*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 26.

* **sublĭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a binding* or *tying below:* uvarum, Pall. 1, 6, 10.

sub-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to bind* or *tie below, to bind on* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.; syn. subnecto): vites, Cato, R. R. 33, 4; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 197: lateri atque umeris ensem, Verg. A. 8, 459: clipeum sinistrae, id. ib. 11, 11: arma, Val. Fl. 5, 445; cf. poet., transf.: quem (virum) balteus asper Subligat, *girds,* id. 5, 579: tiaram extremā cervice, id. 6, 700 et saep.: subligata ludit, *trussed up, tucked up,* Mart. 7, 67, 4.

sublīmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sublimo], *a lifting up, deliverance,* Alcim. Ep. 2.

sublīmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an elevator, exalter* (late Lat.): Deus est Abrahami sublimator, Salv. Gub. Dei, 1, 8.

sublīme, *adv.*, v. sublimis *fin.*

sub-līmen, *adv.* [acc. to Ritschl, Opusc. 2, p. 464, = sublimen superum, referring to the hanging up of slaves for punishment; but acc. to Ussing ad Plaut. As. v. 859 from sublimis], *on high, upwards* (mostly ante-class.): facite illic homo jam in medicinam ablatus sublimen siet, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 3 Ritschl: jam sublimen raptum oportuit, id. ib. 5, 7, 6 ib.: sublimen ferre, id. ib. 5, 7, 13 ib.; 5, 8, 3 ib. (in all these passages Brix reads sublimis, sublimem); cf.: illum jubes ancillas rapere sublimen domum, id. As. 5, 2, 18 (Fleck. sublimem; cf. Ussing ad loc.): sublimen intro hunc rape, Ter. And. 5, 2, 20 Fleck. (Umpfenb. sublimem): sublimen medium arriperem, id. Ad. 3, 2, 18 ib.: aspice hoc sublimen candens, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4; 2, 25, 65; 3, 4, 10; 3, 16, 40 B. and K. (al. sublime); cf. Liv. 1, 16, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; and Rib. writes sublimen (for sublimis, etc.), Verg. G. 1, 242; 1, 404; id. A. 1, 259; 10, 144; 11, 67; 11, 722.—(For a full discussion of these passages and the word, v. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, p. 462 sqq.; Rib. in Fleck. Jahrb. 77, p. 184 sqq.; and contra, R. Klotz ad Ter. And. p. 197 sqq.)

sublīmis, e (collat. form **sublīmus,** a, um: ex sublimo vertice, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 7, 19; Enn. ap. Non. 169; Att. and Sall. ib. 489, 8 sq.; Lucr. 1, 340), *adj.* [etym. dub.; perh. sub-limen, up to the lintel; cf. sublimen] (sublimem est in altitudinem elatum, Fest. p. 306 Müll.), *uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: editus, arduus, celsus, altus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *high, lofty:* hic vertex nobis semper sublimis, Verg. G. 1, 242; cf. Hor. C. 1, 1, 36: montis cacumen, Ov. M. 1, 666: tectum, id. ib. 14, 752: columna, id. ib. 2, 1: atrium, Hor. C. 3, 1, 46: arcus (Iridis), Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 151: portae, Verg. A. 12, 133: nemus, Luc. 3, 86 et saep.: os, *directed upwards* (opp. to pronus), Ov. M. 1, 85; cf. id. ib. 15, 673; Hor. A. P. 457: flagellum, *uplifted,* id. C. 3, 26, 11: armenta, Col. 3, 8: currus, Liv. 28, 9.—*Comp.:* quanto sublimior Atlas Omnibus in Libyā sit montibus, Juv. 11, 24.—*Sup.:* triumphans in illo sublimissimo curru, Tert. Apol. 33.—**B.** Esp., *borne aloft, uplifted, elevated, raised:* rapite sublimem foras, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1: sublimem aliquem rapere (arripere, auferre, ferre), id. As. 5, 2, 18; id. Men. 5, 7, 3; 5, 7, 6; 5, 7, 13; 5, 8, 3; Ter. And. 5, 2, 20; id. Ad. 3, 2, 18; Verg. A. 5, 255; 11, 722 (in all these passages others read sublimen, q. v.); Ov. M. 4, 363 al.: campi armis sublimibus ardent, *borne aloft, lofty,* Verg. A. 11, 602: sublimes in

equis redeunt, id. ib. 7, 285: apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus, id. G. 1, 404; cf.: ipsa (Venus) Paphum sublimis abit, *on high through the air*, id. A. 1, 415: sublimis abit, Liv. 1, 16; 1, 34: vehitur, Ov. M. 5, 648 al.— **C.** *On high, lofty, in a high position:* tenuem texens sublimis aranea telum, Cat. 68, 49: juvenem sublimem stramine ponunt, Verg. A. 11, 67: sedens solio sublimis avito, Ov. M. 6, 650: Tyrio jaceat sublimis in ostro, id. H. 12, 179.—**D.** *Subst.:* **sublīme,** is, *n.*, *height;* sometimes to be rendered *the air:* piro per lusum in sublime jactato, Suet. Claud. 27; so, in sublime, Auct. B. Afr. 84, 1; Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 112; 31, 6, 31, § 57: per sublime volantes grues, id. 18, 35, 87, § 362: in sublimi posita facies Dianae, id. 36, 5, 4, § 13: ex sublimi devoluti, id. 27, 12, 105, § 129.—*Plur.:* antiquique memor metuit sublimia casus, Ov. M. 8, 259: per maria ac terras sublimaque caeli, Lucr. 1, 340.— **II.** Trop., *lofty, exalted, eminent, distinguished.* **A.** In gen.: antiqui reges ac sublimes viri, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 9; cf. Luc. 10, 378: mens, Ov. P. 3, 3, 103: pectora, id. F. 1, 301: nomen, id. Tr. 4, 10, 121: sublimis, cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, *aspiring*, Hor. A. P. 165; cf.: nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures, id. Ep. 1, 12, 15.—*Comp.:* quâ claritate nihil in rebus humanis sublimius duco, Plin. 22, 5, 5, § 10; Juv. 8, 232.—*Sup.:* sancimus supponi duos sublimissimos judices, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 39.— **B.** In partic., of language, *lofty, elevated, sublime* (freq. in Quint.): sublimia carmina, Juv. 7, 28: verbum, Quint. 8, 3, 18: clara et sublimia verba, id. ib.: oratio, id. 8, 3, 74: genus dicendi, id. 11, 1, 3: actio (opp. causae summissae), id. 11, 3, 153: si quis sublimia humilibus misceat, id. 8, 3, 60 et saep.—Transf., of orators, poets, etc.: natura sublimis et acer, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 165: sublimis et gravis et grandiloquus (Aeschylus), Quint. 10, 1, 66: Trachalus plerumque sublimis, id. 10, 1, 119.—*Comp.:* sublimior gravitas Sophoclis, Quint. 10, 1, 68: sublimius aliquid, id. 8, 3, 14: jam sublimius illud pro Archiâ, Saxa atque solitudines voci respondent, id. 8, 3, 75.—Hence, *advv.* **1.** Lit., *aloft, loftily, on high.* (*α*) Form **sublīmĭter** (rare): stare, *upright*, Cato, R. R. 70, 2; so id. ib. 71: volitare, Col. 8, 11, 1: munitur locus, id. 8, 15, 1.—(*β*) Form **sublīme** (class.): Theodori nihil interest, humine an sublime putescat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; cf.: scuta, quae fuerant sublime fixa, sunt humi inventa, id. Div. 2, 31, 67: volare, Lucr. 2, 206; 6, 97: ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; id. N. D. 2, 39, 101; 2, 56, 141 Orell. *N. cr.:* elati, Liv. 21, 30: expulsa, Verg. G. 1, 320 et saep.—**b.** *Comp.:* sublimius altum Attollit caput, Ov. Hal. 69.—**2.** Trop., of speech, *in a lofty manner, loftily* (very rare): alia sublimius, alia gravius esse dicenda, Quint. 9, 4, 130.

sublīmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sublimis], *height, loftiness* (post-Aug.; cf. altitudo). **I.** Lit.: corporis, Quint. 12, 5, 5: cellarum, Col. 8, 3, 3: cucurbitarum, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 69.—In *plur.:* lunae, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 68.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: sublimitas incomparabilis invicti animi, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 94: in picturâ, id. 35, 10, 36, § 67.—**B.** In partic., of language, *loftiness, elevation, sublimity* (while elevatio means disparagement): heroici carminis, Quint. 1, 8, 5; cf.: ab his (poëtis) in verbis sublimitas petitur, id. 10, 1, 27: sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor, id. 8, 3, 3: narrandi (with splendor), Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4: Platonica illa sublimitas, id. ib. 1, 10, 5.

sublīmĭter, *adv.*, v. sublimis *fin.*

* **sublīmĭtus,** *adv.* [sublimis], *up high, high:* pauci militum equum sublimitus insilire, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1 *med.* Mai.

sublīmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to lift up on high, to raise, elevate* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit: facem (sol), Enn. ap. Non. 170, 11 (Trag. v. 319 Vahl.): se nubium tenus, App. Flor. p. 340, 38; cf. mid.: sublimata in altum, id. M. 3, p. 138, 34; Vitr. 6, 6, 4; Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 10.—**II.** Trop.: sublimavit dixit (Cato), id est in altum extulit, Originum, l. II.: in maximum decus atque in excelsissimam claritudinem sublimavit, Fest. p. 306 Müll.: aliquem, Macr. S. 1, 24 *med.:* Pallas praetoriis ornamentis sublimatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 4 *med.*

sublīmus, a, um, v. sublimis *init.*

* **sublingĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [sub-lingo], *a lick-dish, under-scullion:* coqui, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 103.

sublinguĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *the epiglottis*, Isid. 11, 1, 59.

sub-līno, lēvi, lĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to besmear* or *anoint beneath, to lay on as a ground-color, to prime with* any thing (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: chrysocollam atramento, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 90: caeruleum, id. 35, 6, 26, § 45: argentum vivum, id. 33, 6, 32, § 100: sanguinem lacertae, id. 30, 9, 23, § 80.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To put underneath, underlay* (syn. substerno): maceriam calce, Cato, R. R. 15, 1: tertium (genus sardonychis) argenteis bracteis sublinitur, etc., Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 105.—**B.** Sublinere os alicui, *to befool, cheat, bamboozle* (the allusion being to the practice of smearing the face of a sleeping person; cf. Non. 45, 21) (Plautinian): pulchre os sublevit patri, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 19; id. Mil. 2, 1, 32; 2, 1, 75; 2, 5, 57; id. Aul. 4, 6, 2; id. Capt. 3, 4, 123; id. Merc. 2, 4, 17; 3, 4, 46; id. Ps. 2, 4, 29; id. Trin. 2, 4, 157; id. Ep. 3, 3, 48; 3, 4, 55.

sublĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of sublino.

sub-līvĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat blue, bluish* (very rare): pustulae, Cels. 5, 28, 1 and 11 *med.*

* **sub-lūcānus,** a, um, *adj.* [lux], *towards day, towards morning:* temporibus, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 30.

sub-lūcĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to shine a little, to gleam faintly, to glimmer* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aries sublucet corpore totus, Cic. Arat. 289: crepuscula sublucent, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 5: si fragmenta (picis) sublucеant, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127: (liquor) nigrantis rosae colore sublucens, id. 9, 36, 60, § 126: violae sublucet purpura nigrae, Verg. G. 4, 275; cf.: candida nec mixto sublucent ora ruboré, Ov. H. 21, 217.

* **sub-lūcĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat light, lightish:* lucus, App. M. 6, p. 174, 24.

sub-lūco, āre, 1, *v. a.* [lux], *to trim, cut away, thin out* the branches of a tree, to admit light: sublucare arbores est ramos earum supputare, et veluti subtus lucem mittere, Fest. p. 348 Müll.: arbor ... nisi a domino sublucari non potest, isque conveniendus est ut eam sublucet, Paul. Sent. 5, 6, 13; cf. colluco.

‡ **sub-lūgĕo,** ēre, *v. n.*, *to lament a little*, Inscr. Cenot. Pis. ap. Orell. 643.

sub-lŭo, no *perf.*, lūtum, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to wash* or *bathe underneath* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: aliquid aquâ calidâ, Cels. 4, 15; Col. 6, 32, 1: inguina, Mart. 6, 81, 2: subluto podice, id. 2, 42, 1.—**II.** Transf., of rivers, *to flow along the base of, to wash the foot of:* hunc montem flumen subluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: radices collis (flumina), id. B. G. 7, 69.—*Pass.:* Asia, quâ Hellesponto, quâ rubro mari subluitur, Curt. 9, 6, 20.

sublustris, e, *adj.* [sub-lux], *giving some light, having a faint light, glimmering* (not ante-Aug., and very rare). **I.** Lit.: nox, Hor. C. 3, 27, 31; Liv. 5, 47: umbra (noctis), Verg. A. 9, 373; Val. Fl. 3, 141.— ***II.** Trop.: eloquentiae Latinae lumina, Gell. 13, 24, 12.

sub-lūtĕus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat yellow, yellowish* (post-class.): color, App. Flor. p. 348, 29: color purpurei luminis suffectione subluteus, Arn. 5, 164.

sublūtus, a, um, *Part.* of subluo.

sublŭvies, em, e, *f.* [subluo, that which is washed off], *filth, dirt* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: via subluvie caenosâ lubrica, App. M. 9, p. 221, 2: limosa, Amm. 15, 4.— **II.** In partic., *a disease in the feet of sheep, the foul*, Col. 7, 5, 11; so in the feet of men, Plin. 30, 9, 23, § 80.—Called also **sublŭvium,** ii, *n.*, Marc. Emp. 18 *fin.*

subm-, v. summ-.

sub-nascor, nātus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to grow up under, out of,* or *after; to follow after, succeed* (not ante-Aug.): num vada subnatis imo viridentur ab herbis, Ov. Hal. 90: qui (cortex) subnascente alio expellitur, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 234; so, folia, id. 16, 22, 34, § 84: poma, id. 12, 3, 7, § 15: castaneae, id. 17, 20, 34, § 148: pilus, id. 11, 39, 94, § 230: plumae, id. 11, 23, 27, § 78: ulcera, Sen. Brev. Vit. 5, 5: aqua, id. Ira, 2, 10, 5: ignis, Sil. 14, 65.

sub-năto, āre, *v. n.*, *to swim beneath* (post-Aug. and very rare): pars subnatat unda Membrorum, pars exstat aquis, Sil. 14, 482: currus bijuges alii subnatant, App. M. 4, p. 157, 6.

subnātus, a, um, *Part.* of subnascor.

sub-năvĭgo, āvi, āre, *v. a.*, *to sail under the lee:* Cyprum, Vulg. Act. 27, 4 (transl. of the Gr. ὑπεπλεύσαμεν).

sub-necto, nexui, xum, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to bind* or *tie under, bind on beneath* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. subligo). **I.** Lit.: antennis velum, Ov. M. 11, 483: cingula mammae, Verg. A. 1, 492: tenui de vimine circlos Cervici, id. G. 3, 167: subnectit fibula vestem, id. A. 4, 139: fragmentum clavi collo, Plin. 28, 4, 11, § 46: specieque comam subnexus utrâque, *wreathed, garlanded*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 113 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *to add, subjoin* in speaking: ut inventioni judicium subnecterent, Quint. 3, 3, 5 Spald.: deinde proxima subnectens, id. 7, 10, 7: subnectit et hanc fabulam, Just. 43, 4, 4; so, decus, Val. Max. 2, 6, 15: callide subnectit, confictas a se epistulas esse, Just. 14, 1, 11.

* **sub-nĕgo,** āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to half deny* or *refuse:* quod praesenti tibi prope subnegāram, Cic. Fam. 7, 19 *init.*

Subnĕro, ōnis, *m.* [sub-Nero], *the second Nero*, an appellation given to the emperor Domitian, on account of his crimes, Tert. Pall. 4 (cf. of the same: calvus Nero, Juv. 4, 37).

subnervo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [sub-nervus, to cut the sinew beneath], *to hamstring, hough* (post-class.). **I.** Taurum, Tert. adv. Jud. 10 *med.:* equos, Vulg. Jos. 11, 6: jugales, id. 2 Reg. 8, 4.—***II.** Trop., *to invalidate, refute:* calumnias, App. Mag. p. 327.

subnexus, a, um, *Part.* of subnecto.

sub-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj.*, *somewhat black, blackish:* ventriosus, subniger, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 120: oculis, id. Merc. 3, 4, 55: labris (canum), Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: color (cutis), Cels. 5, 28, 4.

sub-nīsus, a, um, v. subnixus.

sub-nixus (-nīsus), a, um, *Part.* [nitor], *supported from beneath, under-propped, propped up, supported by, resting* or *leaning upon* any thing, etc. (class., esp. in the trop. sense; cf. suffultus). **I.** Lit.: (duos circulos) caeli verticibus ipsis ex utrâque parte subnixos vides, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: solioque alte subnixa resedit, Verg. A. 1, 506: parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro, *supported*, i. e. *defended by*, id. ib. 3, 402: subnixae nubibus altis, id. Cir. 195: cubito subnixa, id. ib. 348: Caesariem tunc forte Venus subnixa corusco Fingebat solio, Claud. Epith. Hon. et Mar. 99; Aus. Cent. Nupt. 48: subnixas jugis immanibus aedes, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 49: galea coruscis subnixa cristis, Sil. 2, 398: subnixis alis me inferam, i. e. *with my arms a-kimbo*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Relying* or *depending upon* any thing. (*α*) With *abl.:* victoriis divitiisque subnixus, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46: cum Bastarnas cernerent subnixos Thracum auxiliis, Liv. 41, 19: Hannibal subnixus victoriâ Cannensi, id. 25, 41; cf. id. 26, 13: validis propinquitatibus subnixus, Tac. A. 11, 1: civitas tot illustribus viris subnixa, id. ib. 1, 11: arrogantiâ subnixi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: robore mentis, Mart. 1, 40, 7: manu servorum, Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. 8.—(*β*) With *ex:* Latini subnixo animo ex victoriâ inerti, consilium ineunt, Cael. (or Quadrig.) ap. Non. 405, 29; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 4.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* subnixus et fidens innocentiae animus, Liv. 4, 42, 5.—**B.** *Subject to:* servitute, Tert. Patient. 4.

subnŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subnoto], *a signing underneath, subscription* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 1, 23, 6; Cod. Th. 8, 5, 22; Hier. Ep. 123.

sub-nŏto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (post-Aug.). **I.** *To mark, note,* or *write underneath* (cf. subscribo): in inferiori lineâ particulares propositiones subnotentur, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 27: nomina palam, *to write down*, Suet. Calig. 41.—Transf.: libellos, *to subscribe*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9.—**II.** *To note secretly, to mark, watch, observe:* et non sobria verba subnotasti, Mart. 1, 28, 5: aliquem vultu digitoque, id. 6, 82, 3.

* **subnŭba,** ae, *f.* [sub-nubo], *a rival:* lecti subnuba nostri, Ov. H. 6, 153.

sub-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat*

cloudy or *overcast, rather gloomy:* nox, * Caes. B. C. 3, 54: limes, Ov. R. Am. 599.

sŭbo, āre, *v. n., to be in heat.* **I.** Prop. of sows, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 181.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of other animals, Lucr. 4, 1199; App. Mag. p. 298, 22.—**B.** Of women, Hor. Epod. 12, 11; Tert. Apol. 46; 14; Hier. ap. Jovin. 1, 38; 2, 36.

* **sŭb-obscēnus (-caenus),** a, um, *adj., somewhat smutty* or *obscene:* ridiculum, Cic. Or. 26, 88.

sŭbobscūrē, *adv.*, v. subobscurus.

sŭb-obscūrus, a, um, *adj., somewhat obscure;* trop., of language: breves et ob eam ipsam causam interdum subobscuri, Cic. Brut. 7, 29: ingressio, id. Or. 3, 11: cicatrix, Vulg. Lev. 13, 21.—*Adv.:* **sŭbobscūrē,** *somewhat obscurely:* dixit, Gell. 10, 1, 7: explicat, id. 3, 14, 6.

Sub-ocrīni, ōrum, *m., an Alpine people,* Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 133.

* **sŭb-ŏcŭlāris,** e, *adj., that is beneath the eye, subocular:* venae, Veg. Vet. 4, 4.

* **sŭb-ŏdĭōsus,** a, um, *adj., somewhat vexatious* or *odious,* Cic. Att. 1, 5, 4.

* **sub-offendo,** ĕre, *v. n., to give some offence:* apud faecem populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5.

sŭb-ŏlĕo (-ŏlo, *pres. subj.* subolat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 26; cf. oleo *init.*), ēre, *v. n.* (prop. to emit a smell; only trop. and in *third pers. sing.*): hoc subolet alicui, or *impers.* subolet (alicui), *to smell, scent, perceive* any thing; *I* (*thou.* etc.), *perceive, detect,* etc. (ante-class.): id jam pridem sensi et subolet mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 7; id. Cas. 2, 3, 59; 3, 2, 24; Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 10: propemodum quod illic festinet, sentio et subolet mihi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 14 Brix ad loc.: scio equidem te, animatus ut sis: video, subolet, sentio, id. ib. 3, 2, 72; id. Cas. 2, 3, 48.

sŭbŏles (less correctly **sŏbŏles**), is, *f.* [sub- 2. oleo, olesco], *a sprout, shoot, offshoot, twig, spray:* suboles ab olescendo, id est crescendo, ut adulescentes quoque et adultae et indoles dicitur, Fest. p. 309 Müll. **I.** Lit. (very rare; syn. surculus), of plants: ulmum serere ex subolibus, Col. 5, 6, 2: caepa, quae non habuit suboles adhaerentes, id. 12, 10; Plin. 17, 10, 12, § 65 et saep. —Of the hair: ex subolibus parvuli (capilli) demittebantur, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 7: cum capillus frequenti subole cumulat verticem, App. M. 2, p. 218, 36.—**II.** Transf., of men and beasts, *offspring, progeny, posterity, issue, stock, race, lineage* (class.; mostly poet.; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; syn.: proles, progenies): censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: propagatio et suboles, id. Off. 1, 17, 54; Lucr. 4, 1232; cf.: (rex Superum) subolem priori Dissimilem populo promittit origine mirā, Ov. M. 1, 251: cara deum suboles, magnum Jovis incrementum, Verg. E. 4, 49: hem subolem sis vide! Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 102: suboles juventutis, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 54: robur et suboles militum interiit, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1: milites, favete nomini Scipionum, suboli imperatorum vestrorum, Liv. 26, 41, 22: fortunati patris matura suboles, id. 40, 6: stirpis, id. 39, 24: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset Ante fugam suboles, Verg. A. 4, 328: diva (Lucina), producas subolem, Hor. C. S. 17: Romae suboles, *the race of Rome,* id. C. 4, 3, 14: Archytae, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 77: Sarmatae, Medorum suboles, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19: haec suboles nomen habuit Epigoni, Just. 12, 4, 11: stirpem regiae subolis delere, id. 16, 1, 15. —Of the gods: per suboles subolum multiplicata semper innumerabilitas ampliatur, Arn. 3, 9 Hildebr.—Of beasts: lascivi suboles gregis, Hor. C. 3, 13, 8: capellae, Col. 7, 6, 8: armentorum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 31.

sŭb-ŏlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n., to grow up* (very rare): juventus subolescens, Liv. 29, 3: subolescere imperio adultos ejus filios, Amm. 14, 11, 3.

* **sŭb-olfăcĭo,** cĕre, *v. a., to smell out, perceive by the scent:* subolfacio, quod nobis epulum daturus est Mammea, Petr. 45, 10.

sŭb-ŏrĭor, īri, *v. dep. n., to spring up, arise, proceed* (very rare), Lucr. 1, 1036; 1, 1049; 2, 1138: metallorum opulentia tot saeculis suboriens, Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 207; Arn. 3, 9.

sŭbornātor, ōris, *m.* [suborno], *an instigator, abettor, suborner* (post-class.): subornatores ac delatores puniuntur, Paul. Sent. 5, 13: servorum, Lampr. Commod. 19 *fin.:* subornatore et conscio praefecto praetorio, Amm. 15, 5 *med.*

sŭb-orno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** With the idea of the verb predominating, *to fit out, furnish, provide, equip, adorn* (class.; syn. instruo): aliquem pecuniā, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 32: vigilanter nervoseque nos, qui stamus in acie, subornes, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 6: paenulati isti in militum cultum subornati, Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 4: praeturae insignia invasit, praecedentibus in modum lictorum subornatis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 10: qui se ipse norit, intelliget, quemadmodum a naturā subornatus in vitam venerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59; cf.: homo non eruditus nec ullis praeceptis contra mortem aut dolorem subornatus, Sen. Ep. 24, 5: leporem pinnis, Petr. 36.—**II.** With the idea of the preposition predom., *to incite secretly, to instigate, suborn* (class.; cf.: seduco, suppono): fictus testis subornari solet, Cic. Caecin. 35, 71: falsum testem, id. Rosc. Com. 17, 51: testem, Quint. 5, 7, 32; cf.: accusatores esse instructos et subornatos, Cic. Vatin. 1, 3: medicum indicem subornabit, id. Deiot. 6, 17: hominem subornatis, qui sibi manus adlatas esse dicat, id. Clu. 59, 163: militem, ut perferret nuntium, Liv. 34, 31: Macedonas tres ad caedem regis subornat, id. 42, 15, 3: percussorem, Suet. Ner. 34; Liv. 44, 44, 4: fratrem, Curt. 6, 10, 16: ab eo subornati falsis criminibus occupant aures, id. 10, 1, 36: parentes interfectorum, Just. 14, 6, 6: ceterosque, ejusdem amentiae, in corpus meum subornavit, Curt. 6, 9, 5: regem in bellum, Just. 9, 7, 7: ad occupandum regnum filium, id. 12, 14, 6; 11, 11, 6.

* **sŭbortus,** ūs, *m.* [suborior], *a rising* or *springing up,* Lucr. 5, 303.

sŭb-ostendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a., to point out secretly, to show indirectly* (post-class.): aliquid, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38 *med.;* id. adv. Valent. 1: spes adventus Domini subostensa, id. Bapt. 19; id. Anim. 12.

subostensus, a, um, *Part.* of subostendo.

Subota, ōrum, *n., an island of the Ægean Sea,* Liv. 44, 28, 6.

subp-, v. supp-.

sub-quartus, a, um, *adj.,* = ὑποτέταρτος, *one fourth less* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 7, § 761.

subr-, v. surr-.

sub-salsus, a, um, *adj., somewhat salt, brackish:* aqua, Cels. 5, 12: herba, Plin. 21, 29, 103, § 175.

sub-sannātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subsanno], *mockery by gestures, derision in pantomime,* Vulg. Psa. 34, 16; 43, 14.

subsannātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who insults* or *mocks by gestures,* Vulg. Ecclus. 33, 6.

sub-sanno, āre, *v. a.* [sanna], *to insult by derisive gestures, to deride, mock* (late Lat.): ecce ipsi quasi subsannantes, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 *med.;* Hier. Ep. 40, 2; Vulg. Psa. 34, 16; id. Isa. 37, 22.

subsarcīno, āre, 1, *v. a., to repair, heal* (late Lat.), Victor Funon. Poenit. 29.

* **sub-scalpo,** ĕre, *v. a., to scratch* or *rub underneath,* Mart. Cap. 1, § 7.

sub-scrībendārĭus, ii, *m.* [scribo], *an under-secretary* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 4, 1; 7, 84, 8 al.

sub-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To write underneath* or *below* (class.; cf. subnoto). **A.** In gen.: statuis inauratis ... subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic. Clu. 36, 101; cf.: subscripsere quidam L. Bruti statuae: utinam viveres, etc., Suet. Caes. 80: si quaeret Pater Urbium Subscribi statuis, Hor. C. 3, 24, 28; cf.: meo subscribi causa sepulcro, Ov. M. 9, 563: quarum (litterarum) exemplum subscripsi, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 13, A, § 1; Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3; cf.: seminaria ulmorum parentur eā ratione, quam deinceps subscripsimus, Col. 5, 6, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Jurid. t. t., *to write down, sign,* or *subscribe one's name* to an accusation (either as principal prosecutor or as seconding others), together with the ground of the charge; hence, in gen., *to charge, accuse, prosecute:* in L. Popillium subscripsit L. Gellius, quod is pecuniam accepisset, quo innocentem condemnaret, Cic. Clu. 47, 131; cf.: quia parricidii causa subscripta esset, id. Inv. 2, 19, 58: Gabinium de ambitu reum fecit P. Sulla, subscribente privigno Memmio, fratre Caecilio, etc., id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2; cf.: Capito Agrippae subscripsit in C. Cassium, Vell. 2, 69, 5; and: accusanti patrono subscripsit, Suet. Rhet. 3; Nep. Att. 6, 3: cras subscribam homini dicam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 5: in crimen, Dig. 47, 1, 3; 47, 2, 92: in crimine, ib. 48, 10, 24.—**2.** Publicists' t. t., of the censor, *to write down, set down, note down* the reason of his official censure under or against the name of the person censured: video animadvertisse censores in judices quosdam illius consilii Juniani, cum istam ipsam causam subscriberent, Cic. Clu. 42, 119: censor C. Ateium notavit, quod ementitum auspicia subscripsit, id. Div. 1, 16, 29: haec quae de judicio corrupto subscripserint, etc., id. Clu. 45, 127: ac primum illud statuamus, utrum quia censores subscripserint, ita sit; an quia ita fuerit, illi subscripserint, id. ib. 44, 123: quod censores de ceteris subscripserunt, Quint. 5, 13, 33.—**3.** *To sign, subscribe* a document (by appending one's name or a formula of greeting; perh. not ante-Aug.): omnes (tutores) debent unius editioni subscribere, Dig. 2, 13, 6: rationibus, testamento, ib. 40, 7, 40; for which, also, rationes, ib. 35, 1, 80 *fin.;* 34, 3, 12: si subscripserit in tabulis emptionis, concessisse videtur, ib. 20, 6, 8 *fin.:* cum de supplicio cujusdam capite damnati, ut ex more subscriberet, admoneretur, Suet. Ner. 10; id. Calig. 29: ipse Commodus in subscribendo tardus et neglegens, ita ut libellis una forma multis subscriberet, in epistolis autem plurimis Vale tantum scriberet, Lampr. Commod. 13; Suet. Tib. 32 Wolf (cf. Dio, 57, 11).—**b.** Transf. (α) *To assent to, agree to, approve of* any thing: nec quicquam prius pro potestate subscripsit, quam quingenties sestertium ad peragendam Auream domum, Suet. Oth. 7: Caesaris irae, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 3: aut gratiae aut odio suo, Phaedr. 3, 10, 57: odiis accusationibusque Hannibalis, Liv. 33, 47: orationi alicujus, id. 10, 22: luxuriae, Cels. 3, 4: si fortuna voto subscripserit, Col. 1, 2, 3: tuo desiderio, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 95 (96): amoribus alicujus, Val. Max. 4, 7, 4.—(β) *To grant, allow, accord* a thing to any one (post-class.), Tert. Virg. Vel. 10; id. Idol. 13; id. Anim. 40.—**II.** (With the idea of the verb predom.) *To write* or *note down* (=notare; very rare): numerum aratorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120: audita, Quint. 12, 8, 8: quaedam, Suet. Aug. 27; cf.: suspiria nostra (a delatoribus), Tac. Agr. 45 (acc. to others this passage belongs to B. 1.).

subscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subscribo]. **I.** *Any thing written underneath, a subscription* (class.). **A.** In gen.: Serapionis subscriptio, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Jurid. t. t., *a subscription* to an accusation: si cui crimen obiciatur, praecedere debet in crimen subscriptio, quae res ad id inventa est, ne facile quis prosiliat ad accusationem, cum sciat inultam sibi non futuram, Dig. 48, 2, 7: componere, Sen. Ben. 3, 26, 2: consecratur subscriptio, id. Cons. ad Marc. 22, 5: edere, id. Lud. Mort. Claud. 14, 1; id. Apoc. 14, 1; Gell. 2, 4, 1: tanti sceleris, Quint. Decl. 15, 6.—Also of a *joint subscription,* by one who seconds the accusation (cf. subscribo, I. B. 1.): subscriptionem sibi postularunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49.—**2.** Publicists' t. t., of the censor, *a noting down, note* of the offence censured: subscriptio censoria, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: censoriae, id. ib. 44, 123; cf. id. ib. 42, 118.—**3.** *A signature* of a document (consisting of the subscription of one's name or the appending of a formula of greeting; v. subscribo, I. B. 3.): si testator specialiter subscriptione suā declaraverit, dictasse, etc., Dig. 48, 10, 15: quodcumque imperator per epistolam et subscriptionem statuit, legem esse constat, ib. 1, 4, 1: cum Rhodiorum magistratus, quod litteras publicas sine subscriptione ad se dederant, evocasset, etc., Suet. Tib. 32 Wolf (cf. Dio, 57, 11).—**4.** Hence, *a warrant* of the emperor (late Lat.), Amm. 15, 7, 9.—* **II.** *A list, register:* jugerum subscriptio ac professio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 113.

subscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** (Acc. to subscribo, I. B. 1.) *A signer* or *joint-signer*

of an accusation, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47; 16, 51: venalis scriptor et subscriptor tuus, id. Dom. 19, 49: accusatore Lentulo subscriptoribusque ejus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1: sine ullo subscriptore descendit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1.—**II.** (Acc. to subscribo, I. B. 3. b.) *One who subscribes* or *assents to* any thing, *a favorer*, *approver* (post-class.): sententiae legisque fundus subscriptorque, Gell. 19, 8, 12: subscriptores approbatoresque verbi, id. 5, 21, 6.

subscriptus, a, um, *Part.* of subscribo.

sub-scrūpōsus, a, um, *adj.* (late Lat.), *somewhat sharp* or *critical:* examinator meritorum, Amm. 21, 16, 3.

subscŭs, ūdis, *f.* [sub-cudo], *the tongue* or *tenon of a dovetail:* subscudes appellantur cuneatae tabellae, quibus tabulae inter se configuntur, quia, quo eae immittuntur, succuditur, Fest. p. 306 Müll.: nec ulla subscus cohibet compagem alvei, Pac. ap. Fest. l. l. (Trag. Rel. v. 250 Rib.): terebratus multum sit et subscudes additae, Plaut. ib.; Cato, R. R. 18, 9; Vitr. 4, 7; 10, 6; 10, 10.—*Plur.:* subscudibus et catenis uncis retentari, Arn. 6, 16.—Collat. form of *plur.* subscudines, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 27.

subsĕcīvus, v. subsicivus.

sub-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut under, cut away below; to clip, pare* (rare; not in Cic.): stramentum et manipulum falce, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1: herbam, id. ib. 1, 49, 1: legumina, id. ib. 1, 23, 3: radices, Col. 2 9, 10: partes, unde creatus erat (Saturnus), Ov. Ib. 276: ungues ferro, id. F. 6, 230: papavereas ungue comas, id. ib. 4, 438; Cels. 7, 33.

subsectus, a, um, *Part.* of subseco.

* **sub-sĕcundārĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *that comes afterwards, additional:* tempora, *spare time, leisure moments* (with subseciva), Gell. N. A. praef. § 23.

subsellĭum, ii, *n.* [sub-sella], *a low bench* (quod non plane erat sella, subsellium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 128 Müll.); hence, transf., *a bench* for sitting upon, *a seat* of any kind (in a house, the theatre, the curia, a court, etc.; syn.: scamnum, sedile). **I.** In gen., Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 21; 1, 2, 36; id. Capt. 3, 1, 11; Suet. Ter. 2; cf. Cels. 7, 26, 1.—Of places in the theatre: ut conquisitores singuli in subsellia Eant per totam caveam, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 65; id. Poen. prol. 5; Cic. Corn. Fragm. *med.* (ap. Orell. V. 2, p. 68); Suet. Aug. 43; 44; id. Ner. 26; id. Claud. 41 al.—Of the seats of senators in the curia: volo, hoc oratori contingat, ... ut locus in subselliis occupetur, etc., Cic. Brut. 84, 290: subsellia senatûs, id. Phil. 5, 7, 18; cf. id. ib. 2, 8, 19; id. Cat. 1, 7, 16; Suet. Claud. 23 al.—In the courts, Cic. Vatin. 14, 34: sedere in accusatorum subselliis, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: advocato adversis subselliis sedenti, Quint. 11, 3, 132; cf. id. 6, 1, 39; 12, 3, 2.—P r o v.: vir imi subselli, *a man of no account*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 33.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** L i t., *a judge's seat, the bench:* accusabat tribunus plebis idem in contionibus, idem ad subsellia, Cic. Clu. 34, 93: rem ab subselliis in rostra detulit, id. ib. 40, 111.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *The bench*, i. e. *the occupants of a bench:* bibis quantum subsellia quinque solus, Mart. 1, 27, 1.—**2.** *A court, tribunal:* age vero ne semper forum, subsellia, rostra, curiamque meditere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: subsellia grandiorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant, id. Brut. 84, 289: longi subsellii judicatio et mora, id. Fam. 3, 9, 2: qui habitaret in subselliis, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: versatus in utrisque subselliis, i. e. *as judge and advocate*, id. Fam. 13, 10, 2.

* **subsentātor,** ōris, *m.* [sub-sentio, formed after the analogy of assentator], *a flatterer, fawner:* subdoli, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 13, p. 62 Nieb.

* **sub-sentĭo,** si, 4, *v. a.*, *to notice* or *perceive secretly, to smell out:* etsi subsensi id quoque, Illos ibi esse, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

subsĕquenter, *adv.*, v. subsequor *fin.*

subsĕquĭum, i, *n.* [sub-sequor], *the sequel, what follows after* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 9, 5.

sub-sĕquor, cūtus, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to follow close after* or *immediately; to follow, succeed, ensue* (class.). **I.** L i t. (*a*) With *acc.:* subsequor te, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 52; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 72: has (cohortes) subsidiariae ternae subsequebantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 83; signa, id. B. G. 4, 26: ancillam, Ov. H. 20, 131: senem, id. F. 4, 528.—(*β*) *Absol.:* quom verba facis, subsequere, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 116: Caesar equitatu praemisso sequebatur omnibus copiis, Caes. B. G. 2, 19; cf. id. ib. 2, 11; 5, 18; Liv. 27, 31 al.: subsequitur, pressoque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. M. 3, 17: subsequiturque manus, id. F. 2, 336.—**B.** T r a n s f., of inanim. or abstr. subjects: (Hesperus) tum antecedens, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53; cf.: minorem Septentrionem Cepheus a tergo subsequitur, id. ib. 2, 43, 111: digitis subsequens verba, id. de Or. 3, 59, 220; cf.: hos motus subsequi debet gestus, id. ib. 3, 59, 220: totidem subsecuti libri Tusculanarum disputationum, id. Div. 2, 1, 2; Lucr. 2, 496: si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, Liv. 8, 36: subsequenti tempore, Vell. 1, 4, 3; so, subsequenti anno, *the following, next year*, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 101: proxima subsequitur, quid agas, audire voluptas, Ov. P. 2, 7, 3.—**II.** T r o p., *to follow after*, mentally or in opinion, *to follow, adhere to, comply with, conform to, imitate* a person or thing; with *acc.:* Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 32; cf. id. Div. 1, 3, 6: ut locupletes omnes summum ordinem subsequantur, id. Phil. 13, 10, 23: te imitari, te subsequi student, Plin. Pan. 84, 5.—With *abl.:* mirifice ipse suo sermone subsecutus est humanitatem litterarum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 2; Liv. 8, 35; Dig. 42, 2, 6: (orationis) vim ac varietatem, Cic. Part. Or. 7, 25.—Hence, *adv.:* **subsĕquenter,** *in succession, one after another*, Mess. Corv. Prog. Aug. 23; Aug. Enarr. in Psa. 87.

subsĕquus or **subsĭcŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [subsequor], *following, succeeding* (late Lat.); form subsequus: probatio, Oros. 1, 1; form subsicuus: metus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 21 *fin.*

sub-sērĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-silken:* vestis, Lampr. Heliog. 26; Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17; Vop. Aur. 15, 4.

1. sub-sĕro, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to sow* or *plant after*, Col. 4, 15, 1; Dig. 7, 1, 13.—**II.** T r o p., *to plant* or *distribute secretly:* nutrimenta fictis criminibus, Amm. 14, 11, 3.

2. sub-sĕro, no *perf.*, sertum, 3, *v. a.*, *to put* or *insert under* (late Lat.). * **I.** L i t.: subsertis manibus, App. M. 7, p. 200, 23.—**II.** Trop.: res monuit super Eutherio pauca subserere, *to add, subjoin*, Amm. 16, 7, 4; 14, 11, 3.

subsertus, a, um, *Part.* of 2. subsero.

sub-servĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to be subject to, to serve* (ante-class.). **I.** L i t.: istaec, quae viros subservire Sibi postulant, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 14; Naev. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 13, p. 62 Nieb. (Com. Rel. p. 22 Rib.).—* **II.** T r o p., *to comply with, humor, accommodate one's self to:* orationi, Ter. And. 4, 3, 20.

subsessa, ae, *f.* [subsido], *an ambush, ambuscade* (post-class.): subsessas occultius collocare, Veg. Mil. 3, 6 *med.:* in subsessâ esse, id. ib. 3, 22; cf.: hostium dolos subsessas vocamus, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 268.

subsessor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a waylayer, lier-in-wait* (post-Aug.). **I.** L i t.: subsessores vocantur, qui occisuri aliquem delitescunt, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 268; cf. id. ib. 5, 498: subsessores cum venabulis, Petr. 40, 1.—**II.** T r o p.: alieni matrimonii, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5; 7, 2, ext. 1; cf.: subsessoris et adulteri persona, Arn. 4, p. 142.

subsĭcīvus, less correctly **subsĕcīvus** (also transp. **subcīsīvus** or **succīsīvus**), a, um, *adj.* [sub-seco]. **I.** L i t., as t. t. of the agrimensores, *that is cut off and left remaining*, in surveying lands.—*Subst.:* **subsĭcīvum,** i, *n.*, *a remainder* or *small patch of land*, etc.: subsiciva, quae divisis per veteranos agris carptim superfuerunt, etc., Suet. Dom. 9 *fin.;* Auct. Rei Agr. ap. Goes. p. 17; 23; 39: mensores nonnumquam dicunt in subsicivum esse unciam agri, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2.—**II.** T r a n s f., of time, *that remains over and above* the principal occupation, etc.; *over-, odd, extra* (class.): subsiciva quaedam tempora incurrunt, quae ego perire non patior, *spare time, leisure hours, odd hours*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9; cf. Plin. H. N. praef. § 18 Sillig: aliquid subsicivi temporis, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 1: tempora (with subsecundaria), Gell. N. A. praef. § 23: tempus, id. 18, 10, 8: haec temporum velut subsiciva, Quint. 1, 12, 13.—**B.** Of that which is done in extra time, etc., *accessory work, over-work:* opera, Lucil. ap. Non. 175, 22; so in *plur.:* subsicivis operis, ut aiunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 89, 364: operae, id. Phil. 2, 8, 20: (philosophia) non est res subsiciva, ordinaria est, i. e. *a thing to be attended to at odd times*, Sen. Ep. 53, 10.—**C.** I n g e n., *remaining over, occasional, incidental:* una tantum subsiciva solicitudo nobis relicta est, App. M. 3, p. 132, 41; 8, p. 212, 9: quam (Italiam) subsicivam Graeciam fecit, id. Mag. p. 294, 23: succisiva proles, Lact. Opif. Dei, 12, 15 Bünem.; Arn. 5, 30: vivacitas illic aeterna est, hic caduca et subsiciva, App. de Deo Socr. 4, p. 44, 7.

subsĭcŭus, a, um, v. subsequus.

* **subsīdentĭa,** ae, *f.* [subsido], *a sinking down, subsidence;* concr., *a settling, sediment:* aquarum, Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*

subsĭdĕo, ēre, v. subsido.

subsĭdĭālis, e, *adj.* [subsidium], *of* or *belonging to a reserve, subsidiary* (late Lat. for the class. subsidiarius): acies, Amm. 14, 6, 17: manus, id. 27, 10, 15.

subsĭdĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]; in milit. lang., *of* or *belonging to a reserve, reserve-, subsidiary.* **I.** L i t. **A.** *Adj.* (class.): cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 83; Liv. 9, 27; Tac. A. 1, 63: acies, Auct. B. Afr. 59, 2: naves, Auct. B. Alex. 14, 3.—**B.** *Subst.:* **subsĭdĭārĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the reserve, body of reserve*, Liv. 5, 38; 6, 8; 9, 32.—**II.** T r a n s f., in gen., out of the military sphere, *serving for support, subsidiary:* palmes, = resex, Col. 4, 24, 13 and 16.—**B.** E s p.: actio, jurid. t. t., *a form of action by which the ward seeks compensation from the magistrate who has given him an improper guardian*, Dig. 27, 8, 1 pr.; cf. Cod. Just. 5, 75, 1 and 5.—Hence, adverb.: subsidiaria agere, *to institute such an action*, Dig. 27, 8, 1, § 4.

* **subsĭdĭor,** āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to act as a reserve, stand in reserve*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13, 2.

subsĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [subsideo]. **I.** Milit. t. t. **A.** O r i g., *the troops stationed in reserve* in the third line of battle (behind the principes), *the line of reserve, reserve-ranks, triarii:* subsidium dicebatur, quando milites subsidebant in extremâ acie labentique aciei succurrebant. Quod genus militum constabat ex iis, qui emeruerant stipendia, locum tamen retinebant in exercitu: quae erat tertia acies triariorum, Fest. p. 306 Müll.; cf.: subsidium, quod postpositum est ad subveniendum laborantibus, id. p. 223 ib.: triarii quoque dicti, quod in acie tertio ordine extremis subsidio deponebantur: quod hi subsidebant, ab eo subsidium dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 ib. (very rare): subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv. 4, 28: jaculatores fugerunt inter subsidia ad secundam aciem, id. 21, 46: impulsa frons prima et trepidatio subsidiis illata, id. 6, 13: in subsidiis pugnacissimas locaverunt gentes, Curt. 3, 9, 3: in subsidiis positi, id. 4, 13, 28.—**B.** *A body of reserve, an auxiliary corps, auxiliary forces*, etc. (class.; syn.: suppetiae, auxilium): duae cohortes de subsidio procedunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 363, 18: rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: neque certa subsidia collocari poterant, id. ib. 2, 22: cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat, *stationed as a reserve*, Sall. C. 59, 5.—**C.** A b s t r., *support* in battle, *aid, help, relief, succor, assistance:* cum alius alii subsidium ferrent, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit, id. ib. 2, 7: missi in subsidium equites, Tac. A. 12, 55: Italiae subsidio proficisci, Caes. B. C. 3, 78; cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: integros subsidio adducit, Caes. B. G. 7, 87: subsidio venire, Cic. Att. 8, 7, 1: commune in Germanos Gallosque subsidium, octo legiones erant, Tac. A. 4, 5.—**II.** T r a n s f., in gen., *support, assistance, aid, help, protection*, etc. (syn. adjumentum). (*a*) *Sing.:* abi quaerere, ubi jurando tuo satis sit subsidii, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 26: mihi hoc subsidium (sc. juris interpretationem) jam inde ab adulescentia comparavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 45 199; cf.: ut illud subsidium (sc. bibliothe-

cam) senectuti parem, id. Att. 12, 3, 52: subsidium bellissimum existimo senectuti otium, id. de Or. 1, 60, 255; cf. id. Quint. 1, 4: sine talium virorum subsidio resistere, id. Clu. 1, 3: his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: fidissimum annonae subsidium, Liv. 27, 5: aurum ad subsidium fortunae relictum, id. 22, 32: non aliud subsidium quam misericordia Caesaris fuit, Tac. A. 2, 63: nec tibi subsidio sit praesens numen, Ov. Ib. 285.—(β) *Plur.:* industriae subsidia, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: frumentaria subsidia rei publicae, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status parare, id. Fam. 9, 6, 4: his ego subsidiis ea sum consecutus, id. ib. 15, 4, 14; Suet. Calig. 12: ad omnes casus subsidia comparare, *to prepare resources, make provision,* Caes. B. G. 4, 31: mare circa Capreas importuosum et vix modicis navigiis pauca subsidia, Tac. A. 4, 67.

sŭb-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3 (collat. form acc. to 2d conj., subsīdent, Luc. 1, 646; Amm. 28, 4, 22), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to sit down, crouch down, squat; to set one's self down, settle down, sink down* (class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: agite nunc, subsidite omnes, quasi solent triarii, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 Müll.; and ap. Fest. p. 306 ib.; cf.: subsidunt Hispani adversus emissa tela ab hoste, inde ad mittenda ipsi consurgunt, Liv. 28, 2: partem militum subsidere in subsidiis jussit, id. 1, 14; cf.: poplite subsidens, Verg. A. 12, 492: alii elephanti clunibus subsidentes, Liv. 44, 5: subsedit in illâ Ante fores ara, Ov. M. 9, 297. — **b.** Of things, *to sink, settle, subside:* sidebant campi, crescebant montibus altis Ascensus: neque enim poterant subsidere saxa, Lucr. 5, 493: valles, Ov. M. 1, 43; Curt. 9, 9, 19: limus mundi ut faex, Lucr. 5, 497; cf.: faeces in fundis vasorum, Col. 12, 50, 14; Sen. Ep. 108, 26: in urinâ quod subsidit, si album est, etc., Plin. 28, 6, 19, § 68: aqua subsidit, *settles, becomes clear,* Auct. B. Alex. 5: flumina, *fall, subside* (opp. surgit humus), Ov. M. 1, 344: undae, *subside, abate,* Verg. A. 5, 820; hence, transf., venti, Prop. 1, 8, 13 (15); Ov. Tr. 2, 151.—Poet.: extremus galeâque imâ subsidit Acestes, *remains at the bottom,* Verg. A. 5, 498: ebur posito rigore Subsidit digitis ceditque, *gives way, yields,* Ov. M. 10, 284: multae per mare pessum Subsedere suis pariter cum civibus urbes, *are sunk,* Lucr. 6, 590: terraene dehiscent Subsidentque urbes, Luc. 1, 646: subsidere fata videbat, *sink,* like the heavier weight on the scales, Sil. 6, 28.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Pregn., *to settle down, establish one's self* in a place; *to remain sitting, remain, abide, stay:* si (apes) ex alvo minus frequentes evadunt ac subsidit pars aliqua, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 36: subsedi in ipsâ viâ, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1: in Siciliâ, id. Fam. 6, 8, 2: multitudo . . . quae in castris subsederat, * Caes. B. G. 6, 36: quosdam ex Vitelliis subsedisse Nuceriae, Suet. Vit. 1 *fin.:* in oppido Reatino, id. Vesp. 1: commixti corpore tantum Subsident Teucri, Verg. A. 12, 836; Quint. 2, 1, 3.—(β) Of things: in Nilo navicula subsedit, *ran aground,* Liv. Epit. 112.—**b.** *To crouch down on the watch, to lie in wait, lie in ambush:* cur neque ante occurrit, ne ille in villâ resideret: nec eo in loco subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset? Cic. Mil. 19, 51: si illum ad urbem noctu accessurum sciebat, subsidendum atque exspectandum fuit, id. ib. 19, 49: partem militum subsidere in insidiis jussit, Liv. 1, 14, 7; v. II. infra. — **c.** Of female animals, *to yield, submit to* the male (poet. and very rare): maribus subsidere (pecudes et equae), Lucr. 4, 1198: juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, Hor. Epod. 16, 31.—**B.** Trop., *to subside, decrease, abate* (rare): in controversiis subsidit impetus dicendi, Quint. 3, 8, 60: nec silentio subsidat, sed firmetur consuetudine (vox), id. 11, 3, 24: vitia subsidunt, Sen. Ep. 94, 69: formidata subsidunt et sperata decipiunt, id. ib. 13, 12.—**2.** *To settle down:* hinc accidit ut aetas jam altioribus disciplinis debita in scholâ minore subsidat, i. e. *is held back,* Quint. 2, 1, 3.— **II.** *Act.* (acc. to I. A. 2. b.), *to lie in wait for, to waylay* any one (poet. and in post-class. prose): devictam Asiam (i. e. Agamemnonem) subsedit adulter, Verg. A. 11, 268: leonem, Sil. 13, 221: copiosos homines, Amm. 28, 4, 22: insontem, id. 16, 8, 3: serpens foramen, *to watch,* id. 16, 2, 4: regnum, Luc. 5, 226 Heyne and Mart. (dub. Lag. regno).

* **subsĭdŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [subsideo], *sinking down, settling:* fraces, Grat. Cyn. 474.

subsignānus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-signum], *that is* or *serves under the standard:* miles, *a kind of legionary soldiers kept in reserve to strengthen the centre,* Tac. H. 1, 70 *fin.;* 4, 33; Amm. 29, 5, 23.

subsignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subsigno], *a subscription, signature.* * **I.** Lit.: veteres subsignationis verbo pro subscriptione uti solebant, Dig. 50, 16, 39.—* **II.** Trop., *a firm promise, assurance:* poenitentiae, Tert. Poen. 2 *med.*

sub-signo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to mark* or *write beneath, to undersign, subscribe* (mostly post-Aug.; syn. subscribo). **I.** Lit.: traditas notas subsignabimus Catonis maxime verbis, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 33: Ciceronis sententiam ipsius verbis, id. 18, 25, 61, § 228: subsignatum dicitur quod ab aliquo subscriptum est, Dig. 50, 16, 39; cf.: adhuc subsignare dicimus pro subscribere, Fest. p. 281 Müll.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** *To set down, enter, register* on a list: subsignari apud aerarium (praedia), Cic. Fl. 32, 80. —**B.** *To pledge* by signing: PRAEDIA, Inscr. Grut. 207, 1 and 3: res pro cautelâ litis, Cod. Just. 5, 37, 28 *med.:* facultates eorum, quae subsignatae sunt fisco, Dig. 50, 6, 5.—**III.** Trop., *to pledge; to engage, warrant:* aliquid apud aliquem, Plin. Ep. 10, 3, 4: id jam nunc apud te subsigno, id. ib. 3, 1, 12.

sub-sĭlĭo, lŭi, 4, *v. n.* [salio], *to spring upwards, leap up* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: decido de lecto praeceps, subsilit, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 50; cf. id. Curc. 1, 2, 64: non subsilis ac plaudis? Varr. ap. Non. 135, 28: semper damnosi subsiluere canes, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 46: Pegasus adusque caelum subsilit ac resultat, App. M. 8, p. 208, 33: subsiliunt ignes ad tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191.—* **B.** Trop.: subsiluisti et acrior constitisti, Sen. Ep. 13, 3. — **II.** *To leap into:* jamdudum flammis dexteram objecimus aut voluntariam subsiluimus, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 5.

‡ **subsilles** dicebantur quaedam lamellae sacrificiis necessariae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 307 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 306 ib.

sub-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj., somewhat like, partly similar* (very rare): Μελίκηρα melli albo subsimilis, Cels. 5, 26, 20: subsimile aliquid, Dig. 35, 3, 1 *med.*

* **sub-sīmus,** a, um, *adj., with a nose slightly turned up, somewhat snub-nosed* or *pug-nosed:* boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7.

‡ **subsĭpĕre** quod non plane sapit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 128 Müll.

subsistentia, ae, *f.* [subsisto], = ὑπόστασις, *the substance, reality,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 38; 9, 3; 12, 4 *fin.;* Boëth. Duab. Nat. p. 950.

sub-sisto, stĭti, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to take a stand* or *position, to stand still, remain standing; to stop, halt.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: reliqui in itinere substiterant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: in locis campestribus, id. ib. 1, 79: in eodem loco, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: ad insulam Tauridem, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 1: circa ima (opp. ad summa niti), Quint. prooem. § 20.—*Absol.:* quo proelio sublati Helvetii audacius subsistere . . . coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: substitit Aeneas et se collegit in arma, Verg. A. 12, 491; 12, 622; Petr. 111, 8; 115, 8; Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9: in aliquo flexu viae . . . occultus subsistebat, *stationed himself in ambush,* Liv. 22, 12; so, occultus, id. 9, 23.—**b.** Of things: substitit unda, Verg. A. 8, 87: amnis, Plin. Pan. 30, 4: lacrimae, Quint. 11, 1, 54: ros salsus in alarum sinu, Plin. 27, 9, 47, § 71: subsistit radius cubiti, *remains in its place,* Cels. 8, 16: substitit auspicii lingua timore mali, Ov. H. 13, 86. — **2.** In partic. **a.** *To stay, tarry, abide, remain* in a place: locus ubi nationum subsisterent legati, Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.: erimus ibi die dedicationis: subsistemus fortasse et sequenti, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 6: intra tecta (opp. in aperto vagari), id. ib. 6, 16, 15: ut eâ die domi subsisteret, orabat, Vell. 2, 57, 2. — **b.** Esp. (late Lat.), *to remain alive,* Dig. 34, 4, 30, § 3; Vulg. Job, 32, 22.—**c.** *To make a stand,* i. e. *to stand firm, hold out; to withstand, oppose, resist:* nisi suffulcis firmiter, Non potes subsistere, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 78: Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv. 27, 7: clipeo juvenis, Verg. A. 9, 806.—(β) Of things: quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent, neque, etc., *stood, held out,* Caes. B. G. 5, 10.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to stop, halt, pause; to stay, continue, remain, subsist:* subsistere (in dicendo), Quint. 4, 5, 20; Ov. M. 12, 147: subsistit omnis sententia, Quint. 8, 5, 27: altius ibunt qui ad summa nitentur, quam qui circa ima substiterint, id. 1, prooem. 20: intra priorem paupertatem subsistere, Tac. A. 12, 53: equitum nomen subsistebat in turmis equorum publicorum, *still remains* or *subsists only in,* etc., Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 30: servum quoque et filium familias procuratorem posse habere aiunt: et quantum ad filium familias, verum est: in servo subsistimus, *we pause, hesitate, are in doubt,* Dig. 3, 3, 33; 12, 1, 32. — **2.** In partic. **a.** *To stand still* permanently, i. e. *to come to a stop, to cease:* substitit ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov. M. 1, 207: ingeniumque meis substitit omne malis, id. H. 15, 196: si nihil refert, brevis an longa sit ultima, idem pes erit; verum nescio quo modo sedebit hoc, illud subsistet, Quint. 9, 4, 94.—**b.** (Acc. to A. 2. c.) *To stand, withstand, be adequate to, sustain, support* a thing: non si Varronis thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptui possem, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 5: tantis periclis, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 368: liti, Dig. 21, 2, 62, § 1.—**c.** *To stand by, support* any one (Apuleian): meis extremis aerumnis subsiste, App. M. 11, p. 257, 39; so id. ib. 2, p. 126, 23; 3, p. 139, 28; 5, p. 167, 9; 6, p. 174, 14. —**d.** *To stand* or *hold good, to subsist* (late Lat.): non eo minus sententia adversus te latâ juris ratione subsistit, Cod. Just. 2, 13, 14; 7, 2, 11.—**e.** *To withstand, make resistance:* aut hanc esse veram religionem, cui ad vincendum tanta vis inest, aut illam falsam, quae subsistere non potest, Lact. 4, 27, 6.—**II.** *Act.* (acc. to I. A. 2. c.), *to make a stand against, withstand, encounter* any one (very rare): praepotentem armis Romanum subsistere, Liv. 9, 31: feras, id. 1, 4.

* **sub-sĭtus,** a, um, *adj., lying* or *situated below:* convallis, App. M. 6, p. 174, 24.

‡ **subsŏlānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [sub-solum], *underground, from under the earth:* subsolaneae res, Fest. p. 306 Müll.

sub-sōlānus, a, um, *adj., lying beneath the sun, eastern, oriental* (post-Aug.): montes, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24.—As *subst.:* **subsōlānus,** i, *m.* (sc. ventus), *the east wind,* Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 4; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; Gell. 2, 22, 8; *plur.:* salubriores septentrionales quam subsolani vel austri sunt, Cels. 2, 1.

* **sub-sŏno,** āre, *v. a., to express secretly, to hint, intimate:* quanti pretii (dentur), Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 175 P.

sub-sortĭor, ītus, 4, *v. a.,* jurid. t. t., *to choose by lot as a substitute,* sc. a judge in place of one rejected by the parties: judicem, Cic. Clu. 35, 96.—*Absol.:* subsortiemur etiam in M. Metelli locum, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 30.—*Part.* in *pass.* sense: si ex lege subsortitus non erat Junius, Cic. Clu. 34, 92.

subsortītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subsortior], *a choosing of substitutes by lot,* sc. of other judges in place of those rejected by the parties, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61, § 157; id. Clu. 33, 91; a selection of citizens to receive corn in place of those who had died: subsortitio a praetore fieret, Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.*

* **sub-spargo,** ĕre, *v. n., to scatter under:* semina versutiis haereticorum, Tert. Res. Carn. 63 *fin.*

subspissus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-spissus], *thickish,* medic. t. t.: pleureticorum pulsus, Ps.-Soran. Puls. p. 279.

sub-stāmen, ĭnis, *n., the woof* or *weft* in weaving (late Lat.), Vet. Schol. Juv. 2, 66.

substantĭa, ae, *f.* [substo], *that of which a thing consists, the being, essence, contents, material, substance* (post-Aug.): hominis, Quint. 7, 2, 5: rerum, id. 2, 21, 1: placidae et altae mentis, id. 6, prooem. § 7: rhetorices, id. 2, 15, 34: de substantiâ aut de qualitate, id. 3, 6, 38: singula animalia singulas habere debent substantias, Sen. Ep. 113, 4: esse diversae substantiae, Front. Strat. 4 praef.: earum rerum pretium non in substantiâ, sed in arte positum est, *in the material,* Dig. 50, 16, 14: delebo omnem substantiam, *every thing that exists,* Vulg.

Gen. 7, 4. — **II.** Esp., *fortune, substance, property:* sine substantia facultatum, *without store of riches, without fortune*, Tac. Or. 8: substantia omnis paternorum bonorum, Aur. Vict. Or. 19: rei familiaris, Paul. Sent. 2, 29; Dig. 36, 1, 16 al.—Also *absol.*, *worldly goods*, Vulg. Gen. 36, 6; id. 1 Esd. 1, 6.

substantĭālis, e, *adj.* [substantia]. **I.** Lit., *of* or *belonging to the essence* or *substance, essential, substantial* (post-class.): differentia, Tert. Res. Carn. 45 *fin.* — **II.** Transf., *substantial, substantive:* potestates, i. e. *spirits*, Amm. 21, 1, 8.—*Adv.*: **substantĭālĭter,** *essentially, substantially*, Tert. adv. Valent. 7, 4; id. adv. Marc. 35 *fin.*

substantĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [substantialis], *the quality of being substantial* or *essential*, Hier. in Didym. Spir. Sanc. 15; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 14.

substantĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [substantia], *a little substance, a small property* (late Lat.): paterna et materna, Hier. Ep. 108, 26: tenuis, id. ib. 125, 16.

substantīvālis, e, *adj.* [substantivus], *substantive, substantial:* forma, Tert. adv. Val. 27 *fin.*

substantīvus, a, um, *adj.* [substantia], *self-existent, substantive* (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: res, Tert. adv. Prax. 26; id. adv. Hermog. 26. — **II.** In gram.: substantivum verbum, *the substantive verb*, i. e. sum (a transl. of the Gr. ὑπαρκτικόν), Prisc. p. 812 *fin.* P.

sub-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, *v. a.*, *to strew, scatter, spread*, or *lay under* or *beneath* (class.; cf. subicio). **I.** Lit.: segetem ovibus, Cato, R. R. 37, 2: verbenas, Ter. And. 4, 3, 12: casias et nardi lenis aristas, Ov. M. 15, 398; Plin. 20, 14, 56, § 158: folia, id. 20, 21, 84, § 226: semina hordei, Col. 5, 9, 9: fucum marinum, *to spread underneath, lay as a ground-color*, Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 103 (syn. sublino): se (mulier), *to submit*, in mal. part., Cat. 64, 403: substratus Numida mortuo Romano, *stretched out under, lying under*, Liv. 22, 51, 9: pelage late substrata, *spread out* or *extended beneath*, Lucr. 6, 619; 4, 411: si forte lacus substratus Averni'st, id. 6, 746; cf.: natura insidians pontum substravit avaris, Prop. 3 (4), 7, 37: pullos, i. e. *to furnish them with a couch*, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 93.—*Absol.*: male substravisse pecori, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 194.—*Impers. pass.*: pecori diligenter substernatur, Cato, R. R. 37, 2.—**B.** Transf., *to bestrew, spread over, cover* any thing: solum paleis, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2: gallinae nidos mollissime substernunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: fundamenta carbonibus, Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 95.—**II.** Trop., *to spread out, submit* for examination, acceptance, etc.; *to give up, surrender, prostitute:* omne concretum atque corporeum animo, Cic. Univ. 8: delicias, Lucr. 2, 22; cf.: pudicitiam alicui, Suet. Aug. 68; Val. Max. 2, 7, 14.

substillus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-stillo] (ante- and post-class.), *slightly dropping, dribbling.* **I.** *Adj.*: lotium, i. e. *strangury*, Cato, R. R. 156, 6.—**II.** *Subst.*: **substillum,** i, *n.*, *a slight dropping, a sprinkling:* substillum tempus ante pluviam jam paene uvidum et post pluviam non persiccum, quod jam stillaret, aut nondum desisset, Fest. pp. 306 and 307 Müll.: dehinc substillum et denuo sudum, Tert. Pall. 2.

sub-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [statuo]. **I.** *To set, put, place*, or *lay under, to set* or *place next to* any thing (so rare and mostly post-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: lapides plantae, Pall. Mart. 10, 22: post elephantos armaturas leves, Hirt. B. Afr. 59, 3.—**B.** Trop.: substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, *had presented to his imagination, figured to himself*, Liv. 28, 35; cf.: funera fratrum Debueras oculis substituisse tuis, Ov. R. Am. 574: substituebantur crimini, *were subjected to the charge, were accused*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 8: aliquem arbitrio, Dig. 38, 1, 30.—**II.** *To put instead* or *in the place of another, to substitute* (class.; syn.: suppono, subrogo). **A.** In gen.: in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72: pontificem in locum Scipionis, Suet. Tib. 4; Nep. Alcib. 7, 3; cf. Col. 5, 6, 1: nunc pro te Verrem substituisti alterum civitati, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 161; cf. Liv. 38, 42: aliam tabulam pro eâ, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 91: substituta fili persona, id. 18, 3, 4, § 17: philosophiam nobis pro rei publicae procuratione, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 7.—With *dat.*: consulem alicui, Vell. 2, 58, 3; cf. Suet. Caes. 76: equites Siculis, Liv. 29, 1: alia semina demortuis, Col. 4, 17, 3: libros de oratore his, Quint. 3, 6, 60: fortunam culpae, id. 7, 4, 15: personas, id. 3, 8, 54: defuncto altero e consulibus, neminem substituit, Suet. Ner. 15: substituitur mutua accusatio, Quint. 7, 2, 9.—With *in* and *abl.* (late Lat.): in locis suis secunda, Amm. 15, 5, 23.—**B.** In partic., in jurid. lang.: substituere heredem (alicui), *to make second* or *alternate heir*, in case the first should die: heredes aut instituti dicuntur aut substituti: instituti primo gradu, substituti secundo vel tertio, Dig. 28, 6, 1 sq.: heredes invicem, Suet. Tib. 76; so, heredem (alicui), id. Galb. 9; Quint. 7, 6, 9 al.—So with ellipsis of *heredem:* inpuberi filio, Dig. 28, 6, 1 sq.

substĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [substituo, II.]. **I.** In gen., *a putting in the place of another, substitution*, Arn. 3, p. 104.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *the appointment of a second* or *alternate heir*, Gai. Inst. 2, § 174 sq.; Dig. 28, tit. 6.

***substĭtūtīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [substituo], *conditional:* propositio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29, 36.

substĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* of substituo.

sub-sto, āre, *v. n.* **I.** *To stand* or *be under* or *among, to be present* (very rare; not in Cic.): si pure substante non rumpuntur hi tumores, Cels. 6, 10 *med.*: nullo dolore substante, id. 2, 7 *med.*; 2, 12, 2.—***II.** *To stand firm, hold out*, = subsisto: metuo, ut substet hospes, Ter. And. 5, 4, 11.

***sub-stŏmăchans,** antis, *Part.* [stomachor], *somewhat angry* or *vexed:* taedio, Aug. Conf. 3, 12.

substrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [substerno], *what is strewn under, litter:* molle, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4; 3, 6, 5; 3, 9, 8.—**II.** Transf., *supports:* lubrica roboreis aderant substramina plaustris, i. e. *rollers*, Sil. 12, 444.

substrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *litter*, = substramen, Cato, R. R. 161, 2 (al. sub stramentis).

1. substrātus, a, um, *Part.* of substerno.

2. substrātus, ūs, *m.* [substerno], *a spreading* or *laying under;* only in *abl. sing.*, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 61.

***sub-strĕpens,** entis, *Part.* [strepo], *just sounding, just uttering, gasping:* verba, App. M. 5, p. 166 *fin.*

sub-strictus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of substringo.

***sub-strīdens,** entis, *Part.* [strido], *grating* or *gnashing somewhat*, Amm. 16, 4, 2.

sub-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bind beneath; to bind, tie*, or *draw up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. subligo). **I.** Lit.: crinem nodo, Tac. G. 38: ligatas auro comas, Luc. 3, 281: sinus, Sen. Troad. 88: lintea malo, Sil. 1, 689: caput equi loro, Nep. Eum. 5, 5: carnem fasciâ, Suet. Galb. 21. — **II.** Transf., *to bind* or *draw together; to draw up, contract, check:* aurem, i. e. *to point* or *prick the ear*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 95: lacrimas, Marc. Emp. 8: bilem, Juv. 6, 433.—**B.** Trop., *to check, restrain*, etc.: effusa, Quint. 10, 5, 4.—Hence, **substrictus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *drawn together, contracted;* hence, *small, narrow, tight, close:* ilia, Ov. M. 3, 216: crura, id. ib. 11, 752: testes castorum, Plin. 32, 3, 13, § 26: tunica, Gell. 7, 12, 3.—*Comp.*: venter substrictior, Col. 6, 20.

substructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [substruo], *an under-building, foundation, substructure*, Vitr. 1, 5: maxima debet esse cura substructionum, id. 6, 11: maximae, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: insanae, Cic. Mil. 20, 53; 31, 85; Liv. 38, 28; Front. Aquaed. 3, 5 sq.; Col. 1, 5, 9; v. substruo *fin.*

substructus, a, um, *Part.* of substruo.

sub-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to build beneath, to underbuild, lay;* lit.: fundamentum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 40: intervalla montium, Vitr. 8, 7 *med.*; cf.: intervalla substructis canalibus junguntur, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74: locus substructus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv. 6, 4: substruendo iter facere, Dig. 8, 1, 10: vias glareâ, i. e. *to lay, to pave*, Liv. 41, 27. — *Absol.*: non alte substruitur, *the foundation is not laid deeply*, Vitr. 8, 6, 5.—*P. a.* as *subst.*: **substructum,** i, *n.*, = substructio, Vitr. 8, 7 *med.*

***subsultim,** *adv.* [subsilio], *with leaps* or *jumps.* decurrere, Suet. Aug. 83.

subsulto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to spring up, to leap, jump, hop* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 10: tū subsultas, ego miser vix asto, id. Capt. 3, 4, 104.—**II.** Trop.: ne sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis, Quint. 11, 3, 43: compositio multis clausulis concisa, id. 9, 4, 42.

sub-sum, no *perf.*, esse, *v. n.*, *to be under, among*, or *behind; to be near, close*, or *at hand* (class.): ubi non subest, quo praecipitet ac decidat, *there is nothing underneath*, Cic. Rep. 1, 45, 69; Lucr. 3, 873; cf. id. 4, 1082: si quid intra cutem subest ulceris, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: subucula subest tunicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96: nigra subest lingua palato, Verg. G. 3, 388: suberat Pan ilicis umbrae, Tib. 2, 5, 27: cum sol Oceano subest, Hor. C. 4, 5, 40.—**B.** *To be near, to be at hand*, of places and persons: mons suberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: montes, id. B. C. 1, 65: vallis, id. ib. 1, 79: planities, Liv. 27, 18: vicina taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: templa mari, Ov. M. 11, 359; cf.: regnum Ariobarzanis illi, Sall. Ep. Mithrid. ad Arsac. *med.*: me subesse propinquis locis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2.—**2.** Transf., of time, *to be near* or *at hand, to approach:* nox jam suberat, *was near*, Caes. B. C. 3, 97; so, hiems, id. B. G. 3, 27: dies comitiorum, Cic. Mil. 16, 42.—**II.** Trop., *to be underneath, be at the bottom, be* or *exist under, lie concealed in:* in quâ (legatione) periculi suspitio non subesset, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4: in quâ re nulla subesset suspitio, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 28; and simply suspitio, id. Quint. 21, 66: eadem causa subest, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: causa aliqua, id. Fin. 5, 10, 29; cf.: si his vitiis ratio non subesset, id. N. D. 3, 28, 71: ratio, Auct. Her. 1, 17, 27; Quint. 9, 3, 6: si negabimus temere famam Naxi solere, quin subsit aliquid, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12: si ulla spes salutis nostrae subesset, Cic. Att. 3, 25: nam illi regi amabili, Cyro, subest ad inmutandi animi licentiam crudelissimus ille Phalaris, id. Rep. 1, 28, 44; Quint. 3, 5, 9: saepe solent auro multa subesse mala, *are hid under, exist under*, Tib. 1, 9, 18: subest silentio facinus, Curt. 6, 9, 11 et saep.—Poet.: notitiae suberit amica tuae, *will be subject to your cognizance*, Ov. A. A. 1, 398.

sub-summo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [sub-summa], *to sum up, to multiply* (late Lat.), Primas in Apoc. V. 21.

sub-surdus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat deaf:* vox, *indistinct*, Quint. 11, 3, 32 Halm. (al. surda).

subsūtūra, ae, *f.* [sub-suo], *the hem* of a garment, Edict. Diocl. 7, n. c. 49.

***sub-sūtus,** a, um, *Part.* [suo], *sewn beneath* or *at the lower part:* vestis, *trimmed, edged*, or *fringed at the bottom*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29.

***sub-tābĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat shrunken:* stetit subtabidus, Amm. 26, 6, 15.

***sub-tăcĭtus,** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat still, silent:* secta, Prud. Ham. 174.

sub-tālāris, e, *adj.* [sub-talus], *lying under the heel:* calcei, Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 7.

subtectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sub-tego], *a covering* (late Lat.), Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 15.

subtegmen, ĭnis, v. subtemen.

sub-tĕgo, xi, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to cover underneath:* caelum, Amm. 19, 7, 3 (al. sub-texunt); Vitr. 9, 9: aëra ipsum subtexisse jaculis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 4: sub avis caudâ pedes equi sunt subtecti, Vitr. 9, 9: subtecto nubibus caelo, Hilar. in Psa. 146, 7; Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 14.

***sub-tĕgŭlānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [tegula], *that is under the roof*, = *in-doors:* pavimenta, Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185.

‡**subtel,** τὸ κοῖλον τοῦ ποδός, *the hollow of the foot*, Prisc. p. 644 P. [sub-talus].

subtēmen (**subtegmen**), ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from subteximen, subtecmen, from sub-texo], *that which is wrought* or *woven in, the woof, weft* of a web: inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis, etc., Ov. M. 6, 56; Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.; Verg. A. 3, 483; Vitr. 10, 1 *med.*; Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81;

13, 12, 24, § 79.—**II.** Meton. (pars pro toto), *any thing spun, thread, yarn* (rare, and mostly poet.): subtemen tenue nere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20: nere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 52; Front. Nep. Am. 2 *med.*: Tyrium, Tib. 4, 1, 121; Stat. Th. 7, 656: picto bracae, Val. Fl. 6, 227: croceo vestes, id. 8, 234.—Of the *threads* of the Fates: unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae Rupere, Hor. Epod. 13, 15: ducere subtemina, Cat. 64, 328: rubrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 260: auratum, Nemes. Cyg. 91.

sub-tendo, no *perf.*, tum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to stretch underneath:* lectos loris, Cato, R. R. 10, 5; 10, 25.—***II.** *Neutr., to extend underneath:* linea, Front. Expos. Form. p. 32 Goes.

***sub-tĕnĕo,** ēre, *v. a., to hold underneath:* vinaceos lectos cestibus subtento (contr. for subteneto), Cato, R. R. 25 Schneid. *N. cr.*

subtentus, a, um, *Part.*, from subtendo.

***sub-tĕnŭis,** e, *adj., rather thin, thinnish:* setae, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5.

subter (also **supter**), *adv.* and *prep.* [sub]. **I.** *Adv., below, beneath, underneath:* navem in fugam transdunt subter saxa, Att. ap. Non. 155, 8 (Trag. Rel. v. 630 Rib.): terram fac ut esse rearis Subter item, ut supera, Lucr. 6, 537: partim quod supter per terras diditur omnis, id. 5, 268: aliam naturam supter habere, id. 5, 536: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 20; id. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106: anulus subter adhaerens, Lucr. 6, 914: oculum subter premere, id. 4, 447: subter mediam fere regionem sol obtinet, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17.—*Comp.:* subterius (opp. superius), Isid. 16, 8, 4.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.* and *abl., below, beneath, underneath, under* (rare but class.). (*a*) With *acc.:* cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 4: subter pineta, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 67: subter fastigia tecti, Verg. A. 8, 366: agere vias subter mare, id. ib. 3, 695: subter imas cavernas, Ov. M. 5, 502: manu subter togam exserta, Liv. 8, 9: super subterque terram pugnare, id. 39, 4: subter murum hostium ad cohortes advehitur, *underneath*, i. e. *close to the walls*, id. 34, 20: latitudo Italiae subter radices (Alpium), Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 132; Stat. Th. 12, 711; Petr. 98.—(*β*) With *abl.:* Rhoeteo subter litore, Cat. 65, 7: subter densā testudine, Verg. A. 9, 514.—**III.** In composition, subter, like sub, denotes *underneath, beneath:* subteractus, subterfluo, etc.; and also, transf., *secretly, privately, clandestinely:* subterduco, subterfugio. It is sometimes doubtful whether subter forms a compound with a verb, or is an adverb qualifying it.

***subtĕr-actus,** a, um, *Part.* [ago], *driven below* or *underneath:* subteractis quasi radicibus, Cels. 5, 28, 1.

***subter-ănhēlo,** āre, *v. n., to pant* or *gasp beneath*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 56.

***subter-căvātus,** a, um, *Part.* [cavo], *hollowed out underneath*, Sol. 2 *fin.*

***subter-currens,** entis, *Part., moving underneath:* basim Vergiliarum, Vitr. 9, 6.

subter-cŭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis], *that is beneath the skin, subcutaneous* (post-class.): morbus, *the dropsy*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 14 *fin.:* umor, Veg. Vet. 3, 2, 18.

subter-dūco, xi, 3, *v. a., to carry off secretly, to steal away* any thing (Plautin.): ne tibi clam se subterducat istinc, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 72: si huic occasioni tempus sese subterduxerit, id. As. 2, 2, 12.

subter-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n., to flow beneath* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: amnis sub montes subterfluens, Vitr. 8, 2 *med.:* torrente subterfluente, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 201: aquae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 4, acc. to Fickert and Haase (not subinfluo).—**II.** Trop.: eos felicitas ingrata subterfluit, Eum. Pan. Const. 15.

subter-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to flee secretly* or *by stealth, to get off* (so very rare): subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 2; Dig. 42, 6, 20.—**II.** *Act., to escape, evade, avoid, shun* (class.; a favorite word of Cic.): mare, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 83: vim criminum, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: imprudentiam, id. ib. 1, 4, 13: militiam, id. Off. 3, 26, 97: poenam aut calamitatem, id. Caecin. 34, 100: periculum, id. Fam. 15, 1, 4: omnia quasi fata, id. Lael. 10, 35: tempestatem Punici belli, Liv. 31, 10: jus fisci, Suet. Vesp. 23.—With *inf.:* dicere, Quint. Decl. 6, 12.

subterfŭgĭum, i, *n.* [subterfugio], *a subterfuge:* Nestorianorum, Facund. Defens. 1, 3.

***subter-fundo,** āre, *v. a., to found* or *establish beneath:* terram, Lact. 2, 8, 52.

subtĕr-insĕro, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to insert*, Aldh. Sept. col. 219, t. 89 *med.*

subter-intendo, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to look askance*, = ὑποβλέπειν (Appul.), Polem. Physiogn. p. 126.

subtĕrior, us, *comp.* [subter], *that is farther beneath, lower*, = inferior (late Lat.): termini, Innoc. Cas. Lit. p. 232 Goes.: per subteriora, Aem. Mac. 2, 13.—Hence, *adv.:* **subtĕrius,** *lower, farther down:* subterius nigro, superius mineo, Isid. Orig. 16, 8, 4.

***subter-jăcĕo,** ēre, *v. n., to lie under* any thing: hic gens ardentem caeli subterjacet axem, Alcim. 1, 196.

***subter-jăcĭo,** cĕre, *v. a., to throw under* any thing: hordei grana, Pall. Febr. 18, 1.

subter-lābor, lābi, *v. dep. n.* **I.** Lit., *to glide* or *flow under* (mostly poet.): fluctus Sicanos, Verg. E. 10, 4: flumina subterlabentia muros, *flowing close by*, id. G. 2, 157: subterlabens Mosella, Aus. Idyll. 10, 21.—**II.** Transf., *to slip away, escape:* celeritate subterlabentem, Liv. 30, 25 (dub.).

***subter-līno,** ĕre, *v. a., to anoint underneath:* plantas aegri, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 83.

***subter-lŭo,** ĕre, *v. a., to wash beneath, flow underneath:* gurgite sidereo subterluit Oriona, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 177.

***subterlŭvĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [subterluo], *a washing beneath, washing away:* loca umoris assidui subterluvione cadentia, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 2.

***subter-mĕo,** āre, *v. n., to pass beneath:* pontes rapido aestu, Claud. Idyll. 6, 61.

subter-mitto, ĕre, *v. a., to place underneath*, Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 14.

***subter-mŏvĕo,** ēre, *v. a., to push under*, Isid. 16, 4, 2.

***subter-nătans,** antis, *Part.* [nato], *swimming under* any thing, Sol. 32, 26.

subternus, a, um, *adj.* [subter], *that is underneath, lower*, = infernus (post-class.): antra, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 392: nox, id. Hamart. 930.

sub-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3, *v. a., to rub off* or *wear away underneath; to rub, bruise*, or *grind to pieces* (rare; not in Cic.): boves ne pedes subterant, Cato, R. R. 72; so, pedes, Col. 6, 15, 2; Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 221: ungulas, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 73: jumenta cito subteruntur, Sen. Ep. 51, 9: salis sextarium subterito, et subtritum, etc., *pound, triturate*, Col. 12, 5, 1: caepam aridam, id. 12, 5, 56; 2, 10, 25; Plin. 20, 20, 82, § 218; 30, 9, 23, § 80.

***subter-pendens,** entis, *Part.* [pendeo], *hanging down:* mala, Pall. Mart. 10, 8.

sub-terrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [terra], *underground, subterranean* (class.): specus, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4; cf.: supterraneos specus aperire, Tac. G. 16: ergastulum, Col. 1, 6, 3: structura, Plin. 36, 22, 50, § 170: regna, Juv. 2, 149: animalia, Pall. Sept. 3, 2: mures, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 3: subterraneis venis in mare defluunt, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 53: domus, id. 36, 13, 19, § 88: cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9: subterraneis dolis peractum urbis excidium, Flor. 1, 12 *fin.*—*Subst.:* **subterrānĕum,** i, *n., a subterranean place:* in ipso subterraneo semirotundo, App. M. 11, p. 260, 2.

***sub-terrēnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *underground, subterrene*, = subterraneus: plagae orbis, App. M. 9, p. 227, 27.

***sub-terrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *underground, subterranean*, = subterraneus: divi, Arn. 7, 226.

***subter-sĕco,** āre, *v. a., to cut, divide, separate underneath:* medium Capricornum, Cic. Arat. 273.

subter-sternŏ, strāvi, strātum, 3, *v. a., to spread under, strew under:* aëra jaculis et sagittis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 17.

***subter-tĕnŭo,** āre, *v. a., to make thin below* or *at the lower part:* anulum, Lucr. 1, 312 (Lachm. subter tenuatur).

***sub-tertĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, of a number, *less by a third of itself* (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 3 to 4), a transl. of the Gr. ὑπότριτος: numerus, Mart. Cap. 7, § 761.

***subter-văcans,** antis, *Part.* [vaco], *empty below:* locus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25, 1.

***subter-vŏlo,** āre, *v. n., to fly beneath:* fragor subtervolat astra, Stat. Th. 3, 669 (al. subter volat).

sub-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3, *v. a., to weave under* or *below* any thing; hence, *to join on, fasten, affix* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit. (very rare): lunam alutae, Juv. 7, 192.—Poet.: patrio capiti nubes, i. e. soli, *to draw before, veil*, Ov. M. 14, 368; cf.: nox subtexta polo, Luc. 4, 104: sol diem subtexit Olympo, *spreads around Olympus*, Val. Fl. 5, 414.—*To cover, hide, darken, obscure, conceal*, with *acc.* of thing concealed: subtexunt nubila caelum, Lucr. 5, 466: caerula nimbis, id. 6, 482: caelum fumo, Verg. A. 3, 582: diem atrā nube, Sen. Phoen. 422: aethera ferro, Luc. 7, 519.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To add, annex, append, subjoin*, Nep. Att. 18, 2: subtexit fabulae huic, legatos interrogatos esse, etc., Liv. 37, 48; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 13: non ab re fuerit subtexere, quae . . . evenerint, Suet. Aug. 94 *init.;* Vell. 1, 14, 1: curam officiis, Col. 11, 1, 2.—**B.** In gen., *to put together, compose, prepare, contrive*, etc.: carmina, Tib. 4, 1, 211: originem familiarum, Nep. Att. 18, 2: impedimenta Romanis, Amm. 16, 20.—**C.** *To mix:* subtexta malis bona sunt, Manil. 3, 526.

subtextus, a, um, *Part.* of subtexo.

***subtīlĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f.* [subtililoquus], *fine* or *elegant language*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19 *med.*

***subtīlĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [subtilis-loquor], *speaking finely* or *elegantly*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19 *med.*

subtīlis, e, *adj.* [sub-tela; and therefore, prop., woven fine; hence], *fine, not thick* or *coarse, thin, slender, minute* (syn. tenuis). **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): quae vulgo volitant subtili praedita filo, Lucr. 4, 88: ventus subtili corpore tenuis, id. 4, 901; cf. id. 3, 195; Cat. 54, 3: acies gladii, Sen. Ep. 76, 14: farina, Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 74: mitra, Cat. 64, 63: ignis, Lucr. 6, 225: subtilia et minuta primordia rerum, id. 4, 122; 4, 114.—*Subst.:* **subtīlĭa,** ium, *n. plur., fine goods* or *stuffs*, Vulg. Isa. 19, 9: indui te subtilibus, id. Ezech. 16, 10.—*Comp.:* harundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 168: semen raporum, id. 18, 13, 34, § 129.—*Sup.:* sucus subtilissimus, Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 11.—**B.** Transf., of the senses, *fine, nice, acute, delicate, exquisite* (rare): palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38: subtilior gula, Col. 8, 16, 4.—**II.** Trop., *fine, nice, precise, exact, accurate, keen, subtle* (class.; syn.: elegans, concinnus). **A.** In gen.: sollers subtilisque descriptio, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: definitio, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: observatio, Plin. 18, 13, 35, § 132: sententia, id. 18, 17, 46, § 165: argumentatio, id. 2, 108, 112, § 247: quaestio, id. 11, 16, 16, § 46: Graecia, Manil. 4, 718.—*Comp.:* reliquae (epistulae) subtiliores erunt, *more particular*, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 3.—*Sup.:* quae (curatio manus) inter subtilissimas haberi potest, Cels. 7, 7, 13: inventum, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 40: Democritus, subtilissimus antiquorum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 3, 2.—**2.** Transf., of taste or judgment, *fine, keen, delicate, exquisite* (syn.: sagax, acutus): judicium, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 242; cf.: subtilis veterum judex, id. S. 2, 7, 101: sapiens subtilisque lector, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 7: vir subtilis, dispositus, acer, disertus, id. ib. 2, 11, 17; 4, 17, 4.—**B.** In partic., in rhet., of speech or of the speaker, *plain, simple, unadorned* (syn. simplex): genus dicendi, Cic. Or. 21, 69; cf.: acutissimum et subtilissimum dicendi genus, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: oratio, id. Or. 5, 20; cf. id. ib. 23, 78: Stoicorum non ignoras, quam sit subtile vel spinosum potius dicendi genus, id. Fin. 3, 1, 3: subtile quod ἰσχνὸν vocant, Quint. 12, 10, 58: disputator, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: quis illo (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? id. Brut. 17, 65: oratione limatus atque subtilis, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180; cf. id. de Or. 3, 8, 31: Lysias subtilis scriptor atque

elegans, id. Brut. 9, 35; Quint. 10, 1, 78: praeceptor, id. 1, 4, 25; 12, 10, 51.—Hence, *adv.*: **subtīlĭter,** *finely, minutely.* **1.** Lit.: subtiliter insinuatus ad parvas partes aër, Lucr. 6, 1031: conexae res, *closely, intimately*, id. 3, 739: dividere aliquid, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67: fodere, *lightly, superficially*, Pall. Febr. 21 *fin.*—**2.** Trop., *finely, acutely, minutely, accurately, subtly.* **a.** In gen.: subtiliter judicare, *finely, acutely*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127: de re publicâ quid ego tibi subtiliter? tota periit, *minutely, particularly*, id. Att. 2, 21, 1; cf.: haec ad te scribam alias subtilius, id. ib. 1, 13, 4: subtiliter exsequi numerum, Liv. 3, 5: de aliquâ re subtiliter disserere, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: aliquid persequi, id. de Or. 1, 21, 98; cf.: id persequar subtilius, id. Rep. 2, 23, 42: subtilius haec disserunt, id. Lael. 5, 18: subtilius ista quaerunt, id. ib. 2, 7 et saep.—**b.** In partic., in rhet., *plainly, simply, without ornament*: humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate dicere, Cic. Or. 29, 100: versute et subtiliter dicere, id. ib. 7, 22: privatas causas agere subtilius: capitis aut famae ornatius, id. Fam. 9, 21, 1: magnifice an subtiliter dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40.

subtīlĭtas (supt-), ātis, *f.* [subtilis], *fineness, thinness, slenderness, minuteness* (syn. tenuitas). **I.** Lit. (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): linearum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 82: ferramentorum, *the keen edge, sharpness*, id. 28, 9, 41, § 148: inenarrabilis florum, id. 21, 1, 1, § 1: muliebris, Vitr. 4, 1 *med.*: immensa animalium, Plin. 11, prooem. 1, § 1: caelandi fingendique ac tingendi, id. 35, prooem. § 1: umoris, id. 2, 65, 65, § 163.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *keenness, acuteness, penetration, definiteness, exactness, subtlety*, etc. (class.; syn.: acumen, sollertia): sententiarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1: disputandi, id. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: ea subtilitas, quam Atticam appellant, id. Brut. 17, 67: subtilitas sermonis, id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: credunt plerique militaribus ingeniis subtilitatem deesse, Tac. Agr. 9: ingens, Petr. 31: tanta, id. 38; Sen. Ep. 113, 1: Aristoteles, vir immensae subtilitatis, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 335; cf.: litterarum, id. 2, 108, 112, § 247: geometrica, id. 2, 65, 65, § 164: perversa grammaticorum, id. 35, 3, 4, § 13: subtilitas parcimoniae compendia invenit, id. 17, 22, 35, § 171: picturae summa suptilitas, id. 35, 9, 36, § 67: inutilis, Sen. Ep. 65, 16: quaedam inutilia et inefficacia ipsa subtilitas reddit, id. ib. 82, 24: nimia, id. ib. 88, 43.—**B.** In partic., in rhet., *plainness, simplicity, absence of ornament*: orationis subtilitas imitabilis quidem illa videtur esse existimanti, sed nihil est experienti minus, Cic. Or. 23, 76; id. Brut. 84, 291: suavitatem Isocrates, subtilitatem Lysias, vim Demosthenes habuit, id. de Or. 3, 7, 28: subtilitas et elegantia scriptorum, id. Fam. 4, 4, 1.

subtīlĭter, *adv.*, v. subtilis *fin.*

* **sub-tĭmĕo,** ēre, *v. n.*, *to be somewhat afraid, to fear a little*: numquid subtimes, ne? etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 36.

* **sub-tinnĭo,** īre, *v. n.*, *to sound a little, to tinkle*, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

sub-tĭtŭbo, āre, *v. n.*, *to stagger, totter*, or *waver a little* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: pede subtitubo, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 475.—**II.** Trop.: subtitubante fide, Prud. Apoth. 651.

subtractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subtraho], *a drawing back*, Vulg. Ep. ad Hebr. 10, 39 (transl. of the Gr. ὑποστολή).

subtractus, a, um, *Part.* of subtraho.

sub-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to draw away from underneath* or *by stealth*; also, in gen., *to draw off, carry off, withdraw, take away, remove*, etc. (class.; syn. subduco). **I.** Lit.: subtractus Numida mortuo superincubanti Romano vivus, Liv. 22, 51, 9 (Weissenb. substratus): pedibus raptim tellus subtracta, Lucr. 6, 605: effracto colla jugo, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 40: viro (peculium), Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 28: (impedimenta) clandestinâ fugâ, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33: aggerem cuniculis, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: si dediticii subtrahantur, id. ib. 1, 44; Cic. Mur. 37, 80: hastatos primae legionis ex acie, Liv. 10, 14: milites ab dextro cornu, id. 44, 37: cibum alicui, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 105, 10: materiam, quae laedere videtur, Cels. 3, 4: oculos, *to turn away, avert*, Tac. A. 3, 53; id. Agr. 45: se a curiâ et ab omni parte rei publicae, *to withdraw, retire*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; so, se, Liv. 44, 16: teque adspectu ne subtrahe nostro, Verg. A. 6, 465: Armeniam ad Parthos se subtrahentem, Flor. 4, 12, 43: servus domino se, Dig. 21, 1, 17.—Also without *se*: repente interdiu vel noctu subtrahebat, *he would withdraw*, Suet. Caes. 65: praefectum praetorio non ex ingerentibus sed ex subtrahentibus legere, Plin. Pan. 86, 2.—Mid.: vastis tremit ictibus puppis Subtrahiturque solum, *withdraws itself, gives way under it*, Verg. A. 5, 199: subtracto solo, Tac. A. 1, 70: subtractus fugâ, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134.—**II.** Trop.: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, neque, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: necessaria cum periculo subtrahuntur, Quint. 4, 2, 44: verba pudoris gratiâ, id. 9, 3, 59: verbum, id. 9, 3, 58: S litteram, id. 9, 4, 38: narrationem, id. 4, 2, 8: nomina candidatorum, Tac. A. 1, 81; for which: aliis nominatis, me unum subtrahebat, *to omit, not mention*, Curt. 6, 10, 7; id. ib. § 9: aliquem bello, Liv. 8, 29; cf.: cui judicio eum mors subtraxit, id. 6, 1: aliquem judicio, id. 9, 26: aliquem irae militum, Tac. H. 3, 7: aliquem minis populi, Just. 16, 4, 20.—*Reflex.*: me a curiâ, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: se legum actionibus, Quint. 7, 4, 39: se oneri, id. 12, 9, 21: se labori, Col. 1, 9, 6: se discrimini alicujus, Vell. 2, 86 *fin.* Ruhnk. et saep.: subtrahente se, *withdrawing himself* (as surety), Liv. 28, 25.

sub-trĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat tremulous*, Ps.-Soran. 280.

sub-triplus, a, um, *adj.*, *contained three times in* a larger number, Boëth. Inst. Arith. 1, 23.

sub-tristis, e, *adj.*, *somewhat sad* or *sorrowful* (ante- and post-class.): subtristis visus est mihi, Ter. And. 2, 6, 16; Hier. Ep. 107, 9.—*Comp.*: cera subtristior, Hier. Ep. 60, 1.

subtrītus, a, um, *Part.* of subtero.

subtŭnĭcālis, is, *f.* [sub-tunica], = ὑποδύτης, *the under-garment of a Jewish priest*, Hier. Ep. 29, 4.

* **sub-turpĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat mean* or *disgraceful*, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1.

* **sub-turpis,** e, *adj.*, *somewhat mean* or *disgraceful*: quae sint, quod ridiculi proprium est, subturpia, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264.

subtus, *adv.* [from sub; like intus, from in], *below, beneath, underneath* (mostly ante-class.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): subtus ambulare, Cato, R. R. 48, 2: labra subtus pendula, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: Romani aggere et vineis et omnibus supra terram operibus, subtus Macedones cuniculis oppugnabant, Liv. 36, 25; cf. Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 26; Varr. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.

* **sub-tussĭo,** īre, *v. n.*, *to cough slightly*, Veg. Vet. 3, 25 dub.

sub-tūsus, a, um, *Part.* [tundo], *somewhat bruised*: flet teneras subtusa genas, Tib. 1, 10, 55: angulus, *an obtuse angle*, Boëth. Geom. 1, p. 1180.

sub-tūtus, a, um, *adj.*, *moderately safe*, Commod. Instr. 30, 18.

sŭbŭcŭla, ae, *f.* [sub-UO; whence exuo]. **I.** *A man's under-garment, a shirt*: postea quam binas tunicas habere coeperunt, instituerunt vocare subuculam et indusium, Varr. ap. Non. 542, 24; id. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95; Suet. Aug. 82.—Of the priest's dress, Vulg. Lev. 8, 7.—**II.** Subuculam Aelius Stilo et Cloatius iisdem fere verbis demonstrant vocari, quod dis detur ex alicâ et oleo et melle. Nam de tunicae genere notum est omnibus, Fest. pp. 308 and 309 Müll.

sŭbŭla, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., *an awl*, Mart. 3, 16, 2: aënea, Col. 6, 5, 4; Pall. Jun. 14, 3: perforabit aurem ejus subulâ, Vulg. Exod. 21, 6; id. Deut. 15, 17.—**II.** Transf., *a very small weapon*: subulâ armatus, Sen. Ep. 85, 1; cf. prov.: subulâ leonem excipis, id. ib. 82, 25.

sŭbulcus, i, *m.* [from sus; formed in analogy with bubulcus], *a swine-herd*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14 and 20; Mart. 10, 98, 10; Verg. E. 10, 19 Wagn. (al. bubulci).

1. sŭbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A flute-player*, the Tuscan name for tibicen: subulo Tusce tibicen dicitur. Itaque Ennius: Subulo quondam marinas propter astabat plagas, Fest. p. 309 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 35 ib. (Sat. v. 41 Vahl.).—**II.** *A kind of hart with pointed horns*, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 213; 28, 17, 67, § 231.—**III.** Perh. i. q. paedico, Aus. Epigr. 70.

2. Sŭbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [1. subulo], *a Roman surname*; e. g. P. Decius Subulo, Liv. 43, 17.

sŭb-umbĭlīcus, i, *n.*, *the parts below the navel*, Hier. in Zach. 1 ad 2, 18.

* **sŭb-ūmĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat moist*: oculi, Cels. 3, 6, 23.

sŭb-unctĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a rubbing in*: faucium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 22.

Sŭbur, *f.*, *a town in Spain, on the river Rubricatus*, perh. the mod. Villa Nuova, in Castile, Mel. 2, 6; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21.—Hence, **Sŭbŭrĭtāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Subur*, Inscr. Grut. 414, 3.

Sŭbūra, ae (abbrev. SVG.; v. infra), *f.*, *a quarter in Rome, in the second region, between the Esquiline, Viminal, and Quirinal, where provisions were sold, and where many prostitutes dwelt*: Subura Junius scribit ab eo, quod fuerit sub antiquâ Urbe: quoi testimonium potest esse, quod subest ei loco, qui Terreus murus vocatur. Sed ego a pago potius Succusano dictam puto Succusam, quod in notâ etiam nunc scribitur tertia littera C, non B, Varr. L. L. 5, § 48 Müll.; cf.: Subura cum tribus litteris notatur, C litteram ostendit, Quint. 1, 7, 29; cf. Fest. p. 309 Müll.; Liv. 3, 13; Mart. 6, 66, 2; 7, 31, 12; 10, 94, 5: clamosa, id. 12, 18, 2; Pers. 5, 32; Juv. 11, 141 (v. Subura, Becker, Antiq. vol. 1, p. 521 sq.; and cf. id. Gall. vol. 3, p. 44, 2d ed.).—Hence, **A. Sŭbūrānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Subura, Suburan*: regio, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.: tribus, id. ib. 5, § 56 ib.; Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13; cf. Fest. p. 302 Müll.: clivus, i. e. *the Esquiline*, Mart. 5, 22, 5: canes, Hor. Epod. 5, 58: magistra, i. e. *a prostitute*, Mart. 11, 78, 11; cf. id. 11, 61, 3.—**B. Sŭbūrānenses,** ium, *m.*, *the dwellers in the Subura*, Fest. s. v. October, p. 178 Müll.

sŭburbānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suburbanus], *nearness to the city of Rome*: suburbanitas hujusce provinciae (Siciliae), *Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 7; Symm. Ep. 2, 22; Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.*

sŭb-urbānus, a, um, *adj.*, *situated near the city of Rome, suburban.* **I.** *Adj.*: rus suburbanum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: fundus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9: ager, id. Div. 2, 32, 69: gymnasium, id. de Or. 1, 21, 98: regio Italiae, Col. 11, 2, 61; cf. Italia, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 19: caulis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 15: peregrinatio, Tac. A. 3, 47: crimina, id. ib. 13, 43 et saep.—**II.** *Substs.* **A. sŭburbānum,** i, *n.* (sc. praedium), *an estate near Rome, a suburban villa*: malo esse in Tusculano aut uspiam in suburbano, Cic. Att. 16, 13, 6, § 1: suburbana amicorum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 54; id. Rab. Post. 10, 26; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23 sq.; id. Att. 12, 34, 1; 16, 13, b, 1; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 144; 31, 3, 25, § 42; Suet. Tib. 11; id. Ner. 48; Mart. 5, 35, 3 al.; Vulg. Lev. 25, 34.—**B. sŭburbāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the towns near Rome*, Ov. F. 6, 58.

sŭb-urbĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, late jurid. Lat. for suburbanus, *situated near Rome, suburban*: regiones, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 9; 11, 28, 12; 11, 16, 12: mare, Schol. Juv. 5, 94.

* **sub-urbĭum,** ii, *n.* [urbs], *a suburb*: in suburbium ire, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24.

* **sŭb-urgĕo** (also written **sŭburguĕo**), ēre, *v. a.*, *to drive* or *urge close to*: proram ad saxa, Verg. A. 5, 202.

Sŭbŭrĭtāni, v. Subur.

sŭb-ūro, no *perf.*, ustum, *v. a.*, *to burn slightly, to singe, scorch*: crura nuce ardenti, Suet. Aug. 68: subustum corpus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 7, 37.

* **sŭbustĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [suburo], *a heating from below*: thermarum, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 32.

sŭbustus, a, um, *Part.* from suburo.

‡ **subvădes,** um, *m.* [sub-vas], *sub-sureties*, i. e. *those who give surety for the bail*, Auct. ap. Gell. 16, 10, 8.

subvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subveho], *a carrying, transporting, conveying, conveyance*: frumenti, Liv. 44, 8; Tac. A. 13, 51 *fin.*—*Plur.*: durae subvectiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: marinae, Vitr. 1, 5, 1.

subvecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to bring up* from below (on the shoulder,

by ship, etc.), *to bring, carry, convey, transport* to a place (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): asini, qui tibi subvectabant rure huc virgas ulmeas, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 74: saxa umeris, Verg. A. 11, 131: saxa, Sil. 4, 21: onera, Col. 6, praef. 3: panaria candidasque mappas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 32: corpora cymbâ, Verg. A. 6, 303: naves, quae frumentum Tiberi subvectassent, Tac. A. 15, 43.

* **subvector,** ōris, *m.* [subveho], *a bearer, carrier, conveyer:* Bosporus Inachiae subvector virginis olim, Avien. Perieg. 199.

1. subvectus, a, um, *Part.* of subveho.

2. subvectus, ūs, *m.* [subveho], *a carrying, conveying, conveyance,* Tac. A. 15, 4; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 17.

sub-věho, vexi, vectum, 3, *v. a., to bring up* from below (on the shoulder, by ship, etc.), *to bring, carry, convey, conduct* to a place, *to bring* or *carry up stream,* etc. (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): ast alium (aërem fluere) subter, contra qui subvehat orbem, Lucr. 5, 515: frumentum flumine Arari navibus, * Caes. B. G. 1, 16: adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem, Verg. A. 8, 58: subvecta ponto Barbara agmina, Ov. M. 6, 423: matris fratrisque cineres Romam Tiberi, Suet. Calig. 15: utensilia ad Ostia, Tac. A. 15, 39: Germanicus Nilo subvehebatur, id. ib. 2, 60: Philippus lembis biremibus flumine adverso subvectus, Liv. 24, 40; cf. Vell. 2, 106, 3; Plin. 21, 12, 43, § 73; Tac. A. 2, 8; 15, 18: viae, per quas commeatus ex Samnio subvehebantur, Liv. 9, 15; so, commeatus, id. 9, 23, 10; 22, 16, 4: ad Palladis arces Subvehitur magnâ matrum regina catervâ, *is borne aloft,* Verg. A. 11, 478: subvecta per aëra curru, Ov. M. 8, 796.

sub-vello, no *perf.*, vulsum (volsum), 3, *v. a., to pluck up, pull out* (only in the two foll. passages): rador, subvellor, desquamor, Lucil. ap. Non. 95, 15: qui barba volsa feminibusque subvolsis ambulet, Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5.

sub-vēlo, āre, 1, *v. a., to overshadow,* Aug. Lib. Arb. 2, 38.

sub-věnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4 (old *fut.* subvenibo, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 20), *v. n., to come up* or *advance to one's assistance* (the figure taken from the advance of a military reserve; v. subsidium), *to come to one's assistance, to aid, assist, relieve, succor; to obviate, remedy, heal, cure* a disease, an evil, etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: adjuvo, succurro, sublevo). (*a*) With *dat.* (so most freq.): quibus (equitibus) celeriter subveniunt levis armaturae pedites, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: Lucanius circumvento filio subvenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Varenus illi laboranti subvenit, id. ib. 5, 44: Apollo quaeso, subveni mihi atque adjuva, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 24: subveni patriae, opitulare collegae, Cic. Fam. 10, 10, 2: subvenire et opitulari patriae, id. Off. 1, 43, 154: civitati, Caes. B. G. 7, 32; id. B. C. 2, 4: subvenisti homini jam perdito, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: pauci subveniendum Adherbali censebant, Sall. J. 15, 3: vestri auxilii est, judices, hujus innocentiae subvenire, Cic. Clu. 1, 4: saluti suae acrioribus remediis, id. ib. 24, 67: vitae alicujus, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: stabilitati dentium, Plin. 23, 3, 37, § 74 et saep.: gravedini omni ratione, Cic. Att. 16, 14, 4: morbo, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 129; 32, 9, 37, § 112: huic meae sollicitudini, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 4: his tam periculosis rebus, id. Rep. 1, 19, 31.—E s p., of the praetor, *to render official, judicial aid:* aequissimum erit praetorem ei subvenire, Dig. 47, 10, 7, § 2.—*Impers. pass.:* subveniri generi humano, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 13: D. Bruti operâ, etc. . . . provinciae Galliae esse subventum, id. Phil. 5, 13, 36: huic quoque rei subventum est maxime a nobis, id. Att. 1, 17, 9: nisi celeriter sociis foret subventum, Hirt. B. Afr. 26, 4.—(*β*) *Absol.:* et defendam et subvenibo sedulo, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 20: age, si benignus, subveni, id. Pers. 1, 1, 39: circumvenior, judices, nisi subvenitis, Cic. Brut. 75, 260: illum orare, ut subveniret, id. Div. 1, 27, 57: et subventuros auferet unda deos, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 28; Tac. A. 4, 72. —*Impers. pass.:* priusquam ex castris subveniretur, Sall. J. 54, 10: ni subveniatur, Liv. 23, 14: nisi in tempore subventum foret, id. 34, 18; 29, 25.—**II.** I n g e n., *to come up, come* (very rare). **A.** L i t.: aliud in eo (sale) mirabile est, quod tantundem nocte subvenit, quantum die auferas, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 74.—**B.** T r o p. **1.** Ut quaeque vox digna animadverti subvenerat, memoriae mandabamus, *came to mind, occurred to us,* Gell. 19, 7, 2.—**2.** *To come to one's mind, occur* to him; with *inf.*, App. M. 3, p. 131, 37.

subventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subvenio], *a rendering aid, assistance,* Cassiod. Var. 12, 28.

* **subvento,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to come with assistance* to one: spes bona, opsecro, subventa mihi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 11.

‡ **subventor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who comes in aid, a helper:* CIVIVM, Inscr. Orell. 6: POPVLI, ib. 3766.

subventrālis, e, *adj.* [sub-venter], *subventral,* med. t. t., Ps.-Soran. Quaest. Med. 235.

sub-ventrīle, is, *n.* [id.], *the lower belly, the abdomen* (late Lat.), Marc. Emp. 28 *fin.;* cf.: ὑποκοίλιον, sumen, subventrile, Gloss. Philox.

subverbustus, a, um, *adj.* [perhaps contr. from sub verubus ustus], *branded under the spear,* an epithet of a male or female slave (ante- and post-class.): subverbustam veribus ustam significat Plautus cum ait: ulcerosam, compeditam, subverbustam, sordidam, Fest. p. 309 Müll.; Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

sub-věrěor, ēri, *v. dep. n., to be somewhat fearful* or *apprehensive:* subvereri ne te delectet, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 10, 1.

subversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subverto], *an overturn, overthrow, ruin, destruction* (late Lat.): humani generis, Arn. 1, 7: urbium, Vulg. Gen. 19, 29.—*Plur.:* animorum, Arn. 5, 165.

* **subverso (-vorso),** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to overturn, overthrow, ruin,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 23.

subversor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an overturner, overthrower, subverter* (very rare): legum (opp. auctor), Tac. A. 3, 28: naturae (diabolus), Alcim. 2, 75.

subversus, a, um, *Part.* of subverto.

sub-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3, *v. a., to turn upside down; to upset, overturn, overthrow* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** L i t.: lupinum aratro, Col. 11, 2, 44: mensam, Suet. Ner. 47: statuas, id. Calig. 34: tantas operum moles, Ov. F. 6, 645: silvam, Luc. 3, 436: subversi montes, Sall. C. 13, 1: Arisbe terrarum motu subversa, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139: Silvani simulacrum, id. 15, 18, 20, § 77: obices portarum, Tac. A. 13, 39. — *Absol.*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 17: calceus olim Si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43. — **II.** T r o p., *to overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert:* subversa jacebat Pristina majestas soliorum, *overthrown, subverted,* Lucr. 5, 1136: subversa Crassorum et Orphiti domus, Tac. H. 4, 42: florentes privignos per occultum, Tac. A. 4, 71 *fin.:* aliquem, *to ruin, undo,* Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 51: avaritia fidem, probitatem ceterasque artes bonas subvertit, Sall. C. 10, 4: leges ac libertatem, id. H. 1, 48, 10 Dietsch: imperium, id. ib. 1, 48, 8: ad ea quae majores pepererunt, subvortunda, id. ib. 1, 41, 3: decretum consulis, id. J. 30, 1: leges, Tac. A. 2, 36: jura, id. ib. 4, 30: scriptam legem, Quint. 7, 7, 6: omnia praejudicia, id. 5, 11, 13: interpretationem adversarii (opp. confirmare), id. 7, 6, 2: artem orandi, id. 9, 4, 3: testamentum, Val. Max. 7, 8, 1: antiquiora beneficia, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 6: omnis domus delatorum interpretationibus, Tac. A. 3, 25: opes, Luc. 8, 273: quaesitum imperium brevis momenti culpâ, Just. 6, 3, 8: patriae mores, id. 12, 5, 2.

* **sub-vespertīnus** ventus, *the southwest wind,* Veg. Mil. 5, 8.

* **sub-vespĕrus,** i, *m.* (sc. ventus), *the southwest-by-west wind,* Vitr. 1, 6, 10.

sub-vestĭo, īre, 4, *v. a., to clothe from beneath, clothe by degrees:* et nova subvestit reparatas pluma volucres, Dracont. 1, 642.

* **subvexus,** a, um, *adj.* [subveho], *sloping upwards* (opp. devexus): omnia fastigio leni subvexa, Liv. 25, 36.

‡ **sub-vīlĭcus,** i, *m., an under-steward:* HORTORVM, Inscr. Orell. 2860.

sub-virĭdis, e, *adj., somewhat green, greenish:* folia, Plin. 25, 9, 65, § 113: balanitae, id. 37, 10, 55, § 149: emplastrum, Scrib. Comp. 201 and 202.

sub-vŏlo, āre, *v. n., to fly up* or *upwards* (rare but class.): hae (partes corporum) sursum in caelestem locum subvolent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: avis, Ov. M. 11, 790: ex agmine, id. ib. 14, 507: praepes, id. ib. 14, 577: ad capita, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 16 *fin.:* alte, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 6, 3.

subvolsus or **subvulsus,** a, um, *Part.* of subvello.

* **sub-volvo,** ĕre, *v. a., to roll up* or *along:* manibus saxa, Verg. A. 1, 424.

* **sub-vultŭrĭus,** a, um, *adj., somewhat vulture-like,* a facetiously formed word: corpus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9.

Sucasīni (Succas-), ōrum, *m., a surname of the Interamnates on the Liris in Latium,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

Succabar, *f., a town in Mauritania,* Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 21.

suc-caelestis (subc-), e, *adj., that which is under the heavens, subcelestial, sublunary:* hebdomas, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

* **suc-caerŭlĕus (subc-),** a, um, *adj., somewhat blue, bluish:* creta, Cels. 6, 5 *fin.*

suc-candĭdus (subc-), a, um, *adj., somewhat white, whitish* (Plinian): folia, Plin. 27, 8, 39, § 61; 27, 12, 94, § 120.

Succasīni, v. Sucasini.

Succasses, ium, *m., a people of Gaul,* Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

suc-căvus (subc-), a, um, *adj., hollow below* or *underneath* (ante- and post-class.): areae, Cato, R. R. 151, 3: loca, Lucr. 6, 557; Auct. Limit. pp. 252, 260, 303 Goes.: natura Aetnae, Lucr. 6, 682.

succēdānĕus or **succīdānĕus** (on the latter very ancient orthog. cf. Gell. 4, 6, 4 sq.), a, um, *adj.* [succedo], *that follows after* or *succeeds to* something, *that supplies the place of* something, *substituted, succedaneous:* hostia, quae ad aras adducta est immolanda, si casu effugeret, effugia vocari veteri more solet: in cujus locum quae supposita fuerat, succidanea, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 140; cf. Gell. l. l.; and Fest. p. 302 Müll.: si quid succidaneis opus esset, robus succederet, S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2: asinus pro homine succidaneus, App. M. 8, p. 213, 29: ut meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdas succidaneum? Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 37: subrogare aliquem succedaneum, Cod. Just. 11, 65, 3: avum suum Pharnacem succedaneum regi Pergameno Eumeni datum, Just. 38, 6, 2.—*Subst.:* **succēdānĕus,** i, *m., a substitute, representative;* with *gen.*, Dig. 17, 8, 4: functionis, Cod. Just. 10, 31, 27: alieni periculi, Dig. 26, 7, 3 *fin.*

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [sub]. **I.** *To go below* or *under* (so mostly poet.; syn. subeo). **A.** L i t. **1.** I n g e n., *to enter, go under, come under:* simul ac primum nubes succedere soli Coepere, *to go under the sun,* Lucr. 5, 286; cf. id. 6, 402: tectum, cui imbris vitandi causâ succederet, Cic. Dom. 44, 116: maestae Succedunt ramis volucres, Val. Fl. 6, 505: succedere tectis, Ov. M. 2, 766; so, tectis, id. ib. 8, 549; Verg. A. 1, 627: rex jussae succedit aquae, Ov. M. 11, 142: tecto et umbrae, Verg. G. 3, 418: antro, id. E. 5, 6 and 19: tumulo sineret succedere terrae, i. e. *to be buried,* id. A. 11, 103; cf.: serpens imo Successit tumulo, id. ib. 5, 93.—**2.** I n p a r t i c., *to go from under; to go up, mount, ascend:* alto caelo, *to mount, ascend,* Verg. G. 4, 227: in arduum, Liv. 5, 43; cf.: hoc itinere est fons, quo mare succedit longius, Caes. B. C. 2, 24: muros, Liv. 27, 18, 13; 31, 45, 5; Tac. A. 2, 20; Sil. 13, 597: tumulum, Liv. 22, 28 et saep. — *Absol.:* erigi scalas jussit ac promptissimum quemque succedere, Tac. A. 2, 81.—Poet.: in montem succedere silvas Cogebant, *to retreat to the mountains,* Lucr. 5, 1370.—**B.** T r o p. **1.** *To come under, submit to* any thing: omnes sententiae verbaque omnia . . . sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151: externae dominationi, quam in suis timuerunt, sponte succedunt, Just. 8, 2, 2: succedoque oneri, *take up,* Verg. A. 2, 723: nec qui succederet operi inventus est, *undertake,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 92.—**2.** *To go up, mount, ascend:* a pedibusque minutatim succedere frigus Non dubitabat, Lucr. 6, 1191: ad summum honorem, id. 5, 1122: ille ad superos Succedet famâ, Verg. A. 12, 235: aurum in summum successit honorem, Lucr. 5, 1275.—**II.** *To approach, draw near* (class. and freq.). **A.** Milit. t. t., *to march on, advance, march up to, approach* (class. and freq.; cf.: invado, progredior):

sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: sub montem, id. B. C. 1, 45: supra hostium munitionem, Sisenn. ap. Non. 91, 23: ad castra hostium infestis signis, Liv. 7, 37: ad stationes hostium, id. 30, 8: ad hostium latebras, id. 10, 14: ad urbem, id. 26, 44: ad moenia, id. 44, 31: sub ipsum vallum, id. 31, 36, 5: ad portûs claustra, Curt. 4, 5, 19: celeriter ad molem, id. 4, 3, 2: moenibus, Liv. 10, 34; 24, 19: munimentis, id. 9, 14: munitionibus, Auct. B. Alex. 30, 4: portas succedunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: murum, Liv. 38, 9.—*Absol.:* classis paulatim successit, Tac. A. 3, 1.—*Impers. pass.:* ubicumque iniquo successum est loco, Liv. 9, 31.—**B.** *To follow, follow after, take the place of, relieve, come into the place of, succeed; to succeed to, receive by succession* (syn. subsequor). **1.** Lit.: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16; 7, 41; id. B. C. 3, 94; cf. Liv. 9, 32; Ov. M. 13, 134: in stationem, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: in pugnam, Liv. 9, 27; for which, proelio, id. 6, 4: in paternas opes, id. 21, 3: in Pompeii locum heres, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62; cf.: Sequani principatum dimiserant. In eorum locum Remi successerant, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: ego in ejus quem occidissem succederem locum, Liv. 40, 12, 13: succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81; 2, 3, 51, § 120; id. Fam. 3, 3, 1; cf. id. Fl. 14, 33; 21, 49: qui regno successit, Plin. 36, 27, 70, § 204: post ejus mortem frater regno successit, Just. 17, 3, 6: in hujus locum filia regno successit, id. 2, 4, 17; but: in regnum, id. 7, 2, 2: huic Mithridates filius successit, id. 42, 2, 3: ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, *follow, come next,* Caes. B. G. 4, 3.—Of things: aspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras, Ov. M. 11, 80.—*Impers. pass.:* non solum, quod tibi succederetur, sed quod Gabinio non succederetur, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, id. Fam. 3, 6, 2.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *To come* or *enter into* a relation: in affinitatis jura, Just. 7, 3, 9.—**b.** *To follow, follow after, succeed.* (α) In time: successit ipse magnis (oratoribus), Cic. Or. 30, 105: horum aetati successit Isocrates, id. ib. 13, 40; cf.: nihil semper floret: aetas succedit aetati, id. Phil. 11, 15, 39: tertia post illas successit aënea proles, Ov. M. 1, 125: quorum priores duae probationi succedunt, Quint. 3, 9, 1: in Italiâ violis succedit rosa, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68: etenim ei succedo orationi, quae, etc., *I succeed, I speak after an oration, which,* etc., Cic. Balb. 1, 4: consules, quo majori gloriae rerum gestarum succedere se cernebant, Liv. 4, 11, 2: rex ... succedens tantae caritati Hieronis, id. 24, 5, 1: ut bono succedenti regi difficilis aemulatio esset, id. 1, 48, 8.—(β) *To follow, take the place of, succeed* in value: cujus (purpurae) libra denariis centum venibat ... huic successit dibapha Tyria, quae in libras denariis mille non poterat emi, Nep. ap. Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 137: in vicem ejus (graminis) succedit decoctum, Plin. 24, 19, 118, § 179: non numero tantum amissorum civium, sed et dignitati, Just. 3, 5, 7: filii magnitudini patris successerunt, id. 19, 1, 2.—*Pass. impers.:* male gestis rebus alterius successum est, Liv. 9, 18, 15.—**c.** Hence, *to follow* the nature or rule of any thing, *to belong to* a class or category (rare): succedere hanc quoque comparativo generi, Quint. 3, 10, 4: quae omnia succedunt legitimis quaestionibus, id. 3, 6, 71.—**d.** Pregn.: res (alicui) succedit, or simply succedit, *goes on well, is successful, prospers, succeeds* (cf. evenit): lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59: negotium (ei) sub manus, id. ib. 4, 4, 7; id. Pers. 4, 1, 2: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23: parum succedit, quod ago, id. And. 4, 1, 54: pleraque non succedunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 16: quod res nulla successerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: inceptum non succedebat, Liv. 42, 58: nihil conceptae temere spei succedebat, id. 33, 5, 3: voti Phoebus succedere partem Mente dedit, Verg. A. 11, 794: si prospere prima successerint, Just. 9, 3, 7.—*Absol.:* hac non successit: aliâ ingrediemur viâ, Ter. And. 4, 1, 45: si quando minus succedet, Cic. Or. 28, 98: si ex sententiâ successerit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: si proinde, ut ipse mereor, mihi successerit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 4: si successisset coeptis, Liv. 25, 37: inceptis, id. 24, 19: fraudi, id. 38, 25: facinori eorum, id. 40, 11 et saep.: successurumque Minervae Indoluit, Ov. M. 2, 788.—*Pass.:* cum omnia meâ causâ velles mihi successa, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2.—*Impers.:* nolle successum non patribus, Liv. 2, 45, 5: ubicumque iniquo successum erat loco, id. 9, 31, 13 Weissenb. ad loc.

suc-cendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.* [sub-candeo; v. accendo], *to kindle* or *set on fire from below* (syn. inflammo). **I.** Lit. (class.): (sapiens) etiamsi in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensis ignibus torreatur, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: aggerem cuniculo hostes succenderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: arma cumulata in ingentem acervum ipse imperator face subditâ succendit, Liv. 45, 33; cf. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 15, 1, 7; Caes. B. G. 5, 43: rogum, Liv. 28, 23: pontem, id. 1, 37: pinus duabus manibus, Ov. M. 5, 442: urbem suis manibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: aër fulminibus succenditur, Luc. 2, 269; 2, 413: aras, Sen. Herc. Oet. 790.—**B.** Transf., *to inflame, redden:* illi rubor igneus ora Succendit, Luc. 9, 792: purpura infecit niveos vultus per liquidas succensa genas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 274.—**II.** Trop., *to kindle, inflame* with passion, etc. (only poet.; cf. succenseo): succendit Castora Phoebe, Prop. 1, 2, 15: Deucalion Pyrrhae succensus amore, Ov. H. 15, 167: altera succensa cupidine, id. M. 8, 74: patriâ succensa senectâ (i. e. amore patris senis), Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 15: (furorem) succendunt classica cantu, Luc. 6, 166; cf.: in bella succensi mero, Sen. Herc. Fur. 779: succensas agit libido mentes, id. Hippol. 541: succensus irâ, Sil. 1, 169: luctu succensus, Val. Fl. 3, 585: dulcedine famae succensus, Juv. 7, 40: mens facibus pudoris, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 221.

* **suc-cēno (subc-, succoe-),** āre, 1, *v. a., to eat below, dine underneath:* Galba de piscibus, qui cum pridie ex parte adesi et versati postero die appositi essent, Festinemus, alii subscenant, inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 90 Spald. *N. cr.*

succensĕo and **suscensĕo,** sŭi, sum, 2, *v. n.* [succensus, from succendo], *to be inflamed with anger, to be angry, irritated, enraged* (class.; syn.: irascor, indignor). (α) With *dat.:* hominibus irasci et succensere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: neque illi sum iratus neque quicquam succenseo, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 41: id tibi suscensui, Quia, etc., id. Pers. 3, 3, 26: nil succenseo Nec tibi nec huic, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 23: ne tu illi succenseas, ne tibi illum succensere aliquid suspicere, Cic. Deiot. 13, 35: nec vero iis ... habeo quod suscenseam, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: nisi Atheniensibus succensuissem, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: quis mihi jure succenseat? id. Arch. 6, 13: non esse aut ipsi aut militibus succensendum, Caes. B. C. 1, 84.—(β) *Absol.,* Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 4: nihil fecit quod succenseas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 33: quae si sic sua habituram dicat, quis tandem succenseat? Liv. 7, 13: aliud succensendi tempus erit, id. 22, 29: C. Caesar succensens propter curam verrendis viis non adhibitam, Suet. Vesp. 5; Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 17.—* (γ) *Part. fut. pass.:* peccata hominum non succensenda sunt, Gell. 6, 2, 5.

1. succensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succendo], *a setting on fire, kindling* (late Lat.): lavacri, i. e. *a heating,* Amm. 31, 1, 2: prunarum nimia, id. 25, 10, 13: matutina succensio, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

* **2. succensĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [succenseo], *anger, irritation, indignation:* memoriam succensionis obliterare, Symm. Ep. 5, 35.

succensus, a, um. **I.** *Part.* from succendo.—**II.** *Part.* from succenseo.

succentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [succino], *sounding to, accompanying:* tibia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15.

succentor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an accompanier* in singing, Aug. Enarr. in Psa. 87, 1; Isid. 7, 12, 26.—**II.** Trop., *a furtherer, promoter:* fabularum, Amm. 19, 12, 13; Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 13.

1. suc-centŭrĭo (subc-), no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a., to receive as a recruit into a centuria;* hence, transf., *to put in the place of* another, *receive as a substitute* (very rare): succenturiare est explendae centuriae gratiâ supplere, subicere, Plaut. ap. Saturione: succenturia, centum require, qui te delectent domi, Fest. p. 306 Müll.: nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero Succenturiatus, si quid deficies, *as a reserve,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 55; cf.: tota metaphora de re militari est. Succenturiati dicuntur, qui explendae centuriae gratiâ subiciunt se ad supplementum ordinum, Don. ad. h. l.: et alia esca melior atque amplior succenturietur, Favor. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.

2. suc-centŭrĭo (subc-), ōnis, *m., an under-officer, sub-centurion,* Liv. 8, 8.

* **succentus,** ūs, *m.* [succino], *an accompanying, accompaniment,* Mart. Cap. 1, § 11.

suc-cerno (subc-), crēvi, crētum, 3, *v. a., to sift through, to sift.* **I.** Lit.: vinaceos cottidie recentes succernito, Cato, R. R. 25; 10, 5; 18, 7; 151, 3; Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115; Vitr. 2, 5.—Comically: iste gradus succretu'st cribro pollinario, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 10.—* **II.** Transf., *to shake up, agitate,* Sev. Aetna, 492.

successĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succedo, II.]. **I.** *A coming into the place of* another, *a following after, succeeding, succession* in office, possession, etc. (mostly post-Aug.): si merces Antonii oppressi poscitur in Antonii locum successio, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17, 2: Neronis principis successio, Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 58: quorum non dubia, Tac. A. 4, 12; Suet. Tib. 15; 25; 55: ad spem successionis admoveri, id. Calig. 12; id. Oth. 4 *fin.:* regni, Just. 9, 2; App. M. 8, p. 210, 33; Lact. 6, 23, 17.—*Plur.:* magistratibus judicia per annuas successiones permisit, Just. 3, 3: familiae, quae per successiones jus sibi vindicant, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 54: morbi per successiones quasdam traduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: jura successionum, Tac. G. 32: doloris amotio successionem afficit voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37.—* **II.** *A good issue, success:* successio prospera consecuta est, Aug. (perh. Cic. Hort. Fragm.) Vit. Beat. 26: victoriam proeliorum successionibus relaturos, Arn. 2, 8.

(successīvus, a false read. for succisiva, Lact. Opif. Dei, 12, 15 Bünem. ad loc.)

successor, ōris, *m.* [succedo, II.], *a follower, successor* in office, possession, time, etc. (class.; cf. vicarius): conjunctissimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1; cf.: successori decessor invidit, id. Scaur. Fragm. 33; id. Prov. Cons. 15, 37; id. Fl. 14, 33; id. Fam. 3, 6, 2: successorem alicui mittere, *to remove from office,* Liv. 23, 27, 12; cf. id. 32, 28, 1: legato eum consulari successorem dedisse, Suet. Aug. 88; id. Dom. 1: successorem accipere, *to be removed,* Plin. Ep. 8, 13, 23: successores Alexandri, Quint. 12, 10, 6: studii successor et heres, Ov. M. 3, 589: quo successore (Philoctete) sagittae Herculis utuntur, i. e. *the succeeding possessor, inheritor,* id. ib. 13, 51: alieni criminis successor, Dig. 48, 19, 26: successore novo vincitur omnis amor, *by a new favorite,* Ov. R. Am. 462; cf.: novus habendus (clipeo), id. M. 13, 119: propositi successor honoris Junius, id. F. 5, 77: successor fuit hic tibi, Galle; Propertius illi, i. e. *he followed you, wrote after you,* id. Tr. 4, 10, 53.—Of a female: Phoebe, Fraternis successor equis, Corn. Sev. ap. Charis. p. 66 P.

successōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [successor], *of* or *belonging to succession, successory* (post-class.; esp. freq. in jurid. Lat.): de successorio edicto, Dig. 38, 9, 1 pr.: ex successorio capite, ib. 22, 6, 1, § 3: successorio jure aliquid tenere, Amm. 14, 8, 5.

1. successus, a, um, *Part.* of succedo.

2. successus, ūs, *m.* [succedo]. **I.** (Acc. to succedo, I.) *An advance, approach* (very rare). **A.** Lit.: successus et incursus hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: equorum, Verg. A. 12, 616.—**B.** Transf. (post-class.), a place which one goes down into, *a cavern:* terrarum, Arn. 5, 173; 7, 251.—**II.** (Acc. to succedo, II.) *A succession* of time, *continuance* (post-class.): continuo totius temporis successu, Just. 1, 8, 14: ex successu continuae felicitatis obliviscitur se hominem, id. 16, 5, 8.—**B.** Trop., *a happy issue, good result, success* (the usual signif.; perh. not ante-Aug.): successu exsultans, Verg. A. 2, 386: Mnestheus successu acrior ipso, id. ib. 5, 210: hos successus alit, id. ib. 5, 231: successum dea dira negat, id. ib. 12, 914; cf.: multo successu Fabiis audaciam crescere, Liv. 2, 50, 3: contentus fortuito successu, id. 42, 66, 2: elatus successu, id. ib. § 3: successumque artes non habuere meae, Ov. R.

Am. 624: successu rerum ferocior, Tac. H. 4, 28; Ov. M. 6, 130; 8, 384; 8, 495 al.: successus improborum plures allicit, Phaedr. 2, 3, 7; Quint. 1, 2, 24; 10, 7, 13; Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44: petitionum, id. 28, 8, 27, § 106: artis, id. 35, 9, 36, § 67: nec successum victoriae moderatus est, Suet. Aug. 13: tantusque rerum successu haberi coeptus est, Just. 17, 3, 22: successu rerum florentes opes, id. 18, 6, 1; 21, 6, 1.—*Plur.*: pleni successibus anni, Ov. M. 8, 273: successus prosperos dare, Liv. prooem. § 13: ne successibus deesset auctoritas, Just. 2, 4, 13.—**2.** Concr., *posterity, issue* (post-class.): ferunt Graecorum commenta ... feminam ... suâ manu suos exstinxisse successus, i. e. Medea, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

Succi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Thrace*, Amm. 26, 7, 12.

succīdānĕus, a, um, v. succedaneus, *init.*

succīdĭa, ae, *f.* [2. succido]. **I.** *A leg* or *side of meat cut off*, esp. of pork; *a leg of pork, flitch of bacon*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 110 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 4, 3: jam hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, *their second flitch*, Cic. Sen. 16, 56. — * **II.** Transf., *a slaughtering:* succidias humanas facere, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12.

1. suc-cĭdo, ĭdi, 3, *v. n.* [sub-cado], *to fall under* any thing. * **I.** In gen.: lorica quod e loris de corio crudo pectoralia faciebant: postea succidit Gallica e ferro sub id vocabulum, i. e. *were comprehended under the word*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 116 Müll.—**II.** Pregn., *to sink under one's self, sink down, sink* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: genua inedia succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30; so, artus, Lucr. 3, 156: omnia fragore, id. 5, 109: terra repente, id. 5, 482: in mediis conatibus aegri Succidimus, Verg. A. 12, 911: imperfecta sublabantur aut succidant, Sen. Ep. 71, 35: continuo labore gravia genua succiderant, Curt. 9, 5, 7.—**B.** Trop.: mens succidit, Sen. Ep. 71, 24: mendax Dardania domus, id. Agam. 863.

2. suc-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3, *v. a.* [sub-caedo], *to cut off* or *away below, cut from below, to cut through, cut off, cut down, fell* (rare but class.; not in Cic.): is pernas succidit iniquâ superbiâ Poeni, Enn. ap. Fest. pp. 304 and 305 Müll. (Ann. v. 279 Vahl.); cf.: vivos Succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv. 22, 51, 7: poplitem, Verg. A. 10, 700: crura equis (with suffodere ilia), Liv. 42, 59, 3: nervos equorum, id. 44, 28, 14: arbores, Caes. B. G. 5, 9; Liv. 23, 24; Col. 2, 2, 11; 11, 2, 11; Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 58 al.: asseres, Liv. 44, 5, 6: florem aratro, Verg. A. 9, 435: frumentis succisis, *cut down, mown down*, Caes. B. G. 4, 38; 4, 19: Cererem, Verg. G. 1, 297: (herbas) curvamine falcis aënae, Ov. M. 7, 227: segetem, Sil. 15, 536 al.: cf.: ita gregem metite imbellem ac succidite ferro, *mow down*, Sil. 14, 134: serpens succisa manu Herculeâ, Sen. Med. 702.—Poet.: succisa libido, *emasculated, made powerless*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 190.

succĭdus, a, um, v. sucidus.

succĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. succido], *sinking down, sinking, failing* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: genu, Ov. H. 13, 24: poples, id. M. 10, 458: gradus, Stat. Th. 4, 661: flammae, id. ib. 10, 116 et saep.—**II.** Trop.: benedictio, *faltering, trembling*, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *fin.*—**III.** = succidaneus (late Lat.), Ven. Misc. 4, 25, 10.

succinctē, *adv.*, v. succingo, *P. a. fin.*

* **succinctim**, *adv.* [succingo], *briefly, succinctly:* denotare, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. praef.

succinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a girding about* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Jul. 2, 6.

succinctōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *an apron* (late Lat.), Aug. Gen. adv. Manich. 2, 15 *fin.*; id. Serm. Verb. Dom. 10 *fin.*; id. Civ. Dei, 14, 17 al.

* **succinctŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [succinctus], *girded, girt:* fasciola, App. M. 2, p. 117, 34.

succinctus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.* of succingo.

suc-cĭnĕrārĭus (subc-), a, um, *adj.* [sub-cinis], = succinericius, panis, Hier. in Hos. 2, 8, 7 al.

suc-cinĕrĭcius (subc-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prepared under the ashes* (late Lat.): panis, *baked under the ashes*, Vulg. Gen. 18, 6; id. Exod. 12, 39; id. Osee, 7, 8 al.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 21.

succinĕus, a, um, v. sucineus.

suc-cingo (subc-), nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to gird below* or *from below, to tuck up, gird, gird about, girdle* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. subligo). **I.** Lit.: crure tenus medio tunicas, Juv. 6, 455: astricti succingant ilia ventres, Grat. Cyn. 271; cf.: Virginem et Leonem Anguis intortus succingit, Vitr. 9, 5 (7), 1: illa (Scylla) feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov. M. 13, 732; cf. Lucr. 5, 892; Tib. 3, 4, 89: eâpse sic succincta, *tucked up*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 80: amicus, Mart. 2, 46, 7: popa, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 62: cursor, Mart. 12, 24, 7: anus, Ov. M. 8, 661: Diana, id. ib. 3, 156; cf.: vestem ritu succincta Dianae, id. ib. 10, 536; 9, 89.—Poet.: succincta comas pinus, *with its bare trunk*, Ov. M. 10, 103; 15, 603: quis illaec est, quae lugubri Succincta est stolâ, *girt about*, Enn. ap. Non. 198, 2 (Trag. v. 134 Vahl.): succincti gladiis mediâ regione cracentes, *girt about, armed*, id. ap. Fest. s. v. cracentes, p. 53 (Ann. v. 497 ib.): gladio succinctus, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65: succinctam pharetrâ, Verg. A. 1, 323: pallâ succincta cruenta, id. ib. 6, 555; cf. amictu, id. ib. 12, 401: succincti corda machaeris, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 678 (Ann. v. 392 ib.): pugione succinctus, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 33: cultro succinctus, Liv. 7, 5, 3: ferro, id. 40, 9, 12; 40, 7, 7.—**II.** Transf., *to surround, furnish, provide, equip, fit out* with any thing (syn.: saepio, circumdo): quod multo se pluribus et majoribus canibus succinxerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146: frustra se terrore succinxerit, Plin. Pan. 49, 3: his animum succinge bonis, Petr. 5 *fin.*: succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris, Verg. E. 6, 75: Scylla rapax canibus succincta Molossis, id. Cul. 330: virgineam canibus succincta figuram, Tib. 3, 4, 89: Carthago succincta portubus, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv. 21, 10, 4: maximarum gentium viribus, Just. 6, 1, 2: totius ferme Orientis viribus, id. 35, 1, 9: horum scientiâ debet esse succinctus, Quint. 12, 5, 1: patriâ papyro, Juv. 4, 24.—Hence, **succinctus**, a, um, *P. a.* (very rare and post-Aug.). **A.** *Prepared, ready* for any thing: proni atque succincti ad omnem clausulam, Quint. 2, 2, 12.—**B.** *Contracted, short, concise, succinct* (poet. and post-Aug.; cf.: brevis, circumscriptus): libelli, Mart. 2, 1, 3: arbores succinctiores, Plin. 16, 10, 17, § 39: succinctior brevitas, Aug. Ep. 157 *med.*—*Adv.*: **succinctē**, *briefly, concisely, succinctly* (late Lat.; cf.: breviter, strictim): docere, Amm. 28, 1, 2.—*Comp.*: fari, Sid. Ep. 1, 9: dimicare, Amm. 20, 11, 20.

* **succingŭlum (subc-)**, i, *n.* [succingo], *an under-girdle, lower girdle*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17; cf. Fest. p. 302 Müll.

suc-cĭno (subc-; also **succăno**, Varr. L. L. 6, § 75 Müll.), ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.* [cano], *to sing to, accompany* (rare). **I.** Lit.: tubicines imitatus est succinente Habinnâ, Petr. 69, 4: cantibus iste tuis alterno succinet ore, Calp. Ecl. 4, 79.—**II.** Transf., *to accord, agree:* (agricultura) succinit pastorali, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16: clamat: Victum date. Succinit alter: Et mihi, etc., *another chimes in*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 48.

succĭnum, i, v. sucinum.

succĭnus, a, um, v. sucinus.

succĭpĭo, ĕre, v. suscipio *init.*

* **succīsĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [2. succido], *a cutting off* or *away:* cottidiana pilorum, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

succīsīvus, a, um, v. subsecivus.

succīsor, ōris, *m.* [2. succido], *one who cuts* or *prunes* (late Lat.): quam (silvam) nec si serâ succisor falce repurget, Alcim. Ep. 4, 48.

succīsus, a, um, *Part.* of 2. succido.

succlāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succlamo], *a calling* or *crying out, a shouting, acclamation* after any thing (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.); only *plur.*: ultro territuri succlamationibus, Liv. 28, 26, 12; 40, 36, 4; 42, 28, 2; Suet. Ner. 24.

suc-clāmo (subc-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to call* or *cry out, to shout, exclaim* after or in reply to any thing (not in Cic. or Cæs.); with *obj.-clause:* haec Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, nec illius dolori nec suae libertati se defuturos, Liv. 3, 50, 10: quidam ausi sunt mediâ ex contione succlamare: Abite hinc, ne, etc., id. 44, 45; cf.: si esset libera haec civitas, non tibi succlamassent, id. 6, 40: cum centuria frequens succlamasset, nihil se mutare sententiae, etc., id. 26, 22, 8: cui dicto, Val. Max. 6, 2, 3.—*Impers. pass.*: succlamatum est, et frequenter a militibus Ventidianis, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3: ad hoc cum succlamatum est, Liv. 10, 25; 21, 18; 42, 53.—(β) *Pass.*: publicâ succlamatus invidiâ, *cried out against*, Quint. Decl. 18, 9: omnium maledictis succlamatus, id. ib. 19, 3.

succlausus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-claudo], *half-closed* [Appul.], Polem. Physiogn. p. 128.

succlīno, āre, 1, *v. n.* [sub-clino], *to bend* or *incline somewhat*, Ven. Fort. Ep. Praem. Carm. 5, lib. 6.

succo, ōnis, v. suco.

suc-coelestis, v. succaelestis.

* **suc-coeno**, v. succeno.

succoerŭlĕus, a, um, v. succaer-.

suc-collo (subc-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [collum], *to take upon the neck* or *shoulder, to shoulder* (very rare): apes fessum (regem) sublevant, et si nequit volare, succollant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8 (for which: attollunt umeris, Verg. G. 4, 217): vicissim succollantibus (lecticam), Suet. Claud. 10 *med.*: succollatus et a praesente comitatu imperator consalutatus, id. Oth. 6 *med.*; Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 117.

‡ **suc-condĭtor (subc-)**, ōris, *m.*, *an inferior officer in the Circensian games*, Inscr. Grut. 339, 5, and 340, 3.

* **suc-contŭmēlĭōsē (subc-)**, *adv.*, *somewhat insolently* or *contumeliously:* tractari, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3.

* **suc-cŏquo (subc-)**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to cook a little:* omnia igni, Marc. Emp. 36 *med.*

succŏrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sub-corium]; med. t. t., *an operating beneath the skin* (late Lat.), Ps.-Soran. Quaest. Medic. 245.

‡ **suc-cornĭcŭlārĭus (subc-)**, ii, *m.*, *a sub-adjutant, second adjutant*, Inscr. Orell. 3490.

* **suc-cortex (subc-)**, ĭcis, *m.*, *the under* or *inner bark*, Veg. 4, 28.

succōsus, a, um, v. sucosus.

* **suc-crassŭlus (subc-)**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [crassus], *somewhat thick, thickish:* corporis qualitate succrassulus, Capitol. Gord. 6.

suc-crĕpo (subc-), āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to crackle beneath* (late Lat.), Aug. Vit. Beat. 3.

suc-cresco (subc-), ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow under* or *from under* any thing; *to grow up* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: sub ordine naturali pilorum (in palpebris) alius ordo succrescit, Cels. 7, 7, 8: succrescit ab imo, Ov. M. 9, 352: ne patiantur herbam succrescere, Col. 4, 14, 2; cf.: mores mali, Quasi herba irrigua, succrevere uberrime, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9.—**B.** Transf., *to grow up* to any thing: toties haustum cratera repleri Sponte suâ, per seque vident succrescere vina, *to spring up*, or *be supplied anew*, Ov. M. 8, 680.—**II.** Trop.: non enim ille mediocris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, *grows up after, succeeds*, * Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 230: se gloriae seniorum succrevisse, Liv. 10, 13, 17.

succrētus, a, um, *Part.* of succerno.

suc-crispus (subc-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat curled, frizzled*, or *crisped:* capillus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44, § 108: juba equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: pars inferior caudae, id. ib. 2, 5, 8.

suc-crotillus (subc-), a, um, *adj.*, *thin, slender, delicate* (ante-class.): succrotilla vox tenuis et alta. Titinnius: femina fabulare succrotillâ voculâ. Afranius in epistulâ: loquebatur succrotillâ voce serio. Plautus in describendis mulierum cruribus gracilibus in Syro: cum extortis talis, cum succrotillis crusculis, Fest. p. 301 Müll.

suc-crūdus (subc-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat raw, half raw:* brassica, *parboiled*, Cato, R. R. 156, 7: succrudum incidendum ne, etc., *not fully ripe*, Cels. 6, 13; 7, 2.

suc-crŭentus (subc-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat bloody:* livor facie contusâ, Cels. 5, 18, 24; 4, 18.

succŭba (subc-), ae, *comm.* [1. succubo]. **I.** *One who lies under;* hence, in mal. part., *a lecher* or *strumpet* (post-class.): flo-

rulentus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 192; cf. 2. succubo.—**II.** Transf., *a supplanter, rival:* formae, App. M. 5, p. 171, 31: tori, id. ib. 10, p. 250, 18.

1. suc-cŭbo (subc-), āre, *v. n., to lie under* (very rare): grabatulo succubans, App. M. 1, p. 107, 39: alveum, id. ib. 9, p. 229, 30.

2. suc-cŭbo (subc-), ōnis, *m.* [cubo], *one who lies under;* hence, *a lecher,* Titin. ap. Non. 224, 22 (but Com. Fragm. v. 92 Rib. reads: quam arbitrer Illarum subcuboneam esse, i. e. succubam).

succŭbōnĕus, a, um, v. 2 succubo.

succŭlentus, a, um, v. suculentus.

suc-cultro (subc-), no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* [culter], *to cut up with a knife, to chop up, mince* (late Lat.): pulpas, Apic. 4, 2: thymum, id. 8, 8 *med.*

suc-cumbo (subc-), cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3, *v. n., to lay* or *put one's self under* any thing; *to fall down, lie,* or *sink down.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.; cf. subsido). **A.** In gen.: ancipiti succumbens victima ferro, Cat. 64, 370: vidit Cyllenius omnes Succubuisse oculos, *had sunk in sleep,* i. e. *had closed,* Ov. M. 1, 714: (Augustus) Nolae succubuit, *took to his bed,* Suet. Aug. 98 *fin.:* non succumbentibus causis operis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 106; Arn. 6, 16 Hildebr.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of a woman, *to lie down* to a man, *to cohabit* with him (cf. substerno): alicui, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9; Cat. 111, 3; Ov. F. 2, 810; Petr. 126; Inscr. Grut. 502, 1; Mart. 13, 64, 1; 14, 201.—**2.** With *dat.,* of a woman, *to be a rival to:* alumnae Tethyos, Hyg. Fab. 177; id. Astr. 2, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to yield, be overcome; to submit, surrender, succumb* (the predom. and class. signif.; cf.: cedo, me summitto). (*a*) With *dat.* (so most freq.): philosopho succubuit orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129: qui Cannensi ruinae non succubuissent, Liv. 23, 25: arrogantiae divitum, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48: cur succumbis cedisque fortunae? id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36; id. Sull. 25, 71; cf.: nulli neque homini neque perturbationi animi nec fortunae, id. Off. 1, 20, 66: magno animo et erecto est, nec umquam succumbet inimicis, ne fortunae quidem, id. Deiot. 13, 36: mihi, Nep. Eum. 11, 5: labori, Caes. B. G. 7, 86: oneri, Liv. 6, 32: doloribus, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: senectuti, id. Sen. 11, 37: crimini, id. Planc. 33, 82: malis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 103; Sil. 14, 609: culpae, Verg. A. 4, 19; Ov. M. 7, 749: tempori, *to yield,* Liv. 3, 59, 5: pugnae, id. 22, 54: precibus, Ov. H. 3, 91: voluntati alicujus, App. M. 9, p. 228, 9.—(*β*) *Absol.:* non esse viri debilitari dolore, frangi, succumbere, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: huic (socero) subvenire volt succumbenti jam et oppresso, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: succubuit famae victa puella metu, Ov. F. 2, 810: hac ille perculsus plagâ non succubuit, Nep. Eum. 5, 1: succumbe, virtus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1315: labefacta mens succubuit, id. Troad. 950; App. M. 5, p. 161, 33.—* (*γ*) With *inf.:* nec ipsam perpeti succubuisset, Arn. 1, 38.

succumbus (subc-), i, *m., a boundary-stone,* Auct. Limit. pp. 265 and 302 Goes.

* **suc-cŭnĕātus (subc-),** a, um, *Part.* [cuneo], *wedged underneath, supported with wedges:* postes, Vitr. 6, 2.

suc-cūrātor (subc-), ōris, *m., a subcurator* (post-class.), Dig. 3, 5, 29.

suc-curro (subc-), curri, cursum, 3, *v. n., to run under.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tempore eodem aliud nequeat succurrere lunae Corpus, * Lucr. 5, 763; cf.: pagus Succusanus, quod succurrit Carinis, *runs,* i. e. *lies under* or *behind,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 48 Müll.—**B.** In partic., *to run* or *hasten to the aid* or *assistance of* one; *to help, aid, assist, succor* (the predom. and class. signif.; syn.: subvenio, adjuvo, sublevo): ut laborantibus succurrat, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169: saluti fortunisque communibus, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 3: succurrit illi Varenus et laboranti subvenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: laborantibus, id. B. C. 2, 6; Sall. C. 60, 4: afflictis semper, Nep. Att. 11: suis cedentibus auxilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 80: domino, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: oppido, Auct. B. Afr. 5, 1.—**2.** Of things, *to be useful for, good against:* tantis malis, Caes. B. C. 3, 70.—Esp., of medicines: cannabis succurrit alvo jumentorum, *helps, relieves,* Plin. 20, 23, 97, § 259: strangulationibus (crethmos), id. 26, 15, 90, § 158: venenis fungorum (nitrum), id. 31, 10, 46, § 119: dum succurrere humanis erroribus cupiunt, ipsi se in errores maximos induxerunt, Lact. 1, 3, 8.—*Impers. pass.:* se confidere munitionibus oppidi, si celeriter succurratur, Caes. B. C. 3, 80; 3, 52; Liv. 3, 58; Cels. 8, 4; Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 56; Quint. 10, 7, 2: paratae lites: succurrendum'st, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 6.—**II.** Trop. * **A.** In gen.: licet undique omnes in me terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, succurram atque subibo, *I will encounter and undergo them,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31.—**B.** In partic., *to come into the mind, occur to* one (class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. period; syn. subit): ut quidque succurrit, libet scribere, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: illud etiam mihi succurrebat, grave esse, etc., id. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 6: alicui, Liv. 6, 12; Quint. 3, 4, 6; 8, 3, 81 et saep.: succurrit versus ille Homericus, etc., Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21 *fin.*—*Impers.:* non succurrit tibi, quamdiu circum Bactra haereas, Curt. 7, 8, 21: neque cuiquam facile succurrat, Suet. Tit. 10.—With *inf.:* et illud annotare succurrit, unum omnino, etc., Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 157: mirari succurrit, id. 17, 1, 1, § 1; 34, 18, 51, § 171.

‡ **succursor (subc-),** ōris, *m.* [succurro], perh. *a helper, succorer,* who comes to the aid of the bestiarius, in the combats with beasts in the circus, Inscr. Orell. 2530.

* **suc-curvus (subc-),** a, um, *adj., somewhat curved,* Amm. 26, 9, 11.

succus, i, v. sucus.

Succusānus pagus, v. succurro *init.*

* **successātor,** ōris, *m.* [successo], *a jolter:* caballus, *a jolting horse,* Lucil. ap. Non. 16, 30; cf. successor.

* **successātūra (subc-),** ae, *f.* [id.], *the jolting* of a hard-going horse, Non. 17, 23.

* **successĭo (subc-),** ōnis, *f.* [succutio], *a shaking, quaking:* successio est, cum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 2.

* **succusso (subc-),** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to shake* or *jerk up and down, to jolt* (as a hard-going horse does his rider), Att. ap. Non. 16, 29 (Trag. Rel. 568 Rib.).

* **succussor (subc-),** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a jolter,* said of a horse: sonipes, Lucil. ap. Non. 16, 31; cf. succussator.

* **succussūra (subc-),** ae, *f.,* = succussatura, Non. 17, 24.

1. succussus, a, um, *Part.* of succutio.

2. succussus (subc-), ūs, *m.* [succutio], *a shaking, jolting,* Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 (Trag. Rel. 257 Rib.): membra tremulo succussu quatit, App. M. 3, p. 138, 29.—*Plur.,* Tert. Anim. 49 *init.*

* **suc-custos (subc-),** ōdis, *m., an under-keeper, assistant-overseer,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 54.

suc-cŭtĭo (subc-), ussi, ussum, 3, *v. a.* [sub-quatio], *to fling up from below, fling aloft, toss up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551: currus alte, Ov. M. 2, 166: mare, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1, 1: vasculum, App. M. 2, p. 166: caput, id. Mag. p. 333 et saep.—* **II.** Trop.: vultûs succussus, Val. Max. 6, 9 ext. 5.

sucerda, ae, *f.* [sus and root skar-; Gr. σκώρ; cf. stercus], *the dung of swine,* Lucil. ap. Non. 175, 14; Titin. ap. Fest. p. 302 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 178 Rib.; cf. excerno, 2).

Suchē, ēs, *f., a town in Egypt,* Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 172.

sūcĭdo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [sucus], *to make fresh* or *juicy:* cyminum, Plin. Val. 2, 9.

sūcĭdus (succ-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *juicy, sappy; fresh* (very rare; not in Cic.): solum, App. Mag. p. 289: tonsurae tempus inter aequinoctium vernum et solstitium, cum sudare inceperunt oves; a quo sudore recens lana tonsa sucida appellata est, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 6: lana, Mart. 11, 27, 8; Juv. 5, 24; Fest. p. 118 Müll.; such wool was much used in medicine, Cels. 8, 3 *fin.;* Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 30; and was called sucidae sordes, id. 29, 2, 10, § 35: (puella) *fresh, plump,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192.

sūcĭnācĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sucinum], *amber-colored,* Isid. 20, 3, 5.

* **sūcĭnĕus (succ-),** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of amber:* novaculae, *with amber handles,* Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 99 (al. sucinas).

sūcĭnum (succ-), i, *n.* [sucus], *amber,* usu. called electrum, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 30; Mart. 3, 65, 5; 5, 37, 11; Juv. 6, 573 al.

sūcĭnus (succ-), a, um, *adj.* [sucinum], *of amber:* gutta, Mart. 6, 15, 2: gemma, id. 4, 59, 2: novacula, Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 99.

* **sūco (succ-),** ōnis, *m.* [sugo], *a sucker;* of a usurer, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 7, 13, b, § 5.

sūcŏphanta, v. sycophanta.

* **sūcōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [sucosus], *juiciness,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 151.

sūcōsus (succ-), a, um, *adj.* [sucus], *full of juice* or *moisture, juicy, sappy, succulent.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.): poma, Cels. 2, 18: solum, Col. 2, 16, 3: resina, Plin. 24, 6, 22, § 33: radix, id. 25, 9, 70, § 117: folia, id. 25, 13, 102, § 161: vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 68: lana, i. e. sucida, Ser. Samm. 60, 1054.—*Comp.:* liber (stirpium), Col. 4, 29, 1.—* **II.** Transf., *rich* in money, Petr. 38, 6.

Sucro, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A river of* Hispania Tarraconensis, now the *Xucar,* Mel. 2, 6; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 20.—**II.** *A town at the mouth of this river,* now *Sueca,* Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 20; Liv. 28, 24; 28, 26; 28, 29; Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 1; Flor. 3, 22, 7.—Hence, **Sucrōnensis,** e, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Sucro:* proelium, Cic. Balb. 2: sinus, Mel. 2, 6, 7; 2, 7, 21.—**III.** *An island near the coast of Spain,* Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76.—**IV.** *The name of a Rutulian,* Verg. A. 12, 505.

1. suctus, a, um, *Part.* of sugo.

2. suctus, ūs, *m.* [sugo], *a sucking,* Varr. ap. Non. 169, 15; Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91; 10, 46, 63, § 129; 10, 75, 98, § 211.

1. sŭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [perh. root σεύω, to drive], *a kind of machine for drawing* or *lifting, a winch, windlass, capstan,* Cato, R. R. 19, 2; Vitr. 10, 2; Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 126; of *a wine-* or *oil-press,* Cato, R. R. 12; 18, 2; Dig. 19, 2, 19.

* **2. sŭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sus], *a little pig,* only in paronom. with 1. sucula, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 126.

3. sŭcŭla, ae, *f.* [cf. ὕω, to rain], mostly *plur.* suculae, *the constellation Hyades,* a transl. of the Gr. ὑάδες, Tiro ap. Gell. 13, 9, 4; Plin. 2, 39, 39, § 106: nostri a similitudine cognominis Graeci propter sues impositum arbitrantes imperitiâ appellavere suculas, id. 18, 26, 66, § 247; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Col. 2, 2, 4; 2, 2, 34; 2, 2, 36; 2, 2, 89.

sūcŭlentus (succ-), a, um, *adj.* [sucus], *full of juice* or *sap, sappy, succulent* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: gracilitas, App. M. 2, p. 115, 22: arvina, id. ib. 10, 245: corpus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 631.—* **II.** Trop., *vigorous:* furores, Prud. Ham. 57 praef.

* **sŭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [sus], *a little boar,* Just. Inst. 2, 1, 37.

sūcus (succus), i (collat. form, *gen. sing.* sucūs, Isid. 17, 9, 28; *gen. plur.* sucuum, App. M. 10, p. 244, 32), *m.* [sugo], *juice, moisture, sap* (class.; cf.: liquor, latex). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: stirpes ex terrâ sucum trahunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: sucus ex intestinis et alvo secretus a reliquo cibo, id. ib. 2, 55, 137: cochleae suo sibi suco vivunt, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 13: ambrosiae suco saturi (equi solis), Ov. M. 2, 120; so, ambrosiae, Verg. A. 12, 419: uvae, Tib. 1, 10, 47; 4, 2, 16: sucus nuci expressus, Plin. 12, 28, 63, § 135 et saep.: corpus suci plenum, i. e. *plump,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27: facies suci palaestrici plena, App. Mag. p. 315, 14.—Of other liquids: garo (mixtum) de sucis piscis Hiberi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 46: corpora suco pinguis olivi Splendescunt, *oil,* Ov. M. 10, 176: aluntur bubuli lactis suco, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 37: inbui lactis sucos, id. 8, 32, 50, § 112: ratio faciendi (unguenti) duplex, sucus et corpus: ille olei generibus fere constat, hoc odorum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 7: vini, id. 23, praef. 2, § 2: candidus ovi, Ser. Samm. 1052.—**B.** In partic., *a medicinal liquor, a drink, draught, potion* (poet.): purgantes pectora suci, Ov. P. 4, 3, 53; id. A. A. 2, 335; 2, 491; id. H. 12, 181; id. M. 14, 403; Tib. 1, 6, 13; Luc. 6, 581.—**C.** Transf., *the taste* of any thing, *flavor:* sucum sentimus in ore, cibum cum Mandendo exprimimus, Lucr. 4, 615 sq. (cf. χυμός): ova suci melioris, Hor. S. 2, 4, 13: Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia suco, id. ib. 2, 8, 28: cantharus ingratus suco, Ov. Hal. 103.—**II.** Trop., *strength, vigor, energy, spirit:* sucus ac sanguis (civitatis), Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: ingenii, Quint. prooem. § 24.—**2.** Esp., of the *vigor* of

a discourse, *spirit, life:* ornatur oratio ... suco suo, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: sucus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, id. Brut. 9, 36: orationis subtilitas etsi non plurimi sanguinis est, habeat tamen sucum aliquem oportet, id. Or. 23, 76: omnes etiam tum retinebant illum Pericli sucum, id. de Or. 2, 22, 93: historia quoque alere orationem quodam uberi jucundoque suco potest, Quint. 10, 1, 31.

* **sūdābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [sudo], *sweating:* turba, Auct. Carm. ad Pis. 176.

sūdārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [sudarium], *a little handkerchief,* Hier. Ep. 52, 5; App. Mag. p. 307, 37 al.

sūdārĭum, ii, *n.* [sudor], *a cloth for wiping off perspiration, a handkerchief,* Cat. 12, 14; 25, 7; Mart. 11, 39, 3; Petr. 67: sudario candido tergere frontem, Quint. 6, 3, 60; 11, 3, 148; Suet. Ner. 25; 48; 51; Val. Max. 9, 12, 7; App. Mag. p. 309, 28.

sūdātĭlis, e, *adj.* [sudo], *flowing like sweat, fluid* (late Lat.): metallum, Cassiod. Var. 5, 2.

sūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a sweating, perspiration, sudation* (post-Aug.): multa, Sen. Ep. 86, 5.—*Plur.*, Cels. 3, 2 *med.* —* **II.** Transf., in concr., *a sweating-room, sudatory:* concamerata, Vitr. 5, 11 *med.*

* **sūdātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that perspires easily* or *copiously,* Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 43.

sūdātōrĭum, ii, v. sudatorius, II.

sūdātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sudo], *belonging to* or *serving for sweating, sudatory.* **I.** *Adj.:* unctiones, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 73: qualitas, Cassiod. Var. 2, 39 *med.* — **II.** *Subst.:* **sūdātōrĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a sweating-bath, sweating-room, a sudatory:* circa balinea ac sudatoria, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 2; id. Ep. 51, 6.

* **sūdātrix,** īcis, *f.* [sudator], *she that sweats* or *causes sweating:* toga, Mart. 12, 18, 5.

* **sūdĭcŭlum** (**sūdŭc-**), i, *n.* [sudor, producing sweat], *a kind of whip* or *scourge,* Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14; cf. Fest. p. 336 Müll.

Sudīnes, is, *m.*, *a writer on precious stones,* Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115; 36, 7, 12, § 59; 37, 8, 35, § 114 al.

sŭdis (*nom. sing.* only, Plin. 32, 10, 54, § 154 infra), is, *f.*, *a stake, pile* (syn.: palus, sublica). **I.** Lit., *plur.:* sudes stipitesque, Caes. B. C. 1, 27; id. B. G. 5, 18; 5, 40; Verg. A. 7, 524: quadrifidae, id. G. 2, 25: fraxineae, id. ib. 2, 359; Sil. 6, 559: quorum putrescerent sudes, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 101 al. — In *sing.*, Ov. M. 12, 299 sq.; Luc. 6, 174.—As a weapon: multa vulnera sudibus facta, Liv. 40, 6, 6; Tib. 1, 10, 65; cf.: sudes in terga erectae, *bristles, spines,* Juv. 4, 128: densae, *thorns,* Prud. Apoth. 127: saxeae, i. e. *rocky peaks, crags,* App. M. 7, p. 195, 26.—**II.** Transf., *a kind of pike* (a fish); perh. Esox sphyraena, Linn.; Plin. 32, 10, 54, § 154.

sūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [Gr. root ἰδ-; ἶδος, ἱδρός, sweat; Germ. Schweisz]. **I.** *Neutr.* (class.), *to sweat, perspire.* **A.** Lit. (*a*) *Absol.:* qui sudat, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 23: sine causā sudare, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: juvenum sudantibus lacertis, Ov. M. 4, 707: quid cum Cumis Apollo sudavit, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98; cf.: deorum sudasse simulacra nuntiatum est, id. ib. 2, 27, 58: bibere et sudare vita cardiaci est, Sen. Ep. 15, 3: in montes sudantes conscendimus, Petr. 116.—(*β*) With *abl.*, *to sweat* or *perspire with, to be wet with, moist with, drenched in* any thing: fit ut in speluncis saxa superne Sudent umore, Lucr. 6, 943; cf.: cavae tepido sudant umore lacunae, Verg. G. 1, 117: sudabant fauces sanguine, Lucr. 6, 1147: scuta duo sanguine sudasse, Liv. 22, 1: quattuor signa sanguine multo, id. 27, 4: arma sudore, Sil. 2, 455: umore Cumanus Apollo, Flor. 2, 8, 3.—Poet.: terra sudat sanguine, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 33 (Trag. v. 213 Vahl.): sanguine litus, Verg. A. 2, 582.—**b.** Poet., transf., of the moisture itself, *to sweat, drip, distil* from any thing: quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno Balsama, Verg. G. 2, 118: dulcis odoratis umor sudavit ab uvis, Sil. 7, 191.—**B.** Trop., qs. to sweat or perspire from exertion, i. e. *to toil, labor hard, exert* or *fatigue one's self, tire one's self out,* etc. (rare but class.; cf. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge, 12, p. 458 sq.; syn.: contendo, luctor): sudabis satis, Si cum illo inceptas homine, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 23; cf.: in cassum defessi sanguine sudent, Augustum per iter luctantes ambitionis, Lucr. 5, 1129: vides sudare me jamdudum laborantem, quomodo, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3: sudandum est his pro communibus commodis, id. Sest. 66, 139: in mancipii redhibitione sudare, Quint. 8, 3, 14 Spald. *N. cr.:* has meus ad metas equus, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 70: sub ingenti pharetrā, Stat. Th. 5, 443.—Poet., with *inf.:* et ferrea sudant Claustra remoliri, Stat. Th. 10, 526.—*Impers. pass.:* parabile est, quod natura desiderat: ad supervacua sudatur, Sen. Ep. 4, 8.—**II.** *Act.* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *To throw off* or *emit by sweating, to sweat out, exude* (cf. destillo). **1.** Lit.: et durae quercus sudabunt roscida mella, Verg. E. 4, 30: pinguia electra, id. ib. 8, 54: balsamum, Just. 36, 3, 4: nemora Orientis, ubi tura et balsama sudantur, Tac. G. 45: sudata ligno Tura, Ov. M. 10, 308: oleum baca Venafri, Mart. 13, 101, 1: mella, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 76: sanguinem, Val. Max. 1, 6, 5; Aug. in Psa. 93, 19: mella, Lact. 7, 24, 7.—**2.** Trop. (acc. to I. B.), *to sweat out* a thing, i. e. *to make, perform,* or *carry on laboriously:* multo labore Cyclopum Sudatum thoraca capit, Sil. 4, 436: fibulam, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 16: vomere messes, id. Laud. Stil. 2, 94: zonam, id. Epigr. 23, 12: deunces, Pers. 5, 149: bella, Prud. Cath. 2, 76: laborem, Sil. 3, 92; Stat. Th. 5, 189. —**B.** Pregn. **1.** *To saturate with sweat, to sweat through* (very rare): vestes sudatae, Quint. 11, 3, 23.—**2.** Of time, *to sweat through, pass* or *spend in sweating:* actae sub pellibus hiemes aestatesque inter bella sudatae, Pac. Pan. Theod. 8.

sūdor, ōris, *m.* [sudo]. **I.** Lit., *sweat, perspiration:* manat ex omni corpore sudor, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 399 Vahl.); Lucr. 6, 944: sudor e corpore, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58; cf.: totum sudor habet corpus, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 436 Vahl.): sudorem multum consecutum esse audiebamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit, id. Div. 1, 34, 74: sudor fluit undique rivis, Verg. A. 5, 200: salsusque per artus Sudor iit, id. ib. 2, 174: gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor, id. ib. 3, 175: equos Fumantis sudore quatit, id. ib. 12, 338: cum sudor ad imos Manaret talos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 10: occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus, Ov. M. 5, 632: sudore fluentia multo Bracchia, id. ib. 9, 57; Sen. Oedip. 923; id. Troad. 487: quibusdam in conspectu populi sudor erumpit, id. Ep. 2, 2; 122, 6.—As *obj.* of verbs: sudorem emittere, Plin. 7, 18, 18, § 78: sudores evocare, id. 27, 9, 48, § 72: ciere, id. 37, 10, 46, § 115: facere, id. 24, 6, 20, § 30: movere, id. 24, 11, 60, § 101; Cels. 2, 17: elicere, id. 2, 17: excutere, Nep. Eum. 5, 5: ducere, Scrib. Comp. 217: detergere, Suet. Ner. 24 *init.:* sistere, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 196: sudorem coërcere, id. 23, 1, 25, § 50: reprimere, id. 20, 13, 51, § 142: sudores sedare, id. 35, 15, 52, § 185: inhibere, id. 28, 19, 79, § 260.—*Plur.:* sudoribus corpus exinanire, Sen. Ep. 108, 16: sudores exsistere toto corpore, Lucr. 3, 154: caeli, *honey-dew,* Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 30.—**B.** Transf., of any *liquid* or *moisture* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. umor): maris, Lucr. 2, 465: smyrnae, id. 2, 504: veneni, Ov. M. 2, 198: picis (with liquor), Plin. 16, 11, 21, § 52: lapidis, id. 35, 15, 52, § 186: argentum quod exit a fornace sudorem vocant, id. 33, 4, 21, § 69; cf. Sen. Q. N. 3, 15 *fin.;* Vitr. 8, 1 *med.;* Dig. 43, 19, 1 *med.*—**II.** Trop. (cf. sudo, I. B.), *sweat,* i. e. *toil, severe labor, weariness, fatigue* (class.; syn.: labor, contentio): Salmacida spolia sine sudore et sanguine, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61 (Trag. v. 36 Vahl.): victor exercitus, qui suo sudore ac sanguine inde (a Capuā) Samnites depulisset, Liv. 7, 38; cf.: multo ejus sudore ac labore, Cic. Font. 5, 12 (1, 2); Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 8: stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 257: sudor circa testimonia, Quint. 5, 7, 1; 6, 4, 6: summo cum sudore consequi, Vell. 2, 128, 3: phalerae multo sudore receptae, Verg. A. 9, 458: creditur Sudoris minimum habere comoedia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 169: non est viri timere sudorem, Sen. Ep. 31, 7: sudore acquirere quod possis sanguine parare, Tac. G. 14: et bellicos sudores nostros barbaricae gentes cognoscunt, Just. Inst. prooem. § 1.

sūdōrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum [sudor-fero], *sudorific:* vapores, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 206.

* **sūdōrus,** a, um, *adj.* [sudor], *dripping with sweat, sweaty:* corpus, App. Flor. p. 354, 27.

* **sūdŭcŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [sudes], *a kind of whip, scourge:* flagri, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14 Ritschl *N. cr.* (cf. sudiculum).

sūdus, a, um, *adj.* [se-udus; cf.: sudum siccum quasi seudum id est sine udo, Fest. pp. 294 and 295 Müll.], *without moisture, dry;* and of the weather, *cloudless, bright, clear* (class.; cf. serenus). **I.** *Adj.:* ventorum flamina suda, Lucil. ap. Non. 31, 19: flamen venti, Varr. ib. 234, 7: ver, Verg. G. 4, 77: tempestas, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42, 27: splendor luminis, id. M. 11, p. 260, 30: cuncta specula vel uda vel suda videre, id. Mag. p. 283, 37.—Adverb.: sudum, *brightly,* Prud. Cath. 7, 79.—**B.** *Subst.:* **sūdum,** i, *n.*, *bright, clear weather:* cum sudum est, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2: horologium mittam et libros, si erit sudum, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 3: dum sudum est, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 35: arma Per sudum rutilare vident, Verg. A. 8, 529; Val. Fl. 2, 115.—**II.** *Somewhat moist* = subudus; ardentia viscera adhuc suda de sanguine, Arn. 7, 3.

Suē, ēs, *f.*, *a town in Assyria,* Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118.

Suēbi, v. Suevi.

Suebri, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Gaul,* Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35.

Suēl, *f.*, *a town in Spain,* Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 8; Mel. 2, 6.

Suellēni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Arabia,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 157.

Suelteri, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35.

sŭēo, ēre [assumed as a stem for the form sŭēmus, which is probably a contracted *perf.*, = suevimus from suesco; cf. consuesco and the Gr. εἰώθαμεν], *to be wont, used,* or *accustomed:* appellare suemus, Lucr. 1, 60: cernere suemus (dissyl.), id. 1, 301: perhibere suemus, id. 4, 369.

sŭesco, sŭēvi, sŭētum (dissyl. suēvi, suētum; sync. forms, suesti, suerunt, suesse, etc.; v. in the foll., and cf. also the preced. art.), 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. svadhā, will, might, custom; Gr. ἔθος, ἦθος]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to become used* or *accustomed;* in the *tempp. perff.*, *to have accustomed one's self;* hence, *to be wont, used,* or *accustomed* (rare). **a.** *Tempp. press.:* Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut suesceret militiae, Tac. A. 2, 44; 2, 52; Aus. Ep. 16, 91.—**b.** *Tempp. perff.:* has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suërunt, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 111: a te id, quod suesti, peto, etc., id. Fam. 15, 8: mittere suevit, Lucr. 6, 793: de divis dare dicta suërit, id. 5, 53: gemmis florere arbusta suësse, id. 5, 912: vincere suevit, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 17: sueverat claustra remoliri, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 194.—**II.** *Act.*, *to accustom, habituate, train* (very rare in finite verb): ut lectos viros ... disciplinae et imperiis suesceret, Tac. A. 2, 52. —Esp., *P.* and *P. a.:* **suētus,** a, um. **1.** *Accustomed, wont, used, habituated;* with *inf.:* ex aliis sentire sueti, Lucr. 2, 903: mala secundis rebus oriri sueta, Sall. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 18: suetus abstinere, Liv. 5, 43: curru succedere sueti Quadrupedes, Verg. A. 3, 541: vexare suëtae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 17: comitialem propter morbum despui suetum, Plin. 10, 23, 34, § 69.—With *dat.:* his (armis) ego suetus, Verg. A. 5, 414: neque conjugiis suscipiendis neque alendis liberis sueti, Tac. A. 14, 27: suetae aquis volucres, Tac. H. 5, 6: sueti latrociniis, id. A. 2, 52: suetus civilibus armis, Luc. 1, 325.—**2.** Transf., of things, *customary, usual* (mostly post-class.): contra Cheruscis sueta aput paludes proelia, Tac. A. 1, 64: sueto militum contubernio gaudere, id. H. 2, 80 *fin.:* vestigium, App. M. 6, p. 198, 21: cibaria, id. ib. 9, p. 232, 13.—Hence, *subst.:* **suētum,** i, *n.*, *a custom, usage:* se ad sectae sueta conferunt, App. M. 4, p. 153, 22.

Suessa, ae, *f.*, = Σύεσσα. **I.** *A city of Latium, five miles south of the Liris and eight from the sea, founded* B.C. 337 *by the*

Aurunci, and afterwards made their capital. It was often called Suessa Aurunca, now *Sessa*, Liv. 8, 15; 9, 28; Vell. 1, 14; Liv. 27, 9; 29, 15; Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 10; 4, 2, 4; 13, 8, 18; *it was the birthplace of the satiric poet Lucilius*, cf. Juv. 1, 20; Aus. Ep. 15, 9.— **II.** *A very ancient city of Latium, a colony of Alba, conquered by Tarquinius Superbus, usually called Suessa Pometia. It was destroyed by Spurius Cassius*, B.C. 502, *and its site is unknown*, Liv. 1, 41; 1, 53; 2, 16 sq.; cf. Verg. A. 6, 775; Cic. Rep. 2, 24, 44; Sil. 8, 400; Aus. Ep. 15, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; 7, 16, 15, § 69. — Hence, **Suessānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Suessa*, *Suessan:* in Suessano, *in the Suessan territories*, Cato, R. R. 22, 3.—*Plur.:* **Suessāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Suessa* (Aurunca), Inscr. Grut. 151, 3; 262, 7.

Suessetāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 25, 34; 34, 20; 39, 42.—Hence, *adj.:* **Suessetānus**, a, um: ager, Liv. 28, 24.

Sŭessĭōnes (**Sŭessōnes**, trisyl., Luc. 1, 423), um, *m.*, *a people in Gaul*, in the neighborhood of the modern *Soissons*, Caes. B. G. 2, 3; 2, 12; 2, 13; Hirt. B. G. 8, 6; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106.

Suessŭla, ae, *f.*, *a town of Campania*, now *Castel di Sessola*, Liv. 7, 37; 8, 14; 23, 14; 23, 17; 23, 32; 24, 46.—Hence, **Suessŭlāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Suessula*, Liv. 8, 14; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Inscr. Orell. 130; 2369.

Suētōnĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. So, **I.** C. Suetonius Paulinus (Lenis), *father of the foll.*, Tac. A. 14, 29; id. H. 2, 23; 2, 31; id. Agr. 5; 14, 16; Suet. Oth. 10.—**II.** C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *a contemporary and friend of the younger Pliny, author of the biographies of the first twelve Roman emperors*, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 1 sq.; Spart. Hadr. 11, 3. See, concerning him, Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 216 sq.

Suetri, ōrum, *m.*, *an Alpine people*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

suētūdo, inis, *f.* [suesco], *custom, habit* (late Lat.): blanda, Paul. Pell. Euchar. 179; 271.

suētus, a, um, *Part.* of suesco.

Suēvi or **Suēbi** (in inscrr. always; but most MSS. have Suevi), ōrum, *m.*, *the Suevi, a powerful people in the north-eastern part of Germany*, Caes. B. G. 4, 1; Tac. G. 38; Luc. 2, 51.—Hence, **A. Suēvus** or **Suēbus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Suevi*, *Suevan:* natio, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: crinis, *worn in the manner of the Suevi*, Sil. 5, 134. —*Subst.:* **Suēvus**, i, *m.*, *one of the Suevi* (poet.), Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 655.—**B. Suēvĭa** or **Suēbĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Suevi*, Tac. G. 43 *init.* and 45 *fin.*—**C. Suēvĭcus** or **Suēbĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Suevic:* mare, Tac. G. 45 *init.*

Suēvĭus, ii, *m.*, *a poet*, otherwise unknown, Macr. S. 2, 14.

†† **sūfes** (**suffes**), ĕtis, *m.* [Phoen. שפט, a judge], *the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians*, corresponding to the Roman consul, *a sufet*, Liv. 28, 37; 30, 7; 34, 61; Sen. Tranq. 4, 5; Inscr. Orell. 3056 sq. —*Plur.*, Liv. 34, 61; cf. Fest. p. 309 Müll., and Gesen. Script. Phoenic. Monum. p. 394.

Sufetŭla, ae, *f.*, *a town in Africa*, Aug. c. Donat. 6, 26.

suf-farcĭno (**subf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to stuff full, to cram* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: incedunt suffarcinati cum libris, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 10: vidi Cantharam Suffarcinatam, *stuffed out*, i. e. *with a bundle under her dress*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 31: bellule suffarcinatus, *crammed full, gorged with food*, App. M. 10, p. 246, 23: aliquem multis muneribus, id. ib. 9, p. 230, 26.—**II.** Transf., *to deck, adorn, enrich:* auro et argento et veste, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 28.

(* **suffarrānĕus** or **suffarrānĭus**, a false read. for furnariae, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 135 Sillig ad h. l.)

suffectio (**subf-**), ōnis, *f.* [sufficio] (post-class.). **I.** *An adding:* unguentorum, Arn. 5, 166: macularum, id. 7, 251.—**II.** *A supplying, substituting:* animarum alterna mortuorum atque viventium suffectio, Tert. Anim. 28; cf. suffectura.

suffectūra (**subf-**), ae, *f.* [id.], *a supplying, supplement* (post-class.): suffectura est quodammodo spiritus animae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28 *med.*

suffectus, a, um, *Part.* of sufficio.

Suffēnātes, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Nebula Suffena, a town in the Sabine territory*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

Suffēnus, i, *m.*, *a bad poet, ridiculed by Catullus*, Cat. 14, 19; 22, 1 sqq.

sufferctus, a, um, v. suffertus.

suffĕrentia (**subf-**), ae, *f.* [suffero], *a bearing, enduring, toleration, sufferance* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15; id. Or. 4 *med.;* Vulg. Jacob. 5, 11; id. Ecclus. 16, 14.

suf-fermentātus (**subf-**), a, um, *Part.* [fermento], *somewhat fermented* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Valent. 17.

suf-fĕro (**subf-**), sustŭli, sublātum, sufferre, *v. a.* **I.** *To carry under, to put* or *lay under* (very rare; syn. subicio): corium, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 33: tergum, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 397, 1.—**II.** In gen. **A.** *To offer, proffer:* neque mater potest sufferre lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 19.—T. t. in jurid. Lat.: litis aestimationem, *to tender*, Dig. 30, 1, 69 *fin.;* 21, 2, 21.—**B.** *To hold up, bear, support, sustain* (very rare; syn. sustineo): an axis eum (mundum) sustineat an ipse se potius vi propriā sufferat, Arn. 2, 83: comitiali morbo vexatus, ut stare, colligere semet ac sufferre vix posset, *hold himself upright*, Suet. Calig. 50.—**2.** Trop., *to take upon one's self, undergo, bear, endure, suffer* an evil or grievance (class.; syn.: patior, tolero): plagas, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 11: vulnera, Lucr. 5, 1304: poenas, Att. ap. Non. 396, 33: poenam sui sceleris, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 28: at Apollodorus poenas sustulit, id. N. D. 3, 33, 82: imperii poenas sufferre, id. Font. 21, 49: quam multam si sufferre voluissent, id. Caecin. 33, 98; cf.: pro alicujus peccatis supplicium sufferre, Ter. And. 5, 3, 17; in Plautus (like dare poenas alicui) with *dat.:* deinde illi actutum sufferet suos servos poenas Sosia, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 19: ut vobis victi Poeni poenas sufferant, id. Cist. 1, 3, 54: sumptus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 44: laborem, solem, sitim, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 20: labores, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 5: (vites) valenter sufferunt ventos et imbres, Col. 3, 2, 15: nisi hoc pejus sit, haec sufferre et perpeti, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3: nec claustra nec ipsi Custodes sufferre valent, Verg. A. 2, 492: quod (iter) superest, sufferte pedes, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 21 et saep.—*Absol.:* Syre, vix suffero, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20.—Ellipt.: si magis me instabunt, ad praetorem sufferam (sc. me rapi), Plaut. Curc. 3, 6.

suffertus (**sufferctus**, Lucil. ap. Gell. 4, 17, 3), a, um, *adj.* [sub-farcio], *crammed full, full* (very rare): subicit suffectus posteriorem, Lucil. l. l.: aliquid se sufferti tinniturum, *something full-sounding, sonorous*, Suet. Ner. 20.

suf-fervĕfăcĭo (**subf-**), no *perf.*, factum, 3, *v. a.*, *to heat* or *warm from below* (Plinian), Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 104: affirmant, lapillos, qui suffervefiant, rumpi, id. 27, 9, 51, § 75: aceti heminis quinque suffervefactis, id. 14, 17, 21, § 114: semuncia amyli cum ovo, id. 22, 25, 67, § 137; 37, 10, 54, § 142.

suffervĕfīo, fĭĕri, v. suffervefacio.

* **suf-fervĕo** (**subf-**), ēre, *v. n.*, *to boil* or *seethe gently*, App. Herb. 115.

suffes, ĕtis, v. sufes.

suffībŭlum, i, *n.* [sub-fibula], *a white four-cornered veil*, worn on the head by priests and priestesses, Varr. L. L. 6, § 21 Müll.; cf. Fest. pp. 348 and 349 ib.

suffĭcĭens, entis, *Part.* of sufficio.

suffĭcĭenter, *adv.* [sufficio], *sufficiently, enough*, Dig. 7, 1, 15; Vulg. Nah. 2, 12; Plin. Ep. 10, 18 (29), 3 dub.

suffĭcĭentia, ae, *f.* [id.], *a sufficiency* (post-class.), Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 4 *fin.;* Sid. Ep. 6, 12 *fin.;* Vulg. 2 Cor. 3, 5; 9, 8.

suf-fĭcĭo (**subf-**), fēci, fectum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [facio]. **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To put under* or *among.* **1.** Of a building, *to lay the foundation for:* opus, Curt. 5, 1, 29 Zumpt. —**2.** Esp., *to put into, dip in, dye, impregnate, imbue, tinge:* lanam medicamentis, *to impregnate, imbue, tinge*, Cic. ap. Non. 386, 10, and 521, 19: (angues) ardentes oculos suffecti sanguine et igni, *suffused, colored*, Verg. A. 2, 210: maculis suffecta genas, Val. Fl. 2, 105: suffecta leto lumina, id. 1, 822; cf.: nubes sole suffecta, i. e. *shone through, irradiated*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 11.—**3.** *To give, afford, furnish, supply* = suppeditare, ὑπέχειν (mostly poet.): (nebulae) sufficiunt nubes, Lucr. 6, 480: ut cibus aliam naturam sufficit ex se, id. 3, 704: haec aëra rarum Sufficiunt nobis, id. 2, 108: tellus Sufficit umorem, Verg. G. 2, 424: aut illae (salices) pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbras Sufficiunt saepemque satis et pabula melli, id. ib. 2, 435: ut (Hispania) Italiae cunctarum rerum abundantiam sufficiat, Just. 44, 1, 4: dux agmina sufficit unus turbanti terras, Sil. 1, 36; cf.: Horatius eos excursionibus sufficiendo adsuefacerat sibi fidere, *by permitting to take part in*, Liv. 3, 61, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.; Petr. 27.—Trop.: ipse pater Danais animos viresque secundas Sufficit, *gives courage and strength*, Verg. A. 2, 618; 9, 803.—**4.** *To occupy with, employ in:* Horatius eos (milites) excursionibus (*dat.*) sufficiendo proeliisque levibus experiundo assuefecerat sibi fidere, *by employing them in sallies*, etc., Liv. 3, 61.—**B.** *To put in the place of, to substitute* for another; and esp., *to choose* or *elect in the place of* any one (class.; esp. freq. of magistrates, e. g. of consuls; syn. subrogo): suffectus in Lucretii locum M. Horatius Pulvillus, Liv. 2, 8, 4: in Appii locum suffectus, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: consul in sufficiendo collegā occupatus, Cic. Mur. 39, 85; cf.: ne consul sufficiatur, id. ib. 38, 82: censorem in demortui locum, Liv. 5, 31, 7: suffectis in loca eorum novis regibus, Just. 11, 10, 7: ipsae (apes) regem parvosque Quirites Sufficiunt, Verg. G. 4, 202: seu tribunos modo seu tribunis suffectos consules quoque habuit, Liv. 4, 8, 1: quia collegam suffici censori religio erat, id. 6, 27, 4; 6, 38, 10: quibus vitio creatis suffecti, id. 9, 7, 14; 10, 47, 1: filius patri suffectus, Tac. A. 4, 16: Conon Alcibiadi suffectus, Just. 5, 6, 1: sperante heredem sufficī se proximum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 12.—Esp. in the phrase suffectus consul, *a consul elected after* the regular time, *a vice-consul:* quando duo ordinarii consules ejus anni alter morbo, alter ferro periisset, suffectum consulem negabant rectē comitia habere posse, Liv. 41, 18, 16 Weissenb. ad loc.; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43, 2; Tac. A. 3, 37 *fin.;* cf.: consulatus suffectus, Aus. Grat. Act. 14, 2, § 32.—**2.** Transf., *to cause to take the place of, to supply instead of, to furnish as a substitute* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): atque aliam ex aliā generando suffice prolem, Verg. G. 3, 65: septimo eosdem (dentes) decidere anno, aliosque suffici, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 68: quattuor caeli partes in ternas dividunt et singulis ventos binos suffectos dant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be sufficient, to suffice, avail for, meet the need of, satisfy* (freq. and class.; syn. suppeto); constr. *absol.*, with *dat.*, *ad*, *adversus*, *in*, with *inf.*, *ut* or *ne;* rarely with *si.* (*a*) *Absol.:* quamquam nec scribae sufficere nec tabulae nomina illorum capere potuerunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 16: nec jam sufficiunt, Verg. A. 9, 515: idque (ferrum) diu Suffecit, id. ib. 12, 739: Romani quoad sufficere remiges potuerunt, satis pertinaciter secuti sunt, Liv. 36, 45, 2: non sufficiebant oppidani, id. 21, 8, 4: haec exempli gratiā sufficient, Quint. 9, 2, 56: non videntur tempora suffectura, id. 2, 5, 3: pro magistratibus, qui non sufficerent, Suet. Aug. 43: quīs non sufficientibus, Curt. 9, 4, 33.—With *subject-clause:* sufficit dicere, E portu navigavi, Quint. 4, 2, 41: non, quia sufficiat, non esse sacrilegium, sed quia, etc., id. 7, 3, 9: suffecerit haec retulisse, Suet. Ner. 31; Mart. 9, 1, 8.—(*β*) With *dat.:* nec jam vires sufficere cuiquam, *Caes. B. G. 7, 20; cf.: vires concipit suffecturas oneri, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 173: nec iis sufficiat imaginem virtutis effingere, Quint. 10, 2, 15: ac mihi quidem sufficeret hoc genus, id. 5, 10, 90: paucorum cupiditati cum obsistere non poterant, tamen sufficere aliquo modo poterant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 48, § 127: mons, hominum lacte et carne vescentium abunde sufficiebat alimentis, Liv. 29, 31, 9: hae manus suffecere desiderio meo, Curt. 4, 1, 25; 3, 6, 19: vires quae sufficiant labori certaminum, Quint. 10, 3, 3; cf.: summis operibus suffecturi vires, id. 2, 4, 33: pronuntiatio vel scenis suffectura, id. 10, 1, 119: quod opus cuicumque discendo sufficiet, id. 1, 9, 3: dominis sufficit tantum soli, ut relevare caput possint, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4.—Poet.: nec sufficit umbo Ictibus, Verg. A. 9, 810.—(*γ*) With *ad:* terra ingenito umore egens vix ad

perennes suffecit amnes, Liv. 4, 30: inopi aerario nec plebe ad tributum sufficiente, id. 29, 16: annus vix ad solacium unius anni, id. 10, 47: oppidani ad omnia tuenda non sufficiebant, id. 21, 8, 4: quomodo nos ad patiendum sufficiamus, id. 29, 17, 17; 21, 8, 4; 33, 10: ad quod si vires non sufficerint, Quint. 12, 1, 32.—(δ) With *adversus:* non suffecturum ducem unum et exercitum unum adversus quattuor populos, Liv. 10, 25.—(ε) With *in:* nec locus in tumulos nec sufficit arbor in ignes, Ov. M. 7, 613: ergo ego sufficiam reus in nova crimina semper? id. Am. 2, 7, 1.—(ζ) With *inf.:* nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum Sufficimus, Verg. A. 5, 22.—(η) With *ut* or *ne:* interim sufficit, ut exorari te sinas, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 3: sufficit, ne ea, quae sunt vera, minuantur, id. ib. 9, 33, 11.—(θ) With *si:* sufficere tibi debet, si, etc., Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 9: sufficere his credis, si probi existimentur, id. Pan. 88, 2.—Hence, *P. a.:* **suffĭcĭens,** entis, *sufficient, adequate:* aetas vix tantis matura rebus, sed abunde sufficiens, Curt. 3, 6, 19: testes, Dig. 29, 7, 8.—*Sup.:* unica et sufficientissima definitio, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 2.

suf-fīgo (subf-), xi, xum, 3, *v. a., to fasten beneath* or *below, to fasten* or *fix on, to affix* (rare but class.): ecce aedificat: columnam mento suffigit suo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54 Ritschl *N. cr.:* antennae suffixit lintea, Luc. 9, 328: aureis clavis crepidas, Plin. 33, 3, 14, § 50: janua suffixa tigillo, Cat. 67, 39: trabes multo auro, Sen. Hippol. 497: cruci suffixus, * Cic. Pis. 18, 42: aliquem cruci, Vell. 2, 42 *fin.;* Suet. Caes. 74; Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 15: patibulo, Just. 22, 7, 8: patibulis, id. 30, 2, 7; App. M. 10, p. 244, 18: aliquem in cruce, Cat. 99, 4; Hor. S. 1, 3, 82; Auct. B. Afr. 66: aliquem in crucem, Just. 18, 7, 15: caput Galbae hastā suffixum, *stuck upon a spear,* Suet. Galb. 20; cf. Tac. H. 1, 49: spolia in suggestu fori, Flor. 1, 11: dona postibus, App. M. 6, p. 174.—Trop.: novos stimulos dolori, Sen. Phoen. 206.

* **suffīmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [suffio], *fumigation, incense* (poët. for suffimentum), Ov. F. 4, 731 sq.

* **suffīmento,** āre, *v. a.* [suffimentum], *to fumigate:* totum bovem, Veg. 3, 2 *fin.*

suffīmentum, i, *n.* [suffio], *fumigation, incense* (cf.: odor, fragrantia): in iis sine illius suffimentis expiati sumus, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: quia suffimentum sit (laurus) caedis hostium et purgatio, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135; cf. Fest. pp. 348 and 349 Müll.—*Plur.,* Veg. Vet. 1, 19 sq.; 4, 12.

suf-fīo (subf-), īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [fio = θύω], *to fumigate, perfume, scent* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; but cf. suffimentum; cf.: vaporo, fumigo): (testam) suffito sertā et schoeno et palmā, Cato, R. R. 113, 1: thymo, Verg. G. 4, 241: bonis odoribus, Col. 12, 18, 3: locum, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 84: suffire et purgare domos, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 49: tecta, id. 12, 17, 40, § 81: se taetris odoribus, Lucr. 4, 1175: oculos jocinore decocto, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 171: urnā suffitā haurit aquam, Ov. F. 5, 676: apes, Col. 9, 14, 7: carnem recentem haedorum pilo, *to burn for the purpose of fumigation,* Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 154: rutam, id. 20, 13, 51, § 139: suffitum anisum, id. 20, 17, 73, § 187.—Poet.: ignibus aethereis terras suffire, i. e. *to warm,* Lucr. 2, 1098.

‡ **suffiscus** dicebatur folliculus testium arietinorum, quo utebantur pro marsupio, forsitan dictus a fisci similitudine, Fest. pp. 308 and 309 Müll.

suffītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suffio], *a fumigating, fumigation, perfuming:* nimia, Col. 1, 6, 20: suffitionem doliorum facere, id. 12, 50, 16: suffitiones commendavere, Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 12: verbenarum, Arn. 5, 3: funus prosecuti redeuntes ignem supergradiebantur aquā aspersi: quod purgationis genus vocabant suffitionem, Fest. p. 3 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. laureati, p. 117.

* **suffītor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a fumigator:* puerum suffitorem fecit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

1. suffītus, a, um, *Part.* of suffio.

2. suffītus, ūs, *m.* [suffio]. **I.** *A fumigating, fumigation* (Plinian): suffitu necare cimices, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 142; 37, 10, 54, § 142: crebrior, id. 22, 23, 48, § 100.—*Plur.,* Plin. 24, 11, 61, § 102.—**II.** In concr., *the smoke produced by fumigation:* herbae, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 116.

suffixus, a, um, *Part.* of suffigo.

sufflābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sufflo], *that can be breathed, breathable* (post-class.): animae, Prud. Apoth. 906.

sufflāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a clog, break, drag-chain,* to check the motion of a wheel. **I.** Lit.: rotam astringit multo sufflamine, Juv. 8, 148: tardat sufflamine currum, Prud. Psych. 417.—**II.** Trop., *a clog, hinderance, impediment* (post-class.): nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis, Juv. 16, 50; Inscr. Grut. 180, 3.

sufflāmĭno, āre, *v. a.* [sufflamen], *to hold back by a clog, to clog, check.* * **I.** Lit.: rotam Ixionis, Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. (Apocol.) 14, 3.—* **II.** Trop., *to stay, check, repress* in speaking: tanta illi erat velocitas orationis, ut vitium fieret. Itaque D. Augustus optime dixit, Aterius noster sufflaminandus est, Sen. Exc. Contr. 4, praef. § 7.

* **suf-flammo (subfl-),** āre, *v. a., to kindle, inflame:* calumniam invidiā, Sid. Ep. 5, 6 *fin.*

sufflātĭo (subfl-), ōnis, *f.* [sufflo], *a blowing* or *puffing up, inflation* (Plinian): bullantium aquarum, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18: praedurum est sufflatione viventibus, id. 9, 29, 46, § 86.

sufflātōrĭum, i, *n.* [id.], *the bellows,* Vulg. Jer. 6, 29.

(**1. sufflātus (subfl-),** ūs, a false read. for si afflavit, Sen. Clem. 1, 25, 4.)

2. sufflātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* v. sufflo.

* **suf-flāvus (subfl-),** a, um, *adj., yellowish, light blonde:* capillus, Suet. Aug. 79.

suf-flo (subflo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** *Act., to blow forth from below; to blow up, puff out, inflate.* **A.** Lit.: age, tibicen, refer ad labeas tibias, Suffla celeriter tibi buccas, quasi proserpens bestia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 42: venae ubi sufflatae sunt ex cibo, Cato, R. R. 157, 7: sufflata cutis, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 138.—**2.** *To blow upon:* ignes, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79: gladiatores decrepiti, quos si sufflasses, cecidissent, Petr. 45, 11: prunas, Vulg. Isa. 54, 16.—* **B.** Trop.: nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suae, i. e. *got enraged,* Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 19.—**II.** *Neutr., to blow, puff* at or upon any thing. **A.** Lit.: sufflavit buccis suis, Mart. 3, 17, 4: rubetae arrepentes foribus (alveorum) per eas sufflant, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 62.—* **B.** Trop.: suffla: sum candidus, *puff yourself up,* Pers. 4, 20.—Hence, **sufflātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *puffed up, bloated:* sufflato corpore esse, Varr. ap. Non. 395, 8.—**B.** Trop., *blown out, puffed up, bloated, inflated* with anger or pride; of language, *inflated, tumid, pompous, bombastic:* sufflatus ille huc veniet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 21: neque auro aut genere aut multiplici scientiā Sufflatus, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 31: (figura) recte videbitur appellari, si sufflata nominabitur, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15; cf.: sufflati atque tumidi (in dicendo), Gell. 7, 14, 5.—*Comp., sup.,* and *adv.* do not occur.

* **suffōcābĭlis (subf-),** e, *adj.* [suffoco], *suffocating:* parvus locus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

suffōcātĭo (subf-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a choking, stifling, suffocating,* Sen. Ep. 54, 2; hence, mulierum, *suffocation of the womb, hysterical passion,* Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 30; 26, 15, 90, § 158; v. suffoco, I.

suf-fōco (subf-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [faux], *to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate* by compressing the throat (rare but class.; syn.: strangulo, elido). **I.** Lit.: patrem, Cic. Mur. 29, 61: quem crassior saliva suffocat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 2, 4: in melle situm suffocari, *to be suffocated,* Lucr. 3, 891: vox suffocatur saepe, Quint. 11, 3, 51: suffocatae (mulieres), *hysterical,* Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238; cf. suffocatio.—**II.** Transf.: injuriā suffocante vitem, *that chokes, kills,* Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 209: urbem et Italiam fame, i. e. *to starve,* Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4.

suf-fōdĭo (subf-), fōdi, fossum, 3, *v. a., to dig* or *pierce underneath; to pierce* or *bore through; to dig under, sap, undermine* (class.; not in Cic.): ilia equis suffodere, Liv. 42, 59: inguina, Suet. Dom. 17: equos, *to stab in the belly,* Caes. B. G. 4, 12; Tac. A. 1, 65; 2, 11: suffosso equo, Verg. A. 11, 671; Liv. 42, 59; Curt. 4, 13, 33: radices frumenti, Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 184: montes, Vell. 2, 33, 4; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 104; cf.: vineas expediunt suffodiendis muris, Tac. H. 2, 21: Alexandria est fere tota suffossa, *undermined,* Auct. B. Alex. 5, 1: a cuniculis subfossum in Hispaniā oppidum, Plin. 8, 29, 43, § 104: quercus subfossae fluctibus, id. 16, 1, 2, § 5: sacella suffossa, incensa, *sapped, overthrown,* Cic. Har. Resp. 15: rupes suffossa, Sen. Ep. 90, 6: montes, Vell. 2, 33.

suffossĭo (subf-), ōnis, *f.* [suffodio], *a digging under, undermining,* Vulg. Jer. 51, 58.—Transf., in *plur.,* concr., *mines,* Vitr. 1, 5, 5 (dub.): cum ipsum solum subfossionibus tremeret, Sen. Ep. 49, 8.

suffossus (subf-), a, um, *Part.* of suffodio.

suffraenātĭo, ōnis, v. suffrenatio.

suffrāgātĭo (subf-), ōnis, *f.* [suffragor], *a voting for one* or *in one's favor, interest, favor, support, suffrage* (class.): suffragationem, observantiam, et gratiam tollere, Cic. Planc. 18, 44; cf.: sublata sunt studia, exstinctae suffragationes, id. ib. 6, 15: in consule declarando multum etiam apud universum populum Romanum auctoritatis habet suffragatio militaris, id. Mur. 18, 38: urbana, id. ib. 19, 38; cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 2: justa, Liv. 10, 13, 13: nec potestas nec suffragatio horum valuit, id. 4, 44, 2; Suet. Claud. 11: materna, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 24, 3: divina, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1: credula, id. 9, 15, ext. 2.—With *gen.-obj.:* suffragationem consulatus perdere, *the recommendation to the consulship,* Cic. Mil. 13, 34: consulatūs, Sall. J. 65, 5.

suffrāgātor (subf-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who votes for another, a supporter, partisan, suffragator* (class.): suffragatorum comparatio, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: historicis notior, suffragatoribus obscurior, id. ib. 7, 16: ex fucosis firmi suffragatores evadunt, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9, 35: meus in petendis honoribus, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 6; id. Pan. 92, 3: competitoris sui suffragatorem agere, Val. Max. 4, 5, 3: candidati laborare desiimus: suffragatores incipimus, Sen. Brev. Vit. 17, 5.—With *gen.-obj.:* quaesturae, *for the office of quæstor,* Sen. Ben. 7, 28, 2.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a favorer, supporter:* te et suffragatores tuos ulciscar, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 20: propter studia suffragatorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18: cum suffragatore suo, Suet. Vesp. 23; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 5; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 56.

* **suffrāgātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the support of a candidate, recommendatory, suffragatory:* non brevis et suffragatoria, sed firma et perpetua amicitia, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 7, 26.

suffrāgātrix, īcis, *f.* [suffragator], *a* (female) *favorer, supporter* (late Lat.): nec adfuit (Minerva) suffragatricibus suis, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 9 *fin.;* 18, 10 *fin.*

* **suffrāgĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [suffrago], *diseased in the hough* or *pastern:* mula, Col. 6, 38, 2.

suffrāgĭum, ii, *n.* [perh. kindr. with suffrago, and therefore, prop., the pastern-bone; cf. Wunder, Var. Lect. p. 169; hence, transf.], publicists' and jurid. t. t., *a voting-tablet, a ballot* (syn. tabella), and in gen., *a vote, voice, suffrage* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: dicam et versabor in re difficili, suffragia magistratu mandando aut reo judicando clam an palam ferre melius esset... Ego in istā sum sententia, quā te fuisse semper scio, nihil ut fuerit in suffragiis voce melius, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 33: comitiis aediliciis suffragium ferre, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1; cf.: de ejus capite, liberis, fortunis omnibus, conductos et sicarios suffragium ferre et eam legem putare, Cic. Dom. 18, 46: ferunt suffragia, id. Rep. 1, 31, 47: te suffragium tulisse in illā lege, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7: dum diribentur suffragia, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1: suffragia aut scita multitudinis, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 43: sine suffragio populi aedilitatem gerere, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 28: suffragiis tres ex tribus generibus creati sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: alii suffragium ineunt, Liv. 3, 17: centurias in suffragium mittere, id. 31, 7: vobismet ipsis per suffragia uti praesides olim, nunc dominos destinatis, Sall. H. 3, 61, 6 Dietsch: ut suffragia non in multitudinis, sed in locupletium potestate essent, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39; cf. Fest. p. 334 Müll.: libera, Juv. 8, 211: tacita, i.e. *secret voting,* Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 7; 4, 25, 1 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The right of voting, right of suffrage:* populi esse, non se-

natus, suffragium, quibus velit, impartiri, Liv. 38, 36, 8: si suffragium detur, id. 4, 49 *fin.*: ut populus Romanus suffragio privaretur, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: quod interrogem, quem nemo congressu, nemo suffragio, nemo luce dignum putet, id. Vatin. 1, 2: suffragia populo reddere, *the elections*, Suet. Calig. 16.— **B.** In gen., *a decision, judgment, opinion*: rhetor suffragio tuo et compotorum tuorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: (apes) concorde suffragio deterrimos (reges) necant, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 51.—**2.** In partic., *a favorable decision, assent, approbation, applause* (post-Aug.): ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37; 2, 2, 103: voto et suffragio prosequor, Plin. Ep. 10, 18, 1; Dig. 24, 1, 24 al.: Dentatus vel numerosissima suffragia habet, i.e. *very many authors who award to him the palm of bravery*, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 101.

1. suffrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [sub-frag, frango]. **I.** Lit., *the ham* or *hough, hock* of a quadruped's hind leg (opp. armus): articulum suffraginis contingere (cf. poples), Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 183: suffraginum artus in aversum flectunt, id. 11, 45, 101, § 248; Col. 6, 15, 2. —Rarely of birds: aves ut quadripedes alas in priora curvant, suffraginem in posteriora, Plin. 11, 45, 102, § 249: aquilae pedes evellunt in aversum a suffragine, id. 30, 6, 18, § 54.— **II.** Transf., *a shoot, spray* of a vine: suboles, quam rustici suffraginem vocant, Col. 4, 24, 4.

2. suffrāgo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, = suffragor. **I.** In gen., *to favor, support, vote for*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 468, 12.—**II.** *Absol.* **1.** *To agree with*, Pomp. ap. Non. 468, 7 (Com. Fragm. 106 Rib.).—**2.** *To proceed favorably*: opera, Vulg. 3 Esd. 6, 10.

suffrāgor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [suffragium], publicists' t. t., *to vote for, to support with one's vote and interest.* **I.** Lit.: si nihil erit praeter ipsorum suffragium, tenue est; si, ut suffragantur, nihil valent gratiâ, Cic. Mur. 34, 71: suffragandi libido, id. Leg. 3, 15, 34: convenerant undique, non suffragandi modo sed etiam spectandi causâ P. Scipionis, Liv. 28, 38, 8.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to be favorable, to favor, recommend, support* (class.; syn.: faveo, studeo). (α) With *dat.*: domus suffragata domino, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; id. Planc. 1, 1: tibi Hortensius suffragatur, me oppugnat, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 23: mihi videris fratrem laudando suffragari tibi, id. Leg. 1, 1, 1: cui legi istius spes falsa et insignis impudentia maxime suffragatur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 178: a te peto, ut dignitati meae suffrageris, Planc. ap Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2: laudi nostrae, Lentul. ib. 12, 14, 4: huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, quod, etc., *Caes. B. C. 1, 61; cf.: voluntas defuncti ei sententiae, Dig. 32, 1, 95: pronuntiatio, cui suffragatur vox facilis, Quint. 11, 3, 40.—(β) *Absol.*: fortunâ suffragante videris res maximas consecutus, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 3: eximiam gloriam et dignitatem esse oportet in eo, quem homines ignoti nullis suffragantibus honore afficiant, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 7, 28: suffragante Theramene, Nep. Alcib. 5, 4; Val. Max. 4, 7, 6: si memoria suffragatur, tempus non defuit, Quint. 11, 2, 45; so, tempus, id. 11, 2, 48: cogitatio, id. 11, 3, 121: satius est se excutere et non suffragari, Sen. Ep. 118, 2.

suf-frēnātĭo (subf-, also **suffraen-),** ōnis, *f.* [freno], *a binding down fast, cementing*: lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 169: globus multâ suffrenatione devinctus, Isid. Orig. 19, 10.

***suf-frendens (subf-),** entis, *Part.* [frendo], *gnashing a little*: uxor inflatâ cervice, Amm. 15, 12, 1.

suf-frĭco (subf-), āre, *v. a.*, *to rub underneath, to rub down, rub* or *wipe off*, Col. 12, 23, 2: vasa, id. 12, 25, 4; 12, 30, 2: seriam, id. 12, 38, 4: palpebras medicamentis, Cels. 6, 6, 26.

suffrīgĭdē (subf-), *adv.*, v. suffrigidus.

suf-frīgĭdus (subf-), a, um, *adj.*, *rather cold* or *frigid* (post-class. and very rare); trop.: argumentum, Amm. 17, 11, 4. —*Adv.*: **suffrīgĭdē,** *rather coldly* or *frigidly*: nimis minute ac prope etiam suffrigide, Gell. 2, 9, 4.

suf-fringo (subf-), ĕre, *v. a.* [frango], *to break below, to break* (rare but class.): talos alicui, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 15; id. Truc. 2, 8, 8: crura alicui, *Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: ossa ejus, Lact. 4, 26, 32.

suf-frondĕo (subf-), ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to put forth leaves* (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. Mai, 3.

suf-fŭgĭo (subf-), fūgi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to flee away* (rare; not in Cic.). (α) *Neutr.*: custodes vigilesque suffugere in tecta coëgit (imber), Liv. 24, 46.—(β) *Act.*, *to flee from, to shun, avoid, escape* a person or thing: manuum tactum et ictum, Lucr. 5, 150: sensum, id. 4, 360: consularem orare conantem, Suet. Tib. 27.

suffŭgĭum (subf-), ii, *n.* [suffugio], *a place beneath which one flies* for shelter from rain, etc., *a shelter, covert* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: quid nisi suffugium nimbos vitantibus essem? Ov. de Nuce, 119: subterranei specus suffugium hiemi, Tac. G. 16: propinqua suffugia, id. A. 4, 47; 3, 74: suffugia adversus perpetuum caeli rigorem, Sen. Ira, 1, 11, 3: suffugium nullum aut imbris aut solis, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 2: ferarum imbriumque, Tac. G. 46.—**II.** Trop., *a refuge, remedy*: haec deverticula suffugia sunt infirmitatis, Quint. 9, 2, 78: urgentium malorum, Tac. A. 4, 66; 14, 58: pestis, App. M. 7, p. 196, 30.

suf-fulcĭo (subf-), fulsi, fultum, 4, *v. a.*, *to prop underneath, to underprop, prop up, support* (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: porticus paribus suffulta columnis, Lucr. 4, 427: maxillas et cervices pulvillis, App. M. 10, p. 248, 26: lectica Syris suffulta, i.e. *borne, carried*, Mart. 9, 3, 11.—*Absol.*: nisi suffulcis firmiter, Non potes subsistere, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 77: vestis imum tegat suffulta latus, *lying on it*, Sen. Troad. 105.—**II.** Trop.: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus, Lucr. 4, 868; so, artus, id. 4, 951. (In Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54, the correct read. is suffigit; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

suf-fulgĕo (subf-), ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to gleam* or *shine beneath*: tum fit ut umor aquae suffulgeat, Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 311 Burm.

suffultūra, ae, *f.* [suffulcio], *a propping, support* (late Lat.): columnae suffulturae solacio nudatae, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 34.

suffultus, a, um, *Part.* of suffulcio.

***suf-fūmĭgātĭo (subf-),** ōnis, *f.* [suffumigo], *a fumigating from below*, Veg. Vet. 3, 23 *fin.*

suf-fūmĭgo (subf-), āre, *v. a.*, *to fumigate from below, to suffumigate*: si ex alvo apes minus frequentes evadunt, suffumigandum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 6: vulvam sulphure, Cels. 4, 20 *med.*: vulnus, id. 5, 27, 5: vasa rore marino vel lauro vel myrto, Col. 12, 25, 4: dolia albâ cerâ, id. 12, 52, 16.—*Absol.*: suffumigare expedit, Cels. 6, 6, 35.

***suf-fūmo (subf-),** āre, *v. n.*, *to smoke* or *reek a little*; trop., Hier. Ep. 29, 1.

***suf-fundātus (subf-),** a, um, *Part.* [2. fundo], *built under, laid as a foundation*: lapidibus suffundatis, Varr. ap. Non. 48, 15.

suf-fundo (subf-), fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pour below* or *underneath*; *to pour into* or *among*; *to pour over* or *upon*; *to overspread, suffuse* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: aqua suffunditur, *flows underneath, diffuses itself*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 26, 1 (al. adfunditur): intumuit suffusâ venter ab undâ, i.e. *from dropsy*, Ov. F. 1, 215: mane suffundam aquolam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3: mare (i.e. aquam marinam) vinis, id. Rud. 2, 7, 30: jus, Col. 12, 9, 2: acetum, Vitr. 7, 12: merum in os mulae, Col. 6, 38, 4.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of tears, etc., *to suffuse, fill*, etc.: lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Verg. A. 1, 228: tepido suffundit lumina rore (i.e. lacrimis), Ov. M. 10, 360; cf.: lupus suffusus lumina flammâ, id. ib. 11, 368: oculi, qui ad alienam lippitudinem et ipsi suffunduntur, *become suffused* (with tears), Sen. Clem. 2, 6 *med.*; cf.: ad quas ille voces lacrimis et multo pudore suffunditur, Plin. Pan. 2, 8.—**2.** Of other fluids, etc., *to tinge, imbue, to stain, color*: agricola et minio suffusus rubenti, *stained*, Tib. 2, 1, 55: si cruore suffunduntur oculi, *become bloodshot*, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49; so, suffusi cruore oculi, id. 29, 6, 38, § 126; and in a reverse construction: sanguis oculis suffusus, id. 20, 13, 51, § 142: prodest felle suffusis, *for those affected with jaundice*, id. 22, 21, 30, § 65: ulcera alte suffusa medullis, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 13; cf.: suffusa bilis, *jaundice*, Plin. 22, 21, 26; § 54: lingua est suffusa veneno, Ov. M. 2, 777: sales suffusi felle, id. Tr. 2, 565: (nebulae) suffundunt suâ caelum caligine, Lucr. 6, 479: calore suffusus aether, *suffused, intermingled*, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54: Hyperionis orbem Suffundi maculis, Stat. Th. 11, 121.—**3.** Of blushes, etc., *to redden, suffuse, color, blush*, etc.; cf.: littera suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, *blurred*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 15.—Of a blush: (Luna) si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem, Verg. G. 1, 430: suffunditur ora rubore, Ov. M. 1, 484: roseo suffusa rubore, id. Am. 3, 3, 5: Masinissae rubore suffusus, Liv. 30, 15, 1: vultum rubore suffundere, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 4, 4.—*Absol.*: sancti viri est suffundi, si virginem viderit, Tert. Virg. Vel. 2; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48.—**4.** Prov.: aquam frigidam suffundere, *to throw cold water upon*, i.e. *to calumniate, inveigh against*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 36.—**II.** Trop.: (metus) omnia suffundens mortis nigrore, *covering, overspreading*, Lucr. 3, 39: cibo vires ad feturam, *to supply*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 4: animus in aliquem malevolentiâ suffusus, *overspread, filled*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 22.—Hence, ***suffūsus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *blushing, bashful, modest*: suffusior sexus, Tert. Anim. 38 *med.*

***suf-fūror (subf-),** āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to steal secretly, to steal away, filch*: suffuror, suppilo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 15.

(**suffuscens,** false read. for suffundens, Lucr. 3, 39.)

suffuscŭlus (subf-), a, um, *adj. dim.* [suffuscus], *somewhat brown, brownish* (post-class.): homines Aegyptii, Amm. 22, 16, 23; so App. M. 2, p. 120, 18.

***suf-fuscus (subf-),** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat brown, brownish, dusky*: margarita, Tac. Agr. 12 *fin.*

suf-fūsĭo (subf-), ōnis, *f.* [suffundo], *a pouring* or *spreading into* or *among, a pouring over, a suffusion* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: vini, *an infusion*, Apic. 1, 1; so, cucumeris, Pall. 1, 35, 9.—**II.** Esp., of diseases. **1.** *A spreading*: fellis, i.e. *the jaundice*, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 104.—**2.** Suffusio oculorum (oculi); and often *absol.* suffusio, *opacity of the cornea, cataract*, Cels. 7, 7, 14; 6, 6, 35; Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 7; 32, 4, 14, § 33; 34, 11, 27, § 114. —**3.** Suffusio pedis, *a disease of the feet of animals*, Veg. Vet. 1, 38 *med.*: oculorum, *inflammation*, Vulg. Prov. 23, 29.

***suffūsōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.], *a vessel for pouring, a pitcher*, Hier. in Isa. 2, 4, 1; Vulg. Zach. 4, 12; cf.: suffusorium ἐπίχυσις, Gloss. Philox.

suffūsus (subf-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from suffundo.

Sŭgambri, ōrum, v. Sigambri.

Sugdĭāni, v. Sogdiani.

sug-gĕro (subg-), gessi, gestum, 3, *v. a.*, *to carry, bring, put* or *lay under*, etc. (class., esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: flammam costis aēni, Verg. A. 7, 463: ignem fornace succensâ, Pall. 1, 20, 2.—**B.** *To heap up, raise, erect, build*: humo, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 8; cf.: celsis suggesta theatra columnis, Sil. 14, 644.—**C.** *To furnish, afford, supply* (= praebeo, suppedito, ministro): cur tu his rebus sumptum suggeris? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 37: tela mihi, Verg. A. 10, 333: omnium rerum apparatus, Auct. B. Alex. 3, 1: cibum animalibus, Tac. H. 3, 36: divitias alimentaque (tellus), Ov. M. 15, 82: feras silvae affatim suggerunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 1: ructanti pinnas rubentes, Mart. 3, 82, 8. —*Absol.*: aliae (apes) struunt, aliae suggerunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22.—**II.** Trop., *to afford, furnish, supply*: invidiae flammam ac materiam criminibus suis suggerere, Liv. 3, 11: suggeram quae vendatis, id. 10, 17, 5: materiam interrogationi, Quint. 5, 7, 8.—**B.** *To excite, produce*: sincipitamenta porcina, quae anteposita in mensâ mihi bulimum suggerant, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29 Ritschl (MSS. milvina; cf. Brix ad loc.): aut Druso ludus est suggerendus aut, etc., *is to be put upon, imposed upon*, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 2.—**C.** *To suggest, advise, prompt, offer, bring to mind*: quoties aequitas restitutionem suggerit, Dig. 4, 6, 26 *fin.*; cf.: quae (res) suggerit, ut Italicarum rerum esse credantur eae res, *reminds, admonishes*, ib. 28, 5, 35 *fin.*: quaedam de republicâ, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 66, 2.—*Absol.*: suggerente conjuge, *at the instigation of*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 41, 11; cf.: suggerente irâ, id. ib. 12, 10.—**D.** *To assign, add, subjoin*: huic in-

credibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: copiam argumentorum singulis generibus, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117: firmamenta causae, id. ib. 2, 81, 331: verba, quae desunt, id. ib. 2, 26, 110: apud quosdam veteres auctores non invenio Lucretium consulem; Bruto statim Horatium suggerunt, *place next in order*, Liv. 2, 8; 9, 44: ut quidam annales nihil praeter nomina consulum suggerant, id. 4, 20: suggerebantur damna aleatoria, *were added*, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67.

suggestĭo (subg-), ōnis, *f.* [suggero]. *__I.__ Lit., *an adding to, addition:* potus suggestione auctus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 182.—**II.** Trop. ***A.** A rhet. fig., where the orator puts a question and answers it himself, *a suggestion:* quod schema quidam per suggestionem vocant, i. e. per subjectionem, Quint. 9, 2, 15.—**B.** *A hint, intimation, suggestion* (late Lat.), Vop. Aur. 14; 19; Symm. Ep. 9, 20; Inscr. Orell. 2.

suggestum, i, *n.* [id.], *a raised place, height, mound:* ex suggesto faleris prodeunt anates in stagnum, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16.—**II.** Esp., *a platform, stage, tribune* for a speaker: cum in communibus suggestis consistere non auderet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: illud suggestum, in quo causam dixerat, ascendens, id. Div. 1, 54, 124.

1. suggestus, a, um, *Part.*, from suggero.

2. suggestus (subg-), ūs, *m.*, and **suggestum,** i, *n.* [suggero]. **I.** (Acc. to suggero, I.) An elevated place made of materials poured out; hence, *a raised place, a height, elevation* (cf. pulpitum). **1.** Lit. **a.** In gen.: labrum in suggestu inter dolia positum, Cato, R. R. 154: lapideus, Col. 9, 7: insulae, Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38: suggestus in orchestrâ, *a raised seat*, Suet. Caes. 76; Flor. 4, 2, 91 Duk.; cf. Plin. Pan. 51, 4: comae, i. e. *a lofty head-dress*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 113: montium, Amm. 15, 10, 1.—**b.** In partic., a raised place to speak from to the people, to the troops, etc., *a platform, stage, tribune* (the class. signif. of the word): suggestum in foro exstructum adornari placuit, Liv. 8, 14: C. Maenius in suggestu rostra, devictis Antiatibus, fixerat, Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 20: hac re pro suggestu pronuntiatâ, Caes. B. G. 6, 3; so in a milit. sense: de suggestu inquit, Auct. B. Afr. 54, 2: praemia pro suggestu tribuit, id. ib. 86, 4: in suggestu, in quo Galbae statua fuerat, Tac. H. 1, 36: non in modum contionis, aut suggestu locutus, id. ib. 1, 55; of the prætor's tribunal: in excelso suggestu, Liv. 31, 29, 9: altior, Amm. 15, 8, 4; of the emperor's seat: in curiâ, Flor. 4, 2; cf.: in orchestrâ, Suet. Caes. 76; Plin. Pan. 51.—**2.** Trop., *height:* neve se de tanto fortunarum suggestu pessum deiciat, App. M. 5, p. 161, 22.—**B.** *A providing, preparation* (post-class. and very rare): Circensium, Tert. Spect. 7: honorum, id. ib. 12.—***II.** (Acc. to suggero, II.) *A hint, intimation, suggestion* (syn. suggestio): si ex suggestu eorum praeses dederit, Dig. 27, 8, 1, § 5.

***sug-glūtĭo (subg-)**, īre, *v. n.*, *to hiccup a little*, Veg. Vet. 3, 60.

***sug-grandis (subg-)**, e, *adj.*, *rather large:* cubiculum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2.

sug-grĕdĭor (subg-), gressus, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gradior], *to go* or *come up to, to approach* (Tacitean). **I.** *Neutr.:* caesis qui barbarorum propius suggrediebantur, Tac. A. 15, 11: suggressi propius speculatores, id. ib. 2, 12; so, propius, id. ib. 13, 57; 14, 37.—**II.** *Act.*, *to attack:* quos dux Romanus acie suggressus, Tac. A. 4, 47; Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 68.

sug-grunda (subg-), ae, *f.* [cf. grando; Sanscr. hrâduni, storm; Gr. χάλαζα, hail], *the lower border of a roof, the eaves*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 5; Vitr. 10, 21; Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 6; 50, 16, 242, § 1.—Called also **suggrundium,** Vitr. 2, 9, 16; Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160; and **suggrundātio,** Vitr. 4, 2.

***suggrundārĭum (subg-)**, ii, *n.* [suggrunda], *the grave of a child less than forty days old* (which was a niche in a wall, covered by a projecting roof or eaves; cf. columbarium, 2. d.): suggrundaria antiqui dicebant sepulcra infantium, qui necdum XL dies implessent, quia nec busta dici poterant, quia ossa quae comburerentur non erant, nec tanta cadaveris immanitas, quâ locus tumesceret. Unde Rutilius Geminus Astyanacte ait: Melius suggrundarium misero quaereres quam sepulcrum, Fulg. Expos. Serm. Ant. p. 560.

suggrundātio (subg-), ōnis, and **suggrundium,** i, v. suggrunda.

***sug-grunnĭo (subgr-)**, īre, *v. n.*, *to grunt a little:* sus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 345.

sūgillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sugillo], *a black-and-blue mark, a livid spot* (made by a blow, bruise, etc.; not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: sugillationem rapere, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 74.—**II.** Trop., *an affronting, insulting:* consulum, Liv. 43, 14, 5: domini, Dig. 47, 10, 15: foeda majestatis ejus, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 150: ipsius gloriae, Val. Max. 2, 3, 1: amara, id. 6, 9, 12: admonitionis, Sen. Ben. 5, 22, 3.

***sūgillātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sugillatio], *a small livid spot*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 9 dub.

***sūgillātus,** ūs, *m.* [sugillo], post-class. for sugillatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

sūgillo (suggillo, cited ap. Victorin. p. 2465 P.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin with sugo], *to beat black-and-blue* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: oculi ex ictu suffusi cruore et sugillati, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 100: athleta, qui numquam sugillatus est, Sen. Ep. 13, 2: oculos patri, perh. *to knock out*, Varr. ap. Non. 171, 13.—*Part. perf.* as *subst.:* **sūgillāta,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. loca), *black-and-blue spots, bruises:* allium sugillata aut liventia ad colorem reducit, *black-and-blue spots*, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 55: caseus recens cum melle sugillata emendat, id. 28, 9, 34, § 132.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To flout, jeer, taunt, scoff at, insult, revile:* viros sugillatos, repulsos, Liv. 4, 35, 10: Sulla repulsa praeturae sugillatus est, Val. Max. 7, 5, 5: crudelitatem alicujus, id. 3, 2, 1; 5, 3, 4: noli sugillare miserias, Petr. 128: pudorem, Dig. 2, 4, 10, § 12: opinionem alicujus, ib. 44, 4, 4, § 16; *to annoy*, Vulg. Luc. 18, 5.—***B.** = to beat into one, i. e. *to suggest:* verba alicui, Prud. στεφ. 10, 999.

sūgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* [root svag-; cf. sucus], *to suck* (class.). **I.** Lit.: (animalium) alia sugunt, alia carpunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: (agni) matris sugunt mammam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: porca frequentiore numero sucta deficiet, *exhausted*, Pall. Febr. 26, 5: terram, *to exhaust*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 3.—**II.** Trop.: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, *to have sucked, imbibed*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2.

sui (*gen.*), *dat.* sĭbĭ, *acc.* and *abl.* sē or sēsē, *sing.* and *plur.* (old *dat.* sibei, C. I. L. 1, 38; 1, 1056; 1, 1180 et saep.: sibe, ib. 1, 1267; 5, 300; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 24; and v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 180 sq.; on the quantity of the final i, v. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, p. 632 sqq.; old *acc.* sed, C. I. L. 1, 196, 13 sq.; 1, 197, 21; strengthened *acc.* sepse = se ipse, Cic. Rep. 3, 8, 12; cf. Sen. Ep. 108, 32: semet, Hor. S. 1, 6, 78; Liv. 2, 12, 7; 2, 44, 8 al.), *pron.* of 3d *pers.* in recipr. and reflex. sense [Sanscr. sva-, svajam-, self; Gr. ἑ, Fε, σφε (οὗ, οἷ, ἕ); cf. suus, old Lat. sovos; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 396; Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 54], *of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves: one another, each other*, etc.; *him, her, it, them;* and, as *subj.* of *inf.*, *he, she, it, they* (on the use of se or sese in *acc.*, cf.: ut se dicamus, cum aliquem quid in alium fecisse ostendimus, ut puta: ille dicit se hoc illi fecisse; cum autem in se ipsum, tunc dicamus sese, velut: dixit sese hoc sibi fecisse, Charis. 1, 15, p. 86 P.; but the distinction is not commonly observed; the two forms being used indifferently, except that sese is preferred where there is emphasis, especially at the beginning or end of a clause, or in reference to a preceding ipse; v. infra; and cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 182 sqq.). **I.** Prop., as *pron. reflex.*, of an object considered as receiving or affected by its own act, *himself, herself, itself, themselves.* **A.** In all clauses, referring to the grammatical subject of the clause. **1.** As direct *obj.* of *verb:* dedistine gladium, qui se occideret? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 92: artis eloquar quem ad modum se expediant, id. ib. 2, 1, 10: se in plagas conicere, id. ib. 2, 1, 12: numquam erit alienis gravis qui suis se concinnat levem, id. ib. 3, 2, 58: se aperiunt, Ter. And. 4, 1, 8: adplicat ad Chrysidis patrem se, id. ib. 5, 4, 22: si is posset ab eâ sese avellere, id. Hec. 4, 1, 39: hi se ad nos adplicant, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 13: per eos, ne causam diceret, se eripuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: cum ferrum se inflexisset, id. ib. 1, 25: praecipites fugae sese mandabant, id. ib. 2, 24: si se telo defenderet fur, Cic. Mil. 3, 9: Catoni licuit Tusculi se in otio delectare, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: solum igitur quod se ipsum movet, numquam ne moveri quidem desinit, id. ib. 6, 25, 27: statim homo se erexit, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60: majores acceperamus se a Gallis auro redemisse, Liv. 22, 59, 7: in montem sese recipere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; 1, 26; Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: ad inpedimenta se conferre, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: sese alicui ad pedes proicere, id. ib. 1, 31: se gerere, *to behave*, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 53: sic se res habet, ut, etc., id. de Or. 2, 67, 271; id. Fin. 1, 7, 25; 5, 10, 27 sq.: quod uxor sua ex fico se suspendisset, Quint. 6, 3, 88.—Strengthened by *ipse*, *nom.:* hic se ipsus fallit, Ter. And. 3, 2, 15: ut se ipse diliget, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: ipse enim se quisque diligit, id. Lael. 21, 80: ita non modo superiores, sed etiam se ipse correxerat, id. Or. 52, 176: omne animal se ipsum diligit, id. Fin. 5, 9, 24: neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam se ipse indicasset, Nep. Paus. 4, 3: miles se ipse interfecit, Tac. H. 3, 51; 4, 11: ne, ignorando regem, semet ipse aperiret quis esset, Liv. 2, 12, 7: nec sese ipsi gravant, Quint. 1, 12, 10.—Sometimes *acc.:* inperator qui se ipsum non continet, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13, 38: quid est enim se ipsum colligere, nisi, etc., id. Tusc. 4, 36, 78; 1, 23, 53: ut quidam imperatores se ipsos dis inmortalibus devoverent, id. N. D. 2, 3, 10: quod si se ipsos illi nostri liberatores e conspectu nostro abstulerunt, id. Phil. 2, 44, 114: admovisse semet ipsos lateri suo, Curt. 7, 1, 14: gladio se ipsam transfixit, Vell. 2, 26, 3.—In *gerund.* construction: ne sui in perpetuum liberandi occasionem dimittant, Caes. B. G. 5, 38; 3, 6; 4, 34: principes sui conservandi causâ profugerunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7: maximam causam ad se inundandam terra praestabit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 29, 4.—**2.** As indirect *obj.:* animo servit, non sibi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 27: sapiens ipsus fingit fortunam sibi, id. ib. 2, 2, 84: ne ibi diffregisset crura aut cervices sibi, id. Mil. 3, 1, 126: nil aliud nisi quod sibi soli placet consulit, id. Trin. 2, 3, 4: quaerunt sibi liberos, id. Ps. 1, 1, 21: aurum habeat sibi, id. Mil. 4, 2, 108: illum multae sibi expetessunt, id. ib. 4, 6, 16: tum me convivam solum abducebat sibi, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17: non sibi soli postulat, etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 27: nunc sibi uxorem expetit, id. And. 3, 2, 40: is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: neque sibi homines feros temperaturos existimabat, quin exirent, etc., id. ib. 1, 33: hoc sibi nomen adrogare, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50; 1, 5, 9: alia sunt tamquam sibi nata, id. Fin. 3, 19, 63: proposita sibi morte, id. Sest. 21, 48; id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: ne, illo cunctante, Numidae sibi consulant, Sall. J. 62, 1: ut populum Romanum sibi desumerent hostem, Liv. 7, 20, 5: Turnus, praelatum sibi advenam aegre patiens, id. 1, 2: petebant ut regis sui filiam matrimonio sibi jungeret, Curt. 8, 1, 9: nemo sibi tantummodo errat, Sen. Vit. Beat. 1, 4: locum sibi ad formam sui exsculpsit, id. Q. N. 4, 3, 4.—With *ipse:* ipse tantos sibi spiritus sumpserat, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 *fin.:* nec ipsi sibi exemplo sunt, Cic. Lael. 21, 80: iste, quasi praedâ sibi advectâ, ducit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 64: Junius necem sibi ipse conscivit, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: voluntarium non sibimet ipse solum, sed etiam funeri suo exilium indixit, Liv. 39, 52, 9: proinde consulant sibi ipsi, Just. 16, 4, 15: avaritia, quae quicquid omnibus abstulit, sibi ipsi neget, Sen. Q. N. 1, prol. 6; cf. Cic. Marc. 5, 13.—**3.** After *substt.*, *adjj.*, etc.: omnino est amans sui virtus, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: ut sit sui similis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 7: omnem naturam esse servatricem sui, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26: cum videret, si non paruisset, dissimilem se futurum sui, id. Phil. 9, 3, 6; id. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: nihil malo quam et me mei similem esse et illos sui, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A, 2; habetis ducem memorem vestri, oblitum sui, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 19: potens sui, Hor. C. 3, 29, 41: nihil est tam incontinens sui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 6: quod sibi obsit, quia sit sibi inimicus, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 28: inimicus ipse

sibi putandus est, id. ib.: cum ipsi homines sibi sint per se cari, id. ib. 5, 13, 38: Medus infestus sibi, Hor. C. 3, 8, 19: crescit indulgens sibi hydrops, id. ib. 2, 2, 13; cf.: nec enim utilius quicquam est quam sibi utilem fieri, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 5: Campanus se digna probra in insontem jacere, Liv. 25, 18, 8: (mundus) se ipse consumptione alebat sui, Cic. Univ. 6: cum multa adsoleat veritas praebere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54, 8: caecus amor sui, Hor. C. 1, 18, 14: sui contemptor, Quint. 12, 1, 20: in spem sui bonam adducitur, Sen. Ira, 2, 21, 3: (aër) imâ sui parte maxime varius est, id. Q. N. 2, 11, 1: ipsa (virtus) pretium sui, id. Vit. Beat. 9, 4: neque est quod existimes illum vilem sibi fuisse: pretium se sui fecit, id. Ben. 1, 9, 1: saepe taedio laboris ad vilitatem sui compelluntur ignavi, Curt. 5, 9, 7: nemo non benignus est sui judex, Sen. Ben. 2, 26, 1: Romanus in ipso fine vitae vindex sui exstitit, Val. Max. 3, 2, 11: equestris ordinis juventus omnibus annis bis urbem spectaculo sui celebrabat, id. 2, 2, 9; cf. with *ipse:* utpote ipsâ sui appellatione virorum majestati debitum a feminis reddens honorem, id. 2, 1, 7. —**4.** With *prepp.:* qui admisit in se culpam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 6: culpam ut ab se segregent, id. ib. 1, 2, 42: segregat ab se omnis, id. Mil. 4, 6, 17; 4, 6, 62: me ad se deduxit, id. ib. 2, 1, 121; 3, 1, 118; id. Ps. 3, 2, 6: quae me non excludit ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, id. Men. 4, 2, 108: habet aliud (negotium) magis ex se et majus, Ter. And. 5, 4, 51: et fingunt quandam inter se nunc fallaciam, id. ib. 1, 3, 15: duxit secum virginem, id. Eun. 2, 1, 23; Cic. Att. 5, 17, 3; Liv. 35, 30; 43, 18: ex se generare, Quint. 1, 1, 36: —pro se quisque = unusquisque, *every one, each one singly,* etc., freq. in Livy (cf. suus, II. D. 2.): Pro se quisque id quod quisque potest... Edit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 76: pro se quisque alius agnum inmolabat, alius pullum, Sen. Q. N. 4, 6, 2: pro se quisque sedulo Faciebant, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: cum pro se quisque tenderet ad portas, Liv. 6, 3; 6, 8; 1, 9; 1, 59; 2, 6: —Boiosque receptos ad se socios sibi adsciscunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5 *fin.:* exercitum ante se mittit, id. ib. 1, 21: supra se collocare, id. ib. 1, 24: ex materiâ in se omnia recipiente mundum factum esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118: litteras ad se ab amico missas protulit, id. Phil. 2, 4, 7: praedam prae se agentes, Liv. 5, 45; 38, 21: quam (rem publicam) exercitus, quantum in se fuit, prodebat, id. 2, 43; 9, 40; Nep. Iphic. 3, 4; cf. id. Hann. 12, 2 (v. infra, II. B. 2.): quibus poterat sauciis ductis secum, Liv. 4, 39.—Rarely referring to *subj. inf.:* nam dicere apud eum de facinore ... cum per se ipsum consideres, grave est, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4: non quia per se beatum est malo caruisse, Sen. Q. N. 1, prol. 6. — **5.** With *inf. pass.* in *obj.-clause:* ne quis se aut suorum aliquem praetermissum queratur, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: quibus (nominibus) illae res publicae sese appellari velint, id. ib. 1, 33, 50: qui se minus timidos existimari volebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 6.—**6.** As predicate (= suus, II. B. 2. *b*; very rare): quisquis est deus, si modo est alius... totus est sensuus, totus visuus, totus auditus, totus animae, totus animi, totus sui, *in his own power, independent,* Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14. —**B.** Referring to a *logical subject,* other than the grammatical subj. of the clause. **1.** To a *definite subj.:* neque praeter se umquam ei servos fuit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 48: hunc aiebant indignum civitate ac sese vivere, id. Trin. 1, 2, 176: exercitum consumptum videtis; quem turpiter se ex fugâ recipientem ne qua civitas recipiat, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.:* reliquos sese convertere cogunt, id. B. C. 1, 46: multis illi in urbibus reficiendi se et curandi potestas fuit, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: cur his persequendi juris sui adimis potestatem, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: cum nihil sit periculosius quam spatium confirmandi sese Antonio dari, id. Fam. 10, 33, 5: tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui natura custodiam, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: neque sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: ut quam minimum spatii ad se colligendos Romanis daretur, id. ib. 3, 19; 3, 4; 4, 34; Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: Gallica acies nullum spatium respirandi recipiendique se dedit, Liv. 10, 28, 11: nec raptis aut spes de se melior aut indignatio est minor, id. 1, 9, 14: Faustulo spes fuerat regiam stirpem apud se educari, id. 1, 5, 5: proelium cum fiduciâ sui commissum est, id. 7, 33, 5; 10, 14, 17: detecta fraus cautiores Thyreensis fecit: dato responso, nullam se novam societatem accepturos, etc., id. 36, 12, 8: patres censuerunt, qui honorem, quem sibi capere per leges liceret, peteret, etc., id. 32, 7, 11: jusso magistro equitum abdicare se magistratu, id. 4, 35; 22, 33, 12: haec cum apud timentes sibimet ipsos increpuissent, id. 6, 37, 1: ab ipso, quaerenti sibi commendationem ad gentem monitus, id. 36, 8, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: signa peditum, prae se habentium scuta, id. 38, 21, 3: invenere oppidanos vim hostium ab se arcentes, id. 6, 9, 7: exire enim sua secum efferentibus jussis primum arma ademit, id. 43, 18, 11; cf. § 10: quos in numerum pecorum redegit ignoratio sui, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5, 2: quia nullum illis sui regimen est, id. Ep. 94, 67: inter se nihil inlicitum, Tac. H. 5, 5; 1, 64: quasi objurgatio sui est, Quint. 11, 3, 49.—**2.** To *indefinite subj.:* deforme est de se ipsum praedicare, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: posse enim liberalitate uti non spoliantem se patrimonio nimirum est pecuniae fructus maximus, id. ib. 2, 18, 64: non arbitrari sese scire quod nesciat, id. Ac. 1, 4, 16: cui proposita sit conservatio sui, id. Fin. 5, 13, 37: sic amicitiae... effectrices sunt voluptatum tam amicis quam sibi, id. ib. 1, 20, 67: amare... etiam si ad se ex iis nihil redeat, id. ib. 2, 24, 78: (judicatio) quae aut sui laudem aut adversarii vituperationem contineat, id. Inv. 1, 51, 97; id. Or. 36, 124; id. Off. 1, 39, 139: ut, quanti quisque se faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, id. Lael. 16, 59; id. Off. 1, 28, 99; id. Rosc. Com. 17, 52 *fin.:* si nullus ex se metus aut spes, Tac. A. 2, 38: ceterum et interrogandi se ipsum et respondendi sibi solent esse non ingratae vices, Quint. 9, 2, 14: sibi servire gravissima est servitus, Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. 17: quam multa sunt vota, quae etiam sibi fateri pudet, id. Ben. 6, 38, 5: nec haec vilitas sui est, id. Clem. 1, 3, 4: culpa est, immiscere se rei ad se non pertinenti, Dig. 50, 17, 36: profecto est supplicio se liberare tam facile quam supplicium perpeti, Val. Max. 3, 2, 6.

II. Hence, in dependent clauses, transf., as *pers. pron.* 3d *pers.,* with reflex. reference, *him, her, it, them; he, she, they,* etc. **A.** In gen., of an obj. indentified with, **1.** The *gram. subj.* of the principal clause: qui omnis se amare credit, quemque asp exerit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 14: illa mulier lapidem silicem subigere ut se amet, potest, id. Poen. 1, 2, 77; id. Cas. prol. 46: orare jussit, si se ames, jam ut ad sese venias, Ter. And. 4, 2, 4: ait, si... non id metuat, ne, ubi acceperim, Sese relinquam, id. Eun. 1, 2, 61: timet animum amicae se erga ut sit suae, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 15: utrumque jussit interfici, alterum, quia viam demonstravisset interimendi sui, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: qui precabantur, ut sibi sui liberi superstites essent, id. N. D. 2, 28, 72; id. Prov. Cons. 17, 42: ne ipse quidem suâ tantâ eloquentiâ mihi persuasisset, ut se dimitterem, id. Or. 28, 100: impetrat a senatu, ut dies sibi prorogaretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 98: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctisque stimulat, ut evellatis, postulat, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: Iccius nuntios ad eum mittit, nisi subsidium sibi submittatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 6 *fin.:* quos cum apud se conspexisset... quid ad se venirent, id. ib. 1, 47: mittit, qui petant atque orent, ut sibi subveniat, id. B. C. 1, 17: Scipionem Hannibal eo ipso, quod adversus se dux lectus esset, praestantem virum credebat, Liv. 21, 39, 8: Pausanias orare coepit, ne se prodiret, Nep. Paus. 8, 6: cum ejus principes animadvertisset timere, ne propter se bellum eis Lacedaemonii indicerent, id. Them. 8, 3: Ubii legatos mittunt, qui doceant... neque ab se fidem laesam, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: tum Volero, ubi indignantium pro se acerrimus erat clamor, etc., Liv. 2, 55, 6: transfugit, patris in se saevitiam conquerens, id. 1, 53, 5: praesidia imposuit in urbibus, quae ad se defecerant, Sall. J. 61, 1: navigia sarcina depressa parum ostendunt non aquam sibi resistere? Sen. Q. N. 2, 9, 3.—So in phrases incorporated with a principal clause: Nicias vehementer tuâ sui memoriâ delectatur, Cic. Att. 13, 1, 3: nihil est appetentius similium sui, id. Lael. 14, 50: Pompeius facultatem sui insequendi ademerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 29: praefectum in se ruentem transfixit, Curt. 4, 16, 23: rediere cum legatis ad redimendos sese missis, Liv. 22, 59, 18: potestatem omnibus adeundi sui fecit, Suet. Tib. 40: Germanicus legiones universas sibi summam reipublicae deferentes compescuit, id. Calig. 1: quam si di inmortales potestatem visendi sui faciant, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 9: (terra) non potest tam multâ tantoque se ipsâ majora nutrire, nisi, etc., id. Q. N. 6, 16, 3.—**2.** Of an obj. indentified with a logical subj., other than the gram. subj. of the leading clause: a Caesare valde liberaliter invitor, sibi ut sim legatus, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 3: horum unum quidque.. a se potius quam ab adversariis stare demonstrabitur, id. Inv. 1, 43, 81; id. Mil. 16, 44: nam mihi scito jam a regibus adlatas esse litteras, quibus mihi gratias agant, quod se meâ sententiâ reges appellaverim, id. Fam. 9, 15, 4: testem rei publicae relinquere, meae perpetuae erga se voluntatis, id. ib. 1, 4, 10: quos non tam ulcisci studeo quam sanare sibi ipsos, id. Cat. 2, 8, 17: quo ex oppido cum legati ad eum venissent oratum, ut sibi ignosceret, Caes. B. G. 7, 12; Liv. 6, 42; 1, 5: cum ei in suspitionem venisset, aliquid in epistulâ de se esse scriptum, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: cohortem octavam decimam Lugduni, solitis sibi hibernis, relinqui placuit, Tac. H. 1, 64. — **B.** In partic., in reported words or thoughts (orat. obliqua) referring to the person to whom they are ascribed. **1.** As *subj.* or *obj.,* direct or indirect, with *inf.:* quos Hannibal misit astrictos jure jurando se redituros esse, nisi, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 13, 40: Postumius mihi nuntiavit ... se a Marcello ad me missum esse, id. Fam. 4, 12, 2: qui dixisse fertur a se visum esse Romulum ... eum sibi mandasse ut populum rogaret ut sibi eo in colle delubrum fieret: se deum esse, id. Rep. 2, 10, 20; id. Mil. 35, 95 sqq.: nuntium mittit ... sese diutius sustinere non posse, Caes. B. G. 2, 6 *fin.:* Divitiacus Caesarem obsecrare coepit ... scire se illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere ... sese tamen amore fraterno commoveri, id. ib. 1, 20: unum se esse, qui, etc.... ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, id. ib. 1, 31: haec sibi esse curae, id. ib. 1, 40: non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse, id. ib. 1, 44: ipsos se inter multitudinem militum occultasse, id. ib. 7, 38: sensit Themistocles, si eo pervenisset, sibi esse pereundum, Nep. Them. 8, 6: dato responso (sc. a Thyreensibus), nullam se novam societatem accepturos, Liv. 36, 12, 8.—**2.** In subordinate clauses, questions, exhortations, etc., with *subj.* **a.** In gen.: qui abs te taciti requirunt, cur sibi hoc oneris imposueris, cur se potissimum delegeris, Cic. Planc. 18, 46; 2, 6; id. Marc. 10, 30: conclamavit, quid ad se venirent? Caes. B. G. 1, 47: unum petere ac deprecari ... ne se armis despoliaret, id. ib. 2, 31: ad quos cum Caesar nuntios misisset, qui postularent, eos qui sibi bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, id. ib. 4, 16: cur sui quicquam esse imperii trans Rhenum postularet? id. ib.: Cicero respondit, si ab armis discedere velint, se adjutore utantur, id. ib. 5, 41: Veneti legationem ad Crassum mittunt, si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, id. ib. 7, 4: rex ignarus quae legati ejus (Hannibalis) ad se adlaturi fuissent, Liv. 23, 39: hac necessitate coactus, domino navis, qui sit, aperit, multa pollicens, si se conservasset, Nep. Them. 8, 6: legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, qui ab rege peterent, ne inimicissimum suum secum haberent sibique dederet (for secum, v. I. A. 4. supra), id. Hann. 12, 2.—**b.** Esp., in subordinate clauses (sub-oblique), with *subj.* expressing the assertion or view of the person reported as speaking: magnam Caesarem injuriam facere, qui vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: quod sibi Caesar denuntiaret, id. ib.: sed eo deceptum, quod neque commissum a se intellegeret, quâre timeret, id. ib. 1, 14: quod nec paratus ... obsecutus esset, credidissetque, cum se vidissent Aetoli, omnia, etc., Liv. 35, 44, 3: Ambiorix locutus est, ... sua esse ejusmodi imperia, ut non minus haberet juris in se multitudo, quam ipse in multitudinem, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: Divitiacus ait, ... nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod per se crevisset, id. ib. 1, 20: eos incusavit, quod sibi

quaerendum aut cogitandum putarent, etc., id. ib. 1, 40: decima legio Caesari gratias egit, quod de se optimum judicium fecisset, id. ib. 1, 41: doluisse se, quod populi Romani beneficium sibi extorqueretur, id. B. C. 1, 9: tum ei dormienti eundem visum esse rogare ut, quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: Scipionem Hannibal eo ipso, quod adversus se dux potissimum lectus esset, praestantem virum credebat, Liv. 21, 39, 8: Pausanias orare coepit ... quod si eam veniam sibi dedisset, magno ei praemio futurum, Nep. Paus. 4, 6: neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam se ipse indicasset, id. ib. 4, 3: Caesar legatos cum his mandatis mittit, Quoniam ... hanc sibi populoque Romano gratiam referret, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: nos esse iniquos, quod in suo jure se interpellaremus, id. ib. 1, 44: neque ipsos in his contentionibus, quas Aedui secum habuissent, usos esse, etc., id. ib.: maximae sibi laetitiae esse praedicavit, quod aliquos patria sua se meliores viros haberet, Val. Max. 6, 4, ext. 5.—Rarely with *indic.* when the author asserts the action as a fact: Volero, ubi indignantium pro se acerrimus erat clamor, etc. (= eo; cf. infra, C.), Liv. 2, 55, 6.—**C.** Without reflex. reference, = an oblique case of is or ipse (in the best prose rare, and mostly where the conception of the orat. obliq. is suggested by the context; cf. B. 2. b. supra): i, seis, jube transire huc quantum possit, se ut videant domi Familiares (= eam), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 26; 1, 1, 6: me misit miles ad Eam ... ut hinc in Elatiam hodie eat secum semul, id. Bacch. 4, 2, 9: ut eum, qui se hic vidit, verbis vincat, ne is se viderit, id. Mil. 2, 2, 31; cf. v. 35; 3, 2, 54: ut eam in se dignam condicionem conlocem, id. Trin. 1, 2, 122: ipsi hi mihi dant viam, quo pacto ab se argentum auferam, id. Ep. 2, 2, 9; id. Poen. 5, 2, 123: dicit capram, quam dederam servandam sibi, etc., id. Merc. 2, 1, 15: unum hoc scio, esse meritam, ut memor esses sui, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46: cum Epaminondas accusatur, quod ei, qui sibi ex lege praetor successerat, exercitum non tradiderit, Cic. Inv. 1, 33, 55: et se ipsum nobis, et eos, qui ante se fuerunt, in medio posuit, id. ib. 2, 2, 7 (but B. and K. bracket se): Dexo hic, quem videtis, non quae privatim sibi eripuisti, sed unicum abs te filium flagitat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128: postea quam exposuit quae sibi videbantur, id. Div. 1, 54, 122 (dub.; B. and K. ipsi): et cum ad illum scribas, nihil te recordari de se, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23 (B. and K. bracket de se): quem Caesar, ut erat de se meritus, donatum pronuntiavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 53: Caesar Rhenum transire constituit ... quod auxilia contra se Treveris miserant, id. B. G. 6, 9 *init.*: Metellus ... in eis urbibus, quae ad se defecerant ... praesidia inponit, Sall. J. 61, 1; 66, 1: Bocchus flectitur, reputando quae sibi duobus proeliis venerant, id. ib. 103, 2: statuit urbis, quae ... adversum se opportunissimae erant, circumvenire, id. ib. 88, 4: ipse ... ex perfugis cognitis ... qui cum eo (Scipione) bellum contra se gerebant, Hirt. B. Afr. 8 *fin.*: vel quia nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 83; id. S. 2, 8, 82: centum boves militibus dono dedit, qui secum fuerant, Liv. 7, 37, 3; 8, 35: Hannibalem angebat, quod Capua pertinacius oppugnata ab Romanis quam defensa ab se ... animos averterat, id. 26, 38, 1: alter victus fratrum ante se strage, id. 1, 25, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.; 7, 6, 12: Caesar ... omnibus qui contra se arma tulerant, ignovit, Vell. 2, 56, 1: quamquam obsidione Massiliae, quae sibi in itinere portas clauserat, retardante ... tamen omnia subegit, Suet. Caes. 34: cujus rector circa se dimicans occubuerat, id. Tib. 4: quod eos coëgit superare Lacedaemonios, quos ante se nemo ausus fuit aspicere, Nep. Epam. 8, 3 (cf.: ante illum, id. Iphic. 1, 3): quae nox sibi proxima venit, insomnis, Luc. 5, 805.

III. *Pron. recipr., each other, one another:* nam cum esset Praenestinis nuntiatum ... patres ac plebem in semet ipsos versos, Liv. 6, 28, 1; so very rare, except in phrase: inter se, *one another, each other, mutually, reciprocally,* = ἀλλήλους (prop. *between* or *among them, among themselves,* hence no ellips. of another se is to be assumed; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 609; Hand, Turs. 3, p. 397 sqq.): nil cessarunt ilico Osculari atque amplexari inter se, Plaut. Mil. 5, 39; 2, 1, 61; 3, 1, 120: video eos inter se amare, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: neque solum colent inter se ac diligent (cf. ante: alter ab altero postulabit), Cic. Lael. 22, 82: Cicerones pueri amant inter se, id. Att. 6, 1, 12; id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1; id. Cat. 3, 5, 13; id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: inter se adspicere, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13: inter se congruere, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: complecti inter se milites coepisse, Liv. 7, 42, 6: ut neque inter se contingant trabes, Caes. B. G. 7, 23; id. B. C. 1, 21: inter se nondum satis noti, Liv. 21, 39, 7: populus et senatus Romanus placide modesteque inter se rempublicam tractabant, Sall. J. 41, 2: bellum summâ inter se contentione gerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: cum inter se timerent, Nep. Dion, 4, 1; id. Eum. 4, 2: haec inter se quam repugnent, *contradict* one another, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72; id. N. D. 1, 12, 30 (cf.: sibi repugnare, *to be inconsistent* with itself; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 1018): inter se differre, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: cur legendi sint, nisi ipsi inter se, qui idem sentiunt, non intellego, *by one another,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 8: quosdam inter se similis, id. Ac. 2, 17, 55: res inter se similes, Quint. 9, 2, 51; 9, 4, 17.—With *subst.*: adhaesitationes atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: quae res eos in bello inter se habuit, Sall. J. 79, 3; cf.: auxerant inter se opinionem, *their mutual regard,* Liv. 21, 39, 9.—P l e o n.: vitam inter se utriusque conferte, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: compositis inter se rebus, Sall. J. 66, 2: vitatur duriorum inter se congressus, Quint. 11, 3, 35.—Of local relation: duas insulas propinquas inter se, Sall. H. 1, 61 Dietsch; id. J. 98, 3: postquam haud procul inter se erant, id. ib. 53, 7: haud longe inter se castra facere, id. ib. 55, 6 (inter se, without recipr. reference, v. supra, I. A. 4.).

IV. Idiomatic uses. **A.** Se, with *prepp., one's house, home;* mostly ad se, apud se, *to* or *at one's house, home, at home:* quae me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 108: postquam in aedis me ad se deduxit domum, id. Mil. 2, 1, 43: me ad se ad prandium, ad cenam vocant, id. ib. 3, 1, 118: intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 86 P.: L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5: qui a me petierit ut secum et apud se essem cottidie, id. ib. 5, 6, 1.—**2.** T r o p.: num tibi videtur esse apud sese? *in his senses,* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 85. — **B.** Sibi pleonast. as *dat.* of the interested person: ipse autem Ariovistus tantus sibi spiritus sumpserat, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 *fin.*: tum sibi M. Pisonis domum ubi habitaret elegerat, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 61; cf. I. A. 2. supra. So esp. freq. in expressions of surprise or abrupt questions (commonly, but loosely called a *dat. ethic.*): quid sibi vult pater? cur simulat? Ter. And. 2, 3, 1: quid sibi hic vestitus quaerit? id. Eun. 3, 5, 10: hostes admiratio cepit, quidnam sibi repentinus clamor vellet, Liv. 44, 12, 1: quid ergo sibi vult pars altera orationis? id. 40, 12, 14: mirantes, quid sibi vellet, id. 3, 35, 5; 3, 50, 15; 4, 13, 12; 32, 25, 10: pro deum fidem quid vobis vultis? id. 3, 67, 7. — **C.** Sibi with *suus,* emphasizing the idea of possession, *his own,* etc. (ante- and post-class.): cocleae ... Suo sibi suco vivont, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 13: sed is quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, id. ib. prol. 5; 46: si ille huc salvos revenit, reddam suom sibi, id. Trin. 1, 2, 119 Brix. ad loc.: suam sibi rem salvam sistam, id. Poen. 5, 2, 123: locus argumento'st suom sibi proscaenium, id. ib. prol. 57; 97: omnem rem inveni, ut sua sibi pecunia hodie illam faciat leno libertam suam, id. Pers. 1, 3, 1: suo sibi gnato, id. As. 4, 2, 16: hunc telo suo sibi a foribus pellere, id. Am. 1, 1, 113: sua sibi ingenua indoles, id. Mil. 3, 1, 38: suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: uvas suo sibi pampino tegito, Col. Arb. 11: suo sibi jure ablui, id. R. R. 12, 7; 12, 41: suo sibi argumento refutatus, Gell. 5, 10, 16: suo sibi lacte aleret, id. 12, 1, 6: a suis sibi parentibus, App. M. 1, p. 104, 35: in suis sibi domibus, id. ib. 1, p. 106, 31; 4, p. 157, 7; 6, p. 186, 24: qui Deo ... sua sibi opera praetulerunt, Lact. 2, 5, 6; 3, 28, 20: in suo sibi pervoluta sanguine, App. M. 8, p. 207, 22; Vitr. 8, 7: cum sua sibi natione captivus, Min. Fel. 10, 4: IN SVO SIBI POSITVS, Inscr. Orell. 4495: AEDEM CVM SVO SIBI HYPOGAEO, Inscr. Rein. p. 646, 109.—In many passages in class. prose sibi occurs with suus, but retains its pronom. force: factus consul est bis, primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, *in good time for himself,* Cic. Lael. 3, 11: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, id. ib. 13, 45: priusquam tu suum sibi venderes, ipse possedit, id. Phil. 2, 37, 96: vult ille inbecillitatis sibi suae conscius timere pituitam? Sen. Q. N. 6, 2, 4 (v. suus II. D. 3. a).

sŭĭfĭco, āre, 1, *v. a., to make his own* (eccl. Lat.), Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1245.

sŭīle, is, *n.* [sus], *a hog-sty,* Col. 7, 9, 14.

Sŭillātes, ium, *m., a people of Umbria,* Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

sŭillus, a, um, *adj.* [sus], *of* or *belonging to swine.* **I.** *Adj.*: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1; Col. 7, 9, 14: grex, Liv. 22, 10: genus, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212: rostrum, id. 8, 33, 51, § 121: caro, *swine's flesh, pork,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8: lac, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 116: fungi, an inferior kind of mushroom, *black hog-mushrooms,* id. 22, 23, 47, § 96; Mart. 3, 60, 5. — **II.** *Subst.*: **sŭilla,** ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *pork,* Cels. 3, 9; 5, 26, 30; Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 38.

sŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to swine, swine-,* Prisc. 594 P.: caro, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8 (MSS.; Gesn. and Schneid. suilla): sevum, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

Suiōnes, um, *m., a northern Germanic people of Scandinavia,* in the mod. *Sweden,* Tac. G. 44 and 45.

Suismontium, i, *n., a mountain of Liguria,* Liv. 39, 2; 40, 41.

Sulca, ae, *m., a Roman surname:* Q. Baetius Sulca, Liv. 42, 6.

***sulcāmen,** inis, *n.* [sulco], *a furrow,* = sulcus, App. M. 6, p. 174, 9.

sulcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who draws furrows, a furrower, plougher* (in post-Aug. poets). **I.** L i t.: Leontini campi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 939: patuli agri, Avien. Perieg. 587.—**II.** T r a n s f., *one who sails over, traverses,* etc.: sulcator navita ponti, Sil. 7, 363: pigri Averni, i. e. *Charon,* Stat. Th. 11, 588; cf. undae, id. ib. 8, 18: Bagrada sulcator harenae, Luc. 4, 588.—**B.** *A render, tearer, lacerator:* lateris sulcator (vultur), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 340.

sulcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj., sailing over;* only in *subst.*: **sulcātōrĭa,** ae, *f.* (late Lat.), *a ship, a barge,* Cassiod. Var. 2, 20.

Sulci, ōrum, *m., an ancient maritime city on the southern coast of Sardinia, founded by Carthage,* now the ruins of *Palma de Solo* near *Sulci,* Mel. 2, 7, 19.—Hence, **A. Sulcensis,** e, *of Sulci:* promuntorium, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 84; Mart. Cap. 6, § 645.—**B. Sulcitāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Sulci,* Auct. B. Afr. 98, 1; Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.

sulco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sulcus], *to furrow, cut furrows through, to plough* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** L i t., in agriculture: agros, Tib. 2, 3, 85: (rura) sulcata Camilli Vomere, Luc. 1, 168: vomere humum, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 68: campos vomere, Sil. 9, 191. — *Absol.*: recto plenoque sulcare, Col. 2, 2, 25.—**II.** T r a n s f. (*a*) I n g e n., *to furrow, plough; poet., to sail over, traverse, pass through,* etc.: sulcant fossas, quo pluvia aqua delabatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2: (anguis) harenam Sulcat, Ov. M. 15, 726: iter caudâ, Luc. 9, 721: longâ sulcant vada salsa carinâ, Verg. A. 5, 158: rate undas, Ov. P. 2, 10, 33; id. M. 4, 707: maria arbore, Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 5: regna volatu, Luc. 9, 668: sulcavitque cutem rugis, *furrowed her skin with wrinkles,* Ov. M. 3, 276: gressus, App. M. 5, p. 167, 22: sulcatis lateribus, i. e. *by lashes,* Amm. 14, 9, 5.—(*β*) *To elaborate, to work out* (cf. exaro), Ven. Fort. Vita Mart.

1. sulcus, a, um, *adj.*, only ficus sulca, *an unknown species of fig-tree,* Col. 5, 10, 11.

2. sulcus, i, *m.* [Gr. ὁλκός, from ἕλκω], *a furrow made by the plough* (cf.: lira, porca): sulci appellantur, quâ aratrum ducitur, vel sationis faciendae causâ vel urbis condendae, vel fossura rectis lateribus, ubi arbores serantur: quod vocabulum quidam ex Graeco fictum, quia illi dicant ὁλκόν, Fest. p. 302 Müll.: quâ aratrum vomere lacunam striam facit, sulcus vocatur: quod est inter duos sulcos elata terra, dicitur

porca, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 3: sulco vario ne ares, Cato, R. R. 61, 1: cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: ducere ... infodere sulcum, Col. 2, 2, 27; Juv. 7, 48: duci sarculo sulcum, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 327: proscindere jugerum sulco, id. 18, 19, 49, § 178: sulco tenui arare, id. 18, 18, 47, § 170: sulcum patefacere aratro, Ov. M. 3, 104: sulcis committere semina, Verg. G. 1, 223: mandare hordea sulcis, id. E. 5, 36: telluri infindere sulcos, id. ib. 4, 33: semina longis Cerealia sulcis Obruere, Ov. M. 1, 123: herba Cerealibus obruta sulcis, id. Tr. 3, 12, 11.—**II.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *A ploughing:* hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col. 2, 9, 15: quarto, id. 2, 12, 8: quinto, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 181: nono, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10.—**B.** Of things resembling a furrow. **1.** *A long, narrow trench, a ditch,* Cato, R. R. 33, 4; 43, 1; Col. 2, 8, 3; Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; Verg. G. 2, 24; 2, 289; id. A. 1, 425 et saep.—**2.** *A rut, track,* in gen.: cursu rotarum saucia clarescunt nubila sulco, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olymp. 102.—Esp., of the furrow cut by a vessel: infindunt sulcos, Verg. A. 5, 142: delere sulcos, Stat. Th. 6, 415: canebant aequora sulco, Val. Fl. 3, 32.—Of *a wrinkle* of the skin, Mart. 3, 72, 4: genarum, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 110.—Of *the trail* of a meteor, Verg. A. 2, 697; Luc. 5, 562.—Of wounds: in pectore, Claud. Rapt. Prov. 3, 425.—Of *the private parts* of a woman, Lucr. 4, 1272; Verg. G. 3, 136; App. Ἀνεχ. 16.

sulfur (in MSS. also **sulphur** and **sulpur**), ŭris, *n.* (*masc.*, Tert. adv. Prax. 16; Veg. Vet. 1, 38 *med.*), *brimstone, sulphur.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 174; Cato, R. R. 39, 1; Col. 8, 5, 11: vivum, Liv. 39, 13, 12; Ov. F. 4, 739; Lucr. 6, 221; 6, 748; 6, 807; Tib. 1, 5, 11; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 86; Ov. M. 5, 405 et saep.—*Plur.:* viva, Verg. G. 3, 449: vivacia, Ov. M. 3, 374: lurida, id. ib. 14, 791; 15, 351; Quint. 12, 10, 76 Spald. *N. cr.;* used as a cement, Juv. 5, 48.—**II.** Transf., poet., *lightning* (so called from its sulphureous smell): aethereum, Luc. 7, 160: sacrum, Pers. 2, 24.

***sulfŭrans (sulph-)**, antis, *adj.* [sulfur; cf. sulfuratus], *containing sulphur, sulphurous:* aquae, Tert. adv. Val. 15.

sulfŭrārĭa (sulph-), ae, *f.* [sulfur], *a sulphur pit* or *mine:* in calcariam vel sulfurariam damnari, Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 10; 47, 2, 53, § 10.

***sulfŭrātĭo (sulph-)**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a vein of sulphur* in the earth, Sen. Q. N 3, 15, 5.

sulfŭrātus (sulph-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *impregnated with sulphur, sulphurated.* **I.** *Adj.:* fontes, Vitr. 8, 3: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 59: ramentum, Mart. 10, 3, 3: merx, id. 12, 57, 14: lana, Cels. 4, 5.—*Comp.:* gehenna, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28.—**II.** *Subst.:* **sulfŭrāta**, ōrum, *n.* **A.** (Sc. fila.) *Brimstone-matches,* Mart. 1, 42, 4.—**B.** (Sc. loca.) *Veins of sulphur,* Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49.

sulfŭrĕus (sulph-), a, um, *adj* [id.], *of* or *like sulphur, sulphurous, sulphureous:* fornaces, Ov. M. 15, 340: aqua, Verg. A. 7, 517: lux fulminum, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 177: color, id. 35, 6, 25, § 41: odor, id. 36, 19, 34, § 141.

sulfŭrōsus (sulph-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of sulphur, sulphureous:* fontes, Vitr. 8, 3 *med.:* plurima sulfurosa, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7.

‡**Sūlĭvĭae**, ārum, *f.* [a lengthened form for Silviae], *a kind of wood-goddesses,* Inscr. Orell. 2051.—Also in the form SVLEVIAE, Inscr. Orell. 2099 sq.

Sulla (less correctly **Sylla**), ae, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Cornelia. So, esp., **I.** L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, *the celebrated Roman dictator,* Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; Sall. J. 100, 2; Flor. 3, 21, 5; Vell. 2, 17, 1.—Hence, **Sullānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sulla:* tempus, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46: ager, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70: assignationes, id. ib. 3, 1, 3: proscriptio, Sen. Ira, 2, 34, 3: saeculum, id. ib. 1, 20, 4: partes, Nep. Att. 2: tempora, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 123.—*Subst.:* **Sullāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *partisans of Sulla,* Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7.—**II.** L. Cornelius Sulla Faustus, usually called Faustus Sulla, *a son of the dictator,* Cic. Clu. 34, 94; id. Agr. 1, 4, 12; id. Att. 8, 3, 7 al.—**III.** P. Cornelius Sulla, *a relation of the dictator, accused of* ambitus, *and defended by Cicero in an oration still extant.*—**IV.** Publius and Servius Sulla, *conspirators with Catiline,* Sall. C. 17, 3; cf. Cic. Sull. 2, 4.—**V.** *An astrologer of the time of Caligula,* Suet. Calig. 57.

sullātŭrĭo, īre, *v. desid. n.* [Sulla], *to imitate* or *play the part of Sulla:* ita sullaturit animus ejus et proscripturit, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 32; 8, 6, 32.

Sulmo, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A town in the territory of the* Peligni, *near* Corfinium, *the birthplace of Ovid,* now *Sulmona:* aquosus, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 11: gelidus, id. F. 4, 81; Sil. 9, 76; 8, 511; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 3; Cic. Att. 8, 4, 3; 8, 12, A, 1; Flor. 3, 21, 28.—Hence, **1. Sulmōnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sulmo:* ager, Plin. 17, 26, 41, § 250.—*Plur.:* **Sulmōnenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sulmo,* Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 1; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.—*Sing. fem.*, Juv. 6, 187.—***2. Sulmontīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Sulmo:* colonia, Front. Colon. p. 145 Goes.—**II.** *A town of the* Volsci *in* Latium, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; 34, 14, 41, § 145.—**III.** *The name of a hero,* Verg. A. 9, 412; 10, 517.

sulphur, and its derivv., v. sulfur.

Sulpĭcilla, ae, *f. dim.* [Sulpicia], i. e. *the poetess Sulpicia,* Fulg. Myth. praef. 1 pr.; v. Sulpicius, VII.

Sulpĭcius, i, *m.;* **Sulpĭcĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; e. g. **I.** Ser. Sulpicius Galba, *consul* 610 A.U.C., *and an able orator,* Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 39; id. Brut. 22, 86.—**II.** C. Sulpicius Gallus, *a connoisseur in Greek literature, and a good orator,* Cic. Brut. 20, 78; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; id. Lael. 27, 101.—**III.** Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, *a very celebrated jurist, a contemporary and correspondent of Cicero;* v. Cic. Fam. 4, 1 sqq.; Gell. 2, 10, 1; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 42 sq.—**IV.** C. Sulpicius Apollinaris, *a grammarian, teacher of the emperor Pertinax,* Gell. 2, 16, 8; 4, 17, 11.—**V.** *A tribune of the people, author of the* lex Sulpicia, Nep. Att. 2, 1; Vell. 2, 18.—**VI.** Sulpicia, *a Roman poetess in the time of Domitian,* Mart. 10, 35, 1; Sid. Carm. 9, 262.—Hence, **A. Sulpĭcius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sulpicius:* horrea, Hor. C. 4, 12, 18: lex, *proposed by the people's tribune* P. Sulpicius, Flor. 3, 21.—**B. Sulpĭcĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sulpicius:* classis, *commanded by the prætor* P. Sulpicius, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: seditio, *raised by* P. Sulpicius, Quint. 6, 3, 75.

sultis = si vultis, v. volo *init.*

1 sum, fŭi, esse (2d *pers.* ĕs, but usu. ēs in Plaut and Ter, old forms, *indic. pres.* esum for sum, acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, § 100 Müll.: essis for es, Att. ap. Non 200, 30, or Trag. Rel. p 283 Rib.: simus for sumus, used by Augustus, acc. to Suet. Aug. 87, *fut.* escit for erit, XII. Tab ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25. esit, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s v nec, p 162 Müll: escunt for erunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60, 3, 3, 9, Lucr 1, 619; *perf.* fūvimus for fuimus, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or 3, 42, 168. FVVEIT, C. I. L. 1, 1051: fūit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 23; id. Mil. 3, 1, 159: fūerim, id. ib. 4, 8, 54: fūerit, id. As. 4, 1, 37; *subj. pres.* siem, sies, siet, etc., very freq., esp. in Plaut.; e. g. siem, Am. prol. 57; Ter. And. 3, 4, 7: sies, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 43; Ter. And. 2, 5, 13: siet, Plaut. Am. prol. 58; Ter. And. 1, 4, 7; Lucr. 3, 101: sient, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 54; Ter. And. 2, 3, 16; cf. Cic. Or. 47, 157; also, fuam, fuas, etc., regarded by G. Curtius, de Aorist. Lat. Rel. in Studien zur Gr. u. Lat. Gram. 1, 431 sqq., as an aorist: fuam, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 48; id. Mil. 2, 6, 112: fuas, Liv. Andron. ap. Non 111, 13; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 71; 2, 3, 83; id. Pers. 1, 1, 52; id. Trin. 2, 1, 32: fuat, Pac. ap. Non. 111, 8; Carm. ap. Liv. 25, 12; Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 2; id. Aul. 2, 2, 56; id. Capt. 2, 2, 10 et saep.; Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4; Lucr. 4, 639; Verg. A. 10, 108: fuant, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 110; id. Ep. 5, 1, 13; id. Ps. 4, 3, 12: fuvisset, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4; *part. pres.* ens, used by Cæsar, acc. to Prisc. p. 1140 P.; and by Sergius Flavius, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 33; *fut. inf.* fore for futurum esse, very freq., and so always with *partt.;* cf. Madv. Gram. § 108; whence, *subj. imperf.* forem fores, etc., for essem; esp. in conditional sentences and in the histt., but very rare in Cic.; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 597 sqq.), *v. n.* [root es; Sanscr. as-mi, and the Greek ἐσ-μι, whence εἰμί; *perf.* fui; root in Sanscr. bhû, to become; bhâvas, condition; Gr. φύω, to beget; cf.: fetus, futuo, etc.], *to be,* as a verb substantive or a copula. **I.** As a verb substantive, *to be.* **A.** In gen. **1.** Asserting existence, *to be, exist, live:* definitionum duo sunt genera prima: unum earum rerum quae sunt: alterum earum quae intelleguntur. Esse ea dico, quae cerni tangive possunt, ut fundum, aedes, parietem, cetera. Non esse rursus ea dico, quae tangi demonstrarive non possunt, cerni tamen animo atque intellegi possunt, ut si usucapionem, si tutelam, etc.... definias, Cic. Top. 5, 26 sq.: si abest, nullus est, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 16: nunc illut est, quom me fuisse quam esse nimio mavelim, id. Capt. 3, 3, 1: ita paene nulla sibi fuit Phronesium (= paene mortuus est), id. Truc. 1, 2, 95: omne quod eloquimur sic, ut id aut esse dicamus aut non esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 157: non statim, quod esse manifestum est, etiam quid sit apparet, Quint. 3, 6, 81: est locus, Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 23 Vahl.): flumen est Arar, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 12: homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt! Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 1; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: si quos inter societas aut est aut fuit aut futura est, id. Lael. 22, 83: nec enim, dum ero, angar ullā re, cum omni vacem culpâ: et, si non ero, sensu omnino carebo, id. Fam. 6, 3, 4: si modo futuri sumus, erit mihi res opportuna, id. Att. 11, 4, 1: si quando erit civitas, erit profecto nobis locus: sin autem non erit, etc., id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: nolite arbitrari, me cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, id. Sen. 22, 79: si erit ulla res publica ... sin autem nulla erit, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, Verg. A. 2, 325: sive erimus seu nos fata fuisse volunt, Tib. 3, 5, 32: per quinquennia decem fuimus, Prud. Cath. praef. 2.—**2.** Of events, *to be, happen, occur, befall, take place:* illa (solis defectio) quae fuit regnante Romulo, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: neque enim est periculum, ne, etc., id. ib. 1, 23, 37: amabo, quid tibi est? Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 24: quid se futurum esset, Liv. 33, 27.—**3.** Of location, *to be present, to be* at a place. (*α*) With *adv.*, or other expressions of place: cum non liceret umquam Romae esse, qui, etc., Cic. Verr 2, 2, 41, § 100: cum Athenis decem ipsos dies fuissem, id. Fam. 2, 8, 3; id. de Or. 2, 7, 27: cum Africanus constituisset in hortis esse, id. Rep. 1, 9, 14: cum essemus in castris, id. ib. 1, 15: nonne mavis sine periculo tuae domi esse quam cum periculo alienae? id. Fam. 4, 7, 4: vos istic commodissime sperem esse, id. ib. 14, 7, 2: te hic tutissime puto fore, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 11, A.—(*β*) Of passages in a book or writing, with *in* and *abl.*, *to be, stand, be written,* etc.: deinceps in lege est, ut, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: quid enim in illis (litteris) fuit praeter querelam temporum, id. Fam. 2, 16, 1.—(*γ*) Of personal relations, with *ad* or *apud* and *acc.*, or *cum* and *abl. of person:* cum esset (Sulpicius Gallus) casu apud M. Marcellum, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21: eram cum Stoico Diodoto: qui cum habitavisset apud me mecumque vixisset, etc., id. Brut. 90, 309: erat nemo, quîcum essem libentius quam tecum et pauci, quibuscum essem aeque libenter, id. Fam. 5, 21, 1: qui me admodum diligunt multumque mecum sunt, id. ib. 4, 13, 6; cf. with *simul:* Smyrnae cum simul essemus complures dies, id. Rep. 1, 8, 13.—Hence, esp.: esse cum aliquo (aliquâ), *to be with,* i. e. *live with, associate with,* as husband or wife: cujus soror est cum P. Quintio, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: eā nocte mecum illa hospitis jussu fuit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 101; Ov. A. A. 3, 664: cum hac (meretrice) si qui adulescens forte fuerit, Cic. Cael. 20, 49; Ov. Am. 2, 8, 27: tum ad me fuerunt, qui, etc., Varr. ap. Non. 133, 28: Curio fuit ad me sane diu, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 8: cum ad me bene mane Dionysius fuit; id. ib. 10, 16, 1; cf.: esse sub uno tecto atque ad eosdem Penates, Liv. 28, 18.—**4.** Of relations analogous to place, of dress, condition, position, office, etc., *to be, live, be found,* etc., with *in* and *abl.:* cum est in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32: in laxâ togâ, Tib. 2, 3, 78: sive erit in Tyriis, Tyrios laudabis amictus; Sive erit in Cois, Coa decere puta, Ov. A. A. 2, 297: hominem non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis nummis multis esse et semper fuisse, Cic. Verr

2, 4, 6, § 11: in servitute, id. Clu. 7, 21: in illâ opinione populari, id. ib. 51, 142: in magno nomine et gloriâ, id. Div. 1, 17, 31: in spe, id. Fam. 14, 3, 2: in tantâ moestitiâ, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: in odio, id. Att. 2, 22, 1: in probris, in laudibus, id. Off. 1, 18, 61: in officio, id. ib. 1, 15, 49: in injustitiâ, id. ib. 1, 14, 42: in vitio, id. ib. 1, 19, 62; id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: ne in morâ quom opus sit, sies, Ter. And. 2, 5, 13: ne in morâ illi sis, id. ib. 3, 1, 9: hic in noxia'st, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 36: quae (civitas) una in amore atque in deliciis fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 3: in ingenti periculo, Liv. 5, 47: in pace, id. 31, 29.—So with *abl.* without *in*, when qualified by an *adj.:* (statua) est et fuit totâ Graeciâ summo propter ingenium honore et nomine, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: si quis asperitate eâ est et immanitate naturae, id. Lael. 23, 87: ne quo periculo proprio existimares esse, id. Fam. 4, 15, 2 (B. and K. ex conj.: in periculo): ego sum spe bonâ, id. ib. 12, 28, 3: res nunc difficili loco mihi videtur esse, id. ib. 12, 28, 3: incredibili sum sollicitudine de tuâ valetudine, id. ib. 16, 15, 1; esp. in phrase periculo alicujus esse, *to be at the risk of* any one: rem illam suo periculo esse, id. Att. 6, 1, 6: ut quae in naves inposuissent, ab hostium tempestatisque vi publico periculo essent, Liv. 23, 49, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: dare nummos meo periculo, Dig. 46, 1, 24: communi periculo, ib. 13, 6, 21, § 1 (cf. II. B. 1. *β*. infra).—**5.** *To depend upon, rest with*, with *in* and *abl.:* res erat non in opinione dubiâ, Cic. Dom. 5, 11: sed totum est in eo, si, etc., id. Att. 2, 22, 5: omnem reliquam spem in impetu esse equitum, Liv. 10, 14, 12: quoniam totum in eo sit, ne contrectentur pocula, Col. 12, 4, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Esse (est, sunt, etc.) often stands without a *subject* expressed, or with an *indef. subj.*, as antecedent of a *rel.-clause*, whose verb may be in the *indic.* or *subj.;* the former only when the subject is conceived as particular or limited, and actually existing; the latter always when it is conceived as indefinite; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 562 sq.; Roby, Gram. § 1686 sq.; Madv. Gram. § 365; but the distinctions usually drawn by grammarians are not always observed by the best writers; and the subjunctive is always admissible, being the prevailing construction after sunt qui in class. prose, and nearly universal in post-Aug. writers: sunt, qui (quae), *there are those* (*people* or *things*) *who* (*that*), or simply *some*. **a.** With *indic.* (*α*) Without subject expressed: mulier mane: sunt Qui volunt te conventam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 37: sunt hic quos credo inter se dicere, id. Cas. prol. 67: sunt quae te volumus percontari, id. Ps. 1, 5, 47: quid est, quod tu gestas tabellas? id. ib. 1, 1, 10: quid est, quod tu me nunc optuere? id. Most. 1, 1, 69; cf.: quid hoc est, quod foris concrepuit? id. ib. 5, 1, 15: tun' is es, Qui in me aerumnam obsevisti? id. Ep. 4, 1, 34: quid est, quod tuo animo aegre est? id. Cas. 2, 2, 9; id. Cist. 4, 1, 3: at ego est quod volo loqui, id. As. 1, 3, 79: est quod te volo secreto, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 30: sunt quos scio amicos esse, sunt quos suspicor, id. Trin. 1, 2, 54: ita subitum'st, quod eum conventum volo, id. ib. 5, 2, 51: sunt quae ego ex te scitari volo, id. Capt. 2, 2, 13: sed est quod suscenset tibi, Ter. And. 2, 6, 17: est quod me transire oportet, id. Hec. 2, 2, 31: quid sit quapropter te jussi, etc., id. ib. 5, 1, 7: sunt item quae appellantur alces, Caes. B. G. 6, 27 *init.:* (nationes) ex quibus sunt qui ovis vivere existimantur, id. ib. 4, 10 *fin.:* sunt qui putant posse te non decedere, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25: sunt autem, qui putant non numquam complexione oportere supersederi, id. Inv. 1, 40, 72: quamquam sunt, qui propter utilitatem modo petendas putant amicitias, id. ib. 2, 55, 167: sunt autem quae praeterii, id. Att. 10, 4, 11: sunt, qui abducunt a malis ad bona, ut Epicurus. Sunt, qui satis putant ostendere, nihil inopinati accidisse... Sunt etiam qui haec omnia genera consolandi colligunt, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 76 Kühn. *N. cr.:* sunt, qui, quod sentiunt, non audent dicere, id. Off. 1, 24, 84: Argiletum sunt qui scripserunt ab Argolâ, etc., Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.: sunt qui ita dicunt, Sall. C. 19, 4: sunt qui spiritum non recipiunt sed resorbent, Quint. 11, 3, 55: sunt, quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum Collegisse juvat, Hor. C. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. S. 1, 4, 24: sunt quibus unum opus est, etc., id. C. 1, 7, 5: sunt quibus in satirâ videor nimis acer, id. S. 2, 1, 1: sunt quorum ingenium nova tantum crustula promit, id. ib. 2, 4, 47.—(*β*) With a subject expressed by an indefinite word or clause: sunt alii qui te volturium vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 64: est genus hominum qui se primos omnium esse volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: multae sunt causae, quam ob rem cupio abducere, id. ib. 1, 2, 65 Fleck. (Ussing, cupiam): erat quidam eunuchus, quem mercatus fuerat, id. ib. 3, 5, 21: multaeque res sunt in quibus de suis commodis viri boni multa detrahunt, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: sunt ejus aliquot orationes, ex quibus lenitas ejus perspici potest, id. Brut. 48, 177: fuerunt alia genera philosophorum, qui se omnes Socraticos esse dicebant, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62: nonnulli sunt, qui aluerunt, etc., id. Cat. 1, 12, 301: sunt quidam, qui molestas amicitias faciunt, cum ipsi se contemni putant, id. Lael. 20, 72: sunt vestrum, judices, aliquam multi, qui L. Pisonem cognoverunt, id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56: multae et pecudes et stirpes sunt, quae sine procuratione hominum salvae esse non possunt, id. N. D. 2, 52, 130: sunt bestiae quaedam, in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis, etc., id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intellegatur, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 33, 94; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 22; id. Off. 1, 14, 43; 1, 20, 69; id. Div. 1, 54, 123: fuere complures, qui ad Catilinam initio profecti sunt, Sall. C. 39, 5: haec sunt, quae clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: alia fuere, quae illos magnos fecere, Sall. C. 52, 21.—**b.** With *subj.:* sunt, qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem; sunt qui nullum censeant fieri discessum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: sunt qui in rebus contrariis parum sibi constent, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: de impudentiâ singulari sunt qui mirentur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6: est eisdem de rebus quod dici potest subtilius, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 32: praesto est qui neget rem ullam percipi esse sensibus, id. Ac. 2, 32, 101: quicquid est quod deceat, id, etc., id. Off. 1, 27, 94: sunt qui nolint tetigisse nisi illas, etc., Hor. S. 1, 2, 28: sunt qui Crustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras, id. Ep. 1, 1, 78: vestes Gaetulo murice tinctas Sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curet habere, id. ib. 2, 2, 182 et saep.—(*β*) With a more or less indefinite expression of the subject: sunt quidam e nostris, qui haec subtilius velint tradere et negent satis esse, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 31: rarum est quoddam genus eorum, qui se a corpore avocent, id. Div. 1, 49, 111: quotus igitur est quisque qui somniis pareat? id. ib. 2, 60, 125; id. de Or. 2, 50, 196: solus est hic, qui numquam rationes ad aerarium referat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 98: quae quibusdam admirabilia videntur, permulti sunt, qui pro nihilo putent, id. Lael. 23, 86: erat nemo in quem ea suspicio conveniret, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65, cf.: quis enim miles fuit, qui Brundisii illam non viderit? quis, qui nescierit, etc., id. Phil. 2, 25, 61: sit aliquis, qui nihil mali habeat, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: sunt nonnullae disciplinae, quae officium omne pervertant, id. Off. 1, 2, 5: est quaedam animi sanitas quae in insipientem quoque cadat, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: Syracusis lex est de religione, quae jubeat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 126: unus est qui curet constantiâ magis quam consilio, id. Att. 1, 18, 7: si est una ex omnibus quae sese moveat, id. Rep. 6, 26, 28. multi sunt, qui non acerbum judicent vivere, sed supervacuum, Sen. Ep. 24, 26: erant sententiae quae castra Vari oppugnanda censerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: fuere cives qui seque remque publicam obstinatis animis perditum irent, Sall. C. 36, 4: sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem Possis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34: sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus, id. A. P. 347.—* **c.** Poet.: est, quibus (acc. to the Gr. ἔστιν οἷς): est quibus Eleae concurrit palma quadrigae: est quibus in celeres gloria nata pedes, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 17.—**2.** With *dat.*, *to belong* or *pertain to;* or, rendering the dative as the subject of the verb, *to have* (*possess*, = the Fr. *être à;* used of property, and of permanent conditions or characteristics, not of temporary states, feelings, etc.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 417 sq.): aliquid reperiret, fingeret fallacias, Unde esset adulescenti, amicae quod daret, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 23: nomen Mercurio'st mihi, Plaut. Am. prol. 19: nisi jam tum esset honos eloquentiae, Cic. Brut. 10, 40: est igitur homini cum deo similitudo, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: familiaritas, quae mihi cum eo est, id. Att. 8, 3, 2: privatus illis census erat brevis, Hor. C. 2, 15, 13; cf.: Trojae et huic loco nomen est, Liv. 1, 1, 5: Hecyra est huic nomen fabulae, Ter. Hec. prol. 1: cui saltationi Titius nomen esset, Cic. Brut. 62, 225: cui (fonti) nomen Arethusa est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: Scipio, cui post Africano fuit cognomen, Liv. 25, 2, 6.—With ellips. of *dat.* (poet.): nec rubor est emisse palam (sc. ei), *nor is she ashamed*, Ov. A. A. 3, 167: neque testimonii dictio est (sc. servo), *has no right to be a witness*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 63.—**b.** Esse alicui cum aliquo, *to have to do with, to be connected with* a person: tecum nihil rei nobis, Demipho, est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 74: sibi cum illâ mimâ posthac nihil futurum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: jussit bona proscribi ejus, quîcum familiaritas fuerat, societas erat, id. Quint. 6, 25: si mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum tuis omnibus, id. Fam. 15, 10, 2.—**3.** Esse with certain *prepp.* and their cases (cf. also I. A. 2. 3. 4. supra). (*α*) Esse ab aliquo, *to be of* a person, *to be the servant, disciple, adherent, partisan*, etc., *of:* es ne tu an non es ab illo milite e Macedoniâ? *do you belong to?* Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 21: ab Andriâ est ancilla haec, Ter. And. 3, 1, 3; 4, 4, 17: erat enim ab isto Aristotele, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 160: sed vide ne hoc, Scaevola, totum sit a me, *makes for me*, id. de Or. 1, 13, 55 (cf. ab, I. B. 3., II. B. 2. o.).—(*β*) Esse pro aliquo, *to be in favor of, make for:* (judicia) partim nihil contra Habitum valere, partim etiam pro hoc esse, Cic. Clu. 32, 88.—(*γ*) Esse ex aliquâ re, *to consist of, be made up of:* (creticus) qui est ex longâ et brevi et longâ, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183; cf.: duo extremi chorei sunt, id est, e singulis longis et brevibus, id. Or. 63, 212: etsi temeritas ex tribus brevibus et longâ est, id. ib. 63, 214; 64, 215 (v. also 6. infra).—**4.** Euphem., in *perf. tempp.*, of one who has died or a thing that has perished, *to be no more, to be gone, departed, dead* (poet.): horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partionis: Ita paene tibi fuit Phronesium, i. e. *had almost died*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 92: nunc illud est, cum me fuisse quam esse nimio mavelim, id. Capt. 3, 3, 1: sive erimus, seu nos fata fuisse velint, Tib. 3, 5, 32: fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens Gloria Teucrorum, Verg. A. 2, 325: certus in hospitibus non est amor: errat ut ipsi, Cumque nihil speres firmius esse, fuit, Ov. H. 16, (17), 192.—**5.** Pregn., *to be real* or *a fact, to be the case;* so esp.: est, esto, *it is even so, be it so, such is* or *let such be the case, granted, well*, etc.: quid tibi vis dicam, nisi quod est? Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 17: sunt ista, Laeli, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: ista esse credere, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 10: est vero, inquit, Africane, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 1, 18: est ut dicis, inquam, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19: sit quidem ut sex milia seminum intereant, Col. 3, 3, 13: esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47, cf.: verum esto, id. Fin. 2, 23, 75: esto, Verg. A. 7, 313, 10, 67; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 81; 1, 17, 37 al.—Hence, **b.** The connections est ut, ubi, cum, quod, or with a *subject-clause, it happens* or *chances that, it is the case that, there is cause* or *reason why, there is a time when, it is allowed* or *permissible that, one may*, etc. (*α*) Est ut, *it is the case* or *fact, that*, etc.: sin est, ut velis Manere illam apud te, dos hic maneat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 32: si est, ut dicat velle se, Redde, id. Hec. 4, 1, 43: si est, culpam ut Antipho in se admiserit, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 40: est, ut id maxime deceat, Cic. Or. 59, 199: quando fuit, ut, quod licet, non liceret? id. Cael. 20, 48: non est igitur, ut mirandum sit, ea praesentiri, etc., id. Div 1, 56, 128: non erat, ut fieri posset, mirarier umquam, Lucr. 5, 979: futurum esse ut omnes pellerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: non est, ut copia major Ab Jove donari possit tibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 2: est ut viro vir latius ordinet Arbusta sulcis, id. C. 3, 1, 9; Dig. 38, 7, 2.—Cf. esse after a neg., with *quin:* numquam est enim, quin aliquid memoriae tradere velimus, Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40.—Also, est ut, *there is reason, that*, etc.: magis est ut ipse moleste ferat errasse se, quam ut, etc., Cic. Cael. 6, 14 *fin.:* ille erat ut odisset primum defensorem salutis meae, *he had good reason for hating.*

id. Mil. 13, 35; cf.: quid erat cur Milo optaret, id. ib. 13, 34: neque est ut putemus ignorari ea ab animalibus, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 3. —(β) Est ubi, *sometime* or *another*, *sometimes:* erit, ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 26: est, ubi id isto modo valeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23.—(γ) Est cum, *sometimes:* est cum non est satius, si, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 26, 36.—(δ) Est quod, *there is reason to, I have occasion:* est quod visam domum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 26: etsi magis est, quod gratuler tibi quam quod te rogem, *I have more reason to*, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 2: est quod referam ad consilium: sin, etc., Liv. 30, 31, 9: quod timeas non est, Ov. H. 19, 159: nil est illic quod moremur diutius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 6: non est quod multa loquamur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30.—Cf. with *cur:* non est cur eorum spes infragatur, Cic. Or. 2, 6: nihil est cur, id. Fam. 6, 20, 1.—(ε) Est, sit, etc., with *infin.* in Gr. constr., *it is possible, is allowed, permitted, one may*, etc. (mostly poet. and post-class.): est quādam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32; Cato, R. R. prooem. § 1: scire est liberum ingenium atque animum, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: nec non et Tityon terrae omniparentis alumnum Cernere erat, Verg. A. 6, 596; 8, 676; Sil. 2, 413: neque est te fallere quicquam, Verg. G. 4, 447: unde Plus haurire est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: est Gaudia prodentem vultum celare, id. ib. 2, 5, 103: quod versu dicere non est, id. ib. 1, 5, 87: quod tangere non est, Ov. M. 3, 478: quae verbo objecta, verbo negare sit, Liv. 42, 41, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: ut conjectare erat intentione vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34: est videre argentea vasa, id. G. 5; Val. Max. 2, 6, 8; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 227.—With *dat.:* ne tibi sit frigida saxa adire, Prop. 1, 20, 13; Tib. 1, 6, 24 (32): tu procul a patriā (nec sit mihi credere tantum!) Alpinas nives Me sine vides, Verg. E. 10, 46: fuerit mihi eguisse aliquando amicitiae tuae, Sall. J. 110, 3; Dig. 46, 3, 72, § 4.—(ζ) In eo esse ut, etc., *to be in a condition to reach the point that, to be possible*, etc., *to be about to, on the point of*, etc. (*impers.* or with res, etc., as *subj.*): cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, Liv. 2, 17, 5: si viderent in eo jam esse ut urbs caperetur, id. 28, 22, 8: jamque in eo rem fore, ut Romani aut hostes aut domini habendi sint, id. 8, 27, 3: cum res non in eo essent ut, etc., id. 33, 41, 9: non in eo esse Carthaginiensium res, ut, etc., id. 30, 19, 3; 34, 41. —With *person. subj.* (late Lat.): cum ab Ulixe adducta Iphigenia in eo esset, ut immolaretur, Hyg. Fab. 261.—**6.** Like the Engl. *to be*, for *to come, fall, reach, to have arrived*, etc. (hence also with *in* and *acc.*): ecquid in mentem est tibi, Patrem tibi esse? Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 54: nam numero mi in mentem fuit, id. Am. 1, 1, 26: ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium coepit, Cic. Quint. 5, 22: portus in praedonum fuisse potestatem sciatis, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33: ut certior fieret, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, id. Att. 15, 4, 2: qui neque in provinciam cum imperio fuerunt, id. Fam. 8, 8, 8: quae ne in potestatem quidem populi Romani esset, Liv. 2, 14, 4: nec prius militibus in conspectum fuisse, Suet. Aug. 16: esse in amicitiam populi Romani dicionemque, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 66; cf.: in eorum potestatem portum futurum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 98; v. Gell. 1, 7, 16 sq.; Zumpt, Gram. § 316.—**7.** Of time, *to pass, elapse* (rare but class.): diem scito nullum esse, quo, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1.

II. As a copula, *to be* any thing or in any manner. **A.** In gen. **1.** With an *adj., subst.*, or *pron.:* et praeclara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic. Lael. 5, 17: quod in homine multo est evidentius, id. ib. 8, 27: sperare videor Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, id. ib. 4, 15: non sum ita hebes, ut istud dicam, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: cum, ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Pylades Orestem se esse diceret, Orestes autem ita ut erat, Orestem se esse perseveraret, id. Lael. 7, 24: consul autem esse qui potui? etc., id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *are a mere number*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: pars non minima triumphi est victimae praecedentes, Liv. 45, 49: nobile erit Romae pascua vestra forum, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 20: sanguis erant lacrimae, Luc. 9, 811: ego tu sum, tu es ego: unanimi sumus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49: tuos sum, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 60: domus non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 19: is enim fueram, cui, etc., id. ib. 1, 4, 7.—**2.** Less freq. with *adv.* (esp. in colloq. language): *Am.* Satin' tu sanus es? *Sos.* Sic sum ut vides, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 57: sic, inquit, est, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: est, inquit, ut dicis, id. ib. 1, 40, 63: quod ita cum sit, id. ib. 1, 45, 69: quia sunt haud procul ab hujus aetatis memoriā, id. ib. 1, 1, 1 B. and K.: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, id. ib. 1, 2, 2: frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. 2, 25: dato qui bene sit: ego, ubi bene sit, tibi locum lepidum dabo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 51: apud matrem recte est, Cic. Att. 1, 7: cum in convivio comiter et jucunde fuisses, id. Deiot. 7, 19: omnes hanc quaestionem haud remissius sperant futuram, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 11: dicta impune erant, Tac. A. 1, 72.—Esp.: facile alicubi (in aliquā re) esse, *with pleasure, glad to be:* quod in maritimis facillime sum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: locum habeo nullum ubi facilius esse possum, id. Att. 13, 26, 2 (on esse with an adverb, v. Haase ap. Reisig, Vorles. p. 394; cf. also bene under bonus *fin.*).—**B.** In partic. **1.** With *gen. part., to be of, belong to* a class, party, etc.: in republicā ita est versatus, ut semper optimarum partium et esset et existimaretur, Nep. Att. 6, 1: qui ejusdem civitatis fuit, id. Them. 9, 1: qui Romanae partis erant, urbe excesserunt, Liv. 35, 51, 7: ut aut amicorum aut inimicorum Campani simus; si defenditis, vestri, si deseritis, Samnitium erimus, id. 7, 30, 9 sq.—**2.** With *gen.* or *abl.* denoting quality (α) With *gen.:* nimium me timidum, nullius animi, nullius consilii fuisse confiteor, Cic. Sest. 16, 36: disputatio non mediocris contentionis est, id. de Or. 1, 60, 257: magni judicii, summae etiam facultatis esse debebit, id. Or. 21, 70: (virtus) nec tantarum virium est, ut se ipsa tueatur, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 2; id. Fin. 5, 12, 36: Sulla gentis patriciae nobilis fuit, Sall. J. 95, 3: summi ut sint laboris, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: civitas magnae auctoritatis, id. ib. 5, 54. refer, Cujus fortunae (sit), Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 54: se nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum, Nep. Alcib. 8, 4: qui ejusdem aetatis fuit, id. ib. 11, 1: invicti ad laborem corporis erat, Liv. 9, 16: nec magni certaminis ea dimicatio fuit, id. 21, 60: somni brevissimi erat, Suet. Claud. 33.—So of extent, number, etc.: classis centum navium, Nep. Them. 2, 2; 2, 5: annus trecentarum sexaginta quinque dierum, Suet. Caes. 40.—(β) With *abl.:* bono animo es, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: jam aetate eā sum, ut, etc., id. Hec. 5, 1, 11: bellum variā victoriā fuit, Sall. J. 5, 1: L. Catilina nobili genere natus fuit magna vi et animi et corporis, set ingenio malo, id. C. 5, 1: Sulla animo ingenti, id. J. 95, 3: esse magnā gratiā, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: tenuissimā valetudine esse, id. ib. 5, 40: si fuerit is injustus, timidus, hebeti ingenio atque nullo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: mirā sum alacritate ad litigandum, id. Att. 2, 7, 2: bono animo sint et tui et mei familiares, id. Fam. 6, 18, 1: ut bono essent animo, id. Rep. 1, 17, 29: ut uxores eodem jure sint quo viri, id. ib. 1, 43, 67: qui capite et superciliis semper est rasis, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: abi, quaere, unde domo quis, Cujus fortunae, quo sit patre quove patrono, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 54 (cf. I. A. 4. supra). —**3.** With *gen.* or *abl. of price* or *value.* (α) With *gen.:* pluris est oculatus testis quam auriti decem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8: videtur esse quantivis pretii, Ter. And. 5, 2, 15: a me argentum, quanti (servus) est, sumito, id. Ad. 5, 9, 20: si ullo in loco frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194: ager nunc multo pluris est, quam tunc fuit, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: ut quisque, quod plurimi sit, possideat, ita, etc., id. Par. 6, 2, 48: magni erunt mihi tuae litterae, id. Fam. 15, 15, 4: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi, etc., id. Off. 1, 22, 76: an emat denario quod sit mille denariûm, id. ib. 3, 23, 92: parvi pretii est quod nihili est, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, *is worth more to me, weighs more with me*, id. Att. 12, 28, 2: neque pluris pretii cocum quam vilicum habeo, Sall. J. 85, 39: erat (agellus) centum milium nummûm, Plin. Ep. 6, 3, 1. —(β) With *abl.:* sextante sal et Romae et per totam Italiam erat, *was worth, stood at*, Liv. 29, 37.—**4.** With *gen. of possession*, etc., *it belongs, pertains to;* or *it is the part, property, nature, mark, sign, custom*, or *duty of*, etc. (α) In gen.: audiant eos, quorum summa est auctoritas apud, etc., *who possess*, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: ea ut civitatis Rhodiorum essent, Liv. 37, 55, 5: teneamus eum cursum, qui semper fuit optimi cujusque, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: quamobrem neque sapientis esse accipere habenas, id. ib. 1. 5, 9; id. de Or. 2, 20, 86: sapientis est consilium explicare suum, etc., id. ib. 2, 81, 333: temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, id. Sen. 6, 20: est adulescentis majores natu vereri, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: Aemilius, cujus tum fasces erant, Liv. 8, 12, 13: tota tribuniciae potestatis erat, id. 3, 48: alterius morientis prope totus exercitus fuit, id. 22, 50: jam me Pompeii totum esse scis, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 2: hominum, non causarum, toti erant, Liv. 3, 36: plebs novarum, ut solet, rerum atque Hannibalis tota esse, *were devoted to, favored*, id. 23, 14: Dolopes numquam Aetolorum fuerant: Philippi erant, id. 38, 3: Ptolemaeus propter aetatem alieni arbitrii erat, id. 42, 29: est miserorum ut malevolentes sint, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 51: quod alterum divinitatis mihi cujusdam videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86: negavit moris esse Graecorum, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: non est gravitatis ac sapientiae tuae, ferre immoderatius casum incommodorum tuorum, id. Fam. 5, 16, 5: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 5.—Rarely with *pronom. posses.:* est tuum, Cato, videre quid agatur, Cic. Mur. 38, 83: fuit meum quidem jam pridem rem publicam lugere, id. Att. 12, 28, 2.—(β) Esp., with *gerundive*, to denote tendency, effect, etc.: quae res evertendae rei publicae solerent esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 132: regium imperium, quod initio conservandae libertatis fuerat, Sall. C. 6, 7: qui util a ferrent, quaeque aequandae libertatis essent, Liv. 3, 31, 7: ea prodendi imperii Romani, tradendae Hannibali victoriae esse, id. 27, 9, 12: nihil tam aequandae libertatis esse quam potentissimum quemque posse dicere causam, id. 38, 51, 8: frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse, id. 3, 24, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.; 3, 39, 8; 5, 3, 5; 40, 29, 11.—**5.** With *dat.* of the end, object, purpose, etc.: vitam hanc rusticam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: etiam quae esui potuique non sunt, contineri legato, Dig. 33, 9, 3; Gell. 4, 1, 20: ut divites conferrent, qui essent oneri ferendo, Liv. 2, 9: magis vis morbi curae esset, maxime quod, etc., id. 4, 21, 5: cum solvendo aere (i. e. aeri) alieno res publica non esset, id. 31, 13: iniciuntur ea, quae umori extrahendo sunt, Cels. 4, 10 *fin.*—Esp. in phrase solvendo esse, *to be solvent, able to pay:* tu nec solvendo eras, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 4: cum solvendo civitates non essent, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2 (v. solvo).—**6.** With *predicative dat. sing.*, denoting that which the subject is, becomes, appears to be, etc. (α) Without second *dat. of pers.:* auxilio is fuit, Plaut. Am. prol. 94: magis curae'st, id. Bacch. 4, 10, 3; id. Curc. 4, 2, 15; id. As. 1, 3, 23; id. Capt. 5, 2, 13 sq.: cui bono fuerit, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 35: eo natus sum ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essem, Sall. J. 24, 10: cupis me esse nequam; tamen ero frugi bonae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 51: magnoque esse argumento, homines scire pleraque antequam nati sint, quod, etc., Cic. Sen. 21, 78: multi Indicioque sui facti persaepe fuere, Lucr. 4, 1019: ejus rei ipsa verba formulae testimonio sunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: haec res ad levandam annonam impedimento fuit, Liv. 4, 13: cujus rei Demosthenes atque Aeschines possunt esse documento, Quint. 7, 1, 2.—(β) With second *dat. of pers.:* obsecro vos ego mi auxilio sitis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 5; id. Ep. 5, 2, 11; id. Most. 1, 2, 68: ne quid Captioni mihi sit, id. ib. 3, 3, 19: mihi cordi est, id. Cist. 1, 1, 110: ubi eris damno molestiae et dedecori saepe fueris, id. As. 3, 2, 25: metuo illaec mihi res ne malo magno fuat, id. Mil. 2, 6, 12: nec Salus nobis saluti jam esse potest, id. Most. 2, 1, 4: bono usui estis nulli, id. Curc. 4, 2, 15: quae sint nobis morbo mortique, Lucr. 6, 1095: quo magis quae agis curae sunt mihi, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 46: omitto innumerabiles viros, quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: ut mihi magnae curae tuam vitam ac dignitatem esse scires, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, A *fin.:* accusant ei, quibus occidi patrem Sex. Roscii bono fuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: haec tam parva

civitas praedae tibi et quaestui fuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 85: ea dictitare, quae detrimento, maculae, invidiae, infamiae nobis omnibus esse possint, id. ib. 2, 3, 62, § 144: minus ea bella curae patribus erant, quam, etc., Liv. 35, 23, 1: sciant patribus aeque curae fuisse, ne, etc., id. 4, 7. 6: si hoc perinde curae est tibi quam illud mihi, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 9: quantaeque curae tibi fuit, ne quis, etc., id. Pan. 25, 3: quantae sit mihi curae, id. Ep. 6, 8, 2: si judicibus ipsis aut gloriae damnatio rei aut deformitati futura absolutio, Quint. 6, 1, 12.—Rarely with *dat. gerund.:* nec tamen impedimento id rebus gerundis fuit, Liv. 26, 24 (for a full account of this dative, v. Roby, Gram. 2, praef. pp. xxv.-lvi., and § 1158 sq.).—**7.** Esse ad aliquid, *to be of use for, to serve for:* vinum murteum est ad alvum crudam, Cato, R. R. 125: completae naves taedâ et pice reliquisque rebus quae sunt ad incendia, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: valvae, quae olim ad ornandum templum erant maxime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124.—**8.** Id est or hoc est, with *predic.-clause* by way of explanatory addition, *that is, that is to say;* sometimes also with a climax in the sense, *which is as much as to say,* or *which is the same thing:* sed domum redeamus, id est ad nostros revertamur, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: quodsi in scenâ, id est in contione verum valet, etc., id. Lael. 26, 97: meos amicos, in quibus est studium, in Graeciam mitto, id est ad Graecos ire jubeo, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: si Epicurum, id est si Democritum probarem, id. ib. 1, 2, 6: ut (sapiens) aegritudine opprimatur, id est miseriâ, id. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: a parte negotiali, hoc est πραγματικῇ, Quint. 3, 7, 1: cum in bona tua invasero, hoc est, cum te docuero, id. 8, 3, 89.—**9.** Poet., with Greek *inf.* pleonastically: esse dederat monumentum, Verg. A. 5, 572 (cf.: δῶκε ξεινήιον εἶναι, Hom. Il. 10, 269).

2. sum = eum, Enn. ap. Fest., v. is.

3. sum- in composition, for sub before m; v. sub *fin.*

sūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from sugimen, sugmen, from sugo], *a breast,* of women (syn.: uber, mamma). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: manus lactanti in sumine sidat, Lucil. ap. Non. 458, 7.—**B.** In partic., *a sow's udder, the paps of a sow* (esteemed a delicacy by the Romans): pernam, abdomen, sumen, suis glandium, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44; id. Ps. 1, 2, 33; id. Capt. 4, 3, 4; Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 211; Mart. 13, 44, 1.—* **2.** Meton., *a sow, a hog,* Juv. 12, 73.—**II.** Transf., *the fat part, the richest portion:* (Caesar Vopiscus) campos Roseae Italiae dixit esse sumen, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 32.

sūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [sumen], *of* or *belonging to a sow's udder, that has the paps on* (post-class.): caro, i. e. *the paps* or *udder of a sow,* Arn. 2, 73: sus, i. e. *a sow,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 22.

summa, ae, *f.* (sc. res; old *gen.* summai, Lucr. 1, 984; 6, 679) [summus, v. superus]. **I.** Lit., that which is highest in any thing, *the top, summit, surface* (post-Aug. and very rare): testudines evectae in summâ pelagi, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 35 (cf. summus, I. s. v. superus).—**II.** Transf., that which is most important or prominent in any thing, *the main thing, chief point, principal matter; the sum, height, substance, summit, completion, perfection.* **A.** In gen.: leges a me edentur non perfectae ... sed ipsae summae rerum atque sententiae, *the main points, chief particulars,* Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18: cujus rei satis erit summam dixisse, id. Inv. 1, 20, 28: ex hac infinitâ licentiâ haec summa cogitur, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 43, 67: lectis rerum summis, Liv. 40, 29, 11: haec summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto, Verg. A. 4, 237: summa est, si curaveris, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 75, 2: in hoc summa judicii causaque tota consistit, id. Quint. 9, 32: eam ignominiam ad summam universi belli pertinere ratus, *to the issue of the whole war,* Liv. 32, 17, 3; cf.: haec belli summa nefandi, Verg. A. 12, 572: solus summam habet hic apud nos, *the first place, pre-eminence,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 15: qui vobis summam ordinis consiliique concedunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: summam alicui rei dare, *perfection, culmination,* Quint. 3, 2, 1; 5, 10, 72; 11, 2, 41; 12, 1, 20: remittendo de summâ quisque juris, *strict* or *extreme right,* Liv. 4, 43, 11.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of a reckoning of numbers, *the amount, the sum, sum total,* including each of the single items, as if counted: quid, tu, inquam, soles, cum rationem a dispensatore accipis, si aera singula probasti, summam, quae ex his confecta sit, non probare? Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 193, 11: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: *Py.* Quanta istaec hominum summa est? *Ar.* Septem milia, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 46: equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: subducamus summam, id. Att. 5, 21, 11: summam facere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131.—**2.** Of money, *a sum, amount.* (α) With *pecuniae:* pecuniae summam quantam imperaverit, parum convenit, Liv. 30, 16, 12: pecuniae etiam par prope summa fuit, id. 33, 23, 9: summa pecuniae signatae fuit talentûm duo milia et sexcenta, Curt. 3, 13, 16: accessit ad hanc pecuniae summam sex milia talantum, id. 5, 6, 10: pecuniae summa homines movit, Liv. 22, 61, 1; 38, 11, 8; 40, 46, 16; 42, 62, 14; cf.: census equestrem Summam nummorum, Hor. A. P. 384: ob parvam pecuniae summam erogatam, Val. Max. 4, 8, 1.—(β) Without *pecuniae:* de summâ nihil decedet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30: hac summâ redempti, Liv. 32, 17, 2; 22, 61, 2: Marcellus decem pondo auri et argenti ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium rettulit, id. 45, 4, 1: quâcumque summâ tradet luxuriae domum, Phaedr. 4, 4, 44: creditor totius summae, Quint. 5, 10, 117: actor summarum, Suet. Dom. 11.—**3.** Without reference to a count, *the sum, the whole:* de summâ mali detrahere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 55: summa cogitationum mearum omnium, id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: meorum maerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 2: ergo ex hac infinita licentiâ haec summa cogitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67: proposita vitae ejus velut summa, Suet. Aug. 9: vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat incohare longam, Hor. C. 1, 4, 15: summarum summa est aeterna, *the sum of all sums, the sum of all things,* i. e. *the universe,* Lucr. 5, 361; so, summa summarum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 4; Sen. Ep. 40, 13; and: summa summaï, Lucr 6, 679.—**4.** Adverb. (α) Ad summam, *on the whole, generally, in short, in a word:* ille affirmabat ... ad summam: non posse istaec sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 1; so, ad summam, id. ib 7, 7, 7; id. Off. 1, 42, 149; id. Fam. 14, 14, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106, Juv 3, 79.—(β) In summâ, *in all:* Drusus erat de praevaricatione a tribunis aerariis absolutus, in summâ quattuor sententiis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3; Plin. Ep 1, 22, 6; 2, 11, 25: in omni summâ, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 5—(γ) In summâ, *at last, finally* (post-Aug.) diu colluctatus est: in summâ victus occumbit, Just. 13, 8, 8; 22, 1, 8; 37, 1, 8.—**C.** Transf., *the whole* (opp. a part): magnam res diligentiam requirebat, non in summâ exercitus tuenda, sed in singulis militibus conservandis, Caes. B. G. 6, 34; cf.: summa exercitus salva, *the main body of the army,* id. B. C. 1, 67: solet quaedam esse partium brevitas, quae longam tamen efficit summam, Quint. 4, 2, 41: quaedam partibus blandiuntur, sed in summam non consentiunt, id. 4, 2, 90.—**2.** That which relates to the whole, as opp. to a part, with *gen., the general, supreme:* (Remi dicebant) ad hunc (regem) totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri, *the command in chief,* Caes. B. G. 2, 4: neque de summâ belli suum judicium sed imperatoris esse, id. ib. 1, 41: cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, *authority over all affairs, the supreme power,* Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: is, qui summam rerum administrabat, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: ad te summa solum, Phormio, rerum redit, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 3: ad summam rerum consulere, *for the general interest,* Caes. B. C. 3, 51: ad discrimen summa rerum adducta, *to a general engagement,* Liv. 10, 27: discrimen summae rerum, id. 10, 14: quos penes summam consilii voluit esse, cum imperii summam rex teneret, *the sole command,* Cic. Rep. 2, 28, 51; cf.: qui vobis summam ordinis consiliique concedunt, id. Cat. 4, 7, 15: imperii, Caes. B. G. 2, 23; id. B. C. 3, 5: quod penes eos (Bituriges), si id oppidum retinuissent, summam victoriae constare intellegebant, *the whole credit of the victory,* id. B. G. 7, 21; so, victoriae, id. B. C. 1, 82.—Poet.: summa ducum, Atrides, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37.

* **sum-maestus (subm-),** a, um, *adj., somewhat sorrowful,* Amm. 30, 1, 2.

summālis, e, *adj.* [summa], *containing a sum, whole* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Herm. 31.—Hence, **summālĭter,** *adv., wholly, perfectly,* Primas. in Coloss. 1.

‡ **Summānālĭa,** ium, v. Summanus.

* **sum-mānans (subm-),** antis, *Part.* [mano], *flowing beneath:* aqua sub terrâ, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*

Summānes (Subm-), ĭum, *m., a kind of inferior deities,* Mart. Cap. 2, § 164.

summāno (subm-), āre, *v. a.* and *n* [sub-mano]. **I.** *Neutr., to glide* or *trickle under,* Vitr. 8, 1, 2.—**II.** *Act., to wet somewhat:* vestimenta mea, ubi obdormivi ebrius, Summano (with a play on the name Summanus, i. e. Pluto), Plaut. Curc. 3, 46 (v. the passage in connection).

Summānus (Subm-), i, *m., a Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed,* but whose precise nature was unknown even to Ovid; acc. to Mart. Cap. i. q. *Pluto,* Ov. F. 6, 731; Mart. Cap. 2, § 161; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 54; id. Curc. 3, 43; Liv. 32, 29; Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 138; 29, 4, 14, § 57; Arn. 3, 44; 5, 37; 6, 3 Orell.; Aug. Civ Dei, 4, 23; Inscr. Orell. 1466; v. Merkel ad Ov. F. p. ccviii.—Hence: Summanalia liba farinacea in modum rotae ficta, Fest. pp. 348 and 349 Müll. (*offered in sacrifice to Summanus*).

Summara, ae, *f., a town in Ethiopia,* Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 193.

‡ **summārĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [summa], *a summary, epitome, abstract:* oratio, quae nunc vulgo breviarium dicitur, olim, cum Latine loqueremur, summarium, vocabatur, Sen. Ep. 39, 1.

summas, ātis, *comm.* [id.], *of high* or *noble birth, high-born, noble, eminent, distinguished* (ante- and post-class.): vir, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 90; id. Stich. 3, 2, 36; Amm. 14, 6, 12; Sid. Ep. 3, 11: matronae, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 27: dea, App. M. 11, p. 267, 38: virgo, id. ib. 4, p. 153, 9: puella, Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

summātim, *adv.* [id.], *on the surface, on the outside, slightly.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rare): radicem summatim eradere, Col. 12, 48, 1: eruere radices, id. Arb. 6, 2: ablaqueare vitem, id. ib. 10, 5.—**II.** Trop., *slightly, summarily, cursorily, briefly, compendiously,* etc. (class.): summatim rescribere paucis, Lucil. ap. Non. 296, 5: de re pecuariâ breviter ac summatim percurram, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 7: aliquid summatim perscribere, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1: aliquid cognoscere, id. Fam. 10, 28, 3: summatim breviterque componere, Suet. Tib. 61: summatim et uno tantummodo versiculo leviter attingit Vergilius, Col. 9, 2, 3: (animal) constitutionem suam crasse intellegit et summatim et obscure, Sen. Ep. 121, 12: aliquid attingere, Quint. 10, 1, 44: poëticam summatim attigit, *slightly,* Suet. Aug. 85; id. Tib. 61: summatim aestimandum judici, an bonâ fide imploretur judicium, Dig 5, 3, 7 *med.*

* **summātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty,* = principatus: imperium ac summatum petere, Lucr. 5, 1142.

summē, *adv.,* v. superus *fin.*

* **sum-mĕdius (subm-),** a, um, *adj., middle, mean* · positura, Diom. p. 432 P.

* **sum-mējo (subm-),** ĕre, *v. a., to make water under* a thing. se, Marc. Emp. 8, 5 *med.*

* **summējŭlus (subm-),** i, *m.* [summejo], *one who makes water under himself, who wets his bed,* Marc. Emp. 26 *fin.*

sum-mergo (subm-), si, sum, 3, *v. a., to dip* or *plunge under, to sink, overwhelm, submerge, submerse.* **I.** Lit. (class.; most freq. *pass.*): summersus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: genera summersarum beluarum, id. N. D. 2, 39, 100: salgama semper jure summersa, Col. 12, 4, 5: navis summersa, * Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ferrum summersum in undâ, Ov M. 12, 279: ipsos potuit summergere ponto, Verg. A. 1, 40: quod (saxum) tumidis submersum tunditur olim Fluctibus, id. ib. 5, 125: aliquot procellis summersi paene sumus, Liv. 24, 8, 13: summersas obrue puppes, Verg. A. 1, 69: navem, Tac. A. 14, 5: omnes quondam terrae

submersae profundo fuerunt, Just. 2, 1, 17. —**II.** Trop. (post-class. and very rare): virtus summersa tenebris, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 221: publicatam summergere lectionem, *to suppress*, Arn. 3, 104.

summersĭo (subm-), ōnis, *f.* [summergo], *a sinking, drowning, submersion* (late Lat.), Arn. 5, 182; Firm. Math. 1, 2 *fin.*

summerso, āre, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to plunge repeatedly* or *thoroughly*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 26.

1. summersus (subm-), a, um, *Part.* of summergo.

2. summersus (subm-), ūs, *m.* [summergo], *a plunging under water, sinking* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 32 *med.*

* **sum-mĕrus (subm-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *rather pure:* vinum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116.

sum-mĭgrātĭo (subm-), ōnis, *f.*, *an emigration* (late Lat.): e patriâ, Amm. 25, 9, 1.

* **summĭnĭa (subm-)**, ae, *f.* [sub-minium], *a kind of garment for women*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 50.

summĭnistrātĭo (subm-), ōnis, *f.* [sumministro], *a giving, furnishing, supplying, subministration* (post-class.): divina incorruptibilitatis, Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*

summĭnistrātor (subm-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who aids* or *assists;* trop., *an abettor, promoter* (post-Aug.): libidinum testisque, Sen. Ep. 114, 23.

* **summĭnistrātus (subm-)**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a furnishing, supplying:* exiguus cibi, Macr. S. 7, 12, § 20.

sum-mĭnistro (subm-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to aid by giving; to give, furnish, afford, supply* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pecuniam alicui, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: tela clam, id. Cael. 9, 20: tela ad manum, Quint. 5, 7, 8: tela agentibus, id. 12, 3, 4: lapides telaque, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: frumentum, id. ib. 1, 40: auxilia hostibus nostris, id. ib. 4, 20: sauciis ac defatigatis integros equites, Auct. B. Afr. 78: puteus, qui CCC. pondo argenti Hannibali sumministravit in dies, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 97: aquam radicibus, Col. 5, 10: pabulum, id. 6, 3, 2: tabellarios, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4: cibum, Lact. 5, 14, 17.—**II.** Trop.: Aristoteles huic arti plurima adjumenta atque ornamenta sumministravit, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7: occasiones alicui, Suet. Tib. 61: timores, Sen. Ep. 104, 10: materiam eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 37: tantum animorum viriumque patriae et penatium conspectus sumministrat, Just. 6, 7, 5: spem salutis licet tardam, App. M. 11 *init.*

summissē, *adv.*, v. summitto, *P. a. fin.*

summissim (subm-), *adv.* [summissus], *in a low voice, gently, softly* (post-Aug. and very rare): fabulantes, Suet. Aug. 74: ridere (with sensim), Gell. 17, 8, 7.

summissĭo (subm-), ōnis, *f.* [summitto], *a letting down, lowering, dropping, sinking* (Ciceron.): ex contentione vocis et summissione, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: (iterationes) erunt ab hac summissione orationis alienae, id. Or. 25, 85: nec elatio nec summissio, i. e. *depression*, id. Top. 18, 71.

1. summissus (subm-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of summitto.

2. summissus (subm-), ūs, *m.* [summitto], *a sending to* or *in, introduction:* ex summissu erroris ulciscitur, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16 *med.*

summĭtas, ātis, *f.* [summus], *the highest part, height, top, summit* (post-class.): placidioribus locis septem pedibus summitas vitis insurgit, Pall. 1, 6, 10; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *med.:* terrae, Censor. de Die Nat. 13: deum summitatem omnium summorum obtinentem, Arn. 1, 13; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 7; Amm. 15, 10, 6 (not Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118, where Jan. reads imitata).

sum-mitto (subm-), mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** With the force of *sub* predominating (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. subicio). **1.** In gen. **a.** *To set, put*, or *place under* or *below:* singuli agni binis nutricibus summittuntur: nec quicquam subtrahi summissis expedit, Col. 7, 4, 3: vaccas tauris (for breeding), Pall. Jul. 4: vaccas in feturam, id. ib. 4, 1: equas alternis annis, id. Mart. 13, 6: canterium vitibus, Col. 4, 14, 1.—**b.** *To send* or *put forth below*, or *from below, to cause to spring forth, to send up, produce, raise:* tellus summittit flores, *puts forth, produces*, Lucr. 1, 8: fetus (tellus), id. 1, 193: pabula pascendis equis (tellus), Luc. 4, 411: quo colores (humus formosa), Prop. 1, 2, 9; cf. poet.: non monstrum summisere Colchi Majus, *did not produce* (from the sowing of the dragon's teeth), Hor. C. 4. 4, 63: summissas tendunt alta ad Capitolia dextras, *upraised*, Sil. 12, 640; so, palmas, id. 4, 411: manus, Sen. Oedip. 226; cf. in a Gr. construction: summissi palmas, Sil. 1, 673.—**2.** In partic., an econom. t. t., of animals or plants, *to bring up, rear, raise; to let grow, not kill* or *cut off* (cf. alo): arietes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18; 2, 3, 4; 2, 3, 8: tauros, Verg. E. 1, 46: pullos equorum, id. G. 3, 73: vitulos, id. ib. 3, 159; Col. 7, 9, 4; Dig. 7, 1, 70: materiam vitis constituendae causâ, Col. Arb. 5, 1: frutices in semen, id. ib. 11, 3, 36; 4, 31, 2; 4, 14, 3; 3, 10, 15: prata in faenum, *to let grow for hay*, Cato, R. R. 8, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1; Col. 11, 2, 27.—**3.** Trop. (*a*) *To put in the place of, substitute for, supersede* (rare): huic vos non summittetis? hunc diutius manere patiemini? Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: interim tamen, quamdiu summittantur et suppleantur capita quae demortua sunt, Dig. 7, 1, 70, § 1: necesse habebit alios fetus summittere, ib. 7, 1, 70, §§ 2 and 5.—(*β*) *To cherish, court:* aetatem omnem in stipite conteres summittendo, Amm. 14, 6, 13.—**B.** *To let down, lower, sink, drop*, = demittere (class. and freq., esp. in the trop. sense). **1.** Lit.: se ad pedes, Liv. 45, 7: se patri ad genua, Suet. Tib. 20: latus in herbâ, Ov. M. 3, 23: caput in herbâ, id. ib. 3, 502; cf. verticem, id. ib. 8, 638: genu, id. ib. 4, 340; Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3; cf.: poplitem in terrâ, Ov. M. 7, 191: aures (opp. surrigere), Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132: oculos, Ov. F. 3, 372: faciem, Suet. Calig. 36; cf. id. Aug. 79: fasces, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 112; cf. Cic. Brut. 6, 22: capillum, *to let grow*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 14; Sen. Cons. ad Pol. 36, 5: crinem barbamque, Tac. G. 31; Suet. Caes. 67; id. Aug. 23; id. Calig. 47.—Mid.: Tiberis aestate summittitur, *sinks, falls*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12.—**2.** Trop., *to lower, let down, make lower, reduce, moderate*, etc.: ut ii, qui superiores sunt, summittere se debent in amicitiâ: sic quodammodo inferiores extollere, *condescend*, Cic. Lael. 20, 72: tributim summisi me et supplicavi, id. Planc. 10, 24: summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv. 38, 52, 2: summittere se in privatum fastigium, id. 27, 31, 6: ut in actoribus Graecis fieri videmus, saepe illum, qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium, cum possit aliquanto clarius dicere, quam ipse primarium, multum summittere, ut ille princeps quam maxime excellat, *to moderate his efforts, restrain himself*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: inceptum frustra summitte furorem, Verg. A. 12, 832: orationem tam summittere quam attollere decet, *to sink*, i. e. *speak in a plain style*, Plin. Ep. 3, 13, 4: ut illud lene aut ascendit ad fortiora aut ad tenuiora summittitur, Quint. 12, 10, 67; cf.: quando attollenda vel summittenda sit vox, id. 1, 8, 1: (soni) cum intentione summittendâ sunt temperandi, id. 11, 3, 42: (praeceptorem) summittentem se ad mensuram discentis, *accommodating his instructions to the capacity*, etc., id. 2, 3, 7: ad calamitates animos, *to submit, bow*, Liv. 23, 25: animum periculo, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 3: animos amori, *to surrender*, Verg. A. 4, 414: se temporibus, Sen. Tranq. An. 4, 1: verba summittere, *to speak humbly*, id. Ep. 11, 7; id. Vit. Beat. 17, 1: alicui se, *to yield precedence*, Just. 13, 2, 3: se culpae, i. e. *to commit*, Ov. H. 4, 151: furorem, *to put down, quell*, Verg. A. 12, 832: neque enim pudor sed aemuli pretia submittunt, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 21: proinde ne submiseris te, *be not disheartened*, Sen. Cons. Marc. 5, 6.—With *dat.:* nimis videtur submisisse temporibus se Athenodorus, *yielded*, Sen. Tranq. An. 4, 1: neutri fortunae se submittere, id. Ep. 66, 6: animum saevienti fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 72: ut ei aliquis se submitteret, *accept his sovereignty*, Just. 13, 2, 3.

II. The signif. of the verb predominating, *to send* or *despatch secretly, provide secretly:* summittebat iste Timarchidem, qui moneret eos, si, etc., *secretly despatched*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69.—*Absol.:* iste ad pupillae matrem summittebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105: summissis consularibus viris, qui pejerarent, *suborned*, Suet. Ner. 28 *init.* —**B.** In gen., *to send, send off, despatch, supply* (class.): summittit cohortes equitibus praesidio, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: subsidium alicui, id. ib. 2, 6; so, subsidium, id. ib. 2, 25; 4, 26; id. B. C. 1, 43: auxilium laborantibus, id. ib. 7, 85: quoad exercitus huc summittatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6; Juv. 1, 36: sibi destinatum in animo esse, imperium alicui, *to transfer, resign*, Liv. 6, 6, 7: vinea summittit capreas non semper edules, *furnishes, supplies*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 43. —Hence, **summissus (subm-)**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.). **A.** Lit., *let down, lowered, low* (very rare): scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, *stooping lower*, Liv. 44, 9, 6: Caelicolae Summisso humiles intrarunt vertice postes, Ov. M. 8, 638: bracchia, id. P. 3, 1, 150; Col. 6, 30, 5: capillo summissiore, *hanging lower down*, Suet. Tib. 68: purpura, Quint. 11, 3, 159: oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145.—**B.** Trop. (class. and freq.). **1.** Of the voice or of speech in gen., *low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement* (syn.: lenis, suppressus): et contentâ voce atrociter dicere et summissa leniter, Cic. Or. 17, 56: vox (with lenis), Quint. 11, 3, 63; Ov. M. 7, 90 al.: murmur, Quint. 11, 3, 45: oratio placida, summissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183; so, oratio, Caes. B. C. 3, 19; Quint. 11, 1, 9. —*Comp.:* lenior atque summissior oratio, Quint. 11, 1, 64: (sermo) miscens elata summissis, id. 11, 3, 43: actio, id. 7, 4, 27.—Transf., of an orator: forma summissi oratoris, Cic. Or. 26, 90; so (with humilis) id. ib. 23, 76: in prooemiis plerumque summissi, Quint. 9, 4, 138.—**2.** Of character or disposition. **a.** In a bad sense, *low, mean, grovelling, abject* (syn. abjectus): videndum est, ne quid humile, summissum, molle, effeminatum, fractum abjectumque faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: vivere neque summissum et abjectum, neque se efferentem, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: adulatio, Quint. 11, 1, 30. —**b.** In a good sense, *humble, submissive* (syn.: humilis, supplex): submissi petimus terram, Verg. A. 3, 93: causae reorum, Quint. 11, 3, 154: civitates calamitate summissiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 31, 2: preces, Luc. 8, 594; cf.: summissa precatur, Val. Fl. 7, 476: tristem viro summissus honorem Largitur vitae, *yielding, overcome*, Stat. Th. 1, 662.—The *sup.* seems not to occur.—Hence, *subst.:* **summissa,** ōrum, *n.* (acc. to I. A. 3. supra), *substitutes* (sc. capita), Dig. 7, 1, 70, § 5.—**2.** (Sc. verba.) *Calm passages, quiet sayings:* summissa, qualia in epilogis sunt, Quint. 9, 4, 137.—*Adv.:* **summissē (subm-)**. **1.** Of speech, *softly, gently, calmly, not loudly* or *harshly:* dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215.—*Comp.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 212 (opp. contentius): sciscitari, Petr. 105 *fin.*—**2.** Of character, *calmly, quietly, modestly, humbly, submissively:* alicui summisse supplicare, Cic. Planc. 5, 12: scribere alicui, Tac. H. 3, 9 *fin.:* loqui (opp. aspere), Quint. 6, 5, 5: agere (opp. minanter), Ov. A. A. 3, 582.—*Comp.:* summissius se gerere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: dolere, Claud. B. Gild. 247.—No *sup.*

Summoenĭum (Subm-), ii, *n.* [sub-moenia], *a place in Rome, probably near the walls, the resort of vile characters*, Mart. 1, 35, 6.—Hence, **Summoenĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Summœnium:* uxores, Mart. 3, 82, 2; cf. buccae, id. 11, 61, 2.

summŏlestē (subm-), *adv.*, v. summolestus.

sum-mŏlestus (subm-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat troublesome* or *vexatious* (very rare): illud est mihi submolestum, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 4, 4.—*Adv.:* **summŏlestē,** *with some vexation:* aliquid ferre, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 1.

sum-mŏnĕo (subm-), ŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to remind privily, give a hint* (very rare): summonuit me Parmeno, quod, etc., Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 22: patres salutavit nominatim singulos, nullo summonente, Suet. Aug. 53.

* **sum-monstro (subm-)**, āre, *v. a.*, *to show privately:* responsa, Arn. 3, 143 (al. subministrat).

summŏpĕre, v. summus, under superus.

* **sum-mōrōsus (subm-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat peevish* or *morose:* me illa valde movent stomachosa et quasi summorosa ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279.

Quint. 12, 5, 5: super modum ac paene naturam, id. 11, 3, 169: super necessitatem, id. 9, 3, 46: famosissima super ceteras fuit cena ei data adventicia, Suet. Vit. 13: super veteres amicos, id. Tib. 55.—With numerals: super tris modios, Liv. 23, 12, 1: super LX. milia, Tac. G. 33: super octingentos annos, id. A. 13, 58: super quadraginta reos, Suet. Calig. 38: super HS. millies, id. Caes. 26; id. Ner. 30: senioribus super sexaginta annos in Epirum missis, Liv. 26, 25, 11; cf.: super triginta ducibus triumphos decernendos curavit, Suet. Aug. 38: Punicum exercitum super morbum etiam fames affecit, Liv. 28, 46, 15: super tam evidentem tristis ominis eventum, etiam, etc., id. 41, 18, 14: super dotem haec tibi dona accedent, id. 26, 50, 12; 2, 51, 2: super solitos honores, id. 2, 31, 3: super vota fluere, *beyond all wishes*, Tac. H. 3, 48: super obscena dicta et petulans jurgium, Phaedr. 3, 11, 2: dare savia super savia, *kisses upon kisses*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 38: alii super alios trucidentur, Liv. 1, 50, 6: vulnus super vulnus, id. 22, 54, 9: ut habitationes super pretium libertatis praestarentur, Dig. 18, 6, 19.—Esp. freq.: super omnia, *above all, before all* (in Plin. the elder, super omnia and super omnes always at the beginning of the phrase; v. Sillig ad Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 62): talia carminibus celebrant: super omnia Caci Speluncam adiciunt, Verg. A. 8, 303: aetas et forma et super omnia Romanum nomen, Liv. 31, 18, 3; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 118; Quint. 12, 9, 12; Ov. M. 6, 526; 8, 677; so, tu super omnes beatus, Plin. Ep. 7, 13, 2; Suet. Vit. 13; Quint. 12, 5, 5.—**c.** Hence, transf., in gen., for plus quam, amplius quam, *more than* (late Lat.): qui amat filium aut filiam super me, Vulg. Matt. 10, 37; cf.: dulciora sunt super mel et favum, id. Psa. 18, 11.—**B.** With *abl.* **1.** Lit., of place or situation (rare and mostly poet.): regulae, quae lateres, qui super musculo struantur, contineant, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: ensis cui super Cervice pendet, Hor. C. 3, 1, 17: ligna super foco Large reponens, id. ib. 1, 9, 5: parumne campis atque Neptuno super Fusum est Latini sanguinis, id. Epod. 7, 3: super Pindo, id. C. 1, 12, 6: requiescere Fronde super viridi, Verg. E. 1, 81. —**2.** Transf. **a.** Of time (cf. supra, A. 2. a.), *during, in*: nocte super mediâ, Verg. A. 9, 61; cf.: Centaurea cum Lapithis rixa super mero Debellata, Hor. C. 1, 18, 8.—**b.** For the usual *de*, to indicate respect, reference, *upon, about, concerning, respecting* (freq. in the ante-class. and after the Aug. period; in Cic. only a few times in his letters; not in Cæs.): nemo antea fecit super tali re cum hoc magistratu utique rem, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. superescit, p. 305 Müll.; so Pac. ib.; Plaut. Am. prol. 58; id. Most. 3, 2, 39: hac super re scribam ad te Rhegio, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1: sed hac super re nimis (sc. dixi), id. ib. 10, 8, 10: litteras super tantâ re exspectare, Liv. 26, 15, 5: cura super tali re principum laudata est, id. 40, 46, 15: multus eâ super re rumor, Tac. A. 11, 23: quid nuntias super anu? Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 8: super Euclionis filia, id. Aul. 4, 7, 2: super ancillâ, id. Cas. 2, 3, 36: super amicâ, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 133; 3, 6, 33; 4, 2, 25: quid agendum nobis sit super legatione votivâ, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 2: super tali causâ missi, Nep. Paus. 4: legare super familia pecuniave sua, Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23: super tali causâ, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa, Verg. A. 1, 750; 4, 233: super arvorum cultu, id. G. 4, 559: mitte civiles super Urbe curas, Hor. C. 3, 8, 17: publicus ludus super impetrato Augusti reditu, id. ib. 4, 2, 42: decreta super jugandis Feminis, id. C. S. 18: consultant bello super, Sil. 2, 271; 5, 615: ne super tali scelere suspectum sese haberet, Sall. J. 71, 5: super adimendâ vitâ, Amm. 14, 7, 12.—**c.** *Over and above, besides, beyond* (very rare): modus agri . . . hortus . . . fons . . . Et paulum silvae super his, Hor. S. 2, 6, 3: excogitatum est super his, ut, etc., Amm. 14, 1, 6; Sil. 1, 60.

☞ In composition, super denotes, **1.** *Above, over*, of place: supercerno, supercresco, superdo, superemineo, superemorior, superfero, superfluo, superfugio, superfundo, supergredior, superjacio, superimpono, superincumbo, superinduco, supernato, superpono, supersedeo, supersterno, supersto, supervehor, supervenio, etc.—**2.** Less freq., *over and above, besides, in addition*: superaddo, superbibo, supersum, superstes, superfio.

sŭpĕrā, v. supra *init.*

sŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [supero], *that may be got over* or *surmounted.* * **I.** Lit.: murus, Liv. 25, 23, 12.—**II.** Trop., *that may be overcome* or *subdued, conquerable, superable* (very rare): non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 27: invictos et nullis casibus superabiles Romanos praedicabant, Tac. A. 2, 25: an talis caecitas ac debilitas ope humanâ superabiles forent, i. e. *curable*, id. H. 4, 81.

sŭpĕr-ablŭo, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to wash off above*, Avien. Perieg. 881.

sŭpĕrăbundanter, *adv.*, v. superabundo *fin.*

sŭpĕrăbundantĭa, ae, *f.* [superabundo], *superabundance* (late Lat.), Hier. in Ezech. 6, 18, 6; Vulg. Lev. 25, 37.

sŭpĕr-ăbundo, āvi, 1, *v. n., to be very abundant, to superabound* (post-class.): ubi delictum abundaverit, illic gratiam superabundasse, Tert. Res. Carn. 34; 47; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14; Lact. Ep. 6, 13; Dig. 27, 1, 6.—Hence, **sŭpĕrăbundanter**, *adv., very abundantly*: facere omnia, Vulg. Eph. 3, 20.

* **sŭpĕr-accommŏdo**, āre, *v. a., to fit on above, put on*: ferulas, Cels. 8, 10, 1 *fin.*

sŭpĕr-ăcervo, āre, *v. a., to heap on, pile up*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 15.

sŭpĕr-addo, no *perf.*, ditum, 3, *v. a., to add over and above, to superadd* (poet.; now usu. written separately): tumulo superaddite carmen, Verg. E. 5, 42: laurus superaddita busto, Prop. 2, 13, 33 (3, 5, 17): vitis, Verg. E. 3, 38.

sŭpĕr-ădĭcĭo, jēci, 3, *v. a., to put in* or *add besides, to superadd* (post-class.): quartam partem vini, Pall. Oct. 14, 15: piper his, Apic. 7, 4: decem dies observationi veteri, Macr. S. 1, 14.

sŭpĕradmīro, āre, 1, *v. a., to admire* or *wonder at exceedingly* (late Lat.), Facund. Defens. 2, 2.

* **sŭpĕr-ădornātus**, a, um, *Part.* [adorno], *further adorned, additionally ornamented*: materia, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 18.

sŭpĕr-ădultus, a, um, *Part.* [adulesco], *fully mature, past the first period of maturity*: virgo, Vulg. 1 Cor. 7, 36.

sŭpĕraedĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superaedifico], *a building upon*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6 *fin.*

sŭpĕr-aedĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n., the upper building*, Ambros. in Ep. ad Cor. 1, 3.

sŭpĕr-aedĭfĭco, āre, *v. a., to build upon* or *over*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 3, 12: operationem, Paul. Nol. Ep. 28; Ennod. Dict. 2; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 21; 21, 26.—*Absol.*: alius superaedificat, Vulg. 1 Cor. 3, 10.

sŭpĕr-aggĕro, āre, *v. a., to heap over* with any thing: scrobem, Col. 12, 46, 4.

sŭpĕr-allŭo (-adl-), ĕre, 3, *v. a., to wash over, flow over*, Prisc. Perieg. 881.

sŭpĕr-ambŭlo, āre, *v. a., to walk upon* or *over*: calcatas undas (Dominus), Sedul. Carm. 3, 226.

sŭpĕrāmentum, i, *n.* [supero], *a remainder, remnant*: superamenta materiarum, Dig. 32, 1, 55, § 4.

sŭpĕrans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. supero.

sŭpĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [supero], *excess, predominance* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Signif. Diaet. Pass. 9.

sŭpĕr-appārĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n., to appear above*, Fulg. Myth. 2, 16.

sŭpĕrappārĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superappareo], *an appearance above*, Fulg. Myth. 2, 16.

sŭpĕr-argūmentans, antis, *Part.* [argumentor], *arguing over and above, proving besides*, Tert. adv. Herm. 37.

sŭpĕr-aspergo, ĕre, *v. a., to scatter upon* or *over* (late Lat.): farinam, Veg. Vet. 3, 3 *med.*: piperis pulverem, Apic. 4, 2; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 14: pardus albis maculis superadspersus, Isid. 12, 2, 19.

sŭpĕr-asto (-adsto), āre, 1, *v. n., to stand over*: superadstantium manibus adtollitur, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 74 Dietsch.

sŭpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [supero], *an overcoming, conquering*, Vitr. 3 praef. *med.*—**II.** *An excess*: fervoris, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

sŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [supero], *an overcomer, conqueror* (Ovidian): populi Etrusci, Ov. F. 1, 641: Gorgonis (Perseus), id. M. 4, 699.

‡ **sŭpĕrātrix**, īcis, *f.* [superator], *she that conquers*: CASTARVM, Inscr. Fabr. p. 383.

sŭpĕr-augmentum, i, *n., an additional* or *further increase*, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 23.

sŭperbē, *adv.*, v. superbus *fin.*

sŭperbĭa, ae, *f.* [superbus]. **I.** In a bad sense, *loftiness, haughtiness, pride, arrogance* (syn.: arrogantia, insolentia, fastidium, fastus): num sibi aut stultitia accessit aut superat superbia? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 77: magnitudinem animi superbia (imitatur) in animis extollendis, Cic. Part. Or. 23, 81: divitiae dedecoris plenae sunt et insolentis superbiae, id. Rep. 1, 34, 51: abicio superbiam, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 10: in rebus prosperis superbiam magno opere, fastidium arrogantiamque fugiamus, id. Off. 1, 26, 90; so (with fastidium) id. Rep. 1, 32, 48; (with arrogantia) id. Inv. 1, 54, 105; Caes. Fragm. ap. Gell. 4, 16, 8; (with avaritia) Liv. 43, 2, 2; (with insolentia, contumacia) Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41, § 89; (with importunitas), id. Rep. 1, 40, 62; id. Lael. 15, 54; (with inhumanitas) id. de Or. 1, 22, 99; (with crudelitas) Liv. 8, 33, 11; (opp. moderatio) id. 8, 33, 13: domicilium superbiae, id. Agr. 2, 35, 97: pone superbiam, Hor. C. 3, 10, 9: superbiam alicujus retundere, Phaedr. 4, 23, 21: in vultu damnosa superbia vestro, Ov. A. A. 3, 509: silentium ipsius in superbiam accipiebatur, *was interpreted as pride*, Tac. A. 6, 19 (13) *fin.*: absit superbia, asperitas, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 5: nec tanta superbia victis, Verg. A. 1, 529.—*Plur.*: secundas fortunas decent superbiae, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 28.—**2.** *Conceit, vanity*: legatos, velut ad ludibrium stolidae superbiae in senatum vocatos esse, Liv. 45, 3, 3.—**3.** *Rudeness, discourtesy*: superbiam tuam accusant, quod negent te percontantibus respondere, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 3.—* **B.** Transf., of things: album opus propter superbiam candoris concipit fumum, *the delicacy of white* (as a color), Vitr. 7, 3, 4.—**II.** In a good sense, *lofty spirit, honorable pride* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sume superbiam Quaesitam meritis, Hor. C. 3, 30, 14: nec tantam Vespesiano superbiam, Tac. H. 3, 66.—**B.** Transf., of things: eadem causa in piris taxatur superbiae cognomine, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 53; cf. superbus, II. B. 1.

sŭper-bĭbo, ĕre, *v. n., to drink upon* or *after*, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 42; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 110.

* **sŭperbĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [superbus-facio], *proud-making, that renders proud*: manus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 58.

* **sŭperbĭlŏquentĭa**, ae, *f.* [superbus-loquor], *haughty* or *proud speaking*, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35.

sŭperbĭo, īre, 4, *v. n.* [superbus], *to be haughty* or *proud, to take pride in* a thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes, superbis, * Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94 Orell. (dub.; B. and K. and Halm, superbe): ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 63: avi nomine, Ov. M. 11, 218: patriis actis, id. H. 8, 43: formâ multa superbit avis, id. Med. Fac. 34: formâ, id. A. A. 3, 103: nimis triumviratu suo, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 122: honore, Phaedr. 5, 7, 38: superbire miles, quod, etc., Tac. A. 1, 19 *fin.*—Poet. with *inf.*: spoliare superbit Oenides, *disdains*, Stat. Th. 8, 588.—*Absol.*, Vulg. Deut. 17, 12 al.—**II.** Transf., of things and in a good sense, *to be superb, splendid, magnificent*: et quae sub Tyriâ concha superbit aquâ, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 22: torus radiis auri, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 79: silva Phlegraeis exuviis, id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 337: hac (gemma) apud Menandrum et Philemonem fabulae superbiunt, Plin. 37, 7, 33, § 106.

sŭperbĭter, *adv.*, v. superbus *fin.*

sŭperbus, a, um, *adj.* [super; cf. Gr. ὑπέρβιος]. **I.** In a bad sense, that thinks himself above others, *haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent, discourteous, uncivil, rude, supercilious, domineering* (cf.: arrogans, insolens, fastidiosus, vanus, elatus): reges odisse superbos, Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 6, 3, 7: reges, Lucr. 5, 1222: domini, id. 2, 1091; Verg. A. 12, 236: juvenis, id. ib. 3, 326; 10,

514: victor, id. G. 3, 226: non decet superbum esse hominem servom, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 64: freti virtute et viribus superbi, id. Am. 1, 1, 58: superbum se praebuit in fortunā, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1: vide ne superbi (animi) sit aspernari ejusdem liberalitatem, id. Fam. 4, 9, 4: atque meo nunc Superbus incedis malo, Hor. Epod. 15, 18: licet superbus ambules pecuniā, id. ib. 4, 5: opibus superbi, Verg. A. 5, 268: utrum superbiorem te pecunia facit, an quod te imperator consulit, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: laudato pavone superbior, Ov. M. 13, 802: homines superbissimi, Sall. J. 31, 12; Auct. B. Afr. 57, 6: eum, qui de suā unius sententiā omnia gerat, superbum judico magis quam sapientem, Liv. 44, 22, 11: non respondere vereor, ne superbum sit, id. 42, 40, 2.—In a pun on the literal meaning of super: *Merc.* Faciam ego te superbum, nisi hinc abis. *So.* Quonam modo? *Merc.* Auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, *I will make you*, i. e. *one who rides* or *is carried*, rather than walks, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 201.—**b.** Transf., of things concr. or abstr.: aures, Liv. 34, 5, 13: oculi, Ov. M. 6, 169: arces, Hor. Epod. 7, 5: postisque superbos Unguit amaracino, Lucr. 4, 1179: sceptra, id. 5, 1137: voces, id. 5, 1173: dens, *delicate, fastidious, squeamish*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 87: corpus, id. ib. 2, 2, 109: inguen, id. Epod. 8, 19: manus, Sen. Med. 205: vultus, id. Herc. Fur. 721: non est inhumana virtus neque immanis neque superba, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: victoria, quae naturā insolens et superba est, id. Marcell. 3, 9: pax, Liv. 9, 12, 1: jura, id. 31, 29, 9; cf.: superbissima lex, id. 4, 4, 10: mutatio vestis, id. 9, 18, 4: vita, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 48: aures quarum est judicium superbissimum, i. e. *very severe, utterly impartial*, Cic. Or. 44, 150: scilicet aspera mea natura, difficilis aditus, superba responsa, *uncivil, arrogant*, id. Vatin. 3, 8: cujus tu superbissima decreta et preces repudiasti, id. Pis. 27, 64: ipsum dicendi genus nihil superbum, nihil elatum saltem ac sublime desideret, Quint. 6, 2, 19; cf. id. 11, 1, 37.—With foll. *inf.*, Sil. 3, 374; 12, 433; 14, 646.—*Neutr. absol.*: reliqua multo major multitudo neque excluderetur suffragiis, ne superbum esset, nec valeret nimis, ne esset periculosum, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: superba loqui, Prop. 1, 10, 22.—Superbum est, with a *subject-clause*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 45; Ov. M. 13, 17.—**B.** **Sŭperbus**, i, *m.*, *surname of the younger Tarquin*, the last king of Rome, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28; id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; Liv. 1, 49, 1; Ov. F. 2, 718 al.; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58.—**II.** In a good sense, *proud, superior, excellent, distinguished; splendid, magnificent, superb* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae (virtus) inter hanc fortunam et illam superba incedit cum magno utriusque contemptu, Sen. Ep. 76, 21: populum late regem belloque superbum, Verg. A. 1, 21: animae virtute et factis, Sil. 10, 573: triumphus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 3; 1, 37, 31: merum, id. ib. 2, 14, 27; cf.: limina civium potentiorum, id. Epod. 2, 7: postes, id. C. 4, 15, 7: Tibur, Verg. A. 7, 630: Phoebe superbe lyrā, Tib. 4, 2, 22: sedes Dolopum, Verg. A. 2, 785; Cat. 64, 85: domus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 509: dapes, Mart. 3, 45, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Superba pira, an excellent kind of pear, perh. *the muscatel*, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54; cf. superbia, II. B.—**2.** Olivae, of a very large and plump kind, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 17.—**3.** Herba = chamaemeli, App. Herb. 23.—Hence, *adv.* (acc. to I.), *haughtily, proudly, superciliously.* (α) Form **sŭperbē**, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 38; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 22; Lucr. 5, 1224: imperare, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 (with crudeliter); Liv. 2, 45, 6 (with insolenter); 37, 10, 2 (with contemptim); 24, 25, 8 (opp. humiliter); 9, 14; 10, 10. Rhodii, superbe commemoratis meritis suis, etc., id. 44, 14, 8.—(β) Form **sŭperbĭter** (ante-class.), Naev. and Afran. ap. Non. 515, 10 sq.; 516, 1; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. (Enn. p. 180, 40 Vahl.).—**b.** *Comp.*: superbius, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: preces alicujus superbius accipere, Tac. A. 2, 37.—**c.** *Sup.*: superbissime, Cic. Pis. 27, 64.

sŭper-cădo, cĕcĭdi, 3, *v. n.*, *to fall upon* or *over*, Vulg. Psa. 57, 9; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3, 70.

sŭper-caelestis, e, *adj.*, *that is above the heavens, super-celestial* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 23; id. Res. Carn. 49.

* **sŭper-calco**, āre, *v. a.*, *to tread* or *stand upon*: tabulatum, Col. 12, 39, 3.

* **sŭper-cerno**, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to sift upon* or *over*: terram cribris, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74 (better superincerno).

sŭper-certo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to fight over, to fight therefor*, Vulg. Ep. Jud. 1, 3.

sŭpercĭlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [supercilium], *haughty, disdainful, supercilious; censorious, severe* (post-Aug. and very rare), Sen. Ep. 123, 11; Arn. 1, 8; Mart. Cap. 8, § 809.

sŭper-cĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [super and root kal-; Gr. καλύπτω; Lat. celāre, to hide, cover; cf. Gr. κύλον, ἐπικύλιον, eyelid; cf. also, Ang.-Sax. hlid; Engl. lid; Germ. Augenlid]: cilium est folliculus, quo oculus tegitur, unde fit supercilium, Fest. p. 43 Müll.; Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 157. **I.** Lit., *the eye-brow* (good prose; more freq. in the *plur.*). (α) *Plur.*: ex superciliorum aut remissione aut contractione facile judicabimus, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: supercilia abrasa, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: superiora superciliis obducta sudorem a capite defluentem depellunt, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: nec sedeo duris torva superciliis, Ov. H. 16 (17), 16: constricta, Quint. 1, 11, 10: torta, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 12: conjuncta, Suet. Aug. 79: usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, Petr. 126; Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138: balenae, id. 9, 62, 88, § 186; Quint. 11, 3, 78; 11, 3, 79; 11, 3, 160: mulieres potissimum supercilia sua attribuerunt ei deae (Junoni Lucinae), Varr. L. L. 5, § 69 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 305 ib.—(β) *Sing.*: altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic. Pis. 6, 14: triste, Lucr. 6, 1184: altero erecto, altero composito supercilio, Quint. 11, 3, 74: quo supercilio spicit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 100: hirsutum, Verg. E. 8, 34; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94; Ov. A. A. 3, 201; Juv. 2, 93 al.: supercilium salit (as a favorable omen), Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 105.—**B.** Transf., the prominent part of a thing, *the brow, ridge, summit* (not ante-Aug.): clivosi tramitis, Verg. G. 1, 108: tumuli, Liv. 34, 29, 11: infimo stare supercilio, *at the bottom of the projection*, id. 27, 18, 10; cf. Stat. Th. 6, 63: supercilium quoddam excelsum nacti, Auct. B. Afr. 58, 1; Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 17.—In archit., *a projecting moulding over the scotia of a column* or *cornice*, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*; *a threshold*, id. 4, 6, 5.—Of *the coast* of the sea: supercilia ejus sinistra, Amm. 22, 8, 8; *the shore* of a river: Nili, id. 14, 8, 5: Rheni, id. 14, 10, 6: fluminis, id. 17, 9, 1: amnis, App. M. 5, p. 169, 34.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The nod, the will*: cuncta supercilio movens, Hor. C. 3, 1, 8; Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 2, 58.—**B.** *Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, sternness, superciliousness* (class.; mostly *sing.*): supercilium ac regius spiritus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93; id. Sest. 8, 19; id. Red. in Sen. 7, 14; Sen. Ben. 2, 4, 1; Juv. 6, 169; 5, 62: triste Catonis, Mart. 11, 2, 1: pone supercilium, id. 1, 5, 2: supercilii matrona severi, Ov. Tr. 2, 309; cf.: contegere libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantiā, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.

* **sŭper-cingo**, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover over* or *in addition* (late Lat.), Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 3.

sŭper-claudo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover* or *close up* (late Lat.), Adaman. Locc. Sanct. 1, 15.

* **sŭper-compōno**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to place together upon* or *on the top*: pisces, Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

* **sŭper-concīdo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to cut in pieces over*: coliculorum minutias, Apic. 5, 5 *fin.*

sŭper-contĕgo, xi, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover over*: lapsos (herbida pondera), Sil. 16, 42: renes tunicis, Cels. 4, 1, 19.

* **sŭper-corrŭo**, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to fall down thereon*, Val. Max. 5, 6, 5.

sŭper-creātus, a, um, *Part.* [creo], *grown on, adventitious*: infusio umoris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 125; Hilar. Trin. 6, 5.

sŭper-cresco, crēvi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., *To grow up, over*, or *upon*: carcinoma, Cels. 5, 28, 2 *fin.*: caro, id. 5, 28, 22 *init.*—With *dat.*, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 15.—**B.** Trop.: fortuna quod supercresceret caritati, i. e., *might join, be added to*, Quint. Decl. 5 14 *fin.*—**II.** *Act.*, *to excel, outdo*: municipalem habitum, August. c. Acad. 1, 2.

sŭper-cŭbo, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to lie* or *sleep upon*, Col. 7, 4, 5; App. M. 6, p. 185, 34.

sŭper-curro, ĕre, *v. n.* **I.** Lit., *to run over* or *beyond*: baltei, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.—**II.** Trop., *to surpass, exceed*: large vectigali (ager), Plin. Ep. 7, 18, 3; Alcim. Ep. 18.

sŭperdătus, a, um, *Part.*, v. superdo.

* **sŭper-dēlĭgo** (also separate, **sŭper dēl-**), āre, *v. a.*, *to bind upon* or *over*: spongiam, Cels. 7, 7, 8 *fin.*

sŭper-destillo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to drop* or *trickle upon*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 18.

sŭper-dīco, ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to say in addition*, Dig. 12, 2, 13 *fin.*

sŭper-dīmĭdĭus, a, um, *adj.*; of a number, *half as much more* (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 3 to 2), Mart. Cap. 7, § 761 sqq.

sŭper-do, dĕdi, dătum, 1, *v. a.*, *to put* or *lay over* (post-Aug.), Cels. 5, 28, 3 *fin.*; 5, 8, 7; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 7 *med.*

sŭper-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (post-class.), *to lead* or *draw over*: pampinum, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.*: novercam tot liberis, *to bring* or *put over*, Capitol. M. Aur. *fin.*: novercam filio, Quint. Decl. 38.—**II.** *To add, subjoin*, Tert. Anim. 36; id. Cor. Mil. 11.

sŭper-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [super-duco], *a drawing over, erasure*, Dig. 28, 4, 1, § 1.

* **sŭpĕr-ĕdo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to eat besides* or *after* a thing: betae radicem, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 113.

sŭpĕr-effĕro, ef-ferre, *v. irreg. a.*, *to exalt, extol* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 49, 30.

sŭpĕr-efflŭo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to superabound, be superfluous* (late Lat.), Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 14, § 9: mensura, Vulg. Luc. 6, 38: quicquid, Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 511: PECVNIA, Inscr. Murat. 1772, 8.—**II.** *To be abundantly exalted above*: legi supereffluit doctrina Christi, Ambros. in Luc. 5, 34.

sŭpĕr-effulgĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to be more than effulgent* (late Lat.), Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1250.

sŭpĕr-ēgrĕdĭor, ĕdi, 3, *v. a.*, *to surmount* (late Lat.): plebeias opiniones, Ambros. Ep. 6.

sŭpĕr-ēlĕvo, āre, *v. a.*, *to raise above* (late Lat.): se (iniquitates), Vulg. Esd. 4, 16, 77.

sŭpĕr-ēmĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to spring* or *burst forth over* a thing: terram (unda), Sid. Carm. 15, 75.

sŭpĕrēmĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [super-emineo], *supereminence* (late Lat.): dei, Aug. Serm. 40; id. Gest. Pelag. 30, 55; Ambros. Parad. 2, 8: laudis, Hilar. Trin. 11, 4.

sŭpĕr-ēmĭnĕo, ēre, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to overtop, to appear* or *be above, to rise above* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (α) *Act.*: victor viros supereminet omnes, Verg. A. 6, 857: umero undas, id. ib. 10, 765: fluctus omnes, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 49: quas omnes aspis supereminens, Amm. 22, 15, 27.—(β) *Neutr.*: ut olivae premantur et jus supereemineat, Col. 12, 49, 1; Sen. Q. N. 5, 15, 1: herba paulum supereminens extra aquam, Plin. 26, 8, 33, § 50 (al. semper eminens).—Hence, **sŭpĕrēmĭnens**, entis, *P. a.*, *rising above, prominent*; *comp.*, Fulg. Cont. Virg. p. 146.—*Sup.*, Aug. Spir. et Lit. 65.

* **sŭpĕr-ēmŏrĭor**, mŏri, *v. dep. n.*, *to die upon*, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 4.

sŭpĕr-ēnăto, āre, *v. a.*, *to swim over*: amnem, Luc. 4, 133 Cort.: fluctus omnes, Alcim. Diluv. 4, 240.

* **sŭpĕr-ērectus**, a, um, *Part.* [erigo], *standing overhead*: sol, *vertical*, Amm. 20, 3, 10 dub.

sŭpĕr-ērŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a payment in addition* (late Lat.), Ps.-Quint. Decl. 3; 6.

* **sŭpĕr-ērŏgo**, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to spend* or *pay out over and above*: si quid forte supererogasti, Cod. Just. 2, 19, 14; Vulg. Luc. 10, 35.

sŭpĕrescit, v. supersum.

sŭpĕr-ēvŏlo, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to fly away over*: Alpem, Luc. 3, 299.

sŭpĕrexactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superexigo], *a demanding over and above, an excessive demand*, Cod. Just. 10, 20, De superexactionibus.

sŭpĕr-exalto, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to exalt*

above others, Vulg. Jacob. 2, 13. — *Part.*: superexaltatus deus, Aug. Conf. 3, 2.

sŭpĕr-excēdo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to surpass* (late Lat.), Aug. Specul. 6.

* **sŭpĕr-excellens,** entis, *adj.*, *very excellent, superexcellent*, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 18.

* **sŭpĕr-excurro,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to run* or *stretch over, to spread over*, Dig. 43, 27, 1, § 2.

* **sŭpĕr-exĕo,** īre, *v. n.*, *to extend over*, Aus. Idyll. 18, 1.

* **sŭpĕr-exĭgo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to demand* or *exact over and above*, i. e. *to excess*: damna, Cod. Just. 1, 55, 4.

sŭpĕr-exsulto, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to leap up, exult greatly*, Symm. Ep. 5, 92; Cassiod. Complex. ad Ep. Jacob. 5.

sŭpĕr-extendo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to stretch over, cause to cover*: in aliquo cutem, Vulg. Ezek. 37, 6. — **II.** *To stretch excessively*: nos, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 14.

sŭpĕr-extollo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to raise* or *exalt above* others, Tert. Res. Carn. 24; Vulg. Psa. 71, 16.

sŭper-fĕro, ferre, *v. a.* **I.** *To carry over* or *beyond, to place* or *put over* (post-Aug.): pedem parturienti, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 103. — *Pass.*, *to go, ride, fly, swim*, etc., *over*: pisces, Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58; App. de Mundo *fin.*; Tert. Bapt. 4; Mart. Cap. 8, § 882. — **II.** *To carry over* or *beyond the time*: periclitari partus, si superferatur, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 133. — **B.** *To raise high, carry over the head*: aurum, Plin. 33, 4, 25, § 84.— Hence, **sŭperlātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *extravagant, excessive, exaggerated*: verba (with translata), Cic. Part. Or. 15, 53; Quint. 8, 3, 43.

* **sŭper-fēto,** āre, *v. n.*, *to conceive anew while still with young, to superfetate*, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 179; 7, 11, 9, § 48; 8, 55, 81, § 219.

sŭperfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [superficies], *of* or *belonging to the surface, superficial* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: numerus, *denoting the superficial contents*, Cassiod. Arithm. p. 555; Isid. 3, 7, 4.— **II.** Trop., *superficial*: officia, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28.

sŭperfĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *situated on another man's land, superficiary* (jurid. Lat.). **I.** *Adj.*: praedia, Dig. 10, 2, 10: aedes, ib. 43, 18, 2: mathematice, ut ita dicam, superficiaria est: in alieno aedificat, Sen. Ep. 88, 28. — **II.** *Subst.*: **sŭperfĭcĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who has a house on another man's land, a superficiary*, Dig. 6, 1, 74; 39, 2, 18; 43, 17, 3 *med.* al.

sŭper-fĭcĭens, entis, *P. a.* [super-facio], *superfluous*, Dig. 39, 3, 1, § 11.

sŭperfĭcĭes, ēi, *f.* [super-facies], *the upper side* of a thing, *the top, surface*. **I.** In gen. (post-Aug.): testudinum, *the upper shell*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 91; 6, 24, 28, § 109; 9, 10, 12, § 35: sardonychum, id. 37, 6, 23, § 89: aquae, *the surface*, Col. 8, 15, 3: arborum, *the part that grows above ground*, id. 4, 11, 1; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130; 19, 4, 19, § 56; Col. 11, 3, 21: vitis, id. Arb. 10, 2; 4, 29, 13; 4, 11, 2: aedis, *the roof*, Plin. 34, 3, 7, § 13: Ὑπερῷον superficies, cenaculum, percula, Gloss. Philox.: candelabri, *the upper part, in which the light is placed*, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11: terrae, Vulg. Gen. 2, 6 et saep.— **II.** In partic. **A.** Jurid. Lat., *a building*, as standing above the ground: cum aedes ex duabus rebus constent ex solo et superficie, Dig. 41, 3, 23: De superficiebus, ib. 43, 18: superficiem consules ex senatusconsulto aestimabunt, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 7; 4, 2, 5; Liv. 5, 54, 2; Dig. 23, 3, 32; 43, 17, 3, § 5; Col. 1, 5, 9; Inscr. Orell. 3286 al.— Also in the collat. form SVPERFICIVM, Inscr. Grut. 608, 8; Dig. 31, 3, 39; Kalend. Farnes. ap. Grut. 137, 2; 138, 2.— **B.** In math., *a superficies* (only length and breadth), Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 260; Rhem. Fann. Pond. 107; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2, 6.

sŭperfĭcĭum, ii, v. superficies, II. A.

sŭper-fīgo, ĕre, fixus, 3, *v. n.*, *to fasten up, fasten thereupon*: superfixa capita hostium portantes redierunt, Liv. 42, 60, 2; Treb. Pol. Claud. 3, 5.

sŭper-fīo, fiĕri, *v. n.*, *to be over and above, to be left, to remain* (very rare; not in Cic.): edepol te vocem (ad cenam) libenter, si superfiat locus, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 10; id. Mil. 2, 4, 3; id. Stich. 4, 2, 12; id. Trin. 2, 4, 108: quae superfieri possunt, Col. 12, 1, 5.

sŭper-fixus, v. superfigo.

* **sŭper-flexus,** a, um, *Part.* [flecto], *bent over*: crates, Sid. Ep. 8, 12 *med.*

* **sŭper-flōrescens,** entis, *Part.* [floresco], *blossoming all over*: sibi cucumis, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 70.

sŭperflŭē, *adv.*, v. superfluus *fin.*

1. sŭper-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to run over, overflow* (mostly post-Aug.; only once in Cic.; syn. redundo). **A.** Lit.: in aeneo vase leniter coquuntur, ne superfluant, Cels. 6, 18, 2: fons superfluit, Plin. 31, 4, 28, § 51: superfluentis Nili receptacula, Tac. A. 2, 61: si (Nilus) immodicus superfluxit, Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 3. — **B.** Trop. **1.** *To be superabundant, to superabound*: pecunia non superfluens, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 5: virgines, id. Contr. 1, 3, 4: populus, id. ad Helv. 6, 11: claritas, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.—**b.** Transf., *to be superfluous*: nihil neque desit, neque superfluat, Quint. 8, 2, 22; so (opp. deesse) id. 12, 10, 16; cf. id. 10, 7, 13; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 115.—**2.** *To have a superabundance* of a thing: cum Venetis Aquileia superfluit armis, Sil. 8, 606: redundantes nos et superfluentes juvenili quâdam dicendi impunitate et licentiâ, etc., Cic. Brut. 91, 316; cf.: orator non satis pressus sed supra modum exsultans et superfluens, *extravagant*, Tac. Or. 18.—*Absol.*: superbus et superfluens (sc. divitiis), Cat. 29, 7.— * **II.** *Act.*, *to flow by* or *past*: nec quae dicentur, superfluent aures, Quint. 2, 5, 13 Spald.

2. sŭperflŭō, *adv.*, v. superfluus *fin.*

sŭperflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [superfluo], *running over, overflowing* (post-Aug.). * **I.** Lit.: flumina campis, Plin. Pan. 82, 5. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *Superfluous, unnecessary*: invenissent forsitan necessaria, nisi et superflua quaesissent, Sen. Ep. 45, 4; Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 30: leges, Eutr. 10, 8: cura, Vulg. Eccl. 2, 26: superfluum et vanum orare pro mortuis, id. 2 Macc. 12, 44: multa superflua legisse memini, Vop. Aur. 5: species, Capitol. Ant. 8, 7.— **B.** *That is left over, remaining*: fructus superfluos restituere, Dig. 36, 1, 58, § 7: bonorum superfluum restituere, ib. 36, 1, 58, § 1.— *Plur. subst.*: **sŭperflŭa,** ōrum, *n.*: corporis, i. e. *excrements*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 67.— *Adv.*, *superfluously*. (*a*) Form **sŭperflŭē,** Mart. Cap. 3, § 310; Imp. Hon. ad Symm. Ep. 10, 72 *med.*; Aug. Gen. adv. Manich. 2, 7; Hier. Ep. 27, 1. — (β) **sŭperflŭō,** Cod. Just. 5, 51, 6; 7, 34, 2; Aug. Ep. 28.

sŭperfŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [superforum], *superfluous, unnecessary* (late Lat.): labor, Symm. Ep. 3, 48 (al. supervacaneus): super his plura replicare, superforaneum puto, Sid. Ep. 4, 11 *med.*

sŭper-fŏro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to bore from above* (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp. 84.

* **sŭper-frŭtĭco,** āre, *v. n.*, *to sprout forth again*; trop.: talia ingenia, Tert. adv. Valent. 39.

* **sŭper-fŭgĭo,** gĕre, *v. a.*, *to flee away over* a thing: intactas levis ipse superfugit undas, Val. Fl. 3, 554.

* **sŭper-fulgeo,** ēre, *v. a.*, *to shine over* a thing, *to shine forth*: templa superfulgens, Stat. S. 1, 1, 33.

sŭper-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To pour over* or *upon* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **A.** Lit.: hanc misturam cum composueris, oleum superfundito, Col. 12, 57, 1; 4, 8, 3: unguentum, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 9: magnam vim telorum, Tac. Agr. 36.—*Absol.*: potius mare superfunderet adversus terrarum ereptores, Tac. A. 13, 55 *fin.*— Mid., *to pour itself out, overflow; to spread out, scatter, extend*: Tiberis ripis superfunditur, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1: Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3, 2: nuda superfusis tingamus corpora lymphis, Ov. M. 2, 459; cf.: superfusa umoris copia, Quint. 1, 2, 28: jacentem hostes superfusi oppresserunt, *rushing upon him in numbers*, Liv. 39, 49, 5: Albani gens superfusa montibus Caucasiis, *spreading* or *scattered over*, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39: Callias hanc habuisse causam superfundendi se Italiae, id. 12, 1, 2, § 5: superfusis undis, Sen. Thyest. 584; Luc. 7, 365: instar fluminis hostibus superfusi, Amm. 15, 4, 11; 25, 6, 12.— **B.** Trop.: sed nondum fortuna se animo ejus superfuderat, i. e. *become too great for*, Curt. 3, 12, 20: superfundens laetitia, *overflowing, extravagant*, Liv. 5, 7, 8: (Macedonum fama, i. e. nomen, regnum) superfudit se in Asiam, *spread abroad, extended*, id. 45, 9, 5.— **II.** *To pour* or *spread* one thing *over* another (very rare): compositum oleo superfundito, Col. 12, 57, 3: terra superfusa scamnis, id. 2, 4, 3: sedecim alarum conjuncta signa nube ipsâ operient ac superfundent equites equosque, Tac. H. 3, 2 *fin.*; Scrib. Comp. 73; 257.

sŭperfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superfundo], *a pouring* or *spreading over* or *upon* (late Lat.): aquarum caelestium, Amm. 17, 7, 12: pavimenti, Pall. 1, 17, 1.— **II.** *An overflowing*: haec, Ambros. Hexaëm. 3, 3, 14: aquarum, id. ib. 3, 2, 7.

sŭperfūsus, a, um, *Part.* of superfundo.

sŭper-gaudĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to rejoice over* (late Lat.): alicui, Vulg. Psa. 34, 19; Ambros. Ep. 70, 20 *fin.*

sŭper-gĕnĕro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to produce more and more* (late Lat.): generatur et supergeneratur usura, *increases by compound interest*, Ambros. Tob. 13, 43.

sŭper-gestus, a, um, *Part.* [gero]. * **I.** *Carried* or *heaped upon* or *over*: terra, Col. 11, 3, 6. — * **II.** *Covered over, covered up*: orificium, App. M. 9, p. 237.

sŭper-glōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *exceedingly glorious*, Vulg. Dan. 3, 53.

sŭpergrădĭor, di, v. supergredior

sŭpergrĕdĭo, dĕre, v. supergredior *fin.*

sŭper-grĕdĭor (**sŭpergrădĭor,** Plin. 27, 12, 68, § 110), gressus, 3, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [gradior], *to step, walk*, or *go over* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: limen, Col. 7, 9, 13; Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 133: capram alteram decumbuisse atque ita alteram proculcatae supergressam, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 201.— **II.** Trop., *to pass over, get over, surmount; to surpass, exceed, excel*: aetatis suae feminas pulchritudine, Tac. A. 13, 45: omnem laudem supergressa, Quint. 6, prooem. § 8: claritatem parentum animi magnitudine, Just. 42, 2, 3: alicujus res gestas, id. 44, 5: crudele praeceptum, supergressum omnia diritatis exempla, Amm. 28, 1, 25. — **B.** *To live through, survive* a period of time: sexagin ta annos, Sen. Suas. 6, 6.— **C.** *To be superior to, elevated above*: necessitates, Sen. Ep. 32, 5.

☞ * **a.** *Act.* collat. form **sŭpergrĕdĭo,** dĕre, *to go over, pass*: duodecimum aetatis annum supergresserat, App. M. 10, p. 238, 34 (dub.).— * **b. sŭpergressus,** a, um, in *pass.* signif., Pall. Nov. 4, 2.

1. sŭpergressus, a, um, *Part.* of supergredior and supergredio.

* **2. sŭpergressus,** ūs, *m.* [supergredior], *a surpassing, exceeding*: per supergressum, *beyond measure, exceedingly*, Tert. Res. Carn. 40.

* **sŭpĕr-hăbĕo,** ēre, *v. a.*, *to have over* or *upon* a thing: superhabendum cataplasma, Cels. 7, 20, § 7 (perhaps it should be written separate, super habendum).

sŭpĕr-hūmĕrāle, v. super-umerale.

sŭpĕri, ōrum, v. superus.

sŭpĕr-illĭgo, āre, *v. a.*, *to bind over* or *upon*, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 40; 30, 6, 17, § 51.

sŭpĕr-illĭno (**-inl-**), no *perf.*, lĭtum (collat. form superillinītum, App. Herb. 74), 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To smear over, besmear, anoint* with a thing: totum corpus bulbis contritis, Cels. 3, 19, 19.— **II.** *To smear* or *spread* a thing *over* another: idque superillitum panniculo imponendum est, Cels. 6, 18, 9: superinlito butyro ovillo cum melle, Plin. 30, 12, 37, § 111: sucus, App. Herb. 74.

sŭperillĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of superillino.

sŭper-immĭnĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to hang over, overhang* (very rare): pastorem Ense sequens nudo superimminet, Verg. A. 12, 306: terrâ superimminente, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15, 1: virgineusque pudor zonae superimminet artus, Avien. Arat. 962: mons superimminens, Hilar. in Psa. 124, 3.

* **sŭper-immitto,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to throw over* or *upon*: jecur, Apic. 2, 1.

* **sŭper - impendens,** entis, *Part.* [impendeo], *overhanging:* silvae, Cat. 64, 287.

sŭpĕr-impendo, ĕre, 3, *v. n., to spend* or *exhaust* upon any thing, Vulg. 2 Cor. 12, 15 (transl. of ἐκδαπανάω).

(**sŭpĕr-implĕo,** ēre, falsely assumed as *v. a.:* implenturque super puppes, Verg. A. 5, 697; v. super, I. A.)

sŭpĕr-impōno (-inpōno), no *perf.*, pŏsitum, 3, *v. a., to put, place,* or *lay upon* (not ante-Aug.): saxum ingens, Liv. 39, 50, 3: statua superimposita, id. 38, 56, 3: manum, Quint. 1, 1, 27: allium, Cels. 5, 27, 6: cataplasmata, id. 3, 10: radicem arundinis, id. 5, 26, 35: superinposito linteolo, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 103; Stat. S. 1, 1.

sŭpĕrimpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of superimpono.

***super-incendo,** ĕre, *v. n., to inflame more* or *greatly:* hanc (Venus), Val. Fl. 2, 124.

sŭpĕrincerno, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [super-incerno], *to sift upon,* Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74.

sŭpĕr-incĭdens, entis, *Part.* [incido], *falling from above, falling down:* tela, Liv. 2, 10, 11: viri, id. 23, 15, 13: caelestis aqua, Col. 4, 9, 1.

***sŭpĕr-incīdo,** ĕre, *v. a., to cut into above:* cutem, Cels. 7, 31, 7.

***sŭpĕr-incresco,** ĕre, *v. n., to grow over* or *upon:* nimius callus, Cels. 8, 19 *fin.*

sŭpĕr - incŭbans, antis, *Part.* [incubo], *lying over* or *upon:* Romanus, Liv. 22, 51.

sŭpĕr-incumbo, cŭbŭi, 3, *v. n., to lay* or *cast one's self upon,* Ov. H. 11, 57; 11, 117.

* **sŭpĕr - incurvātus,** a, um, *adj., bent* or *stooping over,* App. M. 9, p. 220, 13.

sŭpĕr - indictum, i, *n., an extraordinary impost* (jurid. Lat.): de superindicto, Cod. Just. 10, 18; 10, 17, 1; 11, 74, 1.

sŭpĕr-indūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to draw over, cover over* (post-Aug.): corpus, Quint. 5, 8, 2 *N. cr.:* terram, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 61: tabellas cerâ delitâ, Just. 2, 10, 14.—**II.** *To cause to come upon, to bring upon:* eis principes, Vulg. 2 Par. 33, 11: in nos magnum malum, id. Dan. 9, 12.—**III.** Trop., *to mention afterwards, to add:* dispositionem caeli, Tert. adv. Herm. 26.

***sŭpĕrinductĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [superinduco], *supposititious:* fratres (with falsi), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

sŭpĕrinductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an erasing* any thing written, Dig. 28, 4, 1, § 1.

sŭpĕrinductus, a, um, *Part.* of superinduco.

sŭpĕrindūmentum, i, *n.* [superinduo], *an outer garment* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 42; id. adv. Marc. 5, 12 al.

sŭpĕr-indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a., to put on over* other clothes (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: paenulam, Suet. Ner. 48; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12.—**II.** Trop.: superinduti substantiâ aeternitatis, *clothed with,* Tert. Apol 48 *fin.:* in hac carne domicilium indui solet, id. Res. Carn. 42.

sŭpĕrindūtus, a, um, *Part.* of superinduo.

sŭpĕr - infundo, no *perf.*, fūsum, 3, *v. a., to pour over* or *upon:* aquam, Cels. 5, 25, 4; 3, 20: mel, id. 8, 4 *fin.*

sŭpĕrinfūsus, a, um, *Part.* of superinfundo.

sŭpĕr - ingĕro, no *perf.*, gestum, 3, *v. a., to bring upon, to cast* or *heap upon:* acervos leguminum, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308: montem, Stat. S. 1, 1, 59: illapsae superingeruntur escae, Prud. Cath. 4, 87.—Poet.: ubi non umquam Titan superingerit ortus, i. e. *does not pour down his morning beams, does not shine,* Tib. 4 (5), 1, 157 (al. super egerit).

sŭpĕringestus, a, um, *Part.* of superingero.

sŭpĕr-īnĭcĭo, no *perf.*, jectum, 3, *v. a., to throw on* or *above, to cast over* or *upon* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): raras frondes, Verg. G. 4, 46: textum rude, Ov. M. 8, 64: terram, id. F. 5, 533: togas, id. ib. 6, 570: folia contrita et illita, Cels. 5, 26, 33: fimum, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 53.

sŭpĕrinjectus, a, um, *Part.* of superinicio.

sŭpĕr-inspĭcĭo, cĕre, *v. a., to oversee, to superintend* (eccl. Lat.): sacra ecclesiae, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.;* 6, 1.

sŭpĕr - insterno, strāvi, 3, *v. a., to spread* or *lay over:* tabulas, Liv. 30, 10, 5; Sil. 7, 28; cf. Verg. A. 2, 722.

* **sŭpĕr - instillo,** āre, *v. a., to drop upon:* olei modicum, Apic. 4, 2 *fin.*

* **sŭpĕr-instrĕpo,** ĕre, *v. n., to sound above:* axis perfractis ossibus, Sil. 2, 186.

sŭpĕrinstructus, a, um, *Part.* of superinstruo.

sŭpĕr-instrŭo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3, *v. a., to build over* or *upon; to arrange over one another:* ut concameratis superinstruas, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 1: ordines vasorum in altitudinem, Col. 9, 7, 3.

sŭpĕr-insultans, antis, *Part.* [insulto], *leaping about upon,* Claud. Gigant. 83.

* **sŭpĕr - intĕgo,** ĕre, *v. a., to cover over:* ora fossarum, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 47.

sŭpĕr-intendo, ĕre, *v. n., to have the oversight of, to superintend* (eccl. Lat.): ut ipsi superintendant et quasi custodiant populum, Aug. in Psa. 126, n. 3; id. Civ. Dei, 19, 19; Hier. Ep. 146, 1.

sŭpĕrintentor, ōris, *m.* [superintendo], *an overseer, superintendent,* Aug. in Psa. 126, n. 3.

* **sŭpĕr-ĭnundo,** āre, *v. a., to overflow;* trop.: ejusmodi eloquiis, Tert. Res. Carn. *fin.*

sŭpĕr-ĭnungo, ĕre, *v. a., to smear over, to besmear, anoint* with any thing: oculos collyrio, Cels. 7, 7, 1; 7, 7, 2; 7, 7, 8; 6, 6, 1.

* **sŭpĕr-invĕho,** ĕre, *v. a., to carry above* or *over:* speciem monstri, Avien. Arat. 1157.

sŭpĕrĭor, ōris, v. superus.

sŭpĕr-irrŭo, ĕre, 3, *v. n., to fall in upon* or *over:* igni, Mar. Vict. Fratr. Machab. 263.

sŭpĕrĭus, *comp.* **1.** *Neutr.* of superior, v. superus.—**2.** From supra, *adv.*, q. v.

* **sŭper-jăcĕo,** ēre, *v. n., to lie over* or *upon:* cataplasma, Cels. 8, 9, 18.

sŭper-jăcĭo, jēci, jectum (superjactus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non 503, 33; Tac. H. 5, 6), 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To cast* or *throw over* or *upon* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **A.** Lit.: membra superjectâ cum tua veste fovet, Ov. H. 16, 222: semina de tabulato, Col. 2, 17, 2: folia, id. 2, 1, 6: aggerem, Suet. Calig. 19: se rogo, Val. Max. 1, 8, 10; 6, 6, 1 *fin.:* ut ille ardentibus tectis superjaceretur, id. 3, 2, ext. 7: et superjecto pavidae natarunt Aequore damae, i. e. *spread over* the earth, *overwhelming,* Hor. C. 1, 2, 11: Phrygia Troadi superjecta, *situated above Troas,* Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145.—* **B.** Trop., *to overdo, exaggerate:* superjecere quidam augendo fidem, Liv. 10, 30, 4: beneficia (= superare), Sen. Ben. 3, 32 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 7, 9, 4.—**II.** *To overtop* with any thing (very rare): pontus scopulos superjacit unda, Verg. A. 11, 625: arbores tantae proceritatis, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 21.

sŭper-jacto, āre, *v. a.* ***I.** *To fling* or *toss up:* infantes, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4.—***II.** *To spring over* a thing: mugiles transversa navigia superjactant, Plin. 9, 15, 21, § 54.

sŭperjactus, a, um, v. superjacio *init.*

sŭperjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superjacio]. ***I.** Lit., *a throwing over* or *on:* vestium, Arn. 3, 108.—**II.** Trop., in rhet., *an exaggeration, hyperbole,* Quint. 8, 6, 67.

1. sŭperjectus, a, um, *Part.* of superjacio.

***2. sŭperjectus,** ūs, *m.* [superjacio], *a leaping upon, covering,* Col. 6, 36, 4.

* **sŭper-jūmentārĭus,** ii, *m., a superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden,* Suet. Claud. 2.

sŭper-jungo, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to subjoin, add* (late Lat.), Inc. Quaest. ex. Nov. Fest. 95.

sŭper-lābor, bi, *v. n. dep., to glide* or *run over* (very rare): in aperto jacentes sidera superlabebantur, Sen. Ep. 90, 42; Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.;* Liv. 30, 25, 6 (dub.).

* **sŭper-lăcrĭmo,** āre, *v. n., to weep* or *drop upon:* vitis, Col. 4, 24, 16.

sŭperlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superfero]. **I.** In rhet., *an exaggerating, hyperbole:* veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44; Quint. 9, 2, 3; 9, 1, 29; 12, 10, 62: malignitatis, *the highest degree,* App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 20, 40.—**II.** In gram., *the superlative:* (soloecismus) per comparationes et superlationes, Quint. 1, 5, 45; Charis. p. 88 sq. P.

sŭperlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [superlatus]; in gram.: nomen, *superlative, in the superlative degree,* Charis. p. 87 P.; Prisc. p. 605 ib.—**II.** *Hyperbolic, exaggerated:* sententiae, Isid. 2, 21, 16.—Hence, *adv.:* **sŭperlātīvē,** *superlatively, in the superlative,* Charis. p. 87 P.

sŭperlātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of superfero.

sŭper-laudābĭlis, e, *adj., extremely to be praised,* Vulg. Dan. 3, 53; 3, 54.

‡ **sŭperlīmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [super-limen], *a lintel,* Plin. 29, 4, 26, § 83: LAPIDEVM, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 324.

sŭperlīmĭnāre, is, *n.* [superlimen], *a lintel,* Vulg. Exod. 12, 23.—*Plur.*, Vulg. Amos, 9, 1 (transl. of the Heb. הַסִּפִּים); id. Exod. 12, 7.

sŭper-līno, no *perf.*, lĭtum, 3, *v. a., to daub* or *smear over* (post-Aug.). **I.** *To daub* or *smear* a thing *over* something: radicem in vino decoctam, Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 42.—**II.** *To smear over, besmear* with something: laser visco, ut haereat, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 103: dolium, Pall. Oct. 14, 5.

sŭperlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superlino], *a smearing over,* Marc. Emp. 8 *med.*

sŭper-lūcĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n., to shine* (late Lat.), Hier. in Psa. 89.

sŭper-lucror, āri, 1, *v. a., to gain in addition:* talenta, Vulg. Matt. 25, 20.

sŭper-lūgĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n., to mourn over in addition* (late Lat.), Aug. in Job, 27.

sŭper-mando, ĕre, *v. a., to chew* or *eat after* something else: raphanos, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 65.

sŭper-mĕo, āre, *v. n.* and *a., to go, glide,* or *flow over:* aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; Amm. 24, 1, 7; Sol. 37 *med.*

sŭper-mētĭor, mensus, 4, *v. dep. a., to mete out abundantly:* alimenta, Tert. Anim. 38.

sŭper-mĭco, āre, *v. a., to leap over* or *beyond:* austrum, Avien. 845.

sŭper-mitto, mīsi, 3, *v. a., to throw* or *pour over* or *upon; to put in afterwards, add,* etc. (post-class.): aquam, Just. 12, 14, 9; Curt. 10, 4, 20; Apic. 5, 3, § 194; 2, 1, § 40.

* **sŭper-mŏlāris,** e, *adj.:* lapis, *the upper millstone,* Ambros. Tob. 21, 83.

* **sŭper - mundĭālis,** e, *adj., that is above the world, supermundane:* substantiae, Tert. Anim. 18.

* **sŭper-mūnĭo,** īre, *v. a., to fortify* or *protect above:* alvearia porticibus, Col. 9, 7, 4.

sŭper-nans, nantis, *Part.* [no], *swimming above* or *at top,* Macr. S. 7, 12.

sŭpernas, ātis, *adj.* [supernus], *of* or *belonging to the upper country, upper* or *northern,* as regards Rome (post-Aug.): Caretini (opp. infernates), Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106: abies, i. e. *growing on the Upper* or *Adriatic Sea* (opp. infernas, of the Tyrrhene Sea), id. 16, 39, 76, § 197: persica e Sabinis, id. 15, 12, 11, § 40: VINVM, Inscr. Rein. cl. 3, n. 88; cf. Inscr. Orell. 995: ventus, *the northeast-by-north wind,* Vitr. 1, 6.—Augustus jestingly called Maecenas adamas supernas (as the Adriatic produced no diamonds), Macr. S. 2, 4.

sŭper-năto, āre, *v. n., to swim above* or *on top, to float* (post-Aug.), Col. 12, 9, 2; Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 65; 28, 9, 35, § 134; App. M. 6, p. 180, 36; Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 179.—With *dat.:* arieti (Phryxum), App. M. 6, p. 185, 33.

sŭper-nātus, a, um, *Part.* [nascor], *growing over* or *above:* gravia ulcera, Cels. 8, 2: caule, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 45.

sŭpernē, *adv.*, v. supernus *fin.*

sŭpernĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supernus], *highness, height:* supernitatum, Tert. adv. Val. 7

sŭper-nōmĭno, āre, *v. a., to surname:* quem Philadelphum, Tert. Apol. 18.

sŭper-nŭmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj., supernumerary* (post-class.): accensi, hoc est

postea additi, quam fuisset legio completa, quos nunc supernumerarios vocant, Veg. Mil. 2, 19 *fin.*; Aug. in Psa. 146, 9.

sŭper-nŭmĕro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to count in over and above* (late Lat.), Primas ad Apoc. 3, ad. 9, 16.

sŭpernus, a, um, *adj.* [super], *that is above, on high, upper; celestial, supernal* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): pars oris, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 69: vulnera, id. 2, 56, 57, § 147: Tusculum, *lofty*, i. e. *standing on high ground*, Hor. Epod. 1, 29; cf.: ballistae in humiliora ex supernis valentes, Amm. 19, 7, 5: superna (opp. inferna), Lucr. 5, 647: jactus ex supernis in infima, Gell. 9, 1, 2: album mutor in alitem Superna, *above*, Hor. C. 2, 20, 11 Muret. (al. superne): aquilones, qui alti supernique sunt, Gell. 2, 30, 9: partes, id. 12, 1, 13: numen, *celestial*, Ov. M. 15, 128: dei, Luc. 6, 430: lux, *of the sun*, id. 6, 733: leges, id. 9, 556: superna litora, *the upper*, i. e. *northern shore*, Mel. 2, 4.—*Adv.*: **sŭpernē** (with short e, Lucr. 6, 544; 6, 597; Hor. C. 2, 20, 11), *from above, above, upwards:* neve ruant caeli penetralia templa superne, Lucr. 1, 1105: superne in statione locata, id. 6, 192: desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 4: non peccat superne, id. S. 2, 7, 64: volvitur amnis, Verg. A. 6, 659: gladium superne jugulo defigit, Liv. 1, 25, 12; cf. id. 1, 51, 9; 7, 10, 9: hoc genus superne tendit, *up, upwards*, Plin. 19, 5, 25, § 76.

sŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to go over, to rise above, overtop, surmount.* **A.** Lit. (very rare; syn. transcendo): maximo saltu superabit gravidus armatis equus, *surmounted, leaped the wall*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 97 Vahl.): sol superabat ex mari, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41: ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia meum, id. ib. 2, 1, 6: jugo superans, *passing over the summit*, Verg. A. 11, 514: superat agger ad auras, Stat. Th. 4, 458: (angues) superant capite et cervicibus altis, Verg. A. 2, 219. — **B.** Trop. (freq. and class.). **1.** *To have the upper hand* or *superiority, to be superior, to overcome, surpass* (syn. vinco): denique nostra superat manus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 80: quâ (sc. virtute) nostri milites facile superabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; 1, 40: numero militum, Liv. 29, 30, 8; cf.: numero hostis, virtute Romanus superat, id. 9, 32, 7: tantum superantibus malis, id. 3, 16, 4: sorte, id. 38, 36, 10: victor, superans animis, Verg. A. 5, 473: hostes equitatu superare, Nep. Ages. 3, 6: unde salo superant venti, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 29: superat sententia Sabini, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: si superaverit morbus, Plin. Ep. 7, 1, 3.—**2.** *To exceed, be in excess, be superfluous; to be abundant, to abound* (syn. supersum): in quo et deesse aliquam partem et superare mendosum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: pecunia superabat? at egebas, id. Or. 67, 224: uter igitur est divitior? cui deest an cui superat? id. Par. 6, 3, 49: quis tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? Sall. C. 20, 11: cui quamquam virtus, gloria ... superabant, id. J. 64, 1: quae Jugurthae fesso superaverant, *had been too much for*, id. ib. 70, 2: de eo quod ipsis superat, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit et emptionibus, id. Att. 13, 46, 3: superabat umor in arvis, Lucr. 5, 804: superante multitudine, Liv. 3, 5: cum otium superat, id. 3, 17: num tibi superat superbia? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 86: gentis superant tibi laudes, Tib. 4, 1, 28: dum superat gregibus juventas, Verg. G. 3, 63: si superant fetus, id. ib. 1, 189: quam facile tunc sit omnia impedire et quam hoc Caesari superet, non te fallit, perh. *how exceedingly easy it would have been*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 3 dub.—**3.** *To be left over, to remain, survive* (syn. supersum): quae superaverint animalia capta, immolant, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: quod superaret pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195: quae arma superabunt, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, § 4; Plaut. Truc. 5, 49: nihil ex raptis commeatibus superabat, Liv. 22, 40, 8: pepulerunt jam paucos superantes, id. 22, 49, 5: si de quincunce remota est Uncia, quid superat? Hor. A. P. 328: sex superant versus, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 57: pars quae sola mei superabit corporis, ossa, Tib. 3, 2, 17; Plaut. Truc. prol. 20: superet modo Mantua nobis, Verg. E. 9, 27: uter eorum vitâ superarit, *whichever survives*, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: quae superaverint animalia, id. ib. 6, 17: quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aurâ? Verg. A. 3, 339: captae superavimus urbi, id. ib. 2, 643; Liv. 29, 7, 7: quid igitur superat, quod purgemus? id. 45, 24, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, *to go* or *pass over, rise above; to mount, ascend; to surmount, overtop.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: in altisono Caeli clipeo temo superat Stellas, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 73 Müll. (Vahl. Enn. p. 119, om. stellas): tempestas summas ripas fluminis superavit, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: ventosum aequor, Ov. Ib. 591: fluvium, Luc. 4, 150: mare, Sen. Oet. 128: pedibus salsas lacunas, Lucr. 3, 1031: munitiones, Liv. 5, 8, 10: quas (Alpes) nullâ dum viâ superatas, id. 5, 34, 6; 21, 26, 4; 21, 30, 5; 21, 38, 1; 23, 45, 3: Tauro monte superato, id. 35, 13, 4: montes, Verg. G. 3, 270: Alpes cursu, Luc. 1, 183: immensa montium juga, Plin. Pan. 81, 1: Caucasum, Curt. 7, 3, 22: hoc jugum, Verg. A. 6, 676: fossas, id. ib. 9, 314: summi fastigia tecti Ascensu, id. ib. 2, 303; cf.: caprae gravido superant vix ubere limen, id. G. 3, 317: retia saltu (vulpes), Ov. M. 7, 767: tantum itineris, *to traverse, pass over*, Tac. Agr. 33: regionem castrorum, *to go past* or *beyond*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: insidias circa ipsum iter locatas, Liv. 2, 50, 6: collocatur in eo turris tabulatorum quae superaret fontis fastigium, *but so as to overtop, command*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: superat (Parnassus) cacumine nubes, Ov. M. 1, 317.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Naut. t. t., *to sail by* or *past* a place, a promontory, etc.; *to double* or *weather* a point, etc.: promontorium, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 244; Auct. B. Afr. 62, 3; Liv. 26, 26, 1; 30, 25, 6; 31, 23, 3; Tac. A. 15, 46 et saep.: Euboeam, Nep. Them. 3, 3: cursu Isthmon, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 5: intima Regna Liburnorum et fontem Timavi, Verg. A. 1, 244 Serv.—Poet., transf.: musarum scopulos, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 223 Vahl.).—**b.** *To rise above, exceed* in height: ut alibi umbilico tenus aqua esset, alibi genua vix superaret, Liv. 36, 45, 9; cf.: posterior partes superat mensura priores, i. e. *exceeds* in size, Ov. M. 15, 378.—**B.** Trop., *to surpass, excel, exceed, outdo, outstrip* in any quality, in value, etc. **1.** In gen.: non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 74: ne sumptus fructum superet, Varr. R. R. 1, 53: qui omnes homines supero atque antideo cruciabilitatibus animi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3: virtute, laude, dignitate, Cic. Planc. 2, 6 sq.: aut ingenio aut fortunâ aut dignitate superari, id. Lael. 3, 11: omnes homines constantiâ et gravitate, id. Fam. 1, 9, 16: doctrinâ Graecia nos et omni litterarum genere superabat, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 3: auctoritatis pondere et utilitatis ubertate, id. de Or. 1, 44, 195; Hirt. B. G. 8, prooem. § 4: aliquem nobilitate, Ov. P. 3, 2, 56: Phoebum superare canendo, Verg. E. 5, 9: omnes scelere, Liv. 29, 8: aliquem dignitate vitae, Nep. Alcib. 11, 2: aliquem ingenio, id. Dion, 4, 1: duritiâ ferrum, Ov. H. 2, 137: vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51: omnes in ceteris artibus, Nep. Epam. 2, 2: summam spem civium incredibili virtute, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: non dubitabam, quin hanc epistulam multi nuntii, fama denique esset ipsa tua celeritate superatura, *will outstrip*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish* (syn. debello): victis hostibus, quos nemo posse superari ratu'st, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 24: armatos ac victores, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: maximas nationes, id. ib. 3, 28; 2, 24: quos integros superavissent, id. B. C. 2, 5: bello superatos esse Arvernos et Rutenos a Q. Fabio Maximo, id. B. G. 1, 45: si Helvetios superaverint Romani, id. ib. 1, 17: Massilienses bis proelio navali superati, id. B. C. 2, 22: clam ferro incautum superat, Verg. A. 1, 350: bello superatus, Ov. M. 12, 364: Asiam bello, Nep. Ages. 4, 3: tota insula in unâ urbe superata est, Flor. 2, 6.—**b.** Transf., in gen.: quem (C. Curium) nemo ferro potuit superare nec auro, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 6 (Ann. v. 220 Vahl.): in quo (genere officii) etiam si multi mecum contendent, omnes facile superabo, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: si erum videt superare amorem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 7: hanc (orationem) assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: injurias fortunae facile veterum philosophorum praeceptis superabat, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17: pareatur necessitati, quam ne dii quidem superant, *which even the gods are not above, not superior to*, Liv. 9, 4, 16: casus omnes, Verg. A. 11, 244: superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est, id. ib. 5, 710: labores, id. ib. 3, 368: difficultates omnes, Vell. 2, 120, 4: cum incedendi nimietate jam superarer, Amm. 19, 8, 6.—Hence, **sŭpĕrans,** antis, *P. a.* ***A.** *Rising high, prominent, high, lofty:* mons superantissimus, Sol. 2 *med.*—***B.** *Prevailing, predominant:* superantior ignis, Lucr. 5, 394.

sŭpĕr-obductus, a, um, *Part.* [obduco], *drawn over:* pallium, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 110.

sŭpĕr-obrŭo (usually separate, **sŭper obrŭo**), ŭi, ŭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover over, overwhelm* (very rare): Tarpeiam ingestis armis, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 91: Hecubam injectis saxis, Aus. Epit. 25.

sŭpĕrobrŭtus, a, um, *Part.* of superobruo.

sŭpĕr-ŏbumbro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to overshadow* (late Lat.), Mar. Merc. Cyrill. Incarn. Unigen. 14.

* **sŭpĕr-occĭdens,** entis, *Part.* [occido], *setting just after:* luna soli antecedenti, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 18 *med.*

sŭpĕr-ŏpĕrĭo, īre, 4, *v. n.*, *to cover over* (late Lat.), S. S. Psa. 105, 17, ap. Aug. ad loc.

sŭpĕr-ordĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *the choice of a bishop's successor*, Ambros. Ep. 12, 5.

sŭpĕr-ordĭno, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to appoint in addition, to add something to:* testamentum, Vulg. Gal. 3, 15; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4.

sŭper-partĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.*: numerus, *containing a number and an aliquot part of it besides, superparticular*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 761.

sŭper-partĭens, entis, *Part.* [partio]: numerus, *containing a number and several aliquot parts of it besides*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 762.

* **sŭper-pendens,** entis, *Part.* [pendeo], *overhanging:* saxa, Liv. 37, 27, 7.

sŭpĕr-perspĭcĭo, cĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to look away over*, Sol. 6.

sŭper-pĕto, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to ask further* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Vit. Leob. 6.

sŭperpictus, a, um, *Part.* of superpingo.

sŭper-pingo, no *perf.*, pictus, 3, *v. a.*, *to paint above* or *over* (late Lat.), Sol. 17; Avien. Arat. 906.

* **sŭper-plaudo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to clap* or *flap over* or *at* a thing: pinnulis, Sol. 2 *fin.*

* **sŭper-pollŭo,** ŭi, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover with pollution:* omnem terram (iniquitas), Vulg. Esd. 4, 15, 6.

* **sŭperpondĭum,** ii, *n.* [super-pondus], *an overweight*, App. M. 7, p. 196, 2.

sŭper-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to put* or *place over* or *upon, to set up* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: superpositum capiti decus (i. e. pileus), Liv. 1, 34: altissimam turrim congestis pilis, Suet. Claud. 20 *fin.*: statuam marmoream Jano, id. Aug. 31: villam profluenti, Col. 1, 5, 4; cf.: villa colli superposita, Suet. Galb. 4: ut omnis materia jugo superponatur, Col. 4, 25, 4: vitis, quae uno jugo superponatur, id. 5, 5, 15: aegra superpositâ membra fovere manu, Ov. H. 21, 190: desertis Africae duas Aethiopias superponunt, *place above* or *beyond*, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 43; cf.: Galatia superposita, *situated above*, id. 5, 32, 42, § 146: hominis collo superpositum, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 9; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 27.—With *abl.*: arx asperi montis interruptâ planitie superposita, Amm. 24, 2, 12.—**B.** In partic., medic. t. t., *to lay on, apply* a plaster or the like, Cels. 5, 26, 35; Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 126; 32, 7, 24, § 75: emplastrum loco dolenti, Scrib. Comp. 206.—**II.** Trop., *to place over* or *above.* **A.** *To place* or *set over*, of official station, etc.: Perperna in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv. Fragm. Libr. 91: ut unus de presbyteris superponeretur ceteris, Hier. in Ep. ad Tit. 1, 5: puer super hoc positus officium, Petr. 56: T. FLAVIO SVPERPOSITO MEDICORVM, *president*, Inscr. Grut. 581, 7.—***B.** *To place before, prefer:* Stoici volunt superponere

huic etiam aliud genus magis principale, Sen. Ep. 58, 13. — **C.** *To place after, postpone:* (ante gesta) levioribus superponenda sunt, Quint. 9, 4, 25: summum est enim ... huic deinde aliquid superpositum, id. 8, 4, 6; Col. 3, 10, 7.

sŭperpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superpono], *a paroxysm* in disease, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 179 al.

sŭperpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of superpono.

sŭper-postŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *an additional demand*, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 28.

sŭper-quartus, a, um, *adj.;* of a number, *one fourth as much more* (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 5 to 4): numerus, Mart. Cap. 7, § 761 sq.

sŭper-quătĭo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to shake above*, or *over and above*, Avien. Arat. 1205.

sŭper-quintus, a, um, *adj.;* of a number, *one fifth as much more* (i. e. which bears to another the ratio of 6 to 5): numerus, Boëth. Arithm. 1, 24; Mart. Cap. 7, § 761 sq.

sŭper-rāsus, a, um, *Part.* [rado], *scraped over:* clavi pedum, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 104.

sŭperrĭmus, v. superus, III. A.

sŭper-rŭo, ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to fall* or *rush upon; act.:* Socratem, App. M. 1, p. 109, 31. — *Neutr.:* corpori, App. M. 2, p. 126.—*Absol.*, Amm. 16, 12, 53.

* **sŭper-săpĭo**, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to possess very good taste*, Tert. Anim. 18.

sŭper-scando (**sŭperscendo**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to climb* or *step over* (rare; not ante-Aug.): somno strata corpora, Liv. 7, 36, 2: sentes, Col. 11, 3, 7: ubi prostrato superscenditur, Tert. Poen. 10.

sŭperscendo, ĕre, v. the preced. art.

sŭper-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to write upon* or *over*, *to superscribe* (post-Aug.), Dig. 28, 4, 1; 50, 10, 4; Schol. Juv. 6, 123.—**II.** E s p., *to write over* as a correction, Suet. Ner. 52 *fin.;* Gell. 20, 6, 14.

sŭperscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superscribo], *an inscription, superscription*, Vulg. Matt. 22, 20; id. Luc. 23, 38; Schol. Juv. 5, 34; Hilar. in Psa. 63, 1.

sŭper-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to sit upon* or *above.* **I.** L i t. (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): eques Romanus elephanto supersedens, Suet. Ner. 11: tentorio (aquila), id. Aug. 96: corio (damnati), Amm. 23, 6, 82: utribus, id. 25, 8, 2.—With *acc.:* ansam (aspis), App. M. 11, p. 262, 29. —**II.** T r o p. * **A.** *To preside over:* vilicus litibus familiae supersedeat, i. e. *decide them*, Cato, R. R. 5, 1.— **B.** *To be above* or *superior to, to forbear, to refrain* or *desist from, to pass, omit* (the predom. and class. signif.); constr. usu. with *abl.*, less freq. with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *inf.* (α) With *abl.:* ita censeo facias, ut supersedeas hoc labore itineris, Cic Fam. 4, 2, 4: proelio, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: istis rebus, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 37: istis verbis, id. Poen. 1, 3, 5: nuptiis, Turp. ap. Non. 40, 8 (Com. Rel. v. 163 Rib.): commode principio, Auct. Her. 3, 9, 17 et saep.— *Impers. pass.:* posse complexione supersederi, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 72: supersederi litibus et jurgiis, Liv. 38, 51, 8: divinis rebus, id. 6, 1, 12: tributo ac delectu supersessum est, id. 7, 27, 4: quod cum acciderit, omnino oratione supersedendum est, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: supersedendum multitudine verborum, id. ib. 1, 20, 28: complexione, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 30.—(β) With *dat.:* pugnae, Auct. B. Afr. 75, 2: maledicto, App. Mag. p. 285, 19.—(γ) With *acc.:* operam, Gell. 2, 29, 13.—*Pass.:* haec causa non visa est supersedenda, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 26: istis omnibus supersessis, App. Flor. p. 359, 9.—(δ) With *inf.:* de virtute eorum accusanda proloqui supersederunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 40, 11: supersedissem loqui apud vos, Liv. 21, 40, 1: certare, id. 4, 7, 8; 34, 59, 2: quae in vulgus edita ejus verbis invertere supersedeo, Tac. A. 15, 63 *fin.:* scribere, Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 5: castigare territos, Curt. 5, 6, 14: spectare supersedit, Suet. Tit. 7: deflectere ad visendum Apin supersedit, id. Aug. 93: ut venire supersedeant, Val. Max. 2, 8, 6.

sŭpersellĭum, ĭi, *n.*, *a shabrack:* quod sellam tegebat, Vita Caes. 2, 2, 20.

sŭpersēmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [supersemino], *one who sows upon* or *in addition*, Tert. Anim. 16 *fin.*

sŭper-sēmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to sow upon* or *over* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Prax. 1 *med.;* Hier. Ep. 30, 14.

sŭper-sĕro, sēvi, 3, *v. a.*, *to sow over* or *upon, to sow in addition*, Hilar. in Psa. 127, 11; Arn. ib. 55.

sŭpersessus, a, um, *Part.* of supersedeo.

* **sŭper-sĭlĭens**, entis, *Part.* [salio], *leaping* or *alighting upon:* volucris, Col. 8, 3, 7.

sŭper-sisto, stĭti, 3, *v. a.*, *to place one's self upon* or *over, to stand upon* or *over* (post-class.): tribunal ligneum, App. M. 11, p. 269, 9: sicarium, id. ib. 8, p. 206, 20: caeremoniali scientiae, Amm. 29, 1, 31.

sŭper-spēro, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to hope exceedingly*, Vulg. Psa. 118, 43; 118, 74.

sŭper-spersus, a, um, *Part.* [spargo], *strewn* or *sprinkled over* (late Lat.): gemma stellis puniceis, Sol. 27 *med.:* camelopardalis candidis maculis, id. 30 *med.;* Arn. 7, p. 280.

sŭper-stagno, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to spread out into a lake:* si amnis Nar in rivos deductus superstagnavisset, Tac. A. 1, 79.

* **sŭper-stătūmĭno**, āre, *v. a.*, *to place above as a foundation:* rudus, Pall. 1, 9, 4.

sŭper-sterno, no *perf.*, strātum, 3, *v. a.*, *to strew* or *spread upon, to spread over, cover over* (very rare): pavimenta testacea, Col. 1, 6, 13: superstrati cumuli, Liv. 10, 29, 19: fossam ponte solubili, Amm. 16, 8, 10.

sŭperstĕs, ĭtis, *adj.* [super-sto]. **I.** *One who stands by* or *is present at* any thing, *a by-stander, witness* (only in the foll. passages): superstites testes praesentes significat, cujus rei testimonium est, quod superstitibus praesentibus ei, inter quos controversia est, vindicias sumere jubentur. Plautus in Artemone: nunc mihi licet quidvis loqui, nemo hic adest superstes, Fest. p. 305 Müll.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 339: suis utrisque superstitibus praesentibus istam viam dico: inite viam, an old legal formula in Cic. Mur. 12, 26. — **B.** P o e t., pregn., *standing over* as in triumph: spoliisque animosa superstes, Unda, velut victrix, sinuataque despicit undas, Ov. M. 11, 552; Stat. Th. 8, 471.—**II.** *That remains alive after another's death, outliving, surviving* (the predom. signif.); constr. usually with *dat.;* less freq. with *gen.* or *absol.* (α) With *dat.:* sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae Superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 2: ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat, id. Trin. 1, 2, 19: ut tibi superstes uxor aetatem siet, id. As. 1, 1, 6: ita mihi atque huic sies superstes, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7: ut viro tuo semper sis superstes, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 2: ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: superstes filio pater, Liv. 1, 34, 3: rei publicae, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 3; 9, 17, 1: ubi privatus superstes regno suo consenescat, Liv. 42, 50, 8: patriae (Aeneas) Hor. C. S. 42: gloriae suae, Liv. 2, 7, 8: priscis illa superstes avis, Ov. A. A. 3, 128: ceteri (liberi) superstites patri fuerunt, Suet. Calig. 7: cenis tribus perna superstes, Mart. 10, 48, 17: Tiberio, Tac. A. 5, 8.—(β) With *gen.* (mostly post-Aug.): utinam te non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis meae superstitem reliquissem! Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: alterius vestrum superstes, Liv. 40, 8, 18: omnium, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 156: superstes omnium meorum, Quint. 6, prooem. § 4; cf.: omnium suorum, Suet. Tib. 62 *fin.:* iniquorum, Tac. A. 3, 4 *fin.:* non modo aliorum sed etiam nostri superstites sumus, id. Agr. 3: multique superstites bellorum infamiam laqueo finierunt, id. G. 6 *fin.*—(γ) *Absol.:* quod superstitem Augustum reliquissent, Suet. Aug. 59: mortem obiit repentinam superstitibus liberis, etc., id. ib. 4: liberis superstitibus, Quint. 6, prooem. § 6: per ecastor scitus puer est natus Pamphilo. Deos quaeso, ut sit superstes, *that he may live*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 7: superstes hereditatem regni accipiam (sc. patri), Liv. 40, 11, 6: illum aget pennâ metuente solvi Fama superstes, Hor. C. 2, 2, 8: me tamen exstincto fama superstes erit, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 50: dimidiâ parte superstes ero, id. ib. 1, 2, 44: post mea mansurum fata superstes opus, id. Am. 3, 15, 20: superstite Româ, Luc. 7, 660: (silva fertur) Nymphas etiam mutasse superstes, i. e. *survived their transformations*, Stat. Th. 6, 95.

sŭper-stillo, āre, *v. a.*, *to drop upon, pour on drop by drop:* oleum, Apic. 8, 7 *fin.;* 9, 13; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 18.

sŭperstĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [super-sto; orig. a standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, wonder, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural]. **I.** *Excessive fear of the gods, unreasonable religious belief, superstition* (different from religio, a proper, reasonable awe of the gods; cf.: religio veri dei cultus est, superstitio falsi, Lact. 4, 28, 11): horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt, in quâ inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117: majores nostri superstitionem a religione separaverunt, id. ib. 2, 28, 71; cf.: contaminata superstitio, id. Clu. 68, 194: nec vero superstitione tollendâ religio tollitur, id. Div. 2, 72, 148: superstitio error insanus est, Sen. Ep. 123, 16: superstitiones aniles, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70: sagarum superstitio, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: tristis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 79: vana, Sil. 5, 125: magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac. A. 12, 59: exitialis, id. ib. 15, 44: quam multi, qui contemnant (somnia) eamque superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent! Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: barbara superstitio, id. Fl. 28, 67; id. Div. 1, 4, 7: quâ (superstitione) qui est imbutus, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60; Quint. 3, 1, 22: victi superstitione animi, Liv. 7, 2, 3: captus quâdam superstitione animus, id. 26, 19, 4: magna superstitio natalis amicae, Ov. A. A. 1, 417: quod novas superstitiones introduceret, Quint. 4, 4, 5: superstitio est timor superfluus et delirus, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 187: superstitionem mihi excute, Sen. Ep. 121, 4.—**2.** T r a n s f., in gen.: superstitio praeceptorum, *an excessive regard, scrupulous observance*, Quint. 4, 2, 85.—* **B.** O b j e c t i v e l y, *an object that inspires dread:* adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Una superstitio superis quae reddita divis, Verg. A. 12, 817.—**II.** In post-Aug. prose sometimes for religio, *religious awe, sanctity; a religious rite:* hujus (virtutis) quâdam superstitione teneantur, hanc ament, Sen. Ep. 95, 35: templi, Just. 39, 3, 9: superstitiones atque cura deorum, id. 41, 3, 6.

sŭperstĭtĭōsē, *adv.*, v. superstitiosus *fin.*

sŭperstĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [superstitio], *full of superstition, superstitious.* **I.** L i t.: ita factum est in superstitioso et religioso alterum vitii nomen alterum laudis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: nimium esse superstitiosum non oportere, id. Dom. 40, 105: isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, id. Div. 2, 57, 118: principes, Liv. 6, 5, 6: nimiâ et superstitiosâ religione sese alligaverat, Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 2: sollicitudo, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: in omni divinatione imbecilli animi facile superstitiosa ista concipiunt, id. ib. 2, 39, 81.—*Comp.:* per omnia quasi superstitiosiores vos video, Vulg. Act. 17, 22.—*Sup.:* saeculum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2.—**II.** T r a n s f., *soothsaying, prophetic, prophetical* (ante-class.): superstitiosus quidem est; vera praedicat, Plaut. Curc. 3, 27; id. Am. 1, 1, 167: quid si ista aut superstitiosa aut hariola est? id. Rud. 4, 4, 95: hariolationes, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 79 Vahl.): unde superstitiosa primum saeva evasit vox fera, Poët. ib. 2, 56, 115 (Trag. Rel. Inc. v. 19 Rib.).—*Adv.:*

sŭperstĭtĭōsē. **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Superstitiously:* neque id dicitis superstitiose aut aniliter, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92; id. Div. 1, 55, 126; Suet. Dom. 15.—**2.** T r a n s f., in gen. (cf. superstitio, I. A. 2.), *too scrupulously, too nicely* or *exactly* (only in Quint.): inhaerere cogitatis, Quint. 10, 6, 5: fieri, id. 1, 1, 13.

sŭperstĭto, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* [superstes]. * **I.** *Act.*, *to keep alive, preserve:* regnumque nostrum ut sospitent superstitentque, Enn. ap. Non. 170, 14; 176, 3 (Trag. v. 331 Vahl.).—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *to be over* or *remaining:* ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 3.

sŭper-sto, āre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to stand upon* or *over* (perh. not ante-Aug.): signa cum columnis, quibus superstabant, Liv. 40, 2, 2: columnae (statua), Suet. Galb. 23: essedis carrisque (hostis), Liv. 10, 28, 9: ruinis (armati), id. 38, 7, 5: corporibus hostium, id. 7, 24, 5: cumulus caesorum, id. 22, 59, 3: rupibus, id. 37, 27, 8: superstantes propugna-

culis celsis, Amm. 20, 6, 4: (quem) lapsum superstans Immolat, Verg. A. 10, 540: ossa inhumata (volucres), Ov. H. 10, 123: corpora atque arma simul cumulata, Stat. Th. 2, 713.—*Absol.:* agger pondere superstantium in fossam procubuit, Liv. 10, 5, 11: cum armati superstantes subissent, id. 44, 9, 8. —**II.** *To survive* (=superstitem esse; eccl. Lat.), Ennod. Epigr. 6, 1.

sŭperstrātus, a, um, *Part.* of supersterno.

sŭperstrictus, a, um, *Part.* of superstringo.

sŭper-stringo, xi, strictum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bind* or *draw together above* or *over* (post-class. and very rare): manus accurate, App. M. 11, p. 263, 31: latera, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

sŭperstructus, a, um, *Part.* of superstruo.

sŭper-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to build upon* or *over*, *to superstruct* (post-Aug. and very rare): ligneam compagem, Tac. A. 4, 62: moles, Sen. Contr. 1 prooem. *fin.:* quidquid his (fundamentis) superstruxeris, corruet, Quint. 1, 4, 5: desuper pulvillis superstruunt, App. M. 10, p. 248, 27.

sŭpersubstantĭālis, e, *adj.* [super-substantia], *necessary to support life:* panis, Vulg. Matt. 6, 11.

sŭpersubstantīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *supermaterial* (eccl. Lat.): Christus nec substantiva nec insubstantiva, sed super-substantiva res est, Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1184.

sŭper-sum, fui, esse (old collat. form of the *pres.* superescit, Enn. and Att. ap. Fest. p. 302 Müll.; per tmesin: jamque adeo super unus eram, Verg. A. 2, 567: nihil erat super, Nep. Alcib. 8, 1), *v. n.* **I.** *To be over and above*, either as a remainder or as a superfluity (class. and very freq.; cf. supero, B. 3.). **A.** As a remainder, *to be left, to remain, to exist still.* **1.** In gen.: dum quidem unus homo Romanus toga superescit, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 302 Müll. (Ann. v. 486 Vahl.): inde sibi memorat, unum superesse laborem, id. ap. Gell. 1, 22, 16 (Ann. v. 159 ib.): duae partes, quae mihi supersunt illustrandae orationis, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 91: ut nulli supersint de inimicis, id. Marcell. 7, 21: omnes qui supersint de Hirtii exercitu, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5: quid superest de corporibus, Juv. 3, 259; 1, 35: ex eo proelio circiter milia hominum CXXX. superfuerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: perexigua pars illius exercitûs superest, id. B. C. 3, 87: quod Morini Menapiique supererant, id. B. G. 3, 28: cum hostes vestri tantum civium superfuturum putassent, quantum, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: quantum satietati superfuit, id. Verr. 1, 4, 13; cf.: quantum ipsi superesse potest, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8: biduum supererat, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: non multum ad solis occasum temporis supererat, id. B. C. 3, 51: non multum aestatis superesset, id. B. G. 5, 22: fessis tantum superesse maris, Verg. A. 5, 616: spatia si plura supersint, id. ib. 5, 325: deos Ambraciensibus non superesse, Liv. 38, 43: nemo superesse quemquam praeter eos credebat, id. 5, 39: quod superest, scribe quaeso quam accuratissime, quid placeat, *as for the rest, as to what remains*, Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3; Verg. A. 5, 691: quod superfuit, Phaedr. 2, epil. 6: nunc mihi cur cantent, superest Dicere, *it still remains to tell*, Ov. F. 3, 675: superest tercentum messes videre, id. M. 14, 145; Lact. 1, 6, 6.—With *ut* and *subj.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 1, 2; Lact. 1, 23, 1.—**2.** In partic., *to live after, outlive, to be still alive, to survive* (rare): sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae Superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 2: neque deesse neque superesse rei publicae volo, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5: Lucumo superfuit patri, Liv. 1, 34: fugae, id. 28, 28: ne superesset tanto exercitui suum nomen secuto, id. 27, 49: dolori, Ov. M. 11, 703: cum superessent adhuc qui spectaverant, etc., Suet. Claud. 21.—**B.** *To be in abundance, to abound* (syn. abundo): cui tanta erat res et supererat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 19: tibi, quia superest, dolet, id. ib. 1, 3, 10: vereor ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, quae dixeram defutura, Cic. Fam. 13, 63, 2: adeo supererunt animi ad sustinendam invidiam, Liv. 2, 27, 12: tantum illi ingenii superfuit, Suet. Tit. 1.—Poet.: modo vita supersit, *if life be long enough, suffice*, Verg. G. 3, 10: ne blando nequeant superesse labori, i. e. *to be sufficient for, equal to*, id. ib. 3, 127; so, Veneri, Col. 4, 27, 8.—**2.** In a bad sense, *to be in excess, to be superabundant* or *superfluous:* ut vis ejus rei, quam definias, sic exprimatur, ut neque absit quicquam neque supersit, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108; cf. Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 22, 5 and 6.—**II.** For adesse, *to be present, to serve by being present, to assist:* si superesset (opp. sin deesset), Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 56.—Esp., *to serve as an advocate:* falsa atque aliena verbi significatio, quod dicitur, hic illi superest, cum dicendum est, advocatum esse, etc., Gell. 1, 22, 1.—**III.** *To be over* or *beyond, to be prominent, project*, Val. Fl. 6, 760.

sŭpertectus, a, um, *Part.* of supertego.

sŭper-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover above, cover over:* candidaque ossa super nigra favilla tegit (per tmesin), Tib. 3, 2, 10: vasa congestu culmorum et frondium, Col. 9, 14, 14: aliquid testa, Pall. Mart. 9, 3: me tunicâ, App. M. 11, p. 263, 34: plures frondibus, Just. 43, 4, 6; Veg. Mil. 2, 25.

sŭpĕr-tendo, ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to stretch* or *strain above* (late Lat.): in augmento tumores supertendunt, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9.

* **sŭper-terrēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *that is above the earth, superterrene*, Tert. Res. Carn. 49.

sŭper-tertĭus, a, um, *adj.;* of a number, *one third as much more* (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 4 to 3): numerus, a transl. of the Gr. ἐπίτριτον, Censor. de Die Nat. 10, 8; 10, 11; Mart. Cap. 7, § 761 sq.

sŭper-textor, ōris, *m.*, *a chief-weaver* (late Lat.), Mar. Merc. Procli. Hom. Sect. 3.

sŭpĕr-tollo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to raise above*, Commod. Instr. 61, 2.

* **sŭper-trăho,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to draw over:* crates dentatas, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 173.

sŭper-transĕo, īre, *v. n.*, *to pass over* (late Lat.), Ambros. in Psa. 37, 29.

sŭpĕr-umerale (-humer-), is, *n.* [umerus], *the upper garment of a Jewish priest*, a transl. of Heb. אֵפוֹד, *an ephod*, Vulg. Exod. 28, 4; Hier. Ep. 29, 4; 64, 15.

* **sŭperunctĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [superungo], *a smearing* or *anointing over*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 34.

sŭperunctus, a, um, *Part.* of superungo.

* **sŭpĕr-undo,** āre, *v. n.*, *to overflow;* trop.: gratia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 183.

sŭpĕr-ungo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to smear* or *anoint over* (medical), Cels. 7, 7, 1; Scrib. Comp. 29; Ambros. Ep. 80, 4.

* **sŭpĕr-urgens,** entis, *Part.* [urgeo], *pressing from above:* fluctu superurgente, Tac. A. 2, 23 *fin.*

sŭpĕrus, a, um (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **sŭpĕr** in two passages: super inferque vicinus, Cato, R. R. 149, 1: totus super ignis, Lucr. 1, 649; *gen. plur.* in signif. I. B. 1. infra, superûm, Verg. A. 1, 4; Ov. M. 1, 251 et saep.), *adj.* [super]. **I.** *Posit.* **A.** *Adj.* **1.** In gen., *that is above, upper, higher:* inferus an superus tibi fert deus funera, Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 606 P.: at ita me di deaeque superi atque inferi et medioxumi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 36: omnes di deaeque superi, inferi, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 6: ad superos deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: limen superum inferumque salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: portae Phrygiae limen, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 31; 4, 9, 63; Novat. ap. Non. p. 336, 13 (Com. Rel. v. 49 Rib.): carmine di superi placantur, carmine manes, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 138: di, id. C. 1, 1, 30; 4. 7, 18: superis deorum Gratus et imis, id. ib. 1, 10, 19: ut omnia supera, infera, prima, ultima, media videremus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: spectatores superarum rerum atque caelestium, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: omnes caelicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes, Verg. A. 6, 788: supera ad convexa, *to heaven*, id. ib. 6, 241 (Rib. super); 6, 750; 10, 251: cum superum lumen nox intempesta teneret, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, 14 (Ann. v. 106 Vahl.): lumen, Lucr. 6, 856: templum superi Jovis, i. e. *of the Capitoline Jupiter* (opp. Juppiter inferus, i. e. Pluto), Cat. 55, 5; Sen. Herc. Fur. 48: domus deorum, Ov. M. 4, 735: mare superum, *the upper*, i. e. *the Adriatic and Ionian Sea* (opp. mare inferum, the lower or Etruscan Sea), Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 11; Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69; id. Att. 9, 3, 1; Liv. 41, 1, 3; Mel. 2, 4, 1; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 44; Suet. Caes. 34; 44; so without mare (colloq.): iter ad superum, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 1.—Adverb.: de supero, quom huc accesserit, *from above*, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 18; so, ex supero, Lucr. 2, 227; 2, 241; 2, 248. —**2.** In partic., *upper*, i. e. *of the upper regions* or *upper world* (opp. the lower regions): superâ de parte, i. e. *of the earth*, Lucr. 6, 855: superas evadere ad auras, Verg. A. 6, 128: superum ad lumen ire, id. ib. 6, 680: aurae, Ov. M. 5, 641: orae, Verg. A. 2, 91: limen, id. ib. 6, 680.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. Sŭpĕri,** ōrum, *m.* (*a*) *They who are above* (opp. inferi, those in the dungeon), Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6: multum fleti ad superos, i. e. *those living on earth*, Verg. A. 6, 481: (Pompeius) Quam apud superos habuerat magnitudinem, illibatam detulisset ad Inferos, *the inhabitants of the upper world*, Vell. 2, 48, 2; cf.: ut oblitos superum paterere dolores, Val. Fl. 1, 792: si nunc redire posset ad superos pater, Poët. ap. Charis. 5, p. 252: epistula ad superos scripta, i. e. *to the survivors*, Plin. 2, 109, 112, § 248.—(*β*) (Sc. di.) *The gods above, the celestial deities:* quae Superi Manesque dabant, Verg. A. 10, 34: aspiciunt Superi mortalia, Ov. M. 13, 70: o Superi! id. ib. 1, 196; 14, 729; pro Superi, id. Tr. 1, 2, 59: terris jactatus et alto Vi Superum, Verg. A. 1, 4: illa propago Contemptrix Superum, Ov. M. 1, 161: exemplo Superorum, id. Tr. 4, 4, 19; so, Superorum, id. P. 1, 1, 43: postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem Immeritam visum Superis, Verg. A. 3, 2: scilicet is Superis labor est, id. ib. 4, 379; Hor. C. 1, 6, 16: superis deorum Gratus et imis, id. ib. 1, 10, 19: flectere Superos, Verg. A. 7, 312: te per Superos . . . oro, id. ib. 2, 141 et saep.—**2. sŭpĕra,** ōrum, *n.* (*a*) *The heavenly bodies:* Hicetas caelum, solem, lunam, stellas, supera denique omnia stare censet, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123; cf.: cogitantes supera atque caelestia, haec nostra contemnimus, id. ib. 2, 41, 127: di, quibus est potestas motûs superûm atque inferûm, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 25, 38 (Trag. Rel. v. 163 Vahl.).—(*β*) *Higher places* (sc. loca): supera semper petunt, *tend upwards*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: (Alecto) Cocyti petit sedem, supera ardua relinquens, *the upper world*, Verg. A. 7, 562.

II. *Comp.:* **sŭpĕrĭor,** ĭus. **A.** Lit., of place, *higher, upper:* inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto, superiorem partem collis castris compleverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: dejectus qui potest esse quisquam, nisi in inferiorem locum de superiore motus? Cic. Caecin. 18, 50: in superiore qui habito cenaculo, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 3: tota domus superior vacat, *the upper part of*, Cic. Att. 12, 10: superior accumbere, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 42: de loco superiore dicere, i. e. *from the tribunal*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 102: agere, i. e. *from the rostra*, id. ib. 2, 1, 5, § 14; and in gen. of the position of the speaker: multos et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: sive ex inferiore loco sive ex aequo sive ex superiore loquitur, id. de Or. 3, 6, 23: ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis praeliabantur, *from a height* or *eminence*, Caes. B. G. 2, 23; so, ex loco superiore, id. ib. 3, 4: loca, id. ib. 1, 10, 4; 3, 3, 2: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, id. B. C. 3, 98: qui in superiore acie constiterant, id. B. G. 1, 24: ex superiore et ex inferiore scripturâ docendum, i. e. *what goes before and after, the context*, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117; cf.: posteriori superius non jungitur, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time or order of succession, *former, past, previous, preceding:* superiores solis defectiones, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: refecto ponte, quem superioribus diebus hostes resciderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: superioribus aestivis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: superioribus temporibus, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 1: tempus (opp. posterius), id. Dom. 37, 99: tempora (opp. inferiora), Suet. Claud. 41: annus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: anno superiore, id. Har. Resp. 8, 15: superioris anni acta, Suet. Caes. 23: in superiore vitâ, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: milites superioribus proeliis exercitati,

Caes. B. G. 2, 20: testimonium conveniens superiori facto, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: superius facinus novo scelere vincere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 116: superioris more crudelitatis uti, Nep. Thras. 3, 1: superius genus, *mentioned previously*, Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 146: nuptiae, *former marriage*, Cic. Clu. 6, 15: vir, *first husband*, id. Caecin. 6, 17.—**b.** E s p., of age, time of life, etc., *older*, *elder*, *senior*, *more advanced*, *former:* omnis juventus omnesque superioris aetatis, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: aetate superiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 1: superior Africanus, *the Elder*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 25; id. Off. 1, 33, 121: Dionysius, id. ib. 2, 7, 25; Nep. Dion, 1, 1; cf.: quid est aetas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum aetate contexitur, Cic. Or. 34, 120.—**2.** Of strength or success in battle or any contest, *victorious*, *conquering*, *stronger*, *superior:* Caesar quod hostes equitatu superiores esse intellegebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 65: numero superiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12: hoc ipso fiunt superiores, quod nullum acceperant detrimentum, id. ib. 8, 19: se quo impudentius egerit, hoc superiorem discessurum, Cic. Caecin. 1, 2: semper discessit superior, Nep. Hann. 1, 2: si primo proelio Catilina superior discessisset, Sall. C. 39, 4: ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: multo superiores bello esse, Nep. Alcib. 4, 7: superiorem Appium in causâ fecit, Liv. 5, 7, 1.—**3.** Of quality, condition, number, etc., *higher*, *more distinguished*, *greater*, *superior.* (*a*) With *abl. respect.:* pecuniis superiores, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 59: loco, fortunâ, famâ superiores, id. Lael. 25, 94: habes neminem honoris gradu superiorem, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2: ordine, id. ib. 13, 5, 2: facilitate et humanitate superior, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: si superior ceteris rebus esses, id. Div. in Caecil. 19, 61.—(*β*) *Absol.:* ut ii, qui superiores sunt, submittere se debent in amicitiâ, sic quodam modo inferiores extollere, Cic. Lael. 20, 72; cf. id. ib. 20, 71: ut quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus summissius, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus . . . sed etiam superioribus invidetur, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209: premendoque superiorem sese extollebat, Liv. 22, 12, 12: cui omnem honorem, ut superiori habuit, Vell. 2, 101, 1.

III. *Sup.*, in three forms, ‡ superrimus, supremus, and summus. **A.** ‡ **sŭperrĭmus,** assumed as orig. form of supremus by Varr. L. L. 7, § 51 Müll.; Charis. p. 130 P.—**B. sŭprēmus,** a, um, *highest*, *loftiest*, *topmost.* **1.** L i t. (only poet.; cf. summus, C. 1.): montesque sŭpremos Silvifragis vexat flabris, *the highest points*, *the tops*, *summits*, Lucr. 1, 274; so, montes, Verg. G. 4, 460; Hor. Epod. 17, 68: rupes, Sen. Oedip. 95: arx, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 167; cf.: supremae Tethyos unda, Mart. Spect. 3, 6.—**2.** T r o p. **a.** Of time or order of succession, *last*, *latest*, *extreme*, *final*, = ultimus (class.). (*a*) I n g e n.: SOL OCCASVS SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 10.—Hence, as *subst.:* **suprēma,** ae, *f.* (sc. tempestas), *the last part of the day*, *the hour of sunset:* suprema summum diei; hoc tempus duodecim Tabulae dicunt occasum esse solis; sed postea lex praetoria id quoque tempus jubet esse supremum, quo praeco in comitio supremam pronuntiavit populo, Varr. L. L. 6, § 5 Müll.; cf. Censor. de Die Nat. 24; Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 212: quae (urbs), quia postrema coaedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: supremo te sole domi manebo, *at sunset*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 3: jubare exorto jam nocte supremâ, Col. poët. 10, 294: in te suprema salus, *last hope*, Verg. A. 12, 653: supremam bellis imposuisse manum, *the last* or *finishing hand*, Ov. R. Am. 114.—**suprēmum,** adverb., *for the last time:* quae mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta supremum, Ov. M. 12, 526.—(*β*) I n p a r t i c., with regard to the close of life, *last*, *closing*, *dying:* supremo vitae die, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; id. Sen. 21, 78; id. Mur. 36, 75: dies, id. Phil. 1, 14, 34; Hor. C. 1, 13, 20; id. Ep. 1, 4, 13: hora, Tib. 1, 1, 59: tempus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 98; Cat. 64, 151: incestum pontifices supremo supplicio sanciunto, i. e. *the penalty of death*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: mors, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 173: finis, id. ib. 2, 1, 12: iter, id. C. 2, 17, 11: lumen, Verg. A. 6, 735: sociamque tori vocat ore supremo, *with his dying mouth*, *dying breath*, Ov. M. 8, 521; so, ore, id. Tr. 3, 3, 87: haec digressu dicta supremo Fundebat, Verg. A. 8, 583: Nero in supremâ irâ duos calices crystallinos fregit, *in his last agony*, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 29; supremis suis annis, *in his last years*, id. 23, 1, 27, § 58: suprema ejus cura, id. 7, 45, 46, § 150: spoliatus illius supremi diei celebritate, Cic. Mil. 32, 86: honor, *the last honors*, i. e. *funeral rites* or *ceremonies*, Verg. A. 11, 61: funera, Ov. M. 3, 137: oscula, id. ib. 6, 278: tori, i. e. *biers*, id. F. 6, 668: ignis, id. Am. 1, 15, 41: ignes, id. M. 2, 620; 13, 583: officia, Tac. A. 5, 2; Petr. 112, 1: judicia hominum, *a last will* or *testament*, Quint. 6, 3, 92; Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 7; 7, 31, 5; so, tabulae, Mart. 5, 33, 1; 5, 41, 1: tituli, i. e. *an epitaph*, id. ib. 9, 19, 3.—So of cities, etc.: Troiae sorte supremâ, Verg. A. 5, 190: dies regnis, Ov. F. 2, 852.—**suprēmum** and **suprēmō,** adverb.: animam sepulcro Condimus, et magnâ supremum voce ciemus, *for the last time*, *for a last farewell*, Verg. A. 3, 68; Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; Tac. H. 4, 14; Ov. M. 12, 526: anima exitura supremo, Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 277.—*Substt.* **1. sŭprēmum,** i, *n.*, *the last moment*, *end* (very rare): ventum ad supremum est, Verg. A. 12, 803.—**2. suprēma,** ōrum, *n.* (*a*) *The last moments*, *the close of life*, *death:* ut me in supremis consolatus est! Quint. 6, prooem. § 11; Tac. A. 6, 50; 12, 66; cf.: statua Herculis sentiens suprema tunicae, *the last agonies caused by it*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 93: circa suprema Neronis, *the time of his death*, id. 16, 44, 86, § 236; 7, 3, 3, § 33.—(*β*) *The last honors* paid to the dead, *funeral rites* or *ceremonies*, *a funeral:* supremis divi Augusti, Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 33; 16, 44, 86, § 236; Tac. A. 1, 61; 3, 49; 4, 44; id. H. 4, 59; 4, 45: suprema ferre (sc. munera), Verg. A. 6, 213; cf. id. ib. 11, 25 al.—(*γ*) *A last will*, *testament:* nihil primo senatus die agi passus, nisi de supremis Augusti, Tac. A. 1, 8: miles in supremis ordinandis ignarus uxorem esse praegnantem, etc., Dig. 29, 1, 36, § 2.—(*δ*) *The relics*, *remains* of a burned corpse, *the ashes*, = reliquiae, Amm. 25, 9, 12; Sol. 1 *med.*—**b.** Of degree or rank, *the highest*, *greatest*, *most exalted*, *supreme:* multa, quae appellatur suprema, instituta in singulos duarum ovium, triginta boum . . . ultra quam (numerum) multam dicere in singulos jus non est, et propterea suprema appellatur, id est, summa et maxima, Gell. 11, 1, 2 sq.: macies, Verg. A. 3, 590: Juppiter supreme, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 55; id. Capt. 2, 3, 66; 5, 2, 23; id. Ps. 2, 2, 33; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42: Junonis supremus conjunx, Poët. ap. Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 115: med antidhac Supremum habuisti com item consiliis tuis, *most intimate*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 15.—**C. summus,** a, um [from sup-ĭmus, sup-mus], *uppermost*, *highest*, *topmost;* *the top of*, *highest part of* (cf. Roby, Gram. 2, § 1295). **1.** L i t. (class., while supremus is mostly poet.): summum oportet olfactare vestimentum muliebre, *the top*, *outside of*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 56: Galli summa arcis adorti Moenia, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 (Ann. v. 169 Vahl.): Thyestes summis saxis fixus, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 413 ib.): montibus summis, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 71 Müll. (Epigr. v. 43 ib.): summum jugum montis, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: summus mons, *the top of*, id. ib. 1, 22: feriunt summos fulmina montes, *the mountain tops*, Hor. C. 2, 10, 11; cf.: in summo montis vertice, Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 48: locus castrorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: in summâ sacrâ viâ, *on the highest part of*, Cic. Planc. 7, 17; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: in summâ columnâ conlocare, id. Div. 1, 24, 48: quam (urbem) ad summum theatrum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: Janus summus ab imo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54: ad aquam summam appropinquare, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: mento summam aquam attingens enectus sitit, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: in aquâ summâ natare, *the top*, *surface of*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 33: apud summum puteum, id. Mil. 4, 4, 16: per summa volare aequora, Verg. A. 5, 819: summa cacumina linquunt, id. ib. 6, 678: mari summo, id. ib. 1, 110: prospexi Italiam summâ ab undâ, id. ib. 6, 357: summaque per galeam delibans oscula, id. ib. 12, 434: amphoras complures complet plumbo, summas operit auro, Nep. Hann. 9, 3: summa procul villarum culmina fumant, Verg. E. 1, 83: summam cutem novaculâ decerpito, Col. 12, 56, 1.—Of position, place, at table: summus ego (in triclinio) et prope me Viscus Thurinus et infra Varius, etc., *I was highest*, *I reclined at the top*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 20.—Hence, *subst.:* **summus,** i, *m.*, *he who sits in the highest place*, *at the head of the table:* standum est in lecto, si quid de summo petas, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 27: is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, *by the head of the table*, i. e. *by the president of the feast*, Cic. Sen. 14, 46; so, a summo dare (bibere), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 41; Pers. 5, 1, 19.—**b. summum,** i, *n.*, *the top*, *surface;* *the highest place*, *the head of the table*, etc.: ab ejus (frontis) summo, sicut palmae, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: qui demersi sunt in aquâ . . . si non longe absunt a summo, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48: leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, id. Div. 1, 17, 30: igitur discubuere . . . in summo Antonius, Sall. H. 3, 4 Dietsch: puteos ac potius fontes habet: sunt enim in summo, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25: nuces mersit in vinum et sive in summum redierant, sive subsederant, etc., Petr. 137 *fin.:* oratori summa riguerunt, *the extremities* of his body, Sen. Ira, 2, 3, 3.—In mal. part.: summa petere, Mart. 11, 46, 6; Auct. Priap. 76.—**2.** T r a n s f., of the voice: jubeo te salvere voce summâ, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 30; cf.: citaret Io Bacche! modo summâ Voce, modo, etc., *at the top of his voice*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7: vox (opp. ima), Quint. 11, 3, 15: summâ voce versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261; cf.: summo haec clamore, Plaut. Merc. prol. 59. —A d v e r b.: **summum,** *at the utmost* or *farthest:* exspectabam hodie, aut summum cras, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 2: bis, terve summum, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: triduo aut summum quatriduo, id. Mil. 9, 26; cf. Liv. 21, 35, and 31, 42 Drak.—**2.** T r o p. **a.** Of time or order of succession, *last*, *latest*, *final* (rare but class.): haec est praestituta summa argento dies, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 140; so, venit summa dies, Verg. A. 2, 324: ad summam senectutem jactari, quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: vixit ad summam senectutem, *to extreme old age*, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 401, 31: cum esset summâ senectute, id. Phil. 8, 10, 31: in fluvium primi cecidere, in corpora summi, Luc. 2, 211: summo carmine, *at the end*, Hor. C. 3, 28, 13: eadem in argumentis ratio est, ut potentissima prima et summa ponantur, *the first and the last*, *at the beginning and the end*, Quint. 6, 4, 22; cf. *neutr. absol.:* Celsus putat, primo firmum aliquod (argumentum) esse ponendum, summo firmissimum, imbecilliora medio; quia et initio movendus sit judex et summo impellendus, *at the last*, *at the close*, id. 7, 1, 10.—A d v e r b.: **summum,** *for the last time:* nunc ego te infelix summum teneoque tuorque, Albin. 1, 137.—**b.** Of rank, etc., *highest*, *greatest*, *first*, *supreme*, *best*, *utmost*, *extreme;* *most distinguished*, *excellent*, or *noble;* *most important*, *weighty*, or *critical*, etc. (so most freq. in prose and poetry): summâ nituntur vi, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 168 Vahl.): bellum gerentes summum summâ industriâ, id. ap. Non. p. 402, 3 (Trag. v. 104 ib.): summi puerorum amores, Cic. Lael. 10, 33: spes civium, id. ib. 3, 11: fides, constantia justitiaque, id. ib. 7, 25: in amore summo summâque inopiâ, Caec. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72: qui in virtute summum bonum ponunt, id. ib. 6, 20: non agam summo jure tecum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 4: tres fratres summo loco nati, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2: qui summo magistratui praeerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: concedunt in uno Cn. Pompeio summa esse omnia, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 51: quae (vitia) summo opere vitare oportebit, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26: turpitudo, id. Lael. 17, 61: summum in cruciatum se venire, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: scelus, Sall. C. 12, 5: hiems, *the depth of winter*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86; id. Fam. 13, 60, 2: cum aestas summa esse coeperat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29; 2, 5, 31, § 80: ut summi virtute et animo praeessent imbecillioribus, id. Rep. 1, 34, 51: summi ex Graeciâ sapientissimique homines, id. ib. 1, 22, 36; cf.: summi homines ac summis ingeniis praediti, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6: optimi et summi viri diligentia, id. Rep. 1, 35, 54: cum par habetur honos summis et infimis

id. ib. 1, 34, 53: *He.* Quo honore'st illic? *Ph.* Summo atque ab summis viris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 29: summus Juppiter, id. Cist. 2, 1, 40: ubi summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, id. Am. 1, 2, 6: miles summi inperatoris, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: deum qui non summum putet (amorem), Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: amicus summus, *the best friend*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 60; 1, 1, 1; id. And. 5, 6, 6; cf. *absol.:* nam is nostro Simulo fuit summus, id. Ad. 3, 2, 54; so id. Eun. 2, 2, 40.—P o e t. in *neutr. plur.:* summa ducum Atrides, *the chief*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37; cf. Lucr. 1, 86: summo rei publicae tempore, *at a most important period, most critical juncture*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: in summo et periculosissimo rei publicae tempore, id. Fl. 3, 6; cf.: summa salus rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: quod summa res publica in hujus periculo tentatur, *the highest welfare of the State, the common welfare, the good of the State, the whole State* or *commonwealth*, id. Rosc. Am. 51, 148; so, res publica, id. Planc. 27, 66; id. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 28; id. Cat. 1, 6, 14; 3, 6, 13; id. Inv. 1, 16, 23; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2: ad summam rem publicam, Liv. 33, 45, 4 al.: quo res summa loco, Panthu? *the general cause*, Verg. A. 2, 322: mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? *in these enterprises of highest moment*, etc., id. ib. 9, 199; esp.: summum jus, *a right pushed to an extreme:* non agam summo jure tecum, *deal exactingly*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 4; cf.: exsistunt etiam saepe injuriae calumniā quādam et nimis callidā juris interpretatione; ex quo illud summum jus summa injuria factum est, jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10, 33. — Hence, **summē**, *adv.*, *in the highest degree, most highly* or *greatly, extremely:* quod me sollicitare summe solet, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 295: cupere aliquid, id. Quint. 21, 69; Caes. B. C. 3, 15: contendere, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: studere, Mat. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2: diffidere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2: admirari, Quint. 10, 1, 70: summe jucundum, Cic. Fam. 13, 18, 2: officiosi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63: summe disertus vir, Quint. 12, 1, 23: summe munitus locus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 31: summe haec omnia mihi videntur esse laudanda, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: mei summe observantissimus, Plin. Ep. 10, 26 (11), 1.

sŭper-văcānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vacuus], *over and above what is necessary, needless, unnecessary, superfluous, supervacaneous* (class.): vasa, *supernumerary, extra*, Cato, R. R. 12: opus, i. e. *done at leisure hours*, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: litterae, id. Att. 16, 2, 5: commemoratio officiorum, id. Fam. 3, 5, 1: oratio, Liv. 22, 39: defensio Pauli, id. 45, 37: iter, id. 21, 13: actio, Just. 11, 12 *fin.:* instituta (opp. necessaria), Suet. Rhet. 1: quicquid supervacaneum sit, aut usum non habeat, obstare, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99; cf.: omnia ita nata atque ita locata sunt, ut nihil eorum supervacaneum sit, id. ib. 2, 47, 121: descriptio omnium corporis partium, in quā nihil inane, nihil sine causā, nihil supervacaneum, id. ib. 1, 33, 92: de timore supervacaneum est disserere, Sall. C. 51, 19; 58, 11: quin alter consul pro supervacaneo atque inutili habeatur, Liv. 10, 24.—* *Adv.:* **sŭper-văcānĕō**, *uselessly, superfluously*, Front. Ep. ad Caes. 4, 3 *med.*

* **sŭper-văco**, āre, *v. n.*, *to be superfluous*, Gell. 1, 22, 3.

sŭpervăcŭē, *adv.*, v. supervacuus, *fin.* b.

sŭpervăcŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supervacuus], *vainglory*, Vulg. Sap. 14, 14.

sŭpervăcŭō, *adv.*, v. supervacuus, *fin.* a.

sŭper-văcŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *useless, needless, unnecessary, superfluous, redundant* (not ante-Aug.; while supervacaneus is class.): omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. A. P. 337: non tam obest audire supervacua quam ignorare necessaria, Quint. 12, 8, 7: carnes, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 69: coma, id. 16, 36, 64, § 158: radix, id. 25, 9, 64, § 111: frondes, Col. 5, 5, 19: mihi Baias Musa supervacuas Antonius facit, *of no benefit*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 3: sepulcri honores, id. C. 2, 20, 24: metus, Ov. P. 2, 7, 6: cultus lupini, Col. 2, 11, 5: doctrina, Quint. 2, 8, 8: labor, id. 3, 6, 65: facta, Suet. Tib. 52: pugna, Just. 3, 7, 4: multa, Plin. Pan. 50: littera, Quint. 12, 10, 3: doli- um, App. M. 9, p. 219, 19: quod monere supervacuum fuerat, Quint. 1, 4, 22; 11, 2, 45; Col. Arb. 26, 9; Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121: qui dicit: tu occidisti, supervacuum habet postea dicere: ego non occidi, Quint. 7, 2, 21: quale sit describere supervacuum habeo, Plin. 27, 12, 99, § 125: diligentiam in supervacuis adfectare, id. 17, 1, 1, § 9.—*Adv.* with *prepp.:* res ad praecavendum vel ex supervacuo movit, Liv. 2, 37, 8: quid est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidius? *to no purpose, uselessly*, Sen. Ira, 2, 11, 2; id. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 6; id. Ep. 70, 15: adjectio vicini pro supervacuo habenda est, Dig. 8, 4, 5.—*Adv.*, *superfluously, uselessly.* **a.** Form **sŭpervăcŭō**, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 87; Dig. 11, 7, 14 *med.;* 18, 1, 64.— **b.** Form **sŭpervăcŭē**, Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 20; Tert. ad Mart. 1; Vulg. Psa. 24, 4; 34, 7.

sŭper-vādo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to go* or *climb over, to surmount* (very rare): omnes asperitates, Sall. J. 75, 2: ruinas muri, Liv. 32, 24, 5: munimenta, id. 31, 38, 4.

‡ **sŭpervăgānĕa** dicebatur ab auguribus avis quae ex summo cacumine vocem emisisset, dicta ita, quia super omnia vagatur aut canit, Fest. pp. 304 and 305 Müll.

sŭper-văgor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.*, *to wander too far, spread too much*, of vine creepers, Col. 4, 21, 1; 4, 22, 4.

sŭper-vălĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to surpass greatly* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Ecclus. 43, 32.

* **sŭper-vector**, āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to pass* or *hover over:* spiritus ab initio, Tert. Bapt. 4.

sŭper-vĕho, vexi, 3, *v. a.*, *to carry over:* cumulis montibusque harenarum supervectis (i. e. by the wind), Gell. 16, 11, 7.

sŭper-vĕhor, vectus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to go, ride, sail*, etc., *over* or *past* (very rare): montem, Cat. 66, 43: promontorium Calabriae, Liv. 42, 48, 7: arma tua, Aus. Epigr. 24, 2: eos universos montibus harenarum supervectis operuisse, Gell. 16, 11, 8.—**II.** *To ride, ride upon:* pullo asinae, Ambros. in Luc. 8, 59.

sŭper-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to come over* or *upon, to come to* or *in addition to, to overtake, to come up, arrive, come upon, fall upon* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*α*) *Act.:* et heres Heredem alterius, velut unda supervenit undam, *follows after, presses upon*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 176: crura loquentis Terra supervenit, *closed over, covered*, Ov. M. 10, 490: vineae superveniunt jugum, Col. 4, 22, 1: planitiem supervenit umor, id. 2, 17 *fin.:* si festinaret sequi, palantes superventurum, Curt. 5, 13, 11: hostes, Grat. Cyn. 185.—(*β*) *Neutr.:* addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Aegle, Verg. E. 6, 20: semianimi lapsoque supervenit, id. A. 12, 356: parantibus jam oppugnare supervenit a Creūsā praetor, Liv. 42, 56, 5: munientibus supervenit Marcellus, id. 24, 35, 9; 28, 7, 7; 34, 29, 4; cf. id. 2, 3, 3: huic laetitiae Quintius supervenit, id. 34, 40, 7: ulcus ulceri supervenit, Cels. 5, 28, 5: quae (febris) vel levi vulneri supervenit, id. 5, 26, 26: quotiens imbres superveniunt, Front. Aquaed. 15: dum nox occasionem daret, securis et laetis superveniendum, Just. 2, 11, 12: inopinantibus, id. 8, 3, 15: quibusdam (insectorum) pinnarum tutelae crusta supervenit, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 97. — Without *dat.:* Laelius Fulviusque ab Romā supervenerunt, Liv. 30, 25, 9; 2, 6, 10; 27, 28, 17: nuntii ab Urbe, Suet. Galb. 11: nulla auxilia, Tac. H. 4, 25: superveniunt deinde legati, Curt. 3, 1, 9; 4, 15, 18: tandem signa legionum, Liv. 34, 28, 4: tertia aquila, Suet. Vesp. 5: imbres superveniunt, Front. Aquaed. 15: grata superveniet quae non sperabitur hora, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 14.—**B.** In partic., of animals, *to leap, cover*, Col. 6, 24, 3; 7, 6, 3; Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 174.—**II.** Trop., *to come upon, be added to; to go beyond, surpass, exceed, excel:* ne tempus opimandi quintam et vigesimam lunam superveniat, *go beyond, exceed*, Col. 8, 7, 5: vis teneros supervenit annos, *attacks suddenly*, Stat. Achill. 1, 147: aliud majus alio supervenit, *is added to, follows*, Quint. 9, 4, 23: tunc donis Argia nitet, vilesque sororis Ornatus sacro praeculta supervenit auro, *surpasses, exceeds*, Stat. Th. 2, 298.

sŭperventio, ōnis, *f.* [supervenio], *a coming up* (late Lat.), Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 12.

* **sŭperventōres**, um, *m.* [supervenio], *a kind of soldiers* (perh. employed in sudden attacks), Amm. 18, 9, 3.

sŭperventus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a coming up* or *upon, an arrival* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64; Tac. H. 2, 54.— **II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *an attack*, Veg. Mil. 3, 8; 3, 22.

sŭper-vestĭo, ītus, 4, *v. a.*, *to clothe upon, clothe*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 3; Vulg. 2 Cor. 5, 4: maleficos homines taedā et papyro, Schol. Juv. 1, 156; Arn. in Psa. 38.

sŭper-vinco, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to overcome, conquer* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Gnost. 13; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 46.

sŭper-vīvo, xi, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to outlive, survive* (post-Aug.; cf. supersum); with *dat.:* Olympias non diu filiis supervixit, Just. 28, 3, 3: gloriae suae triginta annis, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 2: expeditioni superfuit et supervixit, Flor. 2, 2, 14; Spart. Had. 15; App. M. 1, p. 108, 27; 4, p. 147, 22.—*Absol.*, Suet. Caes. 89; Vulg. Exod. 21, 21; Amm. 18, 3, 5.

* **sŭper-vŏlĭto**, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to fly over often, to fly about over:* sua tecta alis, Verg. E. 6, 81; Tac. H. 3, 56 *init.*

sŭper-vŏlo, āre, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to fly over* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): totum supervolat orbem, Ov. M. 4, 624: supervolantes alte alites, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 36; Mel. 1, 19; Val. Max. 4, 8, 5: tremebunda supervolat hasta, Verg. A. 10, 522.

sŭper-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to roll over* (very rare): cylindrum, Col. 11, 3, 34: se quinque partibus, Avien. Arat. 970.

Sūpīnālis, e, *adj.* [supinus], *an epithet of Jupiter*, as he who overthrows, i. e. destroys, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

sŭpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [supino]; in medic. lang., of the stomach, *a casting back, rejection* of food, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 64.

sŭpīnē, *adv.*, v. supinus *fin.*

sŭpīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supinus], *a bending backwards* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: est odiosa omnis supinitas, Quint. 11, 3, 122. — **II.** Transf.: Planasia (insula) de supinitate sic vocata, *its lying flat, flatness*, Sol. 3, 2.

sŭpīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to bend* or *lay backwards, to place, put*, or *throw* a person or thing *on the back* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): manus modice supinatā, Quint. 11, 3, 100; 11, 3, 119: supinata testudo, Sen. Ep. 121, 9: miles supinatus humi, App. M. 9, p. 236; 8, p. 211, 7: aliquem in terga, Stat. Th. 6, 789: equi equitem supinant, id. ib. 8, 394: corpora prona supinat (regina), id. ib. 12, 290: currum temone erecto, id. ib. 3, 414: ante supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas, *turned over, ploughed up*, Verg. G. 2, 261: Parnason tauris, Stat. Th. 7, 347: nasum nidore supinor, *I turn up my nose*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 38: supinari, *to lie along, extend*, Stat. Th. 12, 243: arcus supinatus, *bent*, Manil. 2, 852 (but in Sen. Ben. 2, 13, 2, the correct read. is resupinet).

sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [from sub; cf. ὕπτιος, from ὑπό, ὑπαί], *backwards, bent backwards, thrown backwards, lying on the back, supine* (opp. pronus, cernuus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (freq. and class.), of persons: stertitque supinus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 19; Suet. Aug. 16; id. Claud. 33: pater excitat supinum juvenem, i. e. *in bed*, Juv. 14, 190.—Of animals, parts of the body, etc.: animal omne, ut vult, ita utitur motu sui corporis, prono, obliquo, supino, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: refracta videntur omnia converti sursumque supina reverti, Lucr. 4, 441: quid nunc supina sursum in caelum conspicis? Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78: cubitus, *a lying on the back*, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54: caput, *thrown back*, Quint. 11, 3, 69: cervix, id. 11, 3, 82: vultus, id. 1, 11, 9: ora, Cic. Univ. 14: venter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 85: testudines, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 41: apes, id. 11, 8, 8, § 19: pugnans falce supinā, Juv. 8, 201: tendoque supinas Ad caelum cum voce manus, i. e. *with the open palms turned upwards* (a gesture of one praying), Verg. A. 3, 176; so, manus, Ov. M. 8, 681; Liv. 3, 50; 26, 9; Curt. 6, 6, 34; Suet. Vit. 7; Hor. C. 3, 23, 1; Quint. 11, 3, 99: cornua aliis adunca, aliis redunca, supina, convexa, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 125: cathedra, *an easy chair with an inclined back*, id. 16, 37, 68, § 174: jactus, *a*

throwing up, Liv. 30, 10, 13: signis supinis, *lowered* (opp. erectis), Spart. Sev. 7.—*Comp.:* in arborum tonsurâ supiniore, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Of motion, *backwards, going back, retrograde* (poet.): nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov. Med. Fac. 40: cursus fluminum, id. P. 4, 5, 43: carmen, i. e. *that can be read backwards in the same metre*, Mart. 2, 86, 1.—**2.** Of localities. **a.** *Sloping, inclined* (not in Cic.; syn. declivis): tabulae scheda, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77: scandenti circa ima labor est ... si haec jam lenius supina evaseris, Quint. 12, 10, 79: per supinam vallem fusi, Liv. 4, 46, 5; 6, 24, 3; 7, 24, 5: sin tumulis adclive solum collisque supinos (metabere), Verg. G. 2, 276: per supina camporum, *undulating*, Amm. 22, 15, 7.—**b.** *Stretched out, extended:* Tibur, Hor. C. 3, 4, 23: solum, Plin. Pan. 30, 4: mare, Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 2: vindemia, id. 17, 22, 35, § 185. —**II.** Trop. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Of the mind. **1.** *Careless, thoughtless, heedless, negligent, indolent, supine:* otiosi et supini (oratores), Quint. 10, 2, 17 Spald.: supini securique, id. 11, 3, 3; Dig. 18, 1, 15: animus, Cat. 17, 25: Maecenas, Juv. 1, 66: auris, Mart. 6, 42, 22: compositio (with tarda), Quint. 9, 4, 137: ignorantia, Dig. 22, 6, 6; Quint. 12, 10, 79. —*Comp.:* deliciae supiniores, Mart. 2, 6, 13. — **2.** *With head thrown back, haughty, proud:* haec et talia dum refert supinus, Mart. 5, 8, 10; Pers. 1, 129.—**B.** In later gram. lang. **sŭpīnum** (sc. verbum). **1.** *The verbal form in* um *and* u, *the supine* (perh. because, although furnished with substantive case-endings, it rests or falls back on the verb), Charis. p. 153 P.; Prisc. p. 811 ib. (called in Quint. 1, 4, 29, verba participialia).—**2.** *The verbal form in* andum *and* endum, *the gerund*, Charis. p. 153 P.; Prisc. p. 823 ib.—Hence, * *adv.:* **sŭpīnē** (acc. to II. A. 1.), *carelessly, negligently:* beneficium accipere, Sen. Ben. 2, 24, 3.

sŭpo (also **sĭpo** and **suppo**), āre, *v. a., to throw, throw about, scatter:* supat jacit, unde dissipat disicit et obsipat obicit, et insipat, hoc est inicit, Fest. p. 311 Müll.; cf.: supare significat jacere et disicere, id. s. v. prosapia, p. 225: obtorque prorim ac suppa tortas copulas, Att. ap. Non. 200, 33 (Trag. Rel. p. 180 Rib.).

suppactus, a, um, *Part.* of suppingo.

‡ **sup-paedăgōgus** (**subp-**), i, *m., an under-teacher*, Inscr. Donat. 311, 1.

* **sup-paetŭlus** (**subp-**), a, um, *adj., squinting somewhat, having a little cast* or *squint:* oculi, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 8.

sup-pallĭdus (**subp-**), a, um, *adj., somewhat pale, palish*, Cels. 5, 26, 20, § 84; 2, 4, § 23.

sup-palpor (**subp-**), āri, *v. dep. n., to caress, fondle*, or *wheedle a little* (very rare): occepit ejus matri suppalparier Vino, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 28: suppalpandi nescius, Symm. Ep. 1, 84.

sup-par (**subpar**), păris, *adj., nearly equal* (rare but class.): huic aetati suppares Alcibiades, Critias, *Cic. Brut. 7, 29: aetas, Vell. 1, 17, 1: aevum, Aus. Ep. 1, 13: musicae suppari gressu, App. M. 6, p. 183, 12: fratres, nec similes ejus nec suppares, Amm. 26, 10, 9.—In logic: propositiones suppares, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31 sq.

sup-părăsītor (**subp-**), āri, *v. dep. n., to flatter* or *fawn a little*, like a parasite (Plautin.): amanti, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10: patri, id. ib. 1, 3, 17: illi semper, id. Mil. 2, 3, 77.

suppărātūra (**subp-**), ae, *f.* [2. supparo], *a restoration* (late Lat.): generis, Tert. Res. Carn. 61.

* **1. sup-păro** (**subp-**), āre, *v. a.* [par], *to make somewhat like* or *similar:* formam lupae feminae, Tert. adv. Valent. 4.

2. sup-păro (**subp-**), āre, *v. a., to fit, adjust* (eccl. Lat.): exuvias capiti, Tert. Cult. Fem. 7: labem corpori, id. Anim. 25 *fin.*

suppărum (**sĭpărium, sĭpărum, sĭphărum**), i, *n.*, and **suppărus** (**sĭphărus**) i, *m.* [Oscan; orig., perh., linen stuff in gen.; hence], **I.** *A linen garment worn by women:* indutui alterum, quod subtus, a quo subucula: alterum quod supra, a quo supparus: nisi id, quod item dicunt Osce, Varr. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.: supparus vestimentum puellare lineum, quod et subucula, id est camisia, dicitur: Afranius: puella non sum, supparo si induta sum, Fest. p. 311 ib.; cf. Non. 540, 14: quid istae, quae vesti quotannis nomina inveniunt nova ... Indusiatam, patagiatam ... Supparum aut subminiam, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 48: suppura angusta, Luc. 2, 364.—(*β*) *A linen garment worn by men:* hic indutus supparum, Varr. ap. Non. 540, 15; cf. Non. 540, 8.—**II.** = σίφαρος, *a small sail on the foremast, a topsail:* supparum appellant dolonem, velum minus in navi, ut acation majus, Fest. p. 340 Müll.: pandens Suppara velorum, Luc. 5, 428; Stat. S. 3, 2, 27; Sen. Ep. 77, 1; id. Herc. Oet. 698; id. Med. 327 al. —Collat. form **sippărum** or **sippărus**, Sen. Ep. 77, 1 Haase.

sup-pătĕo (**subp-**), ēre, *v. n., to lie open beneath, spread out beneath* (Appul.): quae (fovea) fruticibus imis suppatet, *was spread over at the bottom*, App. M. 8, p. 210, 28: campi suppatentes, id. ib. 7, p. 198, 31.

sup-pĕdānĕum (**subp-**), i, *n.* [pedaneus], *a footstool* (eccl. Lat.): pedum, Lact. 4, 12, 17 (from Psa. 109, 1, where Vulg. has scabellum).

* **suppĕdĭtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [suppedito], *a full supply, abundance, exuberance:* suppeditatio bonorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 111 Mos.

suppĕdĭto (**subp-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [perh. for suppetito, from suppeto]. **I.** *Neutr., to be fully supplied* or *in abundance, to be at hand, be in store:* unde Flumina suppeditant? Lucr. 1, 231: omnis apparatus ornatusque dicendi facile suppeditat, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: P. Cethegus, cui de re publicâ satis suppeditabat oratio, id. Brut. 48, 178: undique mihi suppeditat quod pro M. Scauro dicam, id. Scaur. 23, 46: innumerabilitas suppeditat atomorum, id. N. D. 1, 39, 109: quod multitudo suppeditabat, Liv. 6, 24, 2: quoad tela suppeditarunt, id. 30, 25, 7: ne chartam quidem tibi suppeditare, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2: cui (Torquato) si vita suppeditavisset, *if he had lived*, id. Brut. 70, 245; 27. 105; 32, 124; id. Phil. 3, 6, 15; cf. suppeto, I.: nec consilium, nec oratio suppeditat, i. e. *I have neither sentiments nor terms*, Liv. 28, 27, 3.—Poet., with *subj.-clause:* dicere suppeditat, *it is easy to say*, Lucr. 3, 731. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Like abundare, *to have in abundance, to abound* or *be rich in* (very rare): omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamus, eget ille, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ita gaudiis gaudium suppeditat, *is increased by other joys*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 3. — **2.** *To be enough* or *sufficient, to suffice:* parare ea, quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: Pometinae manubiae, quae perducendo ad culmen operi destinatae erant, vix in fundamenta suppeditavere, Liv. 1, 55, 7: labori suppeditare, *to be fit for* or *equal to, to be a match for*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 17; cf.: ut (Thais) tuo amori suppeditare possit sine sumpto suo, *devote herself to you*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 46. — **II.** *Act., to give, furnish, afford, supply*, or *procure in abundance* (freq. in Cic.; syn.: praebeo, suggero, ministro). (*α*) With *acc.:* luxuriae sumptus suppeditare ut possies, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 10: sumptum, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: tributo sumptus suppeditari, Liv. 23, 48, 7: cibos, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: quibus (fistulis) aqua suppeditabatur templis, id. Rab. Perd. 11, 31: pecunias, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: merces, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 6: frumentum, id. ib. 2, 3, 74, § 172: rem frumentariam alicui ex provinciis, id. Att. 8, 1, 2: res eas, quibus ager Campanus coleretur, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: tutum perfugium otio et tranquillum ad quietem locum, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8: multa ad luxuriam invitamenta, id. ib. 2, 4, 8: fabulas poëtis, id. N. D. 2, 24, 63: ipsis pecuniam, Nep. Alcib. 8, 1: tela, Sil. 10, 137: suppeditabit nobis Atticus noster e thesauris suis quos et quantos viros! Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 67. —With an abstr. object: aliquis deus suppeditans omnium rerum abundantiam et copiam, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: oratoribus et poëtis mirabilem copiam dicendi, id. Top. 18, 67: praecepta nobis (patria), Lucr. 3, 10: varietatem tibi in scribendo, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: hortorum amoenitatem mihi (domus), id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: ut, quocumque haec (voluptas) loco suppeditetur, ibi beate queant vivere, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 108.—(*β*) With *obj.-clause:* Ciceroni meo suppeditabis quantum videbitur, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 5. — (*γ*) *Absol.:* alicui sumptibus, Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 57: quod Ciceroni suppeditas, gratum, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3. — (*δ*) *Impers. pass.:* quod res curae tibi est, ut ei (Ciceroni) suppeditetur ad usum et cultum copiose, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 2.

‡ **sup-pēdo** (**subp-**), ĕre, *v. n., to break wind softly*, cited ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.

sup-pernātus (**subp-**), a, um, *adj.* [perna], *lamed in the hip:* suppernati dicuntur, quibus femina sunt succisa, in modum suillarum pernarum. Ennius in Annalibus: is pernas succidit iniquâ superbiâ Poeni. Et Catullus (17, 19) alnus suppernata securi, *cut down*, Fest. p. 305 Müll.; cf. p. 304 ib.

suppēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [sub-pes], *having feet turned under, with twisted feet*, Petr. 13.

sup-pĕtĭae (**subp-**), ārum, *f.* [sup. peto], *that which comes to aid one, aid, assistance, succor* (ante-class. and post-Aug.; used only in *nom.* and *acc.;* syn.: auxilium, subsidium): auxilia mihi et suppetiae sunt domi, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 12: non metuo meae quin uxori latae suppetiae sient, id. Am. 5, 1, 54; id. Ep. 5, 1, 52; id. Mil. 4, 2, 62; id. Rud. 3, 2, 10; 4, 4, 39; id. Men. 5, 7, 14; Suet. Vesp. 4: piscibus ad suppetias uti, App. Mag. p. 299, 33: suppetias ferre, Amm. 16, 4, 3; App. M. 6, p. 184, 39.—The *acc.* suppetias sometimes occurs with verbs of motion for ad suppetias (to go, come, send, etc.), *to any one's assistance:* nae tibi, suppetias tempore adveni modo, Plaut. Men 5, 7, 31: venire, Auct. B. Afr. 5: proficisci, id. ib. 25: ire, id. ib. 39: occurrere, id. ib. 66; 68: accurrere, App. M. 9, p. 234.

suppĕtĭor (**subp-**), ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [suppetiae], *to come to the aid of, to assist, succor* (very rare; most freq. in App.): quod mihi suppetiatus es, gratissimum est, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 2: miserrimo seni, App. M. 8, p. 210, 32.—*Absol.:* suppetiatum decurrunt anxii, *run to aid*, App. M. 4, p. 147, 9: proclamare suppetiatum, id. ib. 1, p. 108, 30; 8, p. 209, 35.

sup-pĕto (**subp-**), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3, *v. n.* **I.** To go or come to one, i. e., **A.** Lit., *to be at hand* or *in store, to be present* (class.): ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 3: si cui haec suppetunt, Cic. Off 2, 8, 31: cui res non suppetat, id. de Or. 3, 35, 142: vererer, ne mihi crimina non suppeterent, id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 31: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: copia frumenti, id. ib. 1, 3: frumentum copiaeque, Liv. 5, 26, 9: quibus rebus numquam tanta suppeteret victoriae fiducia, Auct. B. Afr. 31: ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, Cic. Fam. 15, 13, 2: quibuscumque vires suppetebant ad arma ferenda, praesto fuere, Liv. 4, 22, 1; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 46: neque quo manus porrigeret suppetebat, Nep. Dion, 7, 2: nondum suppetente ad haurien. dum ultra justa vi, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 46: si vita suppetet, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11; so, vita, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 8: vita longior, Liv. 40, 56, 7: quoad vita suppetet, Auct. B. Afr. 92; Vop. Aur. 24.—With pers. subject: deos oro, ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat (uxor), *that she may survive you*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 19: nec consilium sibi suppetere diceret, Liv. 4, 48, 13.—**B.** Transf., *to be equal to* or *sufficient for; to suffice, to agree with, correspond to* any thing; =sufficere: ut amori, ut ambitioni, ut cottidianis sumptibus copiae suppetant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 89: pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 4: utinam quae dicis, dictis facta suppetant, i. e. *I wish you may be as good as your word*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 106: rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, Liv. 2, 56, 8: ut plagae possint suppetere ipsae, Lucr. 1, 1050.—Poet., with pers. subject: novis ut usque suppetas doloribus, *you may be exposed to*, Hor. Epod. 17, 64. — **II.** *To ask in place of another, to personate another* in asking: si silignario quis dixerit, ut quisquis nomine ejus siliginem petisset, ei daret ... furti actionem adversus eum qui suppetet, etc., Dig. 47, 2, 52, § 11.

sup-pīlo (**subp-**), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pilus], *to steal underhand, to filch, pilfer, purloin;* with pers. object, *to rob, strip, pluck, fleece* (ante-class.): suffuror

suppilo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 15: pallam alicui, id. Men. 5, 1, 40: mihi aurum et pallam ex arcis, id. ib. 5, 2, 52: suppiles clam domi uxorem tuam? id. As. 4, 2, 6: aliquem, id. ib. 5, 2, 38; Pompon. ap. Non. 13, 2; Caecil. ib. 12, 33.

1. sup-pingo (subp-), no *perf.*, pactum, 3, *v. a.* [pango], *to fasten underneath, to clout:* fulmentas soccis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94: calcar alicui, Symm. Ep. 1, 62: qui auro habeat soccis suppactum solum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 98: crepidas aureis clavis, Plin. 33, 3, 14, § 50 (dub.; al. suffigo).

* **2. sup-pingo (subp-)**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to paint over, suffuse:* ora iguito rubore, Avien. Arat. 1454.

* **sup-pinguis (subp-)**, e, *adj.*, *somewhat fat, fatty:* cutis, Cels. 6, 4.

supplantātio, ōnis, *f.* [supplanto], *hypocritical deceit*, Vulg. Psa. 40, 10; id. Prov. 11, 3; Hilar. in Psa. 139, 5.

sup-plantātor (subpl-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who trips up another's heels, a supplanter* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 69, 6 (of Jacob); Ambros. Ep. 60.

sup-planto (subpl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [planta], *to trip up one's heels, to throw down*, ὑποσκελίζω. **I.** Lit.: supplantare dictum est pedem supponere, Lucilius: supplantare aiunt Graeci, Non. 36, 3: qui stadium currit, supplantare eum, quicum certet nullo modo debet, * Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: athleta supplantatus, Sen. Ep. 13, 2.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow:* vitem, Col. Arb. 7, 4: vites in terram, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212: uvas, id. 17, 22, 35, § 192: fulturas (vehemens aquae vis), Vitr. 10, 22.—Poet.: tenero supplantat verba palato, *trips up*, i. e. *distorts, minces*, Pers. 1, 35: judicium, *to overturn*, Quint. Decl. 7.

supplaudo (subpl-), ĕre, v. supplodo.

supplausio (subpl-), ōnis, v. supplosio.

supplēmentum (subpl-), i, *n.* [suppleo], *that with which any thing is made full* or *whole; a filling up, supply, supplement.* **I.** In gen. (so rare; perh. only post-Aug.): ex geminis singula capita in supplementum gregis reservantur, Col. 7, 6, 7: nec ullis juventutis supplementis frequentatae, id. 9, 13, 13: adjectum supplementum Campaniae coloniae, Vell. 2, 81, 2: quosdam bello captos in supplementum urbium dividit, Just. 8, 6, 1: digitum torpentem cornei circuli supplemento scripturae admovere, *with the help, aid*, Suet. Aug. 80: supplementum operi postulabant, App. M. p. 231, 12: sordentia supplementa et dapes gratuitas conquirere, *broken victuals*, id. ib. 4, p. 149, 5: artis magicae, *apparatus*, id. ib. 2, p. 124, 16.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *a making up, filling up* a body of troops, *recruiting;* concr., *supplies, reinforcements* (the class. signif. of the word): supplementum legionibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1; cf. Liv. 42, 10, 12: legiones veteres supplemento explere, id. 1, 30: per causam supplementi ab exercitu discedit, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: supplementi nomine, id. B. C. 3, 4: in supplementum classis juventus armaque data, Liv. 28, 37, 4: servos ad suplpementum remigum dedit, id. 26, 47, 3: in supplementum scribere, id. 37, 2, 2; 42, 1, 2: distribuere, Curt. 4, 5, 18: legere, id. 5, 1, 13: milites, qui in supplementum venerant, Just. 3, 4, 5.

sup-plĕo (subpl-), ēvi, ētum, 2, *v. a.*, *to fill up, make full* or *whole, to make good, to complete, supply* (class.; cf.: reficio, suppedito). **I.** In gen.: fiscellam, Cato, R. R. 88, 1: dum suppleri summa queatur, Lucr. 1, 1044: bibliothecam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5: usum provinciae, id. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 9: Hirtius, qui Gallici belli novissimum librum supplevit, Suet. Caes. 56: adjectoque cavae supplentur corpore rugae, Ov. M. 7, 291: vulnera supplevit lacrimis, id. ib. 4, 140: tu mihi da cives et inania moenia (i. e. urbem) supple, *fill up*, i. e. *people*, id. ib. 7, 628; cf.: si fetura gregem suppleverit, Verg. E. 7, 36: ad supplenda exercitūs damna, Tac. A. 1, 71: damna incendiorum multis, *to make good, repair*, Suet. Calig. 16; cf. id. Aug. 41: colos consumptas, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1084: aerarium, Tac. A. 2, 38: ut referendis praeteritis verbis id scriptum suppleatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 26, 110: hypocauston. si dies nubilus, immisso vapore solis vicem supplet, *supplies the place of*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24; so, locum parentis tibi, Sen. Hipp. 633: remis Zephyros, Stat. Achill. 2, 20: ponite ante oculos M. Antonium consularem, sperantem consulatum Lucium adjungite: supplete ceteros, etc., Cic. Phil. 12, 6, 14: praemia, *to furnish*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 412: suppletis lucernis, i. e. *with oil*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 43: simili mixturā vas suppleatur, Col. 12, 10, 2.—*Absol.:* supplet iste nescio qui, Cic. Fl. 17, 40.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to fill up, make complete* or *full in number, furnish with a complement, recruit:* cum sex legionibus iisque suppletis ex Bruti exercitu, M. Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 27: legiones, Liv. 29, 24, 14: exercitum junioribus, Just. 12, 11, 4: legiones subito delectu, Tac. H. 4, 19: decurias equitum, Suet. Tib. 41: naves remigio, Liv. 26, 39, 7; cf. remigium, Verg. A. 3, 471.

supplētōrium, i, *n.* [suppleo], *a supplement* (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 5, 42.

supplētus (subpl-), a, um, *Part.* of suppleo.

supplex (subpl-), ĭcis (*abl.* supplĭci, but also -ĭce freq. in dactyl. and anap. verse, Hor. C. 3, 14, 8; Tib. 1, 2, 14; Ov. M. 2, 396 al.; and always when used subst., Verg. A. 3, 667; Ov. M. 8, 261; Curt. 5, 3, 14; or to denote a temporary attitude or relation, not a permanent characteristic, Cic. Scaur. 2, 35; Luc. 8, 287; 8, 346; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 46; *gen. plur.* supplicium, Liv. 24, 30; 29, 16; 35, 34), *adj.* [sup-plico, bending the knees, kneeling down; hence], *humbly begging* or *entreating; humble, submissive, beseeching, suppliant, supplicant* (class.; syn.: humilis, submissus). (α) *Absol.:* supplex te ad pedes abiciebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86; cf. id. Lig. 5, 13: ad alios se reges supplicem contulisse, id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21: et genua amplectens effatur talia supplex, Verg. A. 10, 523: vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18; cf. infra II.: se supplicem pro aliquo profiteri, id. Pis. 32, 80: supplex ad aliquem venire, id. Att. 16, 16, C, § 10: ad opem judicum supplices confugere, id. Font. 15, 33 (11, 23): do manus Supplex, Hor. Epod. 17, 2: supplex populi suffragia capto, id. Ep. 2, 2, 103: tibi quo die Portus Alexandrea supplex patefecit, id. C. 4, 14, 35: supplex rogabo, Stat. Achill. 1, 50.—(β) With *dat.:* ut tibi fierem supplex, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 20: judicibus supplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; id. de Or. 1, 53, 229: ego me plurimis pro te supplicem abjeci, id. Mil. 36, 100; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 101; id. Cist. 1, 1, 34; id. Pers. 2, 3, 18; id. Stich. 2, 1, 18; Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 47; Cic. Planc. 8, 21; Ov. H. 12, 185 al.: cum Alcibiades Socrati supplex esset, ut, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 77.—(γ) As *subst.:* **supplex,** ĭcis, *m.*, *a suppliant, humble petitioner:* in miseros ac supplices misericordiā uti, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: et nos jacentis ad pedes supplicum voce prohibebis? Cic. Lig. 5, 13: tu supplice digno dignior, Val. Fl. 7, 290: paternus, Sen. Troad. 315; so with a *pron. possess.* or *gen.:* vester est supplex, judices, Cic. Mur. 40, 86; so, vester, id. Clu. 70, 200: tuus, Hor. C. 3, 10, 16: supplex vestrae misericordiae, Cic. Cael. 32, 79: dei, Nep. Paus. 4, 5; id. Ages. 4, 8: tui numinis, Sen. Agam. 343: domus inimicae, Quint. Decl. 9, 1.—**II.** Transf., of things: manus supplices, Cic. Font. 21, 48 (17, 38): manu supplice, Ov. M. 11, 279: dextra, Val. Fl. 4, 11: vitta, Hor. C. 3, 14, 8: dona, Verg. A. 3, 439: libelli, Mart. 8, 31, 3: vota, Verg. A. 8, 61: verba, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1: vox, Sall. C. 31, 7; Ov. M. 2, 396; Liv. 30, 12; Curt. 4, 6, 28: voce supplex, Tac. A. 1, 57: oliva, Val. Fl. 3, 424: querelae, Tib. 1, 4, 72: lacrimae, Prop. 1, 16, 4: causa, Quint. 11, 1, 3.—Hence, *adv.:* **supplĭciter,** *humbly, submissively, suppliantly:* suppliciter demisseque respondere, Cic. Fl. 10, 21; id. de Or. 1, 20, 90; Caes. B. G. 1, 27; Suet. Aug. 13; id. Tib. 10; Verg. A. 1, 481; 12, 220; Hor. S. 1, 8, 32; Ov. F. 2, 438; id. P. 1, 10, 44.

supplĭcāmentum (subpl-), i, *n.* [supplico], *a public prayer, religious ceremony* (syn. supplicatio; post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 266, 25; 11, p. 267, 34; Arn. 7, 285 (7, 21 Orell.).

supplĭcātio (subpl-), ōnis, *f.* [id.]; in relig. lang., *a public prayer* or *supplication, a religious solemnity* in consequence of certain (fortunate or unfortunate) public events; *a day set apart for prayer*, either by way of thanksgiving or of religious humiliation, genuflection (cf. obsecratio): atque etiam supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15: praetor urbanus supplicationes per dies quinquaginta ad omnia pulvinaria constituat, id. Phil. 14, 14, 37; so, decreta ad omnia pulvinaria, id. Cat. 3, 10, 23: quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causā supplicationes in biduum senatus decrevit, Liv. 10, 23, 1; 5, 23, 4: supplicationem habere, id. 10, 47, 7; 31, 9, 6: fuit, id. 37, 3, 5.—Sometimes such a supplicatio was decreed in honor of a victorious general to precede his triumph: cui uni togato supplicationem senatus decreverit, Cic. Sull. 30, 85: ex litteris Caesaris dierum viginti supplicatio a senatu decreta est, Caes. B. G. 4, 38 *fin.;* 7, 90 *fin.;* Cic. Prov. Cons. 11, 27; id. Pis. 3, 6; Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2: dies quindecim supplicatio decreta est, Caes. B. G. 2, 35: supplicatio diem unum Romae, alterum in Capenati agro indicta est, Liv. 27, 4, 15: diem unum supplicatio fuit ob, etc., id. 41, 28, 1: in quatriduum supplicationes decernere, id. 5, 23, 3; 37, 47, 4; Suet. Caes. 24 *fin.* al.

supplĭcātor (subpl-), ōris, *m.* [supplico], *one that prays humbly, a suppliant* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. στεφ. 1, 14; Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 23 *fin.*

supplĭciālis, e, *adj.* [supplicium], *penal* (late Lat.), Jul. Val. 2, 18.

supplĭciter, *adv.*, v. supplex *fin.*

supplĭcium (subpl-), ii, *n.* [supplex; prop. a kneeling down, either as a suppliant or to receive punishment]. **I.** As a suppliant. **A.** In relig. lang., *humiliation, a public prayer* or *supplication, an act of worship* (mostly ante-Aug. and in prose after the Aug. period; not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: supplicatio, obsecratio): nunc pergam, ut suppliciis placans caelitum aras expleam, Att. ap. Non. 398, 19; cf.: deos suppliciis, sumptu, votis, donis, Precibus plorans, obsecrans, Afran. ib. 398, 22: suppliciis votisque fatigare deos, Liv. 27, 50, 5: non votis neque suppliciis muliebribus auxilia deorum parantur, Sall. C. 52, 29.—**2.** Esp., *a sacrificing, offering:* nihil ei (Jovi) acceptum est a perjuris supplicii, *offering, sacrifice*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 25: in suppliciis deorum magnifici, Sall. C. 9, 2; id. J. 55, 1: precibus suppliciisque deos placare, Liv. 22, 57, 5; cf.: quos (boves) ad deorum servant supplicia, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 10: tum supplicia dis ludique magni ab senatu decernuntur, Tac. A. 3, 64 Nipperd. ad loc.: vannos onustas aromatis et hujuscemodi suppliciis congerunt, App. M. 11, p. 265, 3; id. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 5: supplicia veteres quaedam sacrificia a supplicando vocabant, Fest. pp. 308 and 309 Müll.—**B.** Transf., out of the relig. sphere, *an humble entreaty* or *petition, a supplication* in gen. (very rare): Vagenses fatigati regis suppliciis, Sall. J. 66, 2: igitur legatos ad consulem cum suppliciis mittit, qui tantummodo ipsi liberisque vitam peterent, id. ib. 46, 2.—**II.** To receive punishment; hence, *punishment, penalty, torture, torment, pain, distress, suffering* (class. and freq.; usu. of the penalty of death; syn. poena). (α) *Sing.:* dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vestro, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 75 sq.; cf.: illi de me supplicium dabo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 86; id. Eun. 1, 1, 24; Cat. 116, 8; Nep. Paus. 5, 5: de homine nobili virgis supplicium crudelissime sumere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 91; 2, 5, 45, § 117: sumere (de aliquo), Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72; id. Merc. 5, 4, 31; Ter. And. 3, 5, 17; Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 84; id. Rep. 3, 33, 45; Caes. B. G. 1, 39; Liv. 2, 5, 5; 3, 18, 10: aliquem hostibus ad supplicium dedere, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: aliquem tradi ad supplicium jubere, Tac. A. 11, 35: rapi, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 138: supplicio affici, *to be put to death*, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: ne ad ultimum supplicium progredi necesse habeant, *to take their own lives*, id. B. C. 1, 84: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: summo cruciatu supplicioque perire, id. N. D. 3, 33, 81: gravissimum ei rei supplicium cum cruciatu constitutum est, Caes. B. G. 6, 17:

talis improborum consensio supplicio omni vindicanda (est), Cic. Lael. 12, 43: satis supplicii tulisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: supplicio culpa reciditur, Hor. C. 3, 24, 34: suâ manu supplicium persolvere, Tac. A. 6, 32 (26): luere, Just. 2, 5, 6; Tac. A. 15, 60: supplicium redimere opimâ mercede, Amm. 26, 3, 4.—(β) *Plur.:* ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: semper iis (improbis) ante oculos judicia et supplicia versentur, id. Rep. 3, 16, 26: ad innocentum supplicia descendunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: supplicia annua pendere, Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 57: subire, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 12, 1: suppliciis delicta coërcere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 79: subplicia in post futuros conposuit, Sall. H. 1, 41, 6 Dietsch: domant impios saeva supplicia, Sen. Herc. Fur. 749: supplicia haurire, Verg. A. 4, 383.

supplĭco (**subpl-**), āvi, ātum, 1 (*perf. subj.* supplicassis, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 61; in tmesi: sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. s. v. sub, p. 309, and s. v. ob, p. 190 Müll.), *v. n.* and *a.* [supplex], *to kneel down* or *humble one's self, to pray* or *beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate* (class.; cf.: oro, adoro, precor). **I.** In gen. (α) With *dat.:* cui irato supplicet, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 24: nec quoiquam supplico, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 47: ipsum hunc orabo: huic supplicabo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 12: is sibi me supplicaturum putat, id. Hec. 3, 5, 50: populo Romano supplicare, Cic. Planc. 20, 50: alicui summisse, id. ib. 5, 12: neque Caesari solum, sed etiam amicis ejus omnibus pro te libentissime supplicabo, id. Fam. 6, 14, 3; cf. id. ib. 6, 13, 2; id. Font. 15, 35 (11, 25): cum tot res sint, quae vestris animis supplicent, id. ib. 14, 31: supplicare indignis, Ov. M. 6, 367.—*Pass. impers.:* ut, si tui nobis potestas saepius fieret, non multum Graecis supplicandum putarem, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 75.—(β) *Absol.:* supplicabo, exobsecrabo, ut quemque amicum videro, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 93: venire domum ad eum, precari, denique supplicare, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: precari ab indigno, supplicare, etc., id. Lael. 16, 57: nemo rem publicam imploravit, nemo supplicavit, id. de Or. 1, 53, 230: misitare supplicantes legatos, Sall. J. 38, 1: Pompeiani querentes supplicavere, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21; Suet. Claud. 1.—(γ) With *acc.* (ante- and post-class.): quod domi'st, numquam ulli supplicabo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 48: sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. l. l.: imperatores nostros, Dig. 28, 5, 92: contrarios, Amm. 30, 8, 10.—**II.** In partic., *to pray to* or *supplicate* as a god; *to pray, worship:* vilica Lari familiari pro copia supplicet, Cato, R. R. 143, 2; cf. Plaut. Aul. prol. 24: in fano supplicare, id. Curc. 4, 2, 41: a dis supplicans invenire veniam sibi, id. Rud. prol. 26: per hostias diis supplicare, Sall. J. 63, 1: populus frequens iit supplicatum, Liv. 3, 63, 5; 10, 23, 2: circa fana deorum, id. 24, 23, 1: molâ salsâ supplicare, Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83: sacrificio supplicari, Capitol. Max. 24.—*Impers. pass.:* Metello venienti ture, quasi deo, supplicabatur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: ut, cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet... ei publice supplicetur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13: supplicatum totâ urbe est, Liv. 27, 23, 7: ture nec supplicabatur, Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 2.

supplĭcŭē (**subpl-**), *adv.* [id.], *humbly, submissively* (Appuleian): respondit, App. M. 9, p. 236, 2: gratiis persolutis, id. ib. 11, p. 269, 27.

sup-plōdo (**subpl-**), or **sup-plaudo** (**subpl-**), si, 3, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to stamp* the foot: pedem nemo in illo judicio supplosit, * Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230; so, pedem, Sen. Ep. 75, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To clap* in token of applause, *to applaud* (eccl. Lat.): male nobis supplaudimus, Tert. Idol. 12: diversae parti, id. Pud. 19.—* **B.** *To tread under foot, to destroy:* calumniam, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2, § 3.

supplōsĭo (**subpl-**), and **supplausĭo** (**subpl-**), ōnis, *f.* [supplodo], *a stamping* with the feet: pedis, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 47; 3, 59, 220; id. Brut. 38, 141; 80, 278; Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; Quint. 10, 7, 26; 11, 3, 128.

suppo (**sūpo, sīpo**), āre, *v. a.* [suppus], = supino, *to lay back, to lay on the back,* Att. ap. Non. 200, 33 (Trag. Fragm. v. 575 Rib.); cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 225, 14; 311, 6.

* **sup-poenĭtet** (**subp-**), ēre, *v. n. impers.*, *to be somewhat sorry, to repent a little:* nam et illum furoris et hunc nostrum copiarum suppoenitet, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 1.

* **sup-pŏlitor** (**subp-**), ōris, *m.*, *a rubber up, polisher,* in mal. part., Laber. ap. Non. 490, 21 (dub.; Rib. Com. Fragm. v. 139, subolitor).

sup-pōno (**subp-**), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*perf.* supposivi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 9: supposivit, id. ib. 4, 3, 30; *part.* sync. supposta, Verg. A. 6, 24; Sil. 3, 90), *v. a.*, *to put, place,* or *set under* (freq. and class.; cf.: submitto, subicio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: anatum ova gallinis saepe supponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 9; Col. 8, 5, 4: (orat) sub cratim uti jubeas sese supponi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 65: caput et stomachum supponere fontibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 8: cervicem polo, Ov. F. 5, 180: colla oneri, id. R. Am. 171: tauros jugo, *to yoke,* id. M. 7, 118: olivam prelo, Col. 12, 49, 9: tectis agrestibus ignem, Ov. F. 4, 803: Massica caelo vina sereno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 51: agresti fano pecus, *to place under, to drive under cover of,* Ov. F. 4, 756: aliquem tumulo (terrae, humo, etc.), i. e. *to bury,* id. Tr. 3, 3, 68; id. Ib. 153; id. Am. 3, 9, 48: terrae dentes, i. e. *to sow,* id. M. 3, 102: falcem maturis aristis, *to apply,* Verg. G. 1, 348: cultros, *to apply* (to the throat of cattle to be slaughtered), id. A. 6, 248; id. G. 3, 492: incedis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso, *hidden under,* Hor. C. 2, 1, 8: his igitur rebus subjectis suppositisque, i. e. *under the earth,* Lucr. 6, 543: nil ita sublime est... Non sit ut inferius suppositumque deo, *subjected, subject,* Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 48.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To put in the place of* another, *to substitute* for another person or thing (syn. substituo): meliorem, quam ego sum, suppono tibi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 6: aliquem in alicujus locum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72; 2, 5, 30, § 78: in quarum (mulierum) locum juvenes, Just. 7, 3, 6: se reum criminibus illis pro rege, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42: stannum et aurichalcum pro auro et argento, Suet. Vit. 5 *fin.:* operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111.—**2.** *To substitute falsely* or *fraudulently, to falsify, forge, counterfeit:* (puella) herae meae supposita est parva, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 49; so, puerum, puellam, id. ib. 2, 3, 11; id. Truc. 1, 1, 71; 2, 4, 50; 4, 3, 30; Ter. Eun. prol. 39; 5, 3, 3; Liv. 3, 44, 9 al.: qui suppositâ personâ falsum testamentum obsignandum curaverit, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: testamenta falsa supponere, id. Leg. 1, 16, 43; so, testamenta, id. Par. 6, 1, 43: quos (equos) daedala Circe Suppositâ de matre nothos furata creavit, *substituted deceptively, spurious* (because mortal), Verg. A. 7, 283: trepidat, ne suppositus venias, ac falso nomine poscas, Juv. 1, 98.—**3.** *To place as a pledge, hypothecate,* Dig. 27, 9 *lemm.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to add, annex, subjoin* (syn. subjungo): huic generi Hermagoras partes quattuor supposuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; 1, 6, 8: exemplum epistolae, id. Att. 8, 6, 3: rationem, id. Inv. 2, 23, 70; 2, 21, 63.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to make subject, to subject, submit:* aethera ingenio suo, Ov. F. 1, 306: me tibi supposui, Pers. 5, 36.—* **2.** *To set beneath, to esteem less:* Latio supposuisse Samon, Ov. F. 6, 48.

supportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [supporto], *endurance; bearing* (late Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 1, p. 107.

supportātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a prop, support,* Ambros. de Noë et Arca, 7, § 1.

sup-porto (**subp-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to carry, bring,* or *convey* to a place (class.; perh. not in Cic.; syn. subveho): operi quaecumque usui sunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: rem frumentariam, id. B. G. 1, 39: frumentum commeatumque ex Sequanis, id. ib. 1, 48; 3, 3; cf.: commeatus terrestri itinere, navibus, Liv. 44, 18, 4: frumentum (ligna, auxilia), etc., navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 44; 3, 15; 3, 112; Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4: frumentum inde in oppidum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35: omnia hinc in castra, Liv. 41, 1, 5.

suppŏsĭtīcĭus (**subpŏs-**) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [suppono, I. B.], *put in the place of* another, *substituted.* * **I.** In gen.: Hermes supposititius sibi ipsi, *is his own substitute,* i. e. *he needs no one to replace him in combat,* Mart. 5, 24, 8.—**II.** In partic., *not genuine, false, supposititious:* mater, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: explorator, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 71.

suppŏsĭtĭo (**subp-**), ōnis, *f.* [suppono], *a putting* or *setting under.* * **I.** In gen.: ovorum, Col. 8, 5, 9.—**II.** In partic., *a putting in the place of* another, *substitution* (of a child): pueri, Plaut. Capt. grex 3: puellae, id. Cist. 1, 3, 4: suppositionem facere, id. ib. 1, 2, 25; id. Truc. 2, 4, 83.

***suppŏsĭtōrĭus** (**subp-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that is placed underneath:* cellae (in balneis), i. e. tepidariae (because they are under the frigidariae), Vop. Car. 17 Casaub.

suppŏsĭtus (**subp-**), a, um, *Part.* of suppono.

* **suppostrix** (**subp-**), īcis, *f.* [suppono, I. B. 2.], *she that fraudulently exchanges* or *substitutes:* puerorum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50.

suppraefectus (**subp-**), i, *m.* [subpraefectus], *an under-prefect,* Inscr. Grut. 359, 3.—**II.** Transf.: singulis ventis binos subpraefectos dant, *subsidiary winds,* Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 2.

suppressē (**subp-**), *adv.*, v. supprimo.

suppressĭo (**subp-**), ōnis, *f.* [supprimo], *a pressing down* or *under, suppression,* i. e., * **I.** *A keeping back, retaining* of money, *embezzlement:* praedae ac suppressiones judiciales, Cic. Clu. 25, 68.—* **II.** In medic. lang., *a sense of oppression:* nocturnae, i. e. *the nightmare,* Plin. 27, 10, 60, § 87.

* **suppressor** (**subp-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a hider, concealer:* alieni servi, Dig. 48, 15, 6, § 1.

suppressus (**subp-**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of supprimo.

sup-prĭmo (**subp-**), pressi, pressum, 3, *v. a.* [premo], *to press down* or *under.* **I.** In gen., so rarely and only as a naut. t. t., *to sink, send to the bottom* a vessel: quattuor (naves) suppressae, Liv. 22, 19, 12; so, naves, id. 28, 30, 11; 37, 11, 11; Just. 2, 9, 13.—**II.** In partic. (class.). **A.** *To hold* or *keep back; to check, stop, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress* (syn.: reprimo, repello, sisto). **1.** Lit.: hostem nostros insequentem, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: iter, id. ib. 1, 66: aerii cursūs habenas, Ov. M. 6, 709: lora manu, id. Am. 1, 13, 10: fugam, id. M. 11, 777: sanguinem, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.;* 5, 26, 22; Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113: alvum, i. e. *to close, make costive,* Cels. 2, 12, 2: ventrem, id. 4, 19: fontes, Ov. M. 15, 280; id. P. 4, 2, 18: lacrimas, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 8; Albin. 1, 427: vocem, *let fall,* Ov. M. 1, 715: partem ultimam vocis In medio sono, id. ib. 5, 193: si jam deficiam, subpressaque lingua palato Vix instillato restituenda mero, etc., id. Tr. 3, 3, 21.—**2.** Trop.: aegritudinem supprimere nec pati manare longius, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: stultiloquium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 24: impetum militum, Liv. 31, 18, 7; 7, 24, 3: iram, id. 2, 35, 2; Ov. P. 1, 8, 69: querelas, id. F. 4, 83; Petr. 91: furorem, id. 71: fletum, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 113: dolorem altâ mente, Luc. 6, 228.—**B.** *To keep from publicity, keep to one's self; to keep back, conceal, suppress* (syn.: abscondo, celo). **1.** Lit.: quae (HS DC) reticuit atque suppressit, Cic. Clu. 36, 99: pecuniam, id. ib. 25, 68; 26, 71: nummos, id. ib. 27, 75: elaborata abscondere atque supprimere, Plin. 25, 1, 1, § 1: quae (senatusconsulta) antea arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitiabanturque, Liv. 3, 55, 13: testamentum, Suet. Calig. 16: libros, id. Gram. 8 *fin.:* alienam ancillam, *to harbor secretly,* Dig. 47, 2, 84: adulterii foeditate suppressâ, Amm. 16, 8, 6.—**2.** Trop.: ejus decreti suppressa fama est, Liv. 5, 1, 7: famam coërcitam, Tac. H. 1, 17 *fin.:* indicium conjurationis, Curt. 6, 8, 8: nomen Vespasiani, Tac. H. 2, 96.—Hence, **suppressus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *held back, kept in,* i. e., * **A.** *Short:* mentum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3.—**B.** Of the voice, *subdued, low:* suppressâ voce dicere (opp. magnâ voce dicere), Cic. Sull. 10, 30: murmur, Val. Fl. 5, 470.—*Comp.:* erit ut voce sic etiam oratione suppressior, Cic. Or. 25, 85.—Hence, **suppressē,** *adv.;* in *comp.:* suppressius, *in a subdued voice,* Aug. Ord. 1, 23.

sup-prĭncĭpālis (**subp-**), e, *adj.*, *next after the first:* sonus supprincipalis principalium, = παρυπάτη ὑπατῶν, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 931, 941 sq.

sup-prōmus (**subp-**), i, *m.*, *an under-butler,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 24; 3, 2, 12; 3, 2, 32.

sup-pŭdet (**subp-**), ēre, *v. impers.*, *to be somewhat ashamed* (Ciceronian): eorum me suppudebat, Cic. Fam. 9, 1, 2: puto te jam suppudere, id. ib. 15, 16, 1.

suppūrāta, ōrum, *n.*, v. suppuro, II. A.

suppūrātĭo (**subp-**), ōnis, *f.* [suppuro], *a purulent gathering, an imposthume* or *abscess, a suppuration*, Cels. 2, 8; 3, 27 *fin.*; 7, 2 *fin.* al.; Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 16; 23, 1, 16, § 24; 24, 4, 7, § 13; Col. 6, 12, 4; 6, 38, 2; Sen. Ep. 14, 1, 5.

* **suppūrātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *suppurating, suppurative:* medicamenta, Plin. 28, 4, 13, § 51.

sup-pūro (**subp-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [pus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to gather matter, form pus, come to a head, suppurate.* **A.** Lit.: (cancer) fistulosus subtus suppurat sub carne, Cato, R. R. 157, 3; Col. 6, 12, 2; Plin. 22, 14, 16, § 38; 22, 25, 70, § 142; 22, 25, 73, § 152.—Also *part.* as *subst.*: **suppūrantĭa,** ium, *n.*, *gatherings, suppurating sores*, Plin. 22, 24, 58, § 122.—**B.** Trop. (post-Aug.): cum voluptates angusto corpori ingestae suppurare coeperunt, Sen. Ep. 59, 17: quos hasta praetoris infami lucro et quandoque suppuraturo exercet, i. e. *to become noxious*, id. Brev. Vit. 12, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, *to bring to a head, cause to suppurate* (post-Aug.). **A.** Lit. (only in *part. perf.*), *suppurated, full of matter* or *sores:* aures, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33.—*Subst.*: **suppurāta,** ōrum, *n.*, *matter, pus*, Plin. 21, 19, 76, § 131; 23, 3, 35, § 72; 20, 4, 14, § 29; 22, 25, 58, § 124.—**B.** Trop.: magnum de modico malum, scorpium terra suppurat, i. e. *brings forth, produces*, as if by suppuration, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1: aestum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 261: gravis et suppurata tristitia, *deep-seated, festering*, Sen. Ep. 80, 6.

suppus, a, um, *adj.* (of uncertain signif.; acc. to Fest., = supinus): suppum antiqui dicebant, quem nunc supinum dicimus, ex Graeco, videlicet pro aspiratione ponentes S litteram .. Ejus vocabuli meminit etiam Lucilius: si vero das, quod rogat, et si suggeri suppus, Fest. p. 290 Müll.: (jactum) unionem canem, trinionem suppum, quaternionem planum vocabant, Isid. Orig. 65: vagari animalia suppa, *walk inverted, head downwards*, Lucr. 1, 1061.

* **suppŭtārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [supputo], *of* or *belonging to reckoning* or *computation:* gesticuli digitorum, Tert. Apol. 19 (al. supputatorii, in the same sense).

suppŭtātĭo (**subp-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a reckoning up, computation*, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*; Arn. 2, 93: temporum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 36: stadiorum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 609.

suppŭtātor (**subp-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reckoner, computer*, Firm. Math. 5, 8 *med.*; 6, 26 *fin.*

suppŭtātōrĭus (**subp-**), a, um, v. supputarius.

sup-pŭto (**subp-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To cut off below, to prune, lop, trim:* oleas teneras, Cato, R. R. 27: castaneam bimam, Col. 4, 33, 5: semina fruticantia, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 70.—**II.** *To count up, reckon, compute* (syn. numero): sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov. P. 2, 3, 18 (al. computat): numeros mensurasque, Sen. Ep. 88, 26; Pall. Jan. 12.

sūprā (orig. form **sŭpĕrā,** Lucr. 1, 429; 4, 672; 5, 1407; Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106; cf. Prisc. pp. 980 and 1001 P.), *adv.* and *prep.* [superus]. **I.** *Adv.*, *on the upper side, on the top, above.* **A.** Lit., of place: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse dixerunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 20: partes eae, quae sunt infra quam id, quod devoratur, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: magno numero jumentorum in flumine supra atque infra constituto, Caes. B. C. 1, 64; and: et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque alluit infra, Verg. A. 8, 149: oleum supra siet, Cato, R. R. 119; 101: cotem illam et novaculam defossam in comitio supraque impositum puteal accepimus, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: toto vertice supra est, i. e. *is taller*, Verg. A. 11, 683: ut letata corpora vidit Victoremque supra hostem, i. e. *lying* or *stretched over them*, Ov. M. 3, 56; cf.: stupet inscia supra, Verg. A. 7, 381.—*Comp.*: alia superius rapiuntur, *upward, on high*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 8, 3: piscina superius construenda, Pall. 1, 34, 2 (opp. subterius, Isid. 16, 8, 4).—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time, *before, formerly, previously* (esp. of any thing previously said or written): quae supra scripta est, Cato, R. R. 157, 2: quod jam supra tibi ostendimus, Lucr. 1, 429: quae supra dixi, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 208: quae supra scripsi, id. Fam. 6, 10, 2: quem supra deformavi, id. Caecin. 5, 14: uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut supra dixi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9; id. Lael. 4, 15; 14, 48: ut supra scripsi, Plin. Ep. 6, 27, 5: de quo (filio) commemoravi supra, Nep. Dion, 6, 2: supra repetere, *farther back, from past times*, Sall. C. 5, 9; id. J. 5, 3; Tac. A. 16, 18.—*Comp.*: quantum valerent inter homines litterae, Dixi superius, *before, farther back*, Phaedr. 4, 23, 2: ut superius demonstravimus, Auct. B. Hisp. 28, 4; 34, 5.—**2.** Of number or measure, *beyond, over, more:* supra adjecit Aeschrio, *offered higher, more*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: amor tantus ut nihil supra possit, id. Fam. 14, 1, 4: ita accurate, ut nihil posset supra, id. Att. 13, 19, 3: nihil pote supra, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: voltu Adeo modesto, ut nihil supra, id. And. 1, 1, 93; id. Eun. 3, 1, 37: nihil supra Deos lacesso, Hor. C. 2, 18, 11.—After *et* or *aut* (poet. and post-class.): agrum fortasse trecentis Aut etiam supra nummorum milibus emptum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 165: quot illum putas annos secum tulisse? Septuaginta et supra, Petr. 43 *fin.*: tricena aut supra stipendia numerantes, Tac. A. 1, 35: a triginta annis et supra, Vulg. Num. 4, 23; 4, 30; 4, 35 (cf. II. B. 2. infra).—**b.** With *quam*, less freq. *quod*, *above* or *beyond what, more than:* saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, Cic. Or. 40, 139: corpus patiens inediae, algoris, vigiliae, supra quam cuiquam credibile est, Sall. C. 5, 3; id. J. 24, 5: dominandi supra quam aestimari potest avidissimus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1 *med.*: supra quam optari potuit, Amm. 17, 1, 12: supra quod capere possum, Dig. 32, 1, 28.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.*, *above, over.* **A.** Lit., of place: si essent, qui sub terrā semper habitavissent ... nec exissent umquam supra terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: ille qui supra nos habitat, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 38: supra tribunal et supra praetoris caput, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: supra eum locum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: supra se in summo jugo, id. B. G. 1, 24: accubueram horā nonā ... et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1: saltu supra venabula fertur, Verg. A. 9, 553: supra segetes Navigat, *over the cornfields*, Ov. M. 1, 295: attolli supra ceteros mortales, Plin. 34, 6, 12, § 27 (dub.; Jahn, super): supra lignum turba insilit, Phaedr. 1, 2, 20: ecce supra caput homo levis ac sordidus, i. e. *burdensome, annoying*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; so, supra caput esse, *to be close at hand*, Sall. C. 52, 24; cf. Verg. A. 3, 194; Liv. 3, 17, 4; 4, 22, 6; Tac. H. 4, 69; Sen. Ep. 108; rarely supra capita, Liv. 42, 42, 6.—**2.** In partic., of geographical position, *above, beyond:* supra Maeotis paludes, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49 (Epigr. v. 7, p. 163 Vahl.): supra Suessulam, Liv. 23, 32, 2: Syene oppidum, quod est supra Alexandriam quinque millibus stadiorum, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183: supra Britanniam, id. 2, 97, 99, § 217.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time, *before:* paulo supra hanc memoriam, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: supra septingentesimum annum, Liv. praef. § 4.—**2.** Of number, degree, or quantity. (*a*) With *numbers*, = plus, amplius (not in Cic. or Cæs.), *over, above, beyond, more than:* supra quattuor milia hominum orabunt ut, etc., Liv. 43, 3, 2: caesa eo die supra milia viginti, id. 30, 35, 3; 3, 31, 4: supra septem milia hominum domos remisit, id. 21, 23, 6; 23, 17, 2; 23, 37, 11 sq.; 23, 49, 13; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17; 3, 6, 1; 3, 7, 11: supra duos menses sapor ejus non permanet integer, Col. 12, 49, 3: tres (cyathos), Hor. C. 3, 19, 15.—(*β*) In gen.: quibus solida ungula, nec supra geminos fetus, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233; cf.: de floribus supra dictus scripsit Theophrastus, *besides*, id. 21, 3, 9, § 13: hominis fortunam, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41: ratio supra hominem putanda est deoque tribuenda, id. N. D. 2, 13, 34: potentia, quae supra leges se esse velit. id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17, 6: humanam supra fortunam, Phaedr. 4, 24, 24: supra Coclites Muciosque id facinus esse, Liv. 2, 13, 8: modum, id. 21, 7, 7; Col. 4, 27, 4: vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: humanam fidem Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38: morem, Verg. G. 2, 227; Sall. C. 3, 2: supra belli Latini metum id quoque accesserat, quod, *besides*, Liv. 2, 18, 3.—Prov.: supra homines, supra ire deos pietate, i. e. *to attain the highest degree*, Verg. A. 12, 839 Heyne ad loc.—**3.** Sometimes to indicate that *over* which one is placed as superintendent (mostly post-class.): dispositi, quos supra somnum habebat, *watchers*, Curt. 6, 11, 3: qui supra bibliothecam fuerunt, Vitr. 7, praef. § 5: servus supra rationes positus, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 353: SVPRA INSVLAS, Inscr. Orell. 721 and 2927: SVPRA IVMENTA, ib. 2870: SVPRA VELARIOS, ib. 2967: SVPRA COCOS, ib. 2827; Inscr. Grut. p. 1111, 1.—**III.** Compounds formed with supra are extremely rare. In late Lat. supradictus, suprafatus, suprafundo, suprajacio, supranatans, suprasedeo, etc., are found; but here supra is properly written separately as an *adv.*; only suprascando (v. h. v.), on account of its signif., is to be written as one word.

* **sūpra-scando,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to climb over, surmount:* haec cum fines suprascandit, Liv. 1, 32, 8.

suprā-sĕdĕo, v. supra, III.

sŭprēmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supremus], *the highest extreme* (late Lat.). **I.** *The last of life, death:* sepultura, qui supremitatis honor est, Amm. 31, 13, 17.—**II.** *The highest honor:* supremitates et praeeminentias adire, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 13.

sŭprēmō, sŭprēmum, and **sŭprēmus,** v. superus.

1. sūra, ae, *f.*, *the calf of the leg.* **I.** In gen., Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 253; Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 120; Cic. Arat. 256 (501); 399 (646); Turp. ap. Non. 236, 16; Ov. A. A. 3, 623; Juv. 16, 14: teretes, Hor. C. 2, 4, 21: tumentes, id. Epod. 8, 10; Lact. Opif. Dei, 13, 6; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 342: Puniceo suras evincta cothurno, Verg. E. 7, 32; id. A. 1, 337; Anthol. Lat. 6, 89, 18 Burm.; Grat. Cyn. 338.—**II.** In partic., in anatomy, *the smaller bone of the leg*, Cels. 8, 1, 110; 8, 11, 3.

2. Sura, ae, *m.*, *a river of Germany*, now *the Saur*, Aus. Mos. 355.

3. Sura, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 55.

Surae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 73.

surclo, āre, v. surculo, II.

* **surcŭlācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [surculus], *woody, like wood:* durities seminum, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 119.

surcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *producing young shoots* or *sprouts:* terra, Col. 3, 11, 5.

surcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to shoots* or *twigs:* ager, *planted with young trees*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17: cicada, *living among the twigs* or *branches*, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94.

surcŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [id.]. * **I.** *To clear of shoots* or *sprouts, to prune, trim, surculate:* plantas, Col. 5, 9, 11.—**II.** *To bind together with twigs*, Apic. 4, 5, § 183; 7, 2, § 261 al.

surcŭlōsē, *adv.*, v. surculosus *fin.*

surcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [surculus], *woody, like wood, ligneous:* radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 98: herba, id. 24, 15, 87, § 137: ramuli, id. 27, 11, 74, § 98.—* *Adv.*: **surcŭlōsē,** *like wood:* arescit herba, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148.

surcŭlus, i, *m.*, *a young twig* or *branch, a shoot, sprout, sprig* (syn. malleolus). **I.** In gen., Verg. G. 2, 87; Col. 6, 15, 1; Plin. 29, 6, 36, § 113; Cels. 5, 26, 35; 8, 10, 6 al.: surculum defringere, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110.—**II.** In partic., *a scion, graft, a sucker, slip, set* of a plant for growth: da mihi ex istā arbore quos seram surculos, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278; Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6; 1, 41, 2; Col. 3, 1, 1; Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 68.—**B.** *A small tree*, Col. 3, 28; 7, 4, 4; 7, 12, 10; 9, 4, 2; App. Flor. 2, p. 350, 27: fructus surculorum, Cels. 2, 18.

Surdaones, um, *m.*, *a people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

* **surdaster,** tra, trum, *adj. dim.* [surdus], *somewhat deaf, hard of hearing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; cf. Prisc. pp. 618 and 628 P.

surdē, *adv.*, v. surdus *fin.*

* **surdesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [surdus], *to become deaf:* aures, Aug. Ep. 157, 4.

surdĭgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *deafness* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 9 al.

surdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [surdus], *deafness* (rare but class.), Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; Cels. 6, 7, 7 *fin.*

surdĭtia, ae, *f.* [id.], *deafness* (late Lat.), Gargil. Mart. Pon. 25, p. 424 Mai.

surdus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. svar, heavy; svaras, weight; cf. O. H. Germ. swārida, weight], *deaf.* **I.** Lit.: ne mi ut surdo verbera auris, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 204; id. Cas. 3, 3, 12: si surdus sit, varietates vocum noscere possit? Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: utinam aut hic surdus aut haec muta facta sit, Ter. And. 3, 1, 5.—*Sup.*, *stone-deaf*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 926; Aug. Ep. 39.—Prov.: surdo narrare, canere, etc., *preach to deaf ears, talk to the wind:* nae ille haud scit, quam mihi nunc surdo narret fabulam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 10: cantabant surdo, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 47; cf.: non canimus surdis, Verg. E. 10, 8; and: quae (praecepta) vereor, ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv. 40, 8, 10; 3, 70, 7; Tib. 4, 14, 2: narrare asello Fabellam surdo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200; cf.: suadere surdis, quid sit opus facto, Lucr. 5, 1050.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Deaf* to any thing, i. e. *not listening, unwilling to hear, inattentive, regardless, insensible, inexorable;* also, *not understanding, not apprehending:* orando surdas jam aures reddideras mihi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 89; so, aures, Liv. 24, 32, 6; cf. Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 48; id. 2, 20 (3, 13), 13: non surdus judex, Cic. Font. 11, 25 (7, 15): ad mea munera surdus, Ov. H. 7, 27: per numquam surdos in tua vota deos, id. P. 2, 8, 28: surdae ad omnia solacia aures, Liv. 9, 7, 3: surdae ad fortia consilia Vitellio aures, Tac. H. 3, 67 *init.:* surdus adversus aliquid, Aug. Serm. 50, 13: surdus sum, *I will not hear*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 24: surdas clamare ad undas, Ov. A. A. 1, 531: litora, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 6.—Hence, poet. transf.: vota, i. e. *to which the gods are deaf, to which they will not hearken*, Pers. 6, 28: surdaeque adhibent solatia menti, Ov. M. 9, 654: tuas lacrimas litora surda bibent, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 6: leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, Liv. 2, 3: surda tellus, *not susceptible of cultivation*, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 21: surdus timori, *not capable of fear*, Sil. 11, 354: tuis lacrimis, Mart. 10, 13, 8: in alicujus sermone, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116.—*Comp.:* scopulis surdior Icari Voces audit adhuc integer (i. e. castus), Hor. C. 3, 7, 21: surdior illa freto surgente, Ov. M. 14, 711: surdior aequoribus, id. ib. 13, 804: non saxa surdiora navitis, Hor. Epod. 17, 54.—(β) With *gen.:* Mars genitor, votorum haud surde meorum, Sil. 10, 554: pactorum, id. 1, 692: veritatis, Col. 3, 10, 18.—**B.** Of things that give out a dull, indistinct sound, *dull-sounding* (very rare): theatrum, Varr. L. L. 9, § 58 Müll.: locus, Vitr. 3, 3: loca, Sen. Herc. Fur. 576: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32: surdum quiddam et barbarum, id. 12, 10, 28.—**C.** *Pass.*, *that is not heard, noiseless, silent, still, mute, dumb* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): lyra, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 58: buccina, Juv. 7, 71: plectra, Stat. S. 1, 4, 19: non erit officii gratia surda tui, *unsung*, Ov. P. 2, 6, 31; cf. fama, Sil. 6, 75: surdum et ignobile opus, Stat. Th. 4, 359: nomen parentum, Sil. 8, 248: herbae, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5: quos diri conscia facti mens surdo verbere caedit, *secret*, Juv. 13, 194: ictus, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 20.—**D.** Of odor, appearance, meaning, etc., *faint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid:* spirant cinnama surdum, Pers. 6, 36: colos, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 67: hebes unitate surdâ color, id. 37, 5, 20, § 76: discrimen figurarum, id. 35, 2, 2, § 4: materia, id. 13, 15, 30, § 98: res surdae ac sensu carentes, id. 20, prooem. § 1; so id. 24, 1, 1, § 3; 27, 13, 120, § 146.—Hence, * *adv.:* **surdē,** *faintly, imperfectly, indistinctly:* surde audire, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 194 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 348 Rib.).

1. surēna, ae, *f.*, *a kind of fish*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.

2. surēna, ae, *m.*, among the Parthians, the name of the highest dignitary in the State next to that of the king, *the grand vizier*, Tac. A. 6, 42 *fin.;* Amm. 24, 2, 4; 24, 3, 1.

surgo and **surrĭgo (subr-):** surrexi and subrexi, surrectum and subrectum, 3 (*perf.* surregit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 296 Müll.; orig. forms: surrigit, Verg. A. 4, 183; Sen. Q. N. 6, 4: surriguntur, id. Ira, 1, 1 *med.:* surrigebant, Hier. Vit. Hil. *fin.:* subrigens, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88; 10, 29, 44, § 86: subrigere, id. 18, 35, 89, § 365.—Sync. forms: surrexti, Mart. 5, 79, 1: surrexe, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73), *v. a.* and *n.* [contr. from surrigo, from sub-rego]. **I.** *Act.*, *to lift* or *raise up, to raise, erect, elevate* (very rare; after the Aug. per., the original uncontracted forms were chiefly used in this sense, to distinguish it from the class. signif., II.): plaudite, valete: lumbos surgite atque extollite, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 68: caput, Sen. Herc. Fur. 329: omnes capitum hiatus (= capita hiantia), Stat. Th. 2, 27: surgit caput Apenninus, Avien. Perieg. 484: tot surrigit aures, Verg. A. 4, 183: terrae motus defert montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4, 2: paulatim subrigens se, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88: cristam, id. 10, 29, 44, § 86: cornua, Col. 7, 3, 3; cf. mid.: horrent et surriguntur capilli, *rise, stand erect*, Sen. Ira, 1, 1, 4: hastae surrectâ cuspide in terrâ fixae, Liv. 8, 8: mucrone surrecto, id. 7, 10, 10: calcar equo, Front. ad M. Caes. 2, 12: aures subrectae furentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137: turres subrectae, Sen. Ep. 86, 4: surrecta moles, Sil. 2, 599.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to rise, arise, to get up, stand up* (the predominant and class. signif. of the word; syn.: exsurgo, exorior). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: a mensâ surgunt saturi, poti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 62: a cenâ, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 13: e lecto, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 4: e lectulo, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: de sellâ, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 147: ex subselliis, id. Fl. 10, 22: solio, Ov. M. 3, 273: humo, id. ib. 2, 771; id. F. 6, 735: toro, id. M. 9, 702: toris, id. ib. 12, 579: ab umbris ad lumina vitae, Verg. A. 7, 771.—Esp., of an orator: cur, cum tot summi oratores sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 1: ad dicendum, id. de Or. 2, 78, 316; Quint. 2, 6, 2: ad respondendum, Cic. Clu. 18, 51: surgit ad hos Ajax, Ov. M. 13, 2.—*Absol.:* nolo eum, qui dicturus est, sollicitum surgere, Quint. 12, 5, 4: secundâ vigiliâ surgit, *breaks up the camp, marches*, Curt. 5, 4, 23.—**b.** Of things, *to rise, mount up, ascend* (mostly poet.; syn. ascendo): surgat pius ignis ab arâ, Ov. P. 4, 9, 53: jussit subsidere valles . . . lapidosos surgere montes, id. M. 1, 44: mons Rhipaeus, Mel. 1, 19 *fin.:* Atlas, id. 3, 10.—Of the sea: fretum, Ov. M. 14, 711: mare, id. ib. 15, 508: aequora, Verg. A. 3, 196: undae, id. ib. 6, 354: amoeni fontes, Quint. 8, 3, 8: cacumina oleae in altum, id. 8, 3, 10: fistula disparibus avenis, Ov. M. 8, 192; cf. poet.: surgens in cornua cervus (= ferens cornua ardua), i. e. *towering*, Verg. A. 10, 725: umeri surgunt, id. ib. 10, 476: lux Praecipitatur aquis et aquis nox surgit ab isdem, Ov. M. 4, 92; id. F. 4, 629: sol, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73: dies, Verg. G. 3, 400: luna, id. A. 6, 453: tenebrae, Sen. Thyest. 822: austri, Verg. A. 3, 481: ventus, id. ib. 5, 777: quae (aedes) proxima surgit ovili, *stands*, Juv. 6, 529.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To rise, arise, get up* from bed, from sleep: ille multo ante lucem surrexit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: ante lucem, id. Att. 16, 13, a: cum die, Ov. M. 13, 677: mane ad invisas rotas, id. Am. 1, 13, 38: ad lites novas, id. ib. 1, 13, 22: ad praescripta munia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81.—**b.** *To rise* in growth, *to spring up, grow up; to rise* in building, *be built*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): venerata Ceres culmo surgeret alto, Hor. S. 2, 2, 124: nec potuere surgere messes, Verg. G. 1, 161: harundo, Ov. M. 13, 891: sementis, Col. 2, 8, 5: surgens arx, Verg. A. 1, 366; cf.: nunc aggere multo Surgit opus, Luc. 2, 679: area cinere mixtisque pumicibus oppleta surrexerat, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 14: Ascanius surgens, *growing*, Verg. A. 4, 274.—**c.** *To ascend, go up:* ad auras Aetherias, i. e. *into life*, Verg. A. 6, 762.—**B.** Trop., *to rise, arise, occur*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): multum supra prosam orationem surgit, Quint. 10, 1, 81: quae nunc animo sententia surgit? Verg. A. 1, 582: pugna aspera surgit, id. ib. 9, 667: discordia, id. ib. 12, 313: rumor, Tac. H. 2, 42: honor, Ov. F. 5, 228: ingenium suis velocius annis, id. A. A. 1, 186: non ulla laborum nova mi facies surgit, Verg. A. 6, 104.—Of the swell of a verse: sex mihi surgat opus numeris; in quinque residat (cf.: "in the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column," Coleridge), Ov. Am. 1, 1, 27.—**2.** With *in* or *ad* and *acc.*, *to rise to* or *against, to attempt, assume, attack*, etc. (poet. and late Lat.): in Teucros Aetolis surgit ab Arpis Tydides, Verg. A. 10, 28: surrecturus in vires, si ipse quoque lacesseretur, Amm. 31, 3, 4: Procopius in res surrexerat novas, id. 26, 5, 8: ad motum certaminum civilium avide surrecturus, id. 21, 15, 1: ad insontium pericula surrexerunt, id. 21, 13, 14; App. M. 7, p. 198, 3.

surio, īre, *v. n.*, *to be in heat* (cf. subare), Fest. s. v. suillum, p. 310 Müll.; App. Mag. p. 298, 23; Arn. 5, 177.

Surium, ii, *n.* **I.** *A town in Colchis*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13.—**II.** *A town in Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152.

Surius, ii, *m.*, *a river of Colchis*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226.

surpĭcŭlus, v. scirpiculus.

* **sur-rădio (subr-),** āre, *v. a.*, *to cause to beam forth, to indicate:* resurrectionem, Tert. Res. Carn. 29.

sur-rādo (subr-), si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to scrape below.* **I.** Lit. (ante- and post-class.): ficos, Cato, R. R. 50: arborem, Pall. Apr. 4.—* **II.** Transf., of a river, *to run close under, to flow along* or *past:* barbaros fines, Amm. 28, 2, 1.

sur-rancĭdus (subr-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat rank, slightly tainted:* caro, Cic. Pis. 27, 67.

surrāsus, a, um, *Part.* of surrado.

sur-raucus (subr-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat hoarse, hoarsish:* vox, Cic. Brut. 38, 141.—*Neutr.* adverb.: subraucum strepens, Amm. 31, 16, 6.

surrectio (subr-), ōnis, *f.* [surrigo, surgo]. **I.** *A raising up, erection:* phallorum fascinorumque, Arn. 5, 184.—* **II.** *A rising again, resurrection:* Christi, Arat 1, 314.

* **surrectĭto (subr-),** āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [surgo], *to rise up, arise:* e convivio, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 13, 2.

1. surrectus (subr-), a, um, *Part.* of surgo, I.

2. sur-rectus (subr-), a, um, *adj.*, *rather straight, nearly straight:* locus, Auct. Rei Agr. p. 240; 252; 260 Goes.—*Comp.:* surrectior vallis, Auct. Rei Agr. p. 240; 252; 260 Goes.

* **sur-rĕfectus (subr-),** a, um, *Part.*, *somewhat restored*, Vell. 2, 123, 3.

sur-rēgŭlus (subr-), i, *m.*, *a petty prince, a feudatory vassal*, Amm. 17, 12, 21; Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 10, 1.

sur-rĕmănĕo (subr-), ēre, *v. n.*, *to remain behind*, Tert. Anim. 18 *med.;* Jul. Rom. ap. Charis. 172 P.

sur-rēmĭgo (subr-), āre, *v. n.*, *to row underneath, to row along* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: laeva tacitis surremigat undis, Verg. A. 10, 227: bracchiis surremigans, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88.—**II.** Trop.: surremigante seu potius velificante nequitiâ, Calp. Fl. Decl. 20.

sur-rēnālis (subr-), e, *adj.*, *that is under the kidneys:* morbus, Veg. Vet. 1, 8; 1, 15.

Surrentum, i, *n.*, *a maritime town of Campania*, now *Sorrento*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Sil. 8, 544; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62.—Hence, **Surrentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Surrentum, Surrentine:* montes, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60: litus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 1: vina (of excellent quality), Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64; 23, 1, 20, § 35; 23, 1, 21, § 36: palmes, Ov. M. 15, 710.—*Plur. absol.:* Surrentina bibis, *Surrentine wine*, Mart. 13, 110, 1.—**Surrentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Surrentum*, Liv. 22, 61, 12.

sur-rĕpente, *adv.*, *rather suddenly*, Hier. in Ep. ad Galat. prol.

sur-rēpo (subr-), psi, ptum, 3 (sync. form of *perf.* surrepsti, Cat. 77, 3), *v. n.* and *a.*, *to creep under, to creep* or *steal along, creep softly on, steal upon, to come on unawares, insensibly*, or *by degrees*, etc. (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: sub tabulas, * Cic. Sest. 59, 126: clathris facile, Col. 9, 1, 9: urbis moenia, Hor. S. 2, 6, 100: surrepens lacerta, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70: in aulam, Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 177.—Poet., of inanim. subjects: mediis surrepit vinea muris, *advances slowly*, Luc. 2, 506: surrepit crinibus umor, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 251: ars mea cogit, Insita praecoquibus surrepere persica prunis, *to grow out*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 43.—**II.** Trop.: alicui, Cat. 77, 3: vide, quam non subrepam tibi. Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, ⁎: blanda quies furtim surrepit ocellis, Ov. F. 3, 19: surrepsit fratribus horror, Stat. Th. 11, 476: surrepet iners aetas,

Tib. 1, 1, 71: insinuatio surrepat animis, Quint. 4, 1, 42: dissimulata actio, id. 4, 1, 60: oblivio cibi huic, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 84: paulatimque et Romae subrepsit appellatio, id. 21, 2, 3, § 5: vitia, Sen. Ep. 90, 5: terror pectora, Sil. 15, 136: nullosque Catonis in actus surrepsit voluptas, Luc. 2, 391.—*Impers. pass.:* ita surrepetur animo judicis, Quint. 4, 5, 20.— Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:*

subreptum, i, *n.*, only adverb.: scandentes in subreptum felium modo, *stealthily*, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40.

surrepticius (**subr-**) or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [surripio], *stolen, surreptitious* (Plautin.). **I.** Lit.: puer, Plaut. Men. prol. 60: puellae ingenuae, id. Poen. 5, 2, 2.— * **II.** Trop., *concealed, clandestine:* amor, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 49.

surreptio (**subr-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a stealing, purloining, theft:* surreptionem factitasse, App. M. 10, p. 245, 32: per surreptionem elicere, i. e. *by deception* or *subreption*, Cod. Just. 1, 14, 2.

surreptītius (**subr-**), a, um, v. surrepticius.

surreptīvus (**subr-**), a, um, *adj.* [surripio], *false, fraudulent:* defensio, Cod. Th. 12, 16, 1: impetratio, ib. 10, 20, 11; 6, 28, 5.

surreptum (**subr-**), i, *n.*, v. surrepo *fin.*

surreptus (**subr-**), a, um. **1.** *Part.* of surrepo.—**2.** *Part.* of surripio.

sur-rīdeo (**subr-**), si, 2, *v. n.*, *to smile* (rare but class.): surridet Saturius veterator, * Cic. Rosc. Com. 8, 22: limis surrisit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 33: surridens Mezentius, Verg. A. 10, 742: modice, Mart. 6, 82, 7: molle, Pers. 3, 110; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 2; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 108.

* **sur-rīdĭcŭlē** (**subr-**), *adv.* [ridiculus], *somewhat laughably, rather humorously*, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249.

surrĭgo, ĕre, v. surgo.

* **sur-rĭgŭus** (**subr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *watered:* ager, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 128.

* **sur-ringor** (**subr-**), gi, *v. dep. n.*, *to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little vexed*, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 2.

sur-rĭpio (**subr-**), rĭpŭi (rŭpŭi, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 46; id. Men. 5, 5, 38; v. Ritschl, Proleg. p. xcv.), reptum, 3 (sync. forms: surpite, Hor. S. 2, 3, 283: surpere, Lucr. 2, 314: surpuit, Plaut. Capt. prol. 8; id. ib. 3, 5, 102; 5, 4, 14: surpuerit, id. Trin. 4, 3, 16: surpuerat, Hor. C. 4, 13, 20; *perf. subj.* surrepsit for surripuerit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 62), *v. a.* and *n.* [rapio], *to snatch* or *take away secretly, to withdraw privily, to steal, pilfer, purloin* (class.). **I.** Lit.: qui vasa ex privato sacro surripuerit, Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55: ex ejus custodiâ filium, id. Dom. 25, 66: libros servus, id. Fam. 13, 77, 3: puerum (servos), Plaut. Capt. prol. 8; cf. surreptus (puer), id. Poen. 4, 2, 80; 5, 2, 98: filius ex patriâ, id. ib. 5, 4, 77: sacram coronam Jovis, id. Men. 5, 5, 38: de mille fabae modiis unum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 55: mappam praetori surpuit, Mart. 12, 29, 10.—Of literary theft: qui a Naevio vel sumpsisti multa, si fateris, vel, si negas, surripuisti, Cic. Brut. 19, 76: Ennium hoc ait Homero surripuisse, Ennio Vergilium, Sen. Ep. 108, 34: non surripiendi causâ, sed palam imitandi, id. Suas. 3, 7: surrupuisti te mihi dudum de foro, i. e. *you have stolen away from me*, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 26; cf. id. Mil. 2, 3, 62: quae (puella) se surpuerat mihi, Hor. C. 4, 13, 20: unum me surpite morti, id. S. 2, 3, 283.—*Absol.:* quare, Si quidvis satis est, perjuras, surripis, aufers Undique? Hor. S. 2, 3, 127. — **II.** Trop.: virtus, quae nec eripi nec surripi potest, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 51: aut occulte surripi aut impune eripi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 10: surripiendum aliquid putavi spatii, id. Att. 5, 16, 1: motus quoque surpere debent, Lucr. 2, 314: crimina oculis patris, Ov. H. 11, 66: diem, id. P. 4, 2, 40: tempus quod adhuc subripiebatur, collige et serva, Sen. Ep. 1, 1.

sur-rŏgo (**subr-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.;* publicists' t. t. **I.** Of the presider in the comitia, *to cause to be chosen in place of another, to put in another's place, to substitute* (class.): cum eidem essent (decemviri) nec alios surrogare voluissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 62; 2, 36, 61; 2, 31, 55: collegam in locum Bruti, Liv. 2, 7, 6: collegam sibi, id. 3, 19, 1: praetorem in locum alicujus, id. 39, 39, 7: consules, id. 23, 24, 1: magistratibus non surrogatis, Val. Max. 6, 3, 2: ad magistratus subrogandos, Liv. 35, 6, 6.— * **II.** Lex subrogatur, id est adicitur aliquid primae legi, Ulp. Reg. tit. 1, 3.

* **sur-rostrāni** (**subr-**), ōrum, *m.* [rostrum], *people who hang about the forum near the rostra, loungers, idlers*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4.

* **sur-rŏtātus** (**subr-**), a, um, *Part.* [roto], *mounted on wheels:* aries, Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*

* **sur-rŏtundus** (**subr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat round, roundish:* radicula, Cels. 5, 28, 14.

sur-rŭbĕo (**subr-**), ēre, *v. n.*, *to be somewhat red* or *reddish, to blush:* quale coloratum Tithoni conjuge caelum Subrubet, aut sponso visa puella novo, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 36: uva purpureo mero, id. A. A. 2, 316: grossi, Pall. Mart. 10, 31.

* **sur-rŭber** (**subr-**), bra, brum, *adj.*, *somewhat red, reddish:* caro, Cels. 5, 28, 8.

* **sur-rŭbĕus** (**subr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat red, reddish:* color ostri, Non. 549, 9.

sur-rŭbĭcundus (**subr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat red* or *ruddy, reddish* (post-Aug.): vultus, Sen. Ira, 3, 4, 1: ulcus, Cels. 5, 28, 4; 5, 26, 20: cauliculi, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 167.

sur-rūfus (**subr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat reddish:* color, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170: surrufus aliquantum, *red-haired*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 115.

sur-rūmo (**subr-**), āre, *v. a.* [rumis], *to put to the udder, to let suck:* fetus ovium, Col. 12, 3, 9: agnos, id. 7, 4, 3; cf. Fest. pp. 306 and 307.

* **sur-rumpo** (**subr-**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to break off below;* trop., *to destroy:* aliorum surrumpant et labefaciant scita, Arn. 2, 82.

sur-rūmus (**subr-**), a, um, *adj.* [rumis], *under the udder, sucking, suckling:* agni, Varr. 2, 1, 20; 2, 11, 5; cf. Fest. p. 270 Müll. et v. rumis.

sur-runcīvus (**subr-**), a, um, *adj.* [runco], *that is grubbed up:* limites, Hyg. Limit. p. 152; 177 and 209 Goes.

sur-rŭo (**subr-**), ŭi, ŭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to tear down below, to undermine, to dig under, dig out; to break down, overthrow, demolish*, etc. (class.; perh. not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: arbores a radicibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: robora, Ov. M. 15, 228: ubi ingentes speluncas surruit aetas, Lucr. 6, 545: murum surruunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: multis simul locis aut surruti aut ariete decussi ruebant muri, Liv. 33, 17, 9: moenia cuniculo, id. 5, 21, 6: muri partem ariete incusso, id. 31, 46, 15; 21, 11, 8; 34, 29, 6: muros (with perfringere), Tac. H. 3, 28: turrim, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: vallum, Tac. H. 3, 28: arces et stantia moenia, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 23: arces mundi, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 31: claustra Pelusi Romano ferro, id. 3, 9, 55: montes, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 3: harena fluctibus subruta, Vitr. 5, 12.—Poet.: haerens Subruta fallaci servat vestigia limo, Stat. Th. 9, 475.— **II.** Trop., *to undermine, subvert, corrupt:* omnis surruitur natura, Lucr. 4, 866: nostram libertatem, Liv. 41, 23, 8: animum laudis avarum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: animos militum variis artibus, Tac. H. 2, 101: aemulos Reges muneribus, Hor. C. 3, 16, 14: ne multorum securitas subruatur, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 111 (112).

surrustĭcē (**subr-**), *adv.*, v. surrusticus *fin.*

sur-rustĭcus (**subr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat clownish* or *rustic:* sonare subagreste quiddam planeque surrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259; id. Or. 48, 161: pudor quidam paene surrusticus, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1.— * *Adv.:* **surrustĭcē,** *somewhat clownishly*, Gell. praef. § 10.

sur-rŭtĭlo (**subr-**), āre, *v. n.*, *to glow slightly, to glimmer forth* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: jaspis surrutilans, Hier. in Isa. 15, 54, 12. — **II.** Trop.: surrutilare tibi jam debet, quid sit anima, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 25.

sur-rŭtĭlus (**subr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat reddish* or *ruddy:* color, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8: frutex, id. 24, 11, 54, § 91: aëtites, id. 36, 21, 39, § 149.

surrŭtus (**subr-**), a, um, *Part.* of surruo.

sursum (collat. form **sursus,** Lucr. 2, 188: **susum,** Cato, R. R. 157, 15; Aug. Tract. 8, Ep. 1, Joan. 2; Tract. 10, 5; Lact. Mort. Pers. 19, 4: SVRVORSVM, Inscr. Grut. 204), *adv.* [contr. from sub-vorsum], *from below*, i. e. *up, upwards, on high* (opp. deorsum; class. and very freq.). **I.** Denoting motion: cum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 14: ascendere in tectum, id. Am. 3, 4, 25: illuc, id. ib. 3, 4, 17: quid nunc supina sursum in caelum conspicis? id. Cist. 2, 3, 78: subducere susum animam, Cato, R. R. 157, 15; cf. infra, II.: flammae expressae sursum (opp. deorsum ferri), Lucr. 2, 204: adspicit nil sursum, Mart. 1, 97, 11: sursum ac deorsum diducere, Tubero ap. Gell. 7 (6), 4, 3; Quint. 11, 3, 105.—**b.** Pleon. joined with *versus* (versum, vorsum), Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 123: vineam sursum vorsum semper ducito, Cato, R. R. 33, 1; 32, 1: sursus enim vorsus gignuntur et augmina sumunt: Et sursum nitidae fruges arbustaque crescunt, Lucr. 2, 189: cum gradatim sursum versus reditur, Cic. Or. 39, 135; so, sursum versus, id. Part. Or. 7, 24; Lact. 3, 24, 1; Gell. 2, 1, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 32 *fin.*—**c.** Sursum deorsum, *up and down, to and fro:* sursum deorsum ultro citroque commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: ne sursum deorsum cursites, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47.—Prov.: omnia ista sursum deorsum fortuna versavit, *topsy-turvy*, Sen. Ep. 44, 4; cf.: quod sursum est, deorsum faciunt, i. e. *they turn every thing upside down*, Petr. 65 *fin.*—**II.** Denoting situation or locality, *high up, above* (very rare): qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate laborant; qui sursum, magis hieme... nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius seruntur ac metuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3: praeterito hac rectâ plateâ sursum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35: nares, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141.

1. sūrus, i, *m.*, *a branch, a stake*, Varr. L. L. 10, § 73 Müll.: surum dicebant, ex quo per deminutionem fit surculus. Ennius: unus surus surum ferret, tamen defendere possent, Fest. p. 299 ib. (cf. Enn. Ann. v. 516 Vahl.); cf. crebrisuro.

2. Surus, i, *m.*, *a celebrated elephant in the Carthaginian army*, mentioned by Cato, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 12 (v. Syrus).

sūs, sŭis (*nom.* suis, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 813; *gen.* sueris, Plaut. ap. Fest. s. v. spectile, p. 330 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 110 ib.; *dat. plur.* subus, Lucr. 5, 969; 6, 974; 6, 977; Plin. 29, 4, 23, § 75: suibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5), *comm.* [Gr. ὗς; O. H. Germ. sû; Engl. sow, swine]. **I.** *A swine, hog, pig, boar, sow*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5: ferus et fera, id. ib. 8, 78; Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160; id. Div. 1, 13, 23; 1, 17, 31; Ov. F. 4, 414; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26; 2, 2, 75 al.—Prov.: sus Minervam (sc. docet) in proverbio est, ubi quis id docet alterum, cujus ipse inscius est, Fest. p. 310 Müll.: etsi non sus Minervam, ut aiunt, tamen inepte, quisquis Minervam docet, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 18: etsi sus Minervam, id. Fam. 9, 18, 3: docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum, quem, etc., id. de Or. 2, 57, 233; cf.: sus artium repertricem (docet), Hier. Ep. 46, 1.—**II.** *A kind of fish*, Ov. Hal. 132.

Sūsa, ōrum, *n.*, = Σοῦσα, τά, *the ancient capital of Persia*, now prob. *Soos*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 133; Prop. 2, 13 (3, 4), 1; Curt. 5, 1, 7.—Hence, **A. Sūsiānē,** ēs, *f.*, *the province of Susiana* or *Susiane*, in which Susa was situated, now *Khuzistan*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 133.—**B. Sūsiāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Susa* or *of Susiana*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 133; Curt. 5, 3, 3.—**C. Sūsis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *of* or *belonging to Susa, Susian, Persian:* ora, Sid. poët. Ep. 7, 17: aula, id. ib. 8, 9.

suscenseo, v. succenseo.

susceptio, ōnis, *f.* [suscipio], *a taking in hand, undertaking* (good prose): quae proficiscuntur a virtute, susceptione primâ, non perfectione, recta sunt judicanda, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32: laborum dolorumque, id. Ac. 1, 6, 23: causae, id. Mur. 1, 2: rerum istarum, Gell. 9, 3, 5.—**II.** *An acceptance:* fidelium, Ambros. in Luc. 6, 6.

* **suscepto,** āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to undertake*, App. M. 2, p. 128, 22.

susceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-class.). **I.** *One who undertakes any thing, an undertaker, contractor* (syn.: conductor, redemptor): susceptores sollicitare, Just. 8, 3, 8: nemo militantium fiat susceptor defensore causarum, Cod. Th. 2, 12, 6.—**II.** *A receiver, collector* of taxes, etc., Cod. Th.

12, tit. 6; Cod. Just. 10, tit. 70; Amm. 17, 10, 4.—**III.** *One who takes into his house* or *harbors thieves, gamesters*, etc., *a receiver, gaming-house keeper*, Dig. 11, 5, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 3, 3.—**IV.** *A guardian, protector*, Vulg. Psa. 3, 4; 41, 10; 90, 2 al.

susceptum, i, *n.*, v. suscipio *fin.*

susceptus, a, um, *Part.* of suscipio.

suscĭpĭo (sometimes **succĭpĭo**; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 175 and 144; Vel. Long. p. 2226 P.), cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a.* [sus, a contraction of subs, for sub; v. sub *fin.*, and capio], qs. to take hold of in order to support, i. e. *to take* or *catch up, to take upon* one. **I.** *To support, hold up, sustain.* **A.** Lit.: quid loquar lapideas moles, quibus porticus suscipimus, Sen. Ep. 90, 26: theatrum fulturis ab substructionibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 38, 2: latera puteorum structurā, Pall. Aug. 9, 2: labentem domum, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 5: balnea suscepta crepidine, *supported, resting on*, etc., Stat. S. 1, 3, 43: habenas, Sen. Troad. 728.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To support, defend:* famam defuncti pudoremque, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2: qui temere nocentis reos susciperet, Quint. 11, 1, 74: cum periculo suscepti litigatoris, id. 2, 12, 4.—**2.** *To take upon* one, *undertake, assume, begin, incur, enter upon* (esp. when done voluntarily and as a favor; recipio, when done as a duty or under an obligation). (*a*) Of actions, obligations, etc. (class. and freq.): aut inimicitias aut laborem aut sumptus suscipere nolunt, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: inimicitias, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 34; Nep. Pelop. 1, 3; cf. Cic. Lael. 21, 77: personā susceptā viri boni, id. Clu. 36, 101: honestam rem actionemve, id. Lael. 13, 47: bellum, id. Leg. 2, 14, 34; id. Rep. 3, 23, 35; id. Off. 1, 11, 35; Caes. B. G. 1, 16; 7, 37 al.: rei publicae partem, Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 10; id. Mil. 15, 40: causam populi, id. Rep. 4, 8, 27: patrocinium improbitatis, etc., id. ib. 3, 5, 8; id. de Or. 3, 17, 63: negotium, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: iter Asiaticum, id. Att. 4, 15, 2: omnia alter pro altero suscipiet, id. Lael. 22, 82: aes alienum amicorum, id. Off. 2, 16, 56: cum inaudita ac nefaria sacra susceperis, id. Vatin. 6, 14: porcam praecidaneam, Varr. ap. Non. 163, 21: pulvinar, Liv. 5, 52, 6: prodigia (with curare), id. 1, 20: votum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 75; Liv. 27, 45, 8; Ov. F. 6, 246: disputationem de re publicā, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12; cf. id. Off. 1, 2, 7: nec enim hoc suscepi, ut, etc., tamquam magister persequerer omnia, id. Rep. 1, 24, 38: permagnum quiddam, id. de Or. 1, 22, 103: quae si suscipiamus, *undertake to prove*, id. Div. 2, 40, 84; so with *obj.-clause:* qui suscipiant, posse animum manere corpore vacantem, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78.—Rarely with *dat. of reflex. pron.:* legationem ad civitates sibi, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; cf.: tantum sibi auctoritatis in re publicā suscepit, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152: mihi auctoritatem patriam severitatemque suscipio, id. Cael. 16, 37.—(*β*) Of feelings, experiences, etc., *to undergo, submit to, bear, accept:* morbos durumque dolorem, Lucr. 3, 460; so, dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: dolorem gemitumque, id. Vatin. 8, 19: invidiam atque offensionem apud populos, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 137: odium, id. Att. 6, 1, 25: molestiam, id. Caecin. 6, 17.—With *in* and *acc.:* miserius qui suscipit in se scelus quam si qui alterius facinus subire cogitur, i. e. *wilfully incurs guilt*, Cic. Phil. 11, 4, 9; cf.: si esset inventus, qui in se suscipere istius culpam crimenque cuperet, id. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91: negotiatoribus Claudius certa lucra proposuit, suscepto in se damno, si cui, etc., Suet. Claud. 18.—**II.** *To take, catch, take up, receive.* **A.** In gen. (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sol aeternam suscepit lampada mundi, *to catch up*, Lucr. 5, 402: dominam ruentem, Verg. A. 11, 806: suscipiunt famulae, id. ib. 4, 391: cruorem pateris, id. ib. 6, 249; cf.: cava suscepto flumine palma sat est, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 36 (al. succepto): ignem foliis, Verg. A. 1, 175.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To take up* a new-born child from the ground; hence, *to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as one's own* (class.; cf. tollo): simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: puerum, Ter. And. 2, 3, 27: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem! Cic. Att. 11, 9, 3.—**b.** In gen., *to get, beget*, or *bear* children: filia, quam ex te suscepi, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 34: filiam ex uxore, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 50: liberos ex libertini filiā, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 17; cf. Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 74: inde filiam, id. ib. 5, 8 (9), 18: susceperas liberos non solum tibi, sed etiam patriae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 161: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset Ante fugam suboles, Verg. A. 4, 327; Vulg. Judic. 11, 2.—**2.** *To take, receive*, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, etc. (rare but class.): Cato cum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: suscipe me totum, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1: suscepi candidatum, Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 9: susceptos a se discipulos, Quint. 2, 5, 1; 11, 1, 55: pancratiasten docendum, id. 2, 8, 13: aliquos erudiendos, id. 2, 8, 1.—**3.** *To receive, get:* pecuniam, Dig. 22, 3, 25: pretio, quod dominus suscepit, App. M. 8, p. 213, 20.—**C.** Trop.: suscepit vita hominum consuetudoque communis, ut, etc., *has allowed, admitted*, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62.—**2.** *To take up, resume, continue* a speech, *answer:* suscipit Stolo: Tu, inquit, invides, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 24; cf.: ad quod ... sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint. 2, 15, 28; Verg. A. 6, 723; App. M. 4, p. 150, 8; 9, p. 227, 12.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:* **susceptum**, i, *n.*, *an undertaking:* susceptaque magna labore Crescere difficili, Ov. M. 11, 200.

***suscĭtābŭlum**, i, *n.* [suscito], *a stimulant, incitement:* vocis, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 31.

suscĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an awakening, resuscitation* from death (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carn. Chr. 23; Ambros. de Bono Mort. 4, 15.

suscĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an awakener, resuscitator* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., Tert. adv. Prax. 28 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: litterarum quodammodo jam sepultarum, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

suscĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sub-cito], *to lift up, raise, elevate* (syn.: erigo, elevo). **I.** In gen. (only poet.): terga (i. e. humum), *to throw up, cast up*, Verg. G. 1, 97: undas (Nilus), Luc. 10, 225: aura lintea Suscitat, *swells, fills*, Ov. H. 5, 54: aures, *to erect, prick up*, Val. Fl. 2, 125: vulturium a cano capite, *to scare away*, Cat. 68, 124: pulverem pede, Val. Max. 9, 3, ext. 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To build, erect* (ante- and post-class.): delubra deum, Lucr. 5, 1166: basilicas et forum in tantam altitudinem, ut, etc., Eum. Pan. ad Const. 22 *med.*—**B.** Of persons sleeping, at rest, or quiet; of things at rest, etc., *to stir up, rouse up, arouse, awaken; to set in motion, encourage, incite* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn. expergefacio): aliquem e somno, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: aliquem e molli quiete, Cat. 80, 4: quae me somno suscitet, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 96: hic deposuit caput et dormit: suscita, id. Most. 2, 1, 35: se ad suom officium, id. Rud. 4, 2, 17: in arma viros, Verg. A. 9, 463; 2, 618: te ab tuis subselliis contra te testem suscitabo, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 37: tacentem musam, Hor. C. 2, 10, 19: oscinem corvum prece suscitabo Solis ab ortu, *will invoke*, id. ib. 3, 27, 11: ut te (aegrotum) Suscitet, *would restore, revive*, id. S. 1, 1, 83: mortuos, *to awaken, resuscitate*, Aug. Serm. Verb. Dom. 44, 2; 44, 1; 44, 3 sq.: Cupido Suscitat affixam maestis Aeetida curis, Val. Fl. 8, 233: Vesbius attonitas acer cum suscitat urbes, *startles*, id. 3, 209: si te suscitat Oceanus, Mart. 6, 9, 2: quā te suscitat, id. 3, 95, 10; 5, 36, 5: suscitatus, *raised from the dead*, Aug. Serm. Verb. Dom. 44.—**b.** Of things concr. or abstr.: cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes, *stirs up, rekindles*, Verg. A. 5, 743: ignes hesternos, Ov. M. 8, 642; cf.: exstinctos ignes (i. e. amoris), id. A. A. 3, 597: crepitum, *to raise, excite*, Prop. 2, 4, 14: clamores, Phaedr. 5, 5, 28: fictas sententias, *to bring forth, produce, invent*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88 (Trag. v. 447 Vahl.): bellum civile, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 3: vim suscitat ira, Verg. A. 5, 454: saevam caedem, id. ib. 12, 498: sensus tuos, Sen. Agam. 789: ne sopitam memoriam malorum oratio mea suscitet, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 8: ensis ad tympana, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 281.

Sūsĭānē, ēs, v. Susa, A.

Sūsĭāni, ōrum, v. Susa, B.

sūsĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [susinus], *of* or *made from lilies:* oleum, Marc. Emp. 7 *fin.*

†**sūsĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σούσινος, *of* or *made of lilies:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 11; Cels. 5, 21, 1.

Sūsis, ĭdis, v. Susa, C.

suspectātĭo, ōnis, v. 2. suspicio.

suspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. suspicio], *a looking up to* any one; trop., *an esteeming highly* (very rare), Arn. 7, p. 221 (7, 13 *fin.* Orell.).

1. suspecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [id.], *to look up at; to look up, to watch, observe*, etc. (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: tabulam pictam, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36.—*Absol.:* leo suspectans, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 57: sollicitis suspectantibus populis, ne, etc., id. 11, 29, 35, § 104.—**II.** In partic., *to mistrust, suspect, apprehend:* Agrippinam magis magisque suspectans, Tac. A. 12, 65: omnem prolationem, ut inimicam victoriae, suspectabant, id. H. 3, 82: perfidiam, id. ib. 2, 27 *fin.*; id. A. 11, 16; 13, 39: magiam, App. Mag. p. 292 *fin.*: dolum ab aliquo, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 9, 4: suspectante Nerone, haud falsa esse, quae vera non probabantur, Tac. A. 15, 51 *fin.*—*Pass.:* ne pellici suspectaretur, Tac. A. 4, 3: (vidua) jam ob unum divortium suspectanda, App. Mag. p. 332, 29: cum externi motus suspectarentur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 4, 2, 9.

☞ *Dep.* collat. form (in analogy with suspicor): hi, quos suspectati sunt, Amm. 28, 1, 8.

2. suspectō, *adv.* [suspectus], *in a manner to excite suspicion, suspiciously:* qui mortem liberorum suspecto decedentium non defenderunt, Dig. 34, 9, 11.

1. suspector, āri, v. suspecto *fin.*

2. suspector, ōris, *m.* [1. suspicio], *one who looks up to* or *respects* a thing, *a respecter:* morum vestrorum suspector admiratorque, Sid. Ep. 3, 5.

1. suspectus, a, um, *Part.* of 1. suspicio.

2. suspectus, ūs, *m.* [1. suspicio], *a looking up* or *upwards* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: color nigricans aspectu idemque suspectu refulgens, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135: in suspectu esse, id. 37, 9, 40, § 123; 21, 8, 22, § 45.—**B.** Poet., transf., *a height:* Tartarus ipse Bis patet in praeceps tantum ... Quantus ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum, Verg. A. 6, 579: turris erat vasto suspectu, id. ib. 9, 530.—**II.** Trop., *high regard* or *esteem, respect:* honorum, Ov. F. 5, 31: nimius sui suspectus, Sen. Ben. 2, 26: facta ejus dictaque quanto meruit suspectu celebramus, id. Cons. ad Marc. 5, 2.—*Plur.*, Vitr. 7 praef. *fin.*

suspendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [suspendium], *of* or *belonging to hanging:* fames, *suffered while hanging*, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134 Jan.—Hence, *subst.:* **suspendĭōsus**, i, *m.*, *one that has hanged himself*, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 603; Plin. 28, 4, 12, § 49; Dig. 3, 2, 11.

suspendĭum, ii, *n.* [suspendo], *a hanging of one's self, a hanging* (class.), Plaut. Cas. 1, 23: utinam me Divi adaxint ad suspendium, id. Aul. 1, 1, 11: injuriae remedium morte ac suspendio quaerere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, § 129: suspendio vitam finire, Suet. Aug. 65: suspendio interemptus, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 71 et saep.—*Plur.:* praebuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 17: proscriptiones miserorumque suspendia, Amm. 19, 11, 3.

suspendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.* [sus, from subs, for sub; v. sub, III., and pendo], *to hang up, hang, suspend* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: pernas suspendito in vento biduum ... suspendito in fumo biduum ... suspendito in carnario, Cato, R. R. 162, 3: aliquid in fumo, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 31: suspensae in litore vestes, Lucr. 1, 305: religata ad pinnam muri reste suspensus, Liv. 8, 16, 9: oscilla ex altā pinu, Verg. G. 2, 389: columbam malo ab alto, id. A. 5, 489: tignis nidum suspendat hirundo, id. G. 4, 307: habilem arcum umeris, id. A. 1, 318: stamina telā, Ov. M. 6, 576: aliquid collo, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 124: (ranae) suspensae pedibus, id. 32, 8, 29, § 92; Col. 7, 10, 3: aliquid e collo, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 125: allium super prunās, id. 19, 6, 34, § 115: vitem sub ramo, id. 17, 23, 35, § 209: cocleam in fumo, id. 30, 4, 11, § 31: aliquid lance, *to weigh*, Pert. 4, 10; cf.: in trutinā Homerum, Juv. 6, 438: suspendi a jugulis suis gladios obsecrantes, Amm. 17, 12, 16: se suspendit fenestrā, i. e. *to look out*, App. M. p. 148, 6.—Poet.: nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo, *had hung, caught*, Ov. M. 15, 101.—In a Greek construction:

(pueri) laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, *with their satchels hanging on their arms*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74; id. Ep. 1, 1, 56.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., of persons. **a.** *To choke to death by hanging, to hang* (cf.: suffoco, strangulo): capias restim ac te suspendas, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 184; cf. id. Pers. 5, 2, 34: nisi me suspendo, occidi, id. Rud. 5, 3, 59: se suspendere, id. Trin. 2, 4, 135; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, § 129; id. Att. 13, 40, 1: caput obnubito: arbori infelici suspendito, Lex. ap. Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; Liv. 1, 26, 6: uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: se e ficu, Quint. 6, 3, 88: hominem in oleastro, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 57: more vel intereas capti suspensus Achaei, Ov. Ib. 297: aliquem in furcâ, Dig. 48, 13, 6; cf.: virgines, quae corporibus suspensis demortuae forent, Gell. 15, 10, 2.—**b.** *To hang at the whipping-post; pass., to be flogged*, Amm. 15, 7, 4.—**2.** Of offerings in a temple, *to hang up, dedicate, consecrate:* votas vestes, Verg. A. 12, 769; cf. id. ib. 9, 408: arma capta patri Quirino, id. ib. 6, 859: vestimenta maris deo, Hor. C. 1, 5, 15: insignia, Tib. 2, 4, 23.—**3.** Esp., of buildings, *to build upon arches* or *vaults, to arch* or *vault:* primus balneola suspendit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 194, 14; cf. id. Top. 4, 22: pavimenta, Pall. 1, 20, 2: cameras harundinibus, *to arch over*, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 156: castra saxis praeruptis, *to build on*, Sil. 3, 556: velabra, Amm. 14, 6, 25: duo tigna ... suspenderent eam contignationem, *propped up, supported*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 2; cf. id. ib. § 5.—**b.** Transf. (with esp. reference to the thing beneath), *to prop up, hold up, support:* muro suspenso furculis, Liv. 38, 7, 9: agentem ex imo rimas insulam, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 5: tellus ligneis columnis suspenditur, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 68: dolia subjectis parvis tribus lapidibus suspenduntur, Col. 12, 18, 6; cf. id. 2, 15, 6; 3, 13, 8: orbis Libycos Indis dentibus, *tables with ivory feet*, Mart. 2, 43, 9: cum terra levis virgultaque molem suspendant, Luc. 3, 397; Petr. 135: pes summis digitis suspenditur, *is raised on tiptoe*, Quint. 11, 3, 125.—**c.** Esp., of ploughing, etc., *to lift up, raise:* si non fuerit tellus fecunda ... tenui sat erit suspendere sulco, Verg. G. 1, 68: ripas ... litora multo vomere suspendere, Stat. Th. 4, 181; cf.: vineam in summâ terrâ suspendere, Col. 3, 13.—**II.** Trop.; *pass.* suspendi, *to depend, rest*, etc. **A.** In gen. (very rare): extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes, *dependent upon externals*, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 1: cui viro ex se ipso apta sunt omnia, nec suspensa aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendere, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: genus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt, Sen. Ep. 58, 7: numquam crediderim felicem ex felicitate suspensum, id. ib. 98, 1.—**B.** In partic., *to cause to be suspended*, i. e., **1.** *To make uncertain* or *doubtful, to keep in suspense:* medio responso rem suspenderunt, Liv. 39, 29, 1: illa Suspendit animos fictâ gravitate rogantum, Ov. M. 7, 308: ea res omnium animos exspectatione suspenderat, Curt. 9, 7, 20: aliquem exspectatione, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 3: diu judicum animos, Quint. 9, 2, 22; cf.: senatum ambiguis responsis, Suet. Tib. 24: suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio, Quint. 10, 7, 22: exspectationem, Curt. 7, 4, 14; cf. infra, in the *P. a.*—**2.** *To stay, stop, check, interrupt, suspend* (syn. supprimo): nec jam suspendere fletum Sustinet, Ov. F. 4, 849: lacrimas, id. Am. 1, 7, 57: spiritum, Quint. 1, 8, 1: sermonem, Quint. 11, 3, 35 sq.: fluxiones oculorum, Plin. 28, 7, 21, § 73: epiphoras, id. 25, 12, 91, § 143: causas morbi, Veg. Vet. 3, 65, 5: gressum, id. ib. 2, 55, 3: manum tuam, id. ib. 2, 40, 3; cf. *P. a.* 2. infra.—***3.** *To hang* or *fix upon* something: suspendit pictâ vultum mentemque tabellâ, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 97.—**4.** Aliquem or aliquid naso (adunco), *to turn up one's nose at, to sneer at* a person or thing (Horatian): naso suspendis adunco Ignotos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: Balatro suspendens omnia naso, id. ib. 2, 8, 64.—**5.** Of a temporary removal from office, *to suspend:* duobus hunc (episcopum) mensibus, Greg. M. Ep. 3, 46: ab officio suspensus, id. ib.—Hence, **suspensus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug-prose). **1.** *Raised, elevated, suspended:* Roma cenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; so, saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Verg. A. 8, 190: equi illi Neptunii, qui per undas currus suspensos rapuisse dicuntur, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 67; cf.: vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumenti Ferret iter, *skimming lightly over the waters*, Verg. A. 7, 810: (corus) suspensum in terras portat mare, *raised on high*, Sil. 1, 470: suspensis auribus, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 8: aura suspensa levisque, Lucr. 3, 196: terra, *loosened, loose*, Col. 11, 3, 54: suspensissimum pastinatum, id. 3, 13, 7: (oliva) inicitur quam mundissimis molis suspensis ne nucleus frangatur, id. 12, 51, 2, and 54, 2: radix suspensa pariter et mersa, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 6: suspensum inter nubila corpus, Sil. 12, 94; 1, 470: loco ab umore suspenso, Pall. 1, 40, 1: alituum suspensa cohors, Sen. Phoen. 77.—**2.** Transf., *suspended*, i. e. *pressing* or *touching lightly, light:* suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, *on tiptoe*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28; so, gradu, Ov. F. 1, 426; 6, 338; cf.: evagata noctu suspenso pede, Phaedr. 2, 4, 18: pedes, Sen. Contr. 1 praef. *fin.:* suspensa levans digitis vestigia primis, Verg. Cir. 212: vestigia, Sil. 15, 617: suspensâ manu commendare aliquem, *slightly*, Plin. Ep. 6, 12, 1: suspensis dentibus, Lucr. 5, 1069: suspensis passibus, Amm. 14, 2, 31: molis suspensis, Col. 12, 51, 2; 12, 54, 2.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Uncertain, hovering, doubtful, wavering, hesitating, in suspense, undetermined, anxious* (the predom. and class. signif.; syn.: incertus, dubius): nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscurâ spe et caecâ exspectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; cf.: civitas suspensa metu, id. ib. 1, 8, 23: suspensum me tenes, id. Att. 10, 1, 2: maneo Thessalonicae suspensus, id. ib. 3, 8, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos animi habetis, Liv. 8, 13: suspensus animus et sollicitus, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1: suspenso animo exspectare, quod quis agat, id. ib. 4, 15, 10: animus, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239; id. Fam. 16, 3, 2; id. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 14: animus suspensus curis majoribus, id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: auditâ inspectâque re, omnia suspensa neutro inclinatis sententiis reliquere, Liv. 34, 62, 16: dimissis suspensâ re legatis, id. 31, 32, 5.—*Comp.:* exercitus suspensiore animo, Auct. B. Afr. 48, 3: suspensus incertusque vultus, coloris mutatio, Cic. Clu. 19, 54; 3, 8; cf.: hominum exspectationem et spem rei publicae suspensam tenere, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 1; Cic. Fam. 11, 8, 1: suspensam dubiamque noctem spe ac metu exegimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 19: pro homine amicissimo, id. ib. 8, 5, 3: munera suspensi plena timoris, Ov. H. 16, 84 Ruhnk.: suspensa et obscura verba, Tac. A. 1, 11.—*Neutr. absol.:* quare non semper illam (nequitiam) in suspenso relinquam? Sen. Ep. 97, 14: est suspensum et anxium, de eo, quem ardentissime diligas, interdum nihil scire, Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 3: rem totam in suspenso reliqui, id. ib. 10, 31 (40), 4: ipse in suspenso tenuit, Tac. H. 1, 78 *fin.:* si adhuc in suspenso sit statuta libertas, Dig. 9, 4, 15; Just. Inst. 1, 12, 5.—**2.** Of goods held under a lieu or judgment: suspensis amici bonis libellum deicio creditoribus ejus me obligaturus, Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 3.—**3.** *Dependent:* qui fideles nobis socii, qui dubii suspensaeque ex fortunâ fidei, Liv. 44, 18, 4: animos ex tam levibus momentis fortunae suspensos, id. 4, 32, 2.

suspensē, *adv.* [suspensus], *hesitatingly, in suspense; comp.:* suspensius, Aug. Conf. 10, 34 *fin.*

suspensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspendo, I. B. 3.], *an arching* or *vaulting, arched work*, Vitr. 5, 10; cf. the foll. art.—**II.** *The imperfect pronunciation* of a letter: litterae m, Isid. 1, 31, 6.

suspensūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *an arching* or *vaulting, arched work, an arch:* balneorum, Sen. Ep. 90, 25; cf. caldariorum, Vitr. 5, 10: cellarum, Pall. 1, 40, 2.

suspensus, a, um, *Part.* of suspendo.

suspīcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [suspicor], *conjectural* (late Lat.): ars (medicina), Arn. 1, 28.

suspĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious.* **I.** Lit. (very rare): populus suspicax ob eamque rem mobilis, Nep. Timoth. 3, 5: frater, Liv. 40, 14: animus alicujus, Tac. A. 1, 13.—**II.** Transf., *that excites mistrust, suspicious:* silentium, Tac. A. 3, 11 *fin.;* Sen. Ira, 2, 29, 2 (dub.; bracketed by Haase).

1. suspĭcĭo, spexi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [sub-specio]. **I.** *To look up* or *upwards, to look up at* a thing. **A.** Lit.: cum caelum suspeximus, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 2, 18, 49: caelum, Suet. Tit. 10: summum de gurgite caelum, Ov. M. 11, 506: astra, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: ramos, Ov. M. 14, 660: pisces qui neque videntur a nobis neque ipsi nos suspicere possunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81.—Poet.: nubes suspexit Olympus, *looked up at*, i. e. *rose into the clouds*, Luc. 6, 477: quae tuam matrem (i. e. Pleiadem) tellus a parte sinistrâ Suspicit, *which looks*, i. e. *is situated towards*, Ov. M. 2, 840: suspexit in caelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9; 3, 2, 3.—*Absol.:* nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72: formare vultus, respicientes, suspicientesque et despicientes, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56.—**B.** Trop. ***1.** In gen., *to look up to* a thing with the mind, *to raise the thoughts up to:* nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt, qui, etc., Cic. Lael. 9, 32.—**2.** In partic., *to look up to* with admiration, *to admire, respect, regard, esteem, honor*, etc. (opp. despicere, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25; syn. stupeo): eos viros suspiciunt maximisque efferunt laudibus, in quibus, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36: suspicit potentem humilis, Vell. 2, 126, 2; Suet. Claud. 28: eloquentiam, Cic. Or. 28, 97: naturam (with admirari), id. Div. 2, 72, 148: honores praemiaque vestra, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 2: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18.—**II.** *To look at secretly* or *askance;* hence, by meton. (effectus pro causâ), *to mistrust, suspect* (perh. only in participles; and most freq. in the *part. perf.*): Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall. J. 70, 1.—Hence, **suspectus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to suspicio, II.), *mistrusted, suspected; that excites suspicion.* **a.** Of persons, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 81: habere aliquem falso suspectum, id. ib. 3, 6, 43: quo quis versutior et callidior est hoc invisior et suspectior detractâ opinione probitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 34: provincia de morbis, Pall. 1, 16: ne super tali scelere suspectum se haberet, Sall. J. 71, 5: in quâdam causâ suspectus, Quint. 6, 3, 96: in morte matris, Suet. Vit. 14: in eâ (filiâ), id. Gram. 16; Tac. H. 1, 13: suspectus societate consilii, Vell. 2, 35, 3: suspecti capitalium criminum, Tac. A. 3, 60: nimiae spei, id. ib. 3, 29 *fin.:* Licinius Proculus intimâ familiaritate Othonis suspectus, id. H. 1, 46: aemulationis, id. A. 13, 9: proditionis, Just. 5, 9, 12: sceleris, Curt. 6, 8, 3.—With *dat.:* non clam me est, tibi me esse suspectam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 1: meis civibus suspectus, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17; id. Quint. 4, 14: cum filius jamjam patri suspectus esset de novercâ, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: nomine neglegentiae suspectum esse alicui, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: suspectissimum quemque sibi haud cunctanter oppressit, Suet. Tit. 6.—With *inf.:* suspectus consilia ejus fovisse, Tac. H. 1, 46.—**b.** Of things, concr. and abstr.: (in tyrannorum vitâ) omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita, Cic. Lael. 15, 52: (voluptas) invidiosum nomen est, infame, suspectum, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: res, Liv. 41, 24, 17: ut quae suspecta erant, certa videantur, Quint. 5, 9, 10: in suspecto loco, i. e. *uncertain, critical, dangerous*, Liv. 21, 7, 7: in eâ parte consedit, quae suspecta maxime erat, Suet. Aug. 43: lacus Ambiguis suspectus aquis, Ov. M. 15, 333: metuit accipiter Suspectos laqueos, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 51: periculum, Suet. Dom. 14: suspectae horae (quartanae), Sen. Ben. 6, 8, 1: tumores, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 55: aqua frigida, id. 31, 6, 37, § 71: promissum suspectius, Quint. 5, 7, 14.—With *dat.:* animi medicina pluribus suspecta et invisa, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 1: suspectam facit judici causam, Quint. 5, 13, 51.—*Neutr.*, with *subject-clause:* crudele, suos addicere amores; Non dare, suspectum, Ov. M. 1, 618.—**2.** *Act., suspicious, distrustful:* timidi et suspecti, Cato, Dist. 4, 44; Amm. 29, 4, 5.

2. suspīcĭo (in good MSS. and edd. also **suspītĭo**; v. Brambach s.v.; Fleckeis. in Rhein. Mus. viii. p. 225 sqq.; and so always in Plaut. and Ter. acc. to Fleck., and in Cic. acc. to B. and K.; but cf. contra Corss. Ausspr. 2, 359 sq.), ōnis, *f.* [1. suspicio], *mistrust, distrust, suspicion.* **I.** Lit.: improborum facta primo suspitio insequi-

tur, deinde sermo atque fama, tum accusator, tum judex, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: suspitionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42: tanta nunc suspitio de me incidit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 7: redeunti ex ipsâ re mi incidit suspitio; hem, etc., id. And. 2, 2, 22: in quâ re nulla subest suspitio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: erat porro nemo, in quem ea suspitio conveniret, id. ib. 23, 65: in quem ne si insidiis quidem interfectus esset, ulla caderet suspitio, id. Att. 13, 10, 3: suspitionem populi sensit moveri, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54; cf. id. Fam. 2, 16, 2: in suspitionem alicui venire, id. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 15; id. Fl. 33, 81; cf. Suet. Tib. 12: in suspitionem cadere, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: augetur Gallis suspicio, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: suspitionem levare atque ab se removere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136: aliquem suspitione exsolvere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: omnem offensionem suspitionis de aliquo deponere, Cic. Fam. 13, 24, 2: suspitionem falsam saeviter ferre, Enn. ap. Non. 511, 5 (Trag. v. 349 Vahl.): maligna insontem deprimit suspicio, Phaedr. 3, 10, 36: suspicione si quis errabit suâ, id. 3, prol. 45: audimus eum venisse in suspitionem Torquato de morte Pansae, Brut. ap. Cic. ad Brut. 1, 6, 2.—*Plur.*: in amore haec omnia insunt vitia: injuriae, Suspitiones, inimicitiae, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 15: multae causae suspitionum offensionumque dantur, Cic. Lael. 24, 88: cum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: si minus honestas suspitiones injectas diluemus, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22.—(β) With *gen. obj.*: ne in suspitione ponatur stupri, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 27 (Ussing, suspicione): in aliquem suspitionem amoris transferre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 52: alicui suspitionem ficte reconciliatae gratiae dare, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: in suspitionem avaritiae venire, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 14: in suspitionem conjurationis vocari, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 10: qui in suspitionem incidit regni appetendi, id. Mil. 27, 72: belli subita suspitio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 15: expellere aliquem suspitione cognationis, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54: belli suspicione interpositâ, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: dare timoris aliquam suspicionem, id. ib. 7, 54: habebit enim suspicionem adulterii, Nep. Epam. 5, 5: ea res minime firmam suspitionem veneni habet, *excites*, Cic. Clu. 62, 174.—(γ) With *subject-clause*: suspitio est mihi, nunc vos suspicarier, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 149: jam tum erat suspitio, Dolo malo haec fieri omnia, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 8: addit fuisse suspitionem, veneno sibi conscivisse mortem, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; cf. with *quasi*: unde nata suspicio est, quasi desciscere a patre temptasset, Suet. Tit. 5.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **1.** *A notion, idea, suggestion* (very rare; cf.: opinio, conjectura): deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 62: suspitione attingere intellegentiam aut maris aut terrae, id. ib. 3, 25, 64: suspitionem nullam habebam te rei publicae causâ mare transiturum, id. Att. 8, 11, D, 1.—**2.** Objectively, *an appearance, indication*: ne quam suspicionem infirmitatis daret, Suet. Tib. 72: nullâ suspicione vulneris laesus, Petr. 94 *fin.*: mulsa quae suspicionem tantum possit habere dulcedinis, Pall. Jan. 15, 8.

suspīcĭōsē (**suspīt-**, v. suspicio *init.*), *adv.* [suspiciosus], *in a way to raise mistrust* or *suspicion, suspiciously*: criminose ac suspitiose dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; id. Deiot. 6, 17; Quint. 4, 2, 81; Sen. Contr. 3 prooem.—*Comp.*: suspitiosius aut criminosius dicere, Cic. Brut. 34, 131.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

suspīcĭōsus (**suspīt-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. suspicio], *full of suspicion* (class.). **I.** *Mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious*: omnes quibus res sunt minus secundae, magis sunt nescio quomodo Suspitiosi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: an te conscientia timidum suspitiosumque faciebat? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 74: suspitiosus esse in aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 14; id. Lael. 18, 65: suspitiosa ac maledica civitas, id. Fl. 28, 68: vita anxia, suspiciosa, trepida, Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 2.—*Sup.*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 64.—**II.** *That excites mistrust* or *suspicion, suspicious*: si suspiciosus fuisset, Cato ap. Gell. 9, 12, 7; cf.: suspiciosum Cato hoc in loco suspectum significat, non suspicantem, Gell. ib.: timor, perturbatio, etc. . . . quae erant ante suspitiosa, haec aperta ac manifesta faciebant, Cic. Clu. 19, 54: id quod adhuc est suspitiosum, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18: quia id est suspitiosum, id. ib. 20, 56; Auct. Her. 2, 7, 11; Cic. Clu. 62, 174: haec sunt, quae suspitiosum crimen efficiant, id. Part. Or. 33, 114: sententiae, Sen. Ep. 114, 1: joci, Suet. Dom. 10.—*Sup.*: suspitiosissimum negotium, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: tempus, id. Fam. 1, 7, 3.—*Comp.* seems not to occur.

* **suspīcĭter,** *adv.* [suspicio], *mistrustfully, suspiciously*: suspiciter circum aspicere, Non. 360, 5.

suspīco, āre, v. suspicor *fin.*

suspīcor, ātus (*inf.* suspicarier, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 149; id. Trin. 1, 2, 49), 1, *v. dep. a.* [1. suspicio, II.], *to mistrust, suspect* (class.). (*a*) With *acc.* (rare): id est, quod suspicabar, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 24: quid nunc suspicare aut invenis De illâ? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 44: quid homines suspicentur, videtis, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: quod velim temere atque injuriose de illo suspicati sint homines, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 13, 1: nihil mali suspicans, id. Clu. 9, 27: res nefarias, id. Mil. 23, 63: summum nefas suspicatus de uxore, Quint. 9, 2, 80.—Rarely with a personal object: ancillas meas, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 39: puellam, App. M. 10, p. 250, 18.—(β) With *obj.-clause* (so most usually): suspitio est mihi, nunc vos suspicarier, Me idcircô haec promittere, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 149: omnes ilico Me suspicentur, credo, habere aurum domi, id. Aul. 1, 2, 32: debere se suspicari, simulatâ Caesarem amicitiâ, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 44: id consilium cum fugae causâ initum suspicaretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: venturos, Qui, etc., Ov. H. 10, 83.—(γ) *Absol.*: fuge suspicari (sc. me), Hor. C. 2, 4, 22.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe, conjecture* (class.; cf.: opinor, reor). (*a*) With *acc.*: di inmortales, spem insperatam date mihi, quam suspicor, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 22 Brix: si quidem hic lenonis ejus't vidulus, quem suspicor, id. Rud. 4, 4, 47: nisi me animus fallit, hic profecto'st anulus, quem ego suspicor, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 1: qui, quae vix conjectura, qualia sint, possumus suspicari, sic affirmat, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15: figuram divinam, id. N. D. 1, 11, 28: quiddam de L. Crasso, id. de Or. 3, 4, 15; cf.: aliquid de M. Popilii ingenio, id. Brut. 14, 56.—(β) With *rel.-clause*: quare, quâ sint illae dignitate, potes ex his suspicari, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 2: ne suspicari quidem, quanta sit admirabilitas caelestium rerum, id. N. D. 2, 36, 90.—(γ) With *object-clause*: navalis hostis ante adesse potest, quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6: quas (magnitudines stellarum) esse numquam suspicati sumus, id. ib. 6, 16, 16: placiturum tibi esse librum meum suspicabar, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 1: valde suspicor fore, ut infringatur hominum improbitas, id. Fam. 1, 6, 1: suspicor ingenuas erubuisse genas, Ov. H. 19 (20), 6: ex loco tumuli suspicari, non esse monumentum, Quint. 7, 3, 34.—*Absol.*: ut suspicor, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 22 Ritschl.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **suspīco,** āre: ne suspices, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 42.

suspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspiro], *a fetching a deep breath, a sighing, sigh* (post-Aug.): suspiratione sollicitudinem fateri, Quint. 11, 3, 158: inde illa nobilis M. Ciceronis suspiratio: O te felicem, M. Porci, etc., Plin. H. N. praef. § 9.

suspīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a sighing, sigh* (poet. and very rare); in *plur.*: suspiratibus haustis, * Ov. M. 14, 129 (but in Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3, the correct read. is suspiritu).

suspīrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [suspirium], *breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, breathing short, asthmatic*: mula, Col. 6, 38, 1: anhelatores et suspiriosi, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 121; 20, 2, 5, § 9; 32, 8, 29, § 91; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 28, 148; Veg. Vet. 1, 11, 1.

suspīrĭtus, ūs, *m.* [suspiro], *a breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh* (rare but class.): enicat suspiritus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 4 (14 Ritschl): quem nemo aspicere sine suspiritu posset, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3 Orell. *N. cr.*: suspiritus et gemitus, Liv. 30, 15, 3: longos trahens suspiritus, App. M. 8, p. 207.

suspīrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a deep breath, a sighing, sigh.* **I.** Lit. (class.): suspirium alte petere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 58: traxit ex intimo ventre, id. Truc. 2, 7, 41: crebrum suspirium, Col. 6, 14, 2: si quis est in rerum naturâ sine sollicitudine, sine suspirio, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 72: idque ab exercitu cum suspirio videretur, Spart. Pers. 11.—*Plur.*: quos numquam pungunt suspiria, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 27: repetere, Tib. 3, 6, 61: ducere, Ov. M. 1, 656: ducere ab imo Pectore, id. ib. 10, 402; 2, 125; 2, 774; 9, 537: cessant, Mart. 10, 13, 19.—Of animals, Mart. 1, 110, 9.—**B.** As a disease, *shortness of breath, asthma* (post-Aug. and very rare): morbus, qui satis apte dici suspirium potest, Sen. Ep. 54, 1: suspirio laborare, Col. 7, 5 *fin.*; Veg. Vet. 1, 10 *fin.*; 1, 38, 4.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a breathing, breath, respiration* (in post-Aug. poetry): nec dat suspiria cursus Vulneris, Luc. 9, 928; 4, 328; Sil. 11, 221.

suspīro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [subspiro]. **I.** *Neutr., to draw a deep breath, heave a sigh, to sigh* (class.): occulte, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: familiariter, id. ib. 1, 13, 1: suspirat ab imis Pectoribus, Ov. M. 2, 655: dumque ibi suspirat, id. ib. 1, 707: suspirat sacerdos, Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 572: flebile, id. in Eutr. 1, 269.—Poet.: puella in flavo hospite suspirans, *sighing after, longing for*, Cat. 64, 98: solâ suspirat in illâ, Ov. F. 1, 417; v. also infra, II.—Transf., of things: tellus atro exundante vapore Suspirans, *breathing out*, Sil. 12, 136: relicto brevi foramine, quo aestuantia vina suspirent, *may exhale, evaporate*, Pall. Oct. 14, 16: curae suspirantes, *sighing*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 60 Vahl.).—With *ne* and *subj.*, Hor. C. 3, 2, 9.—**II.** *Act.* (poet.). **A.** *To breathe out, exhale*: umentes nebulas (Anauros), Luc. 6, 370: inclusum pectore, Bacchum, Sil. 4, 779; 12, 136.—**B.** *To sigh for, long for*: suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem, Juv. 11, 152: amores, Tib. 4, 5, 11: Chloen, Hor. C. 3, 7, 10: lucra, Prud. Cath. 2, 44.—**C.** *To sigh out, exclaim with a sigh*: grandis suspirat arator, incassum manuum cecidisse labores, Lucr. 2, 1164.—With *ne*: matrona et adulta virgo Suspiret, eheu! ne, etc. (= sollicita est, ne), Hor. C. 3, 2, 9.

suspītĭo, ōnis, *f.*, v. suspicio *init.*

susque dēque, *adv.* [subs for subque, and de-que], *both up and down*, to express indifference: susque deque fero aut susque deque habeo (his enim omnibus modis dicitur) . . . significat autem susque deque ferre animo aequo esse, et quod accidit non magni pendere, atque interdum neglegere et contemnere: et propemodum id valet, quod dicitur Graece ἀδιαφορεῖν. Laberius in Compitalibus: nunc tu lentus es: nunc tu susque deque fers . . . M. Varro in Sisenna vel de historiâ: quod si non horum omnium similia essent principia ac postprincipia, susque deque esset. Lucilius in tertio: verum haec ludus ibi susque omnia deque fuerunt: susque et deque fuere, inquam, etc., Gell. 16, 9, 1 sqq.; cf. Fest. p. 290 Müll.: quae neque sunt facta, neque ego in me admisi, arguit: atque id me susque deque esse habituram putat. Non edepol faciam: neque me perpetiar probri Falso insimulatam, *that I shall bear it with indifference*, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 5: de Octavio susque deque, *it is of no consequence*, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1.

sustentācŭlum, i, *n.* [sustento], *a prop, stay, support.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rare): sustentaculum, columen, Tac. H. 2, 28.—**II.** Transf., *sustenance, nourishment*: sustentaculum sumptuosum corporis, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 33.

sustentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A deferring, delay; forbearance* (very rare). **A.** In gen.: habere aliquam moram et sustentationem, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 146: quae sustentatio sui recte patientia nominatur, Lact. 6, 18, 32.—**B.** In partic., in rhetoric, *a figure of speech where the orator defers the mention of something*, keeping the hearer in doubt, *a suspension*, Cels. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 22.—**II.** *Sustenance, maintenance*: mulieris, Dig. 2, 3, 22 *med.*

sustentātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a holding up* or *upright, a sustaining, support* (post-class.): levia sustentatui, gravia demersui, App. Mag. p. 287, 34: cujus ille sustentatu, Aus. Per. 5.

sustento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [sustineo], *to hold up* or *upright, to uphold, support, prop, sustain* (syn. sustineo). **I.** Lit. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): multos per annos Sustentata ruet moles et machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 96: Hercule quon-

dam Sustentante polum, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 143: Alcanor fratrem ruentem Sustentat dextrâ, Verg. A. 10, 339: in Tiberim abjectum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145: naufraga sustentant ... vela (i. e. navem) Lacones, Claud. B. Gild. 222; cf.: aegre seque et arma sustentans, Curt. 8, 4, 15.—**B.** *To bear, wear:* catenas, Vop. Aur. 34.—**II.** Trop., *to keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, bear, uplift, preserve* (class. and freq.). **A.** In gen.: exsanguem jam et jacentem (civitatem), Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 2; cf.: rem publicam, id. Mur. 2, 3: imbecillitatem valetudinis tuae sustenta et tuere, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: valetudo sustentatur notitiâ sui corporis, id. Off. 2, 24, 86; Vell. 2, 114, 1: Terentiam, unam omnium aerumnosissimam, sustentes tuis officiis, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 5: tu velim tete tuâ virtute sustentes, id. Fam. 6, 4, 5: me una consolatio sustentat, quod, etc., id. Mil. 36, 100: per omnis difficultates animo me sustentavi, Quint. 12, prooem. § 1: litteris sustentor et recreor, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1; cf.: praeclarâ conscientiâ sustentor, cum cogito, etc., id. ib. 10, 4, 5: Pompeius intellegit, C. Catonem a Crasso sustentari, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4: jurisconsultus, non suo artificio sed alieno sustentatus, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: amicos suos fide, id. Rab. Post. 2, 4: si qua spes reliqua est, quae fortium civium mentes cogitationesque sustentet, id. Fl. 2, 3: spes inopiam sustentabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: res publica magnis meis laboribus sustentata, Cic. Mur. 2, 3: Venus Trojanas sustentat opes, Verg. A. 10, 609: multa virum meritis sustentat fama tropaeis, *upholds*, id. ib. 11, 224: Arminius manu, voce, vulnere sustentabat pugnam, *kept up, maintained*, Tac. A. 2, 17: aciem, id. ib. 1, 65 *fin.*; id. H. 2, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To support, sustain, maintain, preserve* by food, money, or other means: familiam, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36: cum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: idem (aër) spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantis, id. N. D. 2, 39, 101: qui se subsidiis patrimonii aut amicorum liberalitate sustentant, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12: eo (frumento) sustentata est plebs, Liv. 2, 34, 5: sustentans fovensque, Plin. Ep. 9, 30, 3: saucios largitione et curâ, Tac. A. 4, 63 *fin.*: animus nullâ re egens aletur et sustentabitur isdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; cf.: furtim rapta sustentat pectora terra, *refreshes*, Stat. Th. 6, 875: parsimoniam patrum suis sumptibus, Cic. Cael. 16, 38: tenuitatem alicujus, id. Fam. 16, 21, 4: egestatem et luxuriem domestico lenocinio sustentavit, id. Red. Sen. 5, 11: Glycera venditando coronas sustentaverat paupertatem, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125; cf.: ut milites pecore ex longinquioribus vicis adacto extremam famem sustentarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17.—Mid.: mutando sordidas merces sustentabatur, *supported himself, got a living*, Tac. A. 4, 13; for which in the *act.* form: *Ge.* Valuistin' bene? *Pa.* Sustentavi sedulo, *I have taken good care of myself, have kept myself in good case*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 8; cf. *impers. pass.*: *Ge.* Valuistin' usque? *Ep.* Sustentatum'st sedulo, id. ib. 3, 2, 14. —**2.** *To keep in check, hold back, restrain:* milites, paulisper ab rege sustentati, paucis amissis profugi discedunt, Sall. J. 56, 6; cf. aciem, Auct. B. Afr. 82: aquas, Auct. Cons. Liv. 221.—**3.** *To bear, hold out, endure, suffer* (rare but class.; syn.: fero, patior): miserias plurimas, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 3: moerorem doloremque, Cic. Pis. 36, 89. —*Absol.* (sc. morbum), Suet. Tib. 72: procellas invidiae, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 265: aegre is dies sustentatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: quorum auxiliis atque opibus, si qua bella inciderint, sustentare consuerint, id. ib. 2, 14 *fin.*—*Impers. pass.*: aegre eo die sustentatum est, *a defence was made*, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: hostem, Tac. A. 15, 10 *fin.*: bellum, Vell. 2, 104, 2: impetus legionum, Auct. B. Hisp. 17, 3.—*Absol.*: nec, nisi in tempore subventum foret, ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv. 34, 18, 2.—**4.** *To put off, defer, delay* (Ciceron.; syn. prolato): rem, dum, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 64, 1: aedificationem ad tuum adventum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 7: id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest ... celeriter vobis vindicandum est, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6; cf. Ov. R. Am. 405.

sustĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [sustineo], *an endurance:* malorum, Lact. Epit. 34, 7: spei, Vulg. 1 Thess. 1, 3.—*Absol.*, *patience, endurance*, Vulg. Eccl. 2, 16.

sustĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2, *v. a.* [subs for sub, and teneo], *to hold up, hold upright, uphold, to bear up, keep up, support, sustain* (syn. fulcio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: onus alicui, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 68: quantum hominum terra sustinet, id. Poen. prol. 90; id. Men. 1, 1, 13: cum Milo umeris sustineret bovem vivum, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: arma membraque, Liv. 23, 45, 3; Curt. 6, 1, 11; 7, 5, 8: infirmos baculo artus, *to support*, Ov. M. 6, 27: furcis spectacula, Liv. 1, 35, 9: ingenuâ speculum manu, Ov. A. A. 2, 216: fornice exstructo, quo pons sustinebatur, Auct. B. Alex. 19, 4: manibus clipeos et hastam Et galeam, Ov. H. 3, 119: vix populum tellus sustinet illa suum, id. ib. 15 (16), 182: lapis albus Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, Hor. S. 1, 6, 117: vas ad sustinenda opsonia, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140: aër volatus alitum sustinet, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: lacus omnia illata pondera sustinens, *bearing* on its surface, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 127: ecce populus Romanus universus veluti duobus navigiis inpositus binis cardinibus sustinetur, id. 36, 15, 24, § 119: domum pluribus adminiculis fulcit ac sustinet, Plin. Ep. 4, 21, 3: se, *to support one's self, hold one's self up, stand*, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 25; so, se a lapsu, Liv. 21, 35: se alis, Ov. M. 4, 411.—**B.** In partic., *to hold* or *keep back, to keep in, stay, check, restrain, control*, etc. (syn.: refreno, supprimo, moror): currum equosque, Lucil. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: currum, id. Lael. 17, 63 (v. infra, II. B. 3.): equos, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: remos, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: manum, Ov. F. 5, 302: sustinet a jugulo dextram, Verg. A. 11, 750: a jugulo nitentem sustinet hastam, Stat. Th. 2, 648: flumina Threiciâ lyrâ, Prop. 3, 2, 2 (4, 1, 42): nunc agendo, nunc sustinendo agmen, Liv. 25, 36, 1: aliud simile miraculum eos sustinuit, id. 5, 39, 2: signa, id. 31, 24, 8: gradum, Ov. F. 6, 398: perterritum exercitum, Caes. B. C. 1, 71: se, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41; Val. Fl. 3, 100: se ab omni assensu, i. e. *to refrain*, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48: se a respondendo, id. ib. 2, 32, 104.—Poet.: celeres vias, i. e. *to halt*, Sen. Hippol. 794.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve:* dignitatem et decus civitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 124: causam rei publicae, id. Fam. 9, 8, 2; cf.: causam publicam, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: expectationem, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: tris personas unus sustineo, *characters*, id. de Or. 2, 24, 102: personam magistri, *to personate*, Suet. Gram. 24: quid muneris in rem publicam fungi ac sustinere velitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 199: historiam veterem atque antiquam haec mea senectus sustinet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 100: vitam, Maecen. ap. Sen. Ep. 101, 11.—Poet.: (arbor) ingentem sustinet umbram, Verg. G. 2, 297.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To sustain, support, maintain*, by food, money, or other means: hac (sc. re frumentariâ) alimur et sustinemur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 11: veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortunâ, fide, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43: qui ager non amplius hominum quinque milia potest sustinere, id. Att. 2, 16, 1: alicujus munificentiâ sustineri, Liv. 39, 9, 6: hinc patriam parvosque nepotes Sustinet, Verg. G. 2, 515: necessitates aliorum, Liv. 6, 15, 9: plebem, id. 3, 65, 6: penuriam temporum, Col. 9, 14, 17.—**2.** *To bear, undergo, endure; to hold out against, withstand* (so most freq.; syn.: fero, tolero, patior): mala ferre sustinereque, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: non tu scis, quantum malarum rerum sustineam, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 8: innocens suspitionem hanc sustinet causâ meâ, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 32: labores, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: aestatem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39, 3: dolorem pedum, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 5: dolores, id. ib. 1, 12, 8: certamen, Liv. 33, 36, 12: vim hostium, Nep. Hann. 11, 4: periculum, Dig. 18, 6, 1: o dii, quis hujus potentiam poterit sustinere? Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17: alicujus imperia, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: vulnera, id. ib. 1, 45: Philo ea sustinere vix poterat, quae contra Academicorum pertinaciam dicebantur, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 18; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: Peloponnesum, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 7: eos (rogantes), Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3; Liv. 31, 13: senatus querentes eos non sustinuit, id. 31, 13, 4: justa petentem deam, Ov. M. 14, 788: ferrum ignemque Jovemque, id. ib. 13, 385 et saep.—*Absol.*: expectes et sustineas necesse est, Mart. 9, 3, 13: neque jam sustineri poterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; cf. Cic. Fam. 12, 6, 4; Liv. 29, 6, 17.—(β) With *obj.-clause* (mostly with a negative: non sustinet, *he cannot bear, cannot endure; he does not take upon himself, does not venture*): non sustineo esse conscius mihi dissimulati judicii mei, Quint. 3, 6, 64: non impositos supremis ignibus artus Sustinuit spectare parens, Ov. M. 13, 584; so negatively, id. ib. 1, 530; 6, 367; 6, 606; 9, 439; 10, 47; id. F. 4, 850; Vell. 2, 86, 2.—In a negative interrog.: sustinebant tales viri, se tot senatoribus, etc.... non credidisse? tantae populi Romani voluntati restitisse? Sustineant. Reperiemus, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 10: hoc quidem quis hominum sustineat petulans esse ad alterius arbitrium? Quint. 12, 9, 10; 3, 6, 64: deserere officii sui partes, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 16; 9, 13, 6: Parmenionem rursus castigare non sustinebat, Curt. 4, 13, 8; 6, 1, 15: nec solus bibere sustineo, id. 7, 5, 12; 7, 6, 15; 8, 5, 7; Vell. 2, 86, 2; Suet. Caes. 75.—Affirmatively: quem in vinculis habituri erant, sustinuere venerari, Curt. 5, 10, 13: colloqui cum eo, quem damnaverat, sustinuit, id. 6, 8, 16; 7, 5, 38; 10, 5, 25: quae se praeferre Dianae Sustinuit, *took upon herself, presumed*, Ov. M. 11, 322; so, sustinet ire illuc, id. ib. 4, 447; 6, 563; id. H. 5, 32; Phaedr. 4, 16, 8: aliquem videre, Auct. Cons. Liv. 135: si quis aquam ... haurire sustineat, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 64: mentiri, Petr. 116.—**3.** (Acc. to I. B.) *To hold in, stop, stay, check, restrain; to keep back, put off, defer, delay:* est igitur prudentis sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic. Lael. 17, 63; so, impetum hostis, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 1, 26; 2, 11; 3, 2 et saep.: subitas hostium incursiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11; cf.: Curio praemittit equites, qui primum impetum sustineant ac morentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: bellum consilio, Liv. 3, 60, 1: assensus lubricos, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108: sustinenda solutio est nominis Caerelliani, id. Att. 12, 51, 3: oppugnationem ad noctem, Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 6: rem in noctem, Liv. 5, 35, 7: iram, id. 2, 19, 4.

sustollo, ĕre, *v. a.* [subs for sub (v. sub, III.), and tollo], *to lift* or *take up, to raise up, raise* (ante- and post-class.; cf.: erigo, effero). **I.** In gen.: amiculum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 117; id. Poen. 1, 2, 136: Graecae sunt hae columnae, sustolli solent, i. e. *to be set upon a high pedestal*, id. ib. 5, 3, 49: torvos ad aethera vultus, Ov. M. 13, 542: (navem) levi sustollit machina nisu, Lucr. 4, 906: vela, Cat. 64, 210; 64, 235: papulas alte, Ser. Samm. 38, 716.—**II.** In partic. ***A.** *To build, erect:* novum opus in quâlibet civitate, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 28.—**B.** *To take away, remove, destroy:* erilem filiam, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 8: has aedes totas, id. Mil. 2, 3, 39: sustolli ab his locis, Arn. 2, 60.

sustŭli, v. suffero and tollo.

susum, v. sursum.

sŭsurrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [1. susurro], *a muttering, murmuring* (post-class.): magicum, App. M. 1, p. 103, 23; Mart. Cap. 7, § 726.

sŭsurrātim, *adv.* [id.], *in a low voice, softly* (late Lat.): decenter arrisit, Mart. Cap. 6, § 705.

sŭsurrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a whispering*, Ambros. Laps. Virg. Cons. 6, 25; *plur.*: crebrae, Cassiod. Var. 9, 18 *init.*; Vulg. 2 Cor. 12, 20.

sŭsurrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a mutterer, whisperer, tale-bearer*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Vulg. Eccl. 5, 17.

sŭsurrātrix, īcis, *f.* [susurrator], *a whisperer* (late Lat.), Petr. Chrysolog. Serm. 118.

1. sŭsurro, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [1. susurrus; root sur], *to make a low, continued sound, to hum, buzz, murmur; to mutter, whisper* (poet. and in post-class. prose). **I.** *Neutr.*: susurrant (apes), Verg. G. 4, 260: aura susurrantis venti, id. Cul. 154: aut ego cum carâ de te nutrice susurro, Ov. H. 19, 19: fama susurrat, id. ib. 21, 233: lympha susurrans, Verg. Cul. 104: susurravit obscurior fama, Amm. 26, 6, 2: leve Mincius susurret, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. Fesc. 2, 11.—**II.** *Act.*: cantica qui Nili, qui Gaditana susurrat, Mart. 3, 63, 5: versum Persii, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 44 *fin.*: te (silvestris platanus), Nemes. Ecl. 1, 72: susurrans quae-

dam, Amm. 25, 8, 18: pars, quid velit, aure susurrat, Ov. M. 3, 643.—*Impers. pass.:* jam susurrari audio, Civem Atticam esse hanc, Ter. And. 4, 4, 40.

2. sŭsurro, ōnis, *m.* [1. susurro], *a mutterer, whisperer, tale-bearer* (post-class.): aures mariti susurronum faece completae, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.;* Vulg. Lev. 19, 16; Hier. Ep. 11, 1.

1. sŭsurrus, i (collat. form of the *abl. sing.* susurru, App. Flor. p. 357, 39), *m.* [redupl. from root sur, sar, to speak, Fest. p. 322 Müll.; cf. absurdus], *a low, gentle noise, a humming, murmuring, a muttering, whispering,* etc. (class.): aquam ferentis mulierculae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: palam age: nolo murmur ullum, neque susurrum fieri, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 48: (saepes) levi somnum suadebit inire susurro (apum), Verg. E. 1, 56: tacito mala vota susurro Concipiunt, i. e. *in a low, muttered prayer,* Luc. 5, 104: rauco susurro, Calp. Ecl. 1, 3: tenui jugulos aperire susurro, Juv. 4, 110. — In *plur.:* blandos audire susurros, Prop. 1, 11, 13; Hor. C. 1, 9, 19; id. S. 2, 8, 78; Pers. 2, 6; Plin. Pan. 62 *fin.*—Personified: Susurri, *Whispers, the attendants of Fame,* Ov. M. 12, 61.

* **2. sŭsurrus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. susurrus], *muttering, whispering:* lingua, Ov. M. 7, 825.

sūta, ōrum, v. suo *fin.*

sūtēla, ae, *f.* [suo], prop. a sewing together; hence, trop., *a cunning device* or *contrivance, an artifice, trick, wile* (Plautin.): sutelae dolosae astutiae a similitudine suentium dictae, Fest. pp. 310 and 311 Müll.: ob sutelas tuas, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 34; id. Cas. 1, 7.

Suthul, ŭlis, *n., a fortress in Numidia,* Sall. J. 37, 3; 38, 2.

sūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [suo], *sewed together, bound* or *fastened together* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): balteus, Verg. A. 12, 273: cymba, id. ib. 6, 414: naves, Plin. 24, 9, 40, § 65: domus, *made of skins sewed together,* Val. Fl. 6, 81: coronae, i. e. *sewed on the philyrae,* Ov. F. 5, 335; Mart. 9, 91, 6: folium, Plin. 21, 3, 8, § 11; cf. rosa, Mart. 9, 91, 6; 9, 94, 5: lapilli, *set in a wreath,* Prud. Cath. 7, 158: hyacinthi, id. Ham. 269.

sūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a shoemaker, cobbler.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34; 3, 5, 39; Asell. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 8; Varr. L. L. 5, § 93 Müll.: crepidarius, Asell. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 8: SVTORVM COLLEGIVM, Inscr. Donat. 1, 131; Mart. 3, 16, 1; 9, 75 *in lemm.* al.—To denote people of the lower class: id sutores et zonarii conclamarunt, Cic. Fl. 7, 17; Juv. 3, 294. — Prov.: sutor, ne supra crepidam (judicaret), *let the cobbler stick to his last,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 85; cf. Val. Max. 8, 12, ext. 3.—* **II.** Transf., *a cobbler, patcher up* of things: fabularum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

sūtōrīcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [sutor], *of* or *belonging to a shoemaker* (for the class. sutorius): atramentum, *shoemakers' blacking,* Marc. Emp. 8, 2 *med.*

sūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a shoemaker* or *cobbler* (class.): atramentum, *shoemakers' blacking,* Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3; Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 123; 34, 12, 32, § 123; Cels. 5, 8: fistula, *a shoemaker's punch,* Plin. 17, 14, 23, § 100: MERX, Inscr. Orell. 4168: Turpio sutorius, *formerly a shoemaker,* Cic. Att. 6, 1, 15: Atrium Sutorium, *Shoemakers' Hall,* a place in Rome, Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; Calend. Praenest. m. Mart. (ap. Inscr. Orell. II., p. 386); v. atrium *fin.*

sūtrīballus, i, *m.* [id.], *a cobbler,* Schol. Juv. 3, 150.

sūtrīna, ae, and **sūtrīnum,** i, v. 1. sutrinus, II.

1. sūtrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for sutorinus, from sutor], *of* or *belonging to a shoemaker* or *cobbler, shoemaker's-* (mostly post-Aug. for sutorius). **I.** *Adj.:* taberna, Tac. A. 15, 34: ars, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196; Varr. L. L. 5, § 93 Müll. — **II.** *Substt.* **A. sūtrīna,** ae, *f.* **1.** (Sc. officina.) *A shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall:* sutrinae manceps, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 122; 35, 10, 37, § 112; Tert. Pall. 5. — **2.** (Sc. ars.) *The shoemaker's trade,* Varr. ap. Non. 160, 17; Vitr. 6, praef. *fin.;* Lact. 1, 18, 21; App. Flor. p. 346, 35. — * **B. sūtrīnum,** i, *n.* (sc. artificium), *a shoemaker's work* or *trade,* Sen. Ep. 90, 23.

2. Sūtrīnus, a, um, v. Sutrium, I.

Sūtrĭum, ii, *n., an ancient town in Etruria,* now *Sutri,* Liv. 6, 3, 2; 6, 9; 6, 32; Vell. 1, 14. — Prov.: quasi eant Sutrium, i. e. *to set about any thing well prepared* (as Camillus, when he marched to the conquest of Sutrium), Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 10; cf. Fest. p. 310 Müll. — Hence, **A. Sūtrīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Sutrium:* ager, Liv. 26, 34: colonia, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51. — *Subst.:* **Sūtrīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Sutrium,* Liv. 6, 3. — **B. Sūtrĭus,** a, um, *adj., of Sutrium:* tecta, Sil. 8, 493.

‡ **sūtrix,** īcis, *f.* [sutor], *a sewing-woman,* Inscr. Gud. p. 199, 2; 220, 1.

sūtūra, ae, *f.* [suo], *a sewing together, a seam, suture:* scutale crebris suturis duratum, Liv. 38, 29, 6; Cels. 7, 4, 3; 7, 4, 11 *fin.;* Petr. 13: calvariae, *a suture of the skull,* Cels. 8, 1 and 4.

sūtus, a, um, *Part.* of suo.

sŭus, a, um (old form sos, sa, sum; *dat. plur.* sis, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll.; *acc.* sas. id. ib. p. 325 ib.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 47; Schol. Pers. 1, 108; *sing.* sam for suam, Fest. p. 47 Müll.; so for suo, C. I. L. 5, 2007. In ante-class. verse su- with the following vowel freq. forms one syllable, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 48; id. Ps. 1, 3, 5; Ter. And. 1, 1, 68; Lucr. 1, 1022; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 189 sqq.), *pron. poss., 3d pers.* [root SVA-; Sanscr. svá, own; cf. sui; Gr. σεϝο-, whence σφε, etc., and ἑ; cf. ἑός], *of* or *belonging to himself, herself,* etc.; *his own, her own,* etc.; *his, her, its, their; one's; hers, theirs.* **I.** Ordinary possessive use *his,* etc. (cf. the similar use of the *pers. pron.* sui, q. v.). **A.** With antecedent in the same sentence. **1.** The antecedent a *subject-nominative,* expressed or understood. (α) *His:* Caesar copias suas divisit, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: ille in suâ sententiâ perseverat, id. ib. 1, 72: tantam habebat suarum rerum fiduciam, id. ib. 2, 37: cum sceleris sui socios Romae reliquisset, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3: cur ego non ignoscam si anteposuit suam salutem meae? id. Pis. 32, 79; id. Phil. 2, 18, 45; id. Mil. 10, 27; id. Fam. 15, 14, 1: Hanno praefecturam ejus (i. e. Muttinis) filio suo (Hannonis) dedit, Liv. 26, 40, 7: imperat princeps civibus suis, Sen. Clem. 1, 16, 2: nemo rem suam emit, id. Ben. 7, 4, 8.—(β) *Her:* mea Glycerium suos parentes repperit, Ter. And. 5, 6, 5: utinam haec ignoraret suum patrem, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 34: si nunc facere volt era officium suom, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 72: ne eadem mulier cum suo conjuge honestissimum adulescentem oppressisse videatur, Cic. Cael. 32, 78: si omnibus suis copiis excellentem virum res publica armasset, id. Phil. 13, 16, 32.—(γ) *Its:* omne animal, simul et ortum est, et se ipsum et omnes partes suas diligit, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: cum mea domus ardore suo deflagrationem Italiae toti minaretur, id. Planc. 40, 95.—(δ) *Their:* (legiones) si consulem suum reliquerunt, vituperandae sunt Cic. Phil. 5, 2, 4: mittent aliquem de suo numero, id. ib. 11, 10, 25: rationem illi sententiae suae non fere reddebant, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 38: qui agellos suos redimere a piratis solebant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 85: edicunt ut ad suum vestitum senatores redirent, id. Sest. 14, 32: suis finibus eos prohibent, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Allobrogibus sese persuasuros existimabant ut per suos (Allobrogum) fines eos (Helvetios) ire paterentur, id. id. 1, 6; and distributively: ac naves onerariae LXIII. in portu expugnatae, quaedam cum suis oneribus, frumento, armis, aere, etc., *some with their several cargoes,* Liv. 26, 47, 9.—**2.** With a *subject-clause* as antecedent: id suâ sponte apparebat tuta celeribus consiliis praepositurum, *was self-evident,* Liv. 22, 38, 13: ad id quod suâ sponte satis collectum animorum erat, indignitate etiam Romani accendebantur, id. 3, 62, 1: secutum tamen suâ sponte est ut vilior ob ea regi Hannibal et suspectior fieret, id. 35, 14, 4. — **3.** With *subject-acc.* as antecedent: hanc dicam Athenis advenisse cum aliquo amatore suo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 86: doceo gratissimum esse in suâ tribu Plancium, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: cupio eum suae causae confidere, id. Sest. 64, 135: suspicari debuit (Milo), eum (Clodium) ad villam suam (Clodii) deversurum, id. Mil. 19, 51: Medeam praedicant in fugâ fratris sui membra dissipavisse, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: (dixit) Caesarem pro suâ dignitate debere et studium et iracundiam suam reipublicae dimittere, Caes. B. C. 1, 8.—**4.** With *object-acc.* as antecedent. (α) Suus being an adjunct of the subject (generally rendered in Engl. by a pass. constr.): hunc pater suus de templo deduxit, *he was taken from the temple by his father,* Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 52: hunc sui cives e civitate ejecerunt, id. Sest. 68, 142: Alexandrum uxor sua ... occidit, id. Inv. 2, 49, 144: illum ulciscentur mores sui, id. Att. 9, 12, 2: quodsi quem natura sua ... forte deficiet, id. Or. 1, 14: utrumque regem sua multitudo consalutaverat, Liv. 1, 7, 1: quas (urbes) sua virtus ac dii juvent, magnas sibi opes facere, id. 1, 9, 3; 1, 7, 15; 6, 33, 5: quos nec sua conscientia impulerit, nec, etc., id. 26, 33, 3; 25, 14, 7: consulem C. Marium servus suus interemit, Val. Max. 6, 8, 2: quis non Vedium Pollionem pejus oderat quam servi sui? Sen. Clem. 1, 18, 2: sera dies sit quâ illum gens sua caelo adserat, id. Cons. Poll. 12 (31), 5.—With the antecedent understood from the principal sentence: ita forma simili pueri ut mater sua internoscere (sc. eos) non posset, Plaut. Men. prol. 19; and with suus as adjunct both of the subject and of the antecedent: jubet salvere suos vir uxorem suam, id. Merc. 4, 3, 11. — (β) With *impers. verbs:* sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: video fore ut inimicos tuos poeniteat intemperantiae suae, id. Fam. 3, 10, 1: si Caesarem beneficii sui poeniteret, id. Lig. 10, 29; so id. Agr. 2, 11, 26: jam ne nobilitatis quidem suae plebejos poenitere, Liv. 10, 7, 8: militem jam minus virtutis poenitere suae, id. 22, 12, 10. — (γ) As adjunct of other members of the sentence: ad parentes suos ducas Silenium, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 86: nam is illius filiam conicit in navem clam matrem suam (i.e. filiae), id. Mil. 2, 1, 34: eosdem ad quaestoris sui aut imperatoris, aut commilitonum suorum pericula impulistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 34: totum enim ex suâ patriâ sustulisti, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 127; id. Or. 3, 32, 126: quem (Hammonium) tibi etiam suo nomine (*on his own account*) commendo ... itaque peto a te ut ejus procuratorem et ipsum suo nomine diligas, id. Fam. 13, 21, 2: Caesar Fabium in sua remittit hiberna, Caes. B. G. 5, 33; id. B. C. 3, 24: introire ad Ciceronem, et domi suae imparatum confodere, Sall. C. 28, 1: suis flammis delete Fidenas, i. e. *the flames kindled by the Fidenates,* Liv. 4, 33, 5: suo igni involvit hostes, Tac. A. 14, 30: quid Caesarem in sua fata inmisit? Sen. Ep. 94, 65; id. Q. N. 1, praef. 7; cf. with antecedent supplied from preceding sentence: non destiti rogare et petere (sc. Brutum) meâ causâ, suadere et hortari suâ, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 7.—**5.** With *dat.* as antecedent. (α) As adjunct of subject (cf. 4. supra): suus rex reginae placet, *a queen likes her own king,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 76: ei nunc alia ducenda'st domum, sua cognata Lemniensis, id. Cist. 1, 1, 101: Autronio nonne sodales, non collegae sui ... defuerunt? Cic. Sull. 2, 7: si ceteris facta sua recte prosunt, id. Cat. 3, 12, 27: cui non magistri sui atque doctores, cui non ... locus ipse ... in mente versetur? id. Planc. 33, 81: haec omnia plane ... Siculis erepta sunt: primum suae leges, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 33: Romanis multitudo sua auxit animum, Liv. 21, 50, 4: sicuti populo Romano sua fortuna labet, id. 42, 50, 7: Lanuvinis sacra sua reddita, id. 8, 14, 2: vilitas sua illis detrahit pretium, Sen. Ben. 4, 29, 2: nemo est cui felicitas sua satisfaciat, id. Ep. 115, 17: labor illi suus restitutus est, id. Brev. Vit. 20, 3: magnitudo sua singulis constat, id. Q. N. 1, 1, 10: tantum sapienti sua, quantum Deo omnis aetas patet, id. Ep. 53, 11. — With antecedent supplied from principal sentence: mater quod suasit sua Adulescens mulier fecit, i.e. ei, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 38.—(β) Of other words: regique Thebano regnum stabilivit suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 40: mittam hodie huic suo die natali malam rem magnam, id. Ps. 1, 3, 5: ego Metello non irascor, neque ei suam vacationem eripio, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 68, § 164: desinant insidiari domui suae consuli, id. Cat. 1, 13, 32: quibus ea res honori fuerit a suis civibus, id. Mil. 35, 96: Scipio suas res Syracusanis restituit, Liv.

29, 1, 17: nos non suas (leges Lacedaemoniis arbitror) ademisse, sed nostras leges dedisse, id. 39, 37, 6: Graccho et Tuditano provinciae Lucani et Galliae cum suis exercitibus prorogatae, id. 25, 3, 5.—**6.** With *gen.*, *abl.*, or *object of a prep.* as antecedent: nec illius animi aciem praestringit splendor sui nominis, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: nolite a sacris patriis Junonis Sospitae domesticum et suum consulem avellere, id. Mur. 41, 90: quamvis tu magna mihi scripseris de Bruti adventu ad suas legiones, id. Att. 14, 13, 12: suae legis ad scriptum ipsam quoque sententiam adjungere, *the meaning of their law to which they refer*, id. Inv. 2, 49, 147: cum ambitio alterius suam primum apud eos majestatem solvisset, Liv. 22, 42, 12: nunc causam instituendorum ludorum ab origine suâ repetam, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4: Jubam in regno suo non locorum notitia adjuvet, non popularium pro rege suo virtus, Sen. Ep. 71, 10; id. Ben. 7, 6, 3; id. Clem. 1, 3, 4.—Esp. with cujusque as antecedent: in qua deliberatione ad suam cujusque naturam consilium est omne revocandum, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 119 (v. II. D. 2. infra).—*Abl.:* operam dare ut sua lex ipso scripto videatur niti, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 147 (cf. supra): (Caesar reperiebat) ad Galbam propter justitiam prudentiamque suam totius belli summam deferri, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: credere, ad suum concilium a Jove deos advocari, Sen. Q. N. 2, 42, 1.—**7.** With *predic. nom.* as antecedent: sapientissimi artis suae professores sunt a quibus et propria studia verecunde et aliena callide administrantur, Val. Max. 8, 12, 1.—**8.** With *appositive noun.* (α) With gram. subject as antecedent: hoc Anaximandro, populari ac sodali suo, non persuasit, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118: vidit fortissimum virum, inimicissimum suum, id. Mil. 9, 25: (hic) fuit in Cretâ contubernalis Saturnini, propinqui sui, id. Planc. 11, 27: ut non per L. Crassum, adfinem suum... causam illam defenderit, id. Balb. 21, 49: ne cum hoc T. Broccho, avunculo, ne cum ejus filio, consobrino suo, ne nobiscum vivat, id. Lig. 4, 11: Caesar mittit ad eum A. Clodium, suum atque illius familiarem, Caes. B. C. 3, 57.—(β) With object as antecedent: Dicaearchum cum Aristoxeno, aequali et condiscipulo suo, omittamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 41: tres fratres optimos, non solum sibi ipsos, neque nobis, necessariis suis, sed etiam rei publicae condonavit, id. Lig. 12, 36: Varroni, quem, sui generis hominem,... vulgus extrahere ad consulatum nitebatur, Liv. 22, 34, 2.—(γ) With *appositive noun* as antecedent: si P. Scipionem, clarissimum virum, majorumque suorum simillimum res publica tenere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 13, 14, 29: M. Fabi Ambusti, potentis viri cum inter sui corporis homines, tum ad plebem, etc., Liv. 6, 34, 5: C. vero Fabricii, et Q. Aemilii Papi, principum saeculi sui, domibus argentum fuisse confitear oportet, Val. Max. 4, 4, 3.—**9.** In participial clauses. (α) The antecedent being the logical subject of the participle, and other than the principal subject: credamus igitur Panaetio, a Platone suo dissentienti (= qui dissentiebat), Cic. Tusc. 1, 32, 79: ea Sex. Roscium, expulsum ex suis bonis, recepit domum, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27: diffidentemque rebus suis confirmavit, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23: Dejotarum ad me venientem cum omnibus copiis suis, certiorem feci, etc., id. Fam. 15, 4, 7; id. Cat. 4, 9, 18: si hominis et suis et populi Romani ornamentis amplissimi (*being greatly distinguished*) causam repudiassem, id. Mur. 4, 8: stupentes tribunos et suam jam vicem magis anxios quam, etc., liberavit consensus populi Romani, Liv. 8, 35, 1; 22, 42, 8: manet in folio scripta querela suo (= quam scripsit), Ov. F. 5, 224; cf. in *abl. absol.:* et ipsis (hostibus) regressis in castra sua, Liv. 22, 60, 9: quibus (speculis) si unum ostenderis hominem, populus adparet, unâquâque parte faciem exprimente sua, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 5.—(β) The logical subject of the participle, being also the principal subject: sic a suis legionibus condemnatus irrupit in Galliam, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 21: hunc agrum patres nostri, acceptum a majoribus suis (= quem acceperant), perdiderunt, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: ut in suis ordinibus dispositi dispersos adoriret ur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: Appius, odium in se aliorum suo in eos metiens odio, haud ignaro, inquit, imminet fortuna, Liv. 3, 54, 3: ipsa capit Condita in pharetrâ (= quae condiderat) tela minora suâ, Ov. F. 2, 326; cf. in *abl. absol.:* Sopater, expositis suis difficultatibus (= cum exposuisset, etc.): Timarchidem... perducit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69: Caesar, primum suo deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Campani, auditâ suâ pariter sociorumque clade, legatos ad Hannibalem miserunt, Liv. 25, 15, 1: (Appius) deposito suo magistratu... domum est reductus, id. 4, 24, 7; 3, 35, 9; 9, 10, 13; 9, 41, 9.—(γ) The antecedent being the principal subject, not the logical subject of the participle: M. Papirius dicitur Gallo, barbam suam (i. e. Papirii) permulcenti,... iram movisse, Liv. 5, 41, 9: cum Gracchus, verecundiâ deserendi socios, implorantis fidem suam populique Romani, substitisset, id. 23, 36, 8; cf. in *abl. absol.:* si sine maximo dedecore, tam impeditis suis rebus, potuisset emori, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 29; id. Mil. 14, 38; id. Planc. 21, 51; id. Clu. 14, 42: ita (consul) proelio uno accidit Vestinorum res, haudquâquam tamen incruento milite suo (consulis), Liv. 8, 29, 12; cf. with antecedent to be supplied: Campani, cum, robore juventutis suae acciso, nulla (sc. eis) propinqua spes esset, etc., id. 7, 29, 7.—**10.** In gerund. construction. (α) With subject as antecedent: mihi ipsa Roma ad complectendum conservatorem suum progredi visa est, Cic. Pis. 22, 52.—(β) With object, the logical subjects of the *gerund* as antecedent: cur iis persequendi juris sui... adimis potestatem? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: si senatui doloris sui de me declarandi potestas esset erepta, id. Sest. 23, 51: nec tribunis plebis (spatium datur) sui periculi deprecandi, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.—(γ) With antecedent dependent on the *gerund*: eamque rem illi putant a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 19.—**11.** As adjunct of a *noun* dependent on a *subject-inf.*, with its logical subject as antecedent: magnum Miloni fuit, conficere illam pestem nullâ suâ invidiâ? Cic. Mil. 15, 40: neque enim fuit Gabinii, remittere tantum de suo nec regis, imponere tantum plus suis, *his claim*, id. Rab. Post. 11, 31: Piso, qui fructum pietatis suae neque ex me neque a populo Romano ferre licuit, id. Sest. 31, 68: ei cujus magis intersit, vel suâ, vel rei publicae causâ vivere, id. Off. 3, 23, 90: sapientis est consilium explicare suum de maximis rebus, id. Or. 2, 81, 333; id. Mil. 15, 41.—With logical subject understood: totam Italiam suis colonis ut complere (sc. eis) liceat, permittitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34: maximum (sc. eis) solacium erit, propinquorum eodem monumento declarari, et virtutem suorum, et populi Romani pietatem, id. Phil. 14, 13, 35.

B. Without gram. antec., *one's, one's own.* **1.** Dependent on *subject-inff.:* ejusdem animi est, posteris suis amplitudinem nobis quam non acceperit tradere, et memoriam prope intermortuam generis sui, virtute renovare, Cic. Mur. 7, 16: siquidem atrocius est, patriae parentem quam suum occidere, id. Phil. 2, 13, 31: miliens perire est melius quam in suâ civitate sine armorum praesidio non posse vivere, id. ib. 2, 44, 112: quanto est honestius, alienis injuriis quam suis commoveri, *one's own*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 169: contentum suis rebus esse maximae sunt certissimaeque divitiae, id. Par. 6, 51: ut non liceat sui commodi causâ nocere alteri, id. Off. 3, 5, 23: detrahere de altero sui commodi causâ, id. ib. 3, 5, 24: suis exemplis melius est uti, Auct. Her. 4, 1, 2: levius est sua decreta tollere quam aliorum, Liv. 3, 21, 5; 39, 5, 2; 29, 37, 11: satius est vitae suae rationes quam frumenti publici nosse, Sen. Brev. Vit. 18, 3: quanto satius est sua mala exstinguere quam aliena posteris tradere? id. Q. N. 3, praef. 5: cum initia beneficiorum suorum spectare, tum etiam exitus decet, id. Ben. 2, 14, 2; 3, 1, 5: Romani nominis gloriae, non suae, composuisse illa decuit, Plin. 1, prooem. § 16.—With 1*st pers. plur.*, as indef. antecedent: cum possimus ab Ennio sumere... exemplum, videtur esse arrogantia illa relinquere, et ad sua devenire, *to one's own* = *to our own*, Auct. Her. 4, 1, 2.—**2.** Without a *subject-inf.:* omnia tor quenda sunt ad commodum suae causae... sua diligenter narrando, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: ut in ceteris habenda ratio non suâ (al. sui) solum, sed etiam aliorum, id. Off. 1, 39, 139: erat Dareo mite ac tractabile ingenium, nisi suam naturam plerumque fortuna corrumperet (suam not referring to Dareo), Curt. 3, 2, 17 MSS. (Foss, mansuetam).—With 1*st pers. plur.*, as indef. antecedent (cf. 1. supra): non erit ista amicitia sed mercatura quaedam utilitatum suarum, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122; cf.: pro suo possidere, II. A. 2. a. γ; and Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73, II. A. 2. b. α; cf. also II. B. 1. α; II. B. 5. c.; II. B. 7. b.; II. C. 8. b. β infra.

C. With antec. in a previous sentence. Here ejus, eorum, earum are used for *his, her, their*, unless the clause is oblique in regard to the antecedent, i. e. the antecedent is conceived as the author of the statement. **1.** In clauses dependent on a verbum sentiendi or dicendi, expressed or understood, referring to the grammatical or logical subject of the verb. **a.** In infinitive clauses: (Clodius) Caesaris potentiam suam potentiam esse dicebat, Cic. Mil. 32, 88: (Caelius) a suâ (causâ) putat ejus (i. e. Ascitii) esse sejunctam, id. Cael. 10, 24: ipsos certo scio non negare ad haec bona Chrysogonum accessisse impulsu suo (referring to ipsos), id. Rosc. Am. 37, 107: hostes viderunt,... suorum tormentorum usum spatio propinquitatis interire, Caes. B. C. 2, 16: docent, sui judicii rem non esse, id. ib. 1, 13.—The reference of suus may be ambiguous, esp. if an infinitive is dependent on another: hoc Verrem dicere ajebant, te... operâ suâ consulem factum, i. e. Verris, though grammatically it might refer to the subj. of aiebant, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 29: (Ariovistus) dixit neminem secum sine suâ pernicie contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 36; cf. the context with, in all, eleven reflexive pronouns referring to four different antecedents (populus Romanus, Ariovistus, Caesar, nemo); cf. also: occurrebat ei, mancam praeturam suam futuram consule Milone, Cic. Mil. 9, 25; 32, 88; Liv. 3, 42, 2.—**b.** Suus in a clause dependent on *inf.:* scio equidem, ut, qui argentum afferret atque expressam imaginem suam (i.e. militis) huc ad nos, cum eo ajebat velle mitti mulierem, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 55: isti bonorum emptores arbitrantur, vos hic sedere qui excipiatis eos qui de suis (i.e. emptorum) manibus effugerint, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: Siculi venisse tempus ajebant ut commoda sua defenderem, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3: ut tunc tandem sentiret recuperanda esse quae prius suâ culpâ amissa forent, Liv. 44, 8, 4.—Ambiguous: velle Pompejum se Caesari purgatum, ne ea quae reipublicae causâ egerit (Pompejus) in suam (i.e. Caesaris) contumeliam vertat (where suam might be referred to Pompejus), Caes. B. C. 1, 8.—**c.** In oblique clauses introduced by *ut* or *ne*, or clauses subordinate to such: Cassius constituit ut ludi absente te fierent suo nomine, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 2: postulat ut ad hanc suam praedam tam nefariam adjutores vos profiteamini, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: Nasidius eos magnopere hortatur ut rursus cum Bruti classe, additis suis (i.e. Nasidii) auxiliis confligant, Caes. B. C. 2, 3: (regem) denuntiasse sibi ut triduo regni sui decederent finibus, Liv. 42, 25, 12: Sabinae mulieres, hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, ne parricidio macularent partus suos (i. e. mulierum), id. 1, 13, 2: Patron praecepit suis ut arma induerent, ad omne imperium suum parati, Curt. 5, 11, 1.—With *reflex. pron.*, referring to a different antecedent: ad hanc (Laidem) Demosthenes clanculum adit, et ut sibi copiam sui faceret, petit, Gell. 1, 8, 5.—**d.** In subordinate clauses introduced by *quin* or *quod:* (Dejotarus) non recusat quin id suum facinus judices, Cic. Deiot. 15, 43; so id. ib. 4, 15; 16, 45: parietes hujus curiae tibi gratias agere gestiunt, quod futura sit illa auctoritas in his majorum suorum et suis sedibus, id. Marcell. 3, 10: quidni gauderet quod iram suam nemo sentiret? Sen. Troad. 3, 13: querenti quod uxor sua e fico se suspendisset, Quint. 6, 3, 88; and with intentional ambiguity: cum Proculejus quereretur de filio quod is mortem suam expectaret, id. 9, 3, 68.—**e.** In interrogative clauses: si, quod officii sui sit, non occurrit animo, nihil umquam omnino aget, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 25: ut non auderet iterum dicere quot milia fundus suus abesset ab urbe, id. Caecin. 10,

28: donec sciat unusquisque quid sui, quid alieni sit, Liv. 6, 27, 8: rex ignarus, quae cum Hannibale legatis suis convenisset, quaeque legati ejus ad se allaturi fuissent, id. 23, 39, 2: postquam animadvertit quantus agminis sui terror esset, id. 43, 19, 5. —**2.** In a virtually oblique clause. **a.** In final clause, introduced by *ut*, *ne*, or *rel.*, referring to the subject of the purpose: me a portu praemisit domum, ut haec nuntiem uxori suae, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 41: quasi Appius ille Caecus viam muniverit, non quâ populus uteretur, sed ubi impune sui posteri latrocinarentur, i. e. Appii, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: quae gens ad Caesarem legatos miserat, ut suis omnibus facultatibus uteretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: inde castra movent, ne qua vis sociis suis ab Romano exercitu inferri possit, Liv. 43, 23, 5: (Romani) Albam a fundamentis proruerunt, ne memoria originum suarum exstaret, id. 26, 13, 16: oppidani nuntios Romam, qui certiorem de suo casu senatum facerent, misere, id. 6, 33, 7; cf.: tanto intervallo ab hostibus consedit, ut nec adventus suus propinquitate nimia nosci posset, et, etc., Liv. 10, 20, 7: Datames locum delegit talem ut non multum obesse multitudo hostium suae paucitati posset, Nep. Dat. 7, 3: quid si gubernator a diis procellas petat ut gratior ars sua periculo fiat? Sen. Ben. 6, 25, 4.—**b.** In other dependent clauses represented as conceived by an antecedent in the principal sentence: Sulla, si sibi suus pudor ac dignitas non prodesset, nullum auxilium requisivit (= negavit se defendi velle, si, etc.), Cic. Sull. 5, 15: Paetus omnes libros quos frater suus reliquisset mihi donavit (= dixit se donare libros quos, etc.), id. Att. 2, 1, 12: non enim a te emit, sed, priusquam tu suum sibi venderes, ipse possedit (= potitus est, ne, etc.), id. Phil. 2, 37, 96: Africanus, si sua res ageretur, testimonium non diceret, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 3: ille ipse (Pompejus) proposuit epistulam illam, in quâ est Pro tuis rebus gestis amplissimis. Amplioribusne quam suis, quam Africani? id. Att. 8, 9, 2: spiritus dabat (Manlio) quod ... vinculorum suorum invidiam dictator fugisset, Liv. 6, 18, 4: (Numa) Camenis eum lucum sacravit, quod earum ibi concilia cum conjuge suâ Egeriâ essent, id. 1, 21, 3: adulescens deos omnis invocare ad gratiam illi pro se referendam, quoniam sibi nequaquam satis facultatis pro suo animo atque illius erga se esset, id. 26, 50, 4 (cf. D. 1. a. infra).

D. In the place of ejus. **1.** In clauses virtually oblique, but with indicative, being conceived by the antecedent (hence suus, not ejus), but asserted as fact by the author (hence indicative, not subjunctive): Cicero tibi mandat ut Aristodemo idem respondeas, quod de fratre suo (Ciceronis) respondisti, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 4: oriundi ab Sabinis, ne, quia post Tatii mortem ab suâ parte non erat regnatum, imperium amitterent, sui corporis creari regem volebant, Liv. 1, 17, 2: C. Caesar villam pulcherrimam, quia mater sua aliquando in illâ custodita erat, diruit, Sen. Ira, 3, 21, 5: Philemonem, a manu servum, qui necem suam per venenum inimicis promiserat, non gravius quam simplici morte punivit, Suet. Caes. 74; cf.: quomodo excandescunt si quid e jubâ suâ decisum est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 3.—**2.** To avoid ambiguity: petunt rationes illius (Catilinae) ut orbetur consilio res publica, ut minuatur contra suum (i. e. Catilinae) furorem imperatorum copia (instead of ejus, which might be referred to res publica), Cic. Mur. 39, 83: equites a cornibus positos, cum jam pelleretur media peditum suorum acies, incurrisse ab lateribus ferunt, Liv. 1, 37, 3.—**3.** Colloquially and in epistolary style suus is used emphatically instead of ejus, with the meaning *own, peculiar:* deinde ille actutum subferret suus servus poenas Sosia, *his own slave* (opp. Mercury, who personates Sosias), Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 19: mira erant in civitatibus ipsorum furta Graecorum quae magistratus sui fecerant, *their own magistrates* (= ipsorum), Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5: in quibus (litteris Bruti) unum alienum summâ suâ prudentiâ (est), ut spectem ludos suos, *his peculiar prudence*, id. ib. 15, 26, 1; so, quod quidem ille (Nero) decernebat, quorumdam dolo ad omina sui exitus vertebatur, Tac. A. 16, 24; cf. II. A. 1. *β* and *γ*; II. A. 2. a. *β*; II. B. 3.—**4.** Without particular emphasis (mostly ante- and post-class. and poet.): tum erit tempestiva cum semen suum maturum erit, Cato, R. R. 31: vitis si macra erit, sarmenta sua concidito minute, id. ib. 37: qui sic purgatus erit, diuturnâ valetudine utatur, neque ullus morbus veniet, nisi sua culpa, id. ib. 157: Cimon in eandem invidiam incidit quam pater suus, Nep. Cim. 3, 1: id quâ ratione consecutus sit (Lysander) latet. Non enim virtute sui exercitus factum est, etc., id. Lys. 1, 2: ipse sub Esquiliis, ubi erat regia sua, Concidit, Ov. F. 6, 601: quodque suus conjux riguo collegerat horto, Truncat olus foliis, id. M. 8, 646; so id. ib. 15, 819.

II. In partic. **A.** As *substt.* **1. sui,** suorum, *m., his, their* (etc.) *friends, soldiers, fellow-beings, equals, adherents, followers, partisans, posterity, slaves, family*, etc., of persons in any near connection with the antecedent. (*α*) (Corresp. to the regular usage, I. A. B. C.) Cupio abducere ut reddam (i. e. eam) suis, *to her family, friends*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 77; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 66: cum animus societatem caritatis coierit cum suis, omnesque naturâ conjunctos suos duxerit, *fellow-beings*, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60: mulier ingeniosa praecepit suis omnia Caelio pollicerentur, *her slaves*, id. Cael. 25, 62: quo facilius et nostras domos obire, et ipse a suis coli possit, *his friends*, id. ib. 7, 18: quâ gratiam beneficii vestri cum suorum laude conjungant, *their family*, id. Agr. 2, 1, 1: vellem hanc contemptionem pecuniae suis reliquisset, *to his posterity*, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: cum divisurum se urbem palam suis polliceretur, *his partisans*, id. ib. 13, 9, 19: Caesar, cohortatus suos, proelium commisit, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; so, Curio exercitum reduxit, suis omnibus praeter Fabium incolumibus, id. B. C. 2, 35: Caesar receptui suorum timens, id. ib. 3, 46: certior ab suis factus est, praeclusas esse portas, id. ib. 2, 20: omnium suorum consensu, Curio bellum ducere parabat, id. ib. 2, 37: so, Pompejus suorum omnium hortatu statuerat proelio decertare, id. ib. 3, 86: Caesar Brundisium ad suos severius scripsit, *to his officers*, id. ib. 3, 25: naviculam conscendit cum paucis suis, *a few of his followers*, id. ib. 3, 104: multum cum suis consiliandi causâ secreto praeter consuetudinem loqueretur, id. ib. 1, 19: nupsit Melino, adulescenti inprimis inter suos et honesto et nobili, *his equals, associates*, Cic. Clu. 5, 11: rex raptim a suis in equum impositus fugit, *his suite*, Liv. 41, 4, 7: subsidio suorum proelium restituere, *comrades*, id. 21, 52, 10: feras bestias ... ad opem suis ferendam avertas, *their young*, id. 26, 13, 12: abstulit sibi in suos potestatem, *his slaves*, Sen. Ira, 3, 12, 6: Besso et Nabarzani nuntiaverant sui regem ... interemptum esse, *their fellow-conspirators*, Curt. 5, 12, 14.—Very rarely *sing.:* ut bona mens suis omnibus fuerit. Si quem libido abripuit, illorum eum, cum quibus conjuravit, non suum judicet esse, Liv. 39, 16, 5.—(*β*) Irregular use (acc. to I. D.): sui = ejus amici, etc. (freq.; the absolute use of ejus in this sense being inadmissible): quasi vero quisquam dormiat? ne sui quidem hoc velint, non modo ipse (sui = ejus amici, liberi), Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: is (annus) ejus omnem spem ... morte pervertit. Fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriae, etc., id. Or. 3, 2, 8: quadrigas, quia per suos (= ipsius milites) agendae erant, in primâ acie locaverat rex, Liv. 37, 41, 8: auctoritatem Pisistrati qui inter suos (= ejus cives) maxima erat, id. 37, 12: quo cum multitudine adversariorum sui superarentur, ipse fuit superior, etc., Nep. Hann. 8, 4; v. *γ*.—(*γ*) Without antecedent (cf. I. B. supra): quoties necesse est fallere aut falli a suis, *by one's friends*, Sen. Phoen. 493.—(*δ*) *Sing.:* **sŭa,** suae, *f.*, *a sweetheart, mistress* (rare): illam suam suas res sibi habere jussit, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: cedo quid hic faciet sua? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 92.—**2. sŭum,** i, *n.*, and more freq. **sŭa,** suōrum, *n. plur.*, = *one's property.* **a.** *Sing.* (*α*) Lit.: nec suom adimerem alteri, *his property, his own*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38 (34): nunc si ille salvos revenit, reddam suom sibi (v. D. 3. a. infra), id. ib. 1, 2, 119: illum studeo quam facillime ad suum pervenire, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 4: populi Romani hanc esse consuetudinem ut socios sui nihil deperdere velit, Caes. B. G. 1, 43; cf. Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 3, I. A. 11. supra: nec donare illi de suo dicimur, Sen. Ben. 7, 4, 2; so esp. with quisque; v. infra.—Hence, de suo = per se, or suâ sponte; (stellae) quae per igneos tractus labentia inde splendorem trahant caloremque, non de suo clara, Sen. Q. N. 7, 1, 6.—(*β*) Trop.: meum mihi placebat, illi suum (of a literary essay), Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3: suom quemque decet, *his own manners*, etc., Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 11; so, expendere oportet quid quisque habeat sui (*what peculiarities*) nec velle experiri quam se aliena deceant; id enim maxime quemque decet quod est cujusque maxime suum, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113.—(*γ*) Jurid. term: aliquid pro suo possidere, *to possess in the belief of one's legal right:* pro suo possessio tale est, cum dominium nobis acquiri putamus. Et eâ causâ possidemus ex quâ acquiritur, et praeterea pro suo, Dig. 41, 10, 1; so without an antecedent, and referring to a first person: item re donatâ, pro donato et pro suo possideo, ib. 41, 10, 1; v. the whole tit. ib. 42, 10 (Pro suo); cf. ib. 23, 3, 67; cf. C., infra *fin.;* similarly: usucapere pro suo = acquire dominion by a possession pro suo, Fragm. Vat. 111: res pro suo, quod justam causam possidendi habet, usucapit, id. ib. 260; Dig. 41, 3, 27.—**b.** *Plur.* (*α*) *One's property:* Roscius tibi omnia sua praeter animam tradidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: qui etiam hostibus externis victis sua saepissime reddiderunt, id. Agr. 1, 6, 19: tu autem vicinis tuis Massiliensibus sua reddis, id. Att. 14, 14, 6: Remi legatos miserunt qui dicerent se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 2; 1, 11, 2; 2, 13, 2: ipsi milites alveos informes quibus se suaque transveherent, faciebant, *their baggage*, Liv. 21, 26, 9: docere eos qui sua permisere fortunae, Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. 7; so without an antecedent, *one's own property* (cf. I. B. 2. supra): hanc ob causam maxime ut sua tenerentur res publicae constitutae sunt, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73; rarely = eorum res: quod vero etiam sua reddiderint (i. e. Gallis), Liv. 39, 55, 3.—(*β*) *One's own affairs:* aliena ut melius videant et dijudicent Quam sua, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 96: cognoscunt ... immobile agmen et sua quemque molientem, Liv. 10, 20, 8: omnia ei hostium non secus quam sua nota erant, id. 22, 41, 5: aliena cum suis perdidit, Sen. Ben. 7, 16, 3.—*Absol.*, referring to a *noun fem.:* sua (finxit) C. Cassius (= suas persuasiones; cf. the context), Quint. 6, 3, 90.

B. Predicative uses: suum esse, facere, fieri, putare, etc., like a *gen. poss.*, *to be, etc., the property*, or *under the dominion, control, power of* the antecedent. **1.** Of property in things. (*α*) Corporeal: scripsit causam dicere Prius aurum quare sit suum, Ter. Eun. prol. 11: nihil erat cujusquam quod non hoc anno suum fore putabat (Clodius), Cic. Mil. 32, 87: quia suum cujusque fit, eorum quae naturâ fuerant communia quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, id. Off. 1, 7, 21: Juba suam esse praedicans praedam, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: gratum sibi populum facturum, si omnes res Neapolitanorum suas duxissent, Liv. 22, 32, 8: libros esse dicimus Ciceronis; eosdem Dorus librarius suos vocat, Sen. Ben. 7, 6, 1: cum enim istarum personarum nihil suum esse possit, *since these persons can own nothing*, Gai. Inst. 2, 96; cf. Dig. 1, 7, 15 pr.—Virtually predicative: referas ad eos qui suam rem nullam habent (= rem quae sua sit), *nothing of their own*, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15: qui in potestate nostrâ est, nihil suum habere potest, Gai. Inst. 2, 84.—(*β*) Of literary works: quae convenere in Andriam ex Perinthiâ Fatetur transtulisse, atque usum pro suis (= quasi sua essent), Ter. And. prol. 14: potest autem ... quae tum audiet ... ingenue pro suis dicere, *his own thoughts*, Quint. 12, 3, 3.—(*γ*) Of a country or people: suum facere = suae dicionis facere: commemorat ut (Caesar) magnam partem Italiae beneficio atque auctoritate eorum suam fecerit, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: in quam (Asiam) jam ex parte suam fecerit, Liv. 44, 24, 4: crudelissima ac superbissima gens sua omnia suique arbitrii facit, id. 21, 44, 5.—(*δ*) Trop.: omnia sua putavit quae vos vestra esse velletis, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 27: non meminit, illum exercitum senatûs populique Romani esse, non suum, id. ib. 13, 6, 4:

probavit, non rempublicam suam esse, sed se reipublicae, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 8; so of incorporeal things: hi si velint scire quam brevis eorum vita sit, cogitent ex quotâ parte sua sit, *how much of it is their own*, id. Brev. Vit. 19, 3; so, suum facere, *to appropriate:* prudentis est, id quod in quoque optimum est, si possit, suum facere, Quint. 10, 2, 26: quaeremus quomodo animus (hanc virtutem) usu suam faciat, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 1.—**2.** Of persons. (α) *Under a master's* or *father's control:* ut lege caverent, ne quis quem civitatis mutandae causâ suum faceret, neve alienaret, *make any one his slave*, Liv. 41, 8, 12: quid eam tum? suamne esse ajebat, *his daughter*, i.e. *in his power?* Ter. And. 5, 4, 29: eduxit mater pro suâ (= quasi sua esset), id. Eun. 1, 2, 76.—(β) Reflexively = sui juris, *independent, one's own master* or *mistress, not subject to another's control, under one's own control* (v. sui juris, infra): ancilla, quae mea fuit hodie, sua nunc est, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 3.—(γ) Of moral power over others: suus = *devoted* to one: hice hoc munere arbitrantur Suam Thaidem esse, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 38: eos hic fecit suos Paulo sumptu, id. Ad. 5, 4, 21: sed istunc exora, ut (mulierem) suam esse adsimulet, *to be friendly to him*, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 117: cum Antonio sic agens ut perspiciat, si in eo negotio nobis satisfecerit, totum me futurum suum, Cic. Att. 14, 1 a, 2: Alpheus... utebatur populo sane suo, *devoted to him*, id. Quint. 7, 29.—Poet.: vota suos habuere deos, *the vows* (inst. of the persons uttering them) *had the gods on their side*, Ov. M. 4, 373.—(δ) Of power over one's self, etc.: nam qui sciet ubi quidque positum sit, quâque eo veniat, is poterit eruere, semperque esse in disputando suus, *self-possessed*, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 10: inaestimabile bonum est suum fieri, *self-control*, Sen. Ep. 75, 18: (furiosus) qui suus non est, Dig. 42, 4, 7, § 9: vix sua, vix sanae virgo Niseïa compos Mentis erat, Ov. M. 8, 35.—**3.** Suum est, as *impers. predicate:* = ejus est, *characteristic of, peculiar to* one (very rare): dixit antea, sed suum illud est, nihil ut affirmet, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 99.

C. Attributive usages, almost always (except in Seneca) with suus before its noun. **1.** The property, relations, affairs, etc., of one opposed to those of another, *own.* **a.** Opposition expressed: nihil de suo casu, multa de vestro querebatur, Cic. Balb. 8, 21: sua sibi propiora pericula quam mea loquebantur, id. Sest. 18, 40: suasque et imperatoris laudes canentes, Liv. 45, 38, 12: damnatione collegae et suâ, id. 22, 35, 3: Senecae fratris morte pavidum et pro suâ incolumitate pavidum, Tac. A. 14, 73: velut pro Vitellio conquerentes suum dolorem proferebant, id. H. 3, 37; opp. alienus: ut suo potius tempore mercatorem admitterent, quam celerius alieno, *at a time convenient to themselves*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 11.—Without antecedent, opp. externus: (Platoni) duo placet esse motus, unum suum, alterum externum, esse autem divinius quod ipsum ex se suâ sponte moveatur, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32.—**b.** Implied: voluptatem suis se finibus tenere jubeamus, *within the limits assigned to it*, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 1: cum vobis immortale monumentum suis paene manibus senatus... exstruxerit, id. Phil. 14, 12, 33: superiores (amnes) in Italiâ, hic (Rhodanus) trans Alpes, hospitales suas tantum, nec largiores quam intulere aquas vehentes, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224: colligitur aqua ex imbribus; ex suo fonte nativa est, Sen. Q. N. 3, 3: pennas ambo non habuere suas (non suas = alienas), Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 24.—**c.** In particular phrases. (α) Suâ sponte and suo Marte, *of one's own accord, by one's self, without the suggestion, influence, aid*, etc., *of others:* Caesar bellum contra Antonium suâ sponte suscepit, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 5: suâ sponte ad Caesarem in jus adierunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 87.—So of things, = per se, *by* or *of itself, for itself, for its own sake:* jus et omne honestum suâ sponte expetendum (cf. in the context: per se igitur jus est expetendum), Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48: justitium suâ sponte inceptum priusquam indiceretur, *by itself*, i. e. *without a decree*, Liv. 9, 7, 8; so, sortes suâ sponte attenuatas, id. 22, 1, 11 (cf. id. 22, 38, 13; 35, 14, 4, I. A. 2., supra): rex enim ipse, suâ sponte, nullis commentariis Caesaris, simul atque audivit ejus interitum suo Marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 95.—(β) Suus locus, in milit. lang., *one's own ground, position*, or *lines:* restitit suo loco Romana acies (opp. to the advance of the enemy), Liv. 22, 16, 2.—So figuratively: et staturas suo loco leges, Sen. Ben. 2, 20, 2: aciem instruxit primum suis locis, pauloque a castris Pompeji longius, Caes. B. C. 3, 84 (cf.: suo loco, 7. b. γ, infra).—(γ) For suo jure v. 3. infra.—(δ) Sua Venus = one's own Venus, i. e. *good luck* (v. Venus): ille non est mihi par virtutibus, nec officiis; sed habuit suam Venerem, Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 2.—**2.** Of private relations (opp. to public): ut in suis rebus, ita in re publicâ luxuriosus nepos, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48: deinde ut communibus pro communibus utatur, privatis ut suis, id. Off. 1, 7, 20: quod oppidum Labienus suâ pecuniâ exaedificaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: militibus agros ex suis possessionibus pollicetur, i. e. *his private property*, id. ib. 1, 17; Sen. Ben. 7, 6, 3.—**3.** Of just rights or claims: imperatori senatuique honos suus redditus, *due to them*, Liv. 3, 10, 3: neque inpedimento fuit, quominus religionibus suus tenor suaque observatio redderetur, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: quibus omnibus debetur suus decor, Quint. 11, 1, 41.—So distributively: is mensibus suis dimisit legionem, *in the month in which each soldier was entitled to his discharge*, Liv. 40, 41, 8.—Esp.: suo jure (so, meo, nostro, tuo, etc., jure), *by his own right:* Tullus Hostilius qui suo jure in portâ nomen inscripsit, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26: earum rerum hic A. Licinius fructum a me repetere prope suo jure debet, id. Arch. 1, 1; id. Marcell. 2, 6; id. Phil. 2, 25, 62; id. Balb. 8, 21: numquam illum res publica suo jure esset ulta, *by its unquestionable right*, id. Mil. 33, 88.—**4.** Of that to which one is exclusively devoted: huic quaestioni suum diem dabimus, *a day for its exclusive discussion*, Sen. Ep. 94, 52: homini autem suum bonum ratio est, *his exclusive good*, id. ib. 76, 10: in majorem me quaestionem vocas, cui suus locus, suus dies dandus est, id. Q. N. 2, 46, 1.—With proprius: mentio inlata apud senatum est, rem suo proprio magistratu egere, *that the business needed a particular officer exclusively for itself*, Liv. 4, 8, 4: et Hannibalem suo proprio occupandum bello, id. 27, 38, 7; cf.: dissupasset hostes, ni suo proprio eum proelio equites Volscorum exceptum tenuissent, *in which they alone fought*, id. 3, 70, 4: mare habet suas venas quibus impletur, *by which it alone is fed*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 14, 3.—**5.** *According to one's liking, of one's own choice.* **a.** Of persons, *devoted to* one, *friendly, dear:* Milone occiso (Clodius) habuisset suos consules, *after his own heart*, Cic. Mil. 33, 89: collegit ipse se contra suum Clodium, *his dear Clodius*, id. Pis. 12, 27 (cf.: suum facere, habere, II. B. 2. γ).—**b.** Of things, *favorable.* (α) Of place: neque Jugurtham nisi... suo loco pugnam facere, *on his own ground*, i. e. *chosen by him, favorable*, Sall. J. 61, 1: hic magna auxilia expectabant et suis locis bellum in hiemem ducere cogitabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 61; cf.: numquam nostris locis laboravimus, Liv. 9, 19, 15.—(β) Of time: cum Perseus suo maxime tempore et alieno hostibus incipere bellum posset, Liv. 42, 43, 3; v. 7. β, infra.—**c.** Of circumstances: sua occasio, *a favorable opportunity;* sometimes without antecedent: neque occasioni tuae desis, neque suam occasionem hosti des, Liv. 22, 39, 21: tantum abfuit ut ex incommodo alieno sua occasio peteretur, id. 4, 58, 2: aestuque suo Locros trajecit, *a favorable tide*, id. 23, 41, 11: ignoranti quem portum petat nullus suus ventus est, Sen. Ep. 71, 3: orba suis essent etiamnunc lintea ventis, Ov. M. 13, 195: aut ille Ventis iturus non suis, Hor. Epod. 9, 30.—**6.** Of persons or things, *peculiar, particular:* quae est ei (animo) natura? Propria, puto, et sua, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 70: omnis enim motus animi suum quendam a naturâ habet vultum, id. de Or. 3, 57, 316: geometrae et musici... more quodam loquuntur suo. Ipsae rhetorum artes verbis in docendo quasi privatis utuntur ac suis, id. Fin. 3, 1, 4: sensus omnis habet suum finem, *its peculiar limits*, Quint. 9, 4, 61: animus cum suum ambitum complevit et finibus se suis cinxit, consummatum est summum bonum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 9, 3: est etiam in nominibus (*nouns*) diverso collocatis sua gratia, *their peculiar elegance*, Quint. 9, 3, 86: ibi non bello aperto, sed suis artibus, fraude et insidiis, est paene circumventus, Liv. 21, 34, 1: nec Hannibalem fefellit, suis se artibus peti, id. 22, 16, 5: adversus hostem non virtute tantum, sed suis (i. e. hostis) etiam pugnare consiliis oportebat, Flor. 2, 6, 26: liberam Minucii temeritatem se suo modo expleturum, Liv. 22, 28, 2: equites ovantes sui moris carmine, id. 10, 26, 11: exsultans cum sui moris tripudiis, id. 21, 42, 3: tripudiantes suo more, id. 23, 26, 9.—So, suo Marte, referring to the style of fighting peculiar to the different arms: equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, *that the cavalry were fighting both in their own style and in that of the other arms*, Liv. 3, 62, 9; cf.: suo Marte, 1. c. α, supra.—And distributively (= suus quisque): suos autem haec operum genera ut auctores, sic etiam amatores habent, Quint. 12, 10, 2: illa vero fatidica fulmina ex alto et ex suis venire sideribus, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 113; cf.: quae quidem planiora suis exemplis reddentur, Val. Max. 3, 4 prooem.—**7.** *Proper, right.* **a.** Referring to one's ordinary or normal condition: quod certe non fecisset, si suum numerum naves habuissent, *their regular complement*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 133.—So poet.: flecte ratem! numerum non habet illa suum, *its full number*, Ov. H. 10, 36: novus exercitus consulibus est decretus: binae legiones cum suo equitatu, Liv. 40, 36, 6: cum suo justo equitatu, id. 21, 17, 8: totam (disciplinam) in suum statum redegit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 2: tranquillâ mente et vultu suo, *with the ordinary expression of his face*, Sen. Clem. 2, 6, 2: media pars aëris ab his (ignibus) submota, in frigore suo manet. Natura enim aëris gelida est, id. Q. N. 2, 10, 4: cornuaque in patriis non sua vidit aquis, *not natural to her*, Ov. H. 14, 90.—So, non suus, of ingrafted branches and their fruit: miraturque (arbos) novas frondis et non sua poma, Verg. G. 2, 82.—**b.** Of time, *proper, regular*, etc. (cf. 5. β, supra). (α) *The regular time* (= stato tempore): signum quod semper tempore exoritur suo, Plaut. Rud. prol. 4: cum et recte et suo tempore pepererit, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 16: aestas suo tempore incanduit...; tam solstitium quam aequinoctium suos dies retulit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 3: omnes venti vicibus suis spirant majore ex parte, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128.—(β) *The right* or *proper time:* salictum suo tempore caedito, Cato, R. R. 33: cessit e vitâ suo magis quam suorum civium tempore, *the right time for himself*, Cic. Brut. 1, 4; so, exstingui homini suo tempore optabile est, id. Sen. 23, 85: Scandilius dicit se suo tempore rediturum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 139: si Ardeates sua tempora exspectare velint, Liv. 4, 7, 6: Chrysippus dicit, illum... operiri debere suum tempus, ad quod velut dato signo prosiliat, Sen. Ben. 2, 25, 3: quam multi exercitus tempore suo victorem hostem pepulerunt! Liv. 44, 39, 4.—Without antecedent: sed suo tempore totius sceleris hujus fons aperietur, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15; cf.: de ordine laudis, etc., praecipiemus suo tempore, Quint. 2, 4, 21.—(γ) Suo loco = *at the proper place:* quae erant prudentiae propria suo loco dicta sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 143: quod reddetur suo loco, Quint. 11, 1, 16: ut suo loco dicetur, Plin. 2, 90, 102, § 221: inscripta quae suis locis reddam, id. 1, prooem. § 27; Sen. Ben. 2, 20, 2; cf. 1. c. β; 4. supra.—(δ) *Suited, appropriate, adapted to* one: in eodem fundo suum quidquid conseri oportet, Cato, R. R. 7: siquidem hanc vendidero pretio suo, *at a suitable price*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 30: in partes suas digerenda causa, Quint. 11, 1, 6: confundetur quidquid in suas partes natura digessit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 29, 8.—Poet.: haec ego dumque queror, lacrimae sua verba sequuntur, Deque meis oculis in tua membra cadunt, *appropriate*, i. e. tristia, Ov. H. 14, 67.—Without antecedent: suum quidquid genus talearum serito, *any fit kind*, i. e. suited to the ground, Cato, R. R. 48.—**8.** *Own*, with the notion of independence of, or dependence on others (cf. B. 2. γ, δ). **a.** Of political independence: pacem condicionibus his fecerunt ut Capuae suae leges, sui magistratus essent, *her own laws*, i. e. not subject to Carthage, Liv. 23, 7, 2: libe-

res eos ac suis legibus victuros, id. 25, 23, 4.—Esp. in the phrases suae potestatis or in suâ potestate esse, suo jure uti, sui juris esse: Puteolos, qui nunc in suâ potestate sunt, suo jure, libertate aequâ utuntur, totos occupabunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 86: Rhegini potestatis suae ad ultimum remanserunt, *retained their self-government*, Liv. 23, 30, 9: urbem ne quam formulae sui juris facerent, id. 38, 9, 10.— **b.** Of paternal authority. (*α*) *Free from the power of the pater-familias;* in the phrases sui juris esse, suae potestatis esse, *to be independent:* quaedam personae sui juris sunt, quaedam alieno juri sunt subjectae, Gai. Inst. 1, 48: sui juris sunt familiarum suarum principes, id est pater familiae, itemque mater familiae, Ulp. Fragm. 4, 1: liberi parentum potestate liberantur emancipatione. Sed filius quidem ter manumissus sui juris fit, ceteri autem liberi unâ manumissione sui juris fiunt, id. ib. 10, 1: morte patris filius et filia sui juris fiunt, id. ib. 10, 2: patres familiarum sunt qui sunt suae potestatis, Dig. 1, 6, 4: si modo defunctus testator suae potestatis mortis tempore fuerit, Gai. Inst. 2, 147.—With indef. reference: si sui juris sumus, Dig. 46, 2, 20; cf.: pro suo possideo, 2. a. supra.—Attributively: sui juris arrogatio feminae, Cod. Just. 8, 47, 8: homo sui juris, ib. 10, § 5.—Trop.: sapiens numquam semiliber erit: integrae semper libertatis et sui juris, Sen. Brev. Vit. 5, 3: non illarum coitu fieri cometen, sed proprium et sui juris esse, id. Q. N. 7, 12, 2: nullique sunt tam feri et sui juris adfectus, ut non disciplinâ perdomentur, id. Ira, 2, 12, 3.—(*β*) *Subject to paternal authority*, in the phrases suus heres, sui liberi; suus heres, *an heir who had been in the paternal power of the deceased:* CVI SVVS HERES NON SIT, XII. Tab. fr. 5, 4.—In the jurists without antecedent: sui et necessarii heredes sunt velut filius filiave, nepos neptisve ex filiâ, deinceps ceteri qui modo in potestate morientis fuerunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 156: (emancipati liberi) non sunt sui heredes, ib. 2, 135: alia facta est juris interpretatio inter suos heredes, ib. 3, 15: datur patrono adversus suos heredes bonorum possessio (where patrono is not the antecedent of suos), ib. 3, 41: sui heredes vel instituendi sunt vel exheredandi, Ulp. Fragm. 22, 14: accrescunt suis quidem heredibus in partem virilem, extraneis autem in partem dimidiam, id. ib. 22, 17.—Sui liberi, children in paternal power: de suis et legitimis liberis, Cod. Just. 6, 55 inscr.

D. In particular connections. **1.** With ipse, *his own*, etc. (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 696). **a.** Ipse agreeing with the antecedent of suus, the antecedent being, (*α*) A *subject-nom.:* (ingenium ejus) valet ipsum suis viribus, *by its own strength*, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: legio Martia non ipsa suis decretis hostem judicavit Antonium? *by its own resolutions*, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5: ruit ipse suis cladibus, id. ib. 14, 3, 8: si ex scriptis cognosci ipsi suis potuissent, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8: qui se ipse suâ gravitate et castimoniâ defenderet, id. Cael. 5, 11: quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: suâmet ipsae fraude omnes interierunt, Liv. 8, 18, 9; 39, 49, 3: ut saeviret ipse in suum sanguinem effecerunt, id. 40, 5, 1: respicerent suum ipsi exercitum, id. 42, 52, 10; 21, 31, 12; 22, 38, 3; 6, 19, 6.—(*β*) A *subject-acc.:* sunt qui dicant eam suâ ipsam peremptam mercede, Liv. 1, 11, 9: (tribuniciam potestatem) suis ipsam viribus dissolvi, id. 2, 44, 2.—(*γ*) An object in *dat.* or *acc.:* sic ut ipsis consistendi in suis munitionibus locus non esset, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: tribuni (hostem) intra suâmet ipsum moenia compulere, Liv. 6, 36, 4: alios sua ipsos invidia opportunos interemit, id. 1, 54, 8; 22, 14, 13.—Suus as adjunct of subject (rare): aliquando sua praesidia in ipsos consurrexerunt, *their own garrisons revolted against them*, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 1.—**b.** With *gen.* of *ipse*, strengthening the possessive notion (cf. 4.; post-Aug. and very rare, but freq. in modern Lat.): aves (foetus suos) libero caelo suaeque ipsorum fiduciae permittunt, Quint. 2, 6, 7 (but tuus ipsius occurs in Cic.: tuo ipsius studio, Cic. Mur. 4, 9: tuam ipsius amicitiam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 7).—**c.** Both suus and ipse agreeing with the governing noun (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): quae tamen in ipso cursu suo dissipata est (= ipsa in cursu suo), *in its very course*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 3 dub.: suamet ipsa scelera, Sall. C. 23, 2 (Dietsch ex conj. ipse): suismet ipsis corporibus, Liv. 2, 19, 5 MSS. (Weissenb. ex conj. ipsi): a suismet ipsis praesidiis, id. 8, 25, 6 MSS. (Weissenb. ipsi).—**2.** With quisque, distributively, *each* (*every one*) . . . *his own;* in prose quisque is generally preceded by suus. **a.** Quisque and suus in different cases. (*α*) Quisque as *subject-nom.:* sentit enim vim quisque suam quoad possit abuti, Lucr. 5, 1033: suo quisque loco cubet, Cato, R. R. 5: suum quisque noscat ingenium, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114: ad suam quisque (me disciplinam) rapiet, id. Ac. 2, 36, 114: quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere voluisset, id. Mil. 10, 29: cum suo quisque auxilio uteretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 51: celeriter ad suos quisque ordines redit, id. ib. 3, 37.—In apposition with *plur. subj.* (freq. in Liv.): nunc alii sensus quo pacto quisque suam rem Sentiat, Lucr. 4, 522: ut omnes cives Romani in suis quisque centuriis primâ luce adessent, *that all the Roman citizens should be present, each in his own centuria*, Liv. 1, 44, 1: hinc senatus, hinc plebs, suum quisque intuentes ducem constiterant, id. 6, 15, 3: ut (trigemini) pro suâ quisque patriâ dimicent, id. 1, 24, 2: stabant compositi suis quisque ordinibus, id. 44, 38, 11: (consules) in suas quisque provincias proficiscuntur, id. 25, 12, 2; 25, 26, 13: in suo quaeque (stella) motu naturam suam exercent, Plin. 2, 39, 39, § 106.—With *abl. absol.:* omnes, velut dis auctoribus in spem suam quisque acceptis, proelium unâ voce poscunt, Liv. 21, 45, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.: relictis suis quisque stationibus . . . concurrerunt, id. 32, 24, 4; 4, 44, 10; 39, 49, 3; 2. 38, 6.—(*β*) With *acc.* of quisque as *subj.:* fabrum esse suae quemque fortunae, App. Claud. ap. Ps.-Sall. Ep. ad Caes. Rep. c. 1.: sui quemque juris et retinendi et dimittendi esse dominum, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: recipere se in domos suas quemque jussit, Liv. 25, 10, 9; and (ungrammatically) *nom.*, as apposition to a *subj.-acc.:* se non modo suam quisque patriam, sed totam Siciliam relicturos, id. 26, 29, 3 MSS. (Weissenb. ex conj. quosque).—(*γ*) As adjunct of the *subject-nom.*, with a case of quisque as *object*, *attribut. gen.*, etc.: sua cujusque animantis natura est, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 25: sua quemque fraus, suum facinus, suum scelus, etc., de sanitate ac mente deturbat, id. Pis. 20, 46: sua quemque fraus et suus terror maxime vexat, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: suum cuique incommodum ferendum est, id. Off. 3, 6, 30: ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, id. Rab. Post. 17, 46: ne suus cuique domi hostis esset, Liv. 3, 16, 3: ut sua cuique respublica in manu esset, id. 26, 8, 11: animus suus cuique ordinem pugnandi dabat, id. 22, 5, 8: tentorium suum cuique militi domus ac penates sunt, id. 44, 39, 5: suus cuique (stellae) color est, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 79: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Verg. E. 2, 65: stat sua cuique dies, id. A. 10, 467.—(*δ*) As *predicate-nom.* (v. II. B.): opinionem, quae sua cuique conjectanti esse potest, Liv. 6, 12, 3.—(*ε*) As adjunct of *subj.-acc.:* suum cuique honorem et gradum redditum gaudeo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: scientiam autem suam cujusque artis esse, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26.—(*ζ*) As adjunct of an object, with a case of quisque as *object* or *attribut. gen.:* suam cuique sponsam, mihi meam: suum cuique amorem, mihi meum, Atil. Fragm. inc. 1: suom cuique per me uti atque frui licet, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24 (23), 1: ut suo quemque appellem nomine, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 52: placet Stoicis suo quamque rem nomine appellare, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1: ad suam cujusque naturam consilium est omne revocandum, id. Off. 1, 33, 119: justitia quae suum cuique distribuit, id. N. D. 3, 15, 38: in tribuendo suum cuique, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: Turnus sui cuique periculi recens erat documentum, Liv. 1, 52, 4: in trimatu suo cuique dimidiam esse mensuram futurae certum esse, Plin. 7, 15, 16, § 73: certa cuique rerum suarum possessio, Vell. 2, 89, 4; cf.: qua re suum unicuique studium suaque omnibus delectatio relinquatur, Ps.-Cic. Cons. 26, 93.—With quemque in apposition with *acc. plur.:* Camillus vidit intentos opifices suo quemque operi, Liv. 6, 25, 9; so *cujusque* in appos. with *gen. plur.:* trium clarissimorum suae cujusque gentis virorum mors, id. 39, 52, 7; and *cuique* with *dat. plur.:* sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam hominibus, Poët. ap. Nep. Att. 11, 6 (where Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 372, reads quique, ex conj.; cf. b. *β*, infra).—**b.** Attraction of suus and quisque as adjuncts of nouns. (*α*) Attraction of suus: ut nemo sit nostrum quin in sensibus sui cujusque generis judicium requirat acrius (= suum cujusque generis judicium), Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19: quas tamen inter omnes (voces) est suo quoque in genere (vox) mediocris (= inter omnes voces est mediocris vox, sua quoque in genere), id. de Or. 3, 57, 216: eo concilia suae cujusque regionis indici jussit (= sua cujusque regionis concilia), Liv. 45, 29, 10: equites suae cuique parti post principia collocat (= equites suos cuique parti), id. 3, 22, 6: cum motibus armorum et corporum suae cuique genti assuetis, id. 25, 17, 5: legiones deducebantur cum tribunis et centurionibus et sui cujusque ordinis militibus (= suis cujusque), Tac. A. 14, 27: quae sui cujusque sunt ingenii, Quint. 7, 10, 10 Halm (al. sua): sui cujusque ingenii poma vel semina gerunt (= sua cujusque), Col. 3, 1; and by a double attraction: has (cohortes) subsidiariae ternae et aliae totidem suae cujusque legionis subsequebantur (= has cohortes . . . totidem cujusque legionis, suam quaeque legionem, subsequebantur), Caes. B. C. 1, 83.—(*β*) Attraction of quisque: tanta ibi copia venustatum in suo quique loco sita, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 6 (al. quaeque): quodvis frumentum non tamen omne Quique suo genere inter se simile esse videbis, Lucr. 2, 372 Lachm. and Munro ad loc.: cum verba debeant sui cujusque generis copulari, Varr. L. L. 10, 48: in sensibus sui cujusque generis judicium, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19: haec igitur proclivitas ad suum quodque genus aegrotatio dicatur, id. Tusc. 4, 12, 28: separatim greges sui cujusque generis nocte remeabant (= greges sui quisque generis), Liv. 24, 3, 5: ut sui cujusque mensis acciperet (frumentum), Suet. Aug. 40; and quisque both attracted and in its own case: quia cujusque partis naturae et in corpore et in animo sua quaeque vis sit (where either cujusque or quaeque is redundant), Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 46; v. Madv. ad loc.; Cato, R. R. 23 *fin.;* so esp. in the phrases suo quoque tempore, anno, die, loco, etc.: pecunia, quae in stipendium Romanis suo quoque anno penderetur, deerat (= suo quaeque anno), *each instalment in the year when due*, Liv. 33, 46, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.: suo quoque loco, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 2; 1, 22, 6: opera quae suis quibusque temporibus anni vilicum exsequi oporteret, Col. 11, 3: suo quoque tempore, Vitr. 2, 9, 4: nisi suâ quâque die usurae exsolverentur (= suâ quaeque die), Dig. 22, 1, 12 *init.;* 13, 7, 8, § 3: ut opera rustica suo quoque tempore faciat, ib. 19, 2, 25, § 3 (al. quaeque).—**c.** In the order quisque . . . suus. (*α*) In relative clauses, comparative clauses with *ut*, and interrogative clauses introduced by quid, etc., where quisque immediately follows the relative, etc.: ut quisque suom volt esse, ita est, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 45; cf. with sibi, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 49; id. Lael. 9, 30: expendere oportere quid quisque habeat sui . . . nec velle experiri quam se aliena deceant. Id enim maxime quemque decet quod est cujusque maxime suum, id. Off. 1, 31, 113: neque solum quid in senatu quisque civitatis suae dicerent ignorabant, sed, etc., Liv. 32, 19, 9: gratius id fore laetiusque quod quisque suâ manu ex hoste captum rettulerit, id. 5, 20, 8; 6, 25, 10; cf.: in quibus cum multa sint quae sua quisque dicere velit, nihil est quod quisque suum possit dicere, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23, 1.—(*β*) If the emphasis is not on suus, but (for quisque, when emphatic, unusquisque is used) on some other word: in civitates quemque suas . . . dimisit, Liv. 21, 48, 2: in patriam quisque suam remissus est, Just. 33, 2, 8: in vestigio quemque suo vidit, Liv. 28, 22, 15; cf.: hospitibus quisque suis scribebant, id. 33, 45, 6: pro facultatibus quisque suis, id. 42, 53, 3; cf.: respiciendae sunt cuique facultates suae, Sen. Ben. 2, 15, 3: praecipitat quisque vitam suam et futuri desiderio laborat, id. Brev. Vit. 7, 5; id. Ben. 7, 5, 1: tunc praeceps quisque se proripit et penates suos deserit, id. Q. N. 6, 1, 5; 5, 18, 8: summum quisque causae suae judicem facit, Plin. 1, prooem. § 10: aestimatione nocturnae

quietis, dimidio quisque spatio vitae suae vivit, id. 7, 50, 51, § 167.—(γ) Poets adopt the order quisque suus when the metre requires it, Verg. A. 6, 743: oscula quisque suae matri tulerunt, Ov. F. 2, 715.—(δ) When suus and quisque belong to different clauses: atque earum quaeque, suum tenens munus . . . manet in lege naturae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38.—**d.** Suus uterque, or uterque suus, distributively of two subjects: suas uterque legiones reducit in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 40; 2, 28: ideo quod uterque suam legem confirmare debebit, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 142: cum sui utrosque adhortarentur, Liv. 1, 25, 1: ad utrumque ducem sui redierunt, id. 21, 29, 5: utraque (lex) suâ viâ it, Sen. Ben. 6, 6, 1; cf. uterque, in apposit.: nec ipsi tam inter se acriter contenderunt, quam studia excitaverant uterque sui corporis hominum, Liv. 26, 48, 6.—**3.** With *sibi*. (α) Sibi with pronom. force (cf. sui, IV. C. *fin.*): reddam suum sibi, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 119 (= ei; but referred to β, infra, by Brix ad loc.); cf.: suam rem sibi salvam sistam, id. Poen. 5, 2, 123: idem lege sibi suâ curationem petet, *for himself*, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22 (cf. id. Phil. 2, 37, 96; I. B. 2. b. supra): ut vindicare sibi suum fulgorem possint, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 11; cf. the formula of divorce: tuas res tibi habeto, Dig. 24, 2, 2.—Hence, illam suam suas res sibi habere jussit, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69.—(β) With sibi redundant, to strengthen suus (ante- and post-class. and colloq.): quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, Plaut. Capt. prol. 5: eum necabam ilico per cerebrum pinnâ suâ sibi, quasi turturem, id. Poen. 2, 40; v. sui, IV. C. and the passages there cited.—**4.** With *gen.* agreeing with the subject of suus: quas cum solus pertulisset ut sua unius in his gratia esset, *that the credit of it should belong to him alone*, Liv. 2, 8, 3: qui de suâ unius sententiâ omnia gerat, id. 44, 22, 11; cf.: unam Aegyptus in hoc spem habet suam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 2.—For suus ipsius, etc., v. D. 1. b. supra.—**5.** With *demonstr.*, *rel.*, or *indef. pronn.* and *adjj.*, *of his*, *hers*, etc.: postulat ut ad hanc suam praedam adjutores vos profiteamini, *to this booty of his*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: Sestius cum illo exercitu suo, id. Sest. 5, 12: quâ gravitate suâ, id. ib. 61, 129: suam rem publicam illam defenderunt, *that republic of theirs*, id. ib. 67, 141: in istum civem suum, *against this citizen of theirs*, id. Balb. 18, 41: cum illo suo pari, id. Pis. 8, 18: te nullâ suâ calamitate civitas satiare potest? id. Phil. 8, 6, 19: dubitatis igitur, quin vos M. Laterensis ad suam spem aliquam delegerit, *for some hope of his*, id. Planc. 16, 39: non tam suâ ullâ spe quam militum impetu tractus, *by any hope of his*, Liv. 25, 21, 5: nullo suo merito, *from no fault of theirs*, id. 26, 29, 4: ipse arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur, *with a few of his friends*, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.—**6.** With descriptive *adj.* (α) Standing before the *adj.* and *noun* (so most freq.): suorum improbissimorum sermonum domicilium, Cic. Pis. 31, 76: causam sui dementissimi consilii, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53: suam insatiabilem crudelitatem, id. ib. 11, 3, 8: suis amplissimis fortunis, id. ib. 13, 8, 16: suum pristinum morem, id. Pis. 12, 27: suis lenissimis postulatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: simili ratione Pompeius in suis veteribus castris consedit (suis emphatic; cf. β, infra), id. ib. 3, 76.—(β) Between the *adj.* and *noun* (less emphatic): pro eximiis suis beneficiis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: propter summam suam humanitatem, id. Fam. 15, 14, 1: ex praeteritis suis officiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: Caesar in veteribus suis castris consedit, id. ib. 3, 76.—(γ) After *adj.* and *noun*: veterem amicum suum excepit, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: in illo ardenti tribunatu suo, id. Sest. 54, 116.—**7.** Objectively for the *pers. pron.* (rare): neque cuiquam mortalium injuriae suae parvae videntur (= sibi illatae), Sall. C. 51, 11; so, neglectam ab Scipione et nimis leviter latam suam injuriam ratus, Liv. 29, 9, 9: ipsae enim leges te a cognitione suâ judicio publico reppulerunt (= a se cognoscendo), Cic. Balb. 14, 32: suam invidiam tali morte quaesitam (= quaesitum esse ab eo ut homines se inviderent), Tac. A. 3, 16; so, nulla sua invidia, Cic. Mil. 15, 40.—**8.** *Abl. fem.* suâ, with *refert* or *interest*, for *gen.* of the *pers. pron.*: neminem esse qui quomodo se habeat nihil suâ censeat interesse, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 30: si scit suâ nihil interesse utrum anima per os, an per jugulum exeat, Sen. Ep. 76, 33; v. intersum, III.—**9.** Strengthened by the suffix *-pte* or *-met*. (α) By *-pte* (not used with ipse) affixed to the forms suâ, suo, and (ante-class.) suum: quom illa osculata esset suumpte amicum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 38: ut terrena suopte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: ferri suopte pondere, id. N. D. 1, 25, 69: suâpte naturâ, id. Fat. 18, 42: suâpte vi et natura, id. ib. 19, 43; id. Fin. 1, 16, 54; 5, 22, 61: suopte ingenio, Liv. 25, 18; so id. 1, 25, 1; 1, 18, 4: suâpte manu, Cic. Or. 3, 3, 10: locus suâpte naturâ infestus, Liv. 44, 6, 9; so, suâpte naturâ, id. 4, 22, 4: flumina suâpte naturâ vasta, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 8; so id. Ben. 4, 17, 2: sponte suâpte, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 70.—(β) With *-met*, almost always followed by ipse (in all forms of suus except suus, suum, suae, and suorum): suomet ipsi more, Sall. J. 31, 6: suomet ipsi instrumento, Liv. 22, 14, 13: suomet ipsi metu, Tac. H. 3, 16 *fin.*: suâmet ipsum pecuniâ, Sall. J. 8, 2: suamet ipsae fraude, Liv. 8, 18, 9: intra suamet ipsum moenia, id. 6, 36, 4: suismet ipsi praesidiis, id. 8, 25, 6: suismet ipsis corporibus, id. 2, 19, 5: suosmet ipsi cives, id. 2, 9, 5: suasmet ipse spes, Tac. A. 3, 66 *fin.*—Without ipse: populum suimet sanguinis mercede, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 41, 25 Dietsch: magna pars suismet aut proximorum telis obtruncabantur, id. ib. 2, 52 ib.

† **sўăgrus**, i, *f.*, = σύαγρος, *a kind of palm-tree*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 41.

Sўbăris, is, *f.*, = Σύβαρις. **I.** *A town in Magna Græcia, noted for the effeminacy and debauchery of its inhabitants*, afterwards called Thurii, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28; Liv. 26, 39, 7; Plin. 7, 22, 22, § 86; 3, 11, 15, § 97; Ov. M. 15, 51.—Hence, **1. Sўbărīta**, ae, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Sybaris*, *a Sybarite*, Sen. Ira, 2, 25, 2; Quint. 3, 7, 24.—**2. Sўbărītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sybaris*, *Sybaritan*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2: exercitus, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 157.—**3. Sўbărītĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Sybaris*, *Sybaritan*: libelli, *Sybaritan*, i. e. *lewd*, *obscene*, Mart. 12, 96, 2; Lampr. Elag. 30.—**4. Sўbărītis**, idis, *f.*, *the name of a lascivious poem*, Ov. Tr. 2, 417.—**II.** *Masc.* **A.** *The river on which Sybaris was situated*, now *Coscile*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; Ov. M. 15, 315.—**B.** *The name of a young man; acc.* Sybarin, Hor. C. 1, 8, 2.

* **Sўbōta**, ōrum, *n.*, = Σύβοτα, *islands between Epirus and Corfu*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 53.

sўbōtes, ae, *m.*, = συβώτης, *a swineherd*, Hyg. Fab. 126; Manil. 5, 126.

† **sўcămīnus** or **-os**, i, *f.*, = συκάμινος, *a mulberry-tree*, Cels. 3, 18 *med.*; 5, 18, 7; cf. Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 184.—Called **sўcămīnon**, ōnis, Dig. 47, 11, 10; and **sўcŏmŏrus**, Cels. 5, 18, 7; Isid. 17, 7, 20.

† **sўcē**, ēs, *f.*, = συκῆ. **I.** *A plant, called also* peplis, Plin. 27, 12, 93, § 119.—**II.** *The resin or rosin of the torch-tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 44.—**III.** *A constantly running sore in the corner of the eye*, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 44.

Sўchaeus (Sych-, Verg. A. 1, 343; also **Sĭchaeus**), i, *m.*, *Sychæus*, *husband of Dido*, Verg. A. 1, 343; 1, 720; 4, 20; 4, 502; 4, 632; 6, 474; Ov. H. 7, 97 sq.—Hence, **Sўchaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Sychæus*, Verg. A. 4, 552.

sўcĭon agron, *a plant, called also* cucumis anguinus, App. Herb. 113.

† **sўcītes**, ae, *m.*, = συκίτης, *fig-wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102.

† **sўcītis**, is, *f.*, = συκῖτις, *a precious stone of the color of figs*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

sўcŏmŏrus, v. sycaminus.

† **sўcŏphanta** (**sūc-**), ae, *m.*, = συκοφάντης (orig. a fig-informer, i. e. one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence, in gen.), *an informer*, *tale-bearer*, *backbiter*, *slanderer*; *a deceiver*, *trickster*, *cheat* (ante- and post-class.; cf.: calumniator, quadruplator). **I.** Lit.: sucophanta et subdolus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 72; id. Curc. 4, 1, 2; id. Men. 2, 2, 10; 5, 9, 28 al.; Ter. And. 4, 5, 20; 5, 4, 16; Gell. 14, 1, 32.—**II.** Transf., *a cunning flatterer*, *parasite*, *sycophant* (syn.: planus, scurra), Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 8; id. Men. 2, 1, 35; Prud. Apoth. 35.

† **sўcŏphantĭa** (**sūc-**), ae, *f.*, = συκοφαντία, *craft*, *cunning*, *deceit*; *sing.*: sucophantia atque doli, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 70; id. Poen. 3, 3, 41; id. Mil. 3, 1, 172.—*Plur.*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 56; 3, 2, 2; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 88; id. Ps. 1, 5, 159; id. Pers. 2, 5, 24.

* **sўcŏphantĭōsē** (**sūc-**), *adv.* [sycophanta], *craftily*, *knavishly*, *deceitfully*: agere quicquam (with malefice), Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 113.

sўcŏphantor (**sūc-**), āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to play the rogue*, *to deceive*, *trick*, *cheat* (Plautinian): ego nunc sucophantae huic sucophantari volo, *I have a mind to trick this trickster*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 116: hoc me sucophantari pudet, id. ib. 3, 3, 58.

† **sўcŏphyllon**, i, *n.*, = συκόφυλλον, *marsh-mallows*, App. Herb. 58.

Sycurium, i, *n.*, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 42, 54; 42, 56 sq. al.

Sycussa, ae, *f.*, *an island in the Ægean Sea*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

Sydraci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24.

Sўēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Συήνη, *a town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt*, now *Essouan*, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183 sqq.; Ov. P. 1, 5, 79; Mel. 1, 9, 9; Luc. 2, 587; 10, 234; Mart. 9, 36, 7.—Meton., *the granite of Syene*, *Syenite*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 27.—Hence, **Sўēnītes**, ae, *adj. m.*, *of* or *belonging to Syene*, *Syenite*: Phorbas, Ov. M. 5, 74: lapis, *a kind of red granite*, *Syenite*, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 63.—As *subst.*: **Sўēnītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Syene*, *the Syenites*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 178.

Sўgambri, ōrum, v. Sigambri.

Sygaros, i, *f.*, *an island of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 155.

Sўlēum (**Syllēum**), i, *n.*, = Σύλλειον, *a stronghold in Pamphylia*, Liv. 38, 14, 10.

Sylla, ae, v. Sulla.

† **syllăba** (**sul-**), ae, *f.*, = συλλαβή, *a syllable*. **I.** Lit., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 29: syllaba brevior aut longior, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 26: syllabarum numerus, id. de Or. 3, 47, 183: syllaba longa brevi subjecta, Hor. A. P. 251: syllaba prima brevis, Ov. P. 4, 12, 12; Quint. 1, 5, 62; 7, 9, 13; Sen. Ep. 117, 5; 88, 42 et saep.: jurisconsultus, auceps syllabarum, *a word-catcher*, *captious critic*, *caviller*, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236.—* **II.** Transf., in *plur.*, *verses*, *poems*: Verona docti syllabas amat vatis (i. e. Catulli), Mart. 1, 62, 1.

syllăbātim, *adv.* [syllaba], *syllable by syllable*, *by syllables* (Ciceronian): alicui dictare, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3: aliquid alicui dicere, id. Ac. 2, 38, 119.

syllăbĭcē, *adv.* [id.], *in respect to syllables*, i. e. *in increasing the number of them*: praepositiones abundant syllabice, Prisc. 14, p. 983 P.

† **syllăbus**, i, *m.*, = σύλλαβος, *a list*, *register*, *syllabus*, Aug. Conf. 13, 15.

† **syllepsis**, is, *f.*, = σύλληψις, *a grammatical figure*, *by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong*, *a syllepsis* (e. g. hic arma, Hic currus fuit, Verg. A. 1, 16; Ter. And. prol. 3), Charis. p. 250 P.; Diom. p. 440 ib.

Syllēum, v. Syleum.

† **syllŏgismătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = συλλογισματικός, *consisting of syllogisms*, *syllogistic*: breviloquium Aristotelis, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef. *fin.*

† **syllŏgismus** or **-os** (syllogismus, Sid. Pan. 205), i, *m.*, = συλλογισμός, *a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises*, *a syllogism* (post-Aug.), Gell. 2, 8, 7; Sen. Ep. 108, 12; 113, 26; Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 3; Quint. 3, 6, 43; 3, 6, 77; 3, 6, 88; 3, 6, 103; 5, 10, 88; 5, 14, 14 al.

† **syllŏgistĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = συλλογιστικός, *of* or *belonging to a syllogism*, *syllogistic*: (Cicero) statum syllogisticum ratiocinativum appellat, Quint. 5, 10, 6.—Hence, *adv.*: **syllŏgistĭcē**, *syllogistically*, *in syllogisms*, Boëth. Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 9, p. 530.

Syllus, i, *m.*, *the name of a general*, Liv. 42, 51, 7.

sylva, **sylvānus**, etc., v. silva, etc.

Sўmaethum, i, *n.*, or **Sўmaethus**

i, *m.*, = Σύμαιθος, *a river and town situated upon it on the east coast of Sicily, near Catina*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89; Sil. 14, 231; 9, 410; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 584.—Hence, **A. Sȳmaethĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Symæthus, Symæthian:* flumina, Verg. A. 9, 584: heros, i. e. *Acis*, son of the nymph of the Symæthus, Ov. M. 13, 879.—As *subst.*: **Sȳmaethĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the dwellers on the Symæthus*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.—**B. Sȳmaethēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Symæthian:* aquae, Ov. F. 4, 472.—**C. Sȳmaethis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Symæthian:* nympha, Ov. M. 13, 750.

† **symbŏla (sumb-),** ae, *f.*, = συμβολή, *a contribution* of money to a feast, *a share* of a reckoning, one's *scot, shot*, = collecta (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: sumbolarum collatores, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13; id. Stich. 3, 1, 28: sumbolam dare, id. ib. 3, 1, 34; so Ter. And. 1, 1, 61: aliquot adulescentuli coimus in Piraeeo In hunc uiem, ut de sumbolis essemus, id. Eun. 3, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 59.—**II.** Transf., of blows: sine meo sumptu paratae jam sunt scapulis sumbolae, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 22; and of entertaining topics of conversation, Gell. 6, 13, 12.

symbŏlĭcē, *adv.* [symbolum], *figuratively, symbolically* (post-class.): appellare, Gell. 4, 11, 10.

† **symbŏlus,** i, *m.* (**symbŏlum,** i, *n.*, v. infra), = σύμβολος or -ον, *a sign* or *mark* by which one gives another to understand any thing, *a token, symbol* (mostly ante- and post-class.): per symbolos pecunias capere, Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2 *fin.*: anulum Graeci a digitis appellavere: apud nos prisci ungulum vocabant: postea et Graeci et nostri symbolum, i. e. *a signet*, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10: miles hic reliquit symbolum, Expressam in cerâ ex anulo suo imaginem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 53 sq.; 2, 4, 26 sq.; 2, 2, 4; 4, 7, 15; 4, 7, 106; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 29; 2, 3, 51; Just. 2, 12, 1.—*Neutr.*: eorum quae pacta sunt symbola, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 9: istic symbolum'st, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 53.—**II.** = symbola, q. v.: vacantes potibus et dantes symbola, Vulg. Prov. 23, 21.

* **Symē,** ēs, *f.*, = Σύμη, *an island of the Ægean Sea, between Rhodes and Cnidos*, Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 133; Mel. 2, 7.

Symmăchus, i, *m.*, Q. Aurelius, *a consul and prefect of Rome towards the end of the fourth century, distinguished as an orator and author of* Epistulae *in ten books, still extant;* cf. Macr. S. 5, 1, § 7; Sid. Ep. 1, 1; Amm. 21, 12, 24; Aus. Ep. 17.—Hence, **Symmăchĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Symmachus:* illud dictum, Sid. Ep. 8, 10.

† **symmĕtrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = συμμετρία, *proportion, symmetry* (cf. congruentia), Vitr. 1, 2; Plin. 34, 8, 19, §§ 58 and 65; 35, 10, 36, § 67.—*Plur.*, Vitr. 1, 3 *fin.*

† **symmĕtros,** on, *adj.*, = σύμμετρος, *symmetrical:* qualitas eurythmiae, Vitr. 1, 2.

† **symmysta,** ae, *m.*, = συμμύστης, *a fellow-priest, colleague in the priesthood*, App. Mag. p. 310; Hier. Ep. 58, 11; 66, 9; Schol. Juv. 6, 533.

† **sympasma,** ătis, *n.*, = σύμπασμα; in medicine, *a powder for sprinkling over the body*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 38, 218 al.

† **sympăthīa,** ae, *f.*, = συμπάθεια, *a feeling in common, sympathy*, Varr. ap. Non. 458, 24; Vitr. 1, 1 *fin.*; Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 84; 28, 9, 41, § 147; 37, 4, 15, § 59 (by Cic. written as Greek).

† **symphōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = συμφωνία, *an agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony*. **I.** Lit., *sing.*: cum symphonia caneret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 105; 2, 5, 13, § 31; id. Fam. 16, 9, 3; Liv. 39, 10, 7; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 24; 10, 29, 43, § 84; Sen. Ep. 12, 8; Hor. A. P. 374.—*Plur.*, Cic. Cael. 15, 35; Cels. 3, 18 al.—Of *a signal* in war, Prud. ad Symm. 2, 527.—**II.** Transf., in late Lat., *a kind of musical instrument*, Isid. Orig. 3, 22 *fin.*; cf. Hier. Ep. 21, 29.

symphōnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*, = συμφωνιακός. **I.** In gen., *of* or *belonging to concerts* or *to music:* pueri, i. e. *singing-boys, choristers*, Cic. Mil. 21, 55: servi, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55: homines, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 64: artes, Arn. 2, 73.—**II.** Herba, *a plant, called also* hyoscyamos, *henbane*, Pall. 3, 12, 8; Veg. 3, 68; App. Herb. 4.

† **symphȳton,** i, *n.*, = σύμφυτον. **I.** *Wallwort, comfrey, boneset*, Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 41.—**II.** *A plant, called also* helenion, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 108.

Symplēgădes, um, *f.*, = Συμπληγάδες (that strike together). **I.** *Two rocky islands in the Euxine that, according to the fable, floated about dashing against and rebounding from each other, until at length they became fixed on the passage of the Argo between them*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 92; 6, 12, 13, § 32; Ov. M. 15, 338; Hyg. Fab. 19.—In *sing.* Symplegas, Val. Fl. 4, 221; Luc. 2, 718; *gen.* Symplegados, Val. Fl. 5, 300; *acc.* Symplegada, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 30.—**II.** Transf.: **symplēgas,** ădis, *f.*; as an appellative, *a joining together, cohesion:* praebente algam densi symplegade limi, Rutil. Itin. 1, 461.—Of the buttocks, Mart. 11, 99, 5; Aus. Epigr. 108, 8.

† **symplegma,** ătis, *n.*, = σύμπλεγμα (a twining together), *a group* of persons embracing or wrestling, Plin. 36, 5, 4, §§ 24 and 35.—In mal. part., Mart. 12, 43, 8; Arn. 7, 239.

† **symplŏcē,** ēs, *f.*, = συμπλοκή (an interweaving); gram. t. t., *a figure of speech where the same word is often repeated* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 5, § 534.

† **sympŏsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = συμποσιακός, *of* or *belonging to a banquet, convivial, symposiac:* quaestiunculae, Gell. 6, 13 tit. (al. sympoticae).—*Subst.*: **Sympŏsĭăca,** ōrum, *n.*, *the writings of Plutarch entitled* Symposium, Gell. 4, 11, 13; 17, 11, 6.

† **Sympŏsĭum,** ii, *n.*, = Συμπόσιον (The Banquet), *the title of one of Plato's dialogues*, Gell. 1, 9, 9; Quint. 8, 4, 23; Nep. Alcib. 2, 2.—*A dialogue of Xenophon*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

sympŏtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = συμποτικός, *convivial:* quaestiunculae, Gell. 6, 13 tit.

† **sympsalma,** ătis, *n.*, = σύμψαλμα, *a playing together* of music, Aug. in Psa. 4, 4; Isid. Orig. 6, 19.

† **sȳnăgōga,** ae, *f.*, = συναγωγή, *a congregation, synagogue* of Jews, Tert. adv. Jud. 8; id. adv. Marc. 3, 22; Schol. Juv. 6, 159.

† **sȳnăloephē (-līphē, -loepha),** ēs, *f.*, = συναλοιφή, *the contraction of two syllables into one*, either by synæresis or by crasis; in later gram. applied esp. to elision, = collisio, elisio, Quint. 9, 4, 109; Charis. p. 249 P.; Diom. p. 437 ib.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 267; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 16.

† **sȳnanchē,** ēs, *f.*, = συνάγχη, *an inflammation of the throat, a sore-throat, quinsy*, Gell. 11, 9, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3; Veg. Vet. 1, 38, 3; cf. Cels. 4, 4, 1.

† **sȳnanchĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = συναγχικός, *of* or *belonging to a soreness of the throat:* passio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 25, 140.

Sȳnăpothnescontes = συναποθνήσκοντες (who die together), *the title of a comedy by Diphilus*, Ter. Ad. prol. 6 Fleck.

† **Sȳnăristōsae,** ārum, *f.*, = Συναριστῶσαι, *the women breakfasting together*, the title of a comedy by Menander, Plin. 23, 9, 81, § 159; Gell. 15, 15, 2; Non. 370, 14.

† **sȳnaxis,** is, *f.*, = σύναξις, *a gathering, collecting*, Ven. Carm. 8, 17.

† **syncĕrastum,** i, *n.*, = συγκεραστόν, *a dish composed of a variety of ingredients, a hash, hotch-potch:* Plautus in Phagone: honos syncerasto perit, pernis, glandio; syncerastum est omnimodum edulium, antiquo vocabulo Graeco, Varr. L. L. 7, § 61 Müll.

† **synchrisma,** ătis (*gen.* -mae, Veg. 4, 18), *n.*, = σύγχρισμα, *an anointing*, Veg. 2, 45; Pelag. Vet. 4 *med.*

synchrŏnus, a, um, *adj.*, = σύγχρονος, *synchronic, contemporary*, Hier. Com. in XII. Proph. praef.

† **syncŏpē,** ēs, or **syncŏpa,** ae, *f.*, = συγκοπή. **I.** *A fainting away, swooning, syncope*, Veg. 1, 35.—**II.** In gram., *the omission of a letter* or *syllable in the middle of a word, syncope*, Charis. p. 248 P.; Diom. p. 436 ib.

syncŏpo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [syncope, I.], *to faint away, to swoon*, Veg. 1, 35.

† **syncrăsis,** is, *f.*, = σύγκρασις, *a mingling, blending*, one of the Æons, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **syndĭcus,** i, *m.*, = σύνδικος, *a representative of a corporation, a syndic*, Dig. 3, 4, 1, § 1; 50, 4, 1; 50, 4, 18, § 13.

† **sȳnecdŏchē,** ēs, *f.*, = συνεκδοχή, *a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, the cause for the effect, or the contrary, a proper for a common noun*, etc., *synecdoche*, Quint. 8, 6, 18 sq.; 8, 6, 28; Charis. p. 245 P.; Diom. p. 453 ib. (Quint. 9, 3, 58, written as Greek).

sȳnecdŏchĭcē, *adv.* [synecdoche], *by synecdoche:* synecdochice intellegitur totum ex parte, Hier. 2 in Matt. 12, 40.

† **sȳnectĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = συνεκτικός, *fit for maintaining:* causa, i. e. *efficient*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14; 3, 15.

† **sȳnĕdrus,** i, *m.*, = σύνεδρος, *a counsellor, senator*, among the Macedonians (Lat. senator), Liv. 45, 32, 1.

† **sȳnēmmĕnon,** i, *n.*, = συνημμένον (conjoined), *the name of a certain series of musical sounds*, Vitr. 5, 4.

† **Sȳnĕphēbi,** ōrum, *m.*, = Συνέφηβοι, *The Fellow-youths*, the title of a comedy by Statius Caecilius, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; id. Sen. 7, 24; id. Opt. Gen. 6, 18.

† **sȳnĕsis,** is, *f.*, = σύνεσις, *understanding*, one of the Æons, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **syngĕnĭcos,** on, *adj.*, = συγγενικός, *belonging to one's family* or *race*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134.

† **syngrăpha,** ae, *f.*, = συγγραφή, *a written agreement to pay, a promissory note, bond* (cf. chirographum), Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 1; id. Att. 5, 21, 11 sq.; id. Phil. 2, 37, 95; id. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 30: ex syngraphâ agere, id. Mur. 17, 35; Amm. 26, 3, 4.

† **syngrăphus (sungr-),** i, *m.*, = σύγγραφος. **I.** *A written contract*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 1; 4, 1, 57.—**II.** *A passport, pass*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 90; 3, 2, 6.

Synhĭētae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Asia*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22.

Synicense Castellum, *a fortress in Numidia*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

† **sȳnīzēsis,** is, *f.*, = συνίζησις, *a contraction of two vowels into one syllable*, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 698.

Synnăda, ōrum, *n.*, *a town in Phrygia Major, famous for its marble*, now *Afioum Karahissar*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3 sq.; 15, 4, 2; id. Att. 5, 20, 1.—Also called **Synnăda,** ae, *f.*, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 273; and **Synnas,** ădis, Mart. 9, 76, 8; Stat. S. 1, 5, 37; 2, 2, 87; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.—Hence, **A. Synnădensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to* Synnada: forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9.—**B. Synnădĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Synnadic:* lapis, Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 3.—**C. Synnas,** ădis, *adj. f.*, *Synnadic:* columnae, *of Synnadic marble*, Capitol. Gord. III. 32.

synnĕphĭtis, ĭdis, *f.*, *another name for the gem* galactitis, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162 (al. synophites).

† **synŏchĭtis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = συνοχῖτις, *a kind of precious stone now unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 192.

sȳnŏdālis, e, *adj.* [synodus], *of* or *belonging to a synod, synodal:* Nemausum, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 415.—*Subst.*: **sȳnŏdālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *constitutions of a synod, synodals*, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 423.

† **sȳnŏdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = συνοδικός, *going* or *coming together, synodical:* luna, i. e. *when in conjunction with the sun*, Firm. Math. 3, 6; 4 praef. *fin.*—**II.** *According to the decrees of the synod*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 21; 9, 13.—Hence, *adv.*: **sȳnŏdĭcē,** *in accordance with the synod's decrees*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 25.

† **sȳnŏdītae,** ārum, *m.*, = συνοδῖται, *fellow-travellers, companions*, a kind of monks, Cod. Just. 1, 4, 6; Cod. Th. 11, 30, 57.

† **sȳnŏdontītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = συνοδοντῖτις, *a precious stone found in the brain of the fish* synodus, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.

† **1. sȳnŏdus** (in inscrr. written also SYNHODVS; v. Inscr. Orell. 2160; 2627), i, *f.*, = σύνοδος. **I.** *A college of priests:* ARCHIEREVS SYNHODI, Inscr. Orell. 1. 1.—**II.** *An ecclesiastical assembly* or *council, a synod*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 23; Amm. 15, 7, 7.

† **2. sȳnŏdūs,** ontis, *m.*, = συνόδους, *a fish of the bream genus:* Sparus, Linn.; Ov. Hal. 107; Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.

† **sȳnoecĭum,** ii, *n.*, = συνοίκιον, *a room where several persons dwell together*, Petr. 93.

† **sȳnōnēton,** i, *n.*, = συνώνητον, *a buying up, a collecting by purchase*, Cod. Th. 11, 15, 1.

† **sȳnōnȳmĭa,** ae, *f.*, = συνωνυμία, *a sameness of meaning* in words, *synonymy*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 535 (Quint. 8, 3, 16, written as Greek).

sȳnōnȳmum, i, *n.*, = συνώνυμον, *a word having the same meaning* with another, *a synonym*, Front. Eloqu. p. 237; Prisc. 579 P.; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 128.

(† **sȳnŏphītes,** ae, *m.*, a read. in Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162 for synnephitis.)

† **sȳnopsis,** is, *f.*, = σύνοψις, *a general view, a list, synopsis:* pupillarium bonorum, Dig. 27, 9, 5, § 11.

† **sȳnōris,** ĭdis, *f.*, = συνωρίς, *a yoke, pair*, Hier. Ep. 130, n. 7.

† **syntaxis,** is, *f.*, = σύνταξις, *the connection of words*, Prisc. 17, 1, 1.

† **syntēctĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = συντηκτικός, *ill of consumption, consumptive, syntectic*, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 105; 28, 8, 24, § 88; 28, 9, 33, § 125; Veg. 1, 38.

† **syntēxis,** is, *f.*, = σύντηξις (a melting away of strength), *a decline, consumption*, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 120; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 7, 90; Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

† **synthĕma,** ătis, *n.*, = σύνθημα or σύνθεμα (a token agreed upon), *a passport*, Hier. Ep. 118, 1.

† **synthĕsĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = συνθέσινος, *pertaining to a dressing-gown:* vestis, i. e. *a dressing-gown*, Suet. Ner. 51 (v. the commentators ad loc.).

† **synthĕsis,** is, *f.*, = σύνθεσις (a putting together). **I.** In medicine, *a mixture, compound*, Ser. Samm. 30, 578; 61, 1069.—**II.** *A set* or *service of plate*, Mart. 4, 46, 15; Stat. S. 4, 9, 44.—**III.** L i t., *a set of wearing-apparel, suit of clothes*, Dig. 34, 2, 39; Mart. 2, 46, 4.—**B.** T r a n s f., *a kind of loose, easy garment* worn at table, *a loose gown, dressing-gown*, Mart. 5, 79, 2; 1, 1, 1 (Suet. Ner. 52: synthesina vestis); cf. Becker, Antiq. vol. 3, p. 124 sq.

† **syntŏnum (-non),** i, *n.*, = σύντονον (accordant, harmonious), *a kind of musical instrument:* syntonorum modis saltitantes, Quint. 9, 4, 142 Spald.

† **syntrŏphĭum,** ii, *n.*, = συντρόφιον, *a bramble-bush*, App. Herb. 87.

† **syntrŏphus,** i, *m.*, = σύντροφος, *that has been brought up with another*, Tert. adv. Valent. 8.

Sȳphax, ācis (*acc.* scanned Sȳphăcĕn, Claud. B. Gild. 90), *m.*, = Σύφαξ, *a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war*, Sall. J. 5, 4; Liv. 24, 48 sq.; 29, 23 sq.; 30, 5 sq.; Sil. 17, 62 sq.; Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 59; Ov. F. 6, 769; Juv. 6, 169 al.

Syphēum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Bruttii*, now *Montalto*, Liv. 30, 19.

Syra, ae, *f.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 18; 2, 3, 79.

Sȳrācūsae, ārum (scanned Sȳrăcūsae, Aus. Clar. Urb. 10, 1), *f.*, = Συράκουσαι, *the city of Syracuse in Sicily*, now *Siragossa*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 115 sqq.; Liv. 24, 3 sq.; Ov. F. 4, 873; Sil. 14, 277; Nep. Timol. 3; Vell. 2, 15; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.—Hence, **A. Sȳrācūsānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan:* lautumiae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68: conventus, id. ib. 2, 3, 13, § 32: mensae, id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: esne tu Syracusanus? *from Syracuse*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 50.—*Subst.:* **Sȳrācūsāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Syracuse, the Syracusans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71 sq. al.—**B. Sȳrācūsius,** a, um, *adj.*, acc. to the Gr. Συρακούσιος, *Syracusan* (very rare): mensae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: Philistus, id. de Or. 2, 13, 57.—*Subst.:* **Sȳrācūsii,** ōrum, *the Syracusans*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.—Collat. form **Sȳrācŏsius,** a, um, acc. to the Gr. Συρακόσιος, *Syracusan:* Dio, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 155: versus, Verg. E. 6, 1: ars, Ov. F. 6, 277: urbs, id. P. 4, 3, 39: poëta, id. Ib. 551: senex, i. e. *Archimedes*, Claud. Epigr. 18.—*Subst.:* **Sȳrācŏsii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Syracusans*, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39.

Syrbotae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Ethiopia remarkable for stature*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 190; 7, 2, 2, § 31.

† **syrĕon,** i, *n.*, = σύρεον, *a plant, called also* tordylion, Plin. 24, 19, 117, § 177.

Sȳrĭa (also written **Sĭrĭa** and **Sūrĭa**), ae, *f.*, = Συρία, *a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea*, Mel. 1, 11; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91; id. Agr. 2, 29, 80; id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; Manil. 4, 622.—T r a n s f., for *Assyria*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; Suet. Caes. 22 Oud.—*Plur.*, Cat. 45, 22; Dig. 48, 22, 7, § 7; 50, 15, 3 proöem.—Hence, **A. Sȳrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Syria, Syrian:* triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 63: oleum, id. 23, 4, 49, § 95: pira, Verg. G. 2, 88: ros, i. e. *nard*, Tib. 3, 4, 28; cf. id. 3, 6, 63; Prop. 2, 13, 30 (3, 5, 14): dea, perh. *Cybele*, Suet. Non. 56; App. M. 8, p. 213, 9; Inscr. Orell. 1946 sq.—*Subst.:* **Sȳrĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Syrians*, Just. 26, 2.—**B. Sȳrus** (also written **Sūrus**), a, um, *adj.*, *Syrian:* vina, Hor. C. 1, 31, 12: lagena, Mart. 4, 46, 9: Orontes, Juv. 3, 62 et saep.—As *subst.:* **Sȳri,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Syrians*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 73; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 192; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76; id. N. D. 1, 29, 81; id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10; id. de Or. 2, 66, 265; id. Div. 2, 46, 96 al.—**C. Sȳrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Syrian:* boves, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179: praetor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: publicani, *doing business in Syria*, id. ib. 2, 13, 2: legiones, Suet. Tib. 48: bellum, Flor. 2, 9; 2, 11; 2, 12.—Hence, *adv.:* **Sȳrĭăcē,** *in the Syrian tongue*, Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 26.—**D. Sȳrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Syrian:* mala, Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51.—**E. Sȳrĭātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Syrian:* calami, Pelag. Vet. 27.—**F. Sȳrĭscus,** a, um, *adj. dim.*, *of* or *from Syria, Syrian:* servus, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 1; id. Eun. 4, 7, 2: Copa, Verg. Cop. 1.

Sȳrĭarcha, ae, *m.*, = Συριάρχης, *the chief priest* in Syria, Cod. Th. 15, 9, 2; called **Sȳrĭarchus,** Just. Nov. 89, 15.—*His office* is called **Sȳrĭarchĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Συριαρχία, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 103.

Sȳrĭātĭcus, a, um, v. Syria, E.

Sȳrĭcus, a, um, v. Syria, D.

Syrĭē, ēs, *f.*, *an island near Ephesus*, Plin. 2, 89, 91, § 204; cf. id. 5, 29, 31, § 115.

† **sȳringĭas,** ae, *m.*, = συριγγίας, *a kind of reed* or *cane good for pipes*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 164.

† **sȳringītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = συριγγῖτις, *an unknown kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.

* **sȳringnātus (sȳringiānus),** a, um, *adj.* [syrinx], *hollowed out like a pipe:* haedus, Apic. 8, 6.

† **sȳringŏtŏmĭum,** ii, *n.*, = συριγγοτόμιον, *a surgical instrument for cutting fistulas*, Veg. Vet. 2, 27, 2.

† **Sȳrinx,** ingis (also **Sȳringa,** ae, Serv. Verg. E. 2, 31; 10, 26), *f.*, = Σύριγξ. **I.** *A nymph changed into a reed*, Ov. M. 1, 691 sq.—**II. sȳringes,** um, *f.*, *caverns* or *subterraneous passages*, Amm. 22, 15, 30; 17, 7, 11 al.

Sȳrĭscus, a, um, v. Syria, F.

† **sȳrītes,** ae, *m.*, = συρίτης, *a stone found in the bladder of the wolf*, Plin. 11, 37, 83, § 208.

1. Sȳrĭus, a, um, v. Syria, A.

2. Sȳrĭus, a, um, v. Syros.

† **syrma,** ae, *f.* (*neutr.*, Juv. 8, 229; Sen. Herc. Fur. 474), = σύρμα. **I.** *A robe with a train*, Sen. Oed. 423; Prud. Psych. 362; worn esp. by trag. actors, Juv. 8, 229; Val. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.; Sid. poët. Ep. 8, 11.—**II.** T r a n s f., *tragedy*, Mart. 12, 95, 4; 4, 49, 8; Juv. 15, 30.

Syrmătae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Asia*, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48.

† **syrmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = συρματικός, *dragging* or *trailing along:* jumentum, *limping*, Veg. Vet. 3, 22.

Syrnos, i, *f.*, *an island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Sporades*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69.

syron, i, *n.*, *another name for the plant* molon, Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 33.

Sȳrŏphoenix, ĭcis, *m.*, = Συροφοίνιξ, *a Syrophœnician* (on the borders of Syria and Phœnicia), Lucil. ap. Non. 397, 27; Juv. 8, 159 sq.—Hence, **Sȳrŏphoenissa,** ae, *f.*, Hier. in Isa. 5, 23, 12.

Sȳros, i, *f.*, = Σῦρος, *one of the Cyclades, between Delos and Paros*, now *Syra*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 14, 12, 22, § 67; Ov. M. 13, 175.—Hence, **Sȳrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Syros*, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 158.

Syrtis, is (*gen.* Syrtidos, Luc. 9, 710), *f.*, = Σύρτις, *a sand-bank* in the sea; esp. on the northern coast of Africa, Syrtis Major, *near Cyrenaica*, now *Gulf of Sidra;* and Syrtis minor, *near Byzacene*, now *Gulf of Cabes*, Sall. J. 78, 2; Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 26; Liv. 29, 33; 34, 62; Tib. 3, 4, 91; Prop. 2, 9, 33; Ov. M. 8, 120; Verg. A. 1, 111; 1, 146; 4, 41; Luc. 9, 303; 9, 861; Hor. C. 1, 22, 5; 2, 6, 3; 2, 20, 15; id. Epod. 9, 31; Prud. Apoth. 511.—**B.** T r o p.: videndum est, ne longe simile sit ductum. Syrtim patrimonii, scopulum libentius dixerim, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 163.—Hence, **A. Syrtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Syrtis, Syrtian:* mare, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: solitudines, Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32: ager, Sid. Ep. 8, 12: gentes, Sen. Ep. 90, 17.—**B. Syrtis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Syrtian:* gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 183.

* **1. syrus,** i, *m.*, *a broom, besom*, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 10.

2. Syrus, a, um, v. Syria, B.

3. Sȳrus, i, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 41; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 69.—Of a *dog of Actæon*, Hyg. Fab. 187.

† **systaltĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = συσταλτικός, *drawing together:* tropi in rhythmopoeia, Mart. Cap. 9, § 994.

† **systēma,** ătis, *n.*, = σύστημα, *a whole consisting of several parts, a complex whole, a system*, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 947, 953; Fulg. Myth. 3, 9.

† **systȳlos,** i, *m.*, = σύστυλος (close-columned); in architecture, *an arrangement of columns at a distance from each other of twice their thickness, a systyle*, Vitr. 3, 2.

† **sȳzȳgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = συζυγία (pure Lat. conjugatio), *a joining together* or *conjunction, a syzygy*, Tert. Praescr. 46.

T.

T, t, *indecl. n.* or (to agree with littera) *f.*, the nineteenth letter of the Lat. alphabet (*i* and *j* being counted as one), = Gr. Τ (ταῦ). It is very freq. as a final letter, esp. in verbal endings of the third person. **I.** As an initial, it is, in pure Lat. words, followed by no consonant except *r:* traho, tremo, tribuo, etc.; the combinations *tl* and *tm* are found only in words borrowed from the Greek: Tlepolemus, tmesis, Tmolus. Hence an initial *t* occurring in the ancient language before *l* (like an initial *d* before *v*, v. letter D) is rejected in classical Lat.: lātus (*Part.* of fero) for tlatus, from root tol- of tollo, tuli; cf. with ΤΛΑΩ, τλητός; even when softened by a sibilant, the combination of *t* and *l* in stlata (genus navigii), stlembus (gravis, tardus), stlis, stlocus, was avoided, and, except in the formal lang. of law, which retained stlitibus judicandis, the forms lis, locus remained the only ones in use, though the transitional form slis occurs twice in very old inscriptions. Before a vowel or *r*, the original Indo-European *t* always retained its place and character. Between two vowels *t* and *tt* were freq. confounded, and in some words the double letter became established, although the original form had but one *t;* thus, quattuor, cottidie, littera, stand in the best MSS. and inscriptions; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 174 sqq.—**II.** The sibilant pronunciation of a medial *t* before *i* and a following vowel, is a peculiarity of a late period. Isidorus (at the commencement of the seventh century after Christ) is the first who expresses himself definitely on this point: cum justitia sonum *z* litterae exprimat, tamen quia Latinum est, per *t* scribendum est, sicut militia, malitia, nequitia et cetera similia (Orig. 1, 26, 28); but the commutation of *ci* and *ti*, which occurs not unfrequently in older inscriptions, shows the origin of this change in pronunciation to have been earlier. In the golden age of the language, however, it was certainly

unknown.—**III.** The aspiration of *t* did not come into general use till the golden age; hence, CARTACINIENSIS, on the Columna Rostrata; whereas in Cicero we have Carthago, like Cethegus, etc.; v. Cic. Or. 48, 160; and cf. letter C.—**IV.** T is interchanged with *d*, *c*, and *s;* v. these letters.—**V.** T is assimilated to *s* in passus from patior, quassus from quatio, fassus from fateor, missus from mitto, equestris from eques (equit-), etc. It is wholly suppressed before *s* in usus, from utor; in many nominatives of the third declension ending in *s:* civitas (root civitat, *gen.* civitatis), quies (quiet, quietis), lis (lit, litis), dos (dot, dotis), salus (salut, salutis), amans (amant, amantis), mens (ment, mentis), etc.; and likewise in flexi, flexus, from flecto, and before other letters, in remus, cf. ratis; Gr, ἐρετμός; in penna; root pat-, to fly; Gr. πέτομαι, etc. In late Lat. the vulgar language often dropped *t* before *r* and before vowels; hence such forms as mari, quaraginta, donaus, are found for matri, quatriginta (quad-), donatus, in inscriptions; cf. the French mère, quarante, donné. —**VI.** As an abbreviation, T. stands for Titus; Ti. Tiberius; TR. Tribunus; T. F. Testamenti formula; T. F. C. Titulum faciendum curavit; T. P. Tribunicia potestas, etc.

Tabae, ārum, *f.* **I.** *A town of Caria, on the boundaries of Phrygia,* now *Damas,* Liv. 38, 13, 11.—**II.** *A city in the inner part of Sicily,* Sil. 14, 272.—**III.** *A city of Parætacene, between Persis and Media,* Curt. 5, 1, 13.

tăbānus, i, *m.*, *a gad-fly, horse-fly, ox-fly, breese; called also* asilus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 14; Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100; 11, 33, 38, § 113; 30, 11, 30, § 101.

tābĕfăcĭo, fēci, 3, *v. a.* [tabes-facio], *to melt, dissolve.*—T r o p.: tabefac audaciam virtutis eorum, Vulg. 1 Macc. 4, 32: vigilia honestatis tabefaciet carnes, *subdue,* id. Ecclus. 31, 1.—Hence, *Part.:* **tābĕfactus,** a, um, *melted, dissolved* (post-class.): tabefactis nivibus, Sol. 2 *med.:* cadaver in suo sanguine, Vulg. Jud. 14, 14.

tābĕfīo, factus sum, *v. n. irr. dep., to be melted* or *dissolved* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 38, 13.

tăbella, ae (*nom. plur.* TABELAI, S. C. de Bacch. Corp. I. R. 196). *f. dim.* [tabula]. **I.** I n g e n., *a small board, a little table* or *tablet* (rare and mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): liminis, i. e. *the door-sill,* Cat. 32, 5: tabella aërea, *a brass plate,* Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 19: hos (libellos) eme, quos artat brevibus membrana tabellis, *little tablets,* i. e. *small pages,* Mart. 1, 3, 3: parva tabella capit ternos utrimque lapillos, *small gaming-boards,* Ov. A. A. 3, 365; id. Tr. 2, 481: pistor multiplices struit tabellas, i. e. *thin cakes,* Mart. 11, 31, 9.—Of the basket or cradle in which Romulus and Remus were exposed: heu quantum fati parva tabella vehit, *the little bark,* Ov. F. 2, 408.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. (class.). **A.** *A writing-tablet:* tabellis pro chartis utebantur antiqui, quibus ultro citro, sive privatim sive publice opus erat, certiores absentes faciebant, unde adhuc tabellarii dicuntur: et tabellae missae ab imperatoribus, Fest. p. 359 Müll.: tabellae Imponere manus, Ov. P. 4, 2, 27: abiegnae, id. A. A. 3, 469: litteras tabellae insculpere, Quint. 1, 1, 27: fecit et Libyn puerum tenentem tabellam, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 59.—**2.** Hence, transf., in *plur., a writing, written composition, letter, contract, will,* etc.: tabellas proferri jussimus . . . Recitatae sunt tabellae in eandem fere sententiam, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: allatae sunt tabellae ad eam a Stratippocle, eum argentum sumpsisse, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 68: ex tabellis jam faxo scies, id. Ps. 1, 1, 47: tabellas consignare, id. Curc. 2, 3, 86: tu quidem tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, *with sealed writings,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: publicae Heracleensium, *public records,* id. Arch. 4, 9; cf. Liv. 43, 16, 13: tabellae quaestionis plures proferuntur, *minutes of evidence,* Cic. Clu. 65, 184: cur totiens video mitti recipique tabellas? Ov. Am. 3, 14, 31: rasae, id. A. A. 1, 437: nuptiis tabellas dotis ipse consignavit, *the marriage contract,* Suet. Claud. 29: falsas signare tabellas, *forged wills,* Juv. 8, 142: laureatae, *a letter announcing a victory,* Liv. 45, 1, 8.—*Sing.* (rare): testimonium per tabellam dare, *in writing,* Tac. Or. 36: ex tabellâ pronuntiare sententiam, Suet. Claud. 15.—**B.** *A tablet for voting, a ballot.* **1.** In the comitia, used in electing a magistrate or deciding upon the acceptance of a proposed law: in the former case the elector wrote down the name of a candidate; in the latter, each voter received two tablets, on one of which were the letters U. R., i. e. uti rogas, denoting approval; on the other, A., i. e. antiquo (for the old law), denoting rejection: me universa civitas non prius tabellâ quam voce priorem consulem declaravit, Cic. Pis. 1, 3: an ego exspectem, dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellae dirimantur? id. ib. 40, 96: tabella modo detur nobis, sicut populo data est, id. Phil. 11, 8, 19; cf.: si populo grata est tabella, quae frontis aperit hominum, id. Planc. 6, 16.—**2.** In courts of justice; here each judge usually received three tablets; one of which, inscribed A., i. e. absolvo, denoted acquittal; another, with C., i. e. condemno, written on it, denoted condemnation; and the third, with N. L., i. e. non liquet (it is not clear), left the case undecided: cum tabella vobis dabitur, judices, non de Flacco dabitur solum: dabitur de bonis omnibus, Cic. Fl. 39, 99: huic judicialis tabella committetur? id. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 79: de quibusdam etiam imperitus judex dimittere tabellam potest, *give his vote,* Sen. Ben. 3, 7, 5: quamlibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 49; Caes. B. C. 3, 83; cf. Suet. Aug. 33.—**C.** *A painted tablet, a small picture* or *painting:* ea (exhedria) volebam tabellis ornare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3: priscis sparsa tabellis Porticus, Ov. A. A. 1, 71: inveniat plures nulla tabella modos, id. ib. 2, 680: comicae tabellae, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 114; cf.: cubicula tabellis adornavit, Suet. Tib. 43: Tyrrhena sigilla, tabellas, Sunt qui non habeant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: Pausiaca, id. S. 2, 7, 95.—**D.** *A votive tablet,* hung up in a temple, and on which one acknowledged by writing or painting the favor or aid he had received from a deity: nunc, dea, nunc succurre mihi, nam posse mederi, Picta docet templis multa tabella tuis, Tib. 1, 3, 28: et posita est meritae multa tabella deae, Ov. F. 3, 268: votiva, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33; so Juv. 12, 27: memores, Ov. M. 8, 744.—**E.** *A fan:* quos (ventos) faciet nostrâ mota tabella manu, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 38.

tăbellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tabella], *of* or *belonging to tablets,* i. e., **I.** (Acc. to tabella, II. A.) *Of* or *pertaining to writing* or *to letters.* **A.** *Adj.:* naves, *vessels to carry letters, packet-boats,* Sen. Ep. 77, 1.—Hence, **B.** *Subst.:* **tăbellārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a letter-carrier, courier:* epistulam, quam attulerat Phileros tabellarius, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 1; 10, 31, 4; 15, 18, 2; id. Phil. 2, 31, 77; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 15; Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 1; Liv. 45, 1, 6 al.—**II.** (Acc. to tabella, II. B.) *Of* or *relating to voting-tablets:* lex, *regulating voting:* sunt enim quattuor leges tabellariae, quarum prima de magistratibus mandandis, ea est tabellaria Gabinia, etc., Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 35; id. Sest. 48, 103; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 1.

tăbellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [tabella, II. A.], *one who draws up written instruments,* such as contracts, wills, etc., *a notary, scrivener,* Dig. 48, 19, 9; Capitol. Macr. 4; Firm. Math. 4, 5; Cod. Th. 9, 19, 1.

tābĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [tabes], *to melt, melt down* or *away, to waste away, consume* (poet.). **I.** L i t.: aliis rebus concrescunt semina membris, Atque aliis extenuantur tabentque vicissim, Lucr. 4, 1262: corpora tabent, Ov. M. 7, 541: tabentes genae, Verg. A. 12, 221: tabens sanies, Stat. Th. 4, 364: sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, *dripping,* Verg. A. 1, 173.—**II.** T r o p., *to waste away, vanish:* seditio tabetne an numeros augificat suos? Enn. ap. Non. 76, 2 (Trag. v. 105 Vahl.).

tăberna, ae, *f.* [root ta (tan); Gr. τείνω, perf. τέτακα; cf.: tabula, tenus], *a hut, shed, booth, stall, shop* constructed of boards. **I.** Hence, in gen., *any slight structure used for a dwelling, a hut* or *cottage* (very rare): tabernae appellatio declarat omne utile ad habitandum aedificium, non ex eo, quod tabulis cluditur, Dig. 50, 16, 183: pauperum tabernae, Hor. C. 1, 4, 13; so, obscurae, id. A. P. 229.—Of stalls in the circus: qui in circo totas tabernas tribulium causâ compararunt, Cic. Mur. 35, 73.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** Of a merchant, mechanic, taverner, etc., *a booth, shop, workshop, stall, inn, tavern* (class.): instructam ei medicinae exercendae causâ tabernam dedit, Cic. Clu. 63, 178; cf.: instructam tabernam sic accipiemus, quae et rebus et hominibus ad negotiationem paratis constat, Dig. 50, 16, 185: taberna libraria, i. e. *a bookseller's shop,* Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21; so simply taberna, Hor. S. 1, 4, 71; Mart. 1, 118, 10: vinaria, Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: cretaria, unguentaria, Varr. l. l.: casearia, Dig. 8, 5, 8, § 5: argentaria, ib. 18, 1, 32; Liv. 26, 11, 7: purpuraria, Dig. 32, 1, 91: sutrina, Tac. A. 15, 34; cf.: ut Alfenus vafer omni Abjecto instrumento artis clausaque taberna Sutor erat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 131: Liparea, *Vulcan's shop,* Juv. 13, 45: deversoria, *an inn, tavern,* Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 81; id. Truc. 3, 2, 29; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 23: cauponia, Dig. 33, 7, 13; cf.: cum in eandem tabernam devertissent, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: occlusis tabernis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: concursare circum tabernas, id. ib.: occludere tabernas, id. Ac. 2, 47, 144: salax, Cat. 37, 1; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 8, 19: prope Cloacinae ad tabernas, Liv. 3, 48, 5: tabernam exercere, Dig. 33, 7, 15; Suet. Aug. 4: tabernam vel officinam conductam habuit, Dig. 5, 1, 19.—**B.** Tres Tabernae, *the Three Taverns,* a place on the Appian Way, near Ulubrae and Forum Appii, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1; 2, 10; 2, 12, 2; 2, 13, 1; Vulg. Act. 28, 15.—**C.** *A passage, archway* in the circus, Cic. Mur. 35, 73.—**D.** P o e t.: quae colis Durrachium Adriae tabernam, *the market,* Cat. 36, 15.

‡ **tăbernācŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [tabernaculum], *a tent-maker,* Inscr. Grut. p. 642, 8.

tăbernācŭlum, i, *n.* [taberna], *a tent* (syn. tentorium): tabernacula dicuntur a similitudine tabernarum, quae ipsae, quod ex tabulis olim fiebant, dictae sunt, non, ut quidam putant, quod tabulis cludantur, Fest. p. 356 Müll.; cf.: unde (sc. a tabernis) et tabernacula sunt dicta, licet ex tentoriis pellibus fiant, id. s. v. contubernales, p. 38 ib. **I.** I n g e n.: tabernaculo in litore posito, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 87: in ipso aditu portus tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis collocabat, id. ib. 2, 5, 12, § 30: collocassem mihi in campo Martio, id. Pis. 25 61: militare, id. Brut. 9, 37: Caesar eo die tabernacula statui passus non est, Caes. B. C. 1, 81; Nep. Eum. 7, 1: tabernaculis stantibus castra reliquerunt, Liv. 22, 42, 2: tabernaculis detensis, Caes. B. C. 3, 85; Liv. 41, 3, 1: militare, Cic. Brut. 9, 37: regium, Liv. 24, 40, 11: regis, Curt. 3, 3, 8; 7, 10, 14: ducis, Tac. A. 1, 29: qui in unâ philosophiâ quasi tabernaculum vitae suae collocarunt, *as it were, have pitched their tent, settled down,* Cic. de Or. 3, 20, 77.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., in relig. lang.: tabernaculum capere, *to choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices* previous to holding the comitia: tabernaculum recte captum, *in the proper manner, with due ceremonies,* Cic. Div. 2, 35, 75; cf.: parum recte tabernaculum capere, Liv. 4, 7, 3: cum tabernaculum vitio cepisset imprudens, *improperly,* Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: tabernaculum vitio captum, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; Val. Max. 1, 1, 3.—**III.** *The Jewish tabernacle,* Vulg. Num. 7, 1 et saep.

tăbernārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to booths* or *shops,* used to denote any thing *low, common:* blanditiae, App. Mag. p. 229, 3: fabulae, *a low kind of comedy,* Diom. p. 487 P.; Fest. s. v. togatarum, p. 352 Müll.—**II.** Hence, *subst.* **1. tăbernārĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *shopkeepers, small dealers,* Inscr. Orell. 1368: opifices et tabernarios atque illam omnem faecem civitatum quid est negotii concitare? Cic. Fl. 8, 18: concitator tabernariorum, id. Dom. 5, 13; (with aquarii) Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4.—**2. tăbernārĭa,** ae, *the hostess of a tavern,* Novell. Martian. § 4; cf. Schol. Juv. 8, 162; Isid. 15, 2, 43.

tăbernŭla (**tăbernŏla,** Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 47 and 50 Müll.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small booth* or *shop, a little tavern,* Suet. Ner. 26; Dig. 5, 1, 19; App. M. 7, p. 190, 30; 9, p. 236, 40; id. Mag. p. 314, 27.—**II. Tăbernŏla,** ae, *f.*, *a place in Rome,* Varr. l. l.

tābes, is, *f.* [root in Gr. τήκω, ἐτάκην, to melt; suffix as in plebes, pubes], *a wasting away, melting, dwindling, consumption*

corruption, putrefaction; a wasting disease, consumption, decline; plague, pestilence. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. lues): aegritudo (habet) tabem, cruciatum, afflictationem, foeditatem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: fames lenta nos consumit tabe, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 156: atrox hiems seu parum provisi commeatus et orta ex utroque tabes, Tac. A. 12, 50: orta per Aegyptum, id. H. 5, 3: per tabem tot annorum omnibus consumptis, Liv. 40, 29, 5: cadaveris, Suet. Vit. 10; Luc. 2, 166; 7, 809: corpora ... seu tabe vetustas Abstulerit, Ov. M. 15, 156: multorum tabe mensum mortuum, Liv. 3, 24, 4: arborum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 225: soli, *barrenness*, id. 8, 21, 33, § 79: tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, plerosque civium animos invaserat, *like a consuming fever*, Sall. C. 36, 5; cf.: tanta vis avaritiae, velut tabes, invaserat, etc., id. J. 32, 4; id. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 359; Liv. 2, 23, 6; cf. id. 7, 22, 5.—Trop.: tabes crescentis fenoris, Liv. 7, 38, 7: infecit ea tabes legionum quoque motas jam mentes, Tac. H. 1, 26; 5, 3: oculorum, id. ib. 4, 81; Ov. M. 2, 807: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Verg. A. 6, 442; Cels. 3, 22.—**II.** Transf., concr., *the moisture of a melting* or *decaying substance, corruption* (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): tabes liquentis nivis, Liv. 21, 36, 6; cf. Sen. Q. N. 4, 2; so, sanguinis, Liv. 30, 34, 10: funesta veneni, Ov. M. 3, 49: tinctaque mortiferâ tabe sagitta madet, *poison*, id. P. 3, 1, 26: pituitae, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70: putri arboris, id. 15, 19, 21, § 80: cujus aceti asperitas visque in tabem margaritas resolvit, id. 9, 35, 58, § 120.

tābesco, bŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [tabes], *to melt gradually, to be dissolved* or *consumed; to waste, pine*, or *dwindle away; to decay, decline, languish* (class.). **I.** Lit.: frigoribus durescit umor: et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; cf. Lucr. 6, 516; so, nives radiis (solis), id. 6, 964; 3, 581: cerae, Ov. A. A. 2, 89: sal, Cato, R. R. 88, 1; Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 95: calore Corpora, Ov. M. 15, 363.—**II.** Trop.: crescere itemque dies licet et tabescere noctes, Lucr. 5, 680; so, senex dies, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 8; Lucr. 5, 680: lumina, Cat. 68, 55: tuo maerore maceror, Macesco, consenesco et tabesco miser, Ossa atque pellis sum miser macritudine, id. Capt. 1, 2, 31: aeterno luctu, Lucr. 3, 911: molestiis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: desiderio alicujus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 6: dolore ac miseriâ, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 12: otio, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1: assiduis curis, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 77: ut semel (Hypsipyle) Aemonio tabuit hospitio, Prop. 1, 15, 20 (18): amore, Ov. M. 3, 445; 4, 259: quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, Tabescat, i. e. *is consumed with envy*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 111: ex quibus (litteris) perspicio, nobis in hac calamitate tabescendum esse, Cic. Att. 3, 25 *init.*

tābĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tabidus], *corrupting, putrefying, decaying*, Tert. Apol. 13 *fin.*; id. Pudic. 14 *med.* (al. tabiosus).

* **tābĭdŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *consuming*: mors, Verg. Cir. 182.

tābĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tabeo], *melting* or *wasting away, dissolving, decaying, consuming, putrefying, pining away, languishing* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: nix, Liv. 21, 36: corruptum et tabidum corpus, Suet. Tib. 51: ferae, id. Calig. 26: juvenci, Sen. Oedip. 147: jecur, id. ib. 358: mens, Ov. P. 1, 1, 67: tabidus erro, i. e. *pining for love*, Calp. Ecl. 3, 50.—**II.** Transf., *act., wasting, consuming, corrupting, infectious*: venenum, Tac. A. 12, 66: vetustas, Ov. P. 4, 8, 49: pestis, Mart. 1, 79, 1: lues, Verg. A. 3, 137: Hecate, Luc. 6, 737: victus, i. e. *starvation*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 691.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* seem not to occur.

* **tābĭfĭcābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [tabificus], *wasting, consuming*: letum liberorum, Att. ap. Non. 179, 27 (Trag. Rel. v. 421 Rib.).

tābĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [tabifico], *decay* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 122, 6.

tābĭfĭco, āre, 1, *v. a.* [tabes-facio], *to waste, consume* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 37, 5; Aug. c. Jul. 5, 15, 54.

tābĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *melting, dissolving, wasting, infectious, corroding*: radii (solis), Lucr. 6, 737: venenum lentum atque tabificum, Suet. Tib. 73; so, seps, Luc. 9, 723: aër, id. 5, 911: urina, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134: sanies, Sil. 6, 276: caeli vitia, Sen. Oedip. 79: terram edisse his tabificum est, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29: tabificae mentis perturbationes, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36.

tābĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [tabes-fluo] (late Lat.). * **I.** *Neutr.*, *wasting away, decaying*: corpus, Prud. Apoth. 958.—* **II.** *Act.*, *consuming*: morbus, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 430.

tābĭōsus, a, um, v. tabidosus.

Tābis, is, *m.*, *a mountain of Eastern Asia*, Plin. 17, 17, 29, § 53; Mel. 3, 7, 1.

* **tābĭtūdo**, inis, *f.* [tabidus], *consumption, decline*: morbo ad tabitudinem redactus, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 129; Vulg. Ecclus. 28, 7.

tablīnum, i, v. tabulinum.

‡ † **tablisso**, āre, *v. n.*, = ταβλίζω, *to play dice*, acc. to Diom. pp. 417 and 421 P.

Tābrăca (Thābrăca), ae, *f.*, *a town of Numidia, on the Mediterranean Sea*, now *Tabarkah*, Mel. 1, 7; Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22; Juv. 10, 194; Sil. 3, 256.

tăbŭla, ae, *f.* [root ta-, tab; whence also taberna, q. v.], *a board, plank.* **I.** In gen.: si tabulam de naufragio stultus arripuerit, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89; cf. id. Att. 4, 18, 3; Verg. A. 1, 119: laceras tabulas in litore vidi, Ov. M. 11, 428: tabula navis, Juv. 14, 289; Verg. A. 9, 537: inauratae, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114: latera (fossarum) cluduntur tabulis, id. 33, 4, 21, § 76: perforatae, Col. 7, 4, 5.—Esp., *a board to play on*, Ov. de Nuce, 77; Sen. Tranq. An. 14, 7; Juv. 1, 90.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A writing-tablet*; also, *a tablet written upon, a writing*, as a letter, contract, account, list, will, etc. (cf. tabella): tabulae litteris Graecis confectae, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: cerata, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 18: litteraria, *a writing-tablet* for children, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 10; cf.: laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74; id. Ep. 1, 1, 56: ponatur calculus assint Cum tabula pueri, Juv. 9, 41: tabula calculatoria, Schol. Juv. 7, 73.—**B.** *Plur.*, *a book of account*: pro tabulis, Ubi aera perscribuntur usuraria, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 52; cf.: multum differt, in arcâne positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeatur, Cic. Top. 3, 16: litterae lituraeque omnes assimulatae, expressae, de tabulis in libros transferuntur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189: aliquid in tabulas referre, id. Fl. 9, 20: tabulas conficere, id. de Or. 2, 23, 97; id. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 60; id. Rosc. Com. 2, 5: unae tabulae proferantur, in quibus vestigium sit aliquod, quod, etc., id. Font. 5, 12 (1, 2): novae, *new account-books* (by substituting which for the old ones debts were abolished in whole or in part), id. Phil. 6, 4, 11; id. Att. 5, 21, 13; 14, 21, 4; id. Off. 2, 23, 84; Caes. B. C. 3, 1; 3, 21; cf. Sall. C. 21, 2.—**C.** *A counter, office* where records are kept: suos necessarios conrogat, ut ad tabulam Sextiam sibi adsint horâ secundâ, Cic. Quint. 6, 25.—**D.** Adest ad tabulam: licetur Aebutius (a tablet on which an auction was advertised); hence, *an auction*, Cic. Caecin. 6, 16; cf.: sin ad tabulam venimus, vincemus facultates Othonis, id. Att. 12, 40, 4.—**E.** Of public records, etc.: tabula praerogativae, *a list of votes*, Cic. Pis. 5, 11; cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18; 3, 17, 1; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 2, 8: qui de tabulis publicis recitat, *public records, State papers*, Cic. Fl. 17, 40; so, publicae, id. Arch. 4, 8; Liv. 26, 36, 11.—Esp., *the censor's lists*: tabularum cura, Liv. 4, 8, 4: memoria publica recensionis tabulis publicis impressa, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; Flor. 1, 6, 3; cf.: tabulae aereae, in quibus publicae constitutiones inciduntur, Plin. 34, 9, 21, § 99: XII. tabulae, *the Twelve Tables*, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54; so of *the tables of the laws*: decem tabulas conscripsisse, id. ib. 2, 36, 61: duabus tabulis additis, id. ib. 2, 37, 63; id. de Or. 1, 43, 193; 1, 44, 195 al.; v. duodecim; cf.: nequa tabula ullius decreti Caesaris aut beneficii figeretur, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: tabula Sullae, *the list of proscribed persons*, Juv. 2, 28; Mart. 5, 69, 2; Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21; 9, 26.—**F.** Of any formal or solemn writing: in tabulas multis haec via fecit iter, i. e. *a will, testament*, Ov. A. A. 2, 332; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 11; Juv. 2, 58; 4, 19; 12, 123; 14, 55; Mart. 5, 39, 2: Dicaearchi tabulae, *maps*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: lapideae, Vulg. Exod. 24, 12; id. 2 Cor. 3, 3.—**G.** *A painted tablet* or *panel, a painting, picture*: tabula picta, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 34; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36; Cic. Brut. 75, 261: imago in tabulis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3; id. de Or. 1, 35, 161; id. Par. 5, 2, 37; Prop. 1, 2, 22; 2, 3, 41; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 64.—Prov.: manum de tabulâ, *take your hand from the picture! enough! it is finished!* sed heus tu, manum de tabulâ, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1; cf.: dixit (Apelles) ... uno se praestare, quod manum de tabulâ sciret tollere, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80.—**H.** *A votive-tablet* (on which a shipwreck was painted): me tabula sacer Votiva paries indicat, etc., Hor. C. 1, 5, 13: largire inopi, ne pictus oberret Caeruleâ in tabulâ, Pers. 6, 32 (cf.: mersâ rate naufragus assem Dum rogat et pictâ se tempestate tuetur, Juv. 14, 301).—**K.** *A bed* or *plot* of ground in a vineyard, Pall. Jan. 11; id. Febr. 10, 1; 9, 9; Auct. Limit. p. 311 Goes.—**L.** *A fold* in a garment, Tert. Pall. 1 and 5.

tăbŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [tabula], *a boarding, flooring*, Front. Strat. 1, 7; Inscr. Murat. 587, 1.

tăbŭlārĭa, ae, v. tabularius, II.

tăbŭlāris, e, *adj.* [tabula], *of* or *relating to boards* of wood or *plates* of metal. **I.** *Adj.* (post-Aug. and very rare): aeris temperatura statuaria eademque tabularia, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97: clavus, Petr. 75.—**II.** *Substt.* * **A.** **tăbŭlārĭa**, ium, *n.*, *plates*, Sen. Ira, 3, 19, 1.—* **B.** Tabulare palati, *the roof of the mouth*, Veg. Vet. 2, 11 *fin.*

tăbŭlārĭum, ii, v. tabularius, III.

1. tăbŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tabula, II. A.], *of* or *belonging to written documents*; used only *substt.* **I.** **tăbŭlārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a keeper of archives, a registrar, a public notary, scrivener*, etc., Sen. Ep. 88, 9; Dig. 11, 1, 6 *fin.*; 50, 4, 18; 50, 13, 1 *med.*; 43, 5, 3; Inscr. Orell. 2348; 2962; 3246 sq. al.—**II.** **tăbŭlārĭa**, ae, *f.* **A.** *A place where records were kept, a record-office* (for the more usual tabularium), Claud. Aug. ap. Non. 208, 29.—**B.** *The office of a registrar* or *public notary*, Cod. Just. 7, 9, 3.—**III.** **tăbŭlārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *archives*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8; id. Arch. 4, 8; Liv. 43, 16; Verg. G. 2, 502; Ov. M. 15, 810; Tac. Or. 39; Dig. 32, 1, 90; Inscr. Orell. 155; 3207 al.

2. tăbŭlārĭus, ii, v. 1. tabularius, I.

* **tăbŭlātim**, *adv.* [tabula, II. K.], *in rows* or *divisions*: disponere genera vitium, Pall. Febr. 9, 11.

tăbŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [tabula], *a planking* or *flooring over*; *a floor* or *story*: ne tela tabulationem perfringerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: complures theatrorum ligneorum, Vitr. 5, 5 *fin.*

tăbŭlātum, i, v. tabulatus.

tăbŭlātus, a, um [tabula], *boarded, floored.* **I.** *Adj.*: transitus, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9: gentes quae tabulatis habitant aedificiis, Fest. s. v. adtubernalis, p. 12 Müll.—More freq., **II.** *Subst.* **A.** **tăbŭlātum**, i, *n.*, *board-work, a flooring, floor, story* (cf. contignatio): turris tabulatorum quattuor, Caes. B. G. 6, 29; cf. Verg. A. 2, 464; 12, 672; Liv. 28, 6, 2: summa tabulata conceperant ignem, Curt. 4, 3, 4; 8, 10, 26: exstruere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: fiunt tabulata falaeque, Enn. ap. Non. 114, 7 (Ann. v. 389 Vahl.): si in terrâ et tabulato olea nimium diu erit, putescet, i. e. *on the floor*, Cato, R. R. 3, 4; so id. ib. 3, 55; 3, 64; Mart. 9, 6, 5; Col. 2, 21, 3; 1, 6, 9.—**B.** Transf., of branches of trees, grapes, etc., *a layer, row*, Col. 12, 39, 3; 12, 44, 3; 5, 6, 11; Verg. G. 2, 361; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12; 12, 1, 5, § 10.

tăbŭlīnum (also contr. **tablīnum**), i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *A balcony, terrace*, or other floored place in the open air: (cenitabant) rure in corte, in urbe in tabulino, Varr. ap. Non. 83, 21.—**II.** *A place where family records were kept, archives* (for the usual tabularium), Vitr. 6, 4; 6, 8; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7; cf. Fest. p. 356 Müll.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 178 sq.—**III.** *A picture-gallery*, App. Flor. p. 364, 14.

tābum, i, o, um, *n.* (*masc.*: tabum fluentem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 520; cf. Charis. p. 19 P.) [tabes]. **I.** Lit., *corrupt moisture, matter, corruption, putrid gore*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, Enn. ap. Cic. Pis. 19, 43; id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 414 Vahl.); Verg. A. 3, 29; 3, 626; 8, 487; Ov. M. 2, 760; 6, 646; 14, 190; Hor. Epod. 5, 65; Tac. H. 2, 70.—*Gen.* tabi, Luc. 6, 547.—* **B.** Poet., like sanies, of *the liquor of the purple-fish*,

Stat. S. 1, 2, 125.—**II.** Transf., abstr., *an infectious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence* (very rare): turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Verg. G. 3, 557; cf.: corpora affecta tabo, Liv. 4, 30, 4: pallidaque exsangui squalebant corpora tabo, Ov. M. 15, 627: infecit pabula tabo, Verg. G. 3, 481.

Tăburnus, i, *m.*, *a small mountain-chain south of Caudium, between Samnium and Campania, abounding in olives*, now *Monte Taburno*, Verg. G. 2, 38; Grat. Cyn. 509.

tăcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.; perh. root tak-, tvak-, to be or make quiet, content; Sanscr. tucyati, to satisfy; v. Fick, Vergl. Wört. s. v. § 73; 362]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be silent*, i. e. *not to speak, to say nothing, hold one's peace* (therefore more limited in signif. than silere, to be still, to make no noise): qui dicta loquive tacereve possit, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 255 Vahl.); so, tacere ac fabulari, id. ap. Non. 475, 2 (Trag. v. 182 ib.): *Ag.* Ne obturba ac tace. *Mil.* Taceo. *Ag.* Si tacuisses, jam istuc taceo non natum foret, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 49 sq.: silete et tacete, id. ib. prol. 3; cf. id. Capt. 3, 1, 19: taceamne an praedicem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 54; 5, 2, 60; id. And. 2, 3, 25: ea lingulaca est nobis, nam numquam tacet, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 62: ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tute habeas portisculum, id. As. 3, 1, 15: tacendo loqui videbantur, Cic. Sest. 18, 40: hic Abdera, non tacente me, id. Att. 4, 17, 3 B. and K.: nobis tacentibus, id. Ac. 2, 32, 101: an me taciturum tantis de rebus existimavistis? id. Verr. 1, 9, 27: taceamus, Liv. 40, 9, 5: tacere nondum volumus, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.—*Impers. pass.:* taceri si vis, vera dicito, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 26: ut doceam Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, in quibus de se et de suis factis taceri velit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4.—**B.** Transf., for silere, of animals and things, concr. and abstr., *to be still, noiseless, quiet, at rest* (mostly poet.): canis ipse tacet, Tib. 2, 4, 34; cf.: vere prius volucres taceant, aestate cicadae, Ov. A. A. 1, 271: nox erat... Cum tacet omnis ager pecudes pictaeque volucres, Verg. A. 4, 525; cf. nox, Cat. 7, 7: nec diu taceat procax locutio, id. 61, 126: non oculi tacuere tui, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 17: plectra dolore tacent; muta dolore lyra est, id. H. 15, 198: tacet stridor litui, Sen. Thyest. 575: essedo tacente, *noiseless*, Mart. 4, 64, 19: Ister tacens, i. e. *standing still, frozen*, id. 7, 84, 3: solitudo et tacentes loci, *hushed, still*, Tac. H. 3, 85: loca tacentia, *the under world, the silent land*, Verg. A. 6, 265: aquae tacentes, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 49: tacere indolem illam Romanam, i. e. *did not show itself, had disappeared*, Liv. 9, 6, 12: blanditiae taceant, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 66.—**II.** *Act., to pass over in silence, be silent respecting* a thing (rare but class.): et tu hoc taceto, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 64: quae vera audivi, taceo et contineo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23; Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 44: enuntiabo... quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119; quid dixit aut quid tacuit? Hor. Epod. 5, 49: commissa tacere Qui nequit, id. S. 1, 4, 84: ut alios taceam, *not to speak of others*, Ov. M. 13, 177; so, Narcissum, Verg. G. 4, 123: novercas, Sen. Hippol. 558 et saep.: tacebimus, quid in ipso homine prosit homini? Plin. 28, 1, 1, § 1.—*Pass.:* ignotumst, tacitumst, creditumst, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28: aureus in medio Marte tacetur Amor, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 36: vir Celtiberis non tacende gentibus, Mart. 1, 50, 1.—Hence, *subst.:* **tăcenda,** ōrum, *n.*, *things not to be uttered:* dicenda tacenda locutus, ῥητὰ καὶ ἄρρητα, *things fit and unfit to be spoken*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 72; cf.: gravis est culpa tacenda loqui, Ov. A. A. 2, 604.—Hence, **tăcĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Pass.*, *that is passed over in silence, not spoken of, kept secret, unmentioned:* prima duo capita epistulae tuae tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2: aliquid tacitum tenere, id. de Or. 3, 17, 64; cf.: quod cum ab antiquis tacitum praetermissumque sit, Liv. 6, 12, 3; Verg. A. 6, 841: tacitum erit, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 64: suspendas potius me, quam tacita tu haec auferas, i. e. *without my speaking of it, uncontradicted by me*, id. As. 4, 2, 7; cf.: cetera si reprehenderis, non feres tacitum, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2: ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tacitum ferunt: dixisse enim, etc., Liv. 1, 50, 9; so, too, tacitum ferre, id. 3, 45, 6: non patientibus tacitum tribunis, quod, etc., id. 7, 1, 5: tacere nequeo misera, quod tacito usus est, *silence*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 7.—**2.** Transf. **a.** In jurid. lang., *that is done without words, assumed as a matter of course, silent, implied, tacit:* non omnia scriptis, sed quaedam, quae perspicua sint, tacitis exceptionibus caveri, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 140: conventio, Dig. 20, 2, 3: condicio, ib. 23, 3, 68: jus, ib. 29, 2, 66: substitutio, ib. 28, 6, 25: indutiae, Liv. 2, 18; 2, 64; 23, 46: fideicommissum, Quint. 9, 2, 74.—**b.** *That is done* or *exists in silence; silent, secret, hidden, concealed:* senatus decrevit, ut tacitum judicium ante comitia fierit, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3 Bait.: aures ipsae tacito eum (modum) sensu sine arte definiunt, id. Or. 60, 203: omnes enim tacito quodam sensu sine ullâ arte aut ratione quae sint... recta ac prava dijudicant, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195: ob tacitas cum Marcello offensiones, Vell. 2, 93, 2: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Verg. A. 4, 67; so, affectus, Ov. M. 7, 147: pudor, id. ib. 7, 743: ira, id. ib. 6, 623: dissimulare sperasti, tacitusque meâ decedere terrâ, *secretly, unobserved*, Verg. A. 4, 306.—*Subst.:* **tăcĭtum,** i, *n.*, *a secret:* taciti vulgator, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 51.—**B.** *Act.* or *neutr.*, *that does not speak, not uttering a sound, silent, still, quiet, noiseless, mute:* quod boni est, id tacitus taceas tute tecum et gaudeas, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 44: tacitus tace modo, id. Poen. 4, 2, 84: mulier, id. Rud. 4, 4, 70; cf.: lacrumans tacitus auscultabat, quae ego loquebar, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 59: quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis? Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20; 3, 11, 26: vos me jam hoc tacito intellegetis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 180: quae (patria) tecum tacita loquitur, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: voluntas; quae si tacitis nobis intellegi posset, verbis omnino non uteremur, id. Caecin. 18, 53; id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 41: nihil me mutum delectare potest, nihil tacitum, id. Cat. 3, 11, 26: si quam conjecturam adfert hominibus tacita corporis figura, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: tacita vestra exspectatio, id. Clu. 23, 63: assensiones nec tacitae nec occultae, *implied, tacit*, id. Mil. 5, 12: si mori tacitum oportet, taceamus, i. e. *without making a defence*, Liv. 40, 9, 5: contumeliam tacitus tulit, id. 35, 19, 1: ut forte legentem Aut tacitum impellat, i. e. *meditating*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: pro sollicitis non tacitus reis, *eloquent, outspoken*, id. C. 4, 1, 14: tacitus pasci si posset corvus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 50: tacitâ fistula cum lyrâ, id. C. 3, 19, 20: totum pererrat Luminibus tacitis, *with silent glances*, Verg. A. 4, 364: fulmen, i. e. *without thunder*, Luc. 1, 533 et saep.: per tacitum nemus ire, *still, silent, quiet*, Verg. A. 6, 386; so, unda, id. ib. 8, 87: caelum, id. ib. 3, 515: aër, Mart. 8, 32, 1: domus, id. 9, 62, 12: limen, Verg. A. 7, 343: nox, Ov. H. 18, 78; id. F. 2, 552.—*Subst.:* **tăcĭtum,** i, *n.*, *silence:* septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus Per tacitum Ganges, *in its silent course, flowing silently*, Verg. A. 9, 31; cf.: trahitur Gangesque Padusque Per tacitum mundi, i. e. *through subterranean passages*, Luc. 10, 253: somnus per tacitum allapsus, *silently, in silence*, Sil. 10, 354: erumpunt sub casside fusae Per tacitum lacrimae, id. 12, 554; 17, 216.—**C.** As *proper name:* **Tă-cĭta,** ae, *f.*, = Muta, *the goddess of Silence:* ecce anus in mediis residens annosa puellis Sacra facit Tacitae, Ov. F. 2, 572; v. also 2. Tacitus.—*Adv.:* **tăcĭtē,** *silently, in silence, secretly* (class.): auscultemus, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 42: tacite rogare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, id. Mil. 4, 11: perire tacite obscureque, id. Quint. 15, 50: non tulit verecundiam senatus, Liv. 5, 28, 1: exsecrari praetereuntem, id. 2, 58, 8: annus labens, Ov. F. 1, 65; Just. 15, 2; Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2; Val. Max. 6, 5, 2.

Tăcĭta, ae, v. taceo, C.

tăcĭtē, *adv.*, v. 1. taceo, *P. a. fin.*

tăcĭtō = tacite, *adv.* (very rare): Elissa fugam tacito molitur, Just. 18, 4.

tăcĭtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. tacitus], *silent, without speaking* (only in the two foll. passages), Varr. ap. Non. 47, 27; 550, 18.

* **tăcĭtūrĭo,** īre, *v. desid. n.* [taceo], *to desire* or *try to keep silence:* taciturire jam deliberavimus, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

tăcĭturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [taciturnus], *a being* or *keeping silent, silence, taciturnity* (class.; opp. oratio), Cic. Sest. 18: taciturnitatem alicujus experiri, id. Brut. 65, 231: curiae taciturnitas annua, id. Pis. 14, 32: vocis exspectas contumeliam, cum sis gravissimo judicio taciturnitatis oppressus? id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: taciturnitas testium, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: taciturnitas imitatur confessionem, id. Inv. 1, 32, 54: suspitionem mihi majorem tua taciturnitas attulerat, id. Att. 7, 8, 1: taciturnitas pudorque, Suet. Ner. 23: quid foret Iliae Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas Obstaret meritis invida Romuli, i. e. *silence on the part of poets*, Hor. C. 4, 8, 23 et saep.: opus est Fide et taciturnitate, Ter. And. 1, 1, 7: nosti hominis tarditatem et taciturnitatem, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2; Aur. Vict. Epit. 1 *med.;* cf.: desideravit Maecenatis taciturnitatem, Suet. Aug. 66.—*Plur.:* sed paucorum taciturnitatibus tradidisse sacrorum ritus, Arn. 5, 168.

tăcĭturnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. tacitus], *not talkative, of few words, quiet, still, taciturn, silent, noiseless* (mostly poet., but cf. taciturnitas): quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum videbant, *Cic. Sest. 9, 21: silentia, Lucr. 4, 583; Ov. A. A. 2, 505; id. M. 8, 84: obstinatio, Nep. Att. 22: deserta loca et taciturna, Prop. 1, 18, 1: ripa, Hor. C. 3, 29, 24: tineas pasces (liber) taciturnus inertes, *silent*, i. e. *unread*, id. Ep. 1, 20, 12: Liris taciturnus amnis, id. C. 1, 31, 8: vestigia, Ov. F. 1, 426.—*Comp.:* (ingenium) statuâ taciturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83.—*Sup.:* *Pa.* Valetne ostium? *Ph.* Bellissimum hercle vidi et taciturnissimum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 20.—No *adv.*

1. tăcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of taceo.

2. Tăcĭtus, i, *m.* [v. taceo, *P. a.*, C.], *a Roman proper name;* esp., **I.** Cornelius Tacitus, *the greatest Roman historian of the imperial epoch*, born between A.D. 50 and A.D. 60; flourished under Trajan, and was a friend of the younger Pliny, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 6; 2, 11, 2; Sid. Ep. 4, 14; 4, 22.—**II.** M. Claudius Tacitus, *Roman emperor* A.D. 275, Vop. Tac. 1 sqq.; Eutr. 9, 16; Aur. Vict. Caes. 36.

Tacompsos (**-on**), i, *f.*, *a town of Ethiopia, upon an island of the Nile*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, §§ 178 and 180.

tactĭlis, e, *adj.* [tango], *that may be touched, tangible*, Lucr. 5, 151.

tactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a touching, touch* (Plautin.), as a verbal noun with *acc.:* quid tibi hanc digito tactio est? Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 29; id. Aul. 3, 2, 9; 4, 10, 14; id. Cas. 2, 6, 56; id. Curc. 5, 2, 27.—* **II.** Transf., *the sense of touch, feeling:* oculorum et tactionum et odorationum et saporum (voluptates), Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

tactor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a toucher* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 95, 6.

1. tactus, a, um, *Part.* of tango.

2. tactus, ūs, *m.* [tango], *a touching, touch, handling* (class.). **I.** Lit.: salutantum tactu praeterque meantum, Lucr. 1, 318: quae (chordae) ad quemque tactum respondeant, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: leo asper tactu, Hor. C. 3, 2, 11; Verg. A. 2, 683; 7, 618; id. G. 3, 416; 3, 502: tactus Assilientis aquae, Ov. M. 6, 106: tactuque viriles Virgineo removete manus, id. ib. 13, 466; so, viriles, id. ib. 10, 434.—Prov.: membra reformidant mollem quoque saucia tactum, Ov. P. 2, 7, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Influence, effect, operation:* solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: lunae, id. Div. 2, 46, 97: caeli, Verg. A. 3, 138: sentio illorum tactu orationem meam quasi colorari, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60.—**B.** *The sense of feeling, feeling, touch:* tactus corporis est sensus, Lucr. 2, 434 sq.: tactus toto corpore aequabiliter fusus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: ut caelum sub aspectum et tactum cadat, id. Univ. 5: habere tactum atque gustatum, Plin. 11, 4, 3, § 10: Cyrenaei (dicunt) ea se sola percipere, quae tactu intimo sentiant, ut dolorem, ut voluptatem, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 76; cf. id. ib. 2, 7, 20: qui... non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, id. Cael. 17, 42 (Lucr. 1, 454 is an interpolation; v. Lachm. and Munro ad loc.).

Tader, eris, *m.*, *a river in Spain*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 9; 3, 3, 4, § 19.

Tadiātes, um, *m.*, *an extinct tribe of Central Italy*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108.

Tadinātes, um, *m.*, *a people of Umbria*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

Tadius, ii, *m.*, *a painter of the Age of Augustus*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 116.

Tadu, *f.*, *an island near Meroë in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 33, § 185 Jan. (al. Tado).

taeda (**tēda**), ae (*gen.* taedaï, Lucr. 6, 897), *f.* [etym. dub.; cf. taedet], *a resinous species of pine-tree, the pitch-pine tree* (syn. fax): Pinus combra, Linn. **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 44; 16, 11, 21, § 52; 37, 3, 11, § 43; 35, 6, 25, § 41: ceu flamma per taedas equitavit, Hor. C. 4, 4, 43. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Resinous fir* or *pine wood, pitch-pine*: cupas taedâ ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11; 3, 101: pyrâ erectâ taedis atque ilice sectâ, Verg. A. 4, 505: schedias taedâ comburere, Vitr. 7, 10. — **2.** *A pitch-pine torch, a torch*: circumstant cum ardentibus taedis, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 51 Vahl.); cf.: taedae ardentes Furiarum, Cic. Pis. 20, 46; id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: Ceres dicitur inflammasse taedas eis ignibus, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106; cf. Ov. F. 4, 494: accensis currere taedis, Prop. 2, 32, 9: taedas Hymenaeus Amorque Praecutiunt, Ov. M. 4, 758; so of *a nuptial torch*, id. H. 4, 121; Verg. A. 4, 18 al.; hence, poet., *a wedding, marriage*, id. ib. 4, 339; 7, 388; 9, 76; Ov. M. 9, 721; 9, 768; 4, 326; 14, 677; 15, 826: copulari taedis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 493: jungere taedas, Stat. S. 3, 4, 53: teque mihi taeda pudica dedit, Ov. H. 6, 134: sacra conubia fallere taedae, Mart. 6, 2, 1; and for *love*, in gen., Prop. 1, 8, 21: taedaeque ad funera versae, *torches reversed*, in sign of mourning, Sil. 2, 184; 13, 547. — As an instrument of torture: verbera, carnifices, robur, pix, lamina, taedae, Lucr. 3, 1017; Juv. 1, 155. — **3.** *A pine board, a sawn plank*: dolato confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus Quattuor, aut septem, si sit latissima taeda, Juv. 12, 59. — * **B.** *A small piece of pork* or *fat*, used for religious purposes, Arn. 7, 230.

taedeo, ēre, v. taedet, II.

* **taedescit**, ĕre, *v. impers. inch.* [taedet], *it disgusts*: quos prius taedescit impudicitiae suae quam pudescit, *who are disgusted*, Min. Oct. 28 *fin.*

taedet, dŭit or sum est, 2, *v. impers.* [perh. root tau-; Sanscr. tu-, to be strong; tiv-, to grow fat; cf. tumeo]. **I.** *It disgusts, offends, wearies* one; *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *am disgusted, offended, tired, weary of, I loathe*, etc.; with *acc.* of the person and *gen.* of the thing; or with *inf.* (cf. piget): sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: eos vitae, id. Att. 5, 16, 2: vos talium civium, id. Fl. 42, 105; cf.: ita me ibi male convivii sermonisque Taesum est, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 5; Sall. J. 4, 9: taedet ipsum Pompeium vehementerque paenitet, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 6: me, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 11; id. Fam. 7, 1, 4: abeo intro; taedet sermonis tui, Plaut. Cas. 1, 54: cottidianarum harum formarum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6: omnium, id. Ad. 1, 2, 71: mentionis, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 13: taedet jam audire eadem miliens, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 2: taedet caeli convexa tueri, Verg. A. 4, 451; 5, 617; 10, 888: taeduit incohasse, Sid. Ep. 8, 15. — **II.** In late Lat., sometimes as a personal verb, *to be disgusted with, be weary of*, etc.: coepi taedere captivitatis, Hier. Vit. Malch. n. 7: exterrita est quae parit et taeduit animam, Lact. 4, 19, 4; Vulg. Marc. 14, 33.

* **taedĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [taedafero], *torch-bearing*: dea, i. e. *Ceres*, who kindled a pine-torch on Mount Ætna, in order to search for Proserpine, Ov. H. 2, 42.

taedĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [taedium], *to feel loathing* or *disgust, to be weary* (post-class.): neque umquam taediavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 29: cor taedians, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 *med.*: animal taedians, *loathing its food*, Veg. Vet. 1, 17; 3, 2; 3, 68.

taedĭōsē, *adv.* [taediosus], *wearily, tediously, irksomely*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51, 4; cf. Gram. ap. Mai. Auct. Class. 8, p. 3.

taedĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [taedium], *wearisome, irksome, tedious*: sarcina lucis, Firm. Math. 1, 3 *fin.*

taedĭum, ii, *n.* [taedet], *weariness, irksomeness, tediousness; loathing, disgust* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; perh. not at all in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Subject. (*a*) With *gen.*: rerum adversarum, Sall. J. 62, 9: belli, Liv. 8, 2, 2: confectus taedio puellae, Auct. B. Alex. 23: taedio curarum fessus, Tac. A. 12, 39: taedium movere sui, id. ib. 13, 2: laboris, Quint. 2, 2, 6; 12, 3, 11: lucis, id. 1, 3, 16: capere taedium vitae, Gell. 7, 18, 11: educationis taedium suscipere libenter, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 11. — In *plur.*, Verg. G. 4, 332: longi belli, Ov. M. 13, 213: coepti mei, id. ib. 9, 615: tui, id. A. A. 1, 718. — (*β*) *Absol.*: cum oppugnatio obsidentibus prius saepe quam obsessis taedium afferat, Liv. 34, 34, 2; so, afferre, Quint. 5, 12, 8: evitare, id. 10, 1, 31: cum virtutes etiam ipsae taedium pariant, nisi, etc., id. 9, 4, 43: supervacua cum taedio dicuntur, id. 4, 2, 44: esse taedio alicui, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 8: sollicitum taedium, Hor. C. 1, 14, 17: ne te capiant taedia, Tib. 1, 4, 16: taedium facere, Plin. 31, 3, 21, § 34: taedio aliquem afficere, Tac. A. 6, 7: taedia subeunt animos, Juv. 7, 34. — **II.** Transf., object., *loathsomeness, a disgusting, loathsome*, or *irksome thing, a nuisance* (Plinian): vetustas oleo taedium affert, *a loathsome, rancid taste, smell*, etc., Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 7; 19, 6, 34, § 111; 29, 6, 39, § 141. — In *plur.*: non sunt ea taedia (sc. muscae et culices) in metallis, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 167.

‡ **taedŭlum** antiqui interdum pro fastidioso; interdum, quod omnibus taedio esset, ponere soliti sunt, Fest. p. 360 Müll.

Taenărus (**-os**), i, *comm.*, and **Taenărum** (**-on**), i, *n.*, = Ταίναρος and Ταίναρον, *a promontory and town in Laconia; on the promontory* (now *Cape Matapan*) *was a temple of Neptune, and near it a cavern, the fabled entrance to the infernal regions; it was also famous for its black marble*, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16; Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. p. 181 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 4 Rib.); Sen. Herc. Fur. 662; Luc. 9, 36; Stat. Th. 2, 32 sq.; Tib. 3, 3, 14; Serv. Verg. G. 4, 467. — Poet., for *the infernal regions*: invisi horrida Taenari Sedes, Hor. C. 1, 34, 10; Sen. Troad. 402. — Hence, **A. Taenărĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tænarus, Tænarian*; poet. also = *Laconian, Spartan*: litus, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 28 (Jahn: Taenarum in litus): humus, Ov. H. 15 (16), 274: columnae, *of Tænarian marble*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 49; so, lapis, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135: deus, i. e. *Neptune*, Prop. 1, 13, 22: Taenariae fauces, alta ostia Ditis, i. e. *the entrance of the infernal regions*, Verg. G. 4, 467; so, fauces, Luc. 6, 648: porta, Ov. M. 10, 13; cf. vallis, *the infernal regions*, id. F. 4, 612: currus, i. e. *of Pluto*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 2: Eurotas, *Laconian, Spartan*, Ov. M. 2, 247: marita, i. e. *Helen*, id. H. 13, 45. — **B. Taenărĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *the Tænarian*; poet. for *the Laconian*, i. e. *Hyacinthus*, Ov. M. 10, 183. — **C. Taenăris**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Tænarian*; poet. for *Laconian, Spartan*: ora, Ov. H. 17, 6: terra, id. ib. 16, 30.

† **taenĭa**, ae (*abl. plur.* taeniis; dissyl., Verg. A. 5, 269), *f.*, = ταινία, *a band, ribbon, fillet; a head-band, hair-band, bandeau* (syn. vitta). **I.** Lit. (only poet.): taenias Graecam vocem sic interpretatur Verrius, ut dicat ornamentum esse laneum capitis honorati, ut sit apud Caecilium in Androgyno: sepulcrum plenum taeniarum, ita ut solet, et alias: dum taeniam, qui volnus vinciret, petit. Ennius in Alexandro: volans de caelo cum coronâ et taeniis (Trag. Rel. v. 33 Rib.): Attius in Neoptolemo: (tumulum) decorare est satius quam urbem taeniis, Fest. p. 360 Müll. (cf. Trag. Rel. v. 472 Rib.): puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis, Verg. A. 5, 269; 7, 352: taenia ne madidos violet bombycina crines, Mart. 14, 24, 1. — **II.** Transf., of things of a like shape. **A.** *A tape-worm*: Taenia solium and vulgaris, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 126; Plin. 11, 33, 39, § 113; 31, 9, 45, § 102; Ser. Samm. 30, 563. — **B.** *A kind of fish, the ribbon-fish*: Cepola taenia, Linn.; Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 76 (Jahn; thynnus). — **C.** In archit., *the fillet* which separates the Doric frieze from the architrave, Vitr. 4, 3 *med.* — **D.** *A streak* in paper, Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81 (Sillig). — **E.** *A row of projecting rocks* in the sea, *a reef*, Plin. 3, prooem. § 4. — Hence the *purple-fish* found on these rocks are called taeniense genus purpurarum, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 131.

taenĭensis, e, v. taenia, II. E.

taenĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [taenia], *a little band* or *ribbon*, Col. 11, 3, 23.

taesum est, v. taedet.

taeter (less correctly **tēter**), tra, trum, *adj.* [perh. from taedet]. **I.** Physically, *offensive, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous, loathsome* (class.; syn.: foedus, putidus). **A.** *Absol.*: taetra et immanis belua, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: odor ex multitudine cadaverum, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: cadavera, Lucr. 2, 415: aut foedâ specie taetri turpesque videntur, id. 2, 421: sapor, id. 6, 22: absinthia, id. 1, 936: ulcera, id. 5, 995; 5, 1126; 4, 172; 6, 976: cruor, Verg. A. 10, 727: spiritus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 19; Luc. 1, 618: loca taetra, inculta, foeda atque formidolosa, Sall. C. 52, 13; cf.: taetris tenebris et caligine, Cic. Agr 2, 17, 44: alter, o dii boni, quam taeter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu! id. Sest. 8, 19; cf.: vultus naturâ horridus ac taeter, Suet. Calig. 50; Juv. 10, 191: hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11. — *Comp.*: aliis aliud retro quoque taetrius esset Naribus, etc., Lucr. 2, 510. — *Sup.*: taeterrima hiems, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1. — **B.** With *abl.*: foedâ specie taetri, Lucr. 2, 421; cf.: mulier taeterrima vultu, Juv. 6, 418. — As *subst.*: **taetrum**, i, *n.*, *offensiveness*: quae profluentia necessario taetri essent aliquid habitura, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141. — **II.** Mentally or morally. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of persons, *horrid, hideous, repulsive, shameful, disgraceful, abominable*, etc. (syn.: immanis, turpis): taeter et ferus homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2. — *Sup.*: quid ais tu, hominum omnium taeterrume? Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 65: quamquam es omni diritate atque immanitate taeterrimus, Cic. Vatin. 3, 9: quis taetrior hostis huic civitati, id. Cael. 6, 13: qui in eum fuerat taeterrimus, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96. — **2.** Of things: postquam discordia taetra Belli ferratos postes portasque refregit, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 622 (Ann. v. 270 Vahl.): libido, Hor. S. 1, 2, 33: facinus, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 95: prodigia, Liv. 22, 9. — *Comp.*: quibus (sc. cupiditatibus) nihil taetrius nec foedius excogitari potest, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36: nullum vitium taetrius est, quam avaritia, id. ib. 2, 22, 77. — *Sup.*: taeterrimum bellum, Cic. Fam. 10, 14, 2. — **B.** Esp., *neutr.* as *adv.*, *horridly, horribly*, etc.: taetrum flagrat . . . Horror conscius, Prud. Cath. 4, 22. — Hence, *adv.*: **taetrē**, *foully, shockingly, hideously*, Cato ap. Charis. p. 196 P.; Cic. Div. 1, 9. — *Sup.*, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2.

taetrĭcĭtas (**tētr-**), ātis, *f.* [taetricus], *a grave* or *serious expression; gravity, seriousness*: habitus oris taetricitate decorus, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 90.

taetrĭcus (**tētr-**), a, um, *adj.* [taeter], *forbidding, harsh, crabbed, gloomy, sour, stern, severe* (perh. not ante-Aug.; cf.: tristis, severus): puella, Ov. A. A. 1, 721: Sabinae, id. Am. 3, 8, 61: taetricus et asper censor udorum, Mart. 12, 70, 4: lector, id. 11, 2, 7: deae, i. e. *the Fates*, id. 4, 73, 6; 7, 96, 4: taetrica ac tristis disciplina Sabinorum, Liv. 1, 18, 4: animus (coupled with horridus), Sen. Ep. 36, 3: febres, Mart. 6, 70, 8: tubae, *fierce, warlike*, id. 7, 80, 2.

taetrĭtūdo (**tētr-**), ĭnis, *f.* [teter, I.], *loathsomeness, hideousness*, Att. ap. Non. 179, 33 (Trag. Rel. v. 556 Rib.).

taetro (**tētr-**) (*perf.* and *sup.* perh. not found), āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to render foul*, Pac. ap. Non. 178, 7 (Trag. Rel. v. 303 Rib.).

Tagastē, ēs, *f.*, *a city in Numidia, south-east of* Hippo Regius, the birthplace of St. Augustine, now the ruins of Tagilt, Itin. Anton. p. 44, 6. — Hence, **Tagastensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Tagaste*: oppidum, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30: municeps, Aug. Conf. 2, 3.

tăgax, ācis, *adj.* [tago], *that is apt to touch* any thing; pregn., *light-fingered, thievish* (very rare): tagax furunculus a tangendo, Fest. p. 359 Müll.; cf. Non. 408, 33: manus, Lucil. ap. Fest. l. l. (Sat. Fragm. 30; 86): levis, libidinosus, tagax, * Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1.

Tăges, is, *m.*, *an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter; he sprang from the ploughed earth in the form of a boy, and taught the Etrurians the art of divination*, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50; Ov. M. 15, 558; Amm. 21, 1, 10; Stat. S. 5, 2, 1; Luc. 1, 637; Col. 10, 345; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 398; Censor. de Die Nat. 4. — Hence, **Tăgētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tages*: sacra, Carmin. ap. Macr. S. 5, 19 *med.*

tăgo, ĕre, v. tango *init.*

Tagrus, i, *m.*, *a mountain in Lusitania*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19.

Tăgus, i, *m.*, *a river in Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands*, now *Tajo* or *Tagus*, Liv. 21, 5, 8; Mel. 3, 1, 6; Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 115; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 34; id. M. 2, 251; Luc. 7, 755; Sil. 1, 155; 16, 559; Mart. 1, 50, 15; 10, 96, 3.

talabarrĭo, ōnis, and **talabarrĭunculus**, i, *dim.*, collat. form used by Laberius; words of unknown meaning, Gell. 16, 7, 6.

Tălăĭŏnĭdes, ae, v. Talaus.

tālārĭa, ĭum, v. talaris, I. B.

tālāris, e, *adj.* [talus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the ankles.* **A.** *Adj.*: tunica, i. e. *reaching to the ankles, long*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31; 2, 5, 33, § 86; id. Cat. 2, 10, 22; Lact. 4, 14, 8; Vulg. Gen. 37, 23.—**B.** *Subst.*: **tālārĭa**, ĭum, *n.* * **1.** *The ankles* or *parts about the ankles*, Sen. Ep. 53, 7.—**2.** (Sc. calceamenta.) *Winged shoes* or *sandals fastened to the ankles.*—Of Mercury, Verg. A. 4, 239; Ov. M. 2, 736.—Of Perseus, Ov. M. 4, 667; 4, 730.—Of the fifth Minerva: cui pinnarum talaria adfigunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.—P r o v.: talaria videamus, *let us think of flight, let us fly*, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 4.—**3.** (Sc. vestimenta.) *A long garment reaching down to the ankles*, Ov. M. 10, 591.—* **II.** *Of* or *belonging to dice* (in this sense talarius is more usual, v. h. v.): ludorum talarium licentia, *of dicing*, Quint. 11, 3, 58.

tālārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [talus, II.], *of* or *belonging to dice*: ludus, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: consessus in ludo talario, *a gaming-house for dice-playing*, id. Att. 1, 16, 3: lex, *relating to dice-playing*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9 (dub.; Ritschl, alearia).

Tălasĭo (**Tălassĭo**), ōnis, or **Tălassĭus** (**Thăl-**), ii, *m.*, *a congratulatory exclamation to a bride*, in use from the time of Romulus, like the Gr. Ὑμὴν ὦ ὑμέναιε. Its meaning was unknown to the ancient writers themselves, but it was probably the name of the god of marriage, Liv. 1, 9, 12; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 651; Fest. pp. 351 and 350 Müll.; Cat. 61, 134; Mart. 1, 36, 6; 12, 42, 4; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 17 (2d ed.).—In mal. part., Mart. 12, 96, 5.

Tălāus, i, *m.*, = Ταλαός, *an Argonaut, the father of Adrastus and Eriphyle*, Ov. Ib. 356.—Hence, **Tălăĭŏnĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *one sprung from Talaus, the offspring of Talaus*, of *Adrastus*, Stat. Th. 5, 18; 2, 140; of *Eriphyle*, Ov. A. A. 3, 13.

tălĕa, ae, *f.*, *a slender staff, a rod, stick, stake, bar* (syn.: virga, stipes). **I.** I n g e n.: taleae pedem longae ferreis hamis infixis totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: ferreae, *iron rods*, used as money by the Britons, id. ib. 5, 12; Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23.—**II.** In p a r t i c. **A.** In agricult., **1.** *A cutting, set, layer* for planting, Cato, R. R. 45; Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4; Col. 4, 31, 2; 4, 33, 4; Pall. Mart. 10, 11; Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 61.—* **2.** T r a n s f., *a scion, twig, sprig*, Ser. Samm. 12, 167.—**B.** In archit., *a small beam used for binding together the joints of a wall*, Vitr. 1, 5.

* **tălentārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [talentum], *of* or *belonging to a talent* (in weight): balistae, *throwing stones of a talent in weight*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 555, 27.

tălentum, i (*gen. plur.* talentum, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21; Liv. 30, 16, 12 et saep.; rarely talentorum, Suet. Caes. 54), *n.* [τάλαντον, a thing weighed, a weight; hence], *a talent*, i. e., **I.** *A Grecian weight, varying in different states, usually about half a hundred-weight* (very rare): auri eborisque talenta, Verg. A. 11, 333: thynni, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44: turis, id. 12, 17, 40, § 80.—**II.** *A sum of money, likewise varying in amount.* **a.** *The Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minæ*, i. e. £243 15*s.* sterling ($1182.19 in American gold): cum legati ab Alexandro quinquaginta ei talenta attulissent, quae erat pecunia temporibus illis, Athenis praesertim, maxima, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: decem milia talantum, id. Rab. Post. 8, 21; Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 114; 4, 2, 10; id. Truc. 5, 60; Varr. ap. Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 136: argenti, Verg. A. 5, 112; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34; id. S. 2, 3, 226; 2, 7, 89 al.; cf. Rhem. Fan. Pond. 37 sq.; Fest. p. 359.—Sometimes called also magnum, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10, 6; Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 71; id. Most. 3, 1, 110; id. Cist. 2, 3, 19.—**b.** *Another talent of eighty minæ*, Liv. 38, 38.—**c.** *The Egyptian talent*, Varr. ap. Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52.

tălĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [talea], *a small slip, shoot*, or *set* for planting, Col. 3, 17, 1; 12, 33, 1; 12, 48, 2.

Talgē, ēs, *f.*, *a small island in the Caspian Sea*, Mel. 3, 6, 10.

tālĭo, ōnis, *f.* (*masc.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16) [talis]; in jurid. lang., *a punishment similar and equal to the injury sustained, like for like, retaliation in kind*: talionis mentionem fieri in XII. ait Verrius hoc modo: si membrum rupit, ni cum eo pacit, talio esto, neque id, quid significet, indicat, puto, quia notum est. Permittit enim lex parem vindictam, Fest. p. 363 Müll.; Cato ap. Prisc. p. 710 P.; Gell. 20, 1, 33 sq.; 20, 1, 38; Cic. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 11; Plin. 7, 54, 55, § 187; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16: corrumpit sine talione caelebs, i. e. *with impunity*, Mart. 12, 63, 10.

‡ **tālĭpĕdo**, āre (prop. to walk on the ankles), *to be weak in the feet, to totter*: talipedare antiqui dicebant pro vacillare pedibus lassitudine, quasi qui trahit pedes, ut talis videatur insistere aut identidem tollere pedes, Fest. p. 359 Müll.

tālis, e, *adj.* [demonstr. stem to-, cf. Gr. τηλίκος], *such, of such a kind, nature*, or *quality, such like*; with a corresp. *qualis, atque, ut, qui*, or *absol.* **I.** I n g e n. **A.** With correlatives. **1.** With *qualis*: talis est quaeque res publica, qualis ejus aut natura aut voluntas, qui illam regit, Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47: ut facillime, quales simus, tales esse videamur, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: cum esset talis, qualem te esse video, id. Mur. 14, 32; id. Rep. 1, 26, 41: quale solet viscum virere ... Talis erat species, Verg. A. 6, 208; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47.—**2.** With *atque*: faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 39: honos tali populi Romani voluntate paucis est delatus ac mihi, Cic. Vatin. 4, 10.—**3.** With *ut*: tales nos esse putamus, ut jure laudemur, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91: nunc rationem videtis esse talem, ut, etc., id. Rep. 2, 22, 39: talia esse scio, ut, etc., Liv. 42, 42, 7.—**4.** With *qui*: talem te esse oportet, qui primum te ab impiorum civium societate sejungas, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 3: ultima talis erit, quae mea prima fides, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 34; Stat. Th. 2, 170.—**B.** *Absol.* **1.** I n g e n., *such, the like*: sin est probus (Cresphontes maritus meus), Cur talem invitam invitum cogis linquere? Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38 (Trag. v. 158 Vahl.): quoi in re tali jam subvenisti antidhac, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 26: aliquid tale putavi fore, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2: tantum abest, ut et ipsi tale quicquam facturi fueritis, Liv. 26, 31, 5: a quo tale quid dictum referretur, id. 5, 1, 7: quod erit ejusmodi, nihil ut tale ullā in re publicā reperiatur, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 42: omnem legem esse laudabilem, quibusdam talibus argumentis docent, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11; cf. id. Univ. 7: haec taliaque vociferantes, Liv. 5, 2, 13; cf. Tac. A. 11, 24: nil metuens tale, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 67.—**2.** E s p., in discourse, etc., referring to something that follows, *the following, as follows, such as this*, etc.: talia commemorat lacrimans, exterrita somno: Eurydica, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 37 Vahl.): talia fatur: Salve, etc., Verg. A. 5, 79; 1, 559; 6, 372: talia tum placido Saturnius edidit ore: dicite, etc., Ov. M. 8, 703: id tale est: occidisti hominem, etc., Quint. 7, 1, 6; cf. id. 5, 10, 82; 9, 2, 41: quae talia, Verg. A. 7, 21; 10, 298: tali modo liberatus est, *as follows*, Nep. Cim. 2, 1.—**II.** In p a r t i c., pregn., like the Gr. τοιόσδε or τοιοῦτος, *of such an especial kind* or *nature* (both in a good and a bad sense), *so distinguished, great, excellent, good, beautiful, fine*, etc., *so great, extreme, bad*, etc., *such* emphatically, = tantus: ubi tu, talis vir, falsum autumas, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 2: oculos corrumpis talis, id. Merc. 3, 1, 3: talem, tali genere atque animo natum ex tantā familiā, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 10: istam times, ne illum talem praeripiat tibi, id. Eun. 1, 2, 81; cf.: quibus rebus tantis, talibus gestis, quid fuit causae, cur, etc.? Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: quae tuā sponte faceres in hominem tantum et talem, calamitosum, id. Fam. 13, 66, 1: urbes tantas atque tales, id. N. D. 3, 38, 92; id. Fam. 15, 4, 14: quid negotii geritur, in quo ille tot et tales viros defatigat? id. Quint. 13, 42: judices tali dignitate praediti, id. Clu. 53, 147; Caes. B. C. 1, 53: pro tali facinore, id. B. G. 6, 34 *fin.*; Sall. J. 10, 8: tamen is ad id locorum talis vir consulatum petere non audebat, id. ib. 63, 6: tali tempore, *at so critical a time*, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 1; Liv. 22, 35, 7; 30, 37, 8; Verg. A. 11, 303 al.—Hence, *adv.*: **tālĭter**, *in such wise, in such sort, so* (post-Aug.): qualiter ... taliter, Mart. 5, 7, 3; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124; Pall. 9, 8, 1.

* **tālis-cumque**, talecumque, *adj.*, *of about such a nature, about such, nearly so*: quale fuit malum ... taliacumque, etc., Auct. Priap. 16.

tālĭter, *adv.*, v. talis *fin.*

* **tālĭtrum**, i, *n.* [perh. from talus], *a rap* or *fillip with the finger*: caput talitro vulnerare, Suet. Tib. 68 *init.*

talla, ae, *f.*, *a peel* or *coat of an onion*, Lucil. ap. Non. 201, 2; cf.: talla κρομμύου λέπυρον, Gloss. Philox.

talpa, ae, *f.* (*masc.*, Verg. G. 1, 183) [root scalp-; Gr. σκάλοψ; cf. Lat.: scalpo, scalprum], *a mole*, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81; Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 17; 10, 69, 88, § 191; 30, 5, 12, § 38; Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 5; Isid. Orig. 12, 3.

* **talpīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [talpa], *like a mole, mole-like*: animal, Cassiod. Var. 9, 3.

talpōna, ae, *f.*, *a kind of grape-vine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

Talthўbĭus, i, *m.*, = Ταλθύβιος, *a herald of Agamemnon*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 33; Ov. H. 3, 9.

tālus, i, *m.* [from tax-lus; root tak-, tvak-; cf. Gr. τάσσω, whence taxus; cf. taxillus], *the ankle, ankle-bone*; of animals, *the pastern-bone, knuckle-bone* (syn. calx). **I.** L i t., Ov. M. 4, 343; Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*; 8, 7 *fin.*; 8, 22; Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 253; Ov. M. 8, 808: talum expellere, *to dislocate*, Mart. 8, 75, 3: extorsisse, Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 1.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *The heel*: purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. Clu. 40, 111; Hor. S. 1, 2, 29 and 99; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 11: talos a vertice pulcher ad imos, id. Ep. 2, 2, 4: summaque vix talos contigit unda meos, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 6: nudus, Juv. 7, 16.—P o e t.: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, *whether it stands or falls*, i. e. *whether it succeeds or fails*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176; cf.: tibi recto vivere talo Ars dedit, i. e. *to act well, conduct one's self well*, Pers. 5, 104.—**B.** *A die* (orig. made from the knuckle-bones of certain animals) *of an oblong shape, rounded at the ends, and marked only on the other four sides* (cf. alea); while the tesserae were cubes, and marked on all six sides. Four tali were used in playing, but only three tesserae: ad pilam se aut ad talos se aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58; id. Sen. 16, 58; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75; 2, 3, 79; id. Capt. 1, 1, 5; Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23; 2, 21, 48; id. Fin. 3, 16, 54; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 45; Hor. C. 1, 4, 18; id. S. 2, 3, 171; 2, 7, 17; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 253 sq.

talutatium, ii, *n.*; mining t. t., *the superficial indication of the presence of gold under the earth*: cum ita inventum est in summo caespite, talutatium vocant, si et aurosa tellus subest, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67 (Sillig, talutium).

tam, *adv.* [orig. *acc. fem.* of the demonstrative root ta-; cf.: tum, tamen], correlative of quam, *so, so much, as.* **I.** As comparative adverb, demonstrative with correlative quam, introducing comparative clauses of like intensity. **A.** As adjunct of adjectives or participles the intensity of which is expressed by a comparative clause, tam ... quam = *as ... as*; negatively, non (neque, nihil, etc.) tam ... quam = *not so ... as.* **1.** In comparison between two *adjj.*: tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, *a tyrant may be as mild as a king may be harsh*, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50 (B. and K. bracket rex): non tam solido quam splendido nomine, id. Fin. 1, 18, 61: tam culpae hostium justus existimator quam gloriosus victor, Val. Max. 3, 8, 1: adjuro, tam me tibi vera referre Quam veri majora fide, *things as true as they are beyond belief*, Ov. M. 3, 659: quorum vires quam repentinae tam breves, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7, 2.—Negatively: non enim tam praeclarum est scire Latine quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: ut illa ... non tam mirabilia sunt, quam conjecta belle, id. Div. 2, 31, 66; 2, 36, 76: nec tam Turpe fuit vinci

quam contendisse decorum est, Ov. M. 9, 5. —Tam preceded by *comp. clause:* maximeque eam pestilentiam insignem mors quam matura tam acerba M. Furi fecit, Liv. 7, 1, 8: quam magni nominis bellum est, tam difficilem existimaritis victoriam fore, id. 21, 43, 11: donec quam felices seditiones, tam honorati seditionum auctores essent, id. 4, 2, 4. — **2.** In a comparison between degrees of intensity, etc., of the same adjective. **a.** As in relative clauses, the adjective repeated (so esp. in Plaut.; not repeated in English): tam liquidus est quam liquida tempestas esse solet, *as serene as the weather is wont to be*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 64: quam placida'st aqua, id. ib. 3, 2, 165: tam frictum ego illum reddam quam frictum est cicer, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 7.—Negatively: nemo orator tam multa scripsit quam multa sunt nostra, Cic. Or. 30, 168: tametsi non tam multum in istis rebus intellego quam multa vidi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94.— **b.** The adjective not repeated. (*a*) The terms of comparison being nouns or pronouns: tam ego fui ante liber quam gnatus tuus (= quam liber gnatus tuus est), Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 60: fieret corium tam maculosum quam est nutricis pallium, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 30: tam mihi mea vita quam tua Tibi cara est, id. Cas. 3, 6, 43: ni illam mihi tam tranquillam facis quam mare est, id. Poen. 1, 2, 145: tam crebri ad terram decidebant quam pira, id. ib. 2, 38: tam excoctam reddam atque atram quam carbo'st, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63: quom fervit maxume, tam placidum (eum) quam ovem reddo, id. ib. 4, 1, 18: tam sum misericors quam vos, tam mitis quam qui lenissimus, Cic. Sull. 31, 87: tam gratum mihi id erit quam quod gratissimum, id. Fam. 13, 3: nulla ingenia tam prona ad invidiam sunt quam eorum qui genus ac fortunam suam animis non aequant, Liv. 45, 22: nihil est tam violentum quam magna vis aquae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 6: (cum sit) tam aurum et argentum quam aes Corinthium (= cum aurum et argentum tam sit Corinthium quam aes), Quint. 8, 2, 8: (ira) tam inutilis animi minister est quam miles qui signum receptui neglegit, Sen. Ira, 1, 9, 2.— Negatively: neque opes nostrae tam sunt validae quam tuae, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 20: nihil esse tam detestabile tamque pestiferum quam voluptatem, Cic. Sen. 12, 41: neque tam condenso corpore nubes esse queunt quam sunt lapides, neque autem tam tenues quam nebulae, Lucr. 6, 101.—Virtually negative: quod enim tam infidum mare quam blanditiae principum? (= nullum tam infidum mare, etc.), Plin. Pan. 66. — With *comp.* pregn. (very rare): istam dextram non tam in bellis et proeliis quam in promissis et fide firmiorem, i. e. *whose superior trustworthiness is not so much in wars*, etc., Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: vectigal ex agro eorum capimus, quod nobis non tam fructu jucundius est, quam ultione, Liv. 28, 39, 13. —(*β*) With *quam* in *subst.-clause:* quicquid mali hic Pisistratus non fecerit, tam gratum est quam si alium facere prohibuerit, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 2.—Negatively: juris interpretatio, quae non tam mihi molesta sit propter laborem quam quod dicendi cogitationem auferat, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12.—Virtually negative: quid autem tam exiguum quam est munus hoc eorum qui consuluntur? Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14.—(*γ*) With *quam* in *adverb.-clause:* cupam facito tam crassam quam modioli postulant, Cato, R. R. 21, 1: si era mea sciat tam socordem esse quam sum, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 5: tua est imago: tam consimili'st quam potest, id. Men. 5, 9, 4: sororem tam similem quam lacte lacti est, id. Mil. 2, 2, 87.— **B.** Tam with *adv.:* tam . . . quam = *as* (*so*) . . . *as;* negatively = *not so* . . . *as.* **1.** Comparing an *adv.* with another *adv.* or *adverb. clause:* satin' istuc mihi exquisitum est . . . ? *Ar.* Tam satis quam numquam hoc invenies secus, *with as full certainty as that you will never find this otherwise*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 106.—Virtually negative: quis umquam obeundi negotii studio tam brevi tempore tot loca adire potuit, quam celeriter Cn. Pompejo duce tanti belli impetus navigavit? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34. —After *quam:* nam dictaturam quam pertinaciter ei deferebat populus, tam constanter repulit, Vell. 2, 89, 5 (the repetition of the adverb is especially frequent in tam diu . . . quam diu; v. tamdiu).— **2.** The adverb understood after *quam:* sed tu novisti fidicinam? *Tr.* Tam facile quam me (quam facile me novi), Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 72: tam facile vinces quam pirum volpes comest, id. Most. 3, 1, 26: tam hercle certe quam ego ted, ac tu me vides, id. Merc. 1, 2, 77: tam audacter (ibis intro) quam domum ad te, id. Truc. 1, 2, 109: tam facile quam tu arbitraris, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10: tam cito evertetur quam navis, etc., id. Rep. 1, 34, 51: nihil tam cito redditur quam a speculo imago, Sen. Q. N. 1, 4, 2. — Negatively: (ira) quia non tam cito in alium quam vult erumpit, Sen. Ira, 1, 19, 4.—Virtually negative (very freq.): quasi vero quidquam sit tam valde, quam nihil sapere, vulgare, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 81. — With *sup. adv.:* quam potes tam verba confer maxime ad compendium = *as much as you can* (hence the idiomatic expression: quam maxime = *as much as possible*), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 184.— **C.** With *verbs:* tam . . . quam = *as much* . . . *as, as well* . . . *as;* negatively: non tam . . . quam, *not so much* . . . *as.* **1.** One verb compared with another: nam quod edit tam duim quam perduim, *for what he can eat I would give as much as lose*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 6: vellem tam domestica ferre possem quam ista contemnere, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4: utinam tam non pigeat ista facere quam non displicebit, Quint. 2, 5, 17: Tyrus et ipsa tam movetur quam diluitur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 26, 5.—Negatively: fit quoque enim interdum ut non tam concurrere nubes frontibus adversis possint quam de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 115.— **2.** The same verb repeated or understood after *quam;* the compared terms being, (*a*) Nouns or pronouns: tam mihi quam illi libertatem hostilis eripuit manus; tam ille apud nos servit quam ego hic apud te servio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 61: tam hic scit me habere (pecuniam) quam egomet (i. e. scio), id. Aul. 3, 6, 12: quam tu filium tuum, tam me pater me meus desiderat, id. Capt. 2, 2, 6: tam huic loqui licere oportet quam isti, id. Cas. 2, 6, 58: tam tibi istuc credo quam mihi, id. Ep. 1, 2, 25: haec tibi tam sunt defendenda quam moenia, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 137: tam moveor quam tu, Luculle, id. ib. 2, 46, 141: tamque id . . . tuendum conservandumque nobis est quam illud, etc., id. Off. 3, 4, 17: amurcam periti agricolae tam in doliis condunt quam oleum aut vinum (*as well as*), Varr. R. R. 1, 61: tam naturâ putarem vitam hominis sustentari quam vitis, quam arboris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 56: sicut pueris, qui tam parentibus amissis flebunt quam nucibus, Sen. Ira, 1, 12, 4: meliorque tam sibi quam aliis faciendus (est), id. ib. 1, 15, 1: tam solstitium quam aequinoctium suos dies rettulit (i. e. solstitium tam rettulit dies quam rettulit aequinoctium), id. Q. N. 3, 16, 3: quoniam orationis tam ornatus quam perspicuitas aut in singulis verbis est aut in pluribus positus (i. e. ornatus tam positus est quam perspicuitas), Quint. 8, 3, 15. — This construction passes into mere co-ordination: tam vera quam falsa cernimus, *as well* . . . *as*, almost = *both* . . . *and*, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 111: repentina res, quia quam causam nullam tam ne fidem quidem habebat (= ut causam nullam, sic ne fidem quidem; cf. sic), Liv. 8, 27, 10; so Sall. J. 31, 16; id. H. 1, 41, 24 Dietsch; cf. Liv. 33, 17, 9; Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 4. — Negatively: non tam meâpte causâ Laetor quam illius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: nihil est quod tam obtundat elevetque aegritudinem . . . quam meditatio condicionis humanae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: quae compararat non tam suae delectationis causâ quam ad invitationes adventusque nostrorum hominum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83: cujus me facti paenituit non tam propter periculum meum quam propter vitia multa quae, id. Fam. 7, 3, 2: quâ nullâ in re tam utor quam in hac civili et publicâ, id. Att. 2, 17, 2: neque eos tam istius hominis perditi subita laetitia quam hominis amplissimi nova gratulatio movebat, id. Verr. 1, 8, 21: Iliensibus Rhoeteum addiderunt, non tam ob recentia ulla merita quam originum memoriâ, Liv. 38, 39, 10.—(*β*) *Object-inff.:* qualis est istorum oratio qui omnia non tam esse quam videri volunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44: quid enim tam pugnat, quam non modo miserum, sed omnino quidquam esse qui non sit, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13: virtute ipsâ non tam multi praediti esse quam videri volunt, id. Lael. 26, 98.—(*γ*) *Subject-inff.* or *dependent clauses:* ego illud argentum tam paratum filio Scio esse, quam me hunc scipionem contui (= tam scio, argentum paratum esse, quam scio me, etc.), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 109: Parmenonis tam scio esse hanc techinam quam me vivere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51: tam teneor dono quam si dimittar onustus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 18: Acrisium Tam violasse deum quam non agnosse nepotem Paenitet, Ov. M. 4, 613: tam perdis operam cum illi irasceris, quam cum illum alteri precaris iratum, Sen. Ira, 2, 30, 2.—Negatively (so most freq.): nihil est quod tam deceat quam in omni re gerendâ servare constantiam, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125: eundum igitur est, nec tam ut belli quam ut fugae socii simus, id. Att. 9, 2, a, 3: nec tam quaerendum est, dolor malumne sit, quam firmandus animus ad dolorem ferendum, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: non tam ut prosim causis elaborare soleo, quam ut ne quid obsim, id. Or. 2, 72, 295: cum ego te non tam vitandi laboris mei causâ quam quia tuâ id interesse arbitrarer, hortatus essem, id. Top. 1, 2: auxilia convenerant non tam Vejentium gratiâ concitata, quam quod in spem ventum erat, etc., Liv. 2, 44, 7: Boji defecerunt, nec tam ob veteres in populum Romanum iras, quam quod, etc., id. 21, 25, 2. — So with *causal clauses*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; id. Or. 3, 30, 119; id. Sest. 64, 135; Liv. 8, 19, 3. — (*δ*) With *quam* in *adverb.-clause:* tam confido quam poti'st, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 1; and in Cicero's epistolary style, tam esse with predicative force (like ita esse, sic esse; v. sic): atque ego haec tam esse quam audio non puto (= tam male esse), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9.—(*ε*) Tam with a *neg.* is sometimes followed by *sed* with an independent clause, instead of a comp. clause: quidam autem non tam id reprehendunt, si remissius agatur, sed tantum studium tamque multam operam ponendam in eo non arbitrantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 1 Madv. ad loc.; cf.: quae (suaviloquentia) quidem non tam est in plerisque . . . sed est ea laus eloquentiae certe maxima, id. Brut. 15, 58.— **D.** With *esse* and *predic. noun:* tam ea est quam poti'st nostra erilis concubina, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 47: equidem tam sum servos quam tu, id. Capt. 3, 4, 11: tam ego homo sum quam tu, id. As. 2, 4, 83: nam id nobis tam flagitium'st quam illa Non facere, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 68: tam es tu judex quam ego senator, Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 17: tam sum amicus rei publicae quam qui maxime, id. Fam. 5, 2, 6.— With *prep.* and its case as predicate: tam hoc quidem tibi in proclivi quam imber quando pluit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 86: qui non defendit, nec obsistit, si potest, injuriae, tam est in vitio quam si parentes, etc., deserat, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23. — Negatively: nihil est tam contra naturam quam turpitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 35. — **E.** With *quasi* in place of *quam:* tam a me pudica est quasi soror mea sit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51. — **F.** Quam . . . tam with *compp.* = quanto . . . tanto or quo . . . eo (ante-class. and poet.): quam magis aerumna urget, tam magis ad malefaciendum viget, Enn. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 15 (Trag. Rel. v. 303 Vahl.): quam magis adspecto, tam magis est nimbata, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 138: magis quam id reputo, tam magis uror quae meus filius turbavit, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 5: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, id. As. 1, 3, 6: quo quaeque magis sunt aspera semina eorum, Tam magis in somnis eadem saevire necessust, Lucr. 4, 999: quae quanto magis inter se perplexa coibant, Tam magis expressa ea quae mare . . . efficerent, id. 5, 453: tam magis illa fremens et tristibus effera flammis, Quam magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnae, Verg. A. 7, 787.— With *quanto* for *quam:* quanto magis aetheris aestus cogebant terram, Tam magis, etc., Lucr. 5, 484. —With *rel. adv.* for *quam:* verum ubicumque magis denso sunt agmine nubes, tam magis hinc . . . fremitus fit, Lucr. 6, 99. — Ellips. of *tam:* quam magis specto, minus placet mihi hominis facies, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 19.— **G.** Quam . . . tam with *superll.* = quanto . . . tanto or quo . . . eo (mostly ante-class.; cf. the class.: ut quisque maxime . . . ita maxime): quam citissime conficies, tam maxime expediet, Cato, R. R. 64 (65): oleum quam diutissime in amurcâ erit, tam deterrimum erit, id. ib. 64 (65): quam acerbissima olea oleum facies, tam oleum optumum erit, id. ib. 65 (66): quam plurimum

erit, tam citissime canus fiet, id. ib. 157 (158) *med.*: quam ad probos propinquitate proxume te adjunxeris, tam optumum est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 59: quam maxime huic vana haec suspicio erit, tam facillime patris pacem in leges conficiet suas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 44: quam vos facillime agitis, quam estis maxume Potentes, dites, fortunati, nobiles: tam maxime vos aequo animo aequa noscere Oportet, id. Ad. 3, 4, 56: quam paucissimos reliqueris, tam optimi fiunt in alendo, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: quam quisque pessume fecit, tam maxume tutus est, Sall. J. 31, 14. —**H.** With *quam* in immediate succession (to be distinguished from the *conj.* tamquam, *as if*): nam, si a mare abstinuissem, tam quam hoc uterer (= tam illo uterer quam hoc), Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 26: tam quam proserpens bestia (iste) est bilinguis et scelestus (= tam bilinguis quam, etc.), id. Pers. 2, 4, 28: esne tu huic amicus? *To.* Tam quam di omnes qui caelum colunt, id. ib. 4, 4, 32: vide, homo ut hominem noveris. *Sy.* Tam quam me, id. Trin. 4, 2, 68: nostine? *Da.* Tam quam te, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 15 (for tam diu, with or without quam, quam diu, etc., v. tamdiu).

II. With a *comp. clause* understood. **A.** With a *comp. clause* to be supplied from a preceding sentence: quae faciliora sunt philosophis ... quia tam graviter cadere non possunt (sc. quam alii), Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73: cur corporis curandi causâ quaesita sit ars, animi autem medicina nec tam desiderata sit ..., nec tam culta (i. e. quam corporis medicina), id. Tusc. 3, 1, 1: nihil umquam tam eleganter explicabunt (i. e. quam Plato), id. ib. 1, 23, 55: non conturbat me expectatio tua, etsi nihil est eis, qui placere volunt, tam adversarium, id. Ac. 2, 4, 10: sed ea (plebs) nequaquam tam laeta Quinctium vidit (i. e. quam ejus amici), Liv. 3, 26, 12: nec minora consequi potuit (Maecenas); sed non tam concupivit (sc. quam Agrippa), Vell. 2, 88, 2: nec tibi tam longis opus est ambagibus usquam, nec me tam multam hic operam consumere par est (i. e. quam consumere opus sit, si haec tractare velim), Lucr. 6, 1079; so, tam gratia est (colloq.) = non accipio, sed tam gratia est quam esset si acciperem, *I thank you just as much; no, thank you*: bene vocas (ad prandium): tam gratia'st, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36: cenabis apud me. *Ep.* Locata'st opera nunc quidem: tam gratia'st, id. Stich. 3, 2, 18: quin tu, quidquid opus'st, audacter imperas? *Ps.* Tam gratia'st. Bene est tibi; nolo tibi molestos esse nos, id. Ps. 2, 4, 23 (in this formula, however, tam is explained by some as a shortened form for tamen; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Men. 386, and v. IV. infra).—**B.** With a general *comp. clause* understood (= sic, ita), *so* (*so much*) *as I do, as you do, as he did, as I said before, as he is, as you are,* etc. **1.** With *adjj.*: ut vos servem sedulo, quos tam grandi sim mercatus pecuniâ, *have bought you at so high a price,* i. e. *as I have,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 8: qui nummi exciderunt quod terram sic obtuere? quid vos maestos tam tristisque conspicor? (sc. *as I do, as you are*), id. Bacch. 4, 4, 17: equidem miror, tam catam, tam doctam te et bene eductam, non scire stulte facere, id. Most. 1, 3, 29: ordine cum videas tam certo multa creari, Lucr. 5, 735: deus ille fuit qui ista in tam tranquillo et tam clarâ luce locavit, id. 5, 12: quorsum igitur tam multa de voluptate? Cic. Sen. 12, 44: ut mihi quidem, qui tam magno animo fuerit innocens damnatus esse videatur, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: inter ista tam magnifica verba tamque praeclara, id. Fin. 2, 23, 77: quis est qui complet aures meas tantus et tam dulcis sonus? *as I hear,* id. Rep. 6, 18, 18: tollite hanc: nullam tam pravae sententiae causam reperietis, id. Phil. 14, 1, 3: et tamen veremur ut hoc quod a tam multis perferatur natura patiatur? (*as it is,* sc. *suffered*), id. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: ut tam in praecipitem locum non debeat se sapiens committere, id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, *at so urgent a time as this,* Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 6: supra triginta quinque milia hostium fuerant, ex quibus tam exigua pars pugnae superfuit, Liv. 39, 31, 14: tam constantem defensionem Scipionis universus senatus comprobavit, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1: ceterum ... ne tam praeclara lex ... oblitteraretur, id. 2, 8, 1: qui tam crudelem tyrannum occideret, id. 3, 1, 2: ne illo quidem tam misero tamque luctuoso tempore civitas nostra virtutis suae oblita est, id. 3, 2, 7: tam contraria est pestis, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136: tam parvo distat ibi tanta rerum naturae diversitas, id. 5, 11, 12, § 65; so, *tamne* (cf. sicine): tamne indignus videar? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 77.—And with *sup.*: nondum erat vestris tam gravissimis tamque multis judiciis concisus, *of so great weight,* Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 11.—**2.** With *advv.*: alienus quom ejus incommodum tam aegre feras, quid me patrem par facere est? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 37: quid est negotii quod tu tam subito domo abeas? id. Am. 1, 3, 4: unde ego nunc tam subito huic argentum inveniam miser? Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 1: quia (anima cum corpore) tam conjuncta atque leniter apta'st, Lucr. 5, 559: jam mallem Cerberum metueres quam ista tam inconsiderata diceres, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: ista tam aperte et per versa et falsa, id. Ac. 2, 18, 60: cum ex eo quaereretur cur tam diu vellet esse in vitâ, id. Sen. 5, 13: me pudet tam cito de sententiâ esse dejectum, id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: etsi hoc quidem est in vitio, dissolutionem naturae tam valde perhorrescere, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: an melius fuerit rationem non dari omnino, quam tam munifice et tam largiter, *as I have shown,* id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: nam quod jus civile tam vehementer amplexus es, id. Or. 1, 55, 274: quid tu, inquit, tam mane? id. Rep. 1, 9, 14: cur hunc tam temere (*as mentioned before*) quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret? Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quod suâ victoriâ tam insolenter gloriarentur, id. ib. 1, 14: cum tam procul a finibus Macedoniae absint, Liv. 39, 27, 6: non digna exempla quae tam breviter (*as I am going to do*) nisi majoribus urgerer, referrentur, Val. Max. 2, 7, 5: qualis esset quem tam diu tamque valde timuissent, Nep. Eum. 11, 2; and with *sup.*: tam maturrime comparavisse, Cato ap. Charis. p. 184 P.—With *adverb. abl.*: tam crepusculo fere ut amant, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 77; cf.: tam vesperi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15; v. III. B. 3. infra.—**3.** With *verbs*: ut, ni meum gnatum tam amem, tua jam virgis latera lacerentur probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 10: quid, cedo, te, obsecro, tam abhorret hilaritudo? id. Cist. 1, 1, 55: quid tam properas? id. Pers. 4, 6, 11: cum te video nostrae familiae Tam ex animo factum velle (= te tam velle nostrae familiae ex animo factum), Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 21: age, quaeso, ne tam obfirma te, Chreme, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 8: non pol temere'st quod tu tam times, id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 9: *Sy.* Eamus, namque hic properat in Cyprum. *Sa.* Ne tam quidem, implying a corresponding gesture, id. Ad. 2, 4, 14: quam si explicavisset, non tam haesitaret, i. e. *as he does,* Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18.—Sometimes with an *adv.* to be supplied: quid ergo hanc, quaeso, tractas tam (= tam male, or implying a corresponding gesture), Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 31: Graecos in eo reprehendit quod mare tam secuti sunt (= tam vulgo, or tam temere), Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9; v. I. C. 2. δ, supra.—With *esse* and *predic. noun*: numquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 72.—**4.** Preceded and strengthened by a demonstrative adjective (order: 1. demonstr., 2. tam, 3. adjective, 4. noun; or, 1. demonstr., 2. noun, 3. tam, 4. adjective). (α) After hic: etiamne haec tam parva civitas, tam procul a manibus tuis remota, praedae tibi et quaestui fuit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 85: hunc hominem tam crudelem, tam sceleratum, tam nefarium nolunt judicare, id. ib. 2, 2, 31, § 77: hunc tamen hominem tam audacem, tam nefarium, tam nocentem, id. Clu. 14, 42: haec mea oratio tam longa aut tam alte repetita, id. Sest. 13, 31: in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo, id. Arch. 11, 28: hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: in hac tam clarâ re publicâ natus, id. Rep. 1, 19, 31: hanc rem publicam tam praeclare fundatam, id. Par. 1, 2, 10: haec tam crebra Etruriae concilia, Liv. 5, 5, 8: in his tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 2: quorsum haec tam putida tendant, Hor. S. 2, 7, 21: hac tam prosperâ pugnâ nuntiatâ, Curt. 3, 11, 16.—(β) After ille: ille homo tam locuples, tam honestus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 11: illud argentum tam praeclarum ac tam nobile, id. ib. 2, 4, 20, § 44: illud tam grave bellum, Val. Max. 5, 6, ext. 1: ne illo quidem tam misero tamque luctuoso tempore, id. 3, 2, 7.—(γ) After iste: tamenne ista tam absurda defendes? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81: ista admonitio tua tam accurata, id. Att. 6, 1, 20: quae est ista tam infesta ira? Liv. 7, 30, 15: iste tam justus hostis, tam misericors victor, Curt. 4, 10, 34.—(δ) After id ipsum: id ipsum tam mite ac tam moderatum imperium, Liv. 1, 48, 9.—(ε) After tot: jacere necesse sit tot tam nobiles disciplinas, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 147: tot tam valida oppida, Liv. 5, 54, 5: tot tam opulenti tyranni regesque, id. 25, 24, 13: inter tot tam effrenatarum gentium arma, id. 21, 9, 3: tot tam praeclaris imperatoribus uno bello absumptis, id. 28, 28, 12; 25, 27, 13; 26, 13, 17; cf.: cum tot ac tam validae eluctandae manus essent, id. 24, 26, 13; 8, 12, 4.—(ζ) After hic talis: da operam ut hunc talem, tam jucundum, tam excellentem virum videas, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3.

III. As demonstr. *adv.* of intensity, correlative with *ut, that,* and its equivalents (qui, quin); so only with *adjj.* and *advv.* (not with verbs). **A.** Without a negation (= ita, adeo; rare before the Aug. period): ni erit tam sincerum (tergum), ut quivis dicat ampullarius Optumum esse operi faciundo corium et sincerissimum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51: quae (maturitas) mihi tam jucunda est ut, quo propius ad mortem accedam, quasi terram videre videar, Cic. Sen. 19, 71: de qua tam variae sunt doctissimorum hominum sententiae, ut magno argumento esse debeat, etc., id. N. D. 1, 1, 1: ad eum pervenit tam opportuno tempore, ut simul Domitiani exercitus pulvis cerneretur, et primi antecursores Scipionis viderentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: tam parandus ad dimicandum animus, ut, etc., id. B. G. 2, 21: tamen tam evidens numen rebus adfuit Romanis, ut putem, etc., Liv. 5, 51, 4: infimam plebem natura ipsa tam abjecto tamque imo loco collocavit ut nullâ ratione erigi aut sublevari possit, Ps.-Cic. Cons. 6, 22: tam multa sunt, tamque misera quae perferunt ut nemo sit quin mori saepissime cupiat, id. ib. 16, 59: quem constat tam certâ acie luminum usum esse ut a Lilybaeo portu Carthaginienses egredientes classes intueretur, Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 14: tam alacri animo suos ad id proelium cohortatus est ut diceret: Sic prandete, etc., id. 3, 2, ext. 3: in Theophrasto tam est loquendi nitor ille divinus (= tam divinus est) ut ex eo nomen quoque traxisse videatur, Quint. 10, 1, 83: (Scipio) bellum in Africam transtulit, tam lentus ut opinionem luxuriae segnitiaeque malignis daret, Sen. Ira, 1, 11, 6; id. Q. N. 1, 15, 5; 3, 21, 1: tam parvulis in faucibus ... ut non sit dubium, etc., Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: ipsum Macedonem tam graviter palma percussit ut paene concideret, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 7.—**B.** With a negation, or in a question implying a negation. **1.** Before *ut* (very freq. in the class. period; cf. adeo, poet., e. g. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39): numquam tam dices commode ut tergum meum Tuam in fidem committam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 33: non tam viva tamen, calidus queat ut fieri fons, Lucr. 6, 887: quis umquam praedo fuit tam nefarius, quis pirata tam barbarus ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: non sum tam stultus, ut te usurâ falsi gaudii frui velim, id. Fam. 6, 12, 1: nec, cum id faciebamus tam eramus amentes ut explorata nobis esset victoria, id. ib. 6, 1, 3: non essem tam inurbanus ac paene inhumanus uti in eo gravarer quod vos cupere sentirem, id. Or. 2, 90, 365: non puto tam expeditum negotium futurum ut non habeat aliquid morae, id. Att. 13, 31, 1: nec vero eram tam indoctus ignarusque rerum ut frangerer animo propter, etc., id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: quis tam demens ut suâ voluntate maereat? id. Tusc. 3, 29, 71; so id. Off. 3, 20, 82; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; id. Phil. 3, 4, 10: non enim proferremus vino oppressos ... tam absurde, ut tum diceremus, etc., id. Ac. 2, 17, 53; non se tam barbarum ut non sciret, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 17: nulli sunt tam feri et sui juris affectus ut non disciplinâ perdomentur, Sen. Ira, 2, 12, 3: nemo tam divos habuit faventes, crastinum ut posset sibi polliceri, id. Thyest. 619.—**2.** With a negation (esp. nemo), followed by qui (= ut is; class. and freq.); nec quisquam sit tam opulentus qui mihi obsistat in viâ,

Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 5: generi lenonio Numquam deus ullus tam benignus fuit, qui fuerit propitius, id. Pers. 4, 4, 34: an ille tam esset stultus qui mihi mille nummum crederet? id. Trin. 4, 2, 42: nemo inventus est tam amens, qui illud argentum tam praeclarum ac tam nobile eriperet, nemo tam audax qui posceret, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut venderet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 44: nemo Agrigenti neque aetate tam affectā neque viribus tam infirmis fuit, qui non illā nocte surrexerit, id. ib. 2, 4, 43, § 95: nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, id. Sen. 7, 24: nihil tam absurde dici potest, quod non dicatur ab aliquo philosophorum, id. Div. 2, 58, 119: nulla gens tam immanis umquam fuit in quā tam crudelis hostis patriae sit inventus, id. Sull. 27, 76: quae est anus tam delira quae timeat ista? id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: ecquem tam amentem esse putas qui illud quo vescatur deum esse credat? id. N. D. 3, 16, 41: sed neque tam docti tum erant, ad quorum judicium elaboraret, et sunt, etc., id. Fin. 1, 3, 7; so id. Sen. 19, 67; id. Lael. 7, 23; id. Tusc. 1, 6, 11; 1, 15, 33; 2, 17, 41; id. Sest. 14, 32; id. Fin. 2, 20, 63; id. Fam. 9, 2, 2; id. Off. 2, 5, 16: neque tam remisso animo quisquam fuit qui eā nocte conquierit, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: in bello nihil tam leve est quod non magnae interdum rei momentum faciat, Liv. 25, 18, 3: ut nemo tam humilis esset cui non aditus ad eum pateret, Nep. Milt. 8, 4: ecquid esse tam saevum potest quod superet illum? Sen. Thyest. 196. — **3.** With a negation, followed by *quin* (= ut is non; class. and freq.): nec sacrum nec tam profanum quidquam est quin ibi ilico adsit, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 27: nihil mihi tam parvi est quin me id pigeat perdere, id. Pers. 4, 6, 8: nec quisquam est tam ingenio duro, neque tam firmo pectore quin sibi faciat bene, id. As. 5, 2, 94: numquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi Domum revortor, quin te ... conspicer Fodere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: nil tam difficile'st quin quaerendo investigari possiet, id. ib. 4, 2, 8: ut nullus umquam dies tam magnā tempestate fuerit, quin ... solem homines viderint, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: numquam tam male est Siculis quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, id. ib. 2, 4, 43, § 95: nemo est tam afflictus quin possit navare aliquid et efficere, id. Fam. 6, 1, 7: ut nemo tam ferus fuerit, quin ejus causam lacrimarit, Nep. Alcib. 6, 4.

IV. Tam, ante-class., sometimes = tamen: antiqui tam etiam pro tamen usi sunt, Fest. p. 360: bene cum facimus, tam male cupimus ...; quamquam estis nihili, tam ecastor simul vobis consului, Titin. ap. Fest. l. l.; so, etsi illi aliter nos faciant quam aequom sit, tam pol noxiae nequid magis sit ... nostrum officium meminisse decet, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 44 Fleck., Ritschl: tam si nihil usus esset, jam non dicerem, id. Merc. 4, 3, 32 Ritschl; v. Prol. Trin. p. 14 ib.; Brix ad Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36; Curt. in Rhein. Mus. 6, 84; 6, 93; but cf. contra, Corss. Beitr. p. 272 sqq.

V. In the dialect of Praeneste: tam modo, *just now* (= modo): ilico hic ante ostium; Tam modo, inquit Praenestinus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 8 Brix ad loc.; cf. Fest. s. v. tammodo, p. 359; Ritschl, opusc. 2, 372.

* **tăma,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of swelling of the feet and legs:* tama dicitur, cum labore viae sanguis in crura descendit et tumorem facit, Fest. p. 360 Müll.; Lucil. ap. Fest. l. l.

Tamarici, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the river Tamaris*, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111; Mel. 3, 1, 8; cf. Plin. 31, 2, 18, § 23.

tămărix, īcis, *f.*, *a tamarisk, tamarisk-shrub*, Col. 8, 15, 4; Luc. 9, 916.—Called also **tămărīcē,** Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116; 24, 9, 41, § 67; and **tămăriscus,** Pall. Nov. 8, 1.

Tămăsŏs, i, *f.*, = Τάμασος, *an ancient city of Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.—Hence, **Tămăsēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tamasus:* ager, Ov. M. 10, 644.

tam-dĭū (also separately, **tam diu;** and less correctly, **tandiu**), *adv.*, *so long, for so long a time.* **I.** With *comp.-clause* understood (cf. tam, II. B.): quid illaec nunc tam diu intus Remoratur? *as long as she does*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 10: haud quidquam est quod cupiam tam diu, id. Curc. 1, 3, 15: quid tam intus fuisse te dicam diu? id. Mil. 4, 5, 2: quid illic tam diu restitisti? id. Most. 3, 2, 100: credo ego miseram fuisse Penelopam quae tam diu viro suo caruit, id. Stich. 1, 1, 2: sed quid haec hic autem tam diu ante aedes stetit? id. Truc. 2, 3, 14: in ludo qui fuisti tam diu, id. As. 1, 3, 73: ubi te oblectasti tam diu? Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 9: quae tam permansit diu, id. ib. 3, 1, 25: abs te tam diu nihil litterarum? Cic. Att. 1, 2, 1: te abfuisse tam diu a nobis dolui, id. Fam. 2, 1, 2: ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur: tam diu Germania vincitur, *for so long a time as this has Germany been defeated*, Tac. G. 37. —**II.** As antecedent of a temporal clause, introduced by quam diu (diu repeated, cf. tam, I. B. 2.), quam, dum, quoad: tam diu ... quam diu, etc., *as long as.* **A.** By *quam diu* (both clauses take the same tense; and if in past time, the *perf. indic.*): ego tam diu requiesco quam diu aut ad te scribo aut tuas litteras lego, Cic. Att. 9, 4, 1: ratio tam diu potens est, quam diu deducta est ab affectibus, Sen. Ira, 1, 7, 3: (Verres) tam diu in imperio suo classem vidit quam diu convivium ejus praetervecta est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86: (Bibulus) se oppido munitissimo tam diu tenuit quam diu in provinciā Parthi fuerunt, id. Fam. 12, 19, 2: quorum (oratorum) quam diu mansit imitatio, tam diu genus illud dicendi vixit, id. Or. 2, 23, 94: cur ea (signa) quam diu alium praetorem de te in judicium iturum putasti, tam diu domi fuerunt? id. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 51: ignominia illa tam diu in illo homine fuit, quam diu iste in provinciā mansit, id. ib. 2, 2, 27, § 67: manebit ergo amicitia tam diu, quam diu sequetur utilitas, id. Fin. 2, 24, 78: qui urcus, cum recipit salem ... tam diu jam torretur, quam diu strepitum edit, Col. 12, 21, 2.—With *subj.:* tam diu discendum est, quam diu nescias, Sen. Ep. 76, 3; cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25.—**B.** By *quam:* Hortensius vixit tam diu quam licuit in civitate bene beateque vivere, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: M. Piso tenuit locum tam diu quam ferre potuit laborem, id. ib. 67, 236.—**C.** By *dum:* Claudius usus est hoc Cupidine tam diu dum forum dis immortalibus habuit ornatum, *only so long*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6: Gracchus tam diu laudabitur dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: eas litteras cum lego, minus mihi turpis videor, sed tam diu dum lego, id. Att. 9, 6, 5: (Bajae nostrae) tam diu dum tu eas sunt oblitae sui, id. Fam. 9, 12, 1.—With *subj.:* ne tam diu quidem dominus erit, dum ex eis (servis) de patris morte quaeratur? Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 78; id. Sen. 12, 41; id. Tusc. 5, 33, 96.—**D.** By *quoad* (very rare): tam diu autem velle debebis quoad te, quantum proficias, non poenitebit, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2.—**E.** By *donec* (very rare): tam diu incenditur, donec, etc., Col. 12, 18, 6: tam diu deferuntur atque incerta sunt, donec in solido resederunt, Sen. Q. N. 6, 9, 3; 3, 15, 5. —**F.** By *ut* (very rare): (Antiochus) didicit apud Philonem tam diu, ut constaret diutius didicisse neminem, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 69: quae inductio ante tam diu subigenda est, ut rutrum mundum levemus, Pall. 1, 15.

tămĕ, v. tam *init.*

tămen, *adv.* [perh. from tam and en, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 842; but cf. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 27 sqq.], *notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still*, etc. **I.** In gen. **A.** With a corresp. concessive or conditional particle (*quamquam, quamvis, etsi, etiamsi, tametsi, licet, si, ut, cum*, etc.; tamen stands at the beginning of the clause or after a prominent word; cf.: certe, nihilo minus). **1.** With *quamquam:* verumtamen, quamquam abest a culpā, suspitione tamen non caret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: quamquam me vester honos vigilare jubet, tamen, etc., id. Agr. 2, 28, 77; id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1; 12, 34; id. Cat. 2, 9, 19; 3, 12, 29.—**2.** With *quamvis:* quamvis sit magna (exspectatio), tamen eam vinces, Cic. Rep. 1, 23, 37.—**3.** With *etsi:* etsi abest maturitas aetatis, jam tamen, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 4; cf.: sed tamen etsi omnium causā, quos commendo, velle debeo, tamen, etc., id. ib. 13, 71.—**4.** With *tametsi:* tametsi miserum est, tamen, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: tametsi ille venerit, tamen, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13; 17, 51; Sall. C. 3, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 30; 7, 43, and v. tametsi, II.—**5.** With *etiam si:* etiamsi natura abripuit, virtus tamen, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; id. Caecin. 21, 59; id. Div. 2, 64, 131: etiam si ab hoste defendant, tamen, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13.—**6.** With *licet:* licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires: tamen intellego, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 12, 3.—**7.** With *ut:* equidem, ut verum esset ... tamen arbitrarer, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 11.—**8.** With *si:* si taceo, interii tamen, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 36: si Massilienses per delectos cives ... reguntur, inest tamen in eā conditione, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 27, 43: si ipsa minus honestas, contumelia tamen, etc., id. Part. Or. 26, 92: si omnes deos hominesque celare possimus, nihil tamen, etc., id. Off. 3, 8 *fin.*; id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50; id. Cat. 3, 3, 7: si nullus erit pulvis, tamen excute nullum, Ov. A. A. 1, 151; Curt. 5, 8, 15; 7, 5, 42.—**9.** With *cum:* cum ea consecutus nondum eram ... tamen, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5; id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: cui (senatus auctoritati) cum Cato et Caninius intercessissent, tamen est perscripta, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4.—**B.** Without correl. particle: retraham ad me illud argentum tamen, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11: Divitiacus dixit, scire se illa esse vera; sese tamen amore fraterno commoveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: expellitur ex oppido Gergoviā; non destitit tamen, id. ib. 7, 4: equites conflixerunt, tamen ut nostri superiores fuerint, id. ib. 5, 15: propterea quod reliquis tamen fugae facultas daretur, Sequanis vero, etc., *at least*, id. ib. 1, 32; so, neque recordatur illi ipsi tam infelici imperatori patuisse tamen portus Africae, Liv. 28, 43, 17: quo, defendente nullo, tamen armatis adscendere esset difficile, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33; Sall. C. 20, 12; Curt. 4, 4, 21; 4, 6, 28: semper Ajax fortis, fortissimus tamen in furore, Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 52: qui plusque fore dicant in pluribus consilii quam in uno, et eandem tamen aequitatem, id. Rep. 1, 35, 55: id ipsum tam mite ac tam moderatum imperium tamen, quia unius esset, deponere eum in animo habuisse quidam auctores sunt, Liv. 1, 48, 9: et Philippus minime, quin rebellandum esset, dubius, quia tamen inmaturae ad id vires erant, ad moram, etc., id. 39, 35, 2 Weissenb. (dub.): haec e pectoribus altis et eruditis orta sunt; illud tamen non minus admirabile, quod servilis animus cepit, Val. Max. 3, 3, 7.—Emphat., beginning a sentence: tamen contemptus abs te, haec habui in memoriā, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 90: tamen aliquid nullius est ... tanta copia quae enarrare tuas res gestas possit. Tamen adfirmo, etc., Cic. Marcell. 2, 4; Liv. 21, 55, 10.—**II.** Esp. **A.** With *sed*, in transitions, in resuming the thought after a parenthesis, or in limiting or correcting something already said, or some inference from it, *but yet, but nevertheless, but still:* hi non sunt permolesti: sed tamen insident et urgent, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 2: sed tamen velim scire, etc., id. Rep. 1, 30, 46: difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, id. ib. 1, 43, 66: ipse ad me non venisset ... sed tamen, id. Fam. 4, 3, 1: quicquid arte fieri potuerit—non enim jam satis est consilio pugnare ... —sed tamen quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit, id. ib. 9, 16, 2: non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile tamen, id. Rep. 1, 26, 42; id. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; 17, 52; id. Cat. 2, 9, 20; 4, 5, 9: gravi morbo est inplicitus. Sed animo tamen aegrum magis quam corpore, etc., Liv. 40, 56, 9; Curt. 4, 4, 12; Sen. Q. N. 6, 16, 3; cf. also verumtamen.—**B.** Si tamen, *if at least, if only*, = si modo: aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est: Si tamen in medio quondam concreta profundo Spuma fui, Ov. M. 4, 537; so id. Tr. 3, 14, 24: si tamen illi (amici) non gravantur, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 4; 6, 21, 6 et saep.—**2.** Ellipt. (very rare): utilissimo quidem exemplo; si tamen acta excellentissimorum virorum humiliter aestimare ... permittitur (= ita tamen utilissimo, si, etc.), Val. Max. 2, 7, 14.—**C.** In an interrogation: si quinque hominum milibus ad vim, facinus caedemque delectis locus quaeritur, tamenne patiemini vestro nomine contra vos firmari opes? *in spite of this, notwithstanding this*, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 77; so, si ... tamenne? id. Fl. 10, 21; id. Font. 7, 16 (3, 6); id. Dom. 19, 50.—Without *ne:* cur nolint, etiam si tacerent, satis dicunt. Verum non tacent. Tamen his invitissimis te offers? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: —Quare tamen per plures dies motus

fuit? *yet why*, etc.; Sen. Q. N. 6, 31, 1; so even at the beginning of a letter: tamen a malitiâ non discedis? *and yet*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1.—**D.** Ac tamen, *and yet, and that although:* admirabile est quantum inter omnis unus excellat; ac tamen, cum esset Demosthenes, multi oratores fuerunt, etc., Cic. Or. 2, 6; 8, 26; id. Sest. 54, 115: quantus iste est hominum error! Ac tamen facile patior, etc., id. Rep. 2, 15, 29; cf.: atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit, *yet not even*, id. Lig. 7, 22.—**E.** Neque ... nec tamen, *nor, on the other hand, and yet not:* Cyri vitam legunt, praeclaram illam quidem, sed neque tam nostris rebus aptam nec tamen Scauri laudibus anteponendam, Cic. Brut. 29, 112.—**F.** Ne tamen, *that by no means:* veni igitur, quaeso, ne tamen semen urbanitatis unâ cum re publicâ intereat, Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 2.—**G.** With *rel. pron.:* qui tamen, etc., *who however, although he* (*she, it, they*, etc.): L. Lucullus, qui tamen eis incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, ... partem militum Glabrioni tradidit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: ut possint eam vitam, quae tamen esset reddenda naturae, pro patriâ potissimum reddere, id. Rep. 1, 3, 5: perturbat me etiam illud interdum, quod tamen, cum te penitus recognovi, timere desino, id. Deiot. 2, 4; id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: fuit mirificus in Crasso pudor, qui tamen non modo obesset ejus orationi, sed etiam prodesset, *and yet its effect was*, etc., id. de Or. 1, 26, 122: si vetustum verbum sit, quod tamen consuetudo ferre possit, id. ib. 3, 43, 170.—Qui tamen sometimes introduces a paranthetical concession: alter, qui tamen se continuerat, senserat tantum aliud atque homines exspectabant, Cic. Sest. 53, 114 (v. Fischer, Gram. p. 573, 5).—**H.** Strengthened by *nihilominus:* etsi verum judicabant, tamen nihilominus, etc., Cic. Clu. 28, 76: tamen nihilominus Αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν, etc., id. Fam. 13, 15, 2.

☞ For tam = tamen, v. tam, IV.

tămĕnetsi, v. tametsi.

Tămĕsis, is, *m.*, *a river in Britain*, now the *Thames*, Caes. B. G. 5, 11; 5, 18.—Called also **Tămĕsa**, ae, Tac. A. 14, 32.

tămetsi, *conj.* [contr. from tamen etsi, which is freq. written in full, tamenetsi, as Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 10 sq.; Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168, or Ann. v. 512 Vahl.; Pac. ap. Non. 378, 6, or ap. Trag. Rel. p. 68 Rib.; Cic. Fam. 13, 71; Caes. B. G. 5, 34; Cat. 68, 135], *notwithstanding that, although, though* (class. and freq.). **I.** In gen. (*α*) With *indic.* (so most freq.): *Ca.* Da mihi igitur operam. *Co.* Tametsi non novi, dabo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 9: age, loquere, quid vis, tametsi tibi suscenseo, id. Ps. 1, 5, 56: tametsi fur mihi es, molestus non ero, id. Aul. 4, 10, 38: numquam edepol fugiet, tametsi capital fecerit, id. Men. 1, 1, 16: obtundis, tametsi intellego? Ter. And. 2, 2, 11; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 81: non mehercule haec quae loquor crederem, tametsi vulgo audieram, nisi, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; id. Fam. 3, 7, 3.—(*β*) With *subj.* (very rare): memini, tametsi nullus moneas, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 10.—**II.** With *tamen* (esp. freq. in class. prose, partic. in Sall.), Cic. Fam. 3, 4, 1: tametsi causa postulat, tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, praeteribo, id. Quint. 3, 13: quae tametsi Caesar intellegebat, tamen, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 43; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; 27, 73; id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23; id. Fam. 1, 5, a, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 30; 7, 50; id. B. C. 3, 67; Hirt. B. G. 8, 20; Sall. C. 3, 4; 48, 5; Quint. prooem. § 11; 9, 3, 2 al.—**III.** Without a correl. clause, *and yet:* tametsi jam dudum ego erro, qui, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35: tametsi quae est ista laudatio? id. ib. 2, 4, 9, § 19: utinam tibi istam mentem di immortales duint! Tametsi video, etc., id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: tametsi non mediocris haesitatio est, Quint. 12, 1, 40; cf.: tamen etsi hoc verum'st? *Si.* Tamen, Ter. And. 5, 2, 23.

Tamfana, ae, *f.*, *the name of a deity worshipped by the Marsi*, Tac. A. 1, 51.

† **tămĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ταμιακός, *of* or *belonging to the imperial treasury* or *fisc.* **I.** *Adj.:* praedia, *crown-lands, imperial domains*, Cod. Just. 11, 68: fundi tamiaci juris, ib. 1, 2.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tămĭăcus**, i, *m.*, *an occupant of crown-lands*, Cod. Just. 11, 68, 1.

‡ **tāmĭnāre** violare: hinc contaminare dictum, Fest. p. 363 Müll.

taminia uva, *a kind of wild grape*, Cels. 3, 21; Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 17; cf. Fest. p. 359 Müll.—*The vine on which it grew* was called **tamnus**, Col. 10, 373; Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86.

tammŏdo (or in two words, **tam mŏdo**), *adv.*, *a Prænestine provincial form for* modo, *just now, a moment since*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 8 Brix ad loc.; cf.: tammodo antiqui ponebant pro modo, ut Attius, tammodo inquit Praenestinus, Fest. p. 359 Müll.; v. Ritschl ad Plaut. l. l.

tamnus, i, v. taminia.

Tamphĭlus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* **1.** Cn. Baebius Tamphilus, Liv. 31, 49 *fin.*; Nep. Hann. 13, 1.—**2.** Baebius Tamphilus, Liv. 21, 6.—Hence, **Tamphĭlĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Tamphilus:* domus, Nep. Att. 13, 2.

tam-quam and **tanquam**, *adv.*, *as much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, so to speak*, etc. **I.** In gen.: *Sa.* Esne tu huic amicus? *To.* Tamquam di omnes, qui caelum colunt, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 32: *Cu.* Serva me. *Ph.* Tamquam me et genium meum, id. Curc. 5, 2, 29: *Ge.* Nostin' ejus natum Phaedriam? *Da.* Tamquam te, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 14: quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tamquam mihi, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5: tenebrae ibi erant tamquam nox, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 8: *Si.* Quâlibet perambula aedes oppido tamquam tuas. *Th.* Tamquam? id. Most. 3, 2, 122: inspicere tamquam in speculum in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61: repente te tamquam serpens e latibulis intulisti, Cic. Vatin. 2, 4: ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: sensus in capite tamquam in arce mirifice conlocati sunt, nam oculi tamquam speculatores altissimum locum obtinent, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: sic tamquam pilam rapiunt inter se rei publicae statum tyranni ab regibus, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68; 1, 24, 38; id. Sen. 23, 83; id. Lael. 16, 59: commenti sunt, se de terrâ tamquam hos ex arvis musculos exstitisse, id. Rep. 3, 15, 25.—**II.** Esp. **A.** With a corresp. *sic* or *ita:* apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, quotienscumque fui, tamquam domi meae, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 1: neve te obrui tamquam fluctu, sic magnitudine negotii sinas, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4: ut, tamquam poetae boni solent, sic tu diligentissimus sis, id. ib. 1, 1, 16, § 46: tamquam levia quaedam vina nihil valent in aquâ, sic Stoicorum ista magis gustata quam potata delectant, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: sic ex corporis totius naturâ et figurâ varios motus cieri tamquam in cantu sonos, id. ib. 1, 10, 19: sic tamquam, id. Brut. 18, 71 Orell. *N. cr.:* si potis est, tamquam philosophorum habent disciplinae Vocabula, parasiti ita ut Gnathonici vocentur, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 32: ex vitâ ita discedo, tamquam ex hospitio, non tamquam e domo, Cic. Sen. 23, 84; cf. also: tamquam, ita, in the foll.—**B.** With *si*, in a hypothetical comparison, *as if, just as if*, etc. (always with *subj.*): tamquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 21: curabitur, Tamquam si intus nemo intus in aedibus habitet, id. Most. 2, 1, 55: tamquam si emeris me argento, liber servibo tibi, id. Men. 5, 9, 42: qui tamquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, ita ruebant in tenebris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91; id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: qui, tamquam si arma militis inspiciunda sunt, ita probet armatum, id. Caecin. 21, 61: ut istum, tamquam si esset consul, salutarent, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106; id. Div. 2, 64, 131: ita me audias, tamquam si mihi quiritanti intervenisses, Liv. 40, 9, 7: tamquam si tua res agatur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7: Plancum ... sic condemnit, tamquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10.—Without verb: id cum dixerat, universi, tamquam si deo, libentes parebant, Gell. 15, 22, 6.—**C.** Sometimes tamquam alone, without si, is joined immediately to a conditional clause of comparison, *as if, just as if:* tamquam clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 1: tamquam ceteris non sit habitura quod largiatur, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: M. Atilium Captum in Africa commemorat, tamquam M. Atilius ad Africam offenderit, etc., Liv. 28, 43, 17; 45, 23, 12; 10, 34, 5; 29, 22, 1: quod a quibusdam sic accipi potest, tamquam haec sententia priori diversa sit, Quint. 2, 3, 10; 2, 1, 12: qui ita dicunt, tamquam inter duas leges quaeratur, id. 7, 4, 42; Cic. Brut. 1, 5: tamquam regum arcanis interesset, omnia scit, Liv. 41, 24, 3: tamquam de regno dimicaretur, ita concurrerunt, id. 40, 6, 6: tamquam non idem ubique di immortales sint, sed, etc., id. 42, 3, 9: ceteri, tamquam ita necesse sit, sequuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 5: tamquam nesciamus, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 154; Petr. 106.—**D.** *For instance, for example* (post-Aug.): quaedam secunda ... tamquam tormentorum patientia, etc., Sen. Ep. 66, 5; 65, 8; id. Contr. 1, praef. § 23; 1, 8, 14: ut non aliquos progeneret, tamquam piros silvestres et prunos, Col. 3, 11, 5; Front. Aquaed. 87.

Tana or **Tanas**, ae, *m.*, *a river of Numidia, between Lares and Capsa*, Sall. J. 90 *fin.*

Tănăger, gri, *m.*, *a small river in Lucania*, now *Negro* or *Tangro*, Verg. G. 3, 151.

Tănăgra, ae, *f.*, = Τάναγρα, *a town of Bœotia*, now *Grimadha*, Cic. Dom. 43, 111; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Liv. 33, 28; 35, 51.—Hence, **A. Tănăgraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tanagra:* meretrix, Cic. Dom. 43, 111: Choroebus, Stat. Th. 9, 745.—**B. Tănăgrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tanagra:* galli, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6; Col. 8, 2, 4 and 13.

Tănăis, is, *m.*, = Τάναϊς. **I.** *The river Tanais*, now *the Don*, Mel. 1, 1, 6; 1, 2, 1; 1, 2, 6 al.; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 78; 6, 7, 7, § 19; Hor. C. 3, 10, 1; 3, 29, 28; 4, 15, 24 et saep.: Tanaimque nivalem, Verg. G. 4, 517; Liv. 38, 38.—Hence, **1. Tănăītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the country near the Don*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22; Amm. 31, 3, 1.—**2. Tănăītis**, idis, *f.*, *she that lives by the Don*, i. e. *an Amazon*, Sen. Hippol. 399.—**b.** *A river in Numidia*, Sall. J. 90, 2.—**3. Tănăĭtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Don:* potor Scythicae undae, Sid. Carm. 5, 479: crusta, id. ib. 11, 96.—**II.** *A proper name of a man*, Verg. A. 12, 513; Hor. S. 1, 1, 105.

Tănăquil, ĭlis, *f.*, *the proud, imperious wife of the elder Tarquin*, Liv. 1, 34; Plin. 36, 27, 70, § 204.—Hence, as an appellative, for *a domineering, ambitious woman*, Juv. 6, 566; Aus. Ep. 23, 31.

tandem, *adv.* [tam and the demonstr. termination dem; prop. just so far; hence, transf. to time, after so long, after a long time], implying the end of long delay or expectation, *at length, at last, in the end, finally* (cf.: denique, postremo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Alone: Juppiter tibi summe tandem male re gestâ gratulor, Enn. ap. Non. 116, 29 (Trag. v. 242 Vahl.): ne navigarem tandem hoc aetatis senex, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 109: haec illic est pugnata pugna usque a mane ad vesperum ... Sed proelium id tandem diremit nox interventu suo, id. Am. 1, 1, 99: tandem cognosti, qui siem, Ter. And. 3, 4, 7: tandem reprime iracundiam, id. Ad. 5, 3, 8: quod si animi vis in capite esse posset ... soleret tandem in eodem homine manere, *in the end, after all*, Lucr. 5, 137: tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: tandem milites conscendere in naves jubet, id. ib. 5, 7; 7, 67: tandem desine sequi, Hor. C. 1, 23, 11; 3, 15, 2; id. S. 2, 5, 68: finiat ut poenas tandem rogat, Ov. M. 1, 735; Curt. 6, 7, 12.—**2.** Strengthened, (*α*) By *jam:* jam tandem aedes igitur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 39 Brix; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 103: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Verg. A. 6, 61; so id. ib. 10, 890; 12, 497 (cf.: jam denique, id. ib. 2, 70.—(*β*) By *aliquando:* aliquando tandem huc animum ut adjungas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61; cf.: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ... ex urbe ejecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1; so, tandem aliquando, id. ib. 1, 7, 18; id. Quint. 30, 94; id. Fam. 11, 27, 5; 16, 9, 4; v. aliquando.—(*γ*) Pleon., with *denique:* tandem denique asinali verecundiâ ductus, App. M. 4, p. 153, 3; so, tandem denique, id. ib. 3, p. 138, 39; 10, p. 245, 16; cf.: recreatus denique tandem, Amm. 17, 12, 10.—**B.** In partic., in interrogative clauses, *pray, pray now, now, then:* quid tandem, *what in the world*, etc. (very freq. in class. prose): quid tandem admisi in me, ut loqui non audeam? Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 12: quid tandem agebatis,

Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 19: quae res tandem inciderat? id. ib. 1, 11, 17: quod genus tandem est istud ostentationis et gloriae? id. Rab. Post. 14, 38; id. Leg. 1, 1, 1; cf.: quonam tandem modo? id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8; id. Part. Or. 4, 12; id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: (id) quo tandem animo tibi ferendum putas? id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: hoc, per ipsos deos, quale tandem est? id. N. D. 1, 38, 105: quanto tandem illum moerore afflictum esse putatis? id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: quorsum tandem? aut cur ista quaeris? id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiâ nostrâ? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: quae quousque tandem patiemini? Sall. C. 20, 9; Cic. Caecin. 17, 48; so, utrum tandem ... an, id. Fl. 10, 24: scis Quo tandem pacto deceat, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 2: ain' tandem ita esse ut dicis? Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 19; so, ain' tandem? id. Trin. 4, 2, 145; id. Truc. 2, 7, 47; Ter. And. 5, 3, 4; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 26; Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23; id. Att. 9, 21, 1: itane aiebat tandem? Plaut. Mil. 1, 66; so, itane tandem? id. Trin. 3, 2, 16; Ter. And. 3, 2, 12; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 1; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 1; 3, 2, 42. — **II.** Transf., for denique, *finally*, to mark the final clause of a series (very rare), Quint. 12, 1, 25.

Tanētum or **Tannētum**, i, *n.*, *a village of Upper Italy*, now *Taneto*, Liv. 21, 25; 21, 26; 30, 19.—Hence, **Tannētāni** (**Tanē-**), ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tanetum*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

(**Tanfana,** a false read. for Tamfana.)

tangĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [tango], *that may be touched, tangible* (post-class.): quae tangibilia sunt manu, Lact. 7, 11, 9; 7, 12, 3; Hier. Ep. 61, 9.

tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3 (old collat. form **tago,** xi, 3: tagit Pacuvius in Teucro: ut ego, si quisquam me tagit. Et tagam idem in Hermiona: aut non cernam, nisi tagam: sine dubio antiquâ consuetudine usurpavit. Nam nunc ea sine praepositionibus non dicuntur, ut contigit, attigit, Fest. p. 356 Müll.: PELLEX ARAM IVNONIS NE TANGITO, Lex Numae ap. Fest. p. 222 ib.: sed o Petruelle, ne meum taxis librum, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 18, and 180, 8), *v. a.* [root tag-; Gr. τε-ταγ-ών, grasping; τῆ, take; Lat. tago, tagax; Goth. têkan, to touch; Engl. take; cf.: inter, contages], *to touch* (syn. tracto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tangere enim et tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr 1, 304: tange utramvis digitulo minimo modo, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 15: genu terram tangere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: virgâ Virginis os, Ov. M. 11, 308: aliquem cubito, Hor. S. 2, 5, 42.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To touch, i. e., **a.** *To take, take away, carry off: Sa.* Tetigin' tui quidquam? *Aes.* Si attigisses, ferres infortunium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24: de praedâ meâ teruncium nec attigit nec tacturus est quisquam, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 4: quia tangam nullum ab invito, id. Agr. 2, 25, 67; Liv. 29, 20.—**b.** *To taste, to eat, to drink:* salsa sunt, tangere ut non velis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 35: illa (corpora) Non cani tetigere lupi, Ov. M. 7, 550: saporem, id. F. 3, 745: cupiens variâ fastidia cenâ Vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo, Hor. S. 2, 6, 87: Superorum tangere mensas, Ov. M. 6, 173: tetigit calicem clanculum, *has emptied*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10.—**2.** Of places. **a.** *To reach, arrive at, come to* a place (syn. pervenio): Verres simul ac tetigit provinciam, statim, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 27; cf. id. Att. 6, 1, 6: portus, Verg. A. 4, 612: terminum mundi armis, Hor. C. 3, 3, 54: vada, id. ib. 1, 3, 24: lucum gradu, Ov. M. 3, 36: domos, id. ib. 4, 779; 6, 601: quem (Nilum) simul ac tetigit, id. ib. 1, 729: ut tellus est mihi tacta, id. Tr. 3, 2, 18: limina, id. M. 10, 456; Juv. 14, 44: nocturno castra dolo, Ov. H. 1, 42 et saep.—**b.** *To border on, be contiguous to:* qui (fundi) Tiberim fere omnes tangunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: haec civitas Rhenum tangit, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: quae (villa) viam tangeret, Cic. Mil. 19, 51: vertice sidera, Ov. M. 7, 61.—**3.** *To touch*, i. e., **a.** *To strike, hit, beat* (mostly poet.): chordas, Ov. R. Am. 336: flagello Chloen, Hor. C. 3, 26, 12: quem tetigit jactu, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 60: loca tangere fundâ, Tib. 4, 1, 97: te hora Caniculae Nescit tangere, *to touch, affect*, Hor. C. 3, 13, 10.—Euphem.: *to put to death:* quemquam praeterea oportuisse tangi, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 2; statua aut aera legum de caelo tacta, i. e. *struck by lightning*, id. Div. 2, 21, 47; so, de caelo tactus, Liv. 25, 7, 7; 29, 14, 3; Verg. E. 1, 17: e caelo tactum, Plin. 36, 4, 4, § 10; cf.: ulmus fulmine tacta, Ov. Tr. 2, 144: tacta aedes Junonis, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 144.—Prov.: tetigisti acu (rem), *you have hit the nail on the head*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19; cf.: tangis en ipsos metus, *the thing you fear*, Sen. Oedip. 795.—**b.** *To take hold of, to touch, handle*, etc.; esp. in mal. part.: virginem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 52: cur id ausus's facere ut id quod non tuom esset tangeres? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 14; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 15; id. Eun. 4, 7, 27 sq.; Cat. 21, 8; Hor. S. 1, 2, 28; 1, 2, 54.—*Absol.:* cibum una capias, assis, tangas, ludas, propter dormias, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 81 (82): si non tangendi copia'st, id. ib. 4, 2, 10; id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 5.—**4.** *To besprinkle, moisten, wash, smear, anoint* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. tingo): corpus aquâ, Ov. F. 4, 790: comas tristi medicamine, id. M. 6, 140: oculos olivo, Pers. 3, 44: superiorem palpebram salivâ, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38: caput igne sulfuris, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 86; cf.: voluit tangi lucerna mero, id. 4 (5), 3, 60: luto corpora tangit amor, Tib. 1, 8, 52.—**5.** *To color, dye:* supercilium madidâ fuligine, Juvenc. 2, 93.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the mind or feelings, *to touch, move, affect, impress:* minae Clodii contentionesque modice me tangunt, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1: si vos urbis, si vestri nulla cura tangit, Liv. 3, 17, 3: Numitori tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, id. 1, 5: mentem mortalia tangunt, Verg. A. 1, 462: si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela, Hor. A. P. 98: nec formâ tangor, poteram tamen hac quoque tangi, Ov. M. 10, 614: vota tamen tetigere deos, tetigere parentes, id. ib. 4, 164: nymphas tetigit nova res, id. ib. 15, 552: nec amor nos tangit habendi, id. A. A. 3, 541: exemplo tangi, id. H. 15 (16), 326; id. F. 5, 489; Prop. 1, 9, 17: religione tactus hospes, Liv. 1, 45, 7: tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, id. 1, 5, 6: si quem gloria tangit, Sen. Hippol. 27.—**B.** Qs. to prick or stick one, i. e., **1.** *To take in, trick, dupe; to cozen* or *cheat out of* any thing (ante-class.): tuom tangam patrem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 118; cf.: probe tactus Ballio est, id. ib. 5, 2, 13: tangere hominem volt bolo, id. Poen. prol. 101: istis adeo te tetigi triginta minis, id. Ep. 5, 2, 40: senem triginta minis, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 257: lenunculum aere militari, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 7: patrem talento argenti, Turp. ap. Non. 408, 28: tactus sum vehementer visco, *I am limed, caught*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 39: volucres harundinibus, Petr. 109.—**2.** *To sting* or *nettle* any one by something said: quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30; cf. maledictis, Fest. p. 356 Müll.—**C.** Of speech, *to touch upon, mention, speak of, refer to, cite:* non tango, quod avarus homo est, quodque improbu' mitto, Lucil. ap. Rufin. Schem. Lex. § 12 (p. 274 Frotsch.): leviter unum quodque tangam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? id. Ac. 2, 44, 136: illud tertium, quod a Crasso tactum est, id. de Or. 2, 10, 43: ne tangantur rationes ad Opis, *be discussed, examined*, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 26: si tacta loquar, Manil. 3, 21; cf.: quid minus utibile fuit quam hoc ulcus tangere Aut nominare uxorem? Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 9.—**D.** *To take in hand, undertake* (rare): carmina, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 17: quis te Carminis heroi tangere jussit opus? Prop. 4, 2 (3, 3), 16.

tanăcae, ārum, *f.*, *long strips of pork*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.

tanos, i, *m.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 74.

tanquam, *adv.*, v. tamquam.

Tantălēus, Tantălĭdes, Tantălis, v. Tantalus.

Tantălus (**-los**), i (Greek collat. form of *dat.* Tantaleo, after the form Ταντάλεύς), *m.*, = Τάνταλος, *a king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe.* He was admitted by Jupiter to the feasts of the gods; but, having disclosed their secrets, he was sent for punishment to the infernal regions, where he stood up to his chin in water under an overhanging fruit-tree, both of which retreated whenever he attempted to satisfy the hunger and thirst that tormented him. A rock also hung over him ever threatening to fall, Hyg. Fab. 82; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 44; id. M. 4, 457; 6, 172; 10, 41; Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35; id. Fin. 1, 18, 60; Hor. Epod. 17, 66; id. S. 1, 1, 68; Tib. 1, 3, 77 al.—Hence, **A. Tantălēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tantalus:* sors, Prop. 2, 17 (3, 9), 5: manus, id. 2, 1, 66: mensa, Stat. Th. 11, 128.—**B. Tantălĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Tantalus;* of *Pelops*, Ov. Tr. 2, 385; of *the grandsons of Tantalus* (*Atreus and Thyestes*): Tantalidarum internecio, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90; so, Tantalidae fratres, Ov. F. 2, 627; of *his great-grandson, Agamemnon*, id. M. 12, 626; id. H. 8, 45; id. Am. 2, 8, 13; id. F. 5, 307 al.—**C. Tantălis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *a female descendant of Tantalus;* of *Niobe*, Ov. M. 6, 211; Stat. Th. 3, 193; Sen. Herc. Oet. 197; of *Hermione, daughter of Menelaus*, Ov. H. 8, 122: matres, *descended from Tantalus*, id. ib. 8, 66.

tantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantulus], *so little, so small;* in *neutr. subst.*, *so little a thing, such a little thing* (mostly ante-class.; not in Cic.). **A.** With *correl.-clause:* febrem tantillam esse, ut, etc., Cels. 2, 8: tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 40: si hercle tantillum peccassis, etc., id. Rud. 4, 4, 106.—**B.** *Absol.:* quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, *Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24: monstrum mulieris! tantilla tanta verba funditat, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61: donum, id. Truc. 2, 7, 59.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tantillum,** i, *n.*, *so little, such a trifle:* hoccine mihi ob labores tantos tantillum dari? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 56: haud tantillo minus, id. Most. 2, 1, 47.

tantis-per, *adv.* [tantus], *for so long a time, so long; in the mean time, meanwhile.* (α) With *dum* (class.): ego hic tantisper, dum exis, te opperiar foris, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 153: meretrix tantisper blanditur, dum illud, quod rapiat, videt, id. Men. 1, 3, 11: tantisper volo, Dum facies, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 54: ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: latendum tantisper ibidem, dum defervescat haec gratulatio, id. Fam. 9, 2, 4.—(β) With *quoad* (post-class.): ut viveret tantisper, quoad fieret permutatio, Gell. 6, 4, 1: agere tantisper, quoad de servitute constet, Dig. 43, 18, 3 *fin.*—(γ) *Absol.* (class.): ego hic astabo tantisper, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 30: tantisper hic ego ad januam concessero, id. Aul. 4, 5, 6: totos dies scribo, non quo proficiam quid, sed tantisper impedior, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 3; id. Caecin. 10, 30: sed videro, quid efficiat: tantisper hoc ipsum magni aestimo, quod pollicetur, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 19: tantisper tutelâ muliebri res Latina puero stetit, Liv. 1, 3, 1; 1, 22, 5.

tantŏpĕre, v. tantus, I.

tantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantus], *so little, so small;* in *neutr. subst.*, *so little, such a trifle, ever so little* (class.; a favorite word with Cic.): non tantulum Usquam intermittit tempus, quin eum nominet, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 31: omitto vim, quae ex fici tantulo grano ... tantos truncos ramosque procreet, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: homines tantulae staturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 30 *fin.:* tantularum rerum occupationes, id. ib. 4, 22: tantulo spatio interjecto, id. ib. 7, 19: tantula causa, Cic. Att. 4, 8, b, 3: epistula, id. ib. 1, 14, 1: dolorem tantulum malum esse, ut, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: dos, App. Mag. p. 332, 10: cibus, Cels. 2, 8.—*Subst.:* **tantŭlum,** i, *n.*, *so little, such a trifle:* quod si interesse quippiam tantulum modo potuerit, amicitiae nomen occiderit, Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 34; cf.: non modo tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem praetererieris, id. Att. 15, 27, 3: si ex eo negotio tantulum in rem suam convertisset, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: tantulum de arte concedere, id. ib. 40, 118: quorum oratione iste ne tantulum quidem commotus est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 124: deinde, cur tantulo venierint, *for such a trifle*, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 130: qui tantuli eget, quantum est opus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59.—With *gen.:* tantulum morae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 93.

tantum, *adv.*, v. tantus *fin.*

tantummŏdo, v. tantus, II. B. b.

tantundem, v. tantusdem.

tantus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. for tavantus; cf. Sanscr. tāvant, so great; Gr. τέως, i. e. τεϝως]. **I.** *Of such size* or *measure, so great* in amount, extent, value, degree, etc. (as some standard expressed or understood); usually with a foll. *quantus, ut, qui,* or *absol.;* rarely *quam.* **1.** With

quantus: nullam (contionem) umquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestrum est, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 18: quae tanta sunt in hoc uno, quanta in omnibus reliquis imperatoribus, id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 29: est alienum tanto viro, quantus es tu, non posse, etc., id. ad Brut. 1, 9, 1: tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt, quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11; cf.: quamquam Demaden continua dicendi exercitatio potuerit tantum, quantuluscumque postea fuit, fecisse, Quint. 2, 17, 12; Cic. Lael. 20, 74; Sall. C. 58, 2.—**2.** With *ut.* **a.** Denoting result or consequence; with *subj.*: tanta erat operis firmitudo, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 17: non fuit tantus homo Sex. Roscius in civitate, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 43, 125: unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis ... ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: quod ego tantum nefas commisi, ut hanc vicem saevitiae meae redderes? Curt. 4, 10, 29: quod tantum cogitavi nefas, ut dignior Philotas me videretur? id. 6, 7, 30.—**b.** Denoting comparison: tantâ modestiâ dicto audiens fuit, ut si privatus esset, Nep. Ages. 4, 2.—**3.** With *rel. qui*, etc.: cave putes aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65: statuerunt, tantum illud esse maleficium, quod, etc., id. Sull. 2, 7: nulla est tanta vis, quae non ferro frangi possit, id. Marcell. 3, 8.—**4.** Without correlation (esp. freq. in exclamations, etc.): ita tanta mira in aedibus sunt facta, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 5: tanta factis modo mira miris modis, etc., id. Cas. 3, 5, 5: qui tantus natu deorum nescis nomina, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 15: neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, id. Rep. 1, 3, 4: tantilla tanta verba funditat, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61: hocine mihi ob labores tantos tantillum dari, id. Truc. 2, 6, 56: ne tantae nationes conjugantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: onus, id. ib. 2, 30: in tantis motionibus tantisque vicissitudinibus, tam multarum rerum atque tantarum ordinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15: non idem sentio tanta hac in re tamque immensa posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: qui tantas et tam infinitas pecunias repudiarit, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: tot tantaque vitia, id. Verr. 1, 16, 47: quae faceres in hominem tantum et talem, id. Fam. 13, 66, 1; cf.: conservare urbes tantas atque tales, id. N. D. 3, 38, 92; so too, with talis, id. Fam. 15, 4, 14; id. Phil. 2, 29, 71: tanta ista mala, Sall. C. 40, 2; Liv. 31, 9; neque tanto tractu se colligit anguis, Verg. G. 2, 154: tantorum ingentia septem Terga boum, id. A. 5, 404; Curt. 3, 1, 10; 3, 3, 28; 4, 1, 1: sexcenta tanta reddam, si vivo, tibi, *six hundred times as much*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 111; so, sexcenta tanta, id. Ps. 2, 2, 37: tribus tantis illi minus redit quam obseveris, *three times as much less*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 129: jam non quaero, unde tantam Melitensem vestem habueris, *such a great quantity of*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183: si in uno corpore tantarum rerum gubernationem mens humana possidet, Lact. 1, 3, 21.—**5.** With *quam*: maria aspera juro, Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem, Quam, etc., Verg. A. 6, 352 (cf. infra, B. 2.).—With a *partit. gen.*: tantus ille ventorum, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121 (dub.; Jahn, ventus).—**6.** Esp. in phrase **tantō ŏpere**; freq. as one word, **tantŏpere,** *so greatly, in so high a degree, so very*, etc. (class. and freq.): cur tanto opere extimueras? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 92; cf.: si studia Graecorum vos tanto opere delectant, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 2; id. Ep. 1, 2, 31; Ter. And. 5, 2, 27; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 38; Caes. B. G. 7, 52; Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21; id. Mur. 10, 23; id. de Or. 1, 35, 164 al.—In an inverted order: mirum est, me, ut redeam, te opere tanto quaesere, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 1.—**B.** Transf., *so many* (= tot; mostly poet.): tantae Coeunt in proelia gentes, Val. Fl. 5, 636: lamentabile tantis urbibus, Stat. Th. 11, 160: legatum valet in tantos quanti inveniantur, Dig. 30, 1, 65.—*Sing.*: numquam tanto se vulture caelum Induit, Luc. 7, 834.—**C.** *Neutr. absol.* **1. tantum,** *so much, so many*: habere tantum molestiae quantum gloriae ... ut tantum nobis, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: decutio argenti tantum, quantum mihi lubet, Plaut. Ep. 2, 3, 4: iis adposuit tantum, quod satis esset, nullo adparatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: tantum complectitur, quod satis sit modicae palaestrae, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: eo indito cumini fricti tantum, quod oleat, Cato, R. R. 156, 3 (cf.: tantum quod, s. v. tantum, *adv.* B. 2. b.): *Ch.* Coactus reddidit ducentos et mille Philippum. *Ni.* Tantum debuit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 38: nec tantum Karthago habuisset opum, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 526 (1, 48, 3 B. and K.): cum tantum belli in manibus esset, Liv. 4, 57, 1: sed quid hic tantum hominum incedunt? Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 5: tantum hostium intra muros est, Liv. 3, 17, 4 et saep.: sexies tantum, quam quantum satum sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 102; cf.: etiamsi alterum tantum perdundum est, perdam, etc., Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 81 (v. alter): tantum ... dum, Liv. 27, 42, 12; cf.: tantum modo ... dum, Sall. J. 53, 3: tantum abest, ut, etc. (v. absum).—**b.** In colloquial lang.: tantum est, *that is all, nothing more*, etc.: vos rogat, ut, etc. Tantum est. Valete, Plaut. Trin. prol. 22; so id. Cas. prol. 87: *Lo.* Numquid amplius? *Ly.* Tantum est, id. Merc. 2, 2, 12; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 26; id. Hec. 5, 3, 15.—**2.** *Gen.* (of price) **tanti**: tanti, quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam emi? Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 22; cf.: tanti est, quanti est fungus putidus, *it is worth as much as, is worth no more than*, id. Bacch. 4, 7, 23: frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194: ubi me dixero dare tanti, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 49: graviter increpuit, tanti habitare censorem, *in so costly a house*, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 3.—**b.** Trop.: est tanti (alicui), *to be worth so much; to be valued, prized*, or *esteemed so highly; to be of such consequence* or *importance*: tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 20: tanti non fuit Arsacen capere, ut, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 1: hoc tanti fuit vertere, ut, etc., Quint. 1, 6, 38: est mihi tanti, Quirites, hujus invidiae tempestatem subire, dummodo a vobis hujus belli periculum depellatur, *it is worth this price to me*, i. e. *I esteem it a light thing*, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 15; cf.: sed est tanti (sc.: invidiam istam mihi impendere), dummodo, id. ib. 1, 9, 22: etsi id quidem non tanti est, quam quod propter eosdem, etc., id. Mil. 22, 58: juratus tibi possum dicere, nihil esse tanti, etc., id. Att. 2, 13, 2: cum dicturis tanti suae non sint (actiones), Quint. 12, 8, 4: sunt o! sunt jurgia tanti, Ov. M. 2, 424 et saep.—**3.** *Abl.* (with comparatives) **tantō,** *by so much, so much the*: quanto erat in dies gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores litterae nuntiique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45; cf.: quantum opere processerant, tanto aberant ab aquâ longius, id. B. C. 1, 81: tanto major vis, quanto recentior, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133: reperietis quinquies tanto amplius istum quam quantum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 225: tantone minoris decumae venierunt quam fuerunt? id. ib. 2, 3, 45, § 106 et saep.: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, *twice as much, twice as good*, δις τόσω, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 62: bis tanto pluris, id. Men. 4, 3, 6: ter tanto pejor, id. Pers. 1, 3, 73: multo tanto miserior, id. Rud. 2, 6, 37: si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 89: post tanto, Verg. G. 3, 476; Curt. 6, 7, 26.—Rarely with *verbs denoting comparison*: tanto praestitit ceteros imperatores, quanto populus Romanus antecedit fortitudine cunctas nationes, Nep. Hann. 1, 1; Ov. M. 13, 368; cf.: doctrinis tanto antecessit condiscipulos, ut, etc., Nep. Epam. 2, 2.—Poet. with *sup.*: tanto pessimus omnium poëta, Quanto tu optimus omnium patronus, Cat. 49, 6.—**b.** In colloquial lang.: tanto melior! *so much the better! well done! good! excellent! bravo!* etc.: *To.* Omnes sycophantias instruxi et comparavi, quo pacto ab lenone auferam hoc argentum. *Sa.* Tanto melior! Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 24; cf. Sen. Ep. 31; so too: tanto melior, Plaut. Truc. 5, 61; Phaedr. 3, 5, 3: tanto hercle melior, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38: tanto major! tanto augustior! *how great! how noble!* Plin. Pan. 71, 4: tanto nequior! *so much the worse! that is bad!* Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 12; cf. Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 84; so, tanto miserior, id. Stich. 5, 5, 8.—**4.** In tantum, *so far, so much, to such a degree, so greatly*: danti in tantum producenda notitia est muneris sui, in quantum delectatura est eum, cui datur, Sen. Ben. 2, 23; Col. 12, 24, 1: quaedam aquae fervent in tantum, ut non possint esse usui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24, 1: humum in tantum deprimere, donec altitudinis mensuram datam ceperit, Col. 3, 13, 9: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27.

II. Since tantus conveys only the idea of relative greatness, it may also be used (with a foll. *ut*) to denote a small amount, degree, extent, etc.; hence, *of such a quantity* or *quality, such, so small, so slight* or *trivial*; in the *neutr.*, *so little, so few* (rare but class.): ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut iis ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: si bellum tantum erit, ut vos aut successores sustinere possint, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3: praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: tantum navium, id. B. C. 3, 2.—Hence, **tantum,** *adv.*

A. *So much, so greatly, to such a degree, so*: tantum, quantum quis fuge, *as quickly as possible*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 94: de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1: id tantum abest ab officio, ut, etc., *so far*, id. Off. 1, 14, 43: rex tantum auctoritate ejus motus est, ut, etc., Nep. Con. 4, 1: tantum progressus a castris, ut dimicaturum appareret, Liv. 37, 39, 6: tantumque ibi moratus, dum, etc., *so long*, id. 27, 42, 13: tantum ad narrandum argumentum adest benignitas, Plaut. Men. prol. 16: ne miremini, quâ ratione hic tantum apud istum libertus potuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: nullo tantum se Mysia cultu Jactat, Verg. G. 1, 102.—With *adjj.* (mostly poet.): nec tantum dulcia, quantum Et liquida, Verg. G. 4, 101: juventus Non tantum Veneris quantum studiosa culinae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 80: tantum dissimilis, id. ib. 2, 3, 313: Marius quantum bello optimus, tantum pace pessimus, Vell. 2, 11, 1.—**B.** (Acc. to tantus, II.; and therefore, prop., only so much, so little; hence) *Only, alone, merely, but*: tantum monet, quantum intellegit, *only so much*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 44: tantum in latitudinem patebat, quantum loci acies instructa occupare poterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: quod haec tantum, quantum sensu movetur ... se accommodat, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: Socratem tantum de vitâ et de moribus solitum esse quaerere, id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, id. Par. 2, 17: dixit tantum: nihil ostendit, nihil protulit, id. Fl. 15, 34: notus mihi nomine tantum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 3: apte dicere non elocutionis tantum genere constat, sed, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 7; so, non tantum ... sed, id. 9, 3, 28: nec tantum ... sed (etiam), id. 3, 8, 33; 9, 3, 78; 11, 2, 5.—So with unus (mostly post-Aug.; once in Cic.): excepit unum tantum: scire se nihil se scire, nihil amplius, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74: unum flumen tantum intererat, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: unum defuisse tantum superbiae, Liv. 6, 16, 5; 21, 50, 6; 34, 9, 5; Just. 8, 5, 5; Cels. 5, 28, 14; Tac. A. 15, 1; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120.—**b.** Strengthened by modo, and also joined with it in one word, **tantummŏdo** (freq. and class.; whereas solummodo is only post-Aug., v. h. v.): homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri reditu metiuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: ut tantummodo per stirpes alantur suas, id. N. D. 2, 32, 81: cum tantummodo potestatem gustandi feceris, id. Rep. 2, 28, 51: omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, id. ib. 4, 6, 6: pedites tantummodo umeris ac summo pectore exstare (ut possent), Caes. B. C. 1, 62: velis tantummodo, *you have only to wish it*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 54: unum hoc tantummodo, neque praeterea quicquam, etc., Suet. Tib. 11 et saep.: neque eum oratorem tantummodo, sed hominem non putant, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 52: neque e silvis tantummodo promota castra, sed etiam ... in campos delata acies, Liv. 9, 37, 2: Cn. Scipionem misit non ad tuendos tantummodo veteres socios, sed etiam ad pellendum Hispaniâ Hasdrubalem, id. 21, 32, 4; so, non tantummodo ... sed etiam, Sen. Polyb. 15, 3; id. Ot. Sap. 3, 5; 5, 4; Front. Ep. ad Verr. p. 124: non tantummodo ... sed ... quoque, Vell. 2, 110, 5: non tantummodo ... verum etiam, Aug. Ep. 162, 1; id. Grat. Christ. 14: non ... tantum, with ellips. of *sed*, *not only* (but much more), Ov. Am. 1, 4, 63; cf.: rem atrocem nec tantum epistulâ dignam, Plin. Ep. 3, 14; Juv. 1, 131.—**2.** Particular phrases. **a.** Tantum non, analog. to the Gr. μόνον οὐκ, to

point out an action as *only not*, i.e. *very nearly*, completed, *almost*, *all but*, *very nearly* (perh. not ante-Aug.; in Cic. Att. 14, 5, 2, Baiter reads tantummodo): cum agger promotus ad urbem vineaeque tantum non jam injunctae moenibus essent, Liv. 5, 7, 2: tantum non jam captam Lacedaemonem esse, id. 34, 40, 5: tantum non ad portam bellum esse, id. 25, 15, 1: videt Romanos tantum non jam circumveniri a dextro cornu, id. 37, 29, 9: cum hostes tantum non arcessierint, id. 4, 2, 12 Drak.: tantum non adversis tempestatibus Rhodum enavigavit, Suet. Tib. 11: tantum non statim a funere, id. ib. 52: tantum non summam malorum suorum professus est, id. ib. 66: tantum non in ipso ejus consulatu, id. Dom. 15 et saep.—But in many cases non belongs to the verb, and not to tantum: tantum non cunctandum neque cessandum esse, *only there must be no delay*, Liv. 35, 18, 8: dictator bello ita gesto, ut tantum non defuisse fortunae videretur, id. 4, 57, 8 Drak.; cf.: ut qui per haec vicit, tantum non defuisse sibi advocatum sciat, Quint. 6, 2, 4.—**b.** Tantum quod, denoting immediate nearness in point of time, *only, just, but just, just then, hardly, scarcely* (class.): tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, cum mihi a te litterae redditae sunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1: tantum quod ultimam imposuerat Pannonico bello Caesar manum, cum, etc., Vell. 2, 117, 1: haec cum scriberem, tantum quod existimabam ad te orationem esse perlatam, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 7: navis Alexandrina, quae tantum quod appulerat, Suet. Aug. 98: natus est XVIII. Cal. Jan. tantum quod oriente sole, id. Ner. 6: tantum quod pueritiam egresso, id. Aug. 63: dentem tantum quod exemptum, id. Vesp. 5 (but in Liv. 22, 2, 9; 33, 4, 6; Amm. 27, 5, 4, the quod belongs not to tantum, but to the following verb): tantum alone = tantum quod, Verg. E. 6, 16. —**c.** Tantum quod non, *only that not, nothing is wanting but*: tantum quod hominem non nominat: causam quidem totam perscribit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 116.

tantus-dem, tantădem, tantundem, *adj.*, *just so great* or *large*, *as great* (as an *adj.* rare, but freq. and class. in the *neutr.* as a *subst.*). **I.** *Adj.*: malo bene facere tantundem est periculum, Quantum bono male facere, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 20: cum ita legatum esset: Titia uxor mea tantandem partem habeat, quantulam unus heres, Dig. 32, 1, 29: quia forte tantandem pecuniam Titio debuit, ib. 2, 14, 30; so, si postea tantandem summam a domino mutuatus sit, ib. 15, 3, 10 *fin.*: tantidem ponderis petitio est, ib. 19, 5, 26 *init.*—**II.** *Neutr. absol.* **A. tantundem** (**tantumdem**), *just so much, just as much*: magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 201: deinde qui morte ejus tantundem capiat, quantum omnes heredes, id. Leg. 2, 19, 48: fossam pedum XX. directis lateribus duxit, ut ejus solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: ego tantundem scio, quantum tu, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 48: si tibi subiti nihil est, tantundem'st mihi, id. ib. 4, 4, 36: tantundem argenti, quantum miles debuit, Dedit huic, id. Ps. 4, 7, 64; 4, 7, 109: tantundem apud posteros meruit bonae famae, quantum malae, Tac. H. 2, 50: aquae tantundem, Plin. 32, 9, 37, § 112: nam pol hinc tantundem accipies, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 14; Cic. Att. 12, 35, 2: erat vallus in altitudinem pedum decem: tantundem ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 56; 2, 3, 237: nec vincet ratio, tantundem ut peccet idemque, Qui teneros caules alieni fregerit horti, Et qui, etc., id. ib. 1, 3, 115: undique ad inferos tantundem viae est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: non tamen interpres tantundem juveris, Hor. S. 2, 4, 91: virium atque impetus non tantundem exigunt, Quint. 6, 2, 10: tantundem valent, id. 1, 5, 4: tantumdem in utrosque licere fortunae, Sen. Ep. 47, 1: tantundem praetor facit et de his, Dig. 26, 7, 3.—**B.** *Gen.* (of price) **tantidem** (i scanned short, Varr. ap. Non. 480, 31): tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradier, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45: voluntatem decurionum ac municipum omnium tantidem, quanti fidem suam, fecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 115: tantidem quasi feta canes sine dentibu' latrat, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll. (Ann. v. 518 Vahl.); cf.: decrepitus senex tantidem est, quasi sit signum pictum in pariete, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 4: tantidem ille illi rursus iniciat manum, id. Pers. 1, 2, 18.

Tanŭsius, ii, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*: Tanusiorum capita demere, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 2, 9.—**II.** Esp.: Tanusius Geminus, *a Latin historian*: annales Tanusii scis quam ponderosi sint, Sen. Ep. 93, 11; Suet. Caes. 9.

† **tăos**, i, *m.*, = ταώς, *a kind of precious stone of the colors of the peacock*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **tăpanta** = τὰ πάντα, *all things*, *all*: in caelum abiit et Trimalchionis tapanta est, *the all in all*, Petr. 37.

tăpēte, is, *n.* (*sing. acc. m.* tapeta fulgentem, Sil. 4, 270; *plur.* tapetia, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 14; id. Stich. 2, 2, 54; Vulg. 2 Reg. 17, 28; but *nom.* tapeta, from unused tapetum, Lucil. ap. Prob. p. 130: tapetae, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 351 Müll.; Placid. Gloss.; *acc. m.* tapetas pulcros, Verg. A. 9, 358; *abl.* tapetibus, id. ib. 9, 325; Liv. 40, 24, 7; Ov. M. 13, 638; Varr. ap. Non. 542, 15: tapetis, Verg. A. 7, 277 Serv. ad loc.; Mart. 14, 147, 1; cf. the Gr. forms from τάπης, and v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 570 sq.); cloth wrought with figures in different colors, for covering walls, floors, tables, couches, etc., *a carpet, tapestry, hangings, coverlet*, etc. (syn. stragulum); *sing. nom.* tapete, Turp. and Caecil. ap. Non. 229, 7, and 542, 18; *abl.* tapete, Sil. 17, 64.

Taphrae, ārum, *f.*, = Τάφραι. **I.** *The isthmus of the Tauric Chersonese*, Mel. 2, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 87.—**II.** *A town upon this isthmus*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85.

† **tăpīnōma**, ătis, *n.*, = ταπείνωμα, *a low* or *humble expression*, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

† **tăpīnōsis**, is, *f.*, = ταπείνωσις, *a depreciation*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 118.

Taposiris, is, *f.*, *a town in Egypt*, Plin. 27, 7, 29, § 53; 32, 9, 31, § 100.

Tappūlus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*: L. Villius Tappulus, Liv. 31, 49 *fin.*

Tāprŏbănē, ēs, *f.*, = Ταπροβάνη, *an island in the Indian Ocean*, now *Ceylon*, Mel. 3, 7, 7; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 81; Ov. P. 1, 5, 80; Avien. Perieg. 777.—Also written **Tāprŏbăna**, App. de Mundo, p. 60, 16.

tapullam legem convivalem ficto nomine conscripsit jocoso carmine Valerius Valentinus, cujus meminit Lucilius hoc modo: tapullam rident legem congerrae optimi, Fest. p. 363 Müll.

tărandrus, i, *m.*, *an animal found in northern countries*; acc. to Cuvier, *the reindeer*, Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 124; Sol. 30 *med.*

Tăranis, is, *m.*, *the name of Jupiter among the Gauls*, Luc. 1, 446; and so perh. TANARVS, Inscr. Orell. 2054.

‡ **Taranucnus**, i, *m.*, *the name of a German deity*, Inscr. Orell. 2055 sq.; Cod. Inscr. 50 Steiner.

Tăras, antis, *m.*, = Τάρας. **I.** *A son of Neptune, and founder of the city of Tarentum*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 103.—**II.** *The city of Tarentum*, Luc. 5, 376.

† **Tărătalla**, *a humorous name of a cook*, taken from Homer (Il. 1, 465): Μίστυλλόν τ' ἄρα τ' ἄλλα: si tibi Mistyllus cocus, Aemiliane, vocatur, Dicetur quare non Taratalla mihi? Mart. 1, 51, 2.

* **tărătantără**, an onomatopee, representing the sound of the tuba: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 842 P. (Ann. v. 452 Vahl.).

Tarbelli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Aquitanian Gaul, extending southwards from Burdigala to the Pyrenees*, in the neighborhood of the mod. *Dax*, Caes. B. G. 3, 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108; 31, 2, 2, § 4.—Hence, **A. Tarbellus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Tarbellian*: Pyrene, Tib. 1, 7, 9: mater, Aus. Parent. 2, 2.—**B. Tarbellĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Tarbellian*: aequor, Luc. 1, 421.—**C. Tarbellĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Tarbellian*: Aturus, i.e. *the river Adour*, Aus. Mos. 468: arva, id. Ep. 24, 125: origo, id. Prof. 16, 7.

Tarcho or **Tarchon**, ōnis or ontis, *m.*, *a noble Etrurian who assisted Æneas against Turnus*, Verg. A. 8, 506; 8, 603; 11, 727; Sil. 8, 474.

Tarcondimotus, i, *m.*, *a Cilician prince and faithful ally of the Romans*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2.

* **tardābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [tardo], *that renders slow*: rigor, Tert. Anim. 43.

tardātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *slowness, sluggishness*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 28.

tardē, *adv.*, v. tardus *fin.*

* **tardesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become slow*: tardescit lingua, *grows sluggish, hesitates, stammers*, Lucr. 3, 479; Tib. 1, 4, 27.

* **tardĭcors**, cordis, *adj.* [tardus-cor], *slow-minded*, i.e. *of a dull, heavy disposition, stupid, stolid*: ingeniosos, tardicordes, fatuos, Aug. Enchir. 103.

* **tardĭgĕmŭlus** (**tardĭng-**), a, um, *adj.* [tardus-gemo], *slow-moaning*: tardingemulo senio oppressus, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 3: tardigenulo, i.e. tardigrado (cf.: tarda trementi Genua labant, Verg. A. 5, 431).

* **tardĭgrădus**, a, um, *adj.* [tardus-gradior], *slow-paced, tardy-paced*: quadrupes, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133 (Trag. v. 2 Rib.).

* **tardĭlŏquus**, a, um, *adj.* [tardus-loquor], *slow-speaking, slow of speech*, Sen. Ep. 40, 14.

tardĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [tardus-pes], *slow-footed, tardy-footed*; hence, poet. transf., *limping, halting*, an epithet of Vulcan: deus, Cat. 36, 7; and of the same, *absol.*: quin et Tardipedi sacris jam rite solutis, *of slow-foot, tardy-foot*, Col. 10, 419.

tardĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *slowness, tardiness* (class.). **I.** Lit., of motion or action: celeritati tarditas, non debilitas (contraria est), Cic. Top. 11, 47: pedum, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis tum quadrigis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2: vehiculis tarditati, id. Rep. 3, 2, 3: navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: onerariae navis, Tac. A. 2, 39: mula effrenis et tarditatis indomitae, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: occasionis, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118; cf.: moram et tarditatem afferre bello, id. ib. 5, 9, 25: tarditas et procrastinatio in rebus gerendis, id. ib. 6, 3, 7: cunctatio ac tarditas, id. Sest. 47, 100: nosti hominis tarditatem, id. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: quid si etiam affert tarditatem ista sententia ad Dolabellam persequendum, id. Phil. 11, 10, 25; id. Brut. 42, 154: propter tarditatem sententiarum moramque rerum, id. Fam. 10, 22, 2: tanta fuit operis tarditas, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: audientium, *dulness*, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 83; so, aurium, id. 20, 13, 51, § 137; 23, 2, 28, § 59: veneni, *slow effect*, Tac. A. 16, 14 *fin.* —In *plur.*: celeritates tarditatesque, Cic. Univ. 9: cavendum est, ne tarditatibus utamur in ingressu mollioribus, id. Off. 1, 36, 131.—**II.** Trop., of the mind, *slowness, dulness, heaviness, stupidity*: ingenii, Cic. Or. 68, 229; so, ingenii (connected with stupor), id. Pis. 1, 1; cf.: tarditas animi et stupor, Gell. 16, 12, 3: ingenii, Quint. 1, 1, 1: quid adjectius tarditate et stultitiā dici potest? Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51: hominum, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: opinio tarditatis, id. de Or. 1, 27, 125.

* **tardĭties**, ēi, *f.* [id.], *slowness, tardiness* (ante-class. form for tarditas): multa amittuntur tarditie et socordiā, Att. ap. Non. 181, 21 (Trag. Rel. v. 278 Rib.).

tardĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *slowness, tardiness* (ante-class. form for tarditas): podagrosi estis ac vicistis cochleam tarditudine, * Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 29: segnes somno et tarditudine, Att. ap. Non. 181, 20 (Trag. Rel. v. 69 Rib.).

tardĭuscŭlē, *adv.* [tardiusculus], *somewhat slowly*: venire, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 7.

tardĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tardus], *somewhat slow, slowish* (ante- and post-class.): mulier, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 198, 26: servus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 4.

tardo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act.*, *to make slow, to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent* (freq. and class.; syn.: remoror, impedio): aut impedire profectionem aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1: cursum, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: pedes (alta harena), Ov. H. 10, 20: alas, Hor. C. 2, 17, 25: at non tardatus casu neque territus heros, Verg. A. 5, 453: tardante sagittā Interdum genua impediunt, id. ib. 12, 746: nos Etesiae vehementissime tardarunt, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: celeritatem insequendi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: palus Romanos ad insequendum tardabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: quas non altitudo montis tardare potuisset, id. ib. 7, 52; 3, 70;

cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 130: tormentorum administrationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: impetum hostium, id. B. G. 2, 25: impetum, id. ib. 7, 46; id. B. C. 1, 27: studia alicujus, Cic. Or. 1, 3: illum in persequendi studio maeror, hos laetitia tardavit, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: aliquem socors ipsius natura, id. Brut. 68, 239: vereor, ne exercitus nostri tardentur animis, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24: me ratio pudoris a praesentis laude tardaret, id. Caecin. 27, 77.—With *inf.*: propius adire tardari, Caes. B. C. 2, 43.—**II.** *Neutr., to tarry, loiter, linger, delay* (very rare; syn.: cunctor, moror): tu mitte mihi quaeso obviam litteras, numquid putes rei publicae nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic. Att. 6, 7, 2: fuci tardantes, Plin. 11, 11, 11, § 27: mors non tardat, Vulg. Ecclus. 14, 12; id. Exod. 22, 29; id. Heb. 10, 37.

***tardor,** ōris, *m.* [tardus], *slowness* (ante-class. form for tarditas): versuum, Varr. ap. Non. 229, 22.

tardus, a, um, *adj.*, *slow, not swift, sluggish, tardy* (freq. and class.; syn.: lentus, languidus). **I.** Lit., of motion or action: velox an tardus sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: tardi sumus nos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 66: aetate tardiores, id. ib. 3, 1, 6; cf. id. ib. 1 and 4: fatuus est, insulsus, tardus, stertit noctes et dies, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 49: redemptor non inertiā aut inopiā tardior fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: qualem existimas, qui in adulterio deprehenditur? tardum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: tarda aliqua et languida pecus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40: asellus, Verg. G. 1, 273: juvenci, id. ib. 2, 206: aves, quas Hispania tardas appellat, Graecia ὠτίδας, Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56: Caesar ubi reliquos esse tardiores vidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: ad injuriam tardiores, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 33: tardior ad judicandum, id. Caecin. 4, 9: ad deponendum imperium, id. Rep. 2, 12, 23: ad discedendum, id. Att. 9, 13, 4; cf.: Bibulus in decedendo erit, ut audio, tardior, id. ib. 7, 3, 5: proci loripedes, tardissimi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 7: Apollo, i. e. *unpropitious*, Prop. 1, 8, 41. —**b.** Of things concr. and abstr.: tardiores tibicinis modi et cantus remissiores, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254: omnia tarda et spissa, id. Att. 10, 18, 2: fumus, Verg. A. 5, 682: frumenti tarda subvectio, Liv. 44, 8, 1: poena tardior, Cic. Caecin. 3, 7; Quint. 7, 2, 42: portenta deum tarda et sera nimis, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64: sic mihi tarda fluunt tempora, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23: noctes, *coming on late*, Verg. G. 2, 482: tardiora fata, Hor. Epod. 17, 62: anne novum tardis sidus te mensibus addas, i. e. *to the long summer months*, Verg. G. 1, 32: nox, Ov. P. 2, 4, 26: tarda Genua labant, Verg. A. 5, 432: podagra, i. e. *that makes one move slowly*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: senectus, id. ib. 2, 2, 88; Tib. 2, 2, 19; cf. passus, Ov. M. 10, 49: abdomen, Juv. 4, 107: onus, Sen. Phoen. 568: sapor, i. e. *that lingers long on the palate*, Verg. G. 2, 126: lingua, Sen. Oedip. 293.—Poet., with *gen.*: tardus fugae, *delaying his flight*, Val. Fl. 3, 547; and with *inf.*: nectere tectos Numquam tarda dolos, Sil. 3, 234. —**II.** Trop., *slow of apprehension, dull, heavy, stupid.* **A.** In gen.: *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intellego. *Sy.* Hui, tardus es, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 28: sensus hebetes et tardi, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 31: nimis indociles tardique, id. N. D. 1, 5, 12: si qui forte sit tardior, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: tardi ingenii est, rivulos consectari, fontes rerum non videre, id. ib. 2, 27, 117: tardo ingenio esse, id. Agr. 3, 2, 6: mentes, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: ingenium, Quint. 1, 3, 2.—**B.** In partic., of speech or of a speaker, *slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate*: in utroque genere dicendi principia tarda sunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213: stilus, Quint. 10, 3, 5: tardior pronuntiatio, id. 10, 7, 22: tarda et supina compositio, id. 9, 4, 137: tardus in cogitando, Cic. Brut. 59, 216: Lentulus non tardus sententiis, id. ib. 70, 247.—Hence, *adv.*: **tardē.** **A.** *Slowly, tardily*: tarde percipere (opp. celeriter arripere), Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31; Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 20; id. Ps. 4, 3, 15; Cic. Fam. 14, 5, 1; id. Att. 3, 7, 3; 5, 15, 3; 11, 22, 2; id. Mil. 20, 54; Verg. G. 2, 3.—*Comp.*: tardius moveri, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51; id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75; 4, 14, 32; id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35; Caes. B. G. 4, 23; id. B. C. 3, 28 al.—*Sup.*: tardissime judicare, Cic. Caecin. 2, 7. —**B.** *Late, not in time, not early*, Pall. 11, 14, 3.—*Sup.*: tardissime, *at latest*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, §§ 51 and 56: quam tardissime, *as late as possible*, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1.

Tărentum, i, *n.* (poet. collat. form **Tărentus,** i, *m.*, Sil. 12, 434; Sid. Carm. 5, 430), = Τάρας, *a town of Lower Italy, founded by the Spartan Parthenians*, now *Taranto*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Flor. 1, 18; Cic. Sen. 4, 11 sq.; id. Brut. 18, 72; Hor. C. 3, 5, 56; id. S. 2, 4, 34; Ov. M. 15, 50 al.—Hence, **Tărentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tarentum, Tarentine*: juventus, Liv. 24, 13, 2: juvenes, id. 25, 8, 3: sinus, Mel. 2, 4, 8: portus, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 101: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 4: lanae, id. ib. 2, 2, 18; cf. oves, Col. 7, 2, 3; 7, 4, 1: castaneae, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93: sal, id. 31, 7, 41, § 84: purpura, Nep. ap. Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 137; cf. venenum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 207.—As *subst.*: **Tărentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tarentum, the Tarentines*, Cic. Arch. 3, 5; id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; Liv. 8, 27, 2; 25, 7, 10; Just. 3, 4, 11; 20, 1, 15.

Targīnes, is, *m.*, *a river of* Magna Graecia, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96 (al. Thagines or Thargines).

Tarichēa, ae, *f.*, *the sea* or *lake of Galilee*, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71.

Tarichēae, ārum, *f.*, *a town of Galilee, near Tiberias*, now *El-Kerak*, Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 11, 2.—Called also **Tarichēa** or **Tarichaea,** ae, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71; Suet. Tib. 4.

Tarinātes, um, *m.*, *a people in the Sabine country*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

Tariotae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141.

tarmĕs, itis, *m.* [root tero; Gr. τείρω, to bore], *a worm that eats wood, a woodworm*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140.—Written also **termes,** Isid. Orig. 12, 5, 10; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 256.

Tarnis, is, *m.*, *a river of Gaul falling into the Garonne*, now the *Tarn*, Aus. in Mos. 465; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; Sid. 24, 44.

Tarpa, ae, v. Maecius.

Tarpēius, i, *m.*; **Tarpēia,** ae, *f.*, *a Roman proper name*; so esp., **1.** Sp. Tarpeius, *the father of Tarpeia, who opened the citadel to the Sabines*, Liv. 1, 11; Val. Max. 9, 6, 1.—**2.** Tarpeia, *a Roman maiden, who treacherously opened the citadel to the Sabines, and for her reward was killed by the weight of their arms, which they cast upon her*, Flor. 1, 1; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2; cf. Liv. 1, 11, 6 sqq.; Ov. M. 14, 776.—Hence, **A. Tarpēius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Tarpeian*: mons, *the Tarpeian Rock, the name of a rock on the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown headlong*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 41 Müll.; Liv. 1, 55; called also, saxum, id. 6, 20; Tac. A. 6, 19; Fest. p. 343 Müll.: rupes, Tac. H. 3, 71; and *absol.*: in Tarpeio fodientes, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: ad Tarpeium raptus (Metellus), id. 7, 44, 45, § 143: arx, *the citadel on the Capitoline Hill*, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 29; Ov. M. 15, 866: pater, *Capitoline Jupiter*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 7; cf. fulmina, Juv. 13, 78; and dei, *who were worshipped on the Capitoline Hill*, Luc. 8, 863: coronae, *given to victors in the Capitoline games*, Mart. 9, 41, 1; cf. frons, id. 9, 4, 8; and quercus, id. 4, 54, 1: lex, *named after a certain Tarpeius*, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60; Fest. p. 237 Müll.: pudicitia, *of a Tarpeia*, Prop. 1, 16, 2.—**B. Tarpēiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Tarpeian*: haedus, *of the Tarpeian Hill*, Apic. 8, 6 and 8.

tarpessīta, ae, *m.*, = trapezita, q. v.

Tarquĭnii, ōrum, *m.*, *a very ancient and important town of Etruria*, now *Trachina*, Liv. 1, 34; 1, 47; 2, 4; 26, 3; 27, 4; Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34.—Hence, **A. Tarquĭnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tarquinii, Tarquinian.*—As *subst.*: **Tarquĭnius,** ii, *m.*, *Tarquin, the name of the fifth king of Rome*, who came from Tarquinii, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35 sq.; Liv. 1, 34 sq.; *and of his descendants*, esp. *the last Roman king*, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46; 2, 29, 51; Liv. 1, 46 sq.; Ov. F. 2, 687; Hor. C. 1, 12, 35; id. S. 1, 6, 13; Verg. A. 8, 646.—Hence, **2. Tarquĭnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the family of the Tarquins, Tarquinian*: nomen, Liv. 1, 47: factio, id. 2, 18.—**B. Tarquĭniensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the town of Tarquinii, Tarquinian*: ager, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50; id. Caecin. 4, 11; cf. *absol.*: in Tarquiniensi, *in the district of Tarquinii*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1: lacus, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209: fundus, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3: serva, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37.—As *subst.*: **Tarquĭnienses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tarquinii, the Tarquinians*, Liv. 2, 6 sq.; 5, 16; 7, 12 sq.; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Tarquĭtius, ii, *m.*, *an Etruscan proper name*; so esp. *the Etruscan Tarquitius, who wrote on divination*, Macr. S. 3, 7, 2; Lact. 1, 10, 2; Plin. ind. libri 2.—Hence, **Tarquĭtiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Tarquitius*: libri, Amm. 25, 2, 7.

Tarrăcīna (less correctly **Terr-**), ae, *f.*, = Ταρρακίνα and Τραχίνη (cf. Trachas, Ov. M. 15, 717; the first a in Tarracina inserted like the u in Alcumena, Aesculapius, etc.), *a town in Latium, formerly called* Anxur, now *Terracina*, Mel. 2, 4 *fin.*; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Cic. Att. 7, 5, 3; id. de Or. 2, 59, 240; id. Fam. 7, 23, 3 al.—Also called **Tarrăcīnae,** ārum, Liv. 4, 59.—Hence, **Tarrăcīnensis (Terr-),** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tarracina, Tarracinian*: Ceparius, Sall. C. 46, 3.—As *subst.*: **Tarrăcīnenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tarracina, the Tarracinians*, Tac. H. 4, 3.

Tarrăco or **Tarracon,** ōnis, *f.*, *a town in Spain*, now *Tarragona*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21; Cic. Balb. 11, 28; Liv. 22, 22.—Hence, **Tarrăcōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tarraco, Tarraconian*: conventus, Liv. 26, 19; colonia, Tac. A. 1, 78: Hispania, Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6; cf. provincia, id. 3, 1, 3, § 9: vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 71.

Tarrăgenses, ium, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

Tarsatica, ae, *f.*, *a city of Illyria*, Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 140.

Tarsus, i, *f.*, *the capital of Cilicia*, now *Tersoos*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 1; id. Att. 5, 20, 3; Luc. 3, 225; Auct. B. Alex. 66.—Hence, **Tarsensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tarsus*: pelagus, Col. 8, 16 *fin.*—*Subst.*: **Tarsenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tarsus*, Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4; id. Att. 5, 21, 7.

1. Tartărus or **-os,** i, *m.*, in *plur.* (on prosodial grounds): **Tartăra,** ōrum, *n.*, = Τάρταρος, *plur.* Τάρταρα, *the infernal regions, Tartarus* (poet.; in prose, inferi); *sing.*, Lucr. 3, 1012; Verg. A. 6, 577; Hor. C. 3, 7, 17; Stat. S. 2, 7, 116; *plur.*, Lucr. 3, 42; 3, 966; 5, 1126; Verg. A. 4, 243; 6, 135; Hor. C. 1, 28, 10; Ov. M. 1, 113; 5, 371; 5, 423; 10, 21 et saep. al.—Personified: Tartarus pater, i. e. *Pluto*, Val. Fl. 4, 258.—Hence, **A. Tartărĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the infernal regions, Tartarean, infernal*: tenebrica plaga, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: antrum, i. e. *the infernal regions*, Luc. 6, 712: umbrae, Ov. M. 6, 676; 12, 257: custos, i. e. *Cerberus*, Verg. A. 6, 395: Acheron, id. ib. 6, 295: Phlegethon, id. ib. 6, 551: sorores, i. e. *the Furies*, id. ib. 7, 328; Stat. Th. 5, 66; hence, vox Alectus, Verg. A. 7, 514.—**B. Tartărīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Tartarean, infernal*; poet. for *horrid, terrible*: Tartarino cum dixit Ennius, horrendo et terribili Verrius vult accipi, a Tartaro, qui locus apud inferos, Fest. p. 359 Müll.: corpore Tartarino prognata Paluda virago, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 37 ib.—Trop.: delator, Amm. 15, 6, 1.

2. Tartărus, i, *m.*, *a river of Italy*, now *Tartaro*, Tac. H. 3, 9.

Tartessus (Tartēsus), or **-os,** i, *f.*, *a very ancient maritime town of Spain*, now *El Rocadillo, near S. Roque*, Mel. 2, 6, 9; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; Sil. 3, 399; 5, 399.—Hence, **A. Tartessius (Tartēsius),** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tartessus, Tartessian*: litora, Ov. M. 14, 416: stagna, Sil. 10, 538: muraena, Varr. ap. Gell. 7, 16, 5.—Poet. for *Spanish*: tellus, Sil. 13, 673; 15, 5. —*Subst.*: **Tartessii,** ōrum, *plur.*, *the inhabitants of Tartessus*, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154.—**B. Tartessiăcus (Tartēsiăcus),** a, um, *adj.*, *Tartessian*: aequor, Sil. 6, 1: thyrsi, i. e. *lettuce*, Col. 10, 370.—Poet. for *Spanish*: harenae, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 101: Iberus, Sid. Carm. 5, 286.—**C. Tartessis (Tartēsis),** idis, *adj. f.*, *Tartessian*: lactuca, Col. 10, 192.

tarum, i, *n.*, *aloe-wood*, Plin. 12, 20, 44, § 98.

Tarusātes, ium, *m.*, *a people of Aqui-*

tanian Gaul, Caes. B. G. 3, 23; 3, 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

Tarutius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*: L. Tarutius Firmanus, *a celebrated astrologer*, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98.

tasconium, ii, *n.*, *a white, clayey kind of earth*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69.

Tasgetius, ii, *m.*, *a prince of the Carnutes*, Caes. B. G. 5, 25.

† **tăsis**, is, *f.*, = τάσις, *a straining, tension, exertion*: vocis = intentio, Mart. Cap. 9, 939.

* **tăt**, *interj.*, an exlamation of surprise, *what! strange!* Tat! ecquis est? Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 18; cf. tatae.

tăta, ae, *m.* [Gr. τέττα; Sanscr. tâtas, = papa]. **I.** A name by which young children, speaking imperfectly, call their father, as with us, *dad, daddy*, Varr. ap. Non. 81, 5; Inscr. Orell. 2813 sq.; 4943.—**II.** *A bringer up, rearer*, analog. to mamma, Mart. 1, 101, 1.

* **tatae**, *interj.*, an exclamation of surprise, *so! the deuce!* *Sa.* Fac tu hoc modo. *St.* At tu hoc modo. *Sa.* Babae! *St.* Tatae! *Sa.* Papae! *St.* Pax! Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 31; cf. tat.

Tătius, ii, *m.*, T., *a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 947 P. (Ann. v. 113 Vahl.); Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 13; Liv. 1, 10 sq.; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 52. — Hence, **1. Tătius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Tatius*: turma, Prop. 4, 4, 31. —**2. Tătienses** (sometimes also called, after his praenomen Titus, Titienses), ium, *m.*, *one of the three Roman centuries of cavalry*, Varr. L. L. 5, 9, 17; Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 36; Liv. 1, 13; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2; Ov. F. 3, 131.

Tattaeus, i, *m.*: sal, *the name of a marsh in Phrygia*, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 84; 31, 9, 45, § 99.

tătŭla, ae, *m. dim.* [tata], *daddy*, Inscr. Donat. 4, 68.

1. tau, *n. indecl.*, a Celtic word of unknown meaning, Verg. Cat. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 28; cf. Aus. Idyll. 12, 6.

2. tau, *n. indecl.*, *the name of the Greek* τ, Aus. Idyll. Lit. Monos. 18: et signa tau super frontes virorum gementium, Vulg. Ezech. 9, 4 (al. thau).

Taulantii, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Illyria*, Mel. 2, 3, 11; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144; Liv. 45, 26, 14.— Hence, **Taulantius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Taulantian*: incola, Sil. 15, 294; Luc. 6, 16.

Taum, i, *n.*, *an arm of the sea in Britain*, now *the Firth of Tay*, Tac. Agr. 22.

Taunus, i, *m.*, *a mountain range in Western Germany* (*between Frankfort and Mayence*), now called *Taunus*, or the *Höhe*, Mel. 3, 3, 3; Tac. A. 1, 56; 12, 28.

† **taura**, ae, *f.*, = ταῦρα, *a barren, hybrid cow, a free-martin*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6; Col. 6, 22, 1; cf. Fest. pp. 352 and 353.

taurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [taurus], *of a bull or ox, of oxen, taurine* (mostly poet.). **I.** *Adj.*: vincla, i. e. *taurean bands* (a poet. expression to denote *glue*), Lucr. 6, 1071: terga, *bulls' hides*, Verg. A. 9, 706; also, meton., for *a drum*, Ov. F. 4, 342.—**II.** *Subst.*: **taurĕa**, ae, *f.* **1.** *A whip of bull's hide*, Juv. 6, 492; Tert. ad Mart. 5.—**2.** = taura, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 140.

Tauri, ōrum, *m.*, *the Taurians, a Thracian people, living in what is now Crimea, who sacrificed foreigners to Diana*, Mel. 2, 1, 11; Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15; Ov. P. 3, 2, 45.—Hence, **Tauricus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Taurians, Taurian, Tauric*: Chersonesus, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85: terra, Ov. P. 1, 2, 80: sacra, id. Ib. 386: ara, id. Tr. 4, 4, 63.

Tauriānum, i, *n.*, *a town in Bruttia*, Mel. 2, 4, 8.

* **tauricornis**, e, *adj.* [taurus-cornu], *bull-horned, tauricornous*, an epithet of Jupiter, Prud. στεφ. 10, 222.

Taurĭcus, a, um, v. Tauri.

* **taurĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [taurus-fero], *bull-bearing*, i. e. *bearing, feeding*, or *supporting bulls*: campi, Luc. 1, 473.

* **taurĭformis**, e, *adj.* [taurus-forma], *bull-shaped, tauriform*, an epithet of the river Aufidus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 25.

* **taurĭgĕnus**, a, um, *adj.* [taurus-gigno], *bull-born*, i. e. *begotten by* or *proceeding from a bull*, Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 *fin.* (Trag. Fragm. v. 463 Rib.).

Taurii ludi, *games at Rome in the* Circus Flaminius, *held in honor of the infernal gods*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 154 Müll.; Liv. 39, 22; Fest. pp. 350 and 351 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 140.—Hence, Taurium aes, quod in ludos Taurios consumitur, Fest. p. 360 Müll.

Taurīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Northern Italy, near the modern Turin* (Augusta Taurinorum), Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123; Liv. 21, 38 sq.; Tac. H. 2, 66.—Hence, **Taurīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Taurini, Taurine*: saltus, Liv. 5, 34: campi, Sil. 3, 646.

1. taurīnus, a, um, *adj.* [taurus], *of* or *belonging to bulls* or *oxen, bull's-, taurine* (mostly poet.): vultus (Eridani), Verg. G. 4, 371: frons, Ov. F. 6, 197: gluten, Lucr. 6, 1069: sanguis, Plin. 28, 9, 41, § 147: fel, id. 28, 9, 40, § 146: fimum, id. 28, 17, 68, § 232: tergum, *a bull's hide*, Verg. A. 1, 368; hence, also, tympana (cf. taureus), Claud. Cons. Stil. 2, 365; and pulsus, *on a drum*, Stat. Th. 2, 78.

2. Taurīnus, a, um, v. Taurini.

Tauris, idis, *f.*, *an island near Illyria*, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 1 sq.

Taurisci, ōrum, *m.*, *an Alpine tribe in Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148; 3, 19, 23, § 133.—Hence, **Tauriscus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Taurisci*: gens, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134.

1. Tauriscus, v. Taurisci.

2. Tauriscus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Greek actor*, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 221.

Taurius, a, um, v. Taurii.

‡ **taurŏbŏlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [taurobolium], *of* or *belonging to a sacrifice of a bull* (taurobolium): ARA, Inscr. Orell. 2328.

‡ **taurŏbŏlīnus**, i, *m.* [id.], *one who has sacrificed a bull to Cybele*, Inscr. Orell. 2353.

taurŏbŏlĭor, ātus, *v. dep. n.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *to make a sacrifice of a bull* (taurobolium; late Lat.): matris deum sacra accepit et tauroboliatus est, Lampr. Heliog. 7; Inscr. Orell. 2351.—**II.** Transf.: TAVROBOLIATA PETRA, *set up to commemorate a* taurobolium, Inscr. Orell. 2326.

‡ **taurŏbŏlium**, ii, *n.*, *a sacrifice of a bull in honor of Cybele*, Inscr. Orell. 1899 sq.; 2322 sq.; 2130 al.

‡ **taurŏcenta**, ae, *m.*, *a bull-fighter*, Inscr. Orell. 2530.

Taurŏïs, entis, = Ταυρόεις, *a fortress belonging to Marseilles, situated on the seashore in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Tarento*; *acc.* Tauroenta, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: Tauroin, Mel. 2, 5, 3.

Taurŏmĕnĭum (**Taurŏmĭnĭum**), ii, *n.*, *a town in the eastern part of Sicily*, now *Taormina*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88; Cic. Att. 16, 11, 7. — Called also **Taurŏmĕnon**, Ov. F. 4, 475.—Hence, **Taurŏmĕnĭtānus**, a, um (the o long in Sid. Carm. 9, 163), *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tauromenium, Tauromenian*: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13: euripus, Plin. 2, 97, 100, § 219: Charybdis, Luc. 4, 461; cf. Sil. 14, 256: colles, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 25: vina, id. 14, 6, 8, § 66.—As *subst.*: **Taurŏmĕnĭtāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tauromenium*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; 2, 5, 19, § 49.

† **taurophthalmon**, i, *n.*, = ταυρόφθαλμον, *the ox-eye, a kind of rosemary*, App. Herb. 79.

Taurŏpŏlos, i, *f.*, *an appellation of Diana*, who, under this name, had a temple at Amphipolis, Liv. 44, 44, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.

Taurŭbŭlae, ārum, *f.*, *an island near Naples*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 129.

* **taurŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [taurus], *a little bull*, Petr. 39.

† **1. taurus**, i, *m.* [= Gr. ταῦρος; Sanscr. sthûrus; Goth. stiur; Germ. Stier], *a bull, bullock, ox, steer.* **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 2, 5; Col. 6, 20; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 176; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 66; Cic. Div. 2, 16, 36 sq.; Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Verg. G. 3, 212; Hor. S. 1, 3, 110 al. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *A brazen bull made by Perillus, that Phalaris used as an instrument of torture*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73; Ov. A. A. 1, 653; id. Tr. 3, 11, 41 sq.; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 89.—**B.** *The Bull, a constellation in the zodiac*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 21; 3, 20; Verg. G. 1, 218; Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 110.—**C.** *A small bird that imitates the lowing of oxen*, perh. *the bittern*, Plin. 10, 42, 57, § 116.—**D.** *A kind of beetle*: tauri vocantur scarabaei terrestres ricino similes, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 39. —**E.** *A root of a tree*, acc. to Quint. 8, 2, 13. —**F.** *The surface of the body between the anus and the privy parts*, Gr. ὄρρος, Fest. s. v. solitaurilia, p. 293 Müll.; cf. Diom. p. 444 P.

2. Taurus, i, *m.*, *a high mountain-range in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor*, now *Allah Dagh, Bulghar Dagh*, etc., Mel. 1, 15, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 8; Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 3; 15, 2, 2 al.: Tauri Pylae, *a defile between Cappadocia and Cilicia*, id. Att. 5, 20, 2.

3. Taurus, i, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*: M. Taurus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

† **tautŏlŏgia**, ae, *f.*, = ταυτολογία, *a repetition of the same meaning in different words, tautology*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 535; Charis. p. 242 P.

Taveni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 157.

* **tax**, an onomatopee, expressing the sound of blows, Engl. *whack*: tax tax tergo meo erit: non curo, *my back will get whack, whack*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 12 (Ritschl reads tuxtax).

taxa, ae, *f.*, *a kind of laurel*, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130.

taxātio, ōnis, *f.* [taxo], *a rating, valuing, appraisal, estimation.* **I.** In gen. (cf. aestimatio): ejus rei taxationem nos fecimus, Cic. Fragm. Or. pro Tull. 7: intra pecuniam versabitur taxatio, Sen. Ben. 3, 10, 2: hoc super omnem taxationem est, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 56: taxatio (succini) in deliciis tanta, ut, etc., id. 37, 3, 12, § 49: taxationem confirmans, id. 9, 35, 58, § 120: latifundi, id. 13, 15, 29, § 92.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *a defining* or *limiting clause in wills, contracts*, etc., Dig. 31, 1, 42 *fin.*; 33, 6, 5; 36, 3, 6.

‡ **taxātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reviler, taunter, abuser*: scenici taxatores dicuntur, quod alter alterum maledictis tangit, Fest. s. v. taxat, p. 356 Müll.

taxĕa, ae, *f.*, the Gallic name for *lard*, Afran. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 24 (Com. Fragm. v. 284 Rib.); Arn. 7, 229.

taxĕōta, ae, *m.*, = ταξεώτης, *a magistrate's assistant*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 53.

* **taxĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [taxus], *of the yew-tree, of yew-trees*: silva, Stat. S. 5, 5, 29.

taxĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of the yew-tree, yew*: venenum, supposed by some of the ancients to be toxica, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51.

Taxilae, ārum, *m.*, *the name of a people in India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

taxillus, i, *m.* [acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 153, the primitive whence talus], *a small die*, Pompon. ap. Prisc. p. 615 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 190 Rib.); Vitr. 10, 8, 2.

1. taxim, *perf.* for tetigerim; v. tango *init.*

2. taxim, *adv.* [tango; lit. by touching; cf. sensim], *gently, little by little, by degrees, gradually* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 47, 27; 550, 18; Pompon. ib. 178, 20 (Com. Fragm. v. 23 Rib.); Lucil. ib. 169, 32.

Taximagulus, i, *m.*, *a king of Kent*, Caes. B. G. 5, 22.

taxo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [tago, tango], *to touch sharply, to feel, handle* (post-Aug.; but cf. taxatio; syn.: tango, tracto). **I.** Lit. (very rare): taxare pressius crebriusque est, quam tangere, unde procul dubio id inclinatum est, Gell. 2, 6, 5; cf. Macr. S. 6, 7; Fest. pp. 356 and 357 Müll.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To twit, censure, reproach, charge*, or *tax with a fault*, etc.; Cassius Parmensis quadam epistolā sic taxat Augustum: Materna tibi farina, etc., Suet. Aug. 4: divortium suum cum uxore, id. Dom. 10: in piris taxatur superbia cognomine, i. e. *they are called* superba, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 53.—**B.** *To rate, value, appraise, estimate, determine* the worth of a thing (qs. by feeling of or handling it; cf. aestimo, to judge of the value, etc.): chrysocolla aspera taxatur in libras denariis septem, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 90: talentum Atticum denariis sex millibus taxat Varro, id. 35, 11, 40, § 136: senatorum censum ampliavit ac pro octingentorum mili-

um summa duodecies HS. taxavit, Suet. Aug. 41: taxato prius modo summae, id. Calig. 38 et saep.— **C.** *To judge of, estimate, compute, reckon*, etc., Plin. 6, 33, 38, § 207; cf.: totum sinum quatridui navigatione in longitudinem taxavit, id. 6, 28, 33, § 163: modii duo anulorum Carthaginem missi, dignitasque equestris taxata mensura, Flor. 2, 6, 18: timorem tuum taxa, Sen. Ep. 24, 2; cf.: tanti quodque malum est, quanti illud taxavimus, id. Cons. ad Marc. 19, 1: uni sapienti notum est, quanti res quaeque taxanda sit, id. Ep. 81, 7: taxata stipendio hiberna, Flor. 1, 12, 8: scelera taxantur modo majore, *more severely punished*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 746.

taxōnīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a badger, badger-*: adeps, Marc. Emp. 36.

taxus, i, *f.*, *a yew, yew-tree*. **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 50; Caes. B. G. 6, 31; Verg. E. 9, 30; id. G. 2, 113 al.— Considered, on account of its poisonous berries, as a tree of the infernal regions, Ov. M. 4, 432; Sil. 13, 596; Luc. 3, 419; 6, 645 al.— **II.** Poet., transf., *a javelin*, made of the wood of the yew-tree, Sil. 13, 210.

Tāygĕtē, ēs, *f.*, = Ταϋγέτη, *a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades*, Verg. G. 4, 232; Ov. M. 3, 595; id. F. 4, 174; Cic. Arat. 35 (269); Hyg. Fab. 155.

Tāygĕtus, i, *m.*, = Ταΰγετον, *a ridge of mountains in Laconia*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191; Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112; Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 15; Luc. 5, 52; Claud. B. G. 193; called also **Tāygĕta**, ōrum, *n.*, Verg. G. 2, 488; Stat. Achill. 1, 427.

Tazata, ae, *f.*, *an island in the Caspian Sea*, Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 52.

1. tē, v. tu.

2. tĕ, a pronominal suffix, e. g. tute, tete; v. tu.

Tĕānum, i, *n.*, *the name of two Italian towns*. **I.** Teanum Apulum, *a town in Apulia*, now *Civitate*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2; 7, 13, b, 7; id. Clu. 9, 27.— Hence, **Tĕānenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Teanum*, Liv. 9, 20, 4; called **Tĕāni**, ōrum, *m.*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104.— **II.** Teanum Sidicinum, *a town in Campania*, now *Teano*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Cic. Att. 8, 11, B, 2; Liv. 22, 57, 8; called simply Teanum, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27; id. Agr. 2, 31, 86; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86.

Tĕāte, is, *n.*, *a town on the Adriatic Sea, near Corfinium*, now *Chieti*, Sil. 8, 521; 17, 454.— Hence, **Tĕātīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Teate*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.

Tĕātes, um, *m.*, *a people in Apulia*, Liv. 9, 20, 7.

‡ **teba**, ae, *f.*, an old Latin term, in Varro's time still used among the Sabines, signifying *a hill*: lingua prisca et in Graecia Aeolis Boeotii sine afflatu vocant colles tebas; et in Sabinis, quo e Graecia venerunt Pelasgi, etiam nunc ita dicunt: cujus vestigium in agro Sabino via Salaria non longe a Reate milliarius clivus appellatur Thebae, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6.

† **techna** (**techina**, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 23 Lorenz ad loc.; id. Poen. 4, 1, 1), ae, *f.*, = τέχνη, *a wile, trick, piece of craft* or *subtilty, artifice, cunning device* (ante-class.): tum igitur ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser Hujus scelesti technis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 109; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 8; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62; id. Eun. 4, 4, 51.

† **technĭcus**, i, *m.*, = τεχνικός, *a teacher of art, technologist*, Quint. 2, 13, 15.

† **Technopaegnion**, ii, *n.*, = Τεχνοπαίγνιον (a game of art), *the title of a poem by Ausonius*.

Tĕcmessa, ae, *f.*, *a daughter of king Teuthras, and mistress of Ajax, the son of Telamon*, Hor. C. 2, 4, 6; Ov. A. A. 3, 517.

Tecmon, ōnis, *m.*, *a town of Epirus*, Liv. 45, 26, 4.

† **tĕcŏlithos**, i, *m.*, = τηκόλιθος (stone-dissolver), *a stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 36, 19, 35, § 143; 37, 10, 68, § 184; Sol. 37 *med.*

tectē, *adv.*, v. tego, *P. a. fin.*

tectio, ōnis, *f.* [tego], *a covering*: limpidae lanae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 58: lanarum, id. ib. 3, 21, 200.

† **tectŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τεκτονικός, *of* or *belonging to building, architectural, tectonic*: formae, *designs* or *plans of a building*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 298.

tector, ōris, *m.* [tego], *one that overlays walls with plaster, stucco*, etc., *a plasterer, pargeter*: villa tua, quam neque pictor neque tector vidit umquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 9; Cic. Planc. 25, 62; Front. Aquaed. 117; Vitr. 7, 3 *fin.*; Tert. Idol. 8; Inscr. Orell. 4288; 4803.

* **tectōrĭŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [tectorium], *a little plaster, parget*, or *rough-cast*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

tectōrium, ii, v. tectorius, I. B. and II. B.

tectōrius, a, um, *adj.* [tego], *of* or *belonging to covering* or *to a cover*. **I.** In gen. (very rare): paniculum, *thatch*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 18.— Hence, **B.** *Subst.*: **tectōrium**, ii, *n.*, *a covering, cover*, Cato, R. R. 11, 2.— **II.** In partic., *that belongs to* or *serves for covering* or *overlaying* walls, ceilings, floors, etc.; *of* or *belonging to staining, painting, stuccoing, plastering*, etc. (freq. and class.): opus, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 11, 2: neque id (sepulcrum) opere tectorio exornari, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65: atramentum tectorium, *that serves for staining* or *washing* walls, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 43: saetae e penicillis tectoriis, *plasterers' brushes*, id. 28, 17, 71, § 235.— Hence, **B.** *Subst.*: **tectōrium**, ii, *n.*, *plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash* for walls, etc.: parietes ac camarae muniatae tectorio, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 1; Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58; id. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 145; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 10, 3; Vitr. 7, 2, sq.; 5, 10; Sen. Ep. 86, 8; Col. 8, 15, 5; Plin. 35, 16, 56, § 194; 36, 23, 55, § 176; Dig. 15, 3, 3.— Satirically, *a paste of flour put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion*: tandem aperit vultum et tectoria prima reponit, *cover, coating*, Juv. 6, 467.— **2.** Trop., of speech, *smooth words, flattery* (very rare): dignoscere cautus, Quid solidum crepet et pictae tectoria linguae, Pers. 5, 24; so imitated, Aug. Ep. 1 ad Volusian.

Tectŏsăges, um, *m.*, *a people in Gallia Narbonensis, between the Pyrenees and the Rhone*, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37; Caes. B. G. 6, 24; called also **Tectŏsăgi**, ōrum, Liv. 38, 16; 16, 24; Aus. Clar. Urb. Narb. 9.

* **tectŭlum**, i, *n. dim.* [tectum], *a little roof*, Hier. Ep. 117, n. 9.

tectum, i, *n.* [tego]. **I.** Lit., *a covering*. **A.** *A roof*: quojus (villae) Deturbavit ventus tectum ac tegulas, Plaut. Rud. prol. 78: de tecto deturbavit tegulas, id. ib. 1, 1, 5. tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: firma tecta in domiciliis habere, id. Brut. 73, 257; cf.: disturbata porticus Catuli, quae ad tectum paene pervenerat, id. Att. 4, 3, 2: hic se praecipitem tecto dedit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 41: culmina tecti, Verg. A. 2, 695: tecti a culmine, Ov. M. 12, 480.— **B.** *A ceiling* (usu. plain; opp. lacunar, a fretted ceiling): tectis caelatis, laqueatis, *ceilings, rooms*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 121 Vahl.); cf.: qui marmoreis tectis ebore et auro fulgentibus abundant, Cic. Par. 1, 3, 13; so, aurata, id. ib. 6, 3, 49: laqueata, Hor. C. 2, 16, 12: cubilia tectaque, *canopies*, id. Epod. 12, 12.— **II.** Transf., *a roofed building* for dwelling in, *a roof, house, dwelling, abode; a cover, shelter, quarters*, etc. (freq. and class.; cf.: prosa, ut mucronem pro gladio, et tectum pro domo recipiet, etc., Quint. 8, 6, 20; syn.: domus, aedes, habitatio): recipe me in tectum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 16; cf.: exercitus tectis ac sedibus suis recipere, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: ne tecto recipiatur . . . qui non, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 66; Nep. Att. 13, 2: exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36; milites in tecta Gallorum contegit, Auct. B. G. 8, 5: vos, Quirites, in vestra tecta discedite, Cic. Cat. 3, 12, 29: tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris, Verg. A. 1, 627: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41; id. Att. 5, 16, 3: tum erat ager incultus sine tecto: nunc est cultissimus cum optima villa, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: si vacuum tepido cepisset villula tecto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 10: pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit silvas, Verg. A. 6, 8: columba plausum Dat tecto ingentem, id. ib. 5, 216: solidis Clauditur in tectis, i. e. *in prison*, Ov. M. 3, 697: sed quercus tecta cibumque dabat, id. A. A. 2, 622: dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, i. e. of the Labyrinth, Verg. A. 6, 29: sub tecta Sibyllae, id. ib. 6, 211.

tectūra, ae, *f.* [tego], *a covering over, overlaying* with a wash, plaster, etc.: parietum, Pall. 1, 15 and 17.

tectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tego.

tēcum, i. e. cum te; v. tu.

tĕd, v. tu; and cf. med.

tēda and **tēdifer**, v. taeda and taedifer.

Tēdignīlŏquĭdes, is, *m.* [te-dignaloquens], *a comically-formed proper name*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

Tĕgĕa, ae (**Tĕgĕē**, Stat. Th. 11, 177), *f.*, = Τεγέα, *a very ancient town in Arcadia*, now *Paleo-Episkopi*, near *Tripolitza*, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.— Poet. for *Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 11, 177; Claud. B. G. 576.— Hence, **A.** **Tĕgĕēus** or **Tĕgĕaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tegea, Tegean*; poet. for *Arcadian*: gens, Verg. A. 5, 299: Pan, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 30; Verg. G. 1, 18: virgo, i. e. *Callisto, a daughter of Lycaon*, king of Arcadia, Ov. A. A. 2, 55; id. F. 2, 167: volucer, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat. S. 1, 5, 4.— Also *subst.*: **Tĕgĕaea**, ae, *f.*, *the Arcadian Atalanta*, Ov. M. 8, 317; 8, 380: parens, i. e. *Carmenta, the mother of Evander*, id. F. 1, 627; called also sacerdos, id. ib. 6, 531.— **B.** **Tĕgĕātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Arcadian*: volucer, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 18; called also ales, id. ib. 5, 1, 102.— **C.** **Tĕgĕātae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tegea, the Tegeans*, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37.— **D.** **Tĕgĕātis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Tegean*; poet. for *Arcadian*: mater, i. e. *the Arcadian Atalanta*, Stat. Th. 9, 571; capra, Sil. 13, 329.

tĕgĕs, ĕtis, *f.* [tego], *a covering, mat*: quae fiunt de cannabi, lino, junco, palma, scirpo, ut funes, restes, tegetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 1; so Col. 5, 5, 15; 12, 52, 8; Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112; Mart. 11, 32, 2; 11, 56, 5; Juv. 6, 117; 7, 221 al.

‡ **tĕgĕtārius**, ψιαθοποιός, ψιαθοπλόκος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.; *a mat-maker* [teges].

tĕgĕtĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little mat*: tegeticulae cannabinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 2; 2, 11, 8; Col. 8, 9, 3; Mart. 9, 93, 3.

* **tēgĭle**, is, *n.* [tego], *a covering, cover*, App. M. 9, p. 222, 28 (al. tegillo).

tĕgillum, i, *n. dim.* [tegulum], *a small covering, a hood* or *cowl*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 18; Varr. ap. Non. 179, 4; cf.: tegillum cuculiunculum ex scirpo factum, Fest. p. 366 Müll.

tĕgĭmen, **tĕgŭmen**, and **tegmen** (in *obliq. cas.* usu. syncop. tegminis, etc.), *n.* [tego], *a covering, cover* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. in prose only once, as a transl. from the Greek; syn.: operculum, integumentum): mihi (Anacharsi) amictui est Scythicum tegimen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: tegimen direpta leoni Pellis erat, Ov. M. 3, 52; so, tegimen, id. ib. 1, 672; id. A. A. 3, 112; Sil. 1, 402; Sen. Q. N. 6, 25; Tac. A. 2, 21: consertum tegumen spinis, Verg. A. 3, 594; so, tegumen, Liv. 1, 20, 4; 4, 39, 3; Col. 7, 4, 4: textile tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1350; so id. 3, 649; Verg. A. 7, 666; 7, 742; Luc. 9, 771; Liv. 5, 38, 8; Quint. 9, 4, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 72: tegmina membrorum, Col. 3, 10, 12: vites opacare tegminibus, id. 5, 5, 15: removebitur hujus Tegminis officium, *of the shield*, Ov. M. 12, 92: pedum, i. e. *shoes*, Col. 1, 8, 18; Amm. 22, 9, 11.— Of the husk: grani, Col. 10, 243; cf.: hordea . . . exue de palea tegminibusque suis, Ov. Med. Fac. 54.— Poet.: sub caeli tegmine, *the vault of heaven*, Lucr. 1, 988; so id. 2, 662; 5, 1016; Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 112: fluminis, *icy covering*, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 15.— With *obj. gen.*: ardoris, Vulg. Ecclus. 34, 19.

tĕgĭmentum and **tegmentum**, i, v. tegumentum.

tegmen, ĭnis, v. tegimen.

tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* [Gr. στέγω, to cover; τέγος, στέγος, roof; Sanscr. sthag-, to hide; Germ. decken; Engl. thatch], *to cover* (syn. operio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: amica corpus ejus (Alcibiadis) texit suo pallio, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143: capite se totum tegit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 9: (tegillo) tectus esse soleo, si pluvit, id. Rud. 2, 7, 19: fere res omnes aut corio sunt Aut etiam conchis

aut callo aut cortice tectae, *covered, clothed*, Lucr. 4, 936; cf.: bestiae aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: ut tecti, ut vestiti, ut salvi esse possemus, id. ib. 2, 69, 150: corpora veste villosâ, Tib. 2, 3, 76: caput galea, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 44: Mars tunicâ adamantinâ tectus, Hor. C. 1, 6, 13: ensis Vaginâ tectus, id. S. 2, 1, 4. —In Greek constr.: primâ tectus lanugine malas, Ov. M. 12, 291: cucullo caput tectus, Mart. 5, 14, 6: quae (casae) more Gallorum stramentis erant tectae, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: tectas casas testudinum superficie, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 109: musculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: domum, Dig. 19, 1, 18: naves tectae, *covered with decks, decked* (= constratae), Caes. B. C. 1, 56; Liv. 36, 43, 13 (opp. apertae); 31, 46, 6: tectae instrataeque scaphae, Caes. B. C. 3, 100: incepto tegeret cum lumina somno, Verg. G. 4, 414: utne tegam spurco Damae latus? i. e. *to go by the side of, walk cheek by jowl with*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18; so, latus alicui, Suet. Claud. 24; cf. aliquem, *to surround, attend, accompany:* omnis eum stipata tegebat Turba ducum, Verg. A. 11, 12; Stat. S. 5, 1, 26: sarta tecta; v. sartus. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To cover, hide, conceal* (rare in lit. sense; syn.: abscondo, occulto): Caesar tectis insignibus suorum occultatisque signis militaribus, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 45: fugientem silvae texerunt, id. ib. 6, 30: oves (silva), Ov. M. 13, 822: quas (tabellas) tegat in tepido sinu, id. A. A. 3, 622: ferae latibulis se tegunt, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42; cf.: nebula matutina texerat inceptum, Liv. 41, 2, 4: Scipionem nebulae possiderent ac tegerent, Vop. prol. 2. — **2.** *To shelter, protect, defend* (rare in lit. sense); constr., in analogy with defendere and tueri, *aliquid ab aliquo* or *ab aliquâ re:* qui portus ab Africo tegebatur, ab Austro non erat tutus, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: ut alter (ordo propugnatorum) ponte ab incidentibus telis tegeretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: aliquem conservare et tegere, id. ib. 1, 85: tempestas et nostros texit et naves Rhodias afflixit, Caes. B. C. 3, 27; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5; Sall. J. 101, 4: triumpho, si licet me latere tecto abscedere, i. e. *with a whole skin, safe, unhurt*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5.—*Pass.* in mid. force: tegi magis Romani quam pugnare, Liv. 4, 37, 11.— **3.** *To cover over, bury, enclose* (poet.): te modo terra tegat, Prop. 2, 26, 44 (3, 22, 24): sit tibi terra levis mollique tegaris harenâ, Mart. 9, 29, 11: ossa tegebat humus, Ov. M. 15, 56: ossa tegit tumulus, id. Am. 2, 6, 59: Sicanio tegitur sepulcro, Luc. 2, 548. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to cover* (very rare): tempestas, mihi quae modestiam omnem, Detexit tectus quâ fui, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 7. — **B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *To cloak, hide, veil, conceal, keep secret* (freq. and class.): triumphi nomine tegere atque velare cupiditatem suam, Cic. Pis. 24, 56: multis simulationum involucris tegitur et quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cujusque natura, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: animus ejus vultu, flagitia parietibus tegebantur, id. Sest. 9, 22: summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiae, id. Brut. 14, 53: honestâ praescriptione rem turpissimam, Caes. B. C. 3, 32; cf.: turpia facta oratione, Sall. J. 85, 31: aliquid mendacio, Cic. Quint. 26, 81: nomen tyranni humanitate, Nep. Dion, 1: commissum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 38; id. A. P. 200: non uti corporis vulnera, ita exercitus incommoda sunt tegenda, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: nostram sententiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: dira supplicia, Verg. A. 6, 498: causam doloris, Ov. M. 13, 748: pectoribus dabas multa tegenda meis, id. Tr. 3, 6, 10: ignobilitatis tegendae causâ, Cap. Max. 8.— **2.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *To defend, protect, guard:* aliquid excusatione amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 12, 43; id. Clu. 11: quod is meam salutem atque vitam suâ benevolentiâ, praesidio custodiâque texisset, id. Planc. 1, 1: nostri clarissimorum hominum auctoritate leges et jura tecta esse voluerunt, id. de Or. 1, 59, 253: pericula facile innocentiâ tecti repellemus, id. Imp. Pomp. 24, 70: qui a patrum crudelibus suppliciis tegere liberos sciant, Liv. 1, 53, 8: aliquem tegere ac tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 66, 2: libertatem, patriam, parentisque armis tegere, Sall. C. 6, 5: ut legatos curâ magistratuum magis quam jus gentium ab irâ impetuque hominum tegeret, Liv. 8, 6, 7: legationisque jure satis tectum se arbitraretur, Nep. Pelop. 5, 1.—Hence, **tectus**, a, um, *P. a., covered*, i. e. *hidden, concealed.* **A.** Lit.: cuniculi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41. — **B.** Trop., *hidden, not frank, open*, or *plain; secret, concealed, disguised; close, reserved, cautious:* sermo verbis tectus, *covered, enveloped*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; cf. verba (opp. apertissima), id. ib. 9, 22, 5: occultior atque tectior cupiditas, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: amor, Ov. R. Am. 619. — Of persons: occultus et tectus, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 54: tecti esse ad alienos possumus, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; cf. in *comp.:* tectior, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: te in dicendo mihi videri tectissimum, id. de Or. 2, 73, 296: silet ille, tectusque recusat Prodere quemquam, Verg. A. 2, 126; cf.: quis consideratior illo? Quis tectior? Cic. Deiot. 6, 16. — Hence, *adv.:* **tectō**, *covertly, privily, cautiously:* et tamen ab illo aperte, tecte quicquid est datum, libenter accepi, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4.— *Comp.:* tectius, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2; id. Planc. 10, 8, 5; Ov. A. A. 1, 276.

tēgŭlae, ārum (less freq. and mostly poet., also in *sing.:* **tēgŭla**, ae; v. the foll.), *f.* [tego], *tiles, roof-tiles, a tiled roof* (class.; cf. imbrex). (*a*) *Plur.:* tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 28; so, with imbrices, id. Mil. 2, 6, 24; with tectum, id. Rud. prol. 78: heus, quid agis tu inquam in tegulis? id. Mil. 2, 2, 22; so, in tegulis, id. ib. 2, 2, 1; 2, 2, 5; 2, 3, 13; 2, 3, 37: anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 26: per alienas tegulas Venisse, id. Eun. 3, 5, 40: per tegulas demitti, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45: demptis tegulis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: per scalas pervenisse in tegulas, Liv. 36, 37, 2: habitare sub tegulis, Suet. Gram. 9: columbaria qui in tegulis habent, Varr. R. R. 3, 7 *fin.*; Dig. 19, 1, 58; 39, 2, 24: TEGVLAS AENEAS AVRATAS D. S. D., Inscr. Orell. 3272 et saep.—(*β*) *Sing.:* promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italiâ nullam relicturum, *not a tile*, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5: cum solem nondum prohibebat et imbrem Tegula, Ov. A. A. 2, 622; id. F. 6, 316; id. Ib. 304; Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. 11; Mart. 7, 36, 4; Juv. 3, 201 (but the true read., Sen. Ep. 12, 5, is regula, Haase).

‡ **tēgŭlīcius**, a, um, *adj.* [tegulae], *covered with tiles:* ATTEGIA, Inscr. Orell. 1396.

tēgŭlum, i, *n.* [tego], *a covering, roof, thatch* (very rare): tegulo aquaticarum harundinum domos suas operiunt, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 156: scirpi fragiles ad tegulum tegetesque, id. 16, 37, 70, § 178.

tĕgŭmen, inis, v. tegimen.

tĕgŭmentum (collat. forms **tĕgĭmentum** and **tegmentum**), i, *n.* [tego], *a covering, cover.* **I.** Lit. (class.; cf. tegmen): tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150; so, tegumentum, id. Fin. 5, 11, 32; Liv. 1, 43, 2; 9, 19, 7; 9, 40, 3; 22, 1, 3; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8, 2; id. Ep. 90, 17; Suet. Calig. 55 *fin.:* scutisque tegimenta detrudere, Caes. B. G. 2, 21; so, tegimenta, id. B. C. 2, 9; 3, 44; 3, 62; 3, 63: palpebrae quae sunt tegmenta oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: tegumenta, *armor*, Vulg. 1 Macc. 4, 6. — * **II.** Trop.: istaec mihi ego semper habui aetati tegumentum meae, Ne, etc., *a defence, protection*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 32 dub. (Ritschl and Fleck. integumentum).

Tēius, a, um, v. Teos.

tēla, ae, *f.* [prob. contr. from texla, from texo; cf. ala, from axilla; mala, from maxilla, Cic. Or. 45, 153], *a web.* **I.** Lit.: texentem telam studiose ipsam offendimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: Penelope telam retexens, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 95: tenui telas discreverat auro, Verg. A. 4, 264; 11, 75: vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum, Ov. M. 6, 69: commenta retexere tela, Stat. S. 3, 5, 9; Dig. 32, 1, 69; 34, 2, 22: lanâ et telâ victum quaeritans, Ter. And. 1, 1, 48; cf.: assiduis exercet bracchia telis, Ov. F. 4, 699: antiquas exercet telas, id. M. 6, 145: plena domus telarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59.—Of a *spider's web:* deiciamque eorum (araneorum) omnis telas, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 25; Cat. 68, 49; Mart. 8, 33, 15; Juv. 14, 61.— **B.** Transf. **1.** *The threads that run lengthwise in the loom, the warp* (syn.: stamen, trama), Tib. 1, 6, 79: licia telae Addere, Verg. G. 1, 285; 3, 562; Ov. M. 4, 275; 6, 54 sq.— **2.** *A weaver's beam, yarn-beam;* also, *a loom*, Cato, R. R. 10, 5; 14, 2; Ov. M. 4, 35; 6, 576. — **II.** Trop., *a web*, i. e. *a plan, design:* exorsa haec tela non male omnino mihi est, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 116: ad detexundam telam, id. Ps. 1, 4, 7: quamquam ea tela texitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226.

† **1. tēlămo** or **tēlămon**, ōnis, *m.*, = τελαμών (a bearer, supporter); in architecture, *a male figure that supports an entablature;* in the *plur.:* telamones, Vitr. 6, 10 *fin.*

2. Tēlămo or **Tēlămon**, ōnis, *m.*, = Τελαμών, *an Argonaut, son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer*, Hyg. Fab. 14; 89; 97; Val. Fl. 1, 354; Ov. M. 7, 476 sq.; 11, 216 sq.; Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 79; id. Tusc. 3, 18, 39; 3, 18, 43; 3, 24, 58; 3, 29, 71; id. de Or. 2, 46, 193: Ajax Telamone natus, Hor. C. 2, 4, 5.—Hence, **A. Tēlămōnius**, ii, *m.*, *son of Telamon, the Telamonian*, for *Ajax*, Ov. M. 13, 194; id. Tr. 2, 525; id. A. A. 2, 737.— **B. Tēlămōniădes**, ae, *m.*, *the offspring of Telamon*, i. e. *Ajax*, Ov. M. 13, 231.

telānae fīcus, *a kind of black fig*, Cato, R. R. 8, 1; Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 72; Macr. S. 2, 16.

Telandria, ae, *f.*, *an island near Lycia*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 131.

Telchīnes, um, *m.*, = Τελχῖνες, *a fabled family of priests in Rhodes, famous for their magic arts*, Ov. M. 7, 365; Stat. Th. 2, 274.

Tēlĕbŏae, ārum, *m.*, = Τηλεβόαι, *a people in Acarnania, noted for robbing travellers*, Plaut. Am. prol. 101; 1, 1, 56; 1, 1, 95 al. A colony of them afterwards inhabited the island of Capreae: Teleboûm Capreas regna, Verg. A. 7, 735; Tac. A. 4, 67; Sil. 7, 418.—Hence, **Tēlĕbŏis**, idis, *adj.*, *of Teleboæ, Teleboic.—Plur.* as *subst.:* **Tēlĕbŏïdes**, um, *f.*, *the name of some small islands between Leucadia and Achaia*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 53.

Tēlĕbŏas, ae, *m.*, *a centaur killed by Nestor at the marriage of Pirithous*, Ov. M. 12, 441.

Tēlĕgŏnus, i, *m.*, = Τηλέγονος, *son of Ulysses and Circe, who, when he came to Ithaca, killed his father without knowing him; on his return he founded Tusculum*, Hyg. Fab. 127; Hor. C. 3, 29, 8; Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 4; Ov. F. 3, 92; 4, 71; Stat. S. 1, 3, 83; Sil. 7, 692; 12, 535; Hyg. Fab. 127.—As an appellative: **Tēlĕgŏni**, ōrum, *the amatory poems of Ovid*, so called because his misfortunes arose from them, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 114.

Tēlĕmăchus, i, *m.*, = Τηλέμαχος, *the son of Ulysses and Penelope*, Hyg. Fab. 127; Ov. H. 1, 98; 1, 107; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 40; Cat. 61, 229.

Tēlĕmus, i, *m.*, = Τήλεμος, *the name of a soothsayer*, Ov. M. 13, 770; Hyg. Fab. 128.

Telendos, i, *f.*, *an island near Lycia*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 131.

† **tēlĕphion**, ii, *n.*, = τηλέφιον, *a kind of herb resembling purslane:* Sedum telephium, Linn.; Plin. 27, 13, 110, § 137.

Tēlĕphus (-os), i, *m.*, = Τήλεφος. **I.** *A king of Mysia, son of Hercules and the nymph Auge.* He was wounded before Troy by the spear of Achilles, but was afterwards cured by its rust, Ov. M. 12, 112; 13, 171; id. Tr. 5, 2, 15; Hor. A. P. 96; 140; id. Epod. 17, 8; Hyg. Fab. 101; Plin. 34, 15, 45, § 152; 25, 5, 19, § 42. — **II.** *A contemporary and friend of Horace*, Hor. C. 3, 19, 26; 1, 13, 1; 4, 11, 21.

Tēlĕsĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of Samnium*, now *the village Telese*, Liv. 22, 13; 24, 20.

Tēlestes, is or ae, *m.*, *the father of Ianthe*, Ov. M. 9, 716.

Tēlestus, i, *m.*, *a Greek painter*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109.

† **tĕlĕta**, ae, *f.*, = τελετή, *initiation, consecration*, App. M. 11, p. 268 sq.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 9; 10, 23; 4, 31.

Tēlethrius, ii, *m.*, *a grassy mountain of Eubœa*, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94.

Tēlĕthūsa, ae, *f.*, *the wife of Ligdus and mother of Iphis*, Ov. M. 9, 682 sq.

† **tĕlĕtus**, i, *m.*,=τελετός (perfect), *one of the Æons*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **telicardĭos** or **thelycardĭos**, i, *m.*, *a precious stone, called also* muchula, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

* **tēlĭger**, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [telum-gero], *dart-bearing*, an epithet of Cupid, Sen. Herc. Oet. 543.

† **tēlīnum**, i, *n.*, = τήλινον, *a costly ointment prepared from the herb* telis, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 13; Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

† **telirrhizos** or **thelyrrhizos**, i, *f.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

† **tēlis**, is, *f.*, = τῆλις, *the herb fenugreek:* Trigonella foenum Graecum, Linn.: foenum Graecum quod telin vocant, Plin. 24, 19, 120, § 184.

Tellēna, ōrum, *n.*, *a town of Latium*, now *Toretta*, Liv. 1, 33; called also **Tellēnē**, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68 (Sillig).

Tellūmo, ōnis, *m.*, *a god among the Romans, the personified productive power of the earth*, answering to Tellus as a goddess, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 23 *fin.*—Called also **Tellūrus**, i, Mart. Cap. 1, § 49.

tellūs (-ūs short, Mart. Cap. 5, § 584), ūris, *f.* [perh. root tollo, to bear], *the earth*, opp. to the other planets or to the sea, *the globe* (a word belonging almost entirely to poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ea, quae est media et nona, tellus, neque movetur et infima, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17 (for which: terra in medio mundo sita, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; id. N. D. 2, 39, 98 al.; v. terra): animae vis aut extrinsecus aut ipsā tellure coōrta, Lucr. 6, 579: telluris operta subire, Verg. A. 6, 140. — **B.** In partic., *earth, land, ground* (cf. solum): quāque fuit tellus, illic et pontus et aër; Sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda, Ov. M. 1, 15; cf.: jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant; Omnia pontus erant, id. ib. 1, 291: nec ullis Saucia vomeribus per se dabat omnia tellus, id. ib. 1, 102: exercetque frequens tellurem atque imperat arvis, Verg. G. 1, 99: reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata, Hor. Epod. 16, 43: non presso tellus exsurgit aratro, Tib. 4, 1, 161: sterilis sine arbore tellus, Ov. M. 8, 789: fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus, Verg. G. 2, 460.—**C.** Personified, Tellus, *Earth*, as a productive, nourishing divinity: unam eandemque terram habere geminam vim, et masculinam, quod semina producat et femininam, quod recipiat atque enutriat. Inde a vi femininā dictam esse Tellurem, a masculinā Tellumonem, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 23 *fin.*; cf.: primum (invocabo), qui omnes fructus agriculturae caelo et terrā continent, Jovem et Tellurem: itaque quod ii parentes magni dicuntur, Juppiter pater appellatur, Tellus, terra mater, id. R. R. 1, 1, 5; and: si est Ceres a gerendo, terra ipsa dea est: quae enim est alia Tellus? Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52: Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143: aedis Telluris, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: in Telluris (sc. aede), id. Att. 16, 14, 1: Tellus mater, Liv. 10, 29.—**II.** Transf., *a land, country, district, region, territory* (poet.; syn.: regio, terra): Tuscula, Tib. 1, 7, 57: tellus barbara Scythiae, id. 3, 4, 91; so, barbara, Ov. M. 7, 53: Delphica, id. ib. 1, 515: Aegyptia, id. ib. 5, 323: Gnosia, Verg. A. 6, 23: nova, Hor. C. 1, 7, 29: Jubae, id. ib. 1, 22, 15: Assaraci, id. Epod. 13, 13 et saep.

* **telluster**, tris, e, *adj.* [tellus], *of* or *belonging to the earth, terrestrial:* tellustres silvicolaeque divi, Mart. Cap. 7, § 729.

Telmessus, Telmissus, or **Telmēsus**, i, *f.*, = Τελμησσός or Τελμισσός, *a town in Lycia, near to Caria, at the head of the Glaucus Sinus*, now *Makri;* it was famed for the skill of its inhabitants in divination, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91; Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 6; Liv. 38, 39.—Hence, **A.** **Telmessĭcus** (**Telmissĭcus, -mēsicus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Telmessus, Telmessian:* Telmissicus sinus, Liv. 37, 16; Telmessicum vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74.—**B.** **Telmissĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Telmissus, Telmissian:* Ptolemaeus, Liv. 37, 56, 4.—As *subst.:* **Telmissii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Telmissus, the Telmissians:* Castra Telmissium, Liv. 37, 56 Drak. *N. cr.* (s. l. v.).—**C.** **Telmesses** (**-messes**), ium, *m.*, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94; or **Telmessenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Telmessus, the Telmessians*, Tert. Anim. 46. —**D.** **Telmessis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Telmessian:* sinus, Luc. 8, 248.

tĕlōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [telonium], *a toll-gatherer, collector of the customs*, Cod. Th. 11, 28, 3 *fin.*

tĕlōnĭum (**-nēum**), ii, *n.*,=τελώνιον, *a toll-booth, custom-house*, Tert. Idol. 12; id. Bapt. 12; Vulg. Luc. 5, 27.

tēlum, i, *n.* [for texlum; root τεκ-, of τίκτω, to beget; τυκ-, τυχ-, of τυγχάνω, to hit, chance upon; v. texo; cf. τόξον, a bow], *a weapon used for fighting at a distance; a missile weapon, missile*, as *a dart, spear, javelin*, etc. (while arma signifies arms for defence or close fight; v. arma; cf.: jaculum, tormentum). **I.** Lit.: tela proprie dici videntur ea, quae missilia sunt: ex Graeco videlicet translato eorum nomine, quoniam illi τηλόθεν missa dicunt, quae nos eminus; sicut arma ea, quae ab umeris dependentia retinentur manibus, Fest. p. 364 Müll.; cf. id. p. 3; and Serv. Verg. A. 8, 249; 9, 509: telum vulgo quidem id appellatur, quod ab arcu mittitur, sed nunc omne significatur, quod mittitur manu. Itaque sequitur, ut et lapis et lignum et ferrum hoc nomine contineatur, dictum ab eo, quod in longinquum mittitur, Graecā voce figuratum ἀπὸ τοῦ τηλοῦ, Dig. 50, 16, 233: arma rigent, horrescunt tela, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Trag. v. 177 Vahl.); so, opp. arma, Sall. C. 42, 2; 51, 38; id. J. 43, 3; Ov. M. 9, 201: tela manu jacere, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 438 Vahl.); cf.: si quis jaciat volatile telum, Lucr. 1, 970: tela depellere ... telum jacere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: conicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 1, 46; 1, 47; 2, 27; Cic. Quint. 16, 52 al.; cf.: nubes levium telorum conjecta obruit aciem Gallorum, Liv. 38, 26, 7; and with this cf.: it toto turbida caelo Tempestas telorum ac ferreus ingruit imber, Verg. A. 12, 284: telum ex loco superiore mittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: Romani omni genere missilium telorum ac saxis maxime vulnerabantur, Liv. 44, 35, 21; cf. Sisenn. ap. Non. 449, 3: priusquam ad conjectum teli veniretur, Liv. 2, 31, 6: tela vitare, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: telis repulsi, id. ib. 1, 8; Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5: non primus Teucer tela Cydonio Direxit arcu, Hor. C. 4, 9, 17: in medios telum torsisti primus Achivos, Verg. A. 5, 497: tela spargere, Luc. 3, 326; Quint. 4, 5, 14: aërias telum contendit in auras, Verg. A. 5, 520: telum volatile sensit, Ov. A. A. 1, 169: volucre, Val. Fl. 2, 524: hic confixum ferrea texit Telorum seges, Verg. A. 3, 46: nubes telorum, Liv. 38, 26, 7: nimbus, Luc. 4, 776. — **B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *an offensive weapon* of any kind, as *a sword, dagger, poniard, axe*, etc. (class.): Ajax gladio incubuit: Ulixes intervenit ... e corpore cruentum telum educit, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18: ex quibus (telis) ille maximum sicarum numerum et gladiorum extulit, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8: elatam securim in caput dejecit: relictoque in vulnere telo ambo se foras eiciunt, Liv. 1, 40, 7: non tuba terruerit, non strictis agmina telis, Ov. M. 3, 535: tela aliis hastae, aliis secures erant, Curt. 9, 1, 15: clavae tela erant, id. 9, 4, 3: stare in comitio cum telo, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15; so esp. freq.: esse cum telo, *to be armed*, id. Att. 2, 24, 3; id. Vatin. 10, 24; id. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 7; Sall. C. 27, 2 al.; cf.: esse cum telo hominis occidendi causā (lex) vetat, Cic. Mil. 4, 11: qui caedem telo quocumque commiserint, Quint. 10, 1, 12: ut pereat positum rubigine telum, *my sheathed sword*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 43 et saep.: pars caret altera telo Frontis, i. e. *a horn*, Ov. M. 8, 883; so of the caestus, Verg. A. 5, 438; Stat. Th. 6, 772.—**2.** Poet., like the Gr. βέλος (v. Lidd. and Scott, sub voce), **a.** *A sunbeam:* non radii solis neque lucida tela diei, Lucr. 1, 147; 2, 60; 3, 92; 6, 40.—**b.** *Lightning:* arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, Ov. F. 3, 316: excutere irato tela trisulca Jovi, id. Am. 2, 5, 52.—**3.** *A stitch in the side*, Ser. Samm. 22, 402; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 6.—**4.** = membrum virile, Mart. 11, 78, 6; Auct. Priap. 9; Just. 38, 1.—**II.** Trop., *a weapon, shaft, dart* (class.), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 113: usque quāque sapere oportet: id erit telum acerrimum, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; cf.: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: nec gelidis torpet telis perfixa pavoris, Lucr. 3, 305: Veneris telis accipere ictus, id. 4, 1052: necessitas, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, Liv. 4, 28, 5; 5, 29, 9: quā lege tribunitiis rogationibus telum acerrimum datum est, id. 3, 55, 3: de corpore rei publicae tuorum scelerum tela revellere, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: tela fortunae, id. Fam. 5, 16, 2: lucubrationis telum, Suet. Calig. 53: vis tribunicia, telum a majoribus libertati paratum, Sall. Or. Macri Licinii ad Pleb. 6; Liv. 6, 35, 8: sentire et linguae tela subire tuae, Ov. P. 4, 6, 36.

Temarunda, ae, *f.*, *a Scythian name of the Palus Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 20.

1. Tĕmĕnītis, ĭdis, *f.*, v. Temenos.

2. Tĕmĕnītis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Τεμενῖτις (Polyb. c. 27, 7): porta, *a gate of Tarentum*, Liv. 25, 9, 9 (v. Weissenb. ad loc.).

Tĕmĕnos, = τέμενος, τό, *a place at Syracuse sacred to Apollo;* hence, **1.** **Tĕmĕnītes**, is, *m.*, = Τεμενίτης, *an epithet of Apollo*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119; Suet. Tib. 74.—**2.** **Tĕmĕnītis**, ĭdis, = Τεμενῖτις, *a fountain at Syracuse*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.

tĕmĕrārĭē, *adv.*, v. temerarius *fin.*

tĕmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [temere]. **I.** *That happens by chance, accidental, casual* (so very rare; cf. fortuitus): sed quid hoc, quod picus ulmum tundit? hau temerarium'st, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 14: non temerarium est, ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, id. Aul. 2, 2, 7: quaestus temerarius incertusque, Fest. s. v. navalis scriba, p. 169 Müll.: tributum temerarium, id. p. 364, b, ib.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 129 sq. — **II.** *Rash, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent, inconsiderate, indiscreet, unadvised, audacious* (freq. and class.; syn.: audax, audens): temulenta mulier et temeraria, Ter. And. 1, 4, 2: homines temerarii atque imperiti, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium, id. ib. 1, 31: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: non sum tam temerarius nec audax, Mart. 4, 43, 2: parce meo, juvenis, temerarius esse periclo, Ov. M. 10, 545.—Of things: ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34; id. N. D. 1, 1, 1; Liv. 25, 37, 17: duabus animi temerariis partibus conpressis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: consilium, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2: vox, Liv. 23, 22, 9: virtus, Ov. M. 8, 407: error, id. ib. 12, 59: querela, id. Tr. 5, 13, 17: bella, id. M. 11, 13: tela, i. e. *sent thoughtlessly*, id. ib. 2, 616: temerarium est, ante crassitudinem pollicarem viti imperare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177: temerarium est, secundis non esse contentum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 10.

tĕmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [temero], *a forging*, Cod. Th. 1, 32, 1.

tĕmĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a violator, ravisher* (post-Aug.), Stat. Th. 11, 12; id. Achill. 1, 600; Cod. Just. 12, 53, 2.—**II.** *A forger*, Dig. 48, 10, 29.

tĕmĕrē (ante-class. collat. form **tĕmĕrĭter**, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Att. ap. Non. 516, 5; Trag. Fragm. v. 96 Rib.), *adv.* [Sanscr. tamra, darkening; timira, dark; hence, blindly; cf.: timor, temeritas], *by chance, by accident, at random, without design, intent*, or *purpose, casually, fortuitously, rashly, heedlessly, thoughtlessly, inconsiderately, indiscreetly*, etc. (cf.: forte, fortuito). **I.** In gen. **A.** With *forte* (cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 731 sq.): quam saepe forte temere Eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 30; cf. Liv. 41, 2, 7: pepulere ut forte temere in adversos montes agmen erigeret, id. 2, 31, 5: rideant licet quibus forte temere humana negotia agi persuasum est, Curt. 5, 11, 10: nisi ista casu nonnumquam forte temere concurrerent, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 141; Liv. 23, 3, 3; 39, 15, 11: forte, temere, casu aut pleraque fierent aut omnia, etc., Cic. Fat. 3, 6.—**B.** With *casu, fortuito*, etc.: ex corporibus huc et illuc casu et temere cursitantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 115; cf.: id evenit non temere nec casu, id. ib. 2, 2, 6: non enim temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: temere ac fortuito, id. Or. 55, 186: ne quid temere ac fortuito, inconsiderate neglegenterque agamus, id. Off. 1, 29, 103; cf.: om-

nia temere ac fortuito agere, Liv. 2, 28, 1; Tac. G. 10: te nihil temere, nihil imprudenter facturum judicaram, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, B, 1: inconsulte ac temere dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: temere ac nullâ ratione causas dicere, id. de Or. 2, 8, 32; cf.: domus, quae temere et nullo consilio administratur (opp. quae ratione regitur), id. Inv. 1, 34, 58.—**C.** Alone: non temere confirmare, Cic. Font. 1, 1: non temere scribere, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: (oracula) partim effutita temere, id. Div. 2, 55, 113: ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. C. 31, 7: numquam temere tinniit tintinnabulum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 162: sub pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor. C. 2, 11, 14; cf.: temere insecutae Orphea silvae, id. ib. 1, 12, 7: temere errare in vallibus, *at random*, Ov. F. 6, 327: saxa temere jacentia, Liv. 9, 24, 6.—*Comp.:* temerius, Att. ap. Non. 178, 23.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Non or haud temere est, *it is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it:* non temere est, quod corvus cantat mihi nunc ab laevâ manu, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 1; so, non temere est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 7; id. Eun. 2, 2, 59; id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 9: haud temere est, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 329 (Ann. v. 473); Verg. A. 9, 375; Liv. 1, 59, 6.—**B.** Non temere, *not easily,*=non facile: rapidus fluvius est hic, non hac temere transiri potest, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 52: hoc temere numquam amittam ego a me, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 2: an temere quicquam Parmeno praetereat, quod facto usus sit? id. Hec. 5, 4, 38: qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferebant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 13: non temere adire, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: patres quoque non temere pro ullo aeque adnisi sunt, Liv. 2, 61, 4: non temere incerta casuum reputat, quem fortuna numquam decepit, id. 30, 30, 11; Quint. 1, 3, 3: si negabimus temere famam nasci solere, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12: non temere a me Quivis ferret idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 13: vatis avarus Non temere est animus, id. ib. 2, 1, 120: nec sibi quivis temere arroget artem, id. S. 2, 4, 35; Suet. Tit. 6; 8; Dig. 50, 17, 64; so also: nullus dies temere intercessit, quo non ad eum scriberet, Nep. Att. 20, 2.

tĕmĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [temere]. **I.** *Hap, chance, accident* (so rare but class.; cf.: fortuna, casus): in quibus nulla temeritas, sed ordo apparet, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82: quid enim sors est? Idem propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, quod tesseras: quibus in rebus temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, id. Div. 2, 41, 85: fortunam in temeritatem declinando corrumpebant, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 385, 5; cf.: (Pacuvius) ait, verius esse temeritate quam fortuna res regi, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36: illa superiora caduca et incerta posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate, Cic. Lael. 6, 20.—**II.** *Rashness, heedlessness, thoughtlessness, hastiness, want of consideration, indiscretion, foolhardiness, temerity; a rash, inconsiderate,* or *unfounded opinion* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: inconsiderantia, audacia): omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et neglegentia, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 101: multi faciunt multa temeritate quâdam, sine judicio vel modo, id. ib. 1, 15, 49: numquam temeritas cum sapientiâ miscetur, id. Marcell. 2, 7: duci ad judicandum impetu et temeritate, id. Planc. 4, 9: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: inpellit alios avaritia, alios iracundia et temeritas, id. ib. 7, 42; Sall. J. 7, 5: temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, Cic. Sen. 6, 20; so opp. prudentia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 8; (with ignorantia) Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 42; (with inscitia) Liv. 6, 30, 6; 42, 49, 5; (with inscientia) id. 22, 25, 12.—In *plur., rash, inconsiderate, acts,* Cic. Sest. 28, 61; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 97.

tĕmĕrĭter, *adv.*, v. temere *init.*

* **tĕmĕrĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [temere], *rashness, heedlessness, temerity* (ante-class. for temeritas), Pac. ap. Non. 181, 23 (Trag. Rel. v. 149 Rib.).

tĕmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.; prop. to treat rashly; hence, pregn.], *to violate, profane, defile, dishonor, disgrace, desecrate, pollute:* temerare violare sacra et contaminare, dictum videlicet a temeritate, Fest. p. 365 Müll. (mostly poet.; sometimes in post-Aug. prose; syn.: scelero, polluo): sacra deae, Tib. 3, 5, 7: hospitii sacra, Ov. H. 17, 3: Cereale nemus securi, id. M. 8, 741: templa Minervae, Verg. A. 6, 840: arae, foci, deum delubra, sepulcra majorum temerata ac violata, Liv. 26, 13, 13: delubra oculis profanis, Claud. B. G. 102: sacra deo vasa, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 6, 5: sacraria probro, Ov. M. 10, 695: patrium cubile, id. ib. 2, 592; 15, 501; cf.: thalamos pudicos, id. Am. 1, 8, 19: eandem Juliam in matrimonio Agrippae, Tac. A. 1, 53; id. H. 3, 80: Venerem maritam, Ov. H. 15 (16), 283; cf.: temerata Auge, id. ib. 9, 49: vi aliam, App. M. 1, p. 106, 9: conjugale praeceptum, id. ib. 5, p. 162, 19: fluvios venenis, Ov. M. 7, 535: dapibus nefandis Corpora, id. ib. 15, 75: aures incestis vocibus, id. Tr. 2, 503: nubila volatu (Perseus), Stat. Th. 3, 463; cf. Alpes (Hannibal), Sil. 15, 532: litus, Luc. 3, 194: castra infausta temerataque, *dishonored* by the crime of mutiny, Tac. A. 1, 30: trux puer et nullo temeratus pectora motu, Stat. Achill. 1, 302: temerata est nostra voluntas, Ov. M. 9, 627: puram fidem, id. P. 4, 10, 82.

Tĕmĕsa, ae; **Tĕmĕsē,** ēs; and **Tempsa (Temsa),** ae, *f.*, =Τεμέση or Τέμψα, *a town in the territory of the Bruttians, where there were copper mines,* now *Torre del Piano del Casale:* Temesa, Mel. 2, 4, 9: Temese, Ov. M. 15, 52; 15, 707; Stat. S. 1, 1, 42: Tempsa (Temsa), Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72; Liv. 34, 45, 4.—Hence, **A. Tĕmĕsaeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Temesa, Temesan:* aera, Ov. M. 7, 207; id. F. 5, 441; Stat. S. 1, 5, 47.—**B. Tempsānus,** a, um, *adj., of Temesa:* ager, Liv. 34, 45: incommodum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39.

tēmētum, i, *n.* [a lengthened form from root tam-; Sanscr. tâm-yati, to be stupefied; whence abstemius, temulentus], *any intoxicating drink, mead, wine,* etc. (mostly ante-class. and poet.; syn. merum): temeti nihil allatum intellego, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 6; Cato ap. Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 90; Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59; Varr. ap. Non. 5, 17; Pompon. ap. Fest. p. 364 Müll.; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 163; Juv. 15, 25; *Cic. Rep. 4, 6, 6 (Fragm. ap. Non. 15, 15); Gell. 10, 23, 1.—Jocosely: temeti timor, as a name for *a parasite*, Nov. ap. Fest. p. 364 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 17 Rib.).

temnĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [temno], *despicable, contemptible:* nec exiguitate temnibilis (amnis), Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 29.

Temnītes, ae, and **Temnĭi,** ōrum, v. Temnos.

temno, ĕre, *v. a.* [root tam-, to cut; Gr. τέμνω], *to slight, scorn, disdain, despise, contemn* (poet. and very rare for the class. contemnere): semper aves quod abest: praesentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 957: jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38: divos, Verg. A. 6, 620: praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116: ne temne, quod ultro Praeferimus manibus vittas et verba precantia, Verg. A. 7, 236: pars non temnenda decoris, Ov. A. A. 3, 299; cf.: haud temnendae manus ductor, Tac. H. 3, 47.

Tēmnos, i, *m.*, =Τῆμνος, *a town in Æolia,* now *Menimen.* Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; Cic. Fl. 18, 42 al.—Hence, ‡ **A. Temnītes,** ae, *adj. m., of* or *from Temnos:* Heraclides, Cic. Fl. 18, 42.—As *subst.:* **Temnītae,** ārum, *m., the inhabitants of Temnos, the Temnites,* Cic. Fl. 19, 45.—**B. Temnĭi,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Temnos, the Temnians,* Tac. A. 2, 47.

1. tēmo, ōnis, *m.* [root tek-; cf.: texo, telum], *a beam, pole, tongue* of a plough, carriage, cart, etc. **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 7, § 73; Col. 6, 2, 7; Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 109; Verg. G. 3, 173; Ov. M. 2, 107; 11, 258 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Pars pro toto.) *A wagon* (poet.): de temone Britanno Excidet Arviragus, Juv. 4, 126.—**2.** *The constellation called the Wain* or *Wagon of Bootes, Charles's Wain,* Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 73 (Trag. v. 245 Vahl.); Stat. Th. 1, 370; 1, 692; cf. Cic. l. l.; Ov. M. 10, 447.—**B.** *A pole,* Col. 6, 19, 2.

2. temo, ōnis, *m., a sum of money paid instead of furnishing recruits, commutation-money,* Cod. Th. 6, 26, 14 sq.

temōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. temo], *of* or *belonging to the commutation for recruits:* onera, Cod. Just. 12, 24, 1: functio, Cod. Th. 11, 16, 14.—As *subst.:* **temōnārĭus,** ii, *m., a collector of the commutation for recruits,* Cod. Just. 12, 29, 2.

Tempē, *indecl. plur. n.*, =Τέμπη, τά. **I.** Lit., *a charming valley in Thessaly, through which ran the river Peneus, between Olympus and Ossa,* now *valley of Lykostomo* or *Dereli,* Mel. 2, 3, 2; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31; 16, 44, 92, § 244; Liv. 44, 6; 33, 35; Hor. C. 1, 7, 4; 1, 21, 9; 3, 1, 24: Peneia, Verg. G. 4, 317; Ov. M. 7, 222.—**II.** Transf., of other beautiful valleys: frigida, Verg. G. 2, 469; Ov. F. 4, 477; id. Am. 1, 1, 15: Cycneia, id. M. 7, 371; Stat. Th. 1, 485 (cf. written as Greek: Reatini me ad sua τέμπη duxerunt, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5).

* **tempĕrācŭlum,** i, *n.* [tempero], *a working:* ferri, App. Flor. p. 342, 40.

tempĕrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a mixing in due proportion, a proper measure, disposition,* or *constitution; a measure, mean, moderation; temperament, temperature* (mostly post-Aug.; cf. on the other hand, temperatio): inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarunt, *Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24; cf.: tanto temperamento inter plebem senatumque egit, ut, etc., Just. 2, 7, 5; 44, 4, 3: egregium principatus temperamentum, si demptis utriusque vitiis solae virtutes miscerentur, Tac. H. 2, 5: fortitudinis, id. ib. 1, 83: senatus Caesar orationem habuit meditato temperamento, *with studied moderation, strictness,* id. A. 3, 12: quod temperamentum omnes in illo subito pietatis calore servavimus, Plin. Pan. 3, 1: opus est inter has tam diversas inaequalitates magno temperamento, Col. 3, 12, 3 sq.: eruca jungitur lactucae fere in cibis, ut nimio frigori par fervor immixtus temperamentum aequet, Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 155: eadem est materia, sed distat temperamento, *proportion, combination,* id. 9, 36, 61, § 130; 12, 25, 54, § 115: caeli, *temperateness,* Just. 2, 1, 10: linistis absque temperamento, *without having tempered the mortar,* Vulg. Ezech. 13, 14; 22, 28.

tempĕrans, antis, *Part.* of tempero.

tempĕranter, *adv.*, v. temperans.

tempĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [temperans], *moderateness, moderation, sobriety, discreetness, temperateness, temperance,* as a moral quality: quae (virtutis vis) moderandis cupiditatibus regendisque animi motibus laudatur, ejus est munus in agendo: cui temperantiae nomen est, Cic. Part. Or. 22, 76: temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164; cf. id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: temperantia est, quae in rebus aut expetendis aut fugiendis rationem ut sequamur, monet, id. ib. 1, 14, 47: temperans, quem Graeci σώφρονα appellant eamque virtutem σωφροσύνην vocant, quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnumquam etiam modestiam, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: honestum versatur . . . in omnium quae fiunt quaeque dicuntur ordine et modo, in quo inest modestia et temperantia, id. Off. 1, 5, 14; cf. id. ib. 3, 33, 116: cernitur altera pars honestatis in conformatione et moderatione continentiae et temperantiae, id. ib. 3, 25, 96: novi ego temperantiam et moderationem naturae tuae, id. Fam. 1, 9, 22: dicacitatis moderatio et temperantia, id. de Or. 2, 60, 247: temperantia in victu, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: (Divitiaci) summam in se voluntatem, egregiam fidem, temperantiam cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: tantâ temperantiâ moderatus, Sall. J. 45, 1; cf.: sine apparatu expellunt famem: adversus sitim non eâdem temperantiâ, Tac. G. 23; and: valetudinem temperantiâ mitigare, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 9.

tempĕrātē, *adv.*, v. tempero, *P. a. fin.*

tempĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tempero]. **I.** Lit., *a due mingling* or *tempering* of ingredients, *fit proportion* or *combination, symmetry, constitution, temperament* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): ut enim corporis temperatio cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant: eaque animi est virtus, quam alii ipsam temperantiam dicunt esse, alii obtemperantem temperantiae praeceptis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: corporum, id. ib. 1, 28, 68; 1, 10, 21: aëris temperatio, *composition, temper,* id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98; cf. id. Ac. 2, 26, 85: caeruleî temperationes Alexandriae primum sunt inventae, Vitr. 7, 11: quae a luna cete-

risque sideribus caeli temperatio fit, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94; so, caeli, id. N. D. 2, 5, 13: temperatio lunae caelique moderatio efficit hoc, id. Div. 2, 45, 94: semina temperatione caloris et oriri et augescere, id. N. D. 2, 10, 26: mensium temperatio, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16: disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, *organization, constitution*, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1: rei publicae, id. Leg. 3, 5, 12: ordinum, Liv. 9, 46, 15: temperatio juris, cum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28: sed praesto est hujus vitii temperatio, quod senatus lege nostra confirmatur auctoritas, *a means of moderating, qualifying*, or *tempering*, id. ib. § 27.—**II.** Transf.: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio, *the organizing* or *ordering principle*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17 (Somn. Scip. 4, 10).

* **temperātīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [tempero], *soothing, palliative*: medicamina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 11.

temperātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]; *one who duly arranges, orders*, or *governs* (very rare): moderator ille et quasi temperator hujus tripartitae varietatis, Cic. Or. 21, 70: voluptatis, i. e. *who enjoys it in moderation*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14, 1.—Poet.: armorum (flumen), i. e. *that rightly tempers them*, Mart. 4, 55, 15.

temperātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *due measure, proportion, composition*, or *quality; temper, temperament, temperature* (ante-class. and post-Aug. for the class. temperatio): caeli temperatura, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 12: corporis, Sen. Ep. 11, 6: minii, Vitr. 7, 9: aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97; cf. id. 34, 2, 5, § 10; 34, 8, 19, § 75: utilis ac salubris (in balneis), Sen. Ep. 86, 10: linire absque temperatura, *with untempered mortar*, Vulg. Ezech. 13, 11.

temperātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tempero.

temperī (-ius), *adv.*, v. tempus, II. A.

temperies, ēi, *f.* [tempero], *a due mingling, mixture*, or *tempering, temperature, temper* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. temperatio): in quo (aere) aequalis omnium temperies fuit, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 8: magna et in colore temperies, id. 2, 78, 80, § 190; 16, 11, 22, § 54: ubi temperiem sumpsere umorque calorque, Ov. M. 1, 430: nix tegit alta duas (caeli zonas): totidem inter utramque locavit, Temperiemque dedit, mixtâ cum frigore flammâ, i. e. *temperateness, moderate temperature*, id. ib. 1, 51: caeli, id. P. 2, 7, 71; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 3: caeli mira temperies, verno tepori maxime similis, Curt. 4, 7, 17; 9, 1, 11; cf.: auctumnus mitis inter juvenemque senemque Temperie medius, Ov. M. 15, 211: temperie blandarum captus aquarum, id. ib. 4, 344: temperiem servant oculi, *a due proportion*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 217: tranquilla morum, Stat. S. 2, 6, 48: temperies (docet), ut casta petas, *moderation, temperance*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 103.

tempero, āvi, ātum, 1 (old *pres. subj.* temperint, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 41; collat. *dep.* form **temperor**, Lact. 7, 5, 12), *v. a.* and *n.* [tempus]. **I.** *Act., to divide* or *proportion duly, mingle in due proportion; to combine* or *compound properly; to qualify, temper*, etc. (class.; cf.: modifico, misceo). **A.** Lit.: nec vero qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari potest, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: qui (orbium motus) acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, id. Rep. 6, 18, 18: ea cum tria sumpsisset, unam in speciem temperavit, id. Univ. 7: tale quiddam esse animum, ut sit ex igni atque animâ temperatum, id. N. D. 3, 14, 36: aes conflare et temperare, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197: ferrum, id. 34, 14, 41, § 145: herbas, Ov. F. 5, 402: acetum melle, Plin. 14, 17, 21, § 114: vinum, id. 29, 3, 11, § 50: pocula, *to flavor*, i. e. *to fill*, Hor. C. 1, 20, 11; id. Epod. 17, 80; Mart. 9, 12, 7: venenum, Suet. Ner. 2 *fin.*: unguentum, Plin. 13, 2, 2, § 18: collyrium, id. 27, 10, 59, § 83: colores, id. 2, 18, 16, § 79 et saep.: ejusdem solis tum accessus modici tum recessus et frigoris et caloris modum temperant, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: Etesiarum flatu nimii temperantur calores, id. ib. 2, 53, 131; cf.: vitis solem umbra temperans, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 91: quis aquam (i. e. balneum) temperet ignibus, *who shall temper*, i. e. *warm*, Hor. C. 3, 19, 6; so, balneum, Mart. 3, 25, 1: scatebrisque arentia temperat arva, i. e. *waters*, Verg. G. 1, 110; so, arva (Galesus), Claud. Cons. Prob. 260.—**2.** Transf., *to rule, regulate, govern, manage, arrange, order*: rem publicam institutis et legibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; cf.: constituere et temperare civitates, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: Lycurgus, qui Lacedaemoniorum rem publicam temperavit, id. Div. 1, 43, 96; cf.: qui (Juppiter) res hominum ac deorum, Qui mare ac terras variisque mundum Temperat horis, Hor. C. 1, 12, 16: terram, mare, urbes, etc. (corresp. to regere), id. ib. 3, 4, 45: mare, id. ib. 4, 12, 1: aequor, Verg. A. 1, 146: orbem, Ov. M. 1, 770; 15, 869: arces aetherias, id. ib. 15, 859: undas, id. ib. 12, 580: ratem, id. ib. 13, 366: solus id navigii genus temperans, Vell. 2, 107: omnia pretio temperata, id. 2, 60: senem delirum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 71: ora frenis, id. C. 1, 8, 7 et saep.: genius qui natale temperat astrum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 187: annum, id. ib. 1, 12, 16; Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13: caeli fulgura, Cic. Leg. 8, 21: fortunam suo arbitrio, Petr. 137.—Poet.: carmen impositis articulis, i. e. *to tune*, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 80; cf.: testudinis aureae strepitum, Hor. C. 4, 3, 18: Musam pede Archilochi, id. Ep. 1, 19, 28 sq.: citharam nervis, i. e. *to string*, Ov. M. 10, 108.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To regulate, rule*, etc.: non modice temperatam sed nimis meracam libertatem sitiens haurire, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 96; cf.: cujus acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae ne vino quidem permixta temperari solet, id. Phil. 12, 11, 26: quod (genus) erit aequatum et temperatum ex tribus optimis rerum publicarum modis, id. Rep. 1, 45, 69; cf. id. ib. 2, 39, 65: ita in variâ et perpetuâ oratione hi (numeri) sunt inter se miscendi et temperandi, id. Or. 58, 197; so, joined with miscere, id. Off. 3, 33, 119 (on the contrary, opp. miscere, id. Rep. 2, 23, 42); cf.: at haec interdum temperanda et varianda sunt, id. Or. 29, 103; 18, 60; 52, 176: iracundiam cohibere, victoriam temperare, id. Marcell. 3, 8: amara lento Temperet risu, Hor. C. 2, 16, 27: annonam macelli quotannis temperandam censuit, *to be regulated*, i. e. *fixed at moderate prices*, Suet. Tib. 34: (Aeolus) Sceptra tenens mollitque animos et temperat iras, *soothes, allays*, Verg. A. 1, 57: sumptus, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 10: Mercurius temperat astra, Stat. Th. 1, 305.—**2.** Se temperare ab aliquâ re, *to refrain from, abstain from, forbear*, etc. (late Lat.): temperare se a rectorum suorum reprehensione, Greg. M. in Job, 25, 38 *init.*; 18, 3: ab utro se temperat, Aug. c. Faust. 6, 5 *fin.*; id. Trin. 3 prooem.

II. *Neutr., to observe proper measure; to moderate* or *restrain one's self; to forbear, abstain; to be moderate* or *temperate* (class.; cf. moderor). **A.** In gen.; constr. with *in aliquâ re, alicui rei, ab aliquâ re*, a simple *abl.*, an *inf.*, or *ne* or *quin* with *subj.* (α) With *in* and *abl.*: jam istoc probior es, cum in amore temperes, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 8: in multa temperarunt tribuni, Liv. 2, 52, 5; Sall. J. 85, 9.—(β) With *dat.*: linguae tempera, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 28; so, linguae, Liv. 28, 44, 18: linguae, Sen. Ira, 3, 6, 2: manibus, Liv. 2, 23, 9; 4, 3, 6; 32, 20, 3; Curt. 7, 2, 24: oculis, Liv. 21, 22, 7: irae, id. 33, 20, 7: victoriae, Sall. C. 11, 8: gulae, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5: lacrimis, Curt. 7, 2, 7.—(γ) With *ab* and *abl.*: temperare ab injuriâ et maleficio, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: a maleficio, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: a lacrimis, Verg. A. 2, 8: precibus ducis mitigati ab excidio civitatis temperavere, Tac. H. 1, 63.—Rarely with *sibi*, etc.: cum sibi in contionibus credas a mendacio temperaturum? Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25: ne a necessariis quidem sibi rabies temperat, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 4.—(δ) With *abl.* alone: lacrimis, Liv. 30, 20; Tac. A. 15, 16: a venatibus, Claud. III. Laud. Stil. 270: risu, Liv. 32, 34, 3: neque verbis adversus principem neque factis, Suet. Vit. Lucan.—(ε) With *inf.*: matronae Canorâ hic voce suâ tinnire temperent, Plaut. Poen. prol. 33: dormire, id. ib. 22: maledicere huic, id. ib. 5, 2, 76: tollere puerum, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 67 Vahl.): exordiri rem novam, Gell. 4, 9, 5.—(ζ) With *ne* and *subj.*: quoi male faciundi est potestas, quom ne id faciat temperat, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 60: quod in pluribus libris ne facerem temperavi, Lact. 4, 3, 5.—(η) With *quin* (post-Aug.): non temperante Tiberio quin premeret, Tac. A. 3, 67: ne sedato quidem tumultu temperare potuit, quin, etc., Suet. Claud. 41; id. Calig. 54: vix temperabat, quin diceret, Sen. Contr. 10, 1 (30), 7: Arruntius non temperavit, quin, etc.; id. Ep. 114, 19.—**b.** With *sibi* or *animis* (so not in Cicero): neque sibi homines feros temperaturos existimabat, quin, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 33: vix sibi temperant quin, etc.; Sen. Ben. 2, 29, 2; Vell. 1, 16, 1: usque mihi temperavi, dum perducerem eo rem, ut, etc., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2: neque mihi temperare, quominus, etc., Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41; 1, praef. § 30: non quivit temperare sibi in eo (signo), etc., id. 34, 8, 19, § 62; Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 1: vix temperavere animis, quin, etc.; Liv. 5, 45, 7.—**c.** *Impers. pass.*: aegre temperatum est, quin, etc., *they with difficulty refrained*, Liv. 32, 10, 8: nec temperatum manibus foret, ni, etc., id. 2, 23, 10: jam superfundenti se laetitiae vix temperatum est, id. 5, 7, 8: ab oppugnatione urbium temperatum, id. 7, 20, 9: a caedibus, id. 25, 25, 9.—**B.** In partic., pregn., *to forbear, abstain*, or *refrain from; to spare, be indulgent to* any thing (cf.: parco, abstineo); constr. with *dat.* or *ab*: ut si cuiquam ullâ in re umquam temperaverit, ut vos quoque ei temperetis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: superatis hostibus (shortly after, parcere), id. ib. 2, 2, § 4: sociis, id. ib. 2, 1, 59, § 154: alicui in aliquâ re, id. ib. 2, 2, 6, § 17: amicis, id. Balb. 27, 60: privignis, Hor. C. 3, 24, 18: ingenio suo, Quint. 10, 1, 98 al.: in quo ab sociis temperaverant, Liv. 6, 17, 8: ab his sacris, id. 39, 10, 9: quamvis a plerisque cibis singuli temperemus, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 8; cf.: a mulso sibi temperare, Cels. 4, 31.—*Impers. pass.*: templis deum temperatum est, Liv. 1, 29, 6 Drak. *N. cr.*: nec ab ullo temperatum foret, id. 24, 31, 11.—Hence, **A. temperans**, antis, *P. a.*, *observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate* (syn.: modestus, abstinens): aut temperantem (dices), qui se in aliquâ libidine continuerit, in aliquâ effuderit? Cic. Par. 3, 1, 21: homo in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, etc., id. Font. 18, 40; so, homo, id. Att. 15, 1, 1.—*Sup.*: homo sanctissimus et temperantissimus, Cic. Font. 17, 38: principes graviores temperantioresque a cupidine imperii, *refraining, abstaining*, Liv. 26, 22, 14 Drak. *N. cr.*—With *gen.*: famae temperans, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 41: temperans gaudii seraeque laetitiae, Plin. Pan. 52, 5: potestatis temperantior, Tac. A. 13, 46.—Hence, *adv.*: **temperanter**, *with moderation, moderately*, Tac. A. 4, 33; 15, 29.—*Comp.*, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 2.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—**B. temperatus**, a, um, *P. a.* ***1.** *Duly arranged* or *prepared*: prela, Cato, R. R. 12.—**2.** *Limited, moderate, temperate*. (α) Lit.: temperatae escae modicaeque potiones, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115: regiones caeli neque aestuosae neque frigidae sed temperatae, Vitr. 1, 4; cf. Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 26.—*Comp.*: loca temperatiora, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: o temperatae dulce Formiae litus, Mart. 10, 30, 1: mitis ac temperatus annus, Col. 3, 20, 1; cf. in *sup.*: temperatissimum anni tempus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 14.—(β) Trop., of moral character, of speech, etc., *moderate, sober, calm, steady, temperate*: est autem ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, ut summa severitas summâ cum humanitate jungatur, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: justi, temperati, sapientes, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: in victoriâ temperatior, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1: mens in bonis Ab insolenti temperatam Laetitiâ, Hor. C. 2, 3, 3: vim temperatam di provehunt In majus, id. ib. 3, 4, 66: animum temperatum virtutibus fuisse, Liv. 1, 18, 4: hoc multo fortius est . . . illud temperatius, Sen. Ep. 18, 3: aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: oratio modica ac temperata, id. Or. 27, 95.—*Comp.*: temperatior oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 212.—*Sup.*: temperatissimi sanctissimique viri monumentum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 83.—*Adv.*: **temperate**, *in due proportion, with moderation, moderately, temperately*. **a.** Lit.: tepebit, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: arbores umoris temperate, parum terreni habentes, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*—**b.** Trop.: agere, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1: temperatius scribere, id. ib. 13, 1, 1: temperatissime et castissime vivere, Aug. Mus. 6, 15.

tempestas, ātis (collat. form **tempestus**, ūtis; v. in the foll.; *gen. plur.* tempestatium, Vitr. 9, 6, 3), *f.* [tempus]. **I.** *A*

portion, point, or *space of time*, *a time*, *season*, *period*, ὥρα (so mostly ante-class. and poet.; syn. tempus): SOL OCCASVS SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 10; cf.: in duodecim tabulis: SOLIS OCCASV DIEI SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO: libri augurum pro tempestate tempestutem dicunt, supremum augurii tempus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 51 Müll. *N. cr.:* jam quâ tempestate vivo certe sine ad me recipio, Lucil. ap. Non. 407, 31: eâ tempestate flos poëtarum fuit, Plaut. Cas. prol. 18: verum tempestas quondam cum vixi fuit, Quom, etc., id. Truc. 2, 4, 29: eâdemque tempestate multis signis Lacedaemoniis calamitas denuntiabatur, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 75: quâ tempestate juvencos egerat a stabulis, Prop. 4, 9, 1: non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illâ Tempestate fui, qua, etc., Ov. M. 1, 183: tertia te Phthiae tempestas laeta locabit, *the third day* (a translation of the Homeric ἤματί κεν τριτάτῳ, Il. 9, 363), Cic. poët. Div. 1, 25, 52: quâ tempestate Poenus in Italiam venit, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; cf. id. Or. 49, 164: fuere item eâ tempestate, qui crederent, etc., Sall. C. 17, 7; Curt. 4, 2, 11; 6, 2, 15: illâ tempestate, Liv. 27, 37, 13; Curt. 3, 1, 2: hac tempestate, Sall. J. 3, 1; 13, 7; Vell. 2, 78; Just. 19, 2, 3; 25, 2, 8: sic omnia nimia, cum vel in tempestate vel in agris vel in corporibus laetiora fuerunt, in contraria fere convertuntur (a transl. of the Platonic ἐν ὥραις τε καὶ ἐν φυτοῖς καὶ ἐν σώμασι), Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68.—In *plur.:* quam te post multis tueor tempestatibus, Pac. ap. Non. 407, 33: cis paucas tempestates, augebis, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 18: multis tempestatibus haud sane quisquam Romae virtute magnus fuit, Sall. C. 53, 5: Sulla sollertissimus omnium in paucis tempestatibus factus est, id. J. 96, 1: Evander, qui multis ante tempestatibus ea tenuerat loca, Liv. 1, 5, 2.—**II.** *Time*, with respect to its physical qualities, *weather* (the predom. and class. signif. of the word). **A.** Lit., of good as well as of bad weather: tum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serenâ, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82 (Ann. v. 517 Vahl.; cf. infra, in *plur.*); Varr. ap. Non. 408, 5: liquida, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 64; cf.: liquidissima caeli, Lucr. 4, 169: nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes. B. G. 4, 23; cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4: secunda, Tac. Agr. 38: fuit pridie Quinquatrus egregia tempestas, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 2: tempestatem praetermittere, id. Fam. 14, 4, 5: cum tempestas arridet, Lucr. 2, 32; cf. id. 5, 1395: unde haec tam clara repente Tempestas? Verg. A. 9, 20.—In *plur.:* tempestates serenae riserunt risu Jovis, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 254 (Ann. v. 445 Vahl.): dum tempestates assunt, Lucr. 1, 178: et comites et tempestates et navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 2; Cels. 2, 1.—**2.** Esp., of bad or stormy weather, *a storm, tempest* (cf.: procella, hiemps): turbida tempestas heri fuit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 3; so, turbida, Lucr. 6, 376; Caes. B. C. 2, 22: saeva, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 12; Lucr. 6, 458: perfrigida, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: turbulenta, id. ib. 2, 5, 10, § 26: foeda, Liv. 2, 62; Verg. G. 1, 323: horrida, Hor. Epod. 13, 1: demissa ab Euro, id. C. 3, 17, 11: tempestas venit, Confringit tegulas imbricesque, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 27: tanta tempestas cooritur, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 48: tempestas naves adflixit, id. ib. 3, 27: vis tempestatis, Cic. Rep. 4, 8, 8: maximo imbri, tempestate, ventis, procellis, etc., id. Phil. 5, 6, 15: nautae cum adversâ tempestate in alto jactarentur, id. Inv. 2, 31, 95: si segetibus tempestas nocuerit, id. N. D. 2, 66, 167: si tempestas a vertice silvis Incubuit, Verg. G. 2, 310: tempestas sine more furit, id. A. 5, 694.—In *plur.:* duo genera esse caelestis injuriae meminisse debemus: unum quod tempestates vocamus, in quibus grandines, procellae, ceteraque similia intelleguntur, etc., Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 278: magnis commotis tempestatibus, fluvius ita magnus factus est, ut, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 96; Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 86: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: ut tempestates saepe certo aliquo caeli signo commoventur, id. Mur. 17, 36: procellae, tempestates, id. Off. 2, 6, 19; Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3: autumni, Verg. G. 1, 311; Caes. B. G. 4, 34. —**3.** Personified: **Tempestātes**, *the weather-goddesses, the weather:* (Lucius Scipio) CEPIT. CORSICA. ALERIAQVE. VRBE. DEDET TEMPESTATIBVS AIDE MERITO, Inscr. Scip. in Inscr. Orell. 552; Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51; Hor. Epod. 10, 24; cf. in *sing.* Tempestas, Ov. F. 6, 193.—**B.** Trop. (like our *storm, tempest*,=), *commotion, disturbance; calamity, misfortune:* qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, Cic. Planc. 4, 11: comitiorum, id. Mur. 17, 36: video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis impendeat, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: periculi tempestas, id. Sest. 47, 101: tempestas horribilis Gallici adventus, id. Rep. 2, 6, 11: quanta per Idaeos tempestas ierit campos, Verg. A. 7, 223: eâ ipsâ tempestate eversam esse rem publicam, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 5: tempestas popularis, id. Sest. 67, 140: vis illa fuit et ruina quaedam atque tempestas et quidvis potius quam judicium, id. Clu. 35, 96: communis Siculorum tempestas (i. e. Verres), id. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 91: haud ignari quanta invidiae immineret tempestas, Liv. 3, 38, 6: (scurra) Pernicies et tempestates barathrumque macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31: belli, Stat. Th. 3, 229; Sen. Agam. 63.—In *plur.:* in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jactari quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: immoderatae tempestates, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4: navis rei publicae fluitans in alto tempestatibus, id. Sest. 20, 46; id. de Or. 1, 1, 2; id. Fam. 9, 6, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85 al.—**2.** *A storm, shower*, i. e. *a throng, multitude*, etc.: querelarum, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: turbida telorum, Verg. A. 12, 284; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 102.

tempestīvē, *adv.*, v. tempestivus *fin.*

tempestīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tempestivus], *a right* or *proper time, timeliness, seasonableness* (rare). **I.** Lit.: sua cuique parti aetatis tempestivitas est data, *its appropriate quality* or *character*, *Cic. Sen. 10, 33; Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 105; 11, 14, 14, § 36; 18, 30, 73, § 303.—***II.** Transf., *a right* or *proper state* or *condition:* tempestivitates stomachi totiusque corporis, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 120.

tempestīvō, *adv.*,= tempestive, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 41 (dub.; al. tempestive).

tempestīvus (-vos), a, um, *adj.* [tempestas, I.], *of* or *belonging to the right time, done* or *happening at the proper time, timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable* (class.; syn. opportunus). **I.** In gen.: venti, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 131: imbres, Just. 44, 1, 4: nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, Siciliam adiit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: aggressus tempestivis temporibus, Liv. 45, 19, 10; cf.: veniet narratibus hora Tempestiva meis, Ov. M. 5, 500; Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 53: et tempestivum pueris concedere ludum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142: oratio, Liv. 5, 12, 12: caesura arborum, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 230: vindemia, Col. 11, 2, 67: sarritio, id. 11, 2, 9; 7, 3, 4: multa mihi ipsi ad mortem tempestiva fuerunt, *fitting occasions*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: num parum tempestivos interveni? Tac. Or. 14: oscula maestis tempestiva genis posuit, Stat. Th. 2, 355.—*Neutr. absol.:* si tempestivom erit, Col. 1, 8 *fin.*; Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Timely, seasonable, ripe* (syn. maturus): maturitas, Cic. Sen. 2, 5: ubi ocymum tempestivom erit, dato primum, Cato, R. R. 54, 3; so, fructus, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14; Col. 3, 21, 10: pullorum examina, Lucr. 5, 1363: pinus, Verg. G. 1, 256.—*Comp.:* cassita in sementes forte concesserat tempestiviores, Gell. 2, 29, 5.—**2.** Transf., of persons, *ripe, mature* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tempestiva viro, Hor. C. 1, 23, 12 (for which: filia Jam matura viro, Verg. A. 7, 53; and: matura virgo, Hor. C. 3, 6, 22); so, Rhode, id. ib. 3, 19, 27: virgo, Fest. s. v. Romam, p. 269 Müll.: tempestivos erat caelo Cythereïus heros, Ov. M. 14, 584.—**B.** Prægn., like our *timely, betimes*, for that which takes place early, *in good time, in good season, early;* so in the elder Pliny, of early risers: refrigeratum sub dio dari tempestivis antecedente vomitione, Plin. 29, 4, 25, § 80: sani atque tempestivi, id. 7, 53, 54, § 181.—Esp., of early banquets, beginning while it is yet day: convivia, Cic. Arch. 6, 13; so, convivia (convivium), id. Sen. 14, 46; id. Att. 9, 1, 3; 9, 13, 6; id. Mur. 6, 13: gladiatorum convivium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61: solemni et tempestivo adhibetur convivio, Curt. 8, 1, 22; Sen. Ira, 2, 28, 6; Tac. H. 2, 68; Suet. Calig. 45 *fin.*; cf.: tempestivis epulis delinitus, ubi vino incaluit, etc., Tac. A. 11, 37.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—Hence, *adv.:* **tempestīvē**, *at the right time, in proper season, seasonably, opportunely; fitly, appropriately* (class.): arare, Cato, R. R. 61, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156; Col. 2, 8, 4; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 81; Just. 34, 1; Suet. Vesp. 23.—*Comp.*, Hor. C. 4, 1, 9.—*Sup* seems not to occur.

***tempestŭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [tempestas, II.], *stormy, tempestuous; turbulent, impetuous:* incursus hostium, Sid. Ep. 4, 6.

‡**tempestūs**, ūtis, v. tempestas *init.*

***templāris**, e, *adj.* [templum], *of* or *belonging to a temple:* fines, Auct. Limit. p. 295 Goes.

***templātim**, *adv.* [templum, analogous to vicatim, from vicus], *templewards, through the temples*, Tert. Apol. 42 *fin.*

templum, i, *n.* [prob. for temulum; root τεμ- of τέμνω; cf. τέμενος, a sacred enclosure; hence], **I.** Lit., a space marked out; hence, in partic., in augury, *an open place for observation*, marked out by the augur with his staff: templum dicitur locus manu auguris designatus in aëre, post quem factum ilico captantur auguria, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 92: dictum templum locus augurii aut auspicii causâ quibusdam conceptis verbis finitus. Concipitur verbis non isdem usquequaquae. In Arce sic: templa tescaque me ita sunto quoad ego caste lingua nuncupavero. Olla veter arbor, quirquir est, quam me sentio dixisse, templum tescumque finito in sinistrum, etc.... In hoc templo faciundo arbores constitui fines apparet, Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 sq. Müll.: Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6, 4.—**B.** Transf., with the idea of openness, extent, or that of sanctity predominating. **1.** *An open, clear, broad space, a circuit* (so rare and mostly poet.): unus erit, quem tu tolles in caerula caeli Templa, i. e. *the space* or *circuit of the heavens*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Ann. v. 67); cf.: nec mare nec tellus neque caeli lucida templa, etc., Lucr. 1, 1014; so, caeli, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 42; Lucr. 1, 1064; 1, 1105; 2, 1039; 6, 286; 6, 644; 6, 1228; cf. caelestia, id. 6, 388; 6, 670: magna caelitum, Enn. ap. Varr. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. v. 227 Vahl.): magnum Jovis altitonantis, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 7 Müll. (Ann. v. 531 Vahl.): mundi magnum et versatile templum, *the extent* or *circuit of the world*, Lucr. 5, 1436; so, mundi, id. 5, 1205; 6, 43; cf.: deus, cujus hoc templum est omne quod conspicis, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15; Somn. Scip. 3, 6: globus, quem in hoc templo medium vides, quae terra dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15.—Of *the infernal regions:* Acherusia templa alta Orci, salvete, infera, *spaces*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. v. 107 Vahl.); id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48.—Of *the plain of the sea:* loca Neptunia templaque turbulenta, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 3; cf. id. Rud. 4, 2, 4.—Of *the hollow space* or *chamber* of the mouth: umida linguaï circum sidentia templa, Lucr. 4, 624.—**2.** *A consecrated* or *sacred place, a sanctuary* (syn.: aedes, fanum). **a.** In gen.: (sacerdotes) urbem et agros et templa liberata et effata habento, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21; cf.: hinc effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 53 Müll.—Of *the Rostra:* in Rostris, in illo inquam inaugurato templo ac loco, Cic. Vatin. 10, 24; cf.: rostraque id templum appellatum, Liv. 8, 14, 12; Cic. Sest. 29, 62; Liv. 2, 56, 10; 3, 17, 1; 8, 35, 8 Drak.—Of *the Curia:* templum ordini ab se aucto Curiam fecit, Liv. 1, 30, 2; 26, 31, 11; 26, 33, 4.—Of *a tribunal*, Liv. 23, 10 Drak.; Flor. 2, 12, 11.—Of *an asylum*, Liv. 2, 1, 4.—(β) Trop., *a sanctuary, shrine:* pectus templaque mentis, Lucr. 5, 103; cf.: (curia) templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii publici, Cic. Mil. 33, 90.—**b.** In partic., *a place dedicated to some particular deity, a fane, temple, shrine:* Herculis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: Jovis, id. Fam. 10, 12, 4: Junonis Sospitae, id. Div. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 99; Verg. A. 1, 446: Virtutis, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21: Vestae, Hor. C. 1, 2, 16: Minervae, Verg. A. 6, 840: antiqua deorum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: donec templa refeceris, id. C. 3, 6, 2: testudo amica templis, id. ib. 3, 11, 6: templorum positor, templorum sancte repostor, Ov. F. 2, 63.—Of *the sepulchral monument* of Sychaeus, to whom divine honors were paid,

Verg. A. 4, 457; cf. Sil. 1, 84.—**II.** *A small timber;* in architecture, *a purlin* lying horizontally upon the rafters, Vitr. 4, 2 and 7; cf.: templum significat et tignum, quod in aedificio transversum ponitur, Fest. p. 367 Müll.

tempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [tempus]. **I.** In gen., *of* or *belonging to time, lasting but for a time, temporary, temporal* (mostly post-Aug.): causa, Sen. Q. N. 7, 23, 1: laudes, Tac. Agr. 46: πάθος temporale esse, Quint. 6, 2, 10: concessio, Dig. 29, 1, 1: exsilium, ib. 47, 10, 95: ARAE, *erected for the occasion,* Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. 43, 16; opp. perpetuum, Lact. 2, 8, 68; 7, 4, 12.—**B.** In partic., in gram.: temporale verbum, *denoting time,* Varr. L. L. 9, § 108 Müll.: nomen (as annus, mensis), Prisc. p. 581 P.: adverbia (e.g. pridem, nunc, modo), id. p. 1017 ib.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the temples* of the head: venae, *the temporal veins,* Veg. Vet. 2, 11; 2, 16.—*Adv.:* **tempŏrālĭter,** *for a time, temporarily:* observata lex, Tert. adv. Jud. 2 *med.*

tempŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [temporalis, I.], *temporariness, temporality; present custom, fashion* (opp. aeternitas; eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 60; Pall. 1 *med.*

tempŏrālĭter, *adv.*, v. temporalis *fin.*

tempŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [tempus], *happening* or *coming at the right time, timely, opportune* (late Lat. for tempestivus): lux nostra erumpat, Aug. Conf. 13, 18 *med.:* (agricola) patienter ferens donec accipiat temporaneum et serotinum, i. e. *the early and the latter rain,* Vulg. Jacob. 5, 7.

tempŏrārĭē, *adv.*, v. temporarius *fin.*

tempŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tempus], *of* or *belonging to time, lasting but for a time, temporary* (perh. only post-Aug.): liberalitas, *depending on, according to the time,* Nep. Att. 11: amicitiae, quas temporarias populus adpellat, Sen. Ep. 9, 9: mora (opp. aeternitatis destinatione), Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114: theatrum, id. 34, 7, 17, § 36: motus animi (ira), Quint. 5, 10, 28: ingenia, *changeable,* Curt. 4, 5, 11: non ergo temporarium et subitum est, quod, etc., Plin. Pan. 91, 7: quorum temporaria gravitas, vel potius gravitatis imitatio ridebatur, id. Ep. 6, 13, 5: solum hoc (sc. sanguis) in corpore temporarium sentit incrementum, Plin. 11, 37, 90, § 223.—*Adv.:* **tempŏrārĭē,** *for a time, temporarily,* Salv. Gub. Dei, 5, 8; 7, 22.

tempŏrātim, *adv.* [id.], *at times, according to time, chronologically* (eccl. Lat.): terra temporatim vestiri amans, Tert. Pall. 2: per nativitates nominatim temporatimque digerere, id. Anim. 28.

tempŏrī *adv.*, v. tempus, II. A.

Tempsa and **Tempsānus,** v. Temesa.

temptābundus, tempto, etc., v. tent-.

tempus, ŏris (*abl. temp.* tempori or temperi; v. infra), *n.* [etym. dub.; perh. root tem-; Gr. τέμνω; prop. a section; hence, in partic., of time]. **I.** Lit., *a portion* or *period of time, a time:* tempus diei, *daytime,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 38; 1, 1, 116: extremum diei, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26; cf.: matutina tempora, *morning hours,* id. Fam. 7, 1, 1: anni tempora, *the seasons,* Lucr. 2, 33; 5, 1396; cf.: quam (Ennam) circa sunt laetissimi flores omni tempore anni, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: maturius paulo, quam tempus anni postulabat, in hiberna exercitum deduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 54: erat hibernum tempus anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18; Auct. B. Alex. 43, 1.—**2.** Esp. of the time intervening between two events, etc., *an interval, period, time:* longo post tempore, Verg. E. 1, 68: magno post tempore, Just. 13, 4, 25; 16, 1, 1: brevi post tempore, id. 1, 7, 19; 4, 4, 4; 12, 2, 6: parvo post tempore, Val. Max. 8, 6, 1.—*Plur.:* longis temporibus ante, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 5.—**B.** Transf., *time,* in general. **1.** Lit. **a.** In gen.: tempus est, id quo nunc utimur (nam ipsum quidem generaliter definire difficile est), pars quaedam aeternitatis cum alicujus annui, menstrui, diurni nocturnive spatii certâ significatione, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: tempus esse dicunt intervallum mundi motus: id divisum in partes aliquot, maxime ab solis et lunae cursu: itaque ab eorum tenore temperato tempus dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 2 Müll.: hos siderum errores id ipsum esse, quod rite dicitur tempus, Cic. Univ. 9 *fin.:* neque ut celari posset, tempus spatium ullum dabat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 14; cf.: nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic. Quint. 1, 4: vix huic tantulae epistulae tempus habui, id. Att. 1, 14, 1: egeo tempore, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4: unius horae tempus, Liv. 44, 9, 4: aliquot dierum tempus amisit, Lact. Mort. Pers. 45, 5: tempus duorum mensium petere ad delectus habendos, Liv. 29, 5, 7: triginta dierum tempus petens, ut, etc., id. 38, 37, 10: tempus, pacis an belli, festinationis an otii, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 211: ut tempora postulabant belli, Liv. 24, 8, 7: nec belli tantum temporibus, sed etiam in pace, id. 35, 28, 1: temporibus Punici belli, Just. 30, 3, 1; 43, 4, 11: mihi vero omne tempus est ad meos libros vacuum, Cic. Rep. 1, 9, 14: erit, erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet ille aliquando dies, cum, etc., id. Mil. 26, 69: ex quo tempore tu me diligere coepisti, id. Fam. 3, 4, 2: eo tempore, quo promulgatum de multâ ejus traditur, Liv. 6, 38, 12; 23, 10, 13: tempore, quo in homine non ut nunc omnia consentientia, id. 2, 32, 9: privatum eo tempore Quinctium fuisse, cum sacramento adacti sint, id. 3, 20, 4: per idem tempus, Cic. Brut. 83, 286: quos ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram, *at that time,* id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: scripta in aliquod tempus reponantur, Quint. 10, 4, 2: non tantulum Umquam intermittit tempus, quin, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 32: uno et eodem temporis puncto nati . . . nascendi tempus, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 95; cf.: alienum tempus est mihi tecum expostulandi, id. Fam. 3, 10, 6: dare tempus exponendi de aliquâ re, id. ib. 1, 9, 3: committendi proelii, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: edendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 22: curandi, id. ib. 1, 2, 39: tyranno ad consultandum tempus datum est, Liv. 34, 33, 5: datum cum iis conloquendi tempus, id. 26, 22, 11; 45, 24, 11.—In *plur.:* id certis temporibus futurum, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23: si Athenienses quibusdam temporibus nihil nisi, etc., agebant, id. ib. 1, 27, 43: superioribus temporibus ad te nullas litteras misi, id. Fam. 5, 17, 1: illis temporibus, id. Lael. 1, 5: temporibus illis, id. Arch. 3, 6.—**b.** In partic., *the time,* i. e. *the fitting* or *appointed time, the right season, proper period, opportunity,* = καιρός: nunc occasio est et tempus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 3: tempus maximum est, ut, etc., id. Mil. 4, 3, 9: spero ego, mihi quoque Tempus tale eventurum, ut tibi gratiam referam parem, id. Merc. 5, 4, 39; cf.: tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit umquam, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: dicas: tempus maxumum esse ut eat domum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 8: nunc hora, viri, nunc tempus: adeste, Sil. 11, 194: consul paulisper addubitavit, an consurgendi jam triariis tempus esset, Liv. 8, 10, 1: cum jam moriendi tempus urgueret, *was close at hand,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 20: verno inserentis tempus urguet, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 113: tempus est, with *inf.:* sed jam tempus est, ad id quod instituimus accedere, Cic. Top. 1, 5: dicere aliquid de ordine argumentorum, id. de Or. 2, 42, 181: conari etiam majora, Liv. 6, 18, 12: nunc corpora curare tempus est, id. 21, 54, 2: tibi abire, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215: jam tempus agi res, Verg. A. 5, 638: tempus est jam hinc abire me, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: suo tempore, *at a fitting time,* id. Lael. 3, 11; cf. id. Phil. 14, 6, 15; id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 139; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 44.—(β) **tempŏra,** um (less freq. in the *sing.* tempus), after the Gr. τὰ καίρια (prop. the right place, the fatal spot), *the temples* of the head; *plur.:* duae suturae super aures tempora a superiore capitis parte discernunt, Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 54; Lucr. 1, 930; 4, 5; 6, 1194; Tib. 2, 2, 7; Verg. A. 5, 416; Hor. C. 1, 7, 23; 3, 25, 20; 4, 1, 32; 4, 8, 33 et saep.—*Sing.:* contorquet brachium et Graccho percutit tempus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68; Verg. A. 9, 418; Sil. 12, 414; Stat. Th. 10, 110; Vitr. 9, 6; Flor. 4, 12, 44 Duk. *N. cr.;* Vulg. Judic. 4, 21; 5, 26.—Poet., transf., *the face, visage* in gen., Prop. 2, 24 (3, 18), 3; 2, 18, 32 (3, 11, 10).—*The head:* jacuit pulsus tria tempora ramo Cacus, *upon his three heads,* Prop. 4 (5), 9, 15.—*Sing.:* tremulum movens Cana tempus anilitas Omnia omnibus annuit, Cat. 61, 162.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *The time* in its moral aspects; *the state of the times, position, state, condition;* in *plur., the times, circumstances* (esp. freq. of dangerous or distressful circumstances): si ad tuum tempus perducitur, facilis gubernatio est, *time of administration, consulship,* Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2: omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi . . . et meus labor in privatorum periculis versatus, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1: quid a me cujusque tempus poscat, id. Planc. 32, 79: tempori meo defuerunt, *my necessity,* id. Sest. 58, 123; cf.: qui tot annos ita vivo, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit aut, etc., id. Arch. 6, 12: tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id. Fam. 4, 9, 2: nisi forte temporis causâ nobis adsentiebare, id. Tusc. 4, 4, 8: neque poëtae tempori meo defuerunt, id. Sest. 58, 123; cf.: suscipere onus laboris atque officii ex necessariorum tempore, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: in summo et periculosissimo rei publicae tempore, id. Fl. 3, 6: tempore summo rei publicae, id. Phil. 5, 17, 46; id. Verr. 1, 1, 1; cf.: pecuniam conferre in rei publicae magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: pro tempore atque periculo exercitum conparare, Sall. C. 30, 5: o saepe mecum tempus in ultimum Deducte, *to the last extremity,* Hor. C. 2, 7, 1: eae (res) contra nos faciunt in hoc tempore, *at the present time, under the present circumstances,* Cic. Quint. 1, 1; cf.: nec miserae prodesse in tali tempore quibat, Lucr. 1, 93: indignatus, dici ea in tali tempore audirique, Liv. 30, 37, 8; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 475.—In *plur.:* incidunt saepe tempora, cum ea, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: omnes illae orationes causarum ac temporum sunt, id. Clu. 50, 139: tempora rei publicae, qualia futura sint, quis scit? mihi quidem turbulenta videntur fore, id. Fam. 2, 18, 3: scripsi versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, id. ib. 1, 9, 23; cf. id. ib. § 11: dubia formidolosaque tempora, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1: cedere temporibus, id. Mil. 1, 2: animus secundis Temporibus dubiisque rectus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 36: Madates erat regionis praefectus, haud sane temporum homo, Curt. 5, 3, 4.—**b.** *Time* in poetry and rhetoric, i. e. *measure, quantity:* idem facit in trochaeo, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, Cic. Or. 57, 194; cf.: tempora certa modique, Hor. S. 1, 4, 58: rhythmi spatio temporum constant, Quint. 9, 4, 46 sq.—**c.** In gram., *a tense* of a verb, Varr. L. L. 9, § 32; 95 sq.; 10, § 47 Müll.; Quint. 1, 5, 47; 9, 1, 11; 9, 3, 11 et saep.—**II.** Adverb. phrases. **A. tempŏrē,** and more freq in adverb. form, **tempŏrī** or **tempĕrī,** *at the right* or *fitting time, at the appointed time, in time, betimes, timely, seasonably:* rogat, satisne tempori opera sient confecta, Cato, R. R. 2, 1; 3, 4; cf.: qui vult sua tempori conficere officia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 16: reddere aliquid tempori, Titin. ap. Non. 369, 22: sequimini, ut, quod imperatum est, veniam advorsum temperi, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 90; cf.: temperi huic anteveni, id. Trin. 4, 2, 66: temperi ego faxo scies, id. Ps. 1, 3, 153: ut cenam coqueret temperi, id. Stich. 5, 2, 6; id. Cas. 2, 6, 60.—In a punning allusion to the meaning *temple* (v. supra): *Eu.* Coquite, facite, festinate nunc jam, quantum lubet. *Co.* Temperi: postquam implevisti fusti fissorum caput, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 6: ego renovabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1: temporis ars medicina fere est: data tempore prosunt, Et data non apto tempore vina nocent, Ov. R. Am. 131 sq.: tempore abest, id. H. 4, 109.—*Comp.:* memini te mihi Phameae cenam narrare: temperius fiat: cetera eodem modo, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8: modo surgis Eoo Temperius caelo, modo serius incidis undis, *more betimes, earlier,* Ov. M. 4, 198: ut propter cibi spem temporius ad officinam redeant, Col. 8, 4, 3; 2, 8, 12; App. M. 9, p. 229, 22.—**B.** Form tempore, *in time, with the progress of time, gradually:* tempore ruricolae patiens fit taurus aratri, . . . Tempore paret equus habenis, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 1 sqq.—**C.** Ad tempus. **1.** *At the right* or *appointed time, in time:* ad tempus redire, Cic. Att. 13, 45, 2: ad tempus venire, Liv. 38, 25: ad tempus ei mendacium vestrum accommodavistis, Cic. Cael. 7, 17.—**2.** *For some time, for the time being, for a while, for the moment:* quae (perturbatio animi) plerumque brevis est et ad tempus, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27: coli ad tempus, id. Lael. 15, 53:

dux ad tempus lectus, Liv. 28, 42, 5; Tac. A. 1, 1; cf.: ad breve (sc. tempus), Suet. Tib. 68.—**D.** Ante tempus, *before the right time, too soon:* ante tempus mori miserum esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93; id. Lael. 3, 11: ante tempus domo digressus, Sall. J. 79, 7; Suet. Aug. 26; cf.: sero post tempus venis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 90.—**E.** Ex tempore, *instantaneously, forthwith, on the spur of the moment, extempore:* versus fundere ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: magnum numerum optimorum versuum dicere ex tempore, id. Arch. 8, 18: scribere, Quint. 10, 3, 17; Sen. Contr. 3, praef.—**2.** *According to circumstances:* expedire rem et consilium ex tempore capere posse, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33: haec melius ex re et ex tempore constitues, id. Fam. 12, 19, 2.—**F.** In tempore, *at the right, proper, or appropriate time, in time:* in tempore ad eam veni, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 123: in ipso tempore eccum ipsum, *in the nick of time,* id. And. 3, 2, 52: ni pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. 33, 5, 2: in tempore memorare, Tac. A. 1, 58 *fin.*—**G.** In tempus, *for a time, temporarily:* scena in tempus structa, Tac. A. 14, 20; cf.: in omne tempus, *forever,* Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1.—**H.** Per tempus, *at the right time, in time:* non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire quam advenis, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 30; cf.: per tempus subvenistis mihi, id. Truc. 1, 2, 85.—**K.** Pro tempore, *according to circumstances:* consilium pro tempore et pro re capere, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall. J. 49, 6; Verg. E. 7, 35; Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 23.

Tempyra, ōrum, *n., a town (harbor) in the south of Thrace, on the Ægean Sea,* Liv. 38, 41, 5; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 21.

tēmŭlenter, *adv.* [temulentus], *like a drunken person, drunkenly:* eructare, Col. 8, 8, 10.

tēmŭlentia, ae, *f.* [id.], *drunkenness, inebriation, intoxication* (post-Aug. and very rare; syn.: vinolentia, ebrietas), Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 90; 14, 2, 4, § 31; 14, 22, 28, §§ 140 and 148; Val. Max. 2, 5, 4.

tēmŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [root tem, whence temetum; formed in analogy with vinolentus.] **I.** Lit., *drunk, drunken, intoxicated* (syn.: ebrius, vinosus): agite, exite, temulentum tollite, Nov. ap. Fest. s. v. temetum, p. 364 Müll.; Afran. ib.: mulier, Ter. And. 1, 4, 2: tempestatem impendentem tueri temulentus, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: per quam (Indiam) temulento agmine comisabundus incessit, Liv. 9, 17, 17; 33, 28, 2: ipsum offendunt temulento sopore profligatum, M. Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123: apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, Tac. H. 2, 68: temulentae reliquiae sumptuosissimae cenae, Sen. Contr. 4, 25, 4.—*Comp.:* putidior, temulentior, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—*Subst. plur.:* **tēmŭlenti,** ōrum, *m.,* Sen. Ep. 47, 4.—* **II.** Transf.: caesaries ambrosia temulenta, i. e. *dripping,* App. M. 5, p. 168, 22.

* **tĕnācia,** ae, *f.* [tenax, II. B.], *stubbornness, obstinacy:* equorum, Enn. ap. Non. 407, 23 (Trag. v. 220 Vahl.).

tĕnācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tenax], *a holding fast, tenacity* (very rare). * **I.** In gen.: (animalia) cibum partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 86.—**II.** In partic., *a holding fast to money, niggardliness, parsimony,* Liv. 34, 7, 4.

tĕnācĭter, *adv.*, v. tenax *fin.*

* **tĕnācŭlum,** i, *n.* [teneo], *an instrument for holding, a holder,* Ter. Maur. praef. 29, p. 2383 P.

tĕnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *holding fast, griping, tenacious.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum, Verg. A. 12, 404; 8, 453; cf.: dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves, id. ib. 6, 3: vinclum, id. G. 4, 412; Ov. M. 11, 252: complexus, id. ib. 4, 377: lappa, id. P. 2, 1, 14: hedera arborem implicat, Cat. 61, 34: loca limosa tenacia gravi caeno, Tac. A. 1, 63: amplexus, App. M. 9, p. 219, 17: maltha, quae est res omnium tenacissima, Plin. 36, 24, 58, § 181.—With *gen.:* herba asperitate etiam vestium tenaci, Plin. 27, 5, 15, § 32.—*Comp.:* cutis tenacior capilli, Plin. 22, 22, 39, § 82.—**b.** *Subst.:* **tĕnāces,** ium, *m., things that hold fast,* i. e. *bands, stalks,* or *pedicles* of fruit, etc., Pall. Febr. 18, 1; 25, 9; id. Mart. 10, 4 and 9; id. Sept. 17.—**B.** In partic., *holding fast* to wealth, power, etc., *griping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious* (class.; syn. parcus): filius familias patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. Cael. 15, 36: *He.* Tenaxne pater ejus est? *Phi.* Immo edepol pertinax, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 39: parcus, truculentus, tenax, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: eosdem restrictos et tenaces fuisse, Cic. Planc. 22, 54: non tenax in largitate, Spart. Car. 5.—With *gen.:* genus Quaesiti tenax, Ov. M. 7, 657.—*Comp.:* milites tenaciores eorum (armorum) in proelio, Suet. Caes. 67.—**C.** Transf., of things, *that holds* or *sticks fast:* jacere in tenaci gramine, *that clings together,* i. e. *matted,* Hor. Epod. 2, 24.—*Sup.:* glaebis tenacissimum solum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10: cerae, *sticky, viscid,* Verg. G. 4, 161: turpe referre pedem nec passu stare tenaci, Ov. P. 2, 6, 21.—*Comp.:* pondere tenacior navis, Liv. 28, 30, 11: panicula glutino tenacior, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose); usually joined with *gen.:* memoria tenacissima, Quint. 1, 1, 19: natura tenacissimi sumus eorum, quae rudibus annis percepimus, id. 1, 1, 5: pertinacem ultra modum esse tenacem propositi, id. 11, 1, 90; so, propositi, Hor. C. 3, 3, 1; Ov. M. 10, 405: tenacem esse sui juris debet, Col. 1, 7, 2: disciplinae tenacissimus, Plin. Ep. 10, 85 (17): justitiae, Juv. 8, 25: ficti pravique (Fama), Verg. A. 4, 188: veri, Pers. 5, 48: amicitiarum, Vell. 2, 29, 3: exempli sui, id. 2, 84, 3 Ruhnk.: animi, Manil. 4, 165: longa tenaxque fides, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 14.—**B.** In a bad sense, *stubborn, obstinate:* equus contra sua vincla tenax, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 13; so, equus, Liv. 39, 25, 13; and in a lusus verbb.: si esses equos, esses indomabilis . . . nimis tenax es, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 13: cum video, quam sint mea fata tenacia, frangor, Ov. P. 1, 2, 63: ira Caesaris, id. ib. 1, 9, 28: morbi, Suet. Claud. 2.—*Adv.:* **tĕnācĭter,** *closely, firmly, strongly, tightly, tenaciously.* **a.** Lit.: pressisse tenaciter ungues, Ov. H. 9, 21: vincire, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.—*Comp.:* apprehendere, Val. Max. 7, 5, 2; Macr. S. 7, 3: habitare, Aug. Ep. 6.—**b.** Trop., *persistently, firmly:* urgere, Ov. H. 3, 43.—*Comp.*, Sol. 52, § 44; Amm. 25, 4, 4.—*Sup.*, App. M. 5, p. 167, 22.

Tenchthĕri (Tencteri), ōrum, *m., a German people on the Rhine,* in the neighborhood of the modern *Cleves, Essen,* and *Bergen,* Caes. B. G. 4, 1; 4, 4; 4, 16; Tac. G. 32; id. A. 13, 56; id. H. 4, 21.

Tendēba, ōrum, *n.*, = Τένδηβα, *a town of Caria,* Liv. 33, 18, 6.

tendĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tendo], *a little stretcher.* **I.** Lit.: vestimenta tendiculis diducta, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 2.—**II.** Trop. (=fraus), *a little snare, noose:* aucupia verborum et litterarum tendiculae, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65: verborum tendiculas aucupemur, Ambros. de Fide, 3, 5, § 37; Vulg. Prov. 1, 11.

tendo (tenno), tĕtendi, tentum and tensum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [root ten-, tan, v. teneo; cf. Gr. τείνω]. **I.** *Act., to stretch, stretch out, distend, extend,* etc. (class.; cf. extendo, explico). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: suntne igitur insidiae, tendere plagas? Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: plagam, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. nequitum, p. 162 Müll.: quia non rete accipitri tennitur, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 16 sq.; cf.: retia (alicui), Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 20; Hor. Epod. 2, 33; Ov. M. 4, 513; 7, 701; 8, 331 al.: casses alicui, Tib. 1, 6, 5: intumescit collum, nervi tenduntur, Col. 6, 14, 4: chordam, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55: arcum, *to bend,* Verg. A. 7, 164; Hor. C. 2, 10, 20; Ov. M. 2, 604; 5, 55; 5, 63; Stat. S. 3, 1, 51.—Hence, poet. transf.: sagittas Arcu, *to shoot, hurl,* Hor. C. 1, 29, 9; cf.: spicula cornu, Verg. A. 9, 606: pariterque oculos telumque, id. ib. 5, 508: barbiton, *to tune,* Hor. C. 1, 1, 34; cf.: tympana tenta tonant palmis, Lucr. 2, 618: valida lora manu, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 72: vela (Noti), *to swell,* Verg. A. 3, 268: praecipiti carbasa tenta Noto, Ov. H. 10, 30: praetorium, *to stretch out, pitch,* Caes. B. C. 3, 82: pelles in ordine tentae, Lucil. ap. Non. 181, 30: conopia, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 45: grabatos restibus, Lucil. ap. Non. 181, 29: cubilia, Hor. Epod. 12, 12: manus ad caeli caerula templa, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 51 Vahl.); so, manus ad caelum, Caes. B. C. 2, 5; Verg. A. 3, 176: bracchia ad caelum, Ov. M. 6, 279; 9, 293; for which: bracchia caelo, id. ib. 2, 580; 9, 210: ad legatos atque exercitum supplices manus tendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 12; so, manus ad aliquem, id. B. G. 2, 13: ad sidera palmas, Verg. A. 1, 93: super aequora palmas, Ov. M. 8, 849: ad aliquem orantia bracchia, id. P. 2, 9, 65: manus supplices dis immortalibus, Cic. Font. 17, 48; cf.: vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, id. Cat. 4, 9, 18; so, manus alicui, Caes. B. G. 7, 48; Ov. M. 3, 723; id. H. 10, 146: manus supinas, Liv. 3, 50, 5: manus ripae ulterioris amore, Verg. A. 6, 314; cf. also: Graecia tendit dexteram Italiae, *stretches forth, reaches,* Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9; id. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: (conjux) parvum patri tendebat Iulum, *reaches out,* Verg. A. 2, 674: tu munera supplex Tende, petens pacem, id. G. 4, 535: quo tendant ferrum, *aim, direct,* id. A. 5, 489: qua nunc se ponti plaga caerula tendit, *stretches itself out, extends,* Lucr. 5, 481.—**2.** In partic.: nervum tendere, in mal. part., Auct. Priap. 70; cf. Mart. 11, 60, 3.—Hence, tentus, *a lecherous man,* Mart. 11, 73, 3; Auct. Priap. 20; 27; 34 al.; and **tenta,** ōrum, *n.*, = membrum virile, Cat. 80, 6.—**B.** Trop.: insidiae tenduntur alicui, *are spread out, laid* (qs. like nets), Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: insidias alicui, Sall. C, 27, 2; Suet. Caes. 35: omnes insidias animis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: animum vigilem, *to strain, exert,* Stat. Achill. 1, 543: longo tendit praecordia voto, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Ol. 66; cf.: sunt quibus in Satira videor nimis acer et ultra Legem tendere opus, i. e. *to heighten, aggravate,* Hor. S. 2, 1, 2: aestivam sermone benigno noctem, *to protract, extend,* id. Ep. 1, 5, 11: (lunam) Tanto posse minus cum Signis tendere cursum, *to direct,* Lucr. 5, 631: cursum ex acie in Capitolia, Sil. 9, 216: cursum ad agmina suorum, id. 10, 73: iter ad naves, Verg. A. 1, 656: iter pennis, id. ib. 6, 240: ad dominum iter, Ov. M. 2, 547: cursum unde et quo, Liv. 23, 34, 5: iter in Hispaniam, Auct. B. Afr. 95: cunctis civibus lucem ingenii et consilii sui porrigens atque tendens, *tendering, offering,* Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To direct one's self* or *one's course; to aim, strive, go, travel, march, tend, bend one's course* in any direction (class.). **1.** Lit.: dubito an Venusiam tendam, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3: Beneventum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71: cursuque amens ad limina tendit, Verg. A. 2, 321: ad castra, Liv. 9, 37: in castra, id. 10, 36: ad aedes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 89: ad domum Bruti et Cassii, Suet. Caes. 85: ad portus, Ov. M. 15, 690: Ciconum ad oras, id. ib. 10, 3: ad metam, id. ib. 15, 453; cf.: cum alter ad alterum tenderemus, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 9: unde venis? et Quo tendis? Hor. S. 1, 9, 63; id. Ep. 1, 15, 11; id. C. 3, 3, 70: quo tendere pergunt, Verg. A. 6, 198; Nep. Milt. 1, 6: tendimus huc (sc. in Orcum) omnes, Ov. M. 10, 34 et saep.—**b.** Of things concrete or abstract, *to go, proceed, extend, stretch,* etc.: in quem locum quaeque (imago) tendat, Lucr. 4, 179: levibus in sublime tendentibus, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 11: sursum tendit palmes, Col. 5, 6, 28: simulacra viis derectis omnia tendunt, Lucr. 4, 609.—Poet., with *acc.* of direction: tunc aethera tendit, Luc. 7, 477: dextera (via), quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit, Verg. A. 6, 541; gula tendit ad stomachum, is ad ventrem, *reaches, extends,* Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 176: Taurus mons ad occasum tendens, id. 5, 27, 27, § 97; so id. 5, 5, 5, § 35; 16, 30, 53, § 122; cf.: Portae Caspiae, quae per Iberiam in Sarmatas tendunt, id. 6, 13, 15, § 40: seu mollis qua tendit Ionia, Prop. 1, 6, 31.—**2.** Trop. **a.** In gen., *to aim, strive, be directed* or *inclined, to tend* in any direction: ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 4; cf.: ad altiora et non concessa tendere, Liv. 4, 13, 4: ad majora, Quint. 2, 4, 20; 12, 2, 27: ad eloquium, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17: ad suum, Liv. 4, 9, 5; cf.: ad Carthaginienses, id. 24, 5, 8: cum alii alio tenderent, id. 24, 28, 1: in diversum sententiae tendebant, id. 36, 10, 7: tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor, *tend, look:* = spectent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 81; Hor. S. 2, 7, 21.—(β) *To exert one's self, to strive, endeavor* (mostly poet.); with *inf.:* (Laocoon) manibus tendit divellere nodos, Verg. A. 2, 220: pasta (nitedula) rursus Ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31: captae

civitati leges imponere, Liv. 6, 38, 7; 24, 35; 10, 1: quod efficere tendimus, Quint. 9, 1, 21: fratresque tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. C. 3, 4, 51: tendit disertus haberi, id. Ep. 1, 19, 16: aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, id. ib. 1, 10, 20; Pers. 5, 139; Juv. 10, 154. — *Absol.*: miles tendere, inde ad jurgium, *insists, persists*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 12. — **b.** In partic., *to exert one's self in opposition, to strive, try, endeavor, contend* (class. but not freq. till the Aug. per.): nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum Sufficimus, Verg. A. 5, 21; cf.: nec mora nec requies; vasto certamine tendunt, id. ib. 12, 553: Petreius ubi videt Catilinam contra ac ratus erat magnâ vi tendere, Sall. C. 60, 5; cf.: summâ vi, Liv. 32, 32, 7 Drak.: adversus, etc., id. 34, 34, 1: contra, id. 35, 51, 6: ultra, id. 24, 31, 4: acrius, Tac. A. 2, 74; cf.: acrius contra, ut, etc., Liv. 3, 15, 2; so with *ut*, id. 4, 7, 8; with *ne*, id. 4, 8, 6: quid tendit? cum efficere non possit, ut, etc., *what does he strive for? to what do his efforts tend?* Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16; cf.: nihil illi tendere contra, Verg. A. 9, 377. — **B.** For tentoria tendere, *to set up tents, to be under tents, be encamped, to encamp*: qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores, Caes. B. G. 6, 37; cf.: omnibus extra vallum jussis tendere, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 18: vallo tendentis in illo, Luc. 7, 328: hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles, Verg. A. 2, 29: legio latis tendebat in arvis, id. ib. 8, 605: isdem castris, Liv. 44, 13, 12; 27, 46; 44, 5; Suet. Galb. 12; 19; cf.: isdem hibernis tendentes, Tac. H. 1, 55: Lugduni tendentes, id. ib. 1, 59: cum multitudo laxius tenderet, Curt. 3, 8, 18; 5, 7, 6; 7, 2, 37: tendere in campis, id. 10, 7, 20. — Hence, **tensus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *stretched out, drawn tight, strained, tense* (rare): rectissima linea tensa, Quint. 3, 6, 83: collum, id. 11, 3, 82; cf.: remissis magis quam tensis (digitis), id. 11, 3, 99: vox tensior (opp. remissior), id. 11, 3, 42: lacerti, Luc. 7, 469: rudentes, id. 2, 683: frons, Lucr. 6, 1195: tormento citharâque tensior, Auct. Priap. 6 and 70. — *Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

* **tendor**, ōris, *m.* [tendo], *a stretching, straining, tension*: faucium, App. M. 4, p. 153, 32.

Tenĕa, ae, *f.*, = Τενέα, *a town between Corinth and Mycenæ*, now *Klenia*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

* **tĕnĕbellae**, ārum, *f. dim.* [tenebrae], *darkness*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 9 *fin.*

tĕnĕbrae, ārum (collat. form **tĕnĕbra**, ae, Lampr. Commod. 16; App. M. 5, p. 167, 25), *f.* [akin to Sanscr. tamisra, dark; cf. timere], *darkness* (stronger than obscuritas, and weaker than caligo; freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: veluti pueri omnia caecis In tenebris metuant, Lucr. 2, 56: tempestas atque tenebrae Coperiunt maria ac terras, id. 6, 491: cum obscurato sole tenebrae factae essent repente, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; cf.: nos tenebras cogitemus tantas, quantae, etc., id. N. D. 2, 38, 96: tetrae tenebrae et caligo, id. Agr. 2, 17, 44; v. caligo: tenebras et solitudinem nacti, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (Tulliani) facies est, Sall. C. 55, 4: ipsis noctis tenebris, Quint. 10, 6, 1: obtentâ densantur nocte tenebrae, Verg. G. 1, 248: neve velit (Sol) tenebras inducere rebus, Ov. M. 2, 395; tacitae, Sen. Med. 114. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *The darkness of night, night*: redire luce, non tenebris, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: classem in statione usque ad noctem tenuit: primis tenebris movit, Liv. 31, 23, 4: somnus qui faciat breves tenebras, Mart. 10, 47, 11: tenebris, *during the night*, Tib. 1, 6, 59; 2, 1, 76; Ov. Am. 1, 6, 10: tenebris obortis, Nep. Eum. 9, 5: per tenebras, Luc. 2, 686: (me) videt pulsis Aurora tenebris, Ov. M. 7, 703: effulget tenebris Aurora fugatis, id. ib. 2, 144. — **2.** *The darkness or dimness of a swoon, a swoon*: tenebrae oboriuntur, genua inedia succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30; Verg. A. 11, 824; Ov. M. 2, 181; 12, 136; id. Tr. 1, 3, 91; id. H. 13, 23; Luc. 3, 735; Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 41. — **3.** *The darkness of death, death-shades* (poet. and rare): juro, Me tibi ad extremas mansuram tenebras, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 17; cf.: (urbes) ad Erebi profundos hiatus abactae, aeternis tenebris occultantur, Amm. 17, 7, 13; cf. also in a play upon this signif. and that of B. 1.: certum'st mihi ante tenebras (i. e. noctem) tenebras (i. e. mortem) persequi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 88. — **4.** *Blindness* (poet. and very rare): occidit extemplo lumen tenebraeque sequuntur, Lucr. 3, 415: tenebras et cladem lucis ademptae Obicit, Ov. M. 3, 515; 3, 525; Stat. Th. 4, 407. — **C.** Transf., concr., *a dark, gloomy place*. **1.** *A dark bathing-place*: Grylli, Mart. 2, 14, 13 (cf. id. 1, 60, 3). — **2.** *A prison, dungeon*: clausi in tenebris, cum maerore et luctu morte graviorem vitam exigunt, Sall. J. 14, 15: in atras et profundas tenebras eum claudebant, Tubero ap. Gell. 6, 4, 3. — **3.** *Lurking-places, haunts*: emersus ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum ac stuprorum, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: demonstres, ubi sint tuae tenebrae, Cat. 55, 2. — **4.** *Dark or poor lodgings*: quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum, Juv. 3, 225. — **5.** *The infernal regions*: tenebrae malae Orci, Cat. 3, 13: infernae, Verg. A. 7, 325; Hor. C. 4, 7, 25: Stygiae, Verg. G. 3, 551: quid Styga, quid tenebras timetis? Ov. M. 15, 154. — **II.** Trop., *darkness, gloom, obscurity* of the mind, of fame, of fortune, fate, etc. (class.): isti tantis offusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam nobis ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: obducere tenebras rebus clarissimis, id. ib. 2, 6, 16; cf.: omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint. 10, 1, 72: quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? *what darkness are you raising about me?* i. e. *what trick are you playing me?* Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 40: tenebras dispulit calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42: quae jacerent omnia in tenebris, nisi litterarum lumen accederet, *obscurity, concealment*, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: vestram familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem evocavit, id. Deiot. 11, 30; cf.: o tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes (Piso)! *obscurity*, i. e. *low birth, baseness*, id. Pis. 26, 62; id. Att. 7, 11, 1: vitae, *gloomy fate* or *fortunes*, Lucr. 2, 15: qui tibi aestus, qui error, qui tenebrae erunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: in illis rei publicae tenebris caecisque nubibus et procellis, id. Dom. 10, 24: ex suspiriis anni caligine et tenebris lucem in re publicâ dispicere, id. Red. in Sen. 3, 5: si quid tenebrarum offudit exilium, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 82: tamquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, ita ruebant in tenebris omniaque miscebant, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91.

* **tĕnĕbrārius**, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae], *of or belonging to darkness*: homo, *a fellow that shuns the light, a giddy fellow*, or *an obscure person*, Vop. Firm. 2 (al. tenebrarum).

tĕnĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tenebro], *a darkening, obscuration*: visus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 2, 51 and 4, 66.

tĕnĕbresco (**tĕnĕbrasco**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tenebrae], *to grow or become dark* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Isa. 5, 12, 10; Aug. Genes. ad Lit. 1, 10 *fin.*; Vulg. Amos, 8, 9: oculus, id. Zach. 11, 17.

* **tĕnĕbrĭco**, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [tenebricus], *to become dark*: sol mediâ die tenebricavit, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *med.* ex Amos, 8, 9 (where the Vulg. has tenebrescit).

* **tĕnĕbrĭcōsĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [tenebricosus], *darkness, dimness of the eyes*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, n. 73.

tĕnĕbrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebricus], *full of darkness* or *gloom, shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy* (rare but class.): esse sensus non obscuros sed tenebricosos, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73: popina, id. Pis. 8, 18: libidines, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: tenebricosissimum tempus, id. Vatin. 5, 11: iter, Cat. 3, 11: locus angustus et tenebricosus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 19.

tĕnĕbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae], *dark, gloomy* (very rare): nam te in tenebricâ saepe lacerabo fame Clausum, Pac. ap. Non. 179, 14 (Trag. Rel. v. 158 Rib.): Tartarea tenebrica plaga, * Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: vestis, *dark, black*, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

tĕnĕbrĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *one who shuns the light, a trickster, swindler* (ante-class.): tenebrio Tyrius, Afran. ap. Non. 19, 4 (Com. Fragm. v. 109 Rib.); Varr. ib. 6 and 13.

tĕnĕbro, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make dark, to darken* (post-class.): vesperâ semitam tenebrante, App. M. 8, p. 208, 5; Amm. 19, 8, 5; Lact. 4, 19.

tĕnĕbrōsē, *adv.*, v. tenebrosus *fin.*

tĕnĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae], *dark, gloomy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: aëra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras, Verg. A. 5, 839: palus, id. ib. 6, 107: Tartara, Ov. M. 1, 113: sedes, id. ib. 5, 359: specus tenebroso caecus hiatu, id. ib. 7, 409: carcer, Luc. 2, 79: balnea Grylli, Mart. 1, 60, 3 (cf. id. 2, 14, 13): caeruleo tenebrosa situ, Val. Fl. 3, 400: silentia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 329. — *Comp.*: carcer, Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.* — *Subst.*: **tĕnĕbrōsum**, i, *n.*, *the dark*, Lact. 7, 4, 12; and *plur.*: in tenebrosis, Vulg. Thren. 3, 6. — **II.** Trop.: cor, Prud. Apoth. 195: tenebrosissimus error, Cod. Just. 6, 43, 3 *med.* — * *Adv.*: **tĕnĕbrōsē**, *darkly*, Hier. in Ion. 4, 6 (with occulte).

Tĕnĕdos or **-us**, i, *f.*, = Τένεδος, *a celebrated island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Troas, named after king Tenes or Tennes* (Gr. Τέννης), *who received divine honors*; still called *Tenedos*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 140; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 49; id. Arch. 9, 21; id. Mur. 15, 33; Verg. A. 2, 21 al.—Also *the name of the capital of this island*, Ov. M. 12, 109. — Hence, **Tĕnĕdĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tenedos*: Tenediâ securi, *according to the strict justice of king Tenes*, prov., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2; M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 9. —In *plur.*: **Tĕnĕdii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tenedos*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2; id. N. D. 3, 15, 39.

tĕnellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tenellus], *somewhat tender* or *delicate* (perh. only in the two following passages): puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, Cat. 17, 15: manu lascivulâ et tenellulâ, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 903 P.

tĕnellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tener], *somewhat tender* or *delicate* (very rare): bella et tenella Casina, Plaut. Cas. 1, 20: vates, Domit. Mart. poët. ap. Suet. Gram. 16: ungulae pullorum equinorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11: vultus, Stat. S. 5, 5, 86: tenellum enim cito facit putre (aqua), Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2.

tĕnĕo, tĕnŭi, tentum, 2 (*perf. subj.* tetinerim, Pac. ap. Non. 178, 15: tetinerit, Att. ib. 178, 12: tetinisse, Pac. ib. 178, 11; *fut. perf.* tetinero, acc. to Fest. p. 252 Müll. Another collat. form of the *perf.* tenivi, acc. to Charis. p. 220 P.; Diom. pp. 363 and 369 ib.), *v. a.* and *n.* [root ten-, tan-; Gr. τάνυμαι, τείνω; Sanscr. tanomi, to stretch, spread; this root appears in many derived meanings; cf. Lat.: tendo, tenuis, tener, tenor, tenus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to hold, keep, have* in the hand, in the mouth, etc. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: *Eu.* Porrige bracchium, prehende: jam tenes? *Cha.* Teneo. *Eu.* Tene, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 42; cf. argentum, id. Pers. 3, 3, 9: cum pyxidem teneret in manu, Cic. Cael. 26, 63; for which: aliquid manu, Quint. 10, 7, 31; Ov. M. 11, 560; id. A. A. 1, 320; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 34: aliquid dextrâ, Ov. F. 1, 99: digitis, id. ib. 2, 102; id. M. 9, 86; 9, 522: lacertis, id. ib. 2, 100 al.: radicem ore, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 141: cibum ore, Phaedr. 1, 4, 6; for which: decoctum diu in ore, Plin. 25, 13, 105, § 166: aliquem in sinu, Ov. H. 3, 114; for which: aliquem sinu, id. ib. 13, 157: flabellulum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50: facem, Verg. A. 6, 224: telum, Liv. 2, 19. — Prov.: manu tenere aliquid, *to seize, grasp*, or *comprehend a thing* which is palpable or evident: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias: leges, quâtenus manu tenere possunt; philosophi, quâtenus ratione et intellegentiâ, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; cf.: cum res non conjecturâ, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, id. Clu. 7, 20. — **2.** In partic. **a.** With the accessory idea of possession, *to hold*, i. e. *to be master of, have in one's power, possess*, etc. (syn.: possideo, habeo): multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus, multa dotibus tenebantur sine injuriâ, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: quae tenuit dives Achaemenes, Hor. C. 2, 12, 21: Evander qui multis ante tempestatibus tenuerat loca, Liv. 1, 5: provinciam a praedonibus liberam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 32: colles praesidiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: Formiarum moenia et Lirim, Hor. C. 3, 17, 8: tenente Caesare terras, id. ib. 3, 14, 15: rem publicam, Cic. Mur. 39, 83; id. Sest. 19, 44: summam imperii, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: equitum centurias, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 3: alterum cornu, *to command*, Nep. Pelop. 4, 3: provincias aliaque omnia, Sall. C. 39, 2: scenam, *to have sole possession of*,

rule over, Suet. Tit. 7. — Of the possession of the object of affection: te tenet, Tib. 1, 6, 35; 2, 6, 52; Verg. E. 1, 32; Ov. H. 2, 103 Ruhnk.; 15, 88; id. Am. 3, 7, 3; Phaedr. 2, 2, 4.—In colloq. lang., teneo te, *I have you once more*, of again seeing the beloved person: teneone te, Antiphila, maxime animo exoptata meo? Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 27 Ruhnk.; Sen. Ben. 7, 4; Ov. H. 18, 183; cf.: et comitem Aenean juxta natumque tenebat Ingrediens, Verg. A. 8, 308.—Also like our *I have you* (fast, bound, etc.): teneo te, inquam, nam ista Academiae est propria sententia, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 148; id. Quint. 20, 63.—*Absol.*: qui tenent (sc. rem publicam), *who are in possession of the State, of public affairs*: qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3; 2, 18, 1. — **b.** With the accessory idea of firmness, persistence, *to hold fast, occupy; to watch, guard, defend; to maintain, retain* a thing: legio locum non tenuit atque in proximum collem se recepit, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: montes teneri, id. B. G. 3, 2: haec noctu firmis praesidiis tenebantur, id. ib. 7, 69: Capitolia celsa tenebat, Verg. A. 8, 653: quo teneam Protea nodo? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90: te neque intra Claustra tenebo, id. C. 3, 11, 44; cf.: in manicis et Compedibus saevo te sub custode tenebo, id. Ep. 1, 16, 77: laqueis (se) sensit teneri ... fugam frustra tentabat; at illam Lenta tenet radix exsultantemque coërcet, Ov. M. 11, 74 sq.; 1, 535: Athenae tuae sempiternam in arce oleam tenere potuerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: agri qui diu aquam tenent, Pall. Apr. 2, 4: classem ibi tenebat, Liv. 31, 46, 8: secundissimo vento cursum tenere, *to hold* or *keep one's course*, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; cf.: vento intermisso cursum non tenuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; 4, 28; so, cursum, Cic. Planc. 21, 52; id. Rep. 1, 2, 3 *fin.*; Quint. 4, 3, 13: quo iter, Verg. A. 1, 370; Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 10: (lunam) fingunt cursus viam sub sole tenere, Lucr. 5, 714: tenuit tamen vestigia Bucar, Liv. 29, 32, 6.— **c.** With the accessory idea of reaching the object aimed at, *to reach, attain* a place: montes effuso cursu Sabini petebant et pauci tenuere, Liv. 1, 37, 4: regionem, id. 30, 25, 11: Tenum, id. 36, 21, 1: terram, id. 37, 16, 4; 37, 11, 5; 37, 13, 4; 26, 29, 4: Hesperiam, Ov. F. 1, 498: portus, id. H. 18, 198; Tac. Agr. 38 *fin.*: cum quibus (navibus) Cythnum insulam tenuit, id. H. 2, 9.— **d.** With the accessory idea of movement impeded, *to hold fast, hold back, hinder, restrain, detain, check, control, stay*, etc.: naves, quae vento tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: quid hic agatur, scire poteris ex eo, qui litteras attulit, quem diutius tenui, quia, etc., Cic. Att. 11, 3, 1: si id te non tenet, advola, id. Fam. 16, 19: septimum jam diem Corcyrae tenebamur, id. ib. 16, 7 *init.*: Marcellum ab gerundis rebus valetudo adversa Nolae tenuit, Liv. 24, 20, 7: non tenebo te pluribus, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 3; cf. *absol.*: ne diutius teneam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 34: solutum (corpus) tenere, Cels. praef. *med.*; cf. ventrem, id. 4, 19 *med.*: tene linguam, Ov. F. 2, 602: pecus omne tenendum, Verg. G. 2, 371: vix a te videor posse tenere manus, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 10; so, manus, id. M. 13, 203; cf.: manum stomachumque teneto, Hor. S. 2, 7, 44: saeva tene cum Berecyntio Cornu tympana, id. C. 1, 18, 13: et Phoebi tenuere viam, i. e. *impeded, closed up*, Luc. 5, 136: quo me decet usque teneri? Verg. A. 5, 384: lacrimas, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; so, lacrimas in morte miserâ non tenebamus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: dictator exercitum in stativis tenebat, Liv. 6, 14, 1. —(β) Esp.: se tenere, *to keep back, remain, stay*: Sabinus castris sese tenebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 17; 1, 40; Liv. 2, 45, 2: nullâ clade acceptâ castris se pavidus tenebat, id. 3, 26, 3: Hasdrubal procul ab hoste intervallo tenebat se, id. 23, 26, 2: se domi a conventu remotum tenere, Nep. Dion, 9, 1: ego tamen teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo, *restrain myself, refrain*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: nec se tenuit, quin, etc., id. Ac. 2, 4, 12; cf. mid.: teneri non potui, quin tibi apertius illud idem his litteris declararem, id. Att. 15, 14, 2; Just. 6, 7, 10; cf.: se intra silentium tenuit, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 8: multum me intra silentium tenui, id. ib. 7, 6, 6.— **B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to hold, contain* in the mind, *to conceive, comprehend, know* (syn.: percipio, intellego): nunc ego teneo, nunc scio, Quid sit hoc negotii, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 39: tenes Quorsum haec tendant quae loquor, id. Ps. 1, 2, 81: tenes, quid dicam? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22: teneo, *I understand*, id. And. 1, 1, 59: teneo quid erret, id. 3, 2, 18; Cic. Rep. 1, 23, 37; cf.: quibus capiatur Caesar, tenes, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 5: quae a Romanis auguribus ignorantur, a Cilicibus ... Lyciis tenentur, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 25: quoniam ea, quae tenebatis ipsi, etiam ex me audire voluistis, id. Rep. 1, 46, 70: alicujus reconditos sensus, id. Sest. 10, 22: quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Hor. S. 2, 4, 8: et teneo melius ista, Mart. 4, 37, 7.—With *inf.*: nullus frugi esse homo potest, nisi qui et bene facere et male tenet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 10; Lucr. 3, 647.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To have possession of, have the mastery of, to control* any thing: cum rem publicam opes paucorum non virtutes tenere coeperunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51.— **b.** *To hold fast, guard, preserve, uphold, keep, insist* (syn. servo): sin consuetudinem meam, quam in re publicâ semper habui, tenuero, Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 27: ordinem, id. ib. 5, 13, 35: portum, id. Fam. 1, 9, 21: statum, id. Rep. 1, 28, 44: non tenebat ornatum suum civitas, id. ib. 1, 27, 43: si jus suum populi teneant, id. ib. 1, 32, 48: nec diutius umquam tenetur idem rei publicae modus, id. ib. 1, 44, 68: est boni viri, haec duo tenere in amicitiâ, etc., id. Lael. 18, 65: morem, id. Off. 3, 10, 44; so id. Fl. 7, 15; Verg. A. 3, 408: foedus, Cic. Balb. 15, 34: tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, id. Sen. 11, 37: silentium, Liv. 1, 28, 8.— **c.** *To hold fast, maintain, support, defend, uphold, insist*: illud arcte tenent accurateque defendunt, voluptatem esse summum bonum, *hold fast, maintain*, Cic. Par. 1, 3, 14; cf.: illud, quod multos annos tenuisset, id. Ac. 2, 22, 71; and: quod idem Peripatetici non tenent, id. Fin. 3, 13, 44: propositum tenere, *to maintain*, Caes. B. C. 3, 42, 1: suas leges, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 13: causam apud centumviros, id. Caecin. 24, 67: quo causae teste tenentur, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 43: locum quendam cum aliquo, Cic. Brut. 21, 81.—With *ne*: plebs tenuit, ne consules in proximum annum crearentur, Liv. 4, 30, 16: ne quid ferretur ad populum, patres tenuere, id. 3, 29, 8; 24, 19, 7. — With *ut*: tenuere patres, ut Fabius consul crearetur, Liv. 2, 42, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: scripseram tenuisse Varenum ut sibi evocare testes liceret, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 1.— **d.** Of memory: alicujus memoriam cum summâ benevolentiâ tenere, *to recollect, preserve a recollection of*, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 1.—Esp.: memoriâ tenere: memoriâ tenetis, compluris in Capitolio res de caelo esse percussas, *you remember*, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19; id. Fam. 1, 9, 12; Caes. B. G. 1, 14; cf.: memoriâ teneo, C. Sulpicium Gallum, etc., id. Rep. 1, 14, 21; v. memoria; so without memoria, *to bear in mind, remember, recollect*: satin' haec meministi et tenes? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 1: numeros memini, si verba tenerem, Verg. E. 9, 45: dicta tenere, Hor. A. P. 336; id. S. 2, 4, 8: quem (Cyrum) omnia militum tenuisse creditum est nomina, Quint. 11, 2, 50; 11, 2, 45.— **e.** *To reach* an object striven after, *to gain, acquire, obtain, attain* (syn. assequor): per cursum rectum regnum tenere, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44: Servium Tullium post hunc captivâ natum, ingenio virtute regnum tenuisse, Liv. 4, 3, 12: teneri res aliter non potest, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: multa tenuisse, Liv. 42, 11, 8: causam, Ov. M. 13, 190.— **f.** *To hold, hold back, repress, restrain, bind, fetter*, etc. (syn.: refreno, retineo): iracundiam teneat, avaritiam coërceat, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 33: dolorem, id. Att. 12, 38, 2: cupiditates, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 3: somnum, id. Brut. 80, 278: risum, id. Vatin. 8, 20; Hor. A. P. 5: iram, Curt. 4, 2, 5: ea, quae occurrant, tenere, *to hold back, keep to themselves*, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221.— **g.** Of laws, etc., *to bind, hold, obligate, be binding on, control*, etc.: quamquam leges eum non tenent, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11; cf.: interdicto non teneri, id. Caecin. 14, 41: voto quodam et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: ut plebi scita omnes Quirites tenerent, Liv. 8, 12, 14; cf.: olim patricii dicebant se plebi scitis non teneri, Gai. Inst. 1, 3: cum velut in controverso jure esset, tenerenturne patres plebi scitis, legem tulere, ut quod tributim plebis jussisset, populum teneret, Liv. 3, 55, 3: teneri alienis foederibus, id. 24, 29, 11: poenâ teneri, *to be subject* or *liable to*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5: testibus in re perspicuâ teneri, *to be convicted*, id. Caecin. 2, 4; cf.: nemo ita in manifesto peccatu tenebatur, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191: caedis teneri, Quint. 5, 14, 11: teneri repetundarum, Tac. A. 11, 7 *fin.*: furti, Dig. 6, 1, 4: injuriarum, ib. 47, 10, 11: mandati, ib. 17, 1, 10.—Transf.: nisi illi ipsi, qui eas (libidines) frangere deberent, cupiditatis ejusdem tenerentur, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 31 Mos. and Orell. *N. cr.*— **h.** Of dispositions, desires, etc., *to possess, occupy, control*: quae te tanta pravitas mentis tenuerit, ut, etc., *has had possession of you*, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14: summum me eorum (librorum) studium tenet, id. Att. 1, 11, 3: magna me spes tenet, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: de triumpho nulla me cupiditas umquam tenuit, id. Att. 7, 2, 6: si consilio pulso libidines iracundiaeve tenerent omnia, id. Rep. 1, 38, 60: nisi forte quem inhonesta et perniciosa libido tenet, Sall. J. 3, 4: neque irâ neque gratiâ teneri, *to be controlled* or *influenced*, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45; so, teneri desiderio, id. Sen. 10, 33: studio philosophiae, id. Ac. 1, 2, 4: magno amore, Verg. A. 1, 675: pompâ, ludis atque ejusmodi spectaculis teneri, *to be enchained, fascinated*, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48; cf.: ut oculi picturâ teneantur, aures cantibus, id. Ac. 2, 7, 20: is qui audit, ab oratore jam obsessus est ac tenetur, id. Or. 62, 210.—With *ne*, Ov. M. 7, 146. —**k.** *To take in, comprise, comprehend, include*: haec magnos formula reges, Excepto sapiente, tenet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 46.—More freq. *pass.*: teneri aliquâ re, *to be contained, comprised, grounded, to consist in* a thing: ut homines deorum agnatione et gente teneantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: id quod (genus officiorum) teneatur hominum societate, id. Off. 1, 45, 160: quae (causae) familiaritate et consuetudine tenentur, id. Fam. 13, 29, 1: dixi jam antea, ipsam rationem arandi spe magis et jucunditate quadam quam fructu atque emolumento teneri, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227.

II. *Neutr.* (freq. after the Aug. per.; perh. not in Cic.). **A.** Lit. **1.** *To hold a position* anywhere, *maintain one's self*: quâ abscisae rupes erant, statio paucorum armatorum tenebat, Liv. 32, 5, 12: duo extra ordinem milia tenuere, id. 3, 62, 7: tenent Danai, quâ deficit ignis, Verg. A. 2, 505.—**2.** For cursum tenere, *to hold* or *take one's way, to sail, steer* in any direction: Aeneam ... ab Siciliâ classe ad Laurentem agrum tenuisse, Liv. 1, 1, 4: Cassandream petentes, primo ad Mendin tenuere, Liv. 31, 45, 14: ad Mendaeum, id. 21, 49, 2: Diam, Ov. M. 3, 690: Creten, id. ib. 13, 706: Hesperiam, id. F. 1, 498: Ausoniam, id. ib. 4, 290 al.: medio tutissimus ibis ... Inter utrumque tene, Ov. M. 2, 140.—**B.** Trop., with the accessory idea of continuance (cf. I. A. 2. b. and B. 2. b. supra), *to hold out, hold on, last, endure, continue, maintain itself, prevail*, etc. (cf. obtineo): imber per noctem totam tenuit, Liv. 23, 44, 6; cf.: incendium per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit, id. 24, 47, 15: per aliquot dies ea consultatio tenuit, id. 2, 3, 5; 3, 47, 6: tenet fama, lupam, etc., id. 1, 4, 6: quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, id. 1, 17, 6: fama tenuit, haud plus fuisse modio, id. 23, 12, 2; 21, 46, 10: tenuit consuetudo, quae cottidie magis invalescit, ut, etc., Quint. 2, 1, 1 Spald.; so, consuetudo, ut, etc., id. 8, 5, 2: nomen illud tenet, id. 9, 4, 47 Spald.; cf. Ov. M. 1, 712.

tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [v. teneo; cf. tenus, and Sanscr. tanu], *soft, delicate, tender* (class.; cf. mollis). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: nihil est tam tenerum, neque tam flexibile neque quod tam facile sequatur quocumque ducas quam oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 176; cf. id. Brut. 79, 274; and v. II. infra): locus bipalio subactus siet beneque terra tenera siet, Cato, R. R. 45, 1; cf.: serito in loco, ubi terra tenerrima erit, id. ib. 151, 2: in tenero corpore, Lucr. 3, 765: procera et tenera palma, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: radices harundinum, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, id. B. G. 2, 17: cana legam tenerâ lanugine mala, Verg. E. 2, 51: plantae, id. ib. 10, 49: caules, Hor. S. 1, 3, 116: gramen, id. C. 4, 12, 9: rami, Ov. M. 2, 359: uvae, id. R. Am. 83: prata tenerrima, id. A. A. 1, 299: aër, *thin, transparent*, Lucr. 2, 145; Verg. A. 9, 699; Ov. M. 4, 616: alvus, Cels. 3, 18: gallina, *tender*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20; cf.: ferae tenuiores ad epulas, Gell. 17, 15, 7: caseus, Prud. Cath. 3, 70: Dianam tenerae dicite virgines, Hor. C. 1, 21, 1; so, virgines, id. ib. 4, 1, 26: conjux, id. ib. 1, 1, 26

Lycidas, id. ib. 1, 4, 19: saltatores, *effeminate*, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: vestem Purpuream teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam, Juv. 12, 39: spado, id. 1, 22.—**B.** In partic., *of tender age, young:* tener ipse etiam atque puellus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.: tener et rudis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: tener in cunis et sine voce puer, Prop. 2, 6, 10: (annus) tener et lactens puerique simillimus aevo Vere novo est, Ov. M. 15, 201: mares, id. ib. 10, 84: equis vetulis teneros anteponere solemus, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: grex, Phaedr. 2, 4, 14: vitulus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 54: haedus, id. ib. 3, 18, 5: tigres, Val. Fl. 1, 491: manes, *the shades of children*, Stat. Th. 6, 121.—Of plants: tenerae res, Verg. G. 2, 343: teneri anni, *youthful, tender*, Plin. Pan. 15, 1; so, teneriores anni (opp. ferociores), Quint. 2, 2, 3: aetates, id. 1, 10, 34: a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis, i. e. *from childhood*, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2; for which: de tenero ungui, Hor. C. 3, 6, 24.—*Absol.:* a tenero, Quint. 1, 2, 18; cf.: ut (plantae) eam partem caeli spectent, cui ab tenero consueverunt, Col. 5, 6, 20.—*Subst.:* **tĕnĕri**, ōrum, *m., the young, boys:* parcendum est teneris, Juv. 14, 215; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 59; also: in teneris, *in early youth*, Verg. G. 2, 272; Quint. 1, 3, 13.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *soft, delicate, tender*, etc.: est naturale in animis tenerum quiddam atque molle, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: virtus est in amicitia tenera atque tractabilis, id. Lael. 13, 48: tenerior animus, id. Fam. 5, 21, 3; cf.: tenerae Mentes, Hor. C. 3, 24, 52; so, animi, id. S. 1, 4, 128: pudor, Ov. H. 2, 143: est oratio mollis et tenera et ita flexibilis, ut, etc., Cic. Or. 16, 52; cf. id. Brut. 9, 38; cf. I. supra *init.;* so, versus, Hor. A. P. 246; Ov. A. A. 2, 273: carmen, id. Am. 3, 8, 2.—Transf., of elegiac poets: poëta, Cat. 35, 1; Ov. R. Am. 757: Propertius, id. A. A. 3, 333: molli tenerāque voce, Quint. 11, 3, 23: tenera delicataque modulandi voluptas, id. 9, 4, 31 et saep.—**B.** In partic., of youthful weakness, *tender:* tener animus (pueri), Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 3; cf.: horum erroribus teneri statim et rudes animi imbuuntur, Tac. Or. 29; so, adhuc mentes, Quint. 2, 4, 5.—Hence, *adv., tenderly, delicately, softly.* **a. tĕnĕrē** (post-Aug.): dicere, Tac. Or. 26: recitare, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1: diligere, Vulg. Gen. 44, 20.—*Comp.:* complosit manus, Petr. 24.—*Sup.:* derasus cortex, Plin. 23, 3, 35, § 72.—**b.** ‡**tĕnĕrĭter**, only once cited: teneriter quidam efferunt, ut celeriter: alii vero tenere ut libere, Charis. p. 162 P.

* **tĕnĕrasco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tener], *to grow tender*, Lucr. 3, 765; cf. teneresco.

tĕnĕrē, *adv.*, v. tener *fin.*

tĕnĕresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tener], *to grow soft* or *tender* (post-Aug., but tenerasco with Lucr.): in tantum tenerescere acinos, ut rumpantur, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189; 28, 12, 50, § 183; Cels. 6, 6, 4; Tert. Res. Carn. 22.

tĕnĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *softness, tenderness.* **I.** Lit.: uvarum, Plin. 15, 24, 29, § 100: brassicae, id. 19, 8, 41, § 141: gemmae, id. 37, 7, 28, § 101: hujus jecori teneritas nulla praefertur, id. 9, 42, 67, § 143.—**II.** Trop.: in primo ortu (rerum) inest teneritas et mollities quaedam, * Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58: aetatis, Vitr. 4, 1 *med.:* teneritas Corinthiorum (opp. severus mos Doricorum), id. 1, 2 *med.*

‡ **tĕnĕrĭter**, *adv.*, v. tener *fin.*

tĕnĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [tener], *softness, tenderness:* si terra teneritudinem habet, Varr. R. R. 1, 36: casei, Pall. Mai, 9, 2: corticis, id. Jan. 15, 16: pueri primae teneritudinis, *of the tenderest age*, Suet. Tib. 44.

tĕnĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *a tender age*, Ven. Vit. S. Men. 2.

Tĕnes, is, v. Tenedos.

† **tēnesmos**, i, *m.*, = τεινεσμός, *a straining at stool, tenesmus*, Plin. 28, 14, 59, § 211; 20, 6, 23, § 54; 20, 21, 84, § 227; Nep. Att. 21, 2; Scrib. Comp. 142 (in Cels. 4, 18, written as Greek).

‡ **Tĕnĭtae**, ārum, *f.:* Tenitae credebantur esse sortium deae, dictae quod tenendi haberent potestatem, Fest. p. 368 Müll.

tĕnor, ōris, *m.* [teneo, II. B.], *a holding on, holding fast;* hence, *an uninterrupted course, career, tenor* (mostly post-Aug.; cf.: cursus, ordo). **I.** In gen.: hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, *keeps its course*, Verg. A. 10, 340: (aulaea) placido educta tenore Tota patent, *by a steady motion*, Ov. M. 3, 113: hic tibi versandus tenor est, id. A. A. 2, 729: interrumpere tenorem rerum, Liv. 41, 15, 7: pugnae, id. 8, 38, 11: tenorem pugnae servabant, id. 30, 18: tenor vitae, Ov. H. 17, 14; Liv. 40, 12, 7: fati, Ov. H. 7, 112: eundem tenorem servare, Col. Arb. 2, 2: unus tenor algoris aestūsve, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27: eodem tenore duo insequentes consulatus gessi, Liv. 7, 40, 9; cf.: eodem consiliorum tenore, id. 22, 15, 1: uno et perpetuo tenore juris semper usurpato, numquam intermisso, id. 35, 16: austeritatis (in smaragdis), Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 67: tenorem in narrationibus servant, *connection*, Quint. 10, 7, 6: cum quantum, quale interrogantes gravi, comparantes acuto tenore concludunt, i. e. *tone, accent*, id. 1, 5, 26; cf. in *plur.:* adhuc difficilior observatio est per tenores vel accentus, id. 1, 5, 22; cf. § 26: vel heroos gressu truncare tenores, i. e. *mingle pentameters with heroic verses*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 99.—**B.** Adverb.: uno tenore, *in one course* or *direction, uninterruptedly, uniformly:* isque (stilus medius) uno tenore, ut aiunt, in dicendo fluit, * Cic. Or. 6, 21: brevis profecto res est, si uno tenore peragitur, Liv. 5, 5, 7: uno tenore fidem colere, id. 22, 37, 10: tenore uno in mediam aciem illati, id. 22, 47, 6; cf.: hi mores eaque caritas patriae per omnes ordines velut tenore uno pertinebat, id. 23, 49, 3: so, uno velut tenore, id. 2, 42, 8.—**II.** In partic., in the later jurid. lang., *the connection, contents, sense, tenor* of a law: pro tenore legis Aquiliae, Dig. 9, 2, 56: pro tenore S. C. Claudiani, Paul. Sent. 2, 21, 18: auctorum verba emendare tenore sententiae perseverante, non est prohibitum, Dig. 42, 1, 46.

Tēnos or **-us**, i, *f.*, = Τῆνος, *one of the Cyclades, between Andros and Delos*, now *Tino*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 65; Liv. 36, 21; Ov. M. 7, 469.

tensa, ae, *f.*, *the chariot* or *car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Circensian games.* **I.** Lit.: tensam ait vocari Sinnius Capito vehiculum, quo exuviae deorum ludicris Circensibus in Circum ad pulvinar vehuntur. Fuit et ex ebore, ut apud Titinnium in Barbato, et ex argento, Fest. p. 364 Müll.; cf.: tensa ἅρμα θεῶν, Gloss. Philox.: via tensarum atque pompae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154; 2, 3, 3, § 6; 2, 5, 72, § 186: tensam ducere, Liv. 5, 41, 2; 9, 40, 16: deducere, Suet. Aug. 43; id. Vesp. 5; Inscr. Grut. 35, 12.—* **II.** Perh. for *a carriage* in gen.: vende tensam atque mulos: sine eam pedibus grassari, Titin. ap. Non. 316, 3.

tensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tendo], *a stretching, stretching out, extension* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** In gen.: papilionum, *a setting up, pitching*, Hyg. Gromat. *init.*—*Plur.:* bracchia, quae in eas tensiones includuntur, Vitr. 1, 1 *med.*—**II.** In partic., *a tension* or *contraction of the nerves*, as a disease: nervorum, Scrib. Comp. 101; 255: praecordiorum, id. ib. 260; Veg. Vet. 1, 53 *fin.*

tensūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a stretching out, a straining, tension* (post-class.): papilionis, i. e. *a setting up, pitching*, Hyg. Gromat. *init.:* corporis, Veg. Vet. 1, 21 *fin.;* 2, 25; Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 *med.*

tensus, a, um, *Part.* of tendo.

* **tentābundus (tempt-)**, a, um, *adj.* [tento], *trying, making attempts:* miles tentabundus, *trying here and there*, Liv. 21, 36, 1.

tentāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a trial, essay, attempt* (poet.; perh. only in the two foll. passages): prima vocis tentamina sumpsit, Ov. M. 3, 341: tentamina Repellere, id. ib. 7, 734.

tentāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a trial, proof essay, attempt* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; usu. in *plur.*). (*a*) In *plur.:* mortalia Tentamenta, Ov. M. 15, 629: fide (i. e. fidei), id. ib. 7, 728: tui, Verg. A. 8, 144: civilium bellorum, Tac. H. 2, 38.—(*β*) In *sing.:* tentamenti gratiā, Gell. 9, 15, 6: tentamento frustrati, Amm. 24, 2, 4 al.

tentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. * **I.** *An attack:* valetudinem tuam jam confirmatam esse et a vetere morbo et a novis tentationibus, gaudeo, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2.—**II.** *A trial, proof:* perseverantiae, Liv. 4, 42, 4; 41, 23, 14.—**III.** *Temptation* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 6, 13 et saep.

tentātor, ōris, *m.* [tento]. **I.** *An assailant, attempter, tempter:* integrae Dianae (Orion), Hor. C. 3, 4, 71.—Esp., *the tempter*, i. e. *the devil*, Vulg. Matt. 4, 3; Juvenc. 1, 384.—**II.** *He who attacks:* autumnus, tentator valetudinum, Tert. Anim. 48 *init.*

Tenthrēdon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Τενθρηδών, *the father of Prothous*, Hyg. Fab. 98.

tentīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [tendo], *a tension; lecherousness, lust*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 118; Auct. Priap. 23; 34; Mart. 7, 67, 2: vulvae, Juv. 6, 129.

tentĭpellĭum, ii, *n.* [tendo-pellis], *that which stretches out a skin* or *hide, a hide-stretcher, leather-stretcher.* **I.** Lit.: tentipellium Artorius putat esse calceamentum ferratum, quo pelles extenduntur, indeque Afranium dixisse in Promo: pro manibus credo habere ego illos tentipellium, Fest. p. 364 Müll.; cf. Mart. 9, 73, 1.—* **II.** Transf.: Titinnium ait Verrius existimare id (sc. tentipellium) medicamentum esse, quo rugae extenduntur, cum dicat: tentipellium inducitur, rugae in ore extenduntur, cum ille τροπικῶς dixerit, Fest. p. 364 Müll.

tento or **tempto**, āvi, ātum, 1 (*part. gen. plur.* tentantum, Verg. G. 2, 247), *v. freq. a.* [tendo], *to handle, touch, feel* a thing (class.; cf.: tango, tracto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rem manu, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: manibus pectora, Ov. M. 10, 282; 10, 289: loca feminarum digitis, Col. 8, 11, 8: ficum rostro, Ov. F. 2, 254: flumen vix pede (with attingere), Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: quadratum, Lucr. 4, 234: caput in tenebris, Phaedr. 3, 10, 26: pullos singulos, Col. 8, 5, 17: invisos amictus, Verg. G. 3, 563: aciem pugionum, Suet. Ner. 49; cf.: acumen stili, id. Rhet. 5: bracchia emittit temptanti maria similis Sarpedon, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98: pullos, Col. 8, 5, 17; 8, 11, 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In medic. lang.: venas, *to feel the pulse*, Quint. 11, 3, 88; Suet. Tib. 72; Ov. H. 20, 139.—**2.** *To try the strength of, make an attempt upon*, i. e. *to attack, assail* (cf.: aggredior, adorior). (*a*) Of warfare: scalis et classe moenia oppidi tentans, Caes. B. C. 3, 40: opera nostra, id. B. G. 7, 73: urbem, Liv. 33, 5, 3; 26, 38, 5: munitiones, id. 9, 35, 1: moenia Alexandriae, id. 45, 11: Achaiam, Caes. B. C. 3, 55: Britanniam, Suet. Claud. 17: aggredi et tentare, Vell. 2, 113, 3: aliquem auxiliis Thraciae, Flor. 2, 14, 4.—(*β*) Of disease, poison, etc.: animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt, corpora possunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 31; cf.: gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: temptari a morbo, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 174: praecordiorum inflatione tentari, Suet. Aug. 81: tentatus est motiunculis levibus, id. Vesp. 24; Hor. S. 2, 3, 163; id. Ep. 1, 6, 28; Verg. G. 3, 441 al.: vina temptant caput, *attack, affect*, Plin. 23, 1, 20, § 35.—*Absol.:* temptantis aquas non nocere, *unwholesome*, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 68; cf. Verg. G. 2, 94.—**II.** Transf., *to try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay* a course of action, etc. (so most freq.; syn.: experior, periclitor). **A.** In gen., constr. with *acc.*, with *inf.*, with *rel.-clause*, with *ut*, or *absol.* (*a*) With *acc.:* cum se ipse perspexerit totumque tentarit, intelleget, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59; cf.: se in arte memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 34 (preceded by memoriam suam experiri): tentarem te, quo animo accipias, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3: quo utamur quasi equis temptatis, sic amicitiā aliquā parte periclitatis moribus amicorum, id. Lael. 17, 63: alicujus scientiam auguratus, id. Div. 1, 17, 32: tentarem summi regis prudentiam, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98: ut satis impulsas tentavit pollice chordas, Ov. M. 10, 145: culturam agelli, Lucr. 5, 1368: iter per provinciam per vim, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: negatā iter viā, Hor. C. 3, 2, 22: Bosporum, id. ib. 3, 4, 31: Thetim ratibus, Verg. E. 4, 32: Oceanum, Tac. G. 34 *fin.:* Istrum, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 135: aditus, Verg. A. 4, 293: temptanda via est, id. G. 3, 8: ad tentandum vadum fluminis, Curt. 4, 9, 15: nullo modo animus audientis aut incitari aut leniri potest, qui modus a me non tentatus sit, Cic. Or. 38, 132: rem frustra, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: belli fortunam, id. B. G. 1, 36; so, fortunam, id. ib. 3, 6; 7, 64; Sall. J. 7, 1: periculum, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. 1: quaestionem, id. Clu. 57, 157: patientiam vestram, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19: spem pacis, Liv. 21, 12, 3; cf.: spem triumphi, id. 28, 38, 4: li-

bertatem, id. 6, 18, 11; relationem, id. 33, 23, 3: intercessionem, id. 9, 8, 13: silentium nequicquam per praeconem, id. 8, 33, 2: crimina, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 80: majora, id. ib. 1, 17, 24: caelestia, id. ib. 1, 17, 34 et saep.—(β) With *rel.-clause:* tentavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7: tentabam, spiraret an non, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 26: quae sit fortuna facillima, temptat, Verg. A. 11, 761: cum tentaret si qua res esset cibi, *something to eat*, Phaedr. 4, 7, 4: tenta, Chrysogonus quanti doceat, Juv. 7, 175.—(γ) With *inf.:* aquā prohibere hostem tentare coepit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: tentabo etiam de hoc dicere, Quint. 6, 2, 29; 2, 14, 1: (sol) caelum radiis accendere tentans, Lucr. 5, 659: tentarunt aequore tingi, Ov. M. 2, 172: (vestis) frustra tentata revelli, id. ib. 9, 168: taurus irasci in cornua temptat, Verg. A. 12, 104: nemo in sese tentat descendere, Pers. 4, 23: litteras deferre, Curt. 3, 7, 13; Juv. 7, 5.—(δ) With *ut:* cum ille Romuli senatus tentaret post Romuli excessum, ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 12, 23: quid aliud hoc judicio tentatur, nisi ut id fieri liceat? id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13; Suet. Caes. 11.—*Impers. pass.:* tentatum a L. Sextio tribuno plebis, ut rogationem ferret, etc., Liv. 4, 49, 6.—(ε) *Absol.:* tenta quā lubet, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 20: ne tentando cautiorem faceret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23.—**B.** In partic., *to try* any one, in a friendly or hostile manner; *to urge, incite; to tempt, sound, tamper with;* also, *to excite, disquiet, disturb, agitate:* quem ego toties omni ratione tentans ad disputandum elicere non potuissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: cum per Drusum saepe tentassem, id. ib. 1, 21, 97: utrum admonitus an tentatus an, etc. ... pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem nescio, id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105: cum a proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: animos servorum spe et metu, ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 63, 176: animos popularium, Sall. J. 48, 1: animos singulorum ad res novas, Suet. Tib. 12 *fin.:* animum precando, Verg. A. 4, 113: judicium pecunia, Cic. Clu. 4, 9; 30, 80: aliquem promissis et minis, Tac. H. 1, 75; cf.: tentatā Othonianorum fide per colloquium et promissa, id. ib. 2, 20: tribunos de fugae societate, Suet. Ner. 47: deos multā caede bidentium, Hor. C. 3, 23, 14: Junonem tentare Ixion ausus, Tib. 1, 3, 73; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 389; Val. Max. 6, 1, 7: nationes lacessere bello et tentare, *to agitate*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; cf.: ut exsul potius tentare quam consul vexare rem publicam posses, id. Cat. 1, 10, 27: in his rebus evertendis unius hominis senectus, infirmitas solitudoque tentata est, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 2: militis iras, Luc. 2, 529; Vulg. Gen. 22, 1 et saep.

‡ **tentor**, ōris, *m.*, *a holder*, a sort of servant or attendant employed at chariot-races, Inscr. Grut. 339, 5; 340, 3.

* **tentōrĭŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [tentorium], *a little tent*, Auct. B. Afr. 47, 5.

tentōrĭum, ii, *n.* [tendo; prop. something stretched out], *a tent* (syn. tabernaculum), Hirt. B. G. 8, 5; Suet. Aug. 96; id. Tib. 18 *med.;* Verg. A. 1, 469; Ov. F. 3, 527; id. M. 8, 43; 13, 249; Luc. 1, 396; 6, 270; 9, 912.

* **tentōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [tentorium], *of* or *for tents:* pelles, *tent-skins*, Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14.

1. tentus, a, um. **I.** *Part.* of tendo.—**II.** *Part.* of teneo.

2. tentŭs, ūs, *m.* [teneo], *a checking:* haemorrhoidarum fluoris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 2.

Tentўra, ōrum, *n.*, = Τέντυρα, τά, *a city in Upper Egypt*, the modern village of *Denderah*, Juv. 15, 35 and 76.—Called also **Tentўris**, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60.—Hence, **A. Tentўrites**, ae, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tentyra, Tentyrite:* nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.—*Plur. subst.:* **Tentўrītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tentyra, Tentyrites*, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 92 (better, Tentyri insula); Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 15.—**B. Tentўrĭtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Tentyra, Tentyric:* linum, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

* **tĕnŭābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [tenuo], *making thin, attenuating:* unctiones, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 34.

* **tĕnŭātim**, *adv.* [id.], *thinly*, Apic. 2, 4.

tĕnŭescens, entis, *Part.* [tenuis], *growing thin:* lunā crescente, opp. tenuescente, Censor. Fragm. 3.

‡ **tĕnŭĭārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to thin clothing:* VESTIARIVS, *a maker of light clothing*, Inscr. Grut. 650, 8; 1111, 7; Inscr. Gud. 200, 1; Inscr. Murat. 939, 16.

* **tĕnŭĭcŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *slight, trifling, poor:* apparatus, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1.

tĕnŭis, e (in the poets also as dissyl. tenuis, and hence sometimes written **tenvis**, Lucr. 1, 875; 2, 232; 3, 232 al.; cf. tenuia and tenuius, trisyl., id. 4, 66; 4, 808; 3, 243; v. Carey, Lat. Prosody, § 47), *adj.* [root in Sanscr. tanu; ten., Gr. τείνω; prop. stretched out, drawn out; v. teneo; hence], *thin, fine, close*, etc. (syn.: gracilis, exilis). **I.** Lit. **1.** Of texture, *fine, thin:* subtemen, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20: vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 53: vestes, Ov. A. A. 3, 707: amictus, id. M. 4, 104: togae, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: toga filo tenuissima, Ov. A. A. 3, 445: tunicae, id. F. 2, 319: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et saepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: pellis, Ov. A. A. 3, 77: arietes tenuioris velleris, Col. 7, 2, 5.—**2.** Of substance, *thin, rare, fine:* tenue caelum (opp. crassum), Cic. Fat. 4, 7; so, tenue purumque caelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: aër, *rare* (with purus), id. N. D. 2, 16, 42; cf.: aethereus locus tenuissimus est, id. ib. 2, 15, 42: capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 5: comae, Tib. 1, 9, 68: rima, Ov. M. 4, 65: vinum, *thin, watery*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80; 15, 28, 33, § 110; 23, 1, 22, § 39: aqua, *clear*, Ov. F. 2, 250; cf. sanguis (opp. crassus), Plin. 11, 38, 90, § 221: agmen (militum), Liv. 25, 23, 16: acies, Tac. A. 1, 64; cf. pluviae, Verg. G. 1, 92.—**3.** Of form, *slim, thin, lank, slender, fine:* penna, Hor. C. 2, 20, 1: cauda (piscis), Ov. M. 4, 726: acus, id. Am. 3, 7, 30: tabellae, Mart. 14, 3, 1: nitedula, *thin, lank, meagre*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29; cf.: canes macie tenues, Nemes. Cyn. 137; Gellius, Cat. 89, 1: Thais, Mart. 11, 101, 1: umbra (defuncti), Tib. 3, 2, 9; cf.: animae (defunctorum), Ov. M. 14, 411; id. F. 2, 565.—**4.** Of sounds, *weak, thin:* vox, Pompon. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4, 12 (Com. Rel. v. 59 Rib.); Quint. 11, 3, 32.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *little, slight, trifling, poor, mean*, etc.: oppidum tenue sane, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 53; cf.: magnae quondam urbis tenue vestigium, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32: murus, Cic. Rep. 4, 4, 4: amnis, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53: aqua, *shallow*, Liv. 1, 4, 6; Ov. F. 2, 250; Quint. 12, 2, 11: rivulus, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34: sulcus, Verg. G. 1, 68: foramen, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 165: intervallum, id. 31, 2, 2, § 4: insignis tenui fronte Lycoris, Hor. C. 1, 33, 5: tenuem victum antefert copioso, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49; so, victus, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90; id. Lael. 23, 86; Hor. S. 2, 2, 53: mensa, id. C. 2, 16, 14: cibus, Phaedr. 4, 13, 7: tenuissimum patrimonium, Auct. Her. 4, 38, 50: opes, Cic. Quint. 1, 2: res (familiaris), Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 20; cf. census, id. ib. 1, 7, 56: honores, Nep. Milt. 6, 2: praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: tenuissimum lumen, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: pumex, i. e. *light*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 8.—Transf., of *poor* persons: tenuis (opp. locuples), Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: servus sit an liber, pecuniosus an tenuis, id. Inv. 1, 25, 35: fortunae constitui tenuiorum videbantur, id. Sest. 48, 103; cf.: locupletissimi cujusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. Caes. 46: Regulus, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 13.—With *gen.:* tenuis opum, Sil. 6, 19.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Fine, nice, delicate, subtle, exact* (syn.: elegans, subtilis): tenuis et acuta distinctio, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 43; cf.: tenues autem differentias (praecepta) habent, Sen. Ep. 94, 35: (oratores) tenues, acuti, Cic. Or. 5, 20; so, orator, id. ib. 24, 81; Quint. 12, 10, 21: aures, Lucr. 4, 913: cura, Ov. P. 4, 6, 37: Athenae, *elegant*, Mart. 6, 64, 17: rationes latiore specie, non ad tenue limatae, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66: textum dicendi, Quint. 10, 1, 64.—*Subst.:* **tenue**, is, *n.*, *that which is subtle* (opp. comprehensibile), Lact. 7, 4, 12.—**B.** Transf. (acc. to I. B.), *weak, trifling, insignificant, mean, low:* cum tenuissimā valetudine esset, *weak, feeble, delicate*, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: tenuis atque infirmus animus, id. B. C. 1, 32: ingenium (opp. forte), Quint. 10, 2, 19: tenuis et angusta ingeni vena, id. 6, 2, 3: tenuis exsanguisque sermo, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57; Quint. 8, 3, 18: in minimis tenuissimisque rebus labi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169: tenuissimarum rerum jura, id. Caecin. 12, 34: artificium perquam tenue et leve, id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: grammatica, ars tenuis ac jejuna, Quint. 1, 4, 5: inanis et tenuis spes, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 43; cf.: spes tenuior, id. Att. 3, 19, 2: suspitio, id. Caecin. 15, 43; causa tenuis et inops, id. Fam. 9, 12, 2: curae, Verg. G. 1, 177: gloria, id. ib. 4, 6: damnum, Tac. A. 12, 39: negotia paulo ad dicendum tenuiora, Quint. 12, 9, 8: nec sua plus debet tenui Verona Catullo, i. e. *to the author of trifling, amorous lays*, Mart. 10, 103, 5; v. tenuo, II.—**2.** Esp., of rank, standing, etc., *low, inferior, common:* tenuiores, *men of lower rank, the lower orders*, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24; cf.: tenuis L. Virginius unusque de multis, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: tenuissimus quisque, id. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 123: homines, id. Mur. 34, 70; cf.: commoti animi tenuiorum, id. ib. 23, 47: si obscuri erunt aut tenues, id. Part. Or. 34, 117: qui tenuioris ordinis essent, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30: adulescentes tenui loco orti, Liv. 2, 3, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **tĕnŭĭter. 1.** Lit. **a.** *Thinly:* alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13.—**b.** *Indifferently, poorly:* Da. Quid rei gerit? Ge. Sic, tenuiter. *Da.* Non multum habet, Quod det, etc., Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Finely, acutely, exactly, subtilely:* tenuiter disserere, Cic. Or. 14, 46: tenuiter multa, multa sublimiter tenere, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1: scribere (with argute), id. ib. 6, 21, 4: tenuiter et argute multa disserit, Gell. 6, 2, 6.—*Comp.:* illae (argumentationes) tenuius et acutius et subtilius tractantur, Cic. Inv. 2, 16, 51.—**b.** *Lightly, slightly, superficially:* mihi nimium tenuiter Siculorum erga te voluntatis argumenta colligere videor, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 157; Auct. Her. 3, 8, 15; 4, 36, 48.—*Sup.:* tenuissime aestimare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35.

tĕnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tenuis], *thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, tenuity* (class.). **I.** Lit.: casurusne in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, *slimness*, id. Brut. 16, 64: crurum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 6: aëris, *rarity* (with siccitas), Sen. Q. N. 2, 10, 1: lini, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9: chartae, id. 13, 12, 24, § 79: capillamenti, id. 11, 37, 65, § 171: liniam duxit summae tenuitatis per tabulam, id. 35, 10, 36, § 81: caudae, id. 8, 33, 51, § 121: cribri, id. 18, 11, 27, § 105: aquae, *thinness, clearness, purity*, id. 31, 3, 23, § 38; cf. sanguinis, id. 11, 39, 92, § 226 et saep.—**B.** Transf. (acc. to tenuis, I. B.), *smallness, insignificance, poverty, indigence, scarcity:* Magii, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265: alicujus, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 17: aerarii, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: earum rerum, quas terra procreet, vel ubertatem vel tenuitatem, id. Div. 2, 13, 30.—**II.** Trop., *fineness, acuteness, minuteness* in language: limata tenuitas et rerum et verborum, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40; id. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 9: (dialectica) sectas ad tenuitatem suam vires ipsā subtilitate consumet, Quint. 12, 2, 13; 12, 10, 35; 10, 2, 23: discriminum ac differentiarum tenuitates, *fine shades*, Gell. 1, 3, 29.

tĕnŭĭter, *adv.*, v. tenuis *fin.*

tĕnŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tenuis], *to make thin, slender, meagre, fine, rare; to dilute, rarefy, attenuate*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: rarefacio, minuo). **I.** Lit.: assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov. P. 2, 7, 43: hoc (tempus) tenuat dentem aratri, id. Tr. 4, 6, 13: sol matutinum aëra spissum et umidum ortu suo tenuat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3, 2; so, aëra, *to rarefy*, Stat. Th. 1, 338: auras, Ov. M. 14, 399: ipsā autem macie tenuant armenta volentes, *make lean*, Verg. G. 3, 129: tenuatum corpus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 84: corpus parvo victu tenuatum, Tac. A. 15, 63: exiles videor tenuatus in artus, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 21: se in undas, *to dissolve into water*, Ov. A. A. 1, 761; so, artus in undas, id. M. 15, 551; cf.: tenuatus in auras, Aëraque umor abit, id. ib. 15, 246: vocis via est tenuata, *narrowed, contracted*, id. ib. 14, 498: flumina per multos rivos, id. R. Am. 445: chartam interpolatione, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75: adipes, Quint. 2, 10, 6: luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, i. e. *waning*, Ov. M. 7, 531: ne ad

spadonum exilitatem vox nostra tenuetur, Quint. 11, 3, 19; so, vocem, id. 11, 3, 32.— **II.** T r o p., *to make small* or *trifling, to lessen, diminish, reduce, weaken, enfeeble:* utque meae famam tenuent oblivia culpae, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 65: iram, id. H. 20, 73: vires amoris, id. M. 5, 374: magna modis tenuare parvis, *to lessen, degrade,* Hor. C. 3, 3, 72: gesta tanti viri enumerando, Pac. Pan. ad Theod. 5; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 127: dicite, quo pariter carmen tenuastis in antro, *have spun out a slight elegiac poem,* Prop. 3 (4), 1, 5; cf.: Maximo carmen tenuare tanto, Stat. S. 4, 7, 2; v. tenuis, II. B.

† **1. tĕnus,** ŏris, *n.* [root ten-; Gr. τείνω; v. teneo], = τένος, *a cord, snare, gin, springe:* intendere tenus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 23; cf.: tenus est laqueus, dictus a tendiculâ, Non. 6, 12: tenus est proprie extrema pars arcûs, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 62.

2. tĕnus [root ten; v. teneo], perh. orig., an *acc.* of direction, and hence joined with *gen.;* afterwards a *prep.* with *abl.* (its supposed construction with the *acc.* rests upon a false reading in the passages, Ov. H. 12, 27; Val. Fl. 1, 537; Suet. Caes. 52, where the *abl.* is the true reading), prop. *lengthwise, to the end;* hence, *as far as, up* or *down to, unto, to* (placed after its case; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cæs.). **I.** I n g e n. (α) With *gen. plur.* (so not in the prose of Cicero): labrorum tenus, *along the lips,* Lucr. 1, 940; 4, 15: lumborum tenus, *as far as the loins,* Cic. Arat. 83 (324): crurum tenus, Verg. G. 3, 53: laterum tenus, id. A. 10, 210: per aquam ferme genûs tenus altam, Liv. 44, 40, 8: aurium tenus, * Quint. 12, 2, 17: illi rumores Cumarum tenus caluerunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2: urbium Corcyrae tenus, Liv. 26, 24, 11.—(β) With *abl.* (so most freq. in prose and poetry): Tauro tenus, Cic. Deiot. 13, 36; Nep. Con. 2, 3: Arimino tenus, Suet. Aug. 30: Antio tenus, id. Tib. 38: Ostiâ tenus, id. Ner. 16: Aethiopiâ tenus, id. Caes. 52: erat pectoribus tenus, Liv. 21, 54, 9: inguinibus tenus, Cels. 1, 3: pube tenus, Verg. A. 3, 427: summo tenus ore, id. ib. 1, 737: collo tenus, Ov. M. 2, 275: pectoribus tenus, id. ib. 15, 512; 15, 673: poplite deinde tenus, id. ib. 5, 593: pennis tenus, id. ib. 6, 258: mediâ tenus alvo, id. F. 2, 145: lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem, Verg. A. 2, 553: poti faece tenus cadi, Hor. C. 3, 15, 16: tres regiones solo tenus dejectae, Tac. A. 15, 40 *fin.:* tectis tenus, id. ib. 13, 41: extollere caelo tenus, Just. 12, 6, 2.—Of time: Cantabrico tenus bello nec ultra, Suet. Aug. 85; cf.: volneribus tenus, of the fighting of gladiators, Liv. 41, 20, 12 et saep.—So the compounds, eâtenus, hactenus, quâtenus, quâdantenus, v. h. vv.—**II.** In p a r t i c. **A.** *After, according to, by:* tertium et quartum consulatum titulo tenus gessit, Suet. Caes. 76; so, titulo tenus, id. Claud. 25; id. Dom. 1, 31: facie tenus, i. e. *for the sake of appearances,* App. M. 10, p. 250, 9: specie tenus, Amm. 14, 7, 5: terrore tenus, id. 16, 8, 3.—**B.** Verbo tenus, less freq. nomine tenus, *as far as the meaning of the word extends, in name, nominally* (very rare): veteres verbo tenus ... de re publicâ disserebant, Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14; Liv. 34, 5, 4: haec verba cum affectu accipimus, non verbo tenus, Dig. 2, 2, 1 *med.:* usurpatas nomine tenus urbium expugnationes dictitans, Tac. A. 15, 6 *fin.*

Tēos or **Tēus,** i, *f.,* = Τέως, *a town in Ionia, the birthplace of the poet Anacreon,* Mel. 1, 17, 3; Liv. 37, 27, 9.—Hence, **Tēïus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Teos, Teian:* Anacreon, Hor. Epod. 14, 10; cf. Musa, Ov. Tr. 2, 364; id. A. A. 3, 330; id. R. Am. 762: fides, Hor. C. 1, 17, 18.—*Plur.:* **Tēïi,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Teos, Teians,* Liv. 37, 12 and 28.

tĕpĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3 (*fut.* scanned tĕpĕfăcĭet, Cat. 64, 361; cf. liquefacio), *v. a.* [tepeo-facio], *to make moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *tepid; to warm, tepefy* (class.); *as verb. fin. act.:* is ejus (solis) tactus est, non ut tepefaciat solum, sed etiam saepe comburat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: corpus, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19: ova, id. 10, 33, 49, § 92: linteum, Cels. 3, 6 *med.:* in matris jugulo ferrum acutum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 136.—*Pass.:* medicamentum semper ante tepefieri convenit, Cels. 6, 7: insecta tepefiunt, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 13.—*Part. perf.:* umor mollitur tepefactus et tabescit, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37; id. Sen. 15, 51; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23; Lucr. 6, 322; Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17; Verg. A. 9, 419.

tĕpĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [Sanscr. tap, to be warm; tapas, heat; O. H. Germ. damf, warm], *to be moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *tepid* (very rare; not in Cic.; cf.: caleo, ferveo). **I.** L i t.: ubi (dolium) temperate tepebit, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: carnes gallinaceorum ut tepebant avulsae, Plin. 29, 4, 25, § 78: ubi plus tepeant hiemes, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: cor tepens, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 62: tepentes aurae, Verg. G. 2, 330; Ov. M. 1, 107: sole tepente, id. ib. 3, 489: truncus tepens, Verg. A. 10, 555; cf.: tractu (caeli) tepente, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *To be warm* or *to glow with love, to be enamored:* quo (Lycidâ) calet juventus Nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt, Hor. C. 1, 4, 20: nescio quem sensi corde tepente deum, Ov. H. 11, 26.—**B.** *To be lukewarm, cool, cold; to be without ardor, indifferent* in love, etc.: saepe tepent alii juvenes: ego semper amavi, Ov. R. Am. 7; so (opp. amare), id. Am. 2, 2, 53: affectus tepet, * Quint. 6, 1, 44.

tĕpesco, pŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [tepeo], *to become moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *tepid.* **I.** *To grow warm:* maria agitata ventis ita tepescunt, ut, etc., * Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; Cels. 3, 6 *med.;* Ov. M. 3, 412: nostra tepescit aqua, id. P. 3, 4, 56: fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit, Verg. A. 9, 701; Mart. 6, 59, 4 al.—**II.** *To grow cool* (rare). **A.** L i t., Mart. 2, 1, 10.—**B.** T r o p., *to cool off, decrease in ardor:* paulatim fugit ira ferox mentesque tepescunt, Luc. 4, 284: negotio tepescente, Amm. 28, 1, 9: cum omnes amicitiae Romae tepescant, id. 28, 4, 21: veneres tepuere sub annis, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 13.

† **tephrĭas,** ae, *m.,* = τεφρίας, *a kind of ash-colored stone,* Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 56.

† **tephrītis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = τεφρῖτις, *an ash-colored precious stone,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 184.

tĕpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tepidus], *of* or *belonging to tepid water* or *to a tepid bath.* **I.** *Adj.:* aënum, Vitr. 5, 10: CELLA, Inscr. Orell. 3328.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tĕpĭdārĭum,** ii, *n., a tepid bathing-room, tepid bath,* Cels. 1, 3; Vitr. 5, 10, §§ 1 and 5.

tĕpĭdē, *adv.,* v. tepidus *fin.*

* **tĕpĭdo,** āre, *v. a.* [tepidus], *to make lukewarm* or *tepid,* Plin. 17, 26, 41, § 250.

tĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tepeo], *moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid* (cf.: calidus, fervidus). **I.** L i t.: frigidum aliquid et calidum novimus: inter utrumque tepidum est. Si tepido illi plus frigidi ingessero, fiet frigidum: si plus calidi affudero, fiet novissime calidum, Sen. Ep. 92, 21; so, calidus tepidusque vapor, Lucr. 2, 858: tactus, id. 6, 1165: lac, Ov. M. 7, 247: jus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: sol, id. Ep. 1, 20, 19: brumae, id. C. 2, 6, 17: cruor, Verg. A. 6, 248: foci, Ov. F. 2, 646: rogi, id. H. 6, 90; id. Tr. 1, 5, 12: Notus, id. P. 4, 10, 43: Berenicida, Luc. 9, 524: aqua, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 123; 31, 2, 2, § 4.—*Comp.:* fastigia tepidiora, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: dies, id. ib. 3, 10, 3; Plin. 10, 59, 79, § 163.—*Sup.:* cubiculum hieme tepidissimum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24.—**II.** T r o p., opp. to heat, ardor, *lukewarm, cooled, faint, languid,* etc.: tepidam recalescere mentem, Ov. R. Am. 629; so, mens, id. A. A. 2, 445: ignes, id. M. 11, 225; id. Am. 2, 19, 15: adflarant tepidae pectora vestra faces, id. R. Am. 434.—*Adv.:* **tĕpĭdē,** *tepidly, lukewarmly.* **a.** L i t., Col. 8, 5, 19.—*Comp.,* Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25; Lampr. Comm. 1, § 9.—* **b.** T r o p., *without warmth, flatly:* tepidissime hoc dicebat, Aug. Conf. 8, 11 *med.*

tĕpor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a gentle warmth, lukewarmness, tepidity, tepor* (cf.: fervor, calor). **I.** Opp. to cold (class.): externus et adventicius tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: uvae, id. Sen. 15, 53: solis, Liv. 41, 2, 4; Plin. 11, 18, 20, § 63: mundi, Luc. 8, 365: primus tepor, i. e. of spring, Sen. Herc. Oet. 381: (cupressus) alibi non nisi in tepore proveniens, *in a mild, moderate temperature,* Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 142; 2, 50, 51, § 136; 16, 32, 59, § 137: verno tepori similis, Curt. 4, 7, 17: tepore febrium arescunt, Amm. 19, 4, 2.—In *plur.,* Lucr. 2, 517; Cat. 46, 1.—**B.** C o n c r., *plur., fomentations,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 120.—**II.** Opp. to warmth (very rare). **A.** L i t.: excepta vox est, cum teporem incusaret, Tac. H. 3, 32 *fin.*—**B.** T r o p., *coldness, languor* of language: libri eiusdem lentitudinis ac teporis, Tac. Or. 21 *med.*

* **tĕpōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [tepor], *made moderately warm, warmed:* fragmenta vitri, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 199.

tĕpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *warm, mild* (late Lat.): aequinoctium veris, Aus. Ecl. Solstit. 1: flatus Favonii, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

tĕpŭla ăqua, *a stream of water* (perh. tepid) *conducted to the Capitol at Rome,* Front. Aquaed. 8; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121.

tĕr, *adv. num.* [Sanscr. tris; Gr. τρίς; cf. tres], *three times, thrice.* **I.** L i t.: ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, quam semel modo parere, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll. (Trag. v. 297 Vahl.): haec rude misceto ter in die, Cato, R. R. 104, 2: ter in anno, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 9: ter in anno audire nuntium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 132: ter aut quater die perfricari, Cels. 4, 12: is de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), Hor. C. 2, 9, 13; cf.: ter amplus Geryon, *triple-headed,* id. ib. 2, 14, 7: pepulisse Ter pede terram, id. ib. 3, 18, 16; 4, 1, 28; id. S. 1, 10, 43: ter consul, Plin. Pan. 80: ter in annum tesseras dare, Suet. Aug. 40 et saep.—With numerals: ter quattuor corpora, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 108 (Ann. v. 96 Vahl.): ter quinquagenos sues habere, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 22; cf.: terni ter cyathi, Hor. C. 3, 19, 14; and: ter centena epigrammata, Mart. 2, 1, 1: ter centum milibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 116; so, ter centum (by many written as one word, tercentum), Verg. A. 1, 272; Ov. M. 14, 146: ter denis redeuntibus annis, Verg. A. 8, 47: ter denas vaccas Accipit, Ov. F. 4, 635: ter deno bove, Sil. 15, 259: ter et viciens volneratus est, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104.—**II.** T r a n s f., in gen., for an indefinite number, = *often* or *repeatedly:* ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit: Ter revoluta toro est, Verg. A. 4, 690: ter si resurgat murus aënus, ter pereat meis Excisus Argivis; ter uxor Capta virum puerosque ploret, Hor. C. 3, 3, 65 sq.: Aeneam magnâ ter voce vocavit, Verg. A. 10, 873; 1, 116; 3, 421; Hor. C. 2, 17, 26 al.: ter tanto pejor ipsa est, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 73: ludos apparat ... stulte bis terque, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6; so, bis terque, Hor. Epod. 5, 33; id. A. P. 358; 440; Ov. M. 4, 517 al.: bisque terque, Mart. 4, 82, 3: terque quaterque manu pectus percussit, Verg. A. 12, 155; so, terque quaterque, id. G. 2, 399: ter et quater, Hor. C. 1, 31, 13.—**B.** E s p., with *adjj.,* to denote a high degree: felices ter et amplius, quos, etc., Hor. C. 1, 13, 17: o ego ter felix, si, etc., *thrice happy, thrice fortunate,* Ov. M. 8, 51: o terque quaterque beati! Verg. A. 1, 94: o mihi felicem terque quaterque diem, Tib. 3, 3, 26.

† **tĕrămōn (tĕrămum),** i, *n.,* = τεράμων, *a plant growing near Philippi,* Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.

tĕrbentĭnus, a, um, v. terebinthinus *init.*

tercentum, *num., three hundred,* v. ter.

ter-dĕcĭes or **-ĭens,** *adv. num., thirteen times:* quem circulum luna terdecies in duodecim mensibus percurrit, Vitr. 9, 4: respirare, Juv. 14, 28: HS. terdeciens, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 184: binas terdecies, semel quaternas, i. e. *thirty,* Aus. Ep. 7, 32.

terdēni, better separately, v. ter and deni.

† **tĕrĕbinthĭnus (tĕrbentĭnus** Veg. Vet. 2, 54, 4), a, um, *adj.,* = τερεβίνθινος, *of the terebinth* or *turpentine-tree:* resina, Cels. 5, 6; Plin. 24, 6, 22, § 35 (dub.): tabula, Petr. 33.

† **tĕrĕbinthīzūsa,** ae, *f.,* = τερεβινθίζουσα, *a turpentine-colored precious stone,* Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 116.

† **tĕrĕbinthus,** i, *f.,* = τερέβινθος, *the terebinth* or *turpentine-tree:* Pistacia terebinthus, Linn.; Plin. 13, 6, 12, § 54; 24, 6, 18, § 27; Verg. A. 10, 136.

tĕrĕbra, ae, *f.* (*neutr.* collat. form **tĕrĕbrum,** Hier. in Isa. 12, 44, 12 al.) [tero]. **I.** *An instrument for boring, a borer, an auger, gimlet,* Cato, R. R. 41, 3; Col. 4, 29, 15 sq.; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; 17, 15, 25, § 116; 37, 13, 76, § 200.—**II.** As a surgical

instrument, *a trephine*, Cels. 8, 3.—**III.** *A military engine for boring through walls in sieges*, Vitr. 10, 13, 7.

* **tĕrĕbrāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [terebro], *a hole bored:* furfuracea tinearum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

tĕrĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a boring.* **I.** Lit., Col. 4, 29, 13; 5, 11, 12; id. Arb. 26.—**II.** Transf., concr., *a hole bored, a bore*, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.;* 10, 13.

* **tĕrĕbrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a boring*, Scrib. Comp. 206.

tĕrĕbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [terebra], *to bore, bore through, perforate* (not in Cic.; syn.: foro, perforo). **I.** Lit.: terebrā vitem pertundito... artitoque eâ quâ terebraveris, Cato, R. R. 41, 3: vites Gallicâ terebrâ, Col. 5, 9, 16: ossa (capitis), Liv. Ep. 52 *med.:* cavas uteri latebras, Verg. A. 2, 38: telo lumen acuto, id. ib. 3, 635: buxum per rara foramina, Ov. F. 6, 697: gemmâ terebratâ, Vitr. 9, 9: vitem in oblicum, Plin. 17, 18, 25, § 115; Col. 5, 9, 16: gryllus quoniam terram terebret, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138.—**B.** Transf., *to bore out:* regustatum digito terebrare salinum Contentus perages, *to bore out* the salt-dish with the fingers; to hunt out the last grain, Pers. 5, 138.—**2.** *To bore, make by boring:* foramen, Vitr. 10, 16, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to insinuate one's self, to coax*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 82; so perh. also, id. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. subscudes, p. 306 Müll.

tĕrĕbrum, i, v. terebra *init.*

† **tĕrēdo,** ĭnis, *f.*, = τερηδών, *a worm* that gnaws wood, clothing, etc., *a wood-fretter, moth*, Plin. 16, 41, 80, § 220; Col. 4, 24, 6; Vitr. 5, 12; Ov. P. 1, 1, 69; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 197; 23, 7, 70, § 135; 28, 20, 81, § 264.

Tĕrēdon, ōnis, *f.*, *a town of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 145.

Tērēĭdes, ae, v. Tereus.

Tĕrensis, is, *f.* (sc. dea) [tero], *the goddess that presides over threshing*, Arn. 4, p. 131.

Tĕrentĭānus, v. Terentius, B.

Tĕrentillus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, e. g. C. Terentillus Arsa, *author of the* lex Terentilla, Liv. 3, 9 sq.

Tĕrentīnus, a, um, v. Terentus.

Tĕrentĭus, i, *m.;* **Tĕrentĭa,** ae, *f.*, *Terence, the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** P. Terentius Afer, *the celebrated comic poet, born at Carthage* A. U. C. 569, Cic. Fam. 13, 35, 1; Suet. Vit. Ter.—**2.** M. Terentius Varro, *a celebrated scholar, an elder contemporary and friend of Cicero*, Gell. 13, 10, 6; Plin. 35, 14, 49.—**3.** C. Terentius Varro, *Roman general at Cannæ*, Liv. 22, 61.—In *fem.*, Terentia, *the wife of Cicero.*—Hence, **A. Tĕrentĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Terentius, Terentian:* Terentia et Cassia lex frumentaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 52.—**B. Tĕrentĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Terence, Terentian:* Chremes, i. e. *occurring in the poet Terence*, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3; so, Phormio, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 56: Terentianus ipse se puniens, i. e. *the Heautontimorumenos*, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: verbum, id. Lael. 24, 89: exercitus, *commanded by M. Terentius Varro*, Liv. 23, 32, 16.—**C. Tĕrentilla,** ae, *f. dim.* of Terentia, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 69.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Tĕrentĭānus,** i, *m.*, *a proper name.* L. Terentianus Maurus, *a grammarian at the close of the first century after Christ, author of a metrical work.*

Tĕrentus or **-os,** i, *f.*, *a place at the extremity of the* Campus Martius, *on the Tiber, where the* Ludi Saeculares *were held*, Ov. F. 1, 501; Mart. 1, 70, 2; 4, 1, 8; 10, 63, 3; Fest. pp. 350 and 351 Müll.—Hence, **Tĕrentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Terentus, Terentine:* ludi, i. e. *the secular games*, Varr. ap. Censor. de Die Nat. 17; Aus. Idyll. 11, 34: tribus, Cic. Planc. 17, 43; 22, 54; S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5; Liv. 10, 9, 14: nuces, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 35 (al. Tarentinus).

tĕrēs, ĕtis, *adj.* [tero; cf. Gr. τέρην, tender], *rounded off, rounded, well-turned, round, smooth*, etc.: teres est in longitudine rotundatum, quales asseres natura ministrat, Fest. p. 363 Müll. (class.; syn. rotundus). **I.** Lit.: stipites, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: palus, Col. 4, 33, 4: trunci arborum, Verg. A. 6, 207: oliva, id. E. 8, 16: virga, Ov. M. 2, 735: fusus, id. ib. 6, 22: hastile, Liv. 21, 8, 10: mucro, Verg. A. 7, 665: lapillus, Ov. M. 10, 260: (fundae) habena, Verg. A. 11, 579.—Of parts of the body: cervix, *round, slender*, Lucr. 1, 35; Verg. A. 8, 633; so, collum, Ov. M. 10, 113: brachiolum, Cat. 61, 181: surae, Hor. C. 2, 4, 21; Ov. M. 11, 80: membra, Suet. Caes. 45: digiti, Ov. A. A. 1, 622; hence, of the form: puer, Hor. Epod. 11, 28.—Of other objects: plagae, *tightly twisted, firmly woven*, Hor. C. 1, 1, 28: strophium, Cat. 64, 65: zona, Ov. F. 2, 320: gemma, Verg. A. 5, 313: iaspis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 40: catena, Luc. 3, 565: filum, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 80: mitra, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 185: coma, *curling, curly*, Varr. ap. Non. 328, 12.—**II.** Trop., in gen., *smooth, polished, elegant:* (sapiens) teres atque rotundus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86; imitated by Aus. Idyll. 16, 4: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae, Cic. Or. 9, 27: teretes aures intellegensque judicium, id. Opt. Gen. 4, 11: vox in disputationibus, *smooth, without impediment*, Quint. 11, 3, 64: oratio plena, sed tamen teres, *rounded off, polished*, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: Ciceroni mollius teretiusque visum est, fretu scribere quam freto, Gell. 13, 20, 15.—*Sup.* and *adv.* seem not to occur.

Tereses, ium, *m.*, *a people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 14.

Tēreus, ĕi or ĕos, *m.*, = Τηρεύς. **I.** *A king of Thrace, husband of Procne, the sister of Philomela, whom he violated*, Hyg. Fab. 45; Ov. F. 2, 629; id. M. 6, 497; 6, 615; 6, 635; Mart. 14, 75, 1.—Hence, **Tērēĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *the offspring of Tereus*, i. e. *his son Itys*, Ov. Ib. 436.—**II.** *The name of a tragedy by Attius*, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 3; 16, 5, 1.

Tergedum, i, *n.*, *a town of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 184.

ter-gĕmĭnus, a, um, v. trigeminus.

ter-gĕnus, *adv.*, *of a threefold kind, threefold* (late Lat.): humana efficiunt habitacula tergenus artes, Aus. Idyll. 11, 43; 11, 49.

tergeo or less freq. **tergo,** si, sum, 2 or 3 (v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 423 sq.; *part. perf.* tertus, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 7 and 8), *v. a.* [for stergo; akin to stringo; Gr. στραγγεύω, to twist], *to rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. verro): numquam concessavimus Lavari aut fricari aut tergeri aut ornari, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 10: mantelium, ubi manus terguntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 85 Müll.; so, frontem sudario, Quint. 6, 3, 60: nares in adversum, id. 11, 3, 121: fossas, *to dry*, Cato, R. R. 2, 4; Col. 2, 21, 3: aequatam (mensam) mentae tersere virentes, Ov. M. 8, 663: pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergent, *rub off, polish, burnish*, Verg. A. 7, 626: arma, Liv. 26, 51, 4: leve argentum, vasa aspera, Juv. 14, 62: manuque simul velut lacrimantia tersit Lumina, Ov. M. 13, 132: oculos pedibus, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 258.—Poet.: aridus unde aures terget sonus ille, *grates upon*, Lucr. 6, 119: nubila caeli (Aurora), *to scatter*, Sil. 16, 136: tergere palatum, *to tickle the palate*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 24.—*Absol.:* qui tractant ista, qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, * Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37: SI QVIS TERGERE ORNARE REFICERE VOLET (sc. aram), Inscr. Orell. 2489.—**II.** Trop. (very rare): librum, i. e. *to improve, amend*, Mart. 6, 1, 3: scelus, *to expiate*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 907.—Hence, **tersus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *wiped off*, i. e. *clean, neat* (not in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: (mulier) lauta, tersa, ornata, etc., Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 4; cf. id. Ps. 1, 2, 31; cf.: alii sunt circumtonsi et tersi atque unctuli, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 8: plantae, Ov. M. 2, 736: tersum diem pro sereno dictum ab antiquis, Fest. p. 363 Müll.—**B.** Trop., *pure, correct, nice, neat, terse:* judicium acre tersumque, Quint. 12, 10, 20: tersum ac limatum esse oportet quod libris dedicatur, id. 12, 10, 50: elegiae tersus atque elegans auctor, id. 10, 1, 93; cf. in *comp.:* multo est tersior ac purus magis (Horatius), id. 10, 1, 94: opus tersum, molle, jucundum, Plin. Ep. 9, 22, 2; so, praefationes tersae, graciles, dulces, id. ib. 2, 3, 1.—*Sup.:* vir in judicio litterarum tersissimus, Stat. S. 2 praef.—No *adv.*

Tergeste, is, *n.*, *the northernmost town on the coast of Istria*, the mod. *Trieste*, Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; Vell. 2, 110, 4.—Called also **Tergestum,** Mel. 2, 3, 13.—Hence, **Tergestīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tergeste, Tergestine:* sinus, the mod. *Golfo di Trieste*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127.—*Plur. subst.:* **Tergestīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tergeste, the Tergestines*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24.

* **tergilla,** ae, *f. dim.* [tergum], *the skin, sward*, or *rind of pork*, Apic. 4, 3; cf.: tergilla sive tergillum φορίνη, χοίρου δέρμα, Gloss. Philox.

tergīnum, i, *n.* [id.], *a hide, raw-hide*, as a scourge, Lucil. ap. Non. 414, 9: vostrum durius tergum erit quam terginum hoc meum'st, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 19.

tergĭversanter, *adv.*, v. tergiversor *fin.*

tergĭversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tergiversor], *a declining, refusing; a shift, subterfuge, tergiversation:* quid ergo erat morae et tergiversationis, Cic. Mil. 20, 54: tergiversationem istam probo, id. Att. 10, 7, 1; Auct. B. Afr. 8, 4.—In *plur.*, Front. Aquaed. 5.

tergĭversātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who delays, declines*, or *hangs back, a boggler, laggard* (post-class.), Gell. 11, 7, 9; Arn. 7, 247; cf. Isid. 10, 271.

tergĭversātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shuffling, evasive* (late Lat.): defensio, Aug. Gest. c. Emer. 11.

tergĭ-versor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [tergum], *to turn one's back;* hence, *to decline, refuse; to boggle, shuffle, seek a shift* or *evasion; to shift, tergiversate* (a favorite word of Cicero; otherwise rare): itaque eam tergiversari non sinent secumque rapient, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: an cuncter et tergiverser, ut iis me dem, qui, etc., id. Att. 7, 12, 3: quid taces? quid dissimulas? quid tergiversaris? id. Planc. 19, 48: hunc aestuantem et tergiversantem judicio ille persequitur, id. Fl. 20, 47: Fannius invitus et huc atque illuc tergiversans, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 37; id. Att. 16, 5, 3: quid tergiversamur? id. Tusc. 3, 18, 41: in his tribus generibus non incallide tergiversantur, id. Off. 3, 33, 118: non est locus ad tergiversandum, id. Att. 7, 1, 4: consules ipsos tergiversari, Liv. 2, 23, 13: movebant consulem haec, sed tergiversari res cogebat, id. 2, 27, 3: accusatores aut calumniantur aut praevaricantur aut tergiversantur... Tergiversari, in universum ab accusatione desistere, Dig. 48, 16, 1.—Hence, **tergĭversanter,** *adv.*, *backwardly, reluctantly:* pugnam inire, Vell. 1, 9, 3.

tergo, ĕre, v. tergeo.

* **tergŏro,** āre, *v. a.* [tergus], *to cover, cover over* with any thing: sues luto se tergorantes, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212.

tergum, i (poet. and in post-Aug. prose also **tergus,** ŏris), *n.* (*masc.:* familiarem tergum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 53; cf. Non. 227, 23) [cf. Gr. τράχηλος, neck; perh. root τρέχω, to run], *the back* of men or beasts (syn. dorsum). **I.** Lit. (α) Form tergum: dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vestro, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 75: vae illis virgis miseris, quae hodie in tergo morientur meo, id. Capt. 3, 4, 117: manibus ad tergum rejectis, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: boum terga, id. N. D. 2, 63, 159; cf.: tergo poenas pendere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6: tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55, 14.—Of cranes: eaeque in tergo praevolantium Colla reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125.—Of the dolphin, Ov. F. 2, 113.—Of the crocodile: ejus terga cataphracta, Amm. 22, 15, 16.—(β) Form tergus: aurea quam molli tergore vexit ovis, Prop. 2, 26 (3, 21), 6: ut equa facilem sui tergoris ascensum praebeat, Col. 6, 37, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The back* or *hinder part, the back, rear.* **1.** Esp. in the phrases terga vertere or dare, *to turn the back;* pregn., for *to take to flight, to flee:* omnes hostes terga verterunt; neque prius fugere destiterunt, quam, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 53; so, terga vertere, id. ib. 3, 19; 3, 21; id. B. C. 3, 63; and even of a single person: terga vertit, Sen. Ep. 22, 7: qui plures simul terga dederant, etc., Liv. 22, 29, 5: terga dare, id. 36, 38, 4: inter duas acies Etrusci, cum in vicem his atque illis terga darent, id. 2, 51, 9; Ov. M. 13, 224: terga fugae praebere, id. ib. 10, 706: terga praestare (fugae), Tac. Agr. 37; Juv. 15, 75.—Trop.: jam felicior aetas Terga dedit, tremuloque gradu venit aegra senectus, Ov. M. 14, 143.—**2.** In gen.: inflexo mox dare terga genu, i. e. *yield to the burden*, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 6: praebere Phoebo

terga, *to sun itself*, Ov. M. 4, 715: concurrit ex insidiis versisque in Lucretium Etruscis terga caedit, *the rear*, Liv. 2, 11, 9; Flor. 4, 12, 7: terga Parthorum dicam, *the flight*, Ov. A. A. 1, 209: terga collis, Liv. 25, 15, 12; cf.: terga vincentium, Tac. Agr. 37: summi plena jam margine libri Scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes, *written on the back*, Juv. 1, 6: retro atque a tergo, *behind one*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; cf.: a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, id. Phil. 3, 13, 32: ut a tergo Milonem adorirentur, *behind*, id. Mil. 10, 29; 21, 56; id. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 98: tumultum hostilem a tergo accepit, Sall. J. 58, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 87; Curt. 3, 1, 19; 3, 8, 27; 8, 5, 1: post tergum hostium legionem ostenderunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: ne nostros post tergum adorirentur, id. B. C. 3, 44: Germani post tergum clamore audito, id. B. G. 4, 15: post tergum hostem relinquere, id. ib. 4, 22: qui jam post terga reliquit Sexaginta annos, *has left behind him, has passed*, Juv. 13, 16: omnia jam diutino bello exhausta post tergum sunt, Curt. 4, 14, 11: omnia, quae post tergum erant, strata, id. 3, 10, 7: tot amnibus montibusque post tergum objectis, id. 4, 13, 7.—**B.** *The back* of any thing spread out horizontally, as land or water, i. e. *the surface* (poet.): proscisso quae suscitat aequore terga, Verg. G. 1, 97: crassa, id. ib. 2, 236: amnis, Ov. P. 1, 2, 82; Claud. B. G. 338; Luc. 5, 564; 9, 341.—**C.** (Pars pro toto.) *The body* of an animal (poet.). (α) Form tergum: (serpens) Squamea convolvens sublato pectore terga, Verg. G. 3, 426; so of a serpent, id. A. 2, 208; Petr. 89; of Cerberus, Verg. A. 6, 422: horrentia centum Terga suum, i. e. *a hundred head of swine*, id. ib. 1, 635: nigrantis terga juvencos, id. ib. 6, 243: perpetui tergo bovis, id. ib. 8, 183.—(β) Form tergus: resecat de tergore (suis) partem, *of a chine of bacon*, Ov. M. 8, 649: diviso tergore (juvenci), Phaedr. 2, 1, 11: squalenti tergore serpens, Sil. 3, 209.—**D.** *The covering of the back, the skin, hide, leather*, etc. (in this signif. tergus freq. occurs; syn.: pellis, corium). (α) Form tergum: taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo, *ox-hide*, Verg. A. 1, 368: ferre novae nares taurorum terga recusant, Ov. A. A. 2, 655.—(β) Form tergus: tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant, Verg. A. 1, 211; so Cels. 7, 25, 1; 8, 1 *med.*: durissimum dorso tergus, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 30; cf. id. 9, 35, 53, § 105; Col. 7, 4 *fin.*—**2.** Transf., *a thing made of hide* or *leather*. (α) Form tergum: venti bovis inclusi tergo, i. e. *in a bag made of a bull's hide*, Ov. M. 14, 225; 15, 305: et feriunt molles taurea terga manus, i. e. *tymbals*, id. F. 4, 342; so id. ib. 4, 212: Idae terga, Stat. Th. 8, 221: pulsant terga, id. Achill. 2, 154: rupit Terga novena boum, i. e. *the nine thicknesses of bull's hide*, Ov. M. 12, 97: tergum Sulmonis, Verg. A. 9, 412; 10, 482; 10, 718; hence even: per linea terga (scuti), id. ib. 10, 784 (v. the passage in connection): duroque intendere bracchia tergo, i. e. cestus, id. ib. 5, 403; so id. ib. 5, 419.—(β) Form tergus: gestasset laevâ taurorum tergora septem, *a shield covered with seven layers of hide*, Ov. M. 13, 347: Martis tergus Geticum, Mart. 7, 2, 2.

tergus, ŏris, v. tergum.

Tĕrīna, ae, *f.*, *a town in the Bruttian territory*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72; Liv. 8, 24.—Hence, **Tĕrīnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Terina*: sinus, *the Gulf of Santa Eufemia*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72: Elysius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115.

ter-jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum], *thrice bound together, threefold*: milia, *three thousand*, Aus. Ep. 8, 11: caput, App. M. 6, p. 181, 5.

termen, ĭnis, v. terminus *init.*

termentum, i, *n.*: termentum pro eo, quod nunc dicitur detrimentum, utitur Plautus in Bacchidibus (4, 9, 5), Fest. p. 363 Müll.; cf. Plaut. l. l. Ritschl.

1. termĕs, ĭtis, *m.* [tero], *a bough cut off* from the olive-tree, Hor. Epod. 16, 45; of the palm-tree, Gell. 3, 9, 9: inculto termite, Grat. Cyn. 20; cf.: termes ramus desectus ex arbore nec foliis repletus, ac nimis glaber, Fest. p. 367 Müll.

2. termes, v. tarmes.

3. Termes, ĕtis, *f.*, = Τέρμες, *a town in Spain*, now *Lerma*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27; Flor. 3, 22 *fin.*—Hence, **Termestīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Termes*, Tac. A. 4, 45.—*Subst.*: **Termestīni**, ōrum, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Termes*, Epit. Liv. 54 Drak.—**II.** *A town in Ionia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118.

Termessus, i, *f.*, = Τερμησσός, *a town in Pisidia*, now *Karabunar Kini*, Liv. 38, 15.—Hence, **Termessenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Termessus*, Liv. l. l.

termĭnālis, e, *adj.* [terminus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to boundaries, boundary-, terminal*: pali, Tert. Jejun. 11 *fin.*: lapides, Amm. 18, 2, 15: arbores, Paul. Sent. 5, 22, 2: plagarum terminalium accolae, Amm. 31, 10, 3.—Hence, **B.** *Subst.*: **Termĭnālia**, ium, *n.*, *the festival of Terminus* (the god of boundaries), held on the 23d of Feb., Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.; Ov. F. 2, 639 sq.; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 1; id. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Liv. 43, 11, 13; 45, 44, 3; Hor. Epod. 2, 59; Macr. S. 1, 13; Lact. Mort. Persec. 12.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the end, final, concluding*: sententia, *final decision*, Cod. Just. 4, 31, 14: tuba, *announcing the conclusion of the play*, App. M. 10, p. 253, 22: o (littera), i. e. *at the end of the word*, Prisc. p. 1010 P.

termĭnātē, *adv.*, v. termino *fin.*

termĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [termino], *a bounding, fixing of bounds* or *limits*. **I.** Lit., Inscr. Grut. 197, 5; 198, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a fixing, determining* (Ciceronian): quorum (verborum) descriptus ordo alias aliâ terminatione concluditur, *arrangement*, Cic. Or. 59, 200: poëtica et versus inventus est terminatione aurium, *determination, decision*, id. ib. 53, 178: exposita terminatio rerum expetendarum, cur, etc., id. Fin. 5, 10, 27.

termĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who limits, sets bounds*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11.

‡ **termĭnātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a boundary, limit*, Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129.

termĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [terminus], *to set bounds to, mark off by boundaries, to bound, limit* (class.; syn.: finio, definio). **I.** Lit.: terra mare et contra mare terras terminat omnes, Lucr. 1, 1000: fines, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33; cf.: quorum alter fines vestri imperii non terrae sed caeli regionibus terminaret, id. Cat. 3, 11, 26: locus, quem oleae terminabant, id. Caecin. 8, 22: quo (lituo) regiones vineae terminavit, id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: fana, Liv. 5, 50, 2: stomachus palato extremo atque intimo terminatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: pars prior (togae) mediis cruribus optime terminatur, Quint. 11, 3, 139 et saep.: agrum publicum a privato, Liv. 42, 1, 6; Inscr. Orell. 3260.—*Absol.*: (praetores) terminari jussi, quâ ulterior citeriorve provincia servaretur, Liv. 32, 28, 11: famam qui terminet astris, Verg. A. 1, 287.—**II.** Trop., *to limit, set limits to; to circumscribe, fix, define, determine*: isdem finibus gloriam, quibus vitam, Cic. Sen. 23, 82: quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes suas terminare, id. Arch. 11, 29: spem possessionum Janiculo et Alpibus, id. Mil. 27, 74: sonos vocis paucis litterarum notis, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: quod ipsa natura divitias, quibus contenta sit et parabiles et terminatas habet, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46; cf.: victu atque cultu terminatur pecuniae modus, id. Par. 6, 3, 50: modum magnitudinis et diuturnitatis, id. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: qui (Epicurus) bona voluptate terminaverit, mala dolore, id. Off. 3, 33, 117: summam voluptatem omnis privatione doloris, id. Fin. 1, 11, 38: ea (lingua) vocem fingit et terminat, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: ut subjectos campos terminare oculis haud facile queas, i. e. *reach the limits*, Liv. 32, 4, 4: gloriam tantam futuram, ut terminari nullo tempore oblivione possit, Just. 22, 5, 12: prooemia intra quattuor sensus, Quint. 4, 1, 62.—**B.** Transf., *to set bounds to, to close, finish, end, terminate*: sententiam numerose, Cic. Or. 59, 199: clausulas longa syllaba, id. de Or. 3, 47, 183; cf.: ut pariter extrema terminentur, id. Or. 12, 38: ut, unde est orsa, in eo terminetur oratio, id. Marcell. 11, 33: si, ut Maecenas, etc., dicerentur, genitivo casu non e litterâ sed tis syllabâ terminarentur, Quint. 1, 5, 62: jam imperio annuo terminato, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: si negotium terminatum est, Dig. 47, 2, 58: rem judicio, ib. 50, 16, 230: litem, ib. 42, 1, 40.—Hence, *adv.*: **termĭnātē**, *with limits*, Auct. Cas. Lit. Goes. p. 243.

termĭnus, i, *m.* (collat. form **termo**, ōnis, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 363 Müll., or Ann. v. 470 and 471 Vahl.; and **termen**, ĭnis, *n.*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; so, IBI TERMINA DVO STANT, Inscr. Orell. 3121) [Sanscr. root tar-, overcome; tīrain, shore, edge; Gr. τέρμα, goal; τέρμων, border; cf. trans, in-trare], *a boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit* (syn.: finis, limes, meta). **I.** Lit., of local boundaries: contentio de terminis, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: agrorum, Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8; Hor. C. 2, 18, 24: templi, Liv. 45, 5, 7: urbis, Tac. A. 12, 23; 12, 24 *fin.*: possessionum, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: vicinitatis, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: Alexandria, in terminis Africae et Aegypti condita, Just. 21, 6, 3.—Comically, = membrum virile, Pompon. ap. Non. 146, 24 (Com. Fragm. v. 126 Rib.).—Hence, **B.** Personified: **Termĭnus**, *the deity presiding over boundaries*, Ov. F. 2, 639 sq.; Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 22; Liv. 1, 55, 3; 5, 54, 7; Hor. C. S. 27; Lact. 1, 20, 38; Fest. p. 368; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 448.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a bound, limit, end, term*: constituendi sunt, qui sint in amicitiâ fines, ut quasi termini diligendi, Cic. Lael. 16, 56; cf.: certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, id. Quint. 10, 35: oratoris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingeni sui finibus describere, id. de Or. 1, 49, 214: contentionum, id. Fam. 6, 22, 2: nullis terminis circumscribere aut definire jus suum, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes isdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur, id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: omnium aetatum certus est terminus, senectutis autem nullus est certus terminus, id. Sen. 20, 72: vitae, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: pangere terminos, id. Leg. 1, 21, 56: termini egestatis, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 13: hos terminos dignitati statuo, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 3.

* **termĭtĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [termes], *of* or *belonging to an olive-branch*: ramus, *an olive-branch*, Grat. Cyn. 446.

termo, ōnis, v. terminus *init.*

ternārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [terni], *containing* or *consisting of three, ternary*. **I.** *Adj.*: scrobes, i. e. *of three feet*, Col. 11, 2, 28: numerus, Aus. Idyll. 11 praef.—**II.** *Subst.*: **ternārĭus**, ii, *m.*, for triens, *a third of an* as, Pelag. Vet. 16.

terni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [ter]. **I.** Lit., *three each*: ea partes habet novem discretas, ter ternas, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12; so, terni ter cyathi, Hor. C. 3, 19, 14: ut in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere liceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 114; so id. Balb. 21, 48; Caes. B. G. 3, 15 al.: ternae sunt utriusque partes, Cic. Or. 60, 201: muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos, Verg. A. 5, 247: ternûm pedum longitudo, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 103: ternûm digitorum, id. 20, 17, 73, § 190: cubitorum, id. 25, 6, 30, § 66; also, intervallo ternorum pedum, id. 16, 36, 67, § 173: pariunt terna ova, Col. 8, 14, 5.—In *sing.*: terno consurgunt ordine remi, Verg. A. 5, 120: te Gratia terna afflavit, i. e. *the three Graces*, Claud. Laud. Seren. 88.—**II.** Transf., for tres, *three*: quid ternas (litteras)? Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 33: tres equitum numero turmae ternique vagantur Ductores, Verg. A. 5, 560: saecula, Tib. 4, 1, 112: terna guttura monstri, Ov. M. 10, 22: immane est vitium, dare milia terna macello, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76: ter terna, quae sunt novem, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

* **terni-dēni**, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.*, *thirteen each*: ternadena ova subicito aestate totâ, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231.

ternĭo, ōnis, *m.* [terni], *the number three, a ternion*, τριάς, Gell. 1, 20, 6; Mart. Cap. 7, § 775; Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

* **ter-nox**, noctis, *f.*, *a threefold night*: Herculea, *in which Hercules was begotten*, Stat. Th. 12, 301.

ternus, a, um, v. terni.

tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3 (*perf.* terii, acc. to Charis. p. 220 P.; *perf.* sync. tristi, Cat. 66, 30), *v. a.* [root ter; Gr. τείρω, τρύω, τρίβω, to rub; cf. Lat. tribulare, triticum; akin to τέρην, tender, Lat. teres], *to rub, rub to pieces; to bruise, grind, bray, triturate* (syn.: frico, tundo, pinso). **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** In gen.: num me illuc ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? (i. e. *into a mill*), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 16: lacrimulam oculos terendo vix vi exprimere, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23: teritur lignum ligno ignemque concipit attritu, Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 208: sed nihil hederâ praestantius quae

teritur, lauro quae terat, id. ib.: aliquid in mortario, id. 34, 10, 22, § 104: aliquid in farinam, id. 34, 18, 50, § 170: bacam trapetis, Verg. G. 2, 519: unguibus herbas, Ov. M. 9, 655: dentes in stipite, id. ib. 8, 369: lumina manu, Cat. 66, 30: sucina trita redolent, Mart. 3, 64, 5: piper, Petr. 74: Appia trita rotis, Ov. P. 2, 7, 44: cibum in ventre, i. e. *to digest*, Cels. 1 praef. *med.* — Poet.: labellum calamo, i. e. *to rub one's lip* (in playing), Verg. E. 2, 34: calcemque terit jam calce Diores, *treads upon*, id. A. 5, 324: crystalla labris, Mart. 9, 23, 7.— **B.** In partic. **1.** *To rub* grain from the ears *by treading, to tread out, thresh:* frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5: milia frumenti tua triverit area centum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 45: area dum messes teret, Tib. 1, 5, 22: teret area culmos, Verg. G. 1, 192; cf.: ut patria careo, bis frugibus area trita est, i. e. *it has twice been harvest-time*, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 19.—**2.** *To cleanse* or *beautify by rubbing, to smooth, furbish, burnish, polish, sharpen* (syn.: polio, acuo): oculos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 103: crura mordaci pumice, Ov. A. A. 1, 506: hinc radios trivere rotis, *smoothed, turned*, Verg. G. 2, 444: vitrum torno, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 193: catillum manibus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 90: tritus cimice lectus, Mart. 11, 33, 1.—**3.** *To lessen by rubbing, to rub away; to wear away by use, wear out:* (navem) ligneam, saepe tritam, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 52: hoc (tempus) rigidas silices, hoc adamanta terit, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 14: ferrum, *to dull*, id. M. 12, 167: mucronem rubigine silicem liquore, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 15: trita labore colla, Ov. M. 15, 124: trita subucula, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96: trita vestis, id. ib. 1, 19, 38: librum, i. e. *to read often*, Mart. 8, 3, 4; 11, 3, 4; cf.: quid haberet, Quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus usus? Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92: pocula labris patrum trita, Mart. 11, 12, 3: ut illum di terant, qui primum olitor caepam protulit, *crush, annihilate*, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 681 P.—**4.** Of persons, *pass.*, *to be employed in, occupied with:* nos qui in foro verisque litibus terimur, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 5: litibus, id. ib. 10, 12, 3.—**5.** *To tread often, to visit, frequent* a way or place (cf.: calco, calcito): angustum formica terens iter, Verg. G. 1, 380: iter propositum, Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 14: Appiam mannis, Hor. Epod. 4, 14: viam, Ov. A. A. 1, 52; Lucr. 1, 927: via trita pede, Tib. 4, 13, 10: ambulator porticum terit, Mart. 2, 11, 2: limina, id. 10, 10, 2: mea nocturnis trita fenestra dolis, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 16: nec jam clarissimorum virorum receptacula habitatore servo teruntur, Plin. Pan. 50, 3: flavaeque terens querceta Maricae Liris, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 259. —**6.** In mal. part.: Bojus est, Bojam terit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108; so Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 30; Petr. 87. — **II.** Trop. (freq. in good prose). **A.** *To wear away, use up*, i. e. *to pass, spend* time; usu. *to waste, spend in dissipation*, etc. (syn.: absumo, consumo): teritur dies, Plaut. Truc. 5, 20: diem sermone terere segnities merast, id. Trin. 3, 3, 67: naves diem trivere, Liv. 37, 27, 8: tempus in convivio luxuque, id. 1, 57, 9: tempus ibi in secreto, id. 26, 19, 5: omnem aetatem in his discendis rebus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123: teretur interea tempus, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: jam alteram aetatem bellis civilibus, Hor. Epod. 16, 1: omne aevum ferro, Verg. A. 9, 609: spe otia, id. ib. 4, 271: otium conviviis comissationibusque inter se, Liv. 1, 57, 5. — **B.** *To expend, employ* (late Lat.): qui operam teri frustra, Amm. 27, 12, 12. — **C.** *To exert greatly, exhaust:* ne in opere longinquo sese tererent, Liv. 6, 8, 10: ut in armis terant plebem, id. 6, 27, 7.—**D.** Of language, *to wear out by use*, i. e. *to render common, commonplace*, or *trite* (in *verb finit.* very rare, but freq. as a *P. a.*): jam hoc verbum satis hesterno sermone trivimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 18: quae (nomina) nunc consuetudo diurna trivit, id. Fin. 3, 4, 15.—* **E.** *To tread under foot*, i. e. to *injure, violate* a thing: jurata deorum majestas teritur, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 228. — Hence, *P. a.:* **trītus,** a, um. **A.** Prop. of a road or way, *oft-trodden, beaten, frequented, common:* iter, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: via, id. Brut. 81, 281: quadrijugi spatium, Ov. M. 2, 167. — *Sup.:* tritissima quaeque via, Sen. Vit. Beat. 1, 2. — **B.** Fig. **1.** *Practised, expert:* tritas aures habere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4; so id. Brut. 32, 124.—*Comp.:* tritiores manus ad aedificandum perficere, Vitr. 2, 1, 6. — **2.** Of language, *used often* or *much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite:* quid in Graeco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est, quam, etc., Cic. Fl. 27, 65: nomen minus tritum sermone nostro, id. Rep. 2, 29, 52: ex quo illud: summum jus summâ injuriâ factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10, 33.—*Comp.:* faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum ac tritius, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 27: compedes, quas induere aureas mos tritior vetat, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152.

Terpsĭchŏrē, ēs, *f.*,=Τερψιχόρη, *the Muse of dancing*, Aus. Idyll. 20, 5; hence, in gen., for *Muse, poetry:* Terpsichoren odit, Juv. 7, 35; Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

terra (archaic **tera,** Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 21), ae (*gen.* terras, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.: terraï, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 7 ib. (Ann. v. 479 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 212; 1, 251; 2, 1063; 3, 989 et saep.), *f.* [perh. Sanscr. root tarsh-, to be dry, thirsty; Lat. torreo, torris; Germ. Durst; Engl. thirst; prop. the dry land], *the earth*, opp. to the heavens, the sea, the air, etc.; *land, ground, soil* (cf.: tellus, solum). **I.** In gen.: principio terra universa cernatur, locata in mediâ sede mundi, solida et globosa et undique ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: terra in medio mundo sita, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: hunc statum esse hujus totius mundi atque naturae, rotundum ut caelum, terra ut media sit, eaque suâ vi nutuque teneatur, id. de Or. 3, 45, 178: umbra terrae, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: terrae motus, *earthquakes*, id. Div. 1, 18, 35; 1, 35, 78; cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 1 sqq.; Curt. 4, 4 *fin.;* Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191 sq.: res invectae ex terrâ, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10: terra continens adventus hostium denuntiat, id. ib. 2, 3, 6: Massilia fere ex tribus oppidi partibus mari alluitur: reliqua quarta est, quae aditum habeat a terrâ, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: cui parti (insulae) nulla est objecta terra, id. B. G. 5, 13: iter terrâ petere, Cic. Planc. 40, 96; cf.: ipse terrâ eodem pergit, Liv. 31, 16, 3: esse in terrâ atque in tuto loco, *on solid ground*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 87: ex magnâ jactatione terram videns, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: terrâ marique, *by land and by water* (very freq.), id. Att. 9, 1, 3; id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 56; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; Sall. C. 13, 3; cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120: insidiae terrâ marique factae, id. Verr. 1, 2, 3; the form et terrâ et mari is also class., id. ib. 2, 2, 39, § 96 (B. and K. bracket the first et); 2, 5, 50, § 131; id. Mur. 15, 33; Liv. 37, 29, 5; Nep. Hann. 10, 2; id. Ham. 1, 2; id. Alcib. 1, 2; Sen. Ep. 60, 2; 101, 4; for which also: bellum terrâ et mari comparat, id. Att. 10, 4, 3: terrâ ac mari, id. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 4: marique terrâque usque quâque quaeritat, Plaut. Poen. prol. 105: aut terrâ aut mari, id. Ps. 1, 3, 83: mari atque terrâ, Sall. C. 53, 2: mari ac terrâ, Flor. 2, 8, 11: mari terrâque, Liv. 37, 11, 9; 37, 52, 3: natura sic ab his investigata est, ut nulla pars caelo, mari, terrâ (ut poëtice loquar) praetermissa sit, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9: eorum, quae gignuntur e terrâ, stirpes et stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, et ex terrâ sucum trahunt, etc., id. N. D. 2, 47, 120: num qui nummi exciderunt, ere, tibi, quod sic terram Obtuere? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 17: tollere saxa de terrâ, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: tam crebri ad terram accidebant, quam pira, Plaut. Poen. 2, 38; so, ad terram, id. Capt. 4, 2, 17; id. Pers. 2, 4, 22; id. Rud. 4, 3, 71: aliquem in terram statuere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: ne quid in terram defluat, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: penitus terrae defigitur arbos, Verg. G. 2, 290; so, terrae (*dat.*), id. ib. 2, 318; id. A. 11, 87; Ov. M. 2, 347; Liv. 5, 51, 3; Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 133 al.: sub terris si jura deum, *in the infernal regions*, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 39; cf.: mei sub terras ibit imago, Verg. A. 4, 654: genera terrae, *kinds of earth*, Plin. 35, 16, 53, § 191: Samia terra, *Samian pottery clay*, id. 28, 12, 53, § 194: terrae filius, *son of earth*, i. e. *human being*, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 4: terrâ orti, *natives of the soil, aborigines, autochthones*, Quint. 3, 7, 26: cum aquam terramque ab Lacedaemoniis petierunt, *water and earth* (as a token of subjection), Liv. 35, 17, 7: terram edere, Cels. 2, 7, 7. — **B.** Personified, Terra, *the Earth*, as a goddess; usu. called Tellus, Magna Mater, Ceres, Cybele, etc.: jam si est Ceres a gerendo, Terra ipsa dea est et ita habetur: quae est enim alia Tellus? Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 5; Ov. F. 6, 299; 6, 460; Hyg. Fab. 55; 140; 152; Naev. 2, 16; Suet. Tib. 75. — **II.** In partic., *a land, country, region, territory* (cf.: regio, plaga, tractus): Laurentis terra, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 762 P. (Ann. v. 35 Vahl.): terra erilis patria, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 2; cf.: in nostrâ terrâ in Apuliâ, id. Cas. prol. 72: tua, id. Men. 2, 1, 4: mea, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 128: in hac terrâ, Cic. Lael. 4, 13: in eâ terrâ (sc. Sicilia), id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: terra Gallia, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: terra Italia, Liv. 25, 7, 4 Drak. *N. cr.;* 29, 10, 5; 30, 32, 6; 38, 47, 6; 39, 17, 2; 42, 29, 1: Africa, id. 29, 23, 10: Hispania, id. 38, 58, 5: Pharsalia, id. 33, 6, 11. —In *plur.:* in quascumque terras, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9: eae terrae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: qui terras incolunt eas, in quibus, etc., id. N. D. 2, 16, 42: abire in aliquas terras, id. Cat. 1, 8, 20: (Cimbri) alias terras petierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 77 et saep.— Esp., terrae, *the earth, the world:* pecunia tanta, quanta est in terris, *in the whole earth, in the world*, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: quid erat in terris, ubi, etc., id. Phil. 2, 19, 48; 2, 20, 50; 2, 23, 57; id. Cael. 5, 12: ruberes Viveret in terris te si quis avarior, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157; Sen. Prov. 2, 9; so, aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat, Verg. G. 2, 538: terrarum cura, id. ib. 1, 26. — Ante-class., also in terrâ, *in the world:* quibus nunc in terrâ melius est? Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 100: scelestiorem in terrâ nullam esse alteram, id. Cist. 4, 1, 8; id. Mil. 1, 1, 52; 2, 3, 42; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 51; id. Aul. 5, 9, 12; id. Curc. 1, 2, 51.—Hence also the phrase orbis terrarum, *the world, the whole world, all nations:* quae orbem terrarum implevere famâ, Plin. 36, 36, 13, § 76: Graecia in toto orbe terrarum potentissima, id. 18, 7, 12, § 65: cujus tres testes essent totum orbem terrarum nostro imperio teneri, Cic. Balb. 6, 16; but freq. also orbis terrarum, *the world*, i. e. *the empire of Rome:* orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium, id. Agr. 2, 13, 33; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 36, 103; while orbis terrae, *the globe, the earth, the world*, id. Phil. 13, 15, 30; id. Fam. 5, 7, 3; id. Fl. 41, 103; id. Agr. 1, 1, 2; but also with ref. to the Roman dominion, id. de Or. 3, 32, 131; id. Sull. 11, 33; id. Dom. 42, 110; id. Phil. 8, 3, 10; id. Off. 2, 8, 27; id. Cat. 1, 1, 3; cf. of the Senate: publicum orbis terrae consilium, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4; id. Cat. 1, 4, 9; id. Phil. 3, 14, 34; 4, 6, 14; 7, 7, 19; v. orbis: quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, certum est persequi, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 18: ubi terrarum esses, ne suspicabar quidem, *in what country*, or *where in the world*, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 4; so, ubi terrarum, id. Rab. Post. 13, 37: ubicumque terrarum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143; id. Phil. 2, 44, 113.

Terrăcīna, Terrăcīnensis, v. Tarracina.

* **terrālis herba,** *a plant, also called* sisymbrium, *water-cresses*, App. Herb. 105.

terrēnus, a, um, *adj.* [terra]. **I.** *Consisting of earth, earthy, earthen* (class.). **A.** *Adj.:* tumulus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: agger, Verg. A. 11, 850; Suet. Calig. 19: colles, Liv. 38, 20, 1: campus, id. 33, 17, 8: fornax, Ov. M. 7, 107: via, Dig. 43, 11, 1: vasa, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 160 et saep.—Hence, **B.** *Subst.:* **terrēnum,** i, *n.*, *land, ground*, Liv. 23, 19, 14; Col. 2, 2, 1; 3, 11, 8; Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 164. —**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the globe* or *to the earth, earthly, terrestrial, terrene* (class.): terrena concretaque corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: corpora nostra terreno principiorum genere confecta, id. ib. 1, 18, 42: terrena et umida, id. ib. 1, 17, 40; cf.: marini terrenique umores, id. N. D. 2, 16, 43: bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, *that live on land, land-animals*, id. ib. 1, 37, 103: de perturbationibus caelestibus et maritimis et terrenis non possumus dicere, id ib. 3, 7, 16. — *Absol.:* ut aqua piscibus, ut sicca terrenis convenit, Quint. 12, 11, 13: iter, *a land-journey*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87; 6, 17, 19, § 52. — Poet.: eques Bellerophon, *earthly, mortal*, Hor. C. 4, 11, 27: numina, *that dwell in the earth, earthly, terrene*, Ov. M. 7, 248.—Hence, *earthly* (eccl. Lat.; opp. caelestis): honores terrenos promittit, ut caelestes adimat, Cypr. de Zelo et Liv. 2: terrena ac fragilia haec bona, Lact. 5, 22, 14. — **B.** *Plur. subst.:* **terrēna,** ōrum, *n.* (α) *Earthly things, perishable things*, Lact. 2, 3, 6; 2, 2, 17; cf. Gell. 14, 1, 3.—(β) *Land-animals*, Quint. 12, 11, 13.

terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [Sanscr. root tras-, trasâmi, tremble; Gr. τρέω], *to fright-*

en, *affright, put in fear* or *dread, to alarm, terrify*. **I.** Lit. (class. and very freq.): nec me ista terrent, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4: adversarios, id. de Or. 1, 20, 90: qui urbem totam . . . caede incendiisque terreret, id. Har. Resp. 4, 6: eum hominem istis mortis aut exsilii minis, id. Par. 2, 17: suae malae cogitationes terrent, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: maris subita tempestas terret navigantes, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: milites . . . alii se abdere, pars territos confirmare, Sall. J. 38, 5: multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Caes. B. G. 7, 84: mortis metu territi, Curt. 6, 7, 10; 9, 4, 16: aliquem proscriptionis denuntiatione, Cic. Planc. 35, 87: metu poenâque, id. Rep. 5, 4, 6: ut in scenâ videtis homines consceleratos impulsu deorum terreri Furiarum taedis ardentibus, id. Pis. 20, 46: terrere metu, Liv. 36, 6, 10: territus hoste novo, Ov. M. 3, 115. — With *ne* and *subj.*: Samnites maxime territi, ne ab altero exercitu integro intactoque fessi opprimerentur, Liv. 10, 14, 20: terruit urbem, Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret Saeculum Pyrrhae, Hor. C. 1, 2, 4 sq.—With *gen.*: territus animi, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 50 Dietsch; Liv. 7, 34, 4.—*Absol.*: ut ultro territuri succlamationibus, concurrunt, Liv. 28, 26, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To drive away by terror, to frighten* or *scare away* (poet.): profugam per totum terruit orbem, Ov. M. 1, 727: fures vel falce vel inguine, id. ib. 14, 640; cf.: has (Nymphas) pastor fugatas terruit, id. ib. 14, 518: volucres (harundo), Hor. S. 1, 8, 7: saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam, id. Ep. 2, 1, 182: terret ambustus Phaethon avaras Spes, id. C. 4, 11, 25.—**B.** *To deter by terror, to scare, frighten* from any action: aliquem metu gravioris servitii a repetendâ libertate, Sall. H. 1, 41, 6 Dietsch: ut, si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terreret, Caes. B. G. 7, 49. — With *ne*, Tac. H. 2, 63; 3, 42: memoria pessimi proximo bello exempli terrebat, ne rem committerent eo, Liv. 2, 45, 1: praesentiâ tuâ, ne auderent transitum, terruisti, Auct. Pan. ap. Constant. 22: non territus ire, Manil. 5, 576: inimicos loqui terrent amplitudine potestatis, Amm. 27, 7, 9.

terrestris, e (*nom. masc.* terrester, Flor. 2, 2, 4; v. infra), *adj.* [terra], *of* or *belonging to the earth* or *to the land, earth-, land-, terrestrial*: erant animantium genera quattuor, quorum unum divinum atque caeleste, alterum pennigerum et aërium, tertium aquatile, terrestre quartum, Cic. Univ. 10: pecudes, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 46: admiratio rerum caelestium atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 75: in Capitolio, hoc est in terrestri domicilio Jovis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129: terrestris coepulonus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20: archipirata, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 70; cf.: populus vere terrester, Flor. 2, 2, 4 Duk.: exercitus, *land-forces*, Nep. Them. 2, 5: proelia, *battles by land*, id. Alcib. 5, 5: iter, *land-journey*, Plin. 6, 6, § 39; Auct. B. Alex. 25, 1; 32, 1: coturnices, parva avis et terrestris potius quam sublimis, *remaining on the ground*, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 64: *He.* Terrestris cena est. *Er.* Sus terrestris bestia'st, *a supper from the ground*, i. e. *consisting of vegetables, poor*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 86. — Hence, *subst.*: **terrestria**, ium, *n.* (sc. animalia), *land-animals*: in terrestribus serpentes, Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 169 sq.

terrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of earth, earthen*: terrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis, Verg. G. 2, 341 (al. ferrea, Rib.): fossa et terreus agger, *a dam* or *dike of earth*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: murus, id. L. L. 5, § 48 Müll.

terrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [terreo], *frightful, dreadful, terrible* (class.; syn.: dirus, horribilis, torvus). **I.** Lit.: quam terribilis aspectu! Cic. Sest. 8, 19; cf.: jam ipsi urbi terribilis erat, Liv. 44, 10, 6: furiis accensus et irâ terribilis, Verg. A. 12, 947: terribilis cunctis et invisus, Suet. Dom. 12: noverca, Ov. M. 1, 147: fera, id. H. 9, 34: tyrannus affatu, Stat. S. 3, 3, 73: visu formae, Verg. A. 6, 277: vultus, Ov. M. 1, 265: squalor Charontis, Verg. A. 6, 299; cf.: incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (carceris) facies est, Sall. C. 55, 4: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 842 P. (Ann. v. 452 Vahl.): sonitus, Lucr. 6, 155: tumultus, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 153 Müll. (Ann. v. 311 Vahl.): caligo, Lucr. 6, 852: mors, Cic. Par. 2, 18: horror, Quint. 11, 3, 160: exspectatio adventûs Jubae, Suet. Caes. 66. — *Comp.*: cujus (viri) virtute terribilior erat populus Romanus exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 65: cum alia aliis terribiliora afferentur, Liv. 4, 26, 7: majora ac terribiliora afferre, id. 25, 29, 3.—**II.** Transf., *demanding reverence, venerable* (late Lat.): scripturae, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—*Adv.*: **terrĭbĭlĭter,** *fearfully, dreadfully, terribly* (late Lat.): sonus caeli terribiliter concrepantis, Arn. 2, 57: admonere, Aug. Conf. 12, 25; Vulg. Psa. 138, 14.—*Comp.* and *sup.* seem not to occur.

terrĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [terribilis], *the quality of inspiring terror, horrible aspect*, Jornand. Get. 24.

terrĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. terribilis *fin.*

terrĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [terra-colo], *a dweller upon earth, a terrestrial* (ante- and post-class.): terricolae Lamiae, Lucil. ap. Lact. 1, 22: inter terricolas caelicolasque, App. de Deo Socr. 45, 21.

terrĭcrĕpus, a, um, *adj.* [terror-crepo], *frightfully thundering*, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

terrĭcŭla, ōrum, *n.* (collat. form **terrĭcŭla**, ae, *f.*) [terreo], *means of exciting terror, a fright, scarecrow, bugbear* (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.). (*α*) *Neutr.*: proinde ista haec tua aufer terricula, Att. ap. Non. 227, 31 (Trag. Fragm. v. 324, 623): nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos, Liv. 34, 11, 7: sine tribuniciae potestatis terriculis, id. 5, 9, 7.—(*β*) *Fem.* (ante- and post-class.): pertimuistis cassam terriculam adversari, Afran. ap. Non. 352, 26 (Com. Fragm. v. 270 Rib.): terriculas tyrannicae potestatis profligare, Lact. Mort. Persec. 16 *med.*: omnes terriculae suppliciorum, Min. Fel. Oct. 37.

terrĭcŭlāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [terricula], *things that excite terror, frights, terrors* (post-class.): sepulchrorum, App. Mag. 315, 27: prodigiorum, Sid. Ep. 7, 1.—*Sing.*: inane terriculamentum bonis hominibus, App. de Deo Socr. p. 50, 16.

terrĭfăgus, a, um, *adj.* [terra, φάγω], *eating dust* (eccl. Lat.): serpens, Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 28.

* **terrĭfĭcātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [terrifico], *a frightening, terrifying, terror*: imaginum, Non. 135, 15.

terrĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [terrificus], *to make afraid, to frighten, alarm, terrify* (poet. and very rare), Lucr. 1, 134: caecique in nubibus ignes Terrificant animos, Verg. A. 4, 210: viros, Stat. Th. 7, 678.

terrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [terreo-facio], *that causes terror, frightful, terrific* (poet.): (Curetes) cristae, Lucr. 2, 632; 5, 1314: caesaries capitis, Ov. M. 1, 179: vates, Verg. A. 5, 524: sacrum, Val. Fl. 1, 785: vaticinationes, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 19.

terrĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* (*neutr. plur. adj.*: terrigena animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12) [terra-gigno], *born of* or *from the earth, earth-born*; a poet. epithet of the first men, Lucr. 5, 1411; 5, 1427; Amm. 19, 8, 11.—Of the men who sprang up from the dragon's teeth which had been sown, Ov. M. 3, 118; 7, 141; id. H. 6, 35; 12, 99; Val. Fl. 7, 505.—Of Typhoeus, Ov. M. 5, 325.—Of the giants, Val. Fl. 2, 18; Sil. 9, 306.—Of the serpent, Sil. 6, 254; Stat. Th. 5, 506.—Of the snail, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.—Of men in general, Vulg. Psa. 48, 3.

terrĭgĕnus, a, um, v. terrigena *init.*

* **terrĭlŏquus**, a, um, *adj.* [terreo-loquor], *fear-speaking, fear-inspiring*: dicta vatum, Lucr. 1, 103.

terrĭpăvĭum, ii, v. tripudium.

terrĭpŭdĭum, ii, v. tripudium.

* **terrĭsŏnus**, a, um, *adj.* [terreo-sono], *sounding terribly*: stridor venientis Alani, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 109.

* **terrĭtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [terreo], *a frightening, alarming, terrifying*: levis, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 41.

terrĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to put in terror, to frighten, affright, alarm, terrify* (class., but perh. not in Cic.): aliquem verbis, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 80: aliquem morte, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 44: pavor territat mentem animi, id. Ep. 1, 1, 4: aliquem territare metu, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: aliquem supplicio, id. ib. 7, 63: audacter territas, humiliter placas, *Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: alias (civitates) territando . . . alias cohortando, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: magnas territat urbes, Verg. A. 4, 187; cf. Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 5; id. Curc. 4, 4, 12; 5, 3, 35; Ter. And. 4, 4, 22; Caes. B. G. 5, 57; Liv. 8, 28, 3; Stat. Th. 3, 322.

* **terrĭtōrĭālis**, e, *adj.* [territorium], *of* or *belonging to territory, territorial*: termini, Front. Limit. p. 47 Goes.

terrĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [terra], *the land round a town, a domain, district, territory*: colonis locus communis, qui prope oppidum relinquitur, territorium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; cf.: territorium est universitas agrorum intra fines cujusque civitatis, Dig. 50, 16, 239 *fin.*: florentis coloniae territorium, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; so, Neapolitanum, Pall. Mart. 10, 16: extra territorium abire, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 106: territoria earum (civitatum) habitare, Amm. 16, 2, 12.

terrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of terreo.

terror, ōris, *m.* [terreo], *great fear, affright, dread, alarm, terror* (syn.: pavor, trepidatio, metus). **I.** Lit.: definiunt terrorem metum concutientem: ex quo fit, ut pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor et dentium crepitus consequatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: eadem nos formido timidas terrore impulit, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 27; cf.: terrorem alicui inicere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: ferae, injecto terrore mortis horrescunt, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: aliquem terrore periculoque mortis repellere, id. Caecin. 12, 33: si Antonio patuisset Gallia . . . quantus rei publicae terror impenderet, id. Phil. 5, 13, 37: alicui terrorem inferre, id. Fam. 15, 15, 2; id. Mil. 26, 71; Caes. B. G. 7, 8: reddit inlatum antea terrorem, Liv. 3, 60, 5: teneri terrore, Cic. Rep. 3, 29, 41: esse terrori alicui, Caes. B. G. 7, 66: qui modo terrori fuerant, Liv. 34, 28, 5: tantus terror incidit exercitui, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 13: tantus repente terror invasit, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 14: Romanos auxiliares tyranni in terrorem ac tumultum conjecerunt, Liv. 34, 28, 3: sic terrore oblato a ducibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: tantum Romae terrorem fecere, ut, etc., Liv. 10, 2, 8: tantumque terrorem incussere patribus, ut, etc., id. 3, 4, 9: si tantus habet mentes et pectora terror, Verg. A. 11, 357: volgi pectora terror habet, Ov. F. 3, 288: terrore pavens, id. ib. 4, 271: in oppido festinatio et ingens terror erat, ne, etc., Sall. H. 3, 27 Dietsch: ingentem Galli terrorem memoriâ pristinae cladis attulerant, Liv. 6, 42, 7: terror nominis Alexandri invaserat orbem, Just. 12, 13, 2: arcanus terror, *secret dread, secret awe*, Tac. G. 40 *fin.*: exsurgite, inquit, qui terrore meo occidistis prae metu, *from dread of me*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 14; cf.: de terrore suo, Auct. B. Afr. 32, 1: saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi atque uno belli terrore amittitur, *dread* or *apprehension of war*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15: nullum terrorem externum esse, i. e. *dread of foreign enemies*, Liv. 3, 10, 14; cf.: peregrinus terror, id. 3, 16, 4: terror servilis, ne suus cuique domi hostis esset, *dread of the slaves*, id. 3, 16, 3: in omnem terrorem vultum componens, *into frightful expressions*, Suet. Calig. 50: (Periclis) vis dicendi terrorque, *terrible power*, δεινότης, Cic. Brut. 11, 44. — *Plur.*: feri lugubresque terrores, Amm. 16, 12, 61. —**II.** Transf., concr., *an object of fear* or *dread, a terror* (usu. in *plur.*): duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, Cic. Rep. 1, 47, 71; cf.: terrores reipublicae (sc. Carthago ac Numantia), Vell. 2, 4, 5: terrores Romani nominis, Treb. Poll. Claud. 11, 4; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 15: non mediocres terrores jacit atque denuntiat, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3; cf.: Battonius miros terrores ad me attulit Caesarianos, id. ib. 6, 8, 2.—*Sing.*: Xerxes, terror ante gentium, Just. 3, 1, 1: Dionysius gentium quondam terror, Amm. 14, 11, 30.

terrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [terra], *full of earth, earthy* (very rare): harena, Vitr. 2, 4: montes, id. 2, 6 *fin.*

terrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small piece of land, a field* (late Lat.): alienae, *other men's fields*, Cod. Just. 10, 15, 1; 11, 24, 6; cf. Prisc. p. 615 P.

terrŭlentē, *adv.*, v. terrulentus.

terrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [terra], *of* or *belonging to the earth, earthly* (late Lat.): quod terrulentum ac sordidum, etc., Prud. στεφ. 2, 196: hic (Cain) terrulentis, ille (Abel) vivis fungitur, i. e. *fruits of the earth*, id. Hamart. 5 praef.—*Adv.*: **terrŭlentē**

in an earthly manner: quaerere rem spiritalem, Prud. στεφ. 10, 378.

1. tersus, a, um, *Part.* of tergeo.

2. tersus, ūs, *m.* [tergeo], *a wiping off, cleansing* (Appuleian): lintea tersui profer, App. M. 1, p. 113, 2: tersui dentium petere aliquid, i. e. *for tooth-powder*, id. Mag. p. 277, 2.

Tertia, ae, *f.*, v. tertius, a, um, II. B.

* **tertĭa-dĕcĭmāni,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. milites) [tertius], *soldiers of the thirteenth legion*, Tac. H. 3, 27.

tertĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the third, tertian.* **I.** *Adj.:* tertianae febres, i. e. *the tertian fever*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. tertĭāna,** ae, *f.* (sc. febris), *the tertian fever*, Cels. 3, 5; Petr. 17; Plin. 24, 19, 107, § 170: tertianis et quartanis remedium, id. 21, 23, 94, § 166; 22, 25, 72, § 150.—**B. tertĭāni,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. milites), *soldiers of the third legion*, Tac. A. 13, 38; id. H. 3, 24.

tertĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *containing a third part.* **I.** *Adj.:* stannum, *that contains one part of white and two of black lead*, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 160.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tertĭārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a third part, a third*, Cato, R. R. 95, 1; Vitr. 4, 7, 5.

* **tertĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [tertiatus], *a doing a thing the third time; concr., that which is produced by a third operation:* miscere tertiationem cum primā pressurā, *the oil produced by the third pressure*, Col. 12, 52, 11.

tertĭātō, *adv.*, v. 2. tertio.

‡ **tertĭceps,** ĭpis, *adj.* [tertius], *the third:* mons, *the third hill* (of Rome), an old formula in Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.

1. tertĭō, *adv.*, v. tertius *fin.* A.

2. tertĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tertius], *to do for the third time* (very rare): jugerum, *to plough for the third time*, Col. 2, 4, 8: campos, id. 2, 4, 4: colles iterandi tertiandique, id. 2, 4, 9: agrum, Pall. Sept. 1, 1: tertiata verba, *thrice repeated*, i. e. *stammered out*, App. M. 5, p. 166 *fin.*—Hence, *for the third time, thrice:* verba tertiato et quartato dicere, Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 314.—* **II.** *Part.:* **tertĭātus,** a, um, *greater by a third:* castra, *whose length is one third greater than its breadth*, Hyg. Grom. p. 8, 1.

tertĭŏcĕrĭus, ii, *m.* [tertius-cera], *a functionary of the third rank*, Cod. Just. 12, 21, 1; 12, 24, 7.

tertĭum, *adv.*, v. tertius, B. *fin.*

tertĭus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [ter], *the third.* **I.** *Adj.:* vos duo eritis, atque amica tua erit tecum tertia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 66: tres video sententias ferri: unam, etc.... alteram, etc.... tertiam ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 16, 56; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: sic disserunt: si quod sit in obscenitate flagitium, id aut in re esse aut in verbo: nihil esse tertium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; cf. id. Phil. 2, 13, 31: annus, id. Rep. 2, 37, 62: tertio illo anno, id. ib. 3, 32, 44: mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis, i. e. *on the third day of the Saturnalia*, id. Att. 5, 20, 5: ab Jove tertius Ajax, *the third in descent, great-grandson of Jupiter*, Ov. M. 13, 28: per tertia numina juro, i. e. *by the infernal gods*, id. Tr. 2, 53: regna, *the infernal regions*, id. F. 4, 584: tertius e nobis, i. e. *one of us three*, id. M. 14, 237: tertios creari (censores), Liv. 6, 27, 5: tertius dies est, *it is two days since*, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1: syllaba ab eā tertia, Quint. 1, 5, 30: diebus tertiis, *every three days*, Gell. 9, 4, 7.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. tertĭae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. partes). **1.** *A third part:* miscentur argento tertiae aeris Cyprii, Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 131; 34, 5, 11, § 20: cum ad tertias subsederit coctura, Col. 12, 20, 4; 12, 35; Plin. 21, 18, 71, § 119: duae tertiae partes, *two thirds*, Col. 5, 2, 11.—* **2.** *The third part* in a play: Spinther secundarum, tertiarumque Pamphilus, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54.—**B. Tertĭus,** ii, *m.*, and **Tertĭa,** ae, *f.*, *proper names.* The latter in a sarcastic pun: Tertiā deductā (*after a third was deducted*, or *after Tertia was seduced*), Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 2; Suet. Caes. 50.—*Adv.* **A. tertĭō. 1.** *For the third time:* non hercle veniam tertio, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 24: ille iterum, ille tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic. Deiot. 5, 14: sanguis mittendus est iterum tertioque, Cels. 4, 4 *fin.:* cui ter proditae patriae: semel cum, etc.... iterum cum, etc.... tertio hodie, etc., Liv. 23, 9, 11: tertio consules esse, Plin. Pan. 60, 5; cf. Gell. 10, 1.—* **2.** *In the third place, thirdly:* haec spectans, etc.... simul, ut, etc.... tertio, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 43.—**3.** *Three times* (post-class.): parietes tertio obducere, Pall. 1, 11, 2; Treb. Gall. 17.—**B. tertĭum,** *for the third time:* nemo est quin saepe jactans Venerium jaciat aliquando, non numquam etiam iterum ac tertium, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121: veniunt iterum atque tertium, Cato ap. Charis. p. 196 P.: idque iterum tertiumque, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 139: consules creati Q. Fabius Vibulanus tertium et L. Cornelius Maluginensis, Liv. 3, 22, 1; 6, 27, 2: mori consulem tertium oportuit, id. 3, 67, 3; Front. Aquaed. 10; cf. Gell. 10, 1.

tertĭus-dĕcĭmus (-dĕcŭmus), a, um, *num. ord. adj.*, *the thirteenth:* dies, Cels. 3, 4 *med.:* mense, Col. 6, 36, 2; Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: tertiadecuma legio, Tac. A. 1, 37.

Tertullĭānus, i, *m.* **A.** Q. Septimius Florens, *Tertullian, a learned father of the Church, a native of Carthage, in the first half of the third century of the Christian era*, Lact. 5, 1, 23; 5, 4, 3; Isid. 8, 5, 60.—**B.** *A celebrated jurist under Septimius Severus*, Dig. 29, 2, 30, § 6; 28, 5, 3, § 2.

tertus, a, um, *Part.* of tergeo.

ter-uncĭus, ii, *m.* (sc. nummus) [uncia]. **I.** Lit., *three twelfths of an* as, *a quarter-*as, Varr. L. L. 5, § 174 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45.—**2.** Transf., *a trifle:* sic in provinciā nos gerimus, ut nullus teruncius insumatur in quemquam, i. q. *not a farthing, not a cent*, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2; 6, 2, 4; id. Fam. 2, 17, 4; id. Fin. 3, 14, 45: non jam teruncii faciunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 17; App. Mag. p. 323, 14.—**II.** Of inheritances, *the fourth part:* Curius fecit palam te (heredem) ex libellā, me ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.

* **ter-vĕnēfĭcus,** i, *m.*, *thrice poisoner*, i. q. *triple-dyed scoundrel, thorough knave*, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 15.

tesca (tesqua), ōrum (the *sing.* v. in foll.), *n.*, *rough* or *wild regions, wastes, deserts:* tesqua sive tescua κατάκρημνοι καὶ ῥάχεις καὶ ἔρημοι τόποι, Gloss. Philox.: deserta et tesca loca, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 11 Müll.; v. Varr. in loc.: loca aspera, saxea tesca tuor, Cic. poët. ap. Fest. pp. 356 and 357 Müll.; so, deserta et inhospita tesca, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: nemorosa, Luc. 6, 41: remota, App. Flor. p. 358, 22; cf. id. ib. p. 348, 22. Such places were sacred to the gods: loca quaedam agrestia, quae alicujus dei sunt, dicuntur tesca, Varr. l. l.—*Sing.:* templum tescumque finito in sinistrum, an old religious formula, Varr. l. l.; cf. Fest. l. l.

tessărăcostē, ēs, *f.*, = τεσσαρακοστή, *the fortieth day*, Ambros. in Luc. 3, § 16.

tessella, ae, *f. dim.* [tessera], *a small square piece of stone, a little cube*, for pavements, etc., Sen. Q. N. 6, 31, 2; Juv. 11, 132; Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144; 17, 16, 26, § 120; Inscr. Orell. 4316.

tessellārĭus, ii, *m.* [tessella], *one who makes* tessellae, for pavements or for playing, Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2; Inscr. Orell. 4289.

tessellātim, *adv.* [id.], *in a checkered* or *tesselated form* (late Lat.): concidere spathulam porcinam, Apic. 4, 3: incidere pernam, id. 7, 9.

tessellātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of small square stones, checkered, tesselated:* pavimenta, Suet. Caes. 46.

† **tessĕra,** ae, *f.*, = τέσσερες, *a* (Ion. for τέσσαρες, α, four), *a square, square piece* of stone, wood, etc., for various purposes. **I.** Most freq., *a die* for playing, numbered on all the six sides (while the tali, prop. pastern-bones, were marked only on four sides: v. talus; syn. alea): ludere tesseris, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 21: ut homines ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: tesseras jacere, id. Div. 2, 41, 85; id. Sen. 16, 58: in tesserarum prospero jactu, Liv. 4, 17, 3; Mart. 14, 15, 1; 4, 66, 15; 14, 17, 1: mittere, Ov. A. A. 3, 354; id. Tr. 2, 475; Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 13 al.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 257 sq. (2d ed.).—**II.** In milit. lang., *a square tablet on which the watchword was written, a watchword, parole, countersign:* tessera per castra a Livio consule data erat, ut, etc., Liv. 26, 46, 1; 7, 35, 1; 7, 36, 7; 9, 32, 4; Auct. B. Hisp. 36, 5; Suet. Galb. 6: it bello tessera signum, Verg. A. 7, 637; Sil. 15, 475: Stat. Th. 10, 17: missam ad se tesseram finxit redeundi, *a private token*, Amm. 30, 10, 3.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *the watchword, signal:* militem levi tesserā colligi posse, Amm. 25, 7, 2 al.—**III.** Tessera hospitalis, *a tally, token*, which was divided between two friends, in order that, by means of it, they or their descendants might always recognize each other (the Greek σύμβολα): *Ag.* Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quaeris... *Ha.* Si ita est, tesseram conferre si vis hospitalem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 87; 5, 1, 25; 5, 2, 92: TESSERAM HOSPITALEM CVM EO FECERVNT, *have entered into a bond of friendship*, Inscr. Orell. 1079; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 133 (2d ed.); hence: hic apud nos jam confregisti tesseram, i. e. *have broken our friendship*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 27.—**IV.** *A square tablet* or *block, a checker* for the construction of pavements, ornamenting garments, etc., Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187 (al. tessella); Pall. 1, 9, 5; Mart. 10, 33; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 62.—**V.** *A token, ticket, billet* for the distribution of corn or money: frumentariae, Suet. Ner. 11; cf. frumenti, Juv. 7, 174; Mart. 8, 78, 10; and *absol.*, Suet. Aug. 40: nummariae, id. ib. 41.

tessĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tessera], *of* or *belonging to* tesserae. **I.** *Adj.:* ars, *the art of dice-playing*, Amm. 14, 6, 14; 28, 4, 21.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tessĕrārĭus,** ii, *m.* **1.** *A dice-thrower, dice-player*, Amm. 28, 4, 21; Inscr. Grut. 624, 8.—**2.** *He who receives and distributes the watchword from the commander* (v. tessera, II.), Tac. H. 1, 25; Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Inscr. Orell. 3462; 3471; 3480.

tessĕrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little* tessera. * **I.** *A square bit of stone* for paving, Lucil. ap. Cic. Or. 44, 149.—* **II.** *A voting-tablet*, = *a ballot*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18.—**III.** *A small tally* or *counter*, Gell. 10, 27, 5.—Esp., *a ticket* for the distribution of corn, Pers. 5, 74.—**IV.** *A die* used in play, Gell. 18, 13, 2.

testa, ae, *f.* [= tosta, from torreo], *a piece of burned clay, a brick, tile*, ὄστρακον. **I.** Lit., Cic. Dom. 23, 61; Cato, R. R. 18, 7; 18, 110; Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6; Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.*; 7, 1; 7, 4; Aus. Parent. 11, 9.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A piece of baked earthen-ware, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn*, etc. (cf. testu): si Prometheus... a vicinis cum testā ambulans carbunculos corrogaret, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: testā cum ardente viderent Scintillare oleum, *a lamp*, Verg. G. 1, 391: quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem Testa diu, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70; cf. Tib. 2, 3, 47: accipiat Manes parvula testa meos, Prop. 2, 13, 32 (3, 5, 16): vinum Graecā quod testā conditum levi, Hor. C. 1, 20, 2; 3, 21, 4: mihi fundat avitum Condita testa merum, Ov. A. A. 2, 696; Mart. 12, 48, 8; 12, 63, 2; 13, 7, 1; Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114.—Used in applause: audiat ille Testarum crepitus cum verbis, Juv. 11, 170 (cf. F. infra).—**B.** *A broken piece of earthen-ware, pottery, brick*, etc.; *a sherd, potsherd:* dissipatis imbricum fragminibus ac testis tegularum, Sisenn. ap. Non. 125, 18: testa parem fecit, Ov. M. 8, 662: fulcitur testā mensa, Mart. 2, 43, 10; Plin. 32, 8, 28, § 89; 35, 3, 5, § 16; Tac. H. 5, 6; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 28; Juv. 3, 260.—Hence, **2.** Transf., *a piece of bone*, Cels. 8, 16; so of *fragments of a broken tooth*, id. 6, 9 *med.*; 7, 22.—**C.** Like ὄστρακον, *a sherd, potsherd*, in the ostracism or judicial voting of the Greeks: testarum suffragiis, quod illi ὀστρακισμὸν vocant, Nep. Cim. 3, 1; cf. also testula.—**D.** *The shell* of shell-fish or of testaceous animals: genera beluarum ad saxa nativis testis inhaerentium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: ostreae, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 60: muricum, id. 32, 7, 27, § 84: cochlearum, id. 30, 8, 21, § 66: testudinis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll.—Hence, **2.** Transf. **a.** *A shell-fish:* non omne mare generosae fertile testae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: marina, id. ib. 2, 8, 53.—**b.** *A shell* or *covering*, in gen.: lubricaque immotas testa premebat aquas, i. e. *an icy shell, covering of ice*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 38: lubrica, Poët. ap. Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 62 Burm.—**c.** *The skull:* testa hominis, nudum jam cute calvitium, Aus. Epigr. 72; Prud. στεφ. 10, 761; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; 2, 1 *fin.* (hence, Ital. *testa* and Fr. *tête*).—**E.** *A brick-colored spot on the face*, Plin. 26, 15, 92, § 163; 48, 12, 50, § 185.—**F.** *A sort of clapping* with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause, invented by Nero, Suet. Ner 20.

testābĭlis, e, *adj.* [testor], *that has a right to give testimony*, Gell. 6, 7, 2.

testācĕus (TESTACIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4353), a, um, *adj.* [testa]. **I.** *Consisting of bricks* or *tiles, brick-, tile-:* structura, Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.:* pavimentum, id. 7, 4 *fin.;* Col. 1, 6, 13: opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 37, 2; 10, 39, 4: MONVMENTVM, Inscr. Orell. 4354. — **B.** *Subst.:* **testācĕum**, i, *n.*, *a kind of brick*, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176; Pall. Mai, 11, 3.—**II.** *Covered with a shell, testaceous:* omnia, *shell-fish, testacea*, Plin. 32, 5, 20, § 58; cf. operimentum, id. 11, 37, 55, § 153 (Jahn. testeus). — **III.** *Brick-colored:* gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 106: pira, id. 15, 15, 16, § 55.

* **testāmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [testor], *evidence, proof, testimony*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 99.

testāmentālis, e, *adj.* [testamentum], *of* or *belonging to a last will* (late Lat.): vox, Jornand. Get. 59.

testāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to wills, testamentary*. **I.** *Adj.:* (lex) Cornelia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 108: adoptio, *by will*, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 8: hereditates, Dig. 50, 16, 130.—**II.** *Subst.:* **testāmentārĭus**, ii, *m.* **A.** In gen., *one who draws up a will:* si testamentarius contra voluntatem testatoris condicionem detraxit, Dig. 28, 5, 9, §§ 3 and 6; 29, 6, 1; 36, 1, 8 *fin.*—**B.** In a bad sense, *one who forges a will*, Cic. Sest. 17, 39; id. Off. 3, 18, 73.

testāmentum, i, *n.* [testor], *the publication of a last will* or *testament; a will, testament* (cf. codicilli). **I.** In gen., Gell. 7 (6), 12, 1 sqq.: testamentum est voluntatis nostrae justa sententia de eo, quod quis post mortem suam fieri velit, Dig. 28, 1, 1: testamentum legere ... obsignare ... facere, Cic. Mil. 18, 48; id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 111; cf.: testamenti factio, id. Top. 11, 50: testamenti factionem habere, id. Fam. 7, 21: testamentum conscribere, id. Har. Resp. 20, 42: obsignare, id. Clu. 14, 41; Caes. B. G. 1, 39: signare, Quint. 4, 2, 87: mutare, Cic. Clu. 11, 31; Dig. 29, 6, 1: rumpere, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241; id. Caecin. 25, 72; cf.: testamentorum ruptorum aut ratorum jura, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: constat agnascendo rumpi testamentum, id. ib. 1, 57, 241; Dig. 28, 2, 22 sqq.: irritum facere, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: subicere, ib. ib. 14, 3, 7; id. Par. 6, 2, 46; cf.: testamentorum subjector, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: supponere, id. Par. 6, 1, 43; cf. id. Leg. 1, 16, 43: testamento cavere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: testamento esse in triente, id. Att. 7, 8, 3: eripis hereditatem, quae venerat testamento, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 46: cum ex testamento HS. milies relinquatur, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: testamenta resignare, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9: testamento aliquem adoptare, Nep. Att. 5, 2: testamenta nuncupare, *to announce* or *acknowledge before witnesses*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 141; Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 5.—Concerning the three different kinds of testaments (calatis comitiis, per aes ad libram, and in procinctu), and the laws relating to wills in gen., v. Lübker, Real-Lex., s.v. Testamentum, and esp. Rein, Privatr. p. 363 sq.—**II.** In eccl. Lat.: Testamentum vetus et novum, *the Old and New Testaments*, cf. Lact. 4, 20, 4; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1: vetus, Vulg. 2 Cor. 3, 14: novum, id. ib. 3, 6.

testātim, *adv.* [testa], *like sherds, in bits* or *fragments* (ante-class.): comminuere, Pompon. ap. Non. 178, 25: caput alicui, Inv. ap. Charis. p. 196 P.

testātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [testor]. **I.** *A bearing witness* (whether orally or in writing), *a giving testimony, attesting, testifying* (not in Cic., but cf. testificatio), Dig. 22, 4, 4; 3, 2, 21; 48, 19, 9; 48, 10, 1; Quint. 5, 7, 32; 5, 13, 49; 12, 3, 5 al.—**II.** *A calling to witness, invoking as witness:* inter foederum ruptorum testationem, i.e. *during an invocation of the gods as witnesses*, Liv. 8, 6, 3 (cf. id. 8, 6, 1).

testātō, *adv.*, v. testor *fin.*

testātor, ōris, *m.* [testor]. **I.** *One who bears witness* or *testifies* to a thing, *a witness* (very rare), Prud. Cath. 12, 85. — **II.** *One who makes a will* or *testament, a testator* (the predom jurid. signif. of the word, but not in Cic.), Dig. 28, 3, 17; 31, 1, 89; Suet. Ner. 17; Lact. 4, 20 al.

testātrix, icis, *f.* [testator, II.], *she that makes a will* or *testament, a testatrix*, Dig 31, 1, 30; 31, 1, 35; 31, 1, 89 *fin.;* 36, 3, 18, § 1.

testātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of testor.

testĕus, a, um, *adj.* [testa], *of earthen materials, earthy, earthen* (late Lat.): testea terrenaque corpora, Macr. S. 7, 15 *med.:* indumentum animi (corpus), id. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 *fin.:* fragmen, Prud. στεφ. 5, 553: vasa, Vulg. Thren. 4, 2.

‡ **testĭcŭlāri** est jumentis maribus feminas vel mares feminis admovere, licet alii dicant testilari, Fest. p. 366 Müll. [testiculus; v. 2. testis].

testĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [testiculus], *having testicles.* **I.** *Adj.:* equi (opp. spadones), Veg. Vet. 4, 7.—**II.** *Subst.:* **testĭcŭlāta**, ae, *f.* (sc. herba), *a plant, called also* mercurialis *and* orchion, App. Herb. 82.

testĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. testis], *a testicle.* **I.** Lit., Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33; Juv. 6, 339; Mart. 3, 24, 5; Cels. 7, 18.—**II.** Transf., as a designation of *manly vigor, manliness:* haec fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni Viveret in nobis? Pers. 1, 103.—**III.** *The name of a plant*, App. Herb. 15.

testĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [testificor], *a bearing witness, giving testimony, testifying, testification* (Ciceron.; whereas testatio is found in the jurists and in Quint.; v. testatio, I.). **I.** Lit.: si ejus rei testificatio tolleretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 92; 2, 5, 39, § 102.—In *plur.*, Cic. Mur. 24, 49; id. Brut. 80, 277.—**II.** Transf., *a giving evidence, attestation, proof, evidence:* egit causam tuam ... cum summā testificatione tuorum in se officiorum et amoris erga te sui, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: sempiterna repudiatae legationis, id. Phil. 9, 6, 15.

testĭfĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [1. testisfacio]. **I.** *To bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.; cf. testor). **A.** Lit.: haec cum maxime testificaretur, in vincula conjectus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 17.—With *obj.-clause:* testificantur illi Quinctium non stitisse, testificor, denuntio, ante praedico, nihil M. Antonium, etc., Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5; so id. Quint. 6, 25; id. de Or. 2, 55, 224; id. Or. 10, 35: licet Te memorem dominae testificere tuae, Ov. A. A. 2, 270. — With *rel.-clause:* testificaris, quid dixerim aliquando aut scripserim, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33.—*Absol.:* ut statim testificati discederent, Cic. Caecin. 16, 45. — **B.** Transf., *to show, demonstrate, exhibit, publish, bring to light*, etc.: testificabar sententiam meam, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2: amorem meum, id. Fam. 2, 4, 2: auctam lenitatem suam, Tac. A. 14, 12: edicto non longam sui absentiam fore, id. ib. 15, 36: antiquas opes, Ov. F. 2, 302: hospitis adventum dei, id. ib. 1, 240; cf.: natalem tuum, id. Am. 1, 8, 94. — **II.** *To call to witness* (rare): deos hominesque amicitiamque nostram testificor, me tibi praedixisse, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 1; Cic. Att. 10, 9, 4, 1: homines, deam, Ov. H. 20, 160; 21, 134: Stygiae numen aquae, id. F. 5, 250.—Hence,

☞ **testĭfĭcātus**, a, um, in a *pass.* sense: mihi nota fuit et abs te aliquando testificata tua voluntas omittendae provinciae, *made known, averred, exhibited*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7: mira sed et scaenā testificata loquar, Ov. F. 4, 326.

testĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [testimonium], *of, belonging to*, or *serving for evidence, testimonial* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.:* comparatio, Tert. adv. Psych. 16 *fin.*— **II.** *Subst.:* **testĭmōnĭāles**, ium, *f.* (sc. litterae), *testimonials*, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 12; 7, 21, 4; Veg. Mil. 3, 2.

testĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [testor], *witness, evidence, attestation, testimony* (oral or written): qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis petunt, Plaut. Rud. prol. 13: testimonii dictio, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 63: quorum egregiam fuisse virtutem testimonio Ciceronis cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 102: testimonium dicere de conjuratione, id. Sull. 30, 83: testimonium dicere contra deos, id. N. D. 3, 34, 83; cf.: dicere aliquid pro testimonio, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 19; Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101; 36, 102; id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 14: testimonium impertire, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7: Bruttiano justissimum integritatis testimonium redditum, Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 6: licet iis testimonium reddere industriae, Quint. 11, 1, 88: Publio tuo neque operā ... neque testimonio defui, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 2: legite testimonia testium vestrorum, id. Mil. 17, 46: testimonia recitare, Hadrian. in Dig 22, 5, 3, § 4; so, falsi testes, falsa signa testimoniaque et indicia ex eâdem officinâ exibant, Liv. 39, 8, 7: vocare aliquem ad testimonium, Varr. R. R. 1, 4 *fin.:* citare ad testimonium, Petr. 2: in testimonium citare, Macr. S. 1, 4: ovis damnata falso testimonio, Phaedr. 1, 17, 6.— **II.** Transf., *that which serves as proof* of any thing, *proof, evidence:* hoc interest inter exemplum et testimonium: exemplo demonstratur, id quod dicimus cujusmodi sit: testimonio, esse illud ita, ut nos dicimus, confirmatur, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: testimoniorum quae sunt genera? Divinum et humanum: divinum, ut oracula, ut auspicia, ut vaticinationes et responsa sacerdotum, haruspicum, conjectorum: humanum, quod spectatur ex auctoritate et ex voluntate et ex oratione aut liberâ aut expressâ: in quo insunt scripta, pacta, promissa, jurata, quaesita, Cic. Part. Or. 2, 6: dare testimonium sui judicii, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1; so, laudum suarum, id. Lael. 26, 98: laboris sui periculique afferre, Caes. B. C. 3, 53: ejus rei testimonium esse, quod, etc., id. B. G. 1, 44; cf.: ejus rei ipsa verba formulae testimonio sunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: cui rei mors indigna Palamedis testimonium dat, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28: quod testimonio sit, non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, sed, etc., Cic. Caecin. 18, 52: postquam, quae voluerat, dixerat, testimonii loco librum tradidit, Nep. Lys. 4, 3: testimonio sunt clarissimi poëtae, Quint. 1, 10, 10: arca testimonii, Vulg. Exod. 25, 22; 40, 5 et saep.

1. testis, is, *comm.* (*neutr.* form: caelum teste vocat, Alcim. 6, 576), *one who attests* any thing (orally or in writing), *a witness* (cf. superstes): testes vinctos attines, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 63: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, id. ib. 2, 6, 8: deos absentes testes memoras, id. Merc. 3, 4, 42: vosque, dii, testes facio, Liv. 1, 59, 1: deos hominesque se testes facere, id. 34, 11, 8: deûm, quos testes foederum invocabant consules, id. 8, 6, 1: ut manus ad caelum tendens deos testes ingrati animi Magnetum invocaret, id. 35, 31, 13; 39, 51, 12; 41, 25, 4; Curt. 4, 10, 33: apud me ut apud bonum judicem argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59: si negem ... quo me teste convinces? id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: satis idonei testes et conscii, id. Font. 7, 16; so, cupidi, conjurati et ab religione remoti, id. ib. 10, 21: religiosus, id. Vatin. 1, 1: incorrupti atque integri, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: graves, leves, id. Quint. 23, 75: locupletissimi, id. Brut. 93, 322 et saep.: dabo tibi testis nec nimis antiquos nec ullo modo barbaros, id. Rep. 1, 37, 58; so, testes dare in aliquam rem, id. Quint. 23, 75: proferre, id. Balb. 18, 41: adhibere, id. Fin. 2, 21, 67: citare in aliquam rem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 146: ut iis testibus in summâ pecuniae uteretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 105; cf. id. B. G. 1, 14: testibus uti, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 55; Quint. 5, 7, 9; 9, 2, 98. — With *dependent-clause:* testis faciet ilico, Vendidisse me, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 49: iis utimini testibus appropinquare eorum adventum, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; cf. id. B. C. 3, 90.— *Fem.:* Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 51: teste deâ, Ov. H. 16 (17), 124: nutrix testis fida doloris, Sen. Oct. 76: musa mea, Ov. P. 3, 9, 50: inductâ teste in senatu, Haec, inquit, etc., Suet. Claud. 40.—Of things: sidera sunt testes et matutina pruina, Prop. 2, 9, 41: quid debeas, o Roma Neronibus, Testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal Devictus, etc., Hor. C. 4, 4, 38: testis mecum est anulus, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 49.—**II.** Transf., *an eye-witness, spectator*, i. q. arbiter (rare; cf. also conscius): facies bona teste caret, Ov. A. A. 3, 398: puduitque gementem, Illo teste mori, Luc. 9, 887: ac lunâ teste moventur, Juv. 6, 311.

2. testis, is, *m.*, *a testicle*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 28; 5, 33: dexter asini testis in vino potus, Plin. 28, 19, 80, § 261: testes pecori ad crura decidui, id. 11, 49, 110, § 263; so in *plur.*, Lucil. ap. Non. 235, 5; Hor. S. 1, 2, 45.—In a pun, with 1. testis: quod amas, amato testibus praesentibus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 31: magnis testibus ista res agetur, Auct. Priap. 2; cf. integritatis, Phaedr. 3, 11, 5.

* **testĭtrăhus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. testis-traho], *that drags his testicles:* aries, Laber. ap. Tert. Pall. 1 (Com. Rel. xx. Rib.).

testor, ātus, 1, *v. a.* [1. testis]. **I.** *To be a witness, speak as witness, to bear witness, give evidence, depose, testify, attest* any thing. **A.** Lit. (very rare, and not in Cic.; cf. testificor): confiteor: testere licet: signate Quirites, *thou canst attest it*, Ov. P. 4, 15, 11: quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint. 11, 3, 172.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to make known, show, prove, demonstrate; to give to understand, to declare, aver, assert, bear witness to*, etc. (class. and very freq.): ego quod facio, me pacis, otii, etc. ... causâ facere, clamo atque testor, Cic. Mur. 37, 78: auctoritatem hujus indicii monumentis publicis, id. Sull. 14, 41: nunc illa testabor, non me sortilegos ... agnoscere, id. Div. 1, 58, 132: testatur isto audiente, se pro communi necessitudine id primum petere, id. Quint. 21, 66: clarissimâ voce se nomen Oppianici ... delaturum esse testatur, id. Clu. 8, 23: ea quae accidere testatus antea, Sall. H. 4, 61, 10 Dietsch: testatus, quae praestitisset civibus eorum, etc., Liv. 25, 10, 8: vectigal testandi causâ publicum agrum esse imponere, id. 31, 13, 7: assiduoque suos gemitu testata dolores, Ov. M. 2, 486: quod Cicero pluribus et libris et epistulis testatur, Quint. 12, 2, 6: utraeque (venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: sunt Agamemnonias testantia litora curas, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 21: ut pura testantur sidera caelo, Tib. 4, 1, 10: verba nos testantia gratos, Ov. M. 14, 307: carmina raros testantia mores, id. P. 1, 9, 43: campus sepulcris proelia testatur, Hor. C. 2, 1, 31: numerus autem (saepe enim hoc testandum est) est non modo non poëtice junctus, verum etiam, etc., Cic. Or. 68, 227; Quint. prooem. § 26; 11, 1, 5.—**2.** In partic., *to publish one's last will* or *testament, to make a will, provide by will* for any thing, Cic. Inv. 2, 21, 62: cum ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, immemor in testando nepotis decessisset, Liv. 1, 34, 3: quis dubitaret, quin ea voluntas fuisset testantis, ut is non nato filio heres esset, Quint. 7, 6, 10: si exheredatum a se filium pater testatus fuerit elogio, id. 7, 4, 20: primipilari seni jam testato, id. 6, 3, 92: intestati appellantur, qui cum possent testamentum facere, testati non sunt, Dig. 38, 16, 1; 29, 1, 19 pr.; 49, 14, 45 pr.: nomen testatas intulit in tabulas, i. e. *into his will*, Cat. 68, 122.—**II.** *To call upon* or *invoke* a person or thing *as witness* (likewise class.): Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 51: vos, di patrii ac penates, testor, me defendere, etc., Cic. Sull. 31, 86: C. Marii et ceterorum virorum mentis testor, me pro illorum famâ propugnandum putare, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: omnes deos, with an *obj.-clause*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 2: ego omnes homines deosque testor, id. Caecin. 29, 83: deos immortales, id. Clu. 68, 194: me potissimum testatus est, se aemulum mearum laudum exstitisse, id. Phil. 2, 12, 28: stuprata per vim Lucretia a regis filio, testata cives, se ipsa interemit, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: implorarem sensus vestros, uniuscujusque indulgentiam in suos testarer, etc., id. Sull. 23, 64: consulibus deos hominesque testantibus, Liv. 4, 53, 5: Jovem et laesi foederis aras, Verg. A. 12, 496: vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum testor numen, id. ib. 2, 155: Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, Hic Ixioniden, ille Menoetiaden, Prop. 2, 1, 37: volnera testor, Ov. F. 4, 885: id testor deos, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 26: hoc vos, judices, testor, Cic. Sull. 12, 35.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form **testo**, āre, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.—**2.** *Pass.* (acc. to I. B.), Cic. Fl. 11, 26: cum aliorum monumentis tum Catonis oratione testatum est, *shown, proved, attested*, Quint. 2, 15, 8; 2, 17, 2; 8, prooem. § 20.—Hence, *P. a.* in *pass.* force: **testātus**, a, um, *public, manifest, published* (class.): ut res quam maxime clara ac testata esse posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187; 2, 2, 42, § 104; 1, 16, 48: haec testata sunt atque inlustria, id. Fam. 11, 27, 6: ut testatum esse velim, de pace quid senserim, id. Att. 8, 9, 1: nihil religione testatum, id. Fl. 11, 26.—*Comp.:* ut res multorum oculis esset testatior, Cic. Cael. 27, 64: quo notior testatiorque virtus ejus esset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: quo testatior esset poena improborum, id. ib. 8, 44; Nep. Alcib. 4, 5.—*Sup.:* testatissima miracula, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **testātō**, *before witnesses:* jussum accipiendum est, sive testato quis, sive verbis, aut per nuntium, jusserit, Dig. 15, 4, 1; cf. ib. 18, 6, 1; 45, 1, 122; App. Mag. p. 324, 11.—**2.** *As is well known* or *evident*, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130.—**3.** *After making a will, testate:* sive testato, sive intestato, decesserint, Dig. 49, 14, 45.

testu or **testum**, i, *n.* [testa], *a vessel* or *lid* which was placed over food, etc., to be cooked, and then covered with hot coals, usually of earthenware. **I.** Lit.: in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato, R. R. 75: sub testu, id. ib. 74; cf.: et fumant testu pressus uterque suo, Ov. F. 5, 510: fimo ovium sub testo calefacto, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 114: unguito focum, ubi coquas, colfacito bene et testum, Cato, R. R. 76, 2.—*Abl.* testo, Cato, R. R. 76, 4; 84, 2; Verg. M. 51.—Afterwards of metal: ranarum corda sub aereo testo discoxere, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 81.—**II.** Transf., *an earthen vessel, earthen pot:* ara fit: huc ignem curto fert rustica testu, Ov. F. 2, 645; Petr. 136; Mumm. and Afran. ap. Charis. p. 118 P.

* **testŭātĭum**, ii, *n.* [testu], *a cake baked in an earthen cup, cup-cake*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 106 Müll.

testūdĭnĕātus and **testūdĭnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [testudo, II. B.], *arched, vaulted:* tectum, Col. 12, 15; Vitr. 2, 1 *med.:* cavaedium, id. 6, 3.

testūdĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [testudo, I. and II.], *of* or *belonging to a tortoise; made of tortoise-shell:* gradus, *a tortoise-pace, snail's pace*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 10: lyra, *made of* or *overlaid with tortoise-shell*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 32; Tib. 4, 2, 22: conopeum, Juv. 6, 80: hexaclinon, Mart. 9, 60, 9.—As *subst.:* cui testudinea legata essent, ei lectos testudineos pedibus inargentatos deberi, Dig. 32, 1, 100, § 4.

testūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [testa], *a tortoise.* **I.** Lit., Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 35; 32, 4, 14, § 32; Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; 2, 52, 129; Liv. 36, 32, 6; Sen. Ep. 121, 9; Phaedr. 2, 6, 5 al.—Prov.: testudo volat, of any thing impossible, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 352.—**II.** Transf., *tortoise-shell.* **A.** Used for overlaying or veneering, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; Verg. G. 2, 463; Ov. M. 2, 737; Mart. 12, 66, 5; Luc. 10, 120; Juv. 14, 308.—**B.** From the arched shape of a tortoise-shell. **1.** Of any stringed instrument of music of an arched shape, *a lyre, lute, cithern*, Verg. G. 4, 464; Hor. C. 3, 11, 3; 4, 3, 17; id. Epod. 14, 11; id. A. P. 395; Val. Fl. 1, 187; 1, 277.—**2.** *An arch, vault* in buildings (syn.: fornix, camera), Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 79 and 161 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 5, 1; 3, 6, 4; Cic. Brut. 22, 87; Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 16; Verg. A. 1, 505.—**3.** In milit. lang., *a tortoise*, i. e. *a covering, shed, shelter* so called (cf.: vinea, pluteus), viz., **a.** Made of wood, for the protection of besiegers, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; 5, 52; Vitr. 10, 19 sq.—**b.** Formed of the shields of the soldiers held over their heads, Liv. 34, 39, 6; 44, 9, 6; Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Tac. A. 13, 39; id. H. 3, 31; 3, 27; 4, 23; Verg. A. 9, 505; 9, 514 al.—**4.** *The covering of the hedgehog*, Mart. 13, 86, 1.—**5.** *A head-dress* in imitation of a lyre, Ov. A. A. 3, 147.

testŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small potsherd.* **I.** Lit., Col. 11, 3, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An earthen lamp*, Ser. ap. Diom. p. 511 P.—**B.** *A voting-tablet used by the Athenians*, Nep. Arist. 1, 2 (cf. testa, II. C.).

testum, i, v. testu.

teta, ae, *f.*, *a kind of dove:* columbae, quas vulgus tetas vocat, Serv. Verg. E. 1, 58.

† **tĕtănĭcus**, i, *m.*, = τετανικός, *one affected with tetanus* (cramp in the neck), Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239; 26, 12, 81, § 130; 32, 10, 41, § 120.

† **tĕtănōthrum**, i, *n.*, = τετάνωθρον, *a cosmetic for removing wrinkles* (pure Lat. tentipellium), Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 73 (dub.; Jahn, et tetanis).

† **tĕtănus**, i, *m.*, = τέτανος, *a stiffness* or *spasm of the neck, tetanus*, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 48; 31, 10, 46, § 122; Scrib. Comp. 101 (in Cels. 4, 3, written as Greek).

† **tĕtartēmŏrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = τεταρτημορία, *a fourth* in music, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 930 and 959.

† **tĕtartēmŏrĭon**, ii, *n.*, = τεταρτημόριον, *a fourth* of the zodiac, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160; Hyg. Limit. p. 173 Goes.

tĕtē, v. tu.

tĕter, v. taeter.

† **tĕthălassŏmĕnon**, i, *n.* (sc. vinum), = τεθαλασσωμένον, *wine mixed with sea-water*, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 78.

† **tēthĕa**, ae, *f.*, = τήθεα, *a kind of sponge*, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 99; 32, 9, 30, § 42; 32, 10, 39, § 117.

Tēthys, ȳos, *f.*, = Τηθύς, *a sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods; acc.* Tethyn, Ov. F. 5, 81: Tethyos neptes, id. ib. 5, 168; Verg. G. 1, 31; Cat. 64, 29; 66, 70.—**II.** Transf., *the sea*, Ov. M. 2, 69; 2, 509; Luc. 1, 413; Sil. 3, 60; Mart. Spect. 3, 6; Sen. Herc. Fur. 886.

tĕtrachmum, v. tetradrachmum.

† **tĕtrăchordos**, on, *adj.*, = τετράχορδος, ον, *having four strings* or *notes.* **I.** *Adj.:* machina, *a water-organ*, Vitr. 10, 13.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tĕtrăchordon (-dum)**, i, *n.*, *a chord of four notes, a tetrachord.* **A.** Lit., Vitr. 5, 4; Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 935 and 941; Macr. S. 1, 19 *med.*—**B.** Trop.: anni, i. e. *the four seasons*, Varr. ap. Non. 71, 16.

† **tĕtrăcōlon**, i, *n.*, = τετράκωλον, *a period consisting of four members*, Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*; 5 praef. *med.*

tĕtrădĭcē, ēs, *f.*, *a plant*, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42.

† **tĕtrădĭum**, ii, *n.*, = τετράδιον, *the number four, a quaternion, tetrad*, Col. 3, 20, 3; Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

tĕtrădōros, on, *adj.*, = τετράδωρος, ον, *of four palms* or *hand-breadths*, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 170; Vitr. 2, 3.

† **tĕtrădrachmum** and **tĕtrachmum**, i, *n.*, = τετράδραχμον, *a silver coin of four drachmas* among the Greeks, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4.—Form tetrachmum, Liv. 34, 52, 6; 37, 58, 4; 37, 46, 3; 39, 7, 1 Weissenb.

† **tĕtrăgnăthĭus**, ii, *m.*, = τετράγναθος (having four jaws), *a kind of poisonous spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 87.

Tetragōnis, idis, *f.*, *a town in Asia, near the Caucasus*, Plin. 6, 24, 25, § 92.

† **tĕtrăgōnum**, i, *n.*, = τετράγωνον, *a quadrangle, tetragon*, Aus. Ecl. de Ratione Puerp. 21 and *fin.*; Mart. Cap. 6, § 712.

† **tĕtrălix**, ĭcis, *f.*, = τετράλιξ, *a plant, heath*, = erice, sisara, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42 (al. tetradice); 21, 16, 56, § 95.

† **tĕtrămĕtrus**, i, *m.*, = τετράμετρος, *a verse of four metrical feet, a tetrameter*, Ter. Maur. p. 2430 P.; Diom. p. 506 ib. al.

† **tĕtrans**, antis (*gen. plur.*, heterocl., tetrantorum, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*), *m.*, = τετρᾶς. **I.** *A fourth part, a quarter:* columnarum, Vitr. 4, 2; 4, 3: circini, *a quadrant*, id. 10, 11.—**II.** Among surveyors, *the place where two lines meet*, Hyg. Limit. pp. 160, 164 and 181 Goes.; Front. Limit. p. 132 al.

† **tĕtrăo**, ōnis, *m.*, = τετράων, *a heath-cock, moor-fowl*, Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56; Suet. Calig. 22 *med.*; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13 *fin.*

† **tĕtrăpharmăcum**, i, *n.*, = τετραφάρμακον. **I.** *A plaster composed of four ingredients*, Veg. Vet. 4, 28 *med.* (in Cels. 5, 19, 9; 5, 26, 35, and Scrib. Comp. 211, written as Greek).—**II.** *A mess of four kinds of food*, Spart. Hadr. 21; Ael. Ver. 5; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30.

† **tĕtrăphŏros**, on, *adj.*, = τετράφορος, *of four bearers:* tetraphori phalangarii, *four bearers carrying any thing together*, Vitr. 10, 8, 7.

Tĕtraphȳlĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of Athamania in Epirus*, Liv. 38, 1.

tĕtrăplăsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = τετραπλάσιος, *fourfold:* ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 953.

† **tĕtraptōta**, ōrum, *n.*, = τετράπτωτα, *words which occur in only four cases, tetraptotes*, Diom. 1; Prisc. 5; Isid. 1, 6, 43.

† **Tĕtrăpūs**, pŏdis, *m.*, = τετράπους (four-footed), *the title of the eighth book of Apicius, which treats of the dishes prepared from quadrupeds.*

† **tĕtrarches**, ae, *m.*, = τετράρχης, *a ruler who governed the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch;* in gen., *the title of a petty prince*, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1; id. Phil. 11,

12, 31; id. Balb. 5, 13; id. Mil. 28, 76; id. Deiot. 9, 27; Caes. B. C. 3, 3; Sall. C. 20, 7; Vell. 2, 51; Tac. A. 15, 25; Hor. S. 1, 3, 12; Luc. 7, 227; Sid. Ep. 5, 7.—Also **tētrarcha,** Vulg. Matt. 14, 1; id. Luc. 3, 19.

† **tētrarchĭa,** ae, *f.*, = τετραρχία, *the dominions of a tetrarch, a tetrarchy,* Cic. Deiot. 15, 42; id. Div. 1, 15, 27; Auct. B. Alex. 78, 3.

† **tētras,** ădis, *f.*, = τετράς, *the number four, a quaternion, tetrad,* Tert. adv. Val. 7; 8; Mart. Cap. 7, § 734.

† **tĕtrăsēmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τετράσημος, *of four syllables, quadrisyllabic:* pes, *a poetical foot of four syllables,* Mart. Cap. 9, § 987.

† **tĕtrastĭchos,** on, *adj.*, = τετράστιχος, *containing four rows* or *lines.* **I.** *Adj.:* porticus, Treb. Gall. 18.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tĕtrastĭchon,** i, *n.*, *a poem of four verses, a tetrastich,* Quint. 6, 3, 96 Spald. *N. cr.;* Mart. 7, 85, 1.

† **tĕtrastȳlos,** on, *adj.*, = τετράστυλος, *having four columns.* **I.** *Adj.:* frons loci, Vitr. 3, 2: cava aedium, id. 6, 3.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tĕtrastȳlon,** i, *n.*, *a building with four columns, a tetrastyle,* Capitol. Gord. 32; Inscr. Orell. 2270.

tētrē, *adv.*, v. teter *fin.*

Tĕtrĭca, ae, *f.*, *a rocky mountain in the Sabine territory, abounding in wild goats,* Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5; Verg. A. 7, 713; called Tetrica rupes, Sil. 8, 419.

tĕtrĭcĭtas, v. taetricitas.

tĕtrĭcus, v. taetricus.

tĕtrinnĭo, īre, *v. n.*, to utter the natural cry of the duck, *to quack,* Auct. Carm. Philom. 22.

tĕtrĭtūdo, v. taetritudo.

* **tētro,** v. taetro.

† **tettīgŏmētra,** ae, *f.*, = τεττιγομήτρα, *the larva* or *matrix* of the cicada, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 93.

† **tettīgŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = τεττιγόνια, *a kind of small cicada,* Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 92.

tĕtŭli, v. fero *init.*

Teucer, cri (*nom.* Teucrus, Verg. A. 3, 108; Lact. 1, 21, 1), *m.*, = Τεῦκρος. **I.** *Son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax,* Hor. C. 1, 7, 21; 1, 7, 27; 1, 15, 24; 4, 9, 17; id. S. 2, 3, 204; Ov. M. 13, 157; 14, 698; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18.—**II.** *Son of Scamander of Crete, son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterwards king of Troy,* Ov. M. 13, 705; Verg. A. 3, 108.—Hence, **1. Teucrus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Teucer;* poet. transf. for *Trojan:* carinae, Ov. M. 14, 72: sanguis, Cat. 64, 345.—As *subst.:* **Teucri,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Trojans,* Verg. A. 1, 38; 1, 248; 2, 252; Ov. M. 13, 705; 13, 728 al.; *the Romans,* Sil. 17, 348.—**2. Teucrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Trojan:* moenia, *of Troy,* Sil. 13, 36.—Hence, **b. Teucrĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the Trojan country, Troy,* Verg. A. 2, 26.—**3. Teucris,** ĭdis, *f.* **a.** *A Trojan female:* captivae, Sabin. 1, 81.—**b.** *A pseudonymic designation of some person:* Teucris illa lentum sane negotium, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 1; 1, 13, 6.

† **teuchītes,** ae, *m.*, = τευχίτης, *a kind of fragrant rush,* Plin. 21, 18, 72, § 120.

Teucri, ōrum, and **Teucrĭa,** ae, v. Teucer, II. 1. and 2. b.

† **teucrĭon,** ii, *n.*, = τεύκριον. **I.** *A plant, the germander:* Teucrium chamaedrys, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130 (al. Teucria).—**II.** *The herb spleenwort:* Teucrium flavium, Linn.; Plin. 25, 5, 20, § 45.—Called also **teucrĭa,** Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 35.

Teucris, ĭdis; **Teucrĭus,** a, um, and **Teucrus,** i, v. Teucer.

Tēus, i, v. Teos.

Teuta, ae, *f.*, *a queen of Illyria,* Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 24.—Called also **Teutāna,** Flor. 2, 5, 2.

Teutāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of the Peloponnesus,* Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50.

Teutātes, ae, *m.*, *a deity of the Gauls, to whom human sacrifices were offered,* Luc. 1, 445; Lact. 1, 21, 3.

† **teuthălis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = τευθαλίς, *a plant, called also* sanguinaria *and* polygonos, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

Teuthras, antis, *m.*, = Τεύθρας. **I.** *A king of Mysia, father of Thespius,* Hyg. Fab. 99 and 100.—Hence, **1. Teuthrantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Teuthras;* poet. for *Mysian:* Caicus, Ov. M. 2, 243.—**2. Teuthrantĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Teuthras:* turba, *the daughters of Thespius, a son of Teuthras,* Ov. H. 9, 51.—**3. Teuthrānĭa** (**Teuthrānĭē**), ae, *f.*, *the territory in Mysia ruled by Teuthras,* Plin. 2, 85, 87, § 201; 5, 30, 33, § 125 sq.—**II.** *A river in Campania,* Prop. 1, 11, 11.—**III.** *The name of a Trojan,* Verg. A. 10, 402.

Teutĭcus, i, *m.*, *an Illyrian chief,* Liv. 44, 31, 9.

Teutobodiaci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Galatia,* Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

Teutoburgiensis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the citadel of the Teutones:* saltus, *a forest of Western Germany in which Varus was defeated* A.D. 9, Tac. A. 1, 60.

Teutomatus, i, *m.*, *a king of the Nitiobriges,* Caes. B. G. 7, 31; 7, 46.

Teutŏni, ōrum (collat. form **Teutŏnes,** um, Caes. B. G. 7, 77 *fin.;* Vell. 2, 12, 4; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 67; Eutr. 5, 1 sq.), *m.*, *the Teutons, a people of Germany,* Mel. 3, 3, 4; 3, 6, 7; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60; Caes. B. G. 1, 33; Liv. Ep. 67 *fin.;* Suet. Caes. 11; Sen. Ep. 94, 66 al.—Poet., in *sing.:* Cantaber exiguis aut longis Teutonus armis, Luc. 6, 259.—Hence, **Teutŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Teutonic;* or, poet. for *Germanic, German:* opes, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 44: militia, Vell. 2, 120, 1: furor, Luc. 1, 256: triumphi, id. 2, 69; cf. victoria, Val. Max. 6, 1 *fin.:* capilli, Mart. 14, 26, 1: vomer, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 406.

Teutrĭa, ae, *f.*, *an island in the Ionian Sea,* Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 151.

texo, xui, xtum (*inf.* paragog. texier, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 69), 3, *v. a.* [root tek-; Gr. ἔτεκον, τίκτω, to beget; Sanscr. takman, child; taksh, to make], *to weave* (class.; syn. neo). **I.** Lit.: texens telam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 54: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: in araneolis aliae quasi rete texunt, id. ib. 2, 48, 123: tenuem texens sublimis aranea telam, Cat. 68, 49: in vacuo texetur aranea lecto, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 33: chlamydem, Val. Fl. 2, 499.—*Absol.*, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 79.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to join* or *fit together* any thing; *to plait, braid, interweave, interlace, intertwine; to construct, make, fabricate, build,* etc. (mostly poet.): rubeâ texatur fiscina virgâ, Verg. G. 1, 266: molle feretrum texunt virgis et vimine querno, id. A. 11, 65: parietem lento vimine, Ov. F. 6, 262; and: domum vimine querno, Stat. Th. 1, 583: saepes, Verg. G. 2, 371: crates, Hor. Epod. 2, 45: rosam, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 36; cf.: coronam rosis, Mart. 13, 51, 1: varios flores, Ov. M. 10, 123: tegetes, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112: harundinibus textae casae, id. 30, 10, 27, § 89: navigia ex papyro, id. 13, 11, 22, § 72: nidos, Quint. 2, 16, 16: basilicam, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14: robore naves, Verg. A. 11, 326: harundine texta hibernacula, Liv. 30, 3, 9: pyram pinu aridâ, Prud. στεφ. 10, 846: Labyrinthus ... Parietibus textum caecis iter, Verg. A. 5, 589.—**II.** Trop., *to weave, compose:* quamquam ea tela texitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, ut, etc., *is devised, contrived,* Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226; cf.: amor patriae Quod tua texuerunt scripta retexit opus, i. e. *had wrought, produced,* Ov. P. 1, 3, 30: quamquam sermones possunt longi texier, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 68: epistulas cottidianis verbis, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1; cf.: opus luculente, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1.—Hence, **textum,** i, *n.*, *that which is woven, a web* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: pretiosa texta, Ov. H. 17, 223: illita texta veneno, id. ib. 9, 163: rude, id. M. 8, 640; Mart. 8, 28, 18: pepli, Stat. Th. 10, 56.—**2.** Transf., *that which is plaited, braided,* or *fitted together, a plait, texture, fabric:* pinea carinae, Cat. 64, 10; Ov. M. 11, 524; 14, 531; id. F. 1, 506: non enarrabile clipei, Verg. A. 8, 625: ferrea, Lucr. 6, 1052; cf. talia, id. 5, 95: Lolliam vidi, zmaragdis margaritisque opertam, alterno texto fulgentibus toto capite, *in alternate structures, layers,* Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117.—***B.** Trop., of literary composition, *tissue, texture, style:* dicendi textum tenue, Quint. 9, 4, 17.

textĭlis, e, *adj.* [texo], *woven, wrought, textile.* **I.** Lit. (class.) **A.** *Adj.:* tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1350: stragulum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: dona, Verg. A. 3, 485: aurum, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 63; Sen. Med. 372: picturae, Lucr. 2, 35; cf.: tabernacula textilibus signis adornata, Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 4.—Poet.: pestis, i. e. *a garment steeped in poison,* Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: induere nuptam ventum textilem, i.e. *a very thin garment,* Petr 55 *fin.*—**B.** *Subst.:* **textĭle,** is, *n.* (sc. opus), *a web, stuff, fabric, piece of cloth, canvas,* etc.: nego ullam picturam in textili (fuisse), quin, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1; so, textile, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45.—In *plur.*, Liv. 45, 35, 2; Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62; Prop. 1, 14, 22.—**II.** Transf., *plaited, braided, interwoven, intertwined, constructed* (very rare): serta, *garlands of roses,* Mart. 6, 80, 8: pileus, App. M. 11, p. 261, 2.

textor, ōris, *m.* [texo], *a weaver,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13; Mart. 12, 59, 6; Juv. 9, 30: textorum et textricum cibaria, Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 6.

textōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to weaving, plaiting,* or *braiding, textorial* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: alvearia opere textorio salicibus connectentur, *plaited work,* Col. 9, 6, 1.—**II.** Trop.: textorium, inquis, totum mehercule istud est, i. e. *entangled, entangling,* Sen. Ep. 113, 25.

* **textrīcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [textrix], *a little* (female) *weaver;* in apposition: puellae, Arn. 5, 166.

textrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from textorinus, from textor]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to weaving, textrine.* **A.** *Adj.:* ars, *the art of weaving,* Firm. Error. Prof. Relig. 17: opus, Vulg. Tob. 2, 19.—More freq., **B.** *Substt.* **1. textrīnum,** i, *n.* (sc. opus), *weaving,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 58; 2, 4, 46, § 103; Sen. Ep. 90, 20; Suet. Gram. 23.—Collect.: juxta vehiculi frontem omne textrinum incedit (= omnes textores), Amm. 14, 6, 17.—**2. textrīna,** ae, *f.* (sc. officina), *a weaver's shop,* Vitr. 6, 7 *fin.;* cf. App. Flor. 2, p. 346, 35.—***II.** *Of* or *belonging to construction; subst.:* **textrīnum,** i, *n.*, *a ship-yard, dock-yard:* idem campus habet textrinum navibus longis, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 326 (Ann. v. 468 Vahl.).

textrix, īcis, *f.* [textor], *a female weaver,* Mart. 4, 19, 1; Inscr. Rein. cl. 9, n. 77; Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 6; Tib. 2, 1, 65; App. M. 6, p. 181, 25.—In apposition: anus, i. e. *the Fates,* App. M. 6, p. 180, 39.

textum, i, v. texo *fin.*

textūra, ae, *f.* [texo], *a web, texture* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: aranearum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 24: Minervae, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 23; Sen. Ep. 121, 22.—**II.** Transf., *a construction, structure:* quam tenui constet texturâ (animi natura), Lucr. 3, 209; Luc. 9, 777.

1. textus, a, um, *Part.* of texo.

2. textus, ūs, *m.* [texo, I. B.], *texture, tissue, structure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: haec sunt tenuia textu, Lucr. 4, 728: capiuntur purpurae parvulis rarique textu, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 132; 18, 7, 10, § 60.—**II.** Trop., of language, *construction, combination, connection, context,* Quint. 9, 4, 13; 8, 6, 57: rem brevi textu percurram, Amm. 15, 7, 6: ut ostendit textus superior, id. 15, 8, 1: quod contra foederum textum juvarentur Armeniae, id. 27, 12, 18: gestorum, id. 27, 12, 11; Manil. 3, 270.

Thabēna, ae, *f.*, *a city of Numidia,* Auct. B. Afr. 77; its inhabitants are called **Thabēnenses,** ium, *m.*, id. ib. 77.

Thabraca, ae, *f.*, *a city of Numidia on the coast of the Mediterranean,* Mel. 1, 7, 1; Juv. 10, 194; Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22.

Thāis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Θαΐς, *a celebrated courtesan of Athens,* Prop. 2, 6, 3; 4 (5), 5, 43; Ov. A. A. 3, 604; id. R. Am. 383 sq.—**II.** *Another at Rome,* Mart. 3, 8; 4, 12.—**III.** *A courtesan in the Eunuchus of Terence,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 11; 2, 1, 25.

Thala, ae, *f.*, = Θάλα, *an important town of Numidia,* Sall. J. 75, 1 sq.; Tac. A. 3, 21; Flor. 3, 1.

† **thălămēgus,** i, *f.*, = θαλαμηγός, *a state-barge fitted up with cabins,* Suet. Caes. 52 (called navis cubiculata, Sen. Ben. 7, 20, 3).

† **thălămus,** i, *m.*, = θάλαμος, *an inner room, chamber, apartment* (poet.). **I.** Lit.

A. In gen.: Pars secreta domus. . Tres habuit thalamos, quorum tu, Pandrose, dextrum, Aglauros laevum, medium possederat Herse, Ov. M. 2, 738: ferreique Eumenidum thalami, Verg. A. 6, 280; cf.: delubra ei gemina, quae vocant thalamos, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 185; and of bees: ubi jam thalamis se conposuere, Verg. G. 4, 189.—**B.** Esp., *a sleeping-room, bedchamber* (cf.: cubiculum, dormitorium, cubile), Verg. A. 6, 623; Ov. M. 10, 456; id. H. 12, 57 al.; cf. Vitr. 6, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A marriage-bed, bridal-bed* (cf.: lectus, conjugium, conubium), Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 14; 3, 7 (4, 6), 49; Petr. 26.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *marriage, wedlock* (very freq. both in *sing.* and *plur.*); *sing.*: thalami expers vitam Degere, Verg. A. 4, 550; cf.: si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset, id. ib. 4, 18: quantum in conubio natae thalamoque moratur, id. ib. 7, 253; so id. ib. 7, 388; 9, 594; Ov. M. 3, 267; 10, 571; Stat. Th. 5, 463 al.—*Plur.*: thalamos ne desere pactos, Verg. A. 10, 649; Ov. M. 1, 658; 7, 22; 12, 193; id. Am. 1, 8, 19; id. F. 3, 689; Hor. C. 1, 15, 16; Mart. 10, 63, 7; Sen. Agam. 256; 992; Val. Fl. 1, 226.

Thălassa, ae, *f.*, = θάλασσα (the sea), *the title of the ninth book of Apicius, which treats of sea-fish.*

† **thălassĕglē,** ēs, *f.*, *a plant, called also* potamantis, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.

† **thălassĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = θαλασσικός, *of* or *like the sea, sea-colored, sea-green*: colos (pallioli), Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43; cf. ornatus, id. ib. 4, 6, 67; v. thalassinus.

† **thălassĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = θαλάσσινος, *sea-colored, sea-green*: vestis, Lucr. 4, 1127; cf. thalassicus.

† **thălassĭon phȳcos,** = θαλάσσιον φῦκος, *archil* or *orchil* (a sea-plant which produces a reddish dye): Lichen roccella, Linn.; Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 103.

† **thălassītes,** ae, *m.*, = θαλασσίτης, *sea-wine*, i. e. *wine which has been ripened by sinking it in the sea*, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 78.

† **thălassŏmĕli,** *n.*, = θαλασσόμελι, *sea-water mixed with honey*, used as a beverage, Plin. 31, 6, 35, § 68; Ser. Samm. 28, 537.

‡ **Thălēa,** ae, v. Thalia *init.*

Thāles, is and lētis (*gen.* Thaletis, Mel. 1, 17; Juv. 13, 184; *dat.* Thaleti, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7), *m.*, = Θαλῆς, *a celebrated Greek philosopher of Miletus, one of the seven wise men, and founder of the Ionic sect*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3; Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25; 1, 33, 91; id. Ac. 2, 37, 118; id. Leg. 2, 11, 26; Sen. Q. N. 3, 13, 1; Min. Fel. 19, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 25.—*Gen.* Thalis, Prob. Cath. 1466 P.: Thaletis, Mel. 1, 17, 1; Sen. Q. N. 3, 14, 1; Juv. 13, 184.—*Dat.* Thali, App. Flor. 4, n. 18: Thaleti, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 22; Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7; Arn. 2, n. 9; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 25; 18, 37.—*Acc.* Thalem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 24; Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111; App. Flor. 4, n. 18; Lact. 3, 14, 5: Thalen, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 137; id. Div. 2, 27, 58: Thaleta, Serv. Verg. G. 4, 363; 4, 382: Thaletem, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 241.—*Abl.* Thale, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 91.—Hence, **Thālētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thales*: dogmata, Sid. Carm. 15, 89.

Thălīa (written **Thălēa,** acc. to Fest. p. 359 Müll., and Serv. Verg. E. 6, 2; so Rib.), ae, *f.*, = Θάλεια. **I.** *One of the Muses; the Muse of Comedy*, Verg. E. 6, 2; Ov. A. A. 1, 264; *of Lyric poetry*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 25.—**II.** *One of the Graces*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 6; 1, 3, 10.—**III.** *A sea-nymph*, Verg. A. 5, 826.

Thălĭarchus, i, *m.*, = Θαλίαρχος, *the name given by Horace to the friend* to whom is addressed C. 1, 9.

† **thălictrum** or **thălitruum,** i, *n.*, *a plant, meadow-rue*, Plin. 27, 13, 112, § 138.

Thalli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people on the Caspian Sea*, Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 17.

Thallumētus, i, *m.*, *a slave of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 2.

† **thallus,** i, *m.*, = θαλλός, *a green stalk, green bough*: cepae, Col. 11, 3, 58; Pall. Febr. 24, 4: Amyclaeus, perh. *a myrtle-bough*, Verg. Cir. 376; Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 4.

Thalna, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname of the Juventian* gens, Liv. 39, 31.

thamnum, i, v. thannum.

Thămȳras, ae, *m.*, *a Thracian poet who entered into a contest with the Muses, and, being vanquished, was deprived of his eyes*, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 19; Ov. Am. 3, 7, 62; id. A. A. 3, 399; id. Ib. 274; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204.—Called **Thămȳris,** idis, Stat. Th. 4, 183.

† **thannum** (**thamnum**), i, *n.*, = θάμνος, *a shrub*, otherwise unknown, Col. 12, 7, 1; Tert. Anim. 32.

Thapsăcus, i, *f.*, = Θάψακος, *a town of Syria, on the Euphrates*, now *El-Hammam*, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 87.

† **thapsĭa,** ae, *f.*, = θαψία, *a poisonous shrub*: Thapsia Asclepium, Linn.; Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 124.—Called **thapsos,** Luc. 9, 919.

Thapsus or **-os,** i, *f.*, = Θάψος. **I.** *A peninsula and city in Sicily*, now *Magnisi*, Ov. F. 4, 477; Verg. A. 3, 689; Sil. 14, 206.—**II.** *A city in Africa Propria, famed for Cæsar's victory over the partisans of Pompey*, now *Baltah*, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; Liv. 33, 48; Auct. B. Afr. 28, 1; 44, 1; 46, 4; 79, 3; 80, 2.—Hence, **Thapsĭtāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thapsus*, Auct. B. Afr. 97, 2.

Thăsus or **-os,** i, *f.*, = Θάσος, *an island in the north of the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Thrace*, now *Thaso*, Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73; Cic. Pis. 36, 89; Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68; Liv. 33, 30; 33, 35; Stat. S. 1, 5, 34; 2, 2, 92 al.—Hence, **Thăsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thasus, Thasian*: nuces, Varr. ap. Gell. 7, 16, 5; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 90: vinum, Poët. ap. Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 95: vites, Verg. G. 2, 91: lapis, Sen. Ep. 86, 5.

Thaumăci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Thessaly*, now *Dhomoko*, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; Liv. 32, 4, 1; 36, 14, 12; inhabiting the town called **Thaumăcĭē,** ēs, *f.*

Thaumas, antis, *m.*, = Θαύμας, *the father of Iris*, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51.—Hence, **A. Thaumantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thaumas, Thaumantian*: virgo, i. e. *Iris*, Ov. M. 14, 845.—**B. Thaumantĭās,** ădis, *f.*, *daughter of Thaumas*: Iris, Ov. M. 4, 480; called also simply Thaumantias, Verg. A. 9, 5; Val. Fl. 8, 115.—**C. Thaumantis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *the daughter of Thaumas*: Iris, Ov. M. 11, 647.

theamēdes, is, *m.*, *an Ethiopian stone that repels iron*; acc. to some, the *tourmaline*, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 130.

theangelis, idis, *f.*, *a kind of plant growing on Libanus*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.

thĕātrālis, e, *adj.* [theatrum], *of* or *belonging to the theatre, theatrical*: theatrales gladiatoriique consessus, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: operae, Tac. A. 1, 16: lascivia populi, id. ib. 11, 13: ad theatrales artes degeneravisse, id. ib. 14, 21: licentia, Suet. Dom. 8: lex, *concerning the order of sitting in the theatre*, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117; 33, 2, 8, § 32; Quint. 3, 6, 19: humanitas, i. e. *feigned, spurious*, id. 2, 2, 10: sermones, i. e. *low, vulgar*, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*: omnes (montes) theatrali modo inflexi, *in the form of a theatre*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30.

† **thĕātrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = θεατρικός, *of* or *belonging to the theatre, theatric* (late Lat. for the class. theatralis): nugae, Aug. Doctr. Chabr. 2, 18: turpitudines, id. Civ. Dei, 6, 6: operarii, id. Mus. 2, 5.

† **thĕātrum,** i, *n.*, = θέατρον, *a playhouse, theatre* (cf.: scena, spectaculum, ludus). **I.** Lit.: num theatrum, gymnasia, porticus, etc. . . . rem publicam efficiebat? Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44: theatrum ut commune sit, id. Fin. 3, 20, 67: castra munita . . . alterā (ex parte) a theatro, quod est ante oppidum, Caes. B. C. 2, 25; Nep. Reg. 2, 1: populi sensus maxime theatro et spectaculis perspectus est, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: aliquid totius theatri clamore dicere, id. ib.: consessus theatri, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130; Ov. A. A. 1, 497: hos arto stipata theatro Spectat Roma potens, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60: Philippus in acie tutior quam in theatro fuit, Curt. 9, 6, 25; cf. Vitr. 5, 3, 1 sqq.; Verg. A. 1, 427; Liv. Epit. 48 *fin.*; Val. Max. 2, 4, 2: exeamus e theatro, i. e. *cease to speak of actors*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.—Of the Greek theatre, which served as a place for public meetings, Cic. Fl. 7, 16; Liv. 24, 39, 1; 33, 28, 4; Tac. H. 2, 80; Nep. Timol. 4, 2; Vulg. Act. 19, 29; 19, 31.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *any open space for exhibiting martial games*, Verg. A. 5, 288; 5, 664.—**2.** Like our *theatre*, for *the spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience*: frequentissimum, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: consensus theatri, id. Phil. 1, 12, 30: tunc est commovendum theatrum, cum ventum est ad ipsum illud Plaudite, Quint. 6, 1, 52.—*Plur.*: qui (modi) totis theatris maestitiam inferunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106; id. de Or. 3, 50, 196: tota saepe theatra exclamasse barbare, Quint. 1, 6, 45; cf.: spissa theatra, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41.—**II.** Trop., *a place of exhibition, theatre, stage*, for any public act: nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: magno theatro (ea familiaritas) spectata est, *openly, publicly*, id. Fam. 12, 29, 1; cf.: quasi in aliquo terrarum orbis theatro versari, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 35; id. Brut. 2, 6: in theatro terrarum orbis esse, Curt. 9, 6, 21: optimus quisque praeceptor frequentiā gaudet ac majore se theatro dignum putat, Quint. 1, 2, 9.

Thēbae, ārum (collat. form **Thēbē,** ēs, Juv. 15, 6; Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60), *f.*, = Θῆβαι (or Θήβη), *Thebes, the name of several cities of antiquity.*—The most considerable were, **I.** *The city of the hundred gates, in Upper Egypt*, now *Karnak*, etc., Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60; 36, 7, 11, § 58; 36, 8, 12, § 60; 36, 13, 20, § 94 al.—Hence, **1. Thēbaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thebes, Theban*: mons, *in the Thebaid*, Claud. Idyll. 1, 91.—**2. Thēbāĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Theban*: palmae, Plin. 23, 4, 51, § 97; called also simply Thebaicae, Stat. S. 4, 9, 26: triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 68: lapis, id. 36, 8, 13, § 63; 36, 22, 43, § 157: harena, id. 36, 6, 9, § 53: marmor, Spart. Nigr. 12.—**3. Thēbāĭs,** idis, *f.* (sc. terra), *the Thebaid*, the capital of which was Thebes, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; 12, 21, 46, § 100; 13, 4, 9, § 47 al. et saep.—**II.** *The chief city of Bœotia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece, founded by Cadmus*, now *Thive*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; 5, 19, 17, § 76; 7, 29, 30, § 109; Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2; Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93; Hor. C. 1, 7, 3; 4, 4, 64; id. Ep. 1, 16, 74.—Hence, **1. Thēbānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thebes, Theban*: Semele, Hor. C. 1, 19, 2: deus, i. e. *Hercules*, Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 6: urbs, i. e. *Thebes*, Hor. A. P. 394: duces, i. e. *Eteocles and Polynices*, Prop. 2, 9, 50; called also, Thebani fratres, Luc. 4, 551: soror, *their sister Antigone*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 67: mater, i. e. *Niobe*, Stat. Th. 1, 711: modi, i. e. *Pindaric*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 13: aenigma, i. e. *of the Theban Sphinx*, Mart. 1, 91, 9 et saep. —*Plur. subst.*: **Thēbāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thebes, the Thebans*, Cic. Fat. 4, 7; id. Rep. 4, 4.—**2. Thēbāĭs,** idis, *adj. f.*, *Theban*: chelys, i. e. *of Amphion the Theban*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 60: hospes, Sen. Agam. 315.—*Substt.* **a. Thēbāĭdes,** um, *f.*, *the women of Thebes*, Ov. M. 6, 163.—**b. Thēbāĭs,** idis, *f.* (α) Sc. terra, *the district of Thebes, in Upper Egypt*, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; 12, 21, 46, § 100; 13, 4, 9, § 47 sq.—(β) Sc. femina, *a Theban woman*, Ov. M. 6, 163; id. A. A. 3, 778.—(γ) Sc. Musa, *the song of Thebes* (in Bœotia), *the name of a poem by Statius*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 36; id. Th. 12, 812; Juv. 7, 83.—**III.** *A city in Mysia, destroyed by Achilles*, Ov. M. 12, 110; 13, 173; Mel. 1, 18, 2.—**IV.** *A city in Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.—Hence, **Thēbāna,** ae, *f.*, *the Theban dame*, i. e. *Andromache, the daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes in Mysia*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 29.

Thēbăgĕnes (MSS. **Thēbŏgĕnes**), is, *adj.* [Thebae-gigno], *born at Thebes*: Ismenias, Varr. ap. Non. 172, 26.

1. Thēbē, ēs, v. Thebae *init.*

2. Thēbē, ēs, *f.*, *a female name.* **I.** *A nymph, daughter of the river-god Asopus*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33.—**II.** *Wife of the tyrant Alexander of Pheræ*, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 144; id. Off. 2, 7, 25.

Thēbes, *a city in Samaria*, Vulg. Judic. 9, 50; id. 2 Sam. 11, 21.

† **thēca,** ae, *f.*, = θήκη, *that in which any thing is enclosed, an envelope, hull, cover, case, sheath*, etc. (syn. vagina): grani, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1: efferri sine thecis vasa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; id. Att. 4, 7, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 61: calamaria, Suet. Claud. 35; Mart. 14, 19, 1; Amm. 28, 4, 13.

* **thēcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [theca], *placed*

in a case or *cover*, *encased:* arcus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*

Thēium, ii, *n.*, *a town of Athamania*, Liv. 38, 1.

Thēlis, is, v. Thetis.

Thelxĭnŏē, ēs, *f.*, *one of the first four Muses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

† **thēlȳgŏnon**, i, *n.*, = θηλυγόνον (producing females). **I.** *A species of the plant* phyllum, Plin. 26, 15, 91, § 162.—**II.** *A species of the* Satyrion, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 99.—**III.** *A species of the* crataeogonos, Plin. 27, 8, 40, § 62.

† **thēlȳphŏnon**, i, *n.*, = θηλυφόνον, *another name of the* aconitum, Plin. 25, 10, 75, § 122; 27, 3, 2, § 9.

† **thēlyptĕris**, is, *f.*, = θηλύπτερις, *the female plant of the* filix (*fern, polypody*), Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 78.

thĕma, ătis, *n.*, = θέμα. **I.** *A subject* or *topic treated of*, *a theme* (post-Aug.): Scholastici exempla cum dixerunt, volunt et illa ad aliquod controversiae thema redigere, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 *fin.*; so id. ib. 3, 28 *med.*; Quint. 4, 2, 28; 4, 2, 91; 7, 2, 54; 9, 2, 85 al.—**II.** *The position of the celestial signs at one's birth*, *a nativity*, *horoscope*, Suet. Aug. 94 *fin.*

Thĕmis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Θέμις, *the goddess of justice and of prophecy*, Cat. 68, 153; Ov. M. 1, 321; 1, 379; 4, 643; 7, 762; 9, 403; 9, 419; Luc. 5, 81; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 107; Mart. Cap. 2, § 174; Schol. Juv. 1, 82.—**II.** *The daughter of Ilus and mother of Anchises*, Hyg. Fab. 94; 270.

Thĕmiscȳra, ae, *f.*, = Θεμίσκυρα, *a town in Pontus, on the Thermodon*, Plin. 6, 3, 4, § 10.—Hence, **A. Thĕmiscȳraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Themiscyra:* luci, Amm. 22, 8, 14.—**B. Thĕmiscȳrēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 9; 24, 17, 102, § 165.

Thĕmīson, ōnis, *m.*, = Θεμίσων, *a celebrated physician of Laodicea in Syria*, Juv. 10, 221; Cels. praef. al.; Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6; Sen. Ep. 95, 9.

Thĕmista, ae, *f.*, *a female Epicurean philosopher of Lampsacus*, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68; id. Pis. 26, 63; Lact. 3, 25, 15.

Thĕmistŏcles, i and is, *m.*, = Θεμιστοκλῆς, *a celebrated Athenian commander, whose life is written by Nepos;* cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 300; 2, 86, 351; 3, 16, 59; id. Rep. 1, 3, 5; id. Att. 7, 11, 3; id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; id. Fin. 3, 32, 104; Nep. Them. 1, 1 sqq.—Hence, **Thĕmistŏclēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Themistocles:* consilium, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 4; exsilium, id. ib. 10, 8, 7.

thensaurus, v. thesaurus.

Thĕŏcrĭtus, i, *m.*, = Θεόκριτος, *a celebrated Grecian idyllic poet*, Quint. 10, 1, 55; Macr. S. 5, 2, 4; Suet. Vit. Verg. p. 53.

Thĕŏdămas, antis, *m.*, = Θειοδάμας, *king of the Dryopes, and father of Hylas*, Hyg. Fab. 14; 271.—Hence, **Thĕŏdămantēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Theodamas*, *Theodamantean:* Hylas, i. e. *the son of Theodamas*, Prop. 1, 20, 6 (Thiodamanteus, Müll.).

Thĕŏdectes, is, *m.*, = Θεοδέκτης, *a Greek orator of Cilicia, a disciple of Plato, Isocrates, and Aristotle*, Cic. Or. 51, 172; 57, 195; 64, 218; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; Quint. 11, 2, 51; Val. Max. 8, 14, ext. 3.

Thĕŏdōrus, i, *m.*, = Θεόδωρος. **I.** *A Greek sophist of Byzantium*, Cic. Brut. 12, 48; Quint. 3, 1, 11.—**II.** *A Greek atheist of Cyrene*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; 5, 40, 117; Sen. Tranq. 14, 3.—**III.** *A celebrated rhetorician of Gadara*, Quint. 3, 1, 17; 3, 11, 26; Suet. Tib. 57.—Hence, **Thĕŏdōrēus**, i, *m.*, *a pupil and follower of Theodorus*, Quint. 2, 11, 2.—*Plur.*, Quint. 4, 2, 32; 3, 1, 18.

Thĕŏdŏsia, ae, *f.*, *a town of the Tauric Chersonese*, now *Caffa* or *Feodosia*, Mel. 2, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.

Thĕognis, ĭdis, *m.*, = Θέογνις, *an ancient Greek poet;* hence, as a designation of a very ancient period: etiam priusquam Theognis nasceretur, Lucil. ap. Gell. 1, 3, 19.

† **Thĕŏgŏnĭa**, ae, *f.*, = θεογονία (the Origin of the Gods), *the title of a poem by Hesiod*, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36.

† **thĕŏlŏgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = θεολογία, *theology*, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 5.

† **thĕŏlŏgĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = θεολογικός, *of* or *belonging to theology*, *theological:* doctrina, Amm. 16, 5, 5: metrum, *heroic verse*, Plot. 2629 P.

† **Thĕŏlŏgūmĕna**, ōn, *n.*, = θεολογούμενα, *speculations on divine things*, *the title of a work by Aristotle*, Macr. S. 1, 18, 1.

† **thĕŏlŏgus**, i, *m.*, = θεολόγος, *one who treats of the deity* and *of divine things*, *a theologian*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53 sq.; Arn. 3, 106.

† **thĕombrŏtĭos**, ii, *f.*, = θεωμβρώτιον, *a plant*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 166.

Thĕon, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A satirical poet.*—Hence, **Thĕōnīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Theon:* dens, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.—**II.** *A celebrated Samian painter*, Quint. 12, 10, 6; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 144.

Thĕŏphănē, ēs, *f.*, = Θεοφάνη, *a daughter of Bisaltes, loved by Poseidon*, Hyg. Fab. 188; cf. Ov. M. 6, 117.

Thĕŏphănes, is, *m.*, = Θεοφανής, *a Greek historian of Mitylene, a friend of Pompey*, Cic. Arch. 10, 24; id. Att. 5, 11, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 18; Tac. A. 6, 18 *fin.*

Thĕŏphĭlus, i, *m.*, = Θεόφιλος, *a freedman of M. Marcellus*, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 1; 4, 10, 1.

Thĕophrastus, i, *m.*, = Θεόφραστος, *a Greek philosopher of Eressus, a disciple of Plato and Aristotle*, Cic. Or. 19, 62; id. Brut. 31, 121; id. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; id. Att. 2, 16, 3.

Thĕŏpompos, i, *m.*, = Θεόπομπος, *a Greek historian and orator, a pupil of Isocrates*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 57; 2, 23, 94; 3, 9, 36; Nep. Alcib. 11, 1.—Hence, **Thĕŏpompēus** or **-īnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Theopompus*, *Theopompean:* Theopompino genere (dicendi), Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2: Theopompeo more, id. Or. 61, 207.

† **thĕōrēma**, ătis, *n.*, = θεώρημα, *a proposition to be proved*, *a theorem*, Gell. 17, 19, 3; Mart. Cap. 3, § 230.—*Dat. plur.* theorematis, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

† **thĕōrēmătion**, ii, *n. dim.*, = θεωρημάτιον, *a little theorem*, Gell. 1, 13, 9.

† **thĕōrētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = θεωρητικός, *contemplative*, *speculative* (pure Lat. contemplativus; opp. practicus), Fulg. Myth. 2, 1; Ambros. Hexaem. 1, 5, 17.

† **thĕōrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = θεωρία, *a philosophic speculation*, *theory*, Hier. in Ezech. 12, 40, 4 (in Cic. Att. 12, 6, 1, written as Greek).

† **thĕōrĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = θεωρική, *a philosophic speculation*, Hier. Ep. 30, 1.

† **thĕŏtŏcos**, i, *f.*, = θεοτόκος, *God-bearing*, *mother of God:* theotocos virgo Maria, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

Thēra, ae (**Thērē**, ēs), *f.*, = Θήρα, *an island in the Ægean Sea, the chief of the Sporades*, now *Santorin*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202; 4, 12, 23, § 70; Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 1.—Hence, **Thēraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thera:* colonus, Tib. 4, 1, 139: cyperos, Plin. 21, 18, 70, § 117.—*Plur. subst.:* **Thēraei**, ōn, *m.*, *the Theræans*, Sall. J. 19, 3.

Thērămĕnes, ae, *m.*, = Θηραμένης, *one of the thirty tyrants of Athens, who was put to death for resisting the oppressive measures of his associates*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96.

Thĕrapnae (**Thĕramnae**), ārum, = Θεράπναι, or **-ē**, ēs, *f.*, = Θεράπνη, *a small town in Laconia, the birthplace of Helen*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Stat. S. 4, 8, 53.—Hence, **Thĕrapnaeus** (**Thĕramn-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Therapnæ*, *Therapnæan;* in the poets for *Laconian, Spartan:* rus, Ov. H. 15 (16), 196: marita, i. e. *Helen*, id. A. A. 3, 49: fratres, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Stat. Th. 7, 793; cf.: membra Therapnaea resolutus gymnade Pollux, id. S. 4, 2, 48: Amyclae, Mart. 9, 104, 5.—And, as the Tarentines were an off-shoot from the Laconians, sometimes also for *Tarentine:* Galesus, Stat. S. 2, 2, 111.—For the same reason, also for *Sabine:* sanguine Clausi, Sil. 8, 414.

Thērăsĭa, ae, *f.*, = Θηρασία, *a small island in the Ægean Sea, opposite to Thea, westward, still called Therasia*, Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202; 4, 12, 23, § 70; Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 1.—**II.** *One of the Lipari islands near Sicily*, now *Vulcanello*, Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93; Mart. Cap. 6, § 648.

† **thērĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = θηριακός, *good against the poison of animals*, esp. *against the bite of serpents.* **I.** *Adj.:* pastilli, Plin. 29, 4, 21, § 70: vitis, Pall. Febr. 28, 1.—**II.** *Subst.:* **thērĭăca**, ae, or **-ē**, ēs, *f.*, *an antidote against the bite of serpents*, or *against poison* in gen., Plin. 20, 24, 100, § 264; 29, 1, 8, § 24; Scrib. Comp. 163; Tert. Anim. 24; Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 6.

Thēricles, is, *m.*, = Θηρικλῆς, *a famous potter of Grecian antiquity*, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 205 (from Theophr. Hist. Plant. 5, 4).—Hence, **Thēriclēus** or **-īus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thericles*, *Therіclean:* pocula, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38.

† **thērĭŏnarca**, ae, *f.*, = θηριονάρκη, *a plant which benumbs serpents*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 163; 25, 9, 65, § 113.

† **thĕristrum**, i, *n.*, = θέριστρον, *a summer garment.* **I.** Lit. (late Lat.), Hier. in Isa. 2, 3, 23; Vulg. Gen. 38, 14.—**II.** Trop., *a garment*, *covering:* theristrum pudicitiae, Hier. Ep. 107, 7.

† **thermae**, ārum, *f.* (sc. aquae), = θερμὰ ὕδατα, *warm springs*, *warm baths* (natural or artificial; cf.: tepula aqua): Agrippae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62; 35, 4, 9, § 26; 36, 25, 64, § 189: Neronianae, Mart. 7, 34, 5; 12, 84, 5; cf. Sen. Ep. 122, 8.—**B.** = thermopolium, q. v. Juv. 8, 168.—**II.** As *nom. prop.:* **Thermae**, = Θέρμαι, *a town in Sicily, near Himera*, now *Termini*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 85 sq.; Sil. 14, 232.—Hence, **Thermitānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thermæ*, *Thermitan:* homo, *of* or *from Thermæ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83.—In *plur.:* **Thermitāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thermæ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42, § 99.

Thermăĭcus, v. Therme.

† **thermantĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = θερμαντικός, *that serves for warming*, *warming:* virtus, App. Herb. 120: unctiones, Pelag. Vet. 16 *med.*

† **thermăpălus**, a, um, *adj.*, = θερμάπαλος (θερμός-ἁπαλός), *warm and soft:* ova, Theod. Prisc. 2, 10.

Thermē, ēs, *f.*, = Θέρμη, *a town in Macedonia, afterwards Thessalonica*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.—Hence, *adjj.* **A. Thermaeus**, a, um, *of Therme:* sinus, *the Thermaic Gulf*, now *il Golfo di Salonichi*, Tac. A. 5, 10.—**B. Thermăĭcus**, a, um, = Θερμαϊκός, *of Therme:* sinus, the same, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.

† **thermīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = θέρμινος, *made of lupines* (horse-beans): oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49, § 94.

Termitānus, a, um, v. thermae, II.

Thermōdon, ontis, *m.*, = Θερμώδων, *a river of Pontus, on which dwelt the Amazons*, now *Termeh Tchai*, Mel. 1, 19, 9; Plin. 6, 3, 4, § 10; Verg. A. 11, 659; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 71; Ov. M. 2, 249; id. P. 4, 10, 51; Sil. 8, 432; Just. 2, 4, 2.—Hence, **A. Thermōdontēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Thermodon*, *Thermodontean;* poet. for *Amazonian:* agri, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 14 (Müll. Thermodontiacis).—**B. Thermōdontĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: turmae, Stat. S. 1, 6, 56: bipennis, i. e. *of Penthesilea, the queen of the Amazons*, Ov. M. 12, 611; cf. securis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 66: aurum, *of Hippolyte*, Ov. M. 9, 189.—**C. Thermōdontĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: ripae, Sen. Med. 215: hostis, id. Herc. Oet. 21.

† **thermŏpōlĭum**, ii, *n.*, = θερμοπώλιον, *a place where warm drinks were sold*, *a pothouse*, *tap-house*, *tavern*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 13; id. Trin. 4, 3, 6; id. Rud. 2, 6, 45; id. Ps. 2, 4, 52.

† **thermŏpōto**, āvi, āre, *v. a.* [vox hibrida, θερμός-poto], *to refresh with warm potations:* gutturem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

Thermŏpȳlae, ārum, *f.*, = Θερμοπύλαι, *the famous defile of Œta, where Leonidas fell*, Mel. 2, 3, 6: saltus Thermopylarum, Liv. 36, 15, 5; 37, 58, 7; Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; id. Sen. 10, 32; id. Fin. 2, 30, 97; Just. 2, 11, 2; Cat. 68, 54; Flor. 2, 8, 11; Nep. Them. 3, 4.

† **thermospŏdĭum**, ii, *n.*, = θερμοσπόδιον, *hot, glowing ashes*, *embers*, Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

* **thermŭlae**, ārum, *f. dim.* [thermae], *a little warm bath*, Mart. 6, 42, 1.

Thermus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen in the Minucian* gens: Q. Minucius Thermus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6; 2, 17, 18; 2, 13, 53.

Thērŏdămas, antis, *m.*, = Θηροδάμας (beast-feeder), *a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh*, Ov. P. 1, 2, 121.—Hence, **Thērŏdămantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Therodamas, Therodamantean:* leones, Ov. Ib. 385 (others read, in both places, Theromedon, Theromedonteus.)

Thersītes, ae, *m.*, = Θερσίτης, *a Greek before Troy, famous for his ugliness and scurrility*, Ov. M. 13, 233; id. P. 3, 9, 10; Juv. 11, 31.—Hence, *a contemptible person*, Juv. 8, 269; and for *a calumniator, reviler*, Sen. Ira, 3, 23, 3.

* **thēsaurārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [thesaurus], *of* or *belonging to treasure:* fures, *treasure-thieves*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 25.—*Subst.:* **thēsaurārĭum,** i, *n.*, *treasure* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 21, 31.

* **thēsaurensis,** is, *m.* [id.], *a treasure-keeper, treasurer*, Cod. Just. 12, 24, 2.

thēsaurizātor, ōris, *m.* [thesaurizo], *one who lays up treasure* (late Lat.), Hier. Interp. Orig. in Jer. Hom. 5.

thēsaurizo, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [thesaurus], *to gather* or *lay up treasure* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., Vulg. Bar. 3, 18; Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 10; Salv. adv. Avar. 1, 2; 1, 4 al.—**II.** Trop., *to treasure up:* disciplinam, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 12: iram, id. Gub. Dei, 5, 9; Vulg. Jacob. 5, 3.

Thēsaurŏchrȳsŏnīcochrȳsĭdes (Thens-), ae, *m.*, *a facetiously-formed proper name*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 35.

† **thēsaurus** (old form **thensaurus,** Plaut. Trin. prol. p. ciii. Ritschl; cf. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 590; collat. form **thensaurum,** *n.*, Petr. 46, 8), i, *m.*, = θησαυρός. **I.** *Any thing laid* or *stored up, a hoard, treasure, provision, store.* **A.** Lit.: TABVLARIVS THENSAVRORVM, Inscr. Orell. 3247: thensaurum effodere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 53; 4, 4, 8; id. Ps. 2, 2, 33; id. Aul. prol. 7: thesaurum defodere . . . invenire, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: nec vero quemquam senem audivi oblitum, quo loco thesaurum obruisset, id. Sen. 7, 21: non exercitus neque thensauri praesidia regni sunt, verum amici, Sall. J. 10, 4: intactis opulentior Thesauris Arabum, Hor. C. 3, 24, 2.—**2.** Law t. t., *treasure trove:* thensaurus est vetus quaedam depositio pecuniae, cujus non exstat memoria, ut jam dominum non habeat, Dig. 41, 1, 31, § 1; 41, 2, 3, § 3; Cod. 10, 15, 1.—**B.** Trop. (very rare): thesaurus mali, *a great quantity*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 54: stupri, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 456, 19; cf.: augent ex pauxillo; thensaurum inde pariunt, id. Most. 4, 1, 8: thesauros penitus abditae fraudis vultu laeto tegentes, App. M. 5, p. 165, 15.—**2.** Of persons, *a treasure, loved one, a valued* or *dear object: Di.* Quid, amator novos quispiam? *Ast.* Integrum et plenum adortust thensaurum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 13; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 34: eccum lenonem, incedit, thensaurum meum, id. Curc. 5, 2, 76; cf.: thensaurus copiarum, id. As. 3, 3, 67.—**II.** *A place where any thing is stored up, a storehouse, treasure-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury* (cf.: cella, armarium). **A.** Lit.: monedula condens semina in thesauros cavernarum, id. 17, 14, 22, § 99; cf. poet., of *the cells of bees*, Verg. G. 4, 229: admonent quidam, esse thesaurum publicum sub terrā saxo quadrato septum, Liv. 39, 50, 3: Proserpinae, id. 29, 8, 9; 29, 18, 4; 31, 12, 1; cf. poet., of *the Lower World:* postquam est Orcino traditus thesauro, Naev. ap. Gell. 1, 24, 2.—**2.** Esp., *a strong-box, treasure-chest:* cum thesaurum effregisset heres, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 37: apertis thesauris suis, Vulg. Matt. 2, 11.—**B.** Trop., *a repository, conservatory, magazine, collection*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 12: quid dicam de thesauro rerum omnium, memoria? Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18; Quint. 11, 2, 1; cf.: thesauri argumentorum, Cic. Part. Or. 31, 109: suppeditat nobis Atticus noster de thesauris suis quos et quantos viros, id. Fin. 2, 21, 67: thesauros oportet esse non libros, Plin. praef. § 17; cf.: mihi quoties aliquid abditum quaero, ille thesaurus est, *a literary storehouse*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 2.—**III.** *The title of a Greek play by Philemon, upon which Plautus founded the Trinummus*, Plaut. Trin. prol. 18.

Thēseus (dissyl.), **-ĕi,** and **-ĕos,** *m.*, = Θησεύς, *a king of Athens, son of Ægeus* (acc. to others, *of Neptune*) *and Æthra; husband of Ariadne, and afterwards of Phœdra; father of Hippolytus, by the Amazon Hippolyte; friend of Pirithoüs; conqueror of the highway-robbers Periphetes, Sinnis*, etc., *and of the Minotaur*, Ov. M. 7, 433 sq.; id. H. 10, 3; Stat. Th. 12, 576; Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45; 3, 31, 76; id. Fin. 1, 20, 65; Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 7; Ov. F. 6, 737; Verg. A. 6, 618; Hor. C. 4, 7, 27 al.—Hence, **A. Thēsēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Theseus, Thesean:* carina, Prop. 1, 3, 1: laus, Ov. M. 8, 263: fides, id. Tr. 1, 3, 66: crimen, i. e. *the desertion of Ariadne*, id. F. 3, 460; id. A. A. 3, 459.—Transf., poet., for *Athenian:* via, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 24: Hymettus, Mart. 13, 104, 1: favi, id. 4, 13, 4.—**B. Thēsēius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Theseus:* heros, i. e. *Hippolytus*, Ov. M. 15, 492: dicta, Stat. Th. 12, 681: Troezen, *ruled by the ancestors of Theseus*, id. ib. 4, 81.—**C. Thēsīdes,** ae, *m.*, *the offspring of Theseus*, i. e. *Hippolytus*, Ov. H. 4, 65; Aus. Epigr. 20.—Transf., poet., for *an Athenian*, Verg. G. 2, 383.—**D. Thēsēis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *the title of a poem concerning Theseus*, Juv. 1, 2.

† **thēsĭon** or **-ĭum,** ii, *n.*, = θήσειον, *a plant, bastard toad-flax:* Thesium linophyllum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 17, 67, § 107; 22, 22, 31, § 66.

† **thĕsis,** is, *f.*, = θέσις, in rhetoric, *a proposition, thesis* (pure Lat. propositum), Quint. 3, 5, 11; 3, 5, 14; 2, 4, 24; 7, 10, 5; 12, 2, 25; Sen. Contr. prooem.—**II.** In prosody, *the falling of the voice, the thesis* (opp. arsis), Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 974 and 985.

† **thesmŏphŏrĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = θεσμοφόρια, τά, *the festival of Demeter* or *Ceres (as lawgiver) among the Greeks*, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59; Arn. 5, 173; Macr. S. 3, 12; Hyg. Fab. 147.

Thespĭae, ārum, *f.*, = Θεσπιαί, *a town in Bœotia, at the south-eastern foot of Helicon*, now the village of *Lefka, near Rimokastro*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; 36, 5, 4, § 22; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; 2, 4, 60, § 135; id. Fam. 13, 22, 1; Liv. 42, 43 al.—Hence, **A. Thespĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thespiæ, Thespian:* moenia, Val. Fl. 1, 478.—*Plur.:* **Thespĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thespiæ*, Arn. 6, p. 196.—**B. Thespienses,** ĭum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thespiæ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135.—**C. Thespĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thespiæ, Thespian:* moenia, Val. Fl. 1, 93: luci, *on Mount Helicon*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 16.—**D. Thespĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *the Thespian*, of *Argus*, the builder of the ship Argo, Val. Fl. 2, 367; 1, 124.—**E. Thespĭăs,** ădis, *adj. f.*, *Thespian:* Musae (as dwelling on Mount Helicon), Ov. M. 5, 310; also called. *absol.*, Thespiades, Varr. L. L. 7, § 20 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 39.

Thespis, is, *m.*, = Θέσπις, *the founder of the Greek drama*, Hor. A. P. 276; id. Ep. 2, 1, 163.

Thesprōti, ōrum, *m.*, = Θεσπρωτοί, *a people in the south-western part of Epirus*, Luc. 3, 179; Liv. 43, 21, 4.—Their land was called **Thesprōtĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Θεσπρωτία, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 2.—Hence, **A. Thesprōtĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Thesprotian:* sinus, Liv. 8, 24: arva, Sil. 15, 297.—**B. Thesprōtis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Thesprotian:* terra, i. e. *Thesprotia*, Avien. Arat. 384.

Thesprōtus, i, *m.*, = Θεσπρωτός, *a king of the region about Puteoli*, Hyg. Fab. 88; hence, Regnum Thesproti, i. e. *Puteoli*, Prop. 1, 11, 3 (al. Protei regnum).

Thessălĭa, ae, *f.*, = Θεσσαλία, *the country of Thessaly*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Luc. 6, 333 sq.; Cat. 64, 10; 64, 26; Prop. 1, 5, 28; Cic. Pis. 40, 96; id. Fl. 26, 63.—Hence, **A. Thessălĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (poet. and late Lat.), *of* or *belonging to Thessaly, Thessalian:* regio, App. M. 1, p. 113: decus, Grat. Cyn. 228.—**B. Thessălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Thessaly, Thessalian* (class.): juga, Ov. H. 9, 100: Tempe, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244: equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6: dux, i. e. *Jason*, Val. Fl. 5, 219: trabs, i. e. *Argo*, Sen. Agam. 120: venenum, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 27: axis, i. e. *the chariot of Achilles*, id. Tr. 4, 3, 30: clades, i. e. *the battle of Pharsalia*, Luc. 6, 62; cf. caedes, id. 7, 448: cineres, id. 8, 530: dies, id. 7, 202: flamma, id. 7, 808.—**C. Thessălus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Thessaly, Thessalian* (mostly poet.): equites, Liv. 9, 19, 5; Suet. Claud. 21: Tempe, Hor. C. 1, 7, 4; Ov. M. 7, 222: terra, i. e. *Thessaly*, Tib. 2, 4, 56: victor, Hor. C. 2, 4, 10: tela, i. e. *of Achilles*, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 13), 30: currus, i. e. *of Achilles*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 55: ignes, *in the camp of Achilles*, Hor. C. 1, 10, 15: dux, i. e. *Jason*, Val. Fl. 5, 278: saga, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 10: philtra, Juv. 6, 610: venena, Hor. C. 1, 27, 21: vox, id. Epod. 5, 45.—In *plur.:* **Thessăli,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thessaly, the Thessalians*, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 4 *fin.*; Liv. 29, 12; 32, 10; 33, 32.—**D. Thessălis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Thessalian:* ara, Ov. H. 13, 112: umbra, i. e. *of Protesilaus*, Prop. 1, 19, 10.—*Subst.*, *the* (female) *Thessalian*, Luc. 6, 451; 6, 565; in *plur.*, Ov. M. 12, 190; Claud. B. Get. 237.

Thessălŏnīca, ae, or **-ē,** ēs, *f.*, = Θεσσαλονίκη, *a city of Macedonia, on the Sinus Thermaicus*, now *Saloniki*, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36; Cic. Planc. 41, 99; id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 2; Liv. 39, 27 al.—Hence, **Thessălŏnīcenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thessalonica*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; id. Pis. 34, 84.

Thessălŏnīcē, ēs, *f.*, *a daughter of Philip, king of Macedon*, Just. 14, 6, 3; 14, 6, 13; 16, 1, 1.

Thessălus, a, um, v. Thessalia, C.

Thestĭus, ii, *m.*, = Θέστιος, *a king of Ætolia, father of Leda and Althœa, and of Plexippus and Toxeus*, Ov. M. 8, 487; Hyg. Fab. 77; 155; 174.—Hence, **A. Thestĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *a* (male) *descendant of Thestius:* duo, i. e. *Plexippus and Toxeus*, Ov. M. 8, 304 and 434: respice Thestiaden, i. e. *Meleager, son of Althœa*, id. F. 5, 305.—**B. Thestĭas,** ădis, *f.*, *the daughter of Thestius*, i. e. *Althœa*, Ov. M. 8, 452; 8, 473; id. Tr. 1, 7, 18.

Thestor, ŏris, *m.*, = Θέστωρ, *the father of the soothsayer Calchas*, Hyg. Fab. 128.—Hence, **Thestŏrĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *the son of Thestor*, i. e. *Calchas*, Ov. M. 12, 19; 12, 27; Stat. Achill. 1, 496.

† **thēta,** *indecl. n.*, = θῆτα, *the Greek letter θ*; as the initial letter of the word θάνατος (death), written by the Greeks upon their voting-tablets in sign of condemnation, Mart. 7, 37, 2; Aus. Epigr. 128 (cf. Pers. 4, 13).—Upon Latin epitaphs, = OBIIT, MORTVVS EST, Inscr. Orell. 4472 sq.; cf. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 610.—Appended to a passage as a critical mark of censure, Sid. Carm. 9, 335.

Thĕtĭdĭum, ii, *n.*, = Θετίδιον, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 33, 6 and 7.

Thĕtis, ĭdis, or ĭdos (*abl.* also Theti; v. the foll.; ante-class. collat. form **Thĕlis,** Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 87 Müll., or Trag. v. 431 Vahl.; cf.: antiqui ut Thetin Thelim dicebant, sic Medicam Melicam vocabant, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 19), *f.*, = Θέτις, *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 17; Hyg. Fab. 54; 244; Ov. M. 11, 221 sq.; 11, 400; Cat. 64, 21; Hor. C. 1, 8, 14; 4, 6, 6 al.; *abl.* Thetide, Hor. Epod. 13, 12: Theti, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 33; Lact. 1, 11, 9; cf. Prisc. p. 709.—**II.** Transf., appel., *the sea* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): temptare Thetin ratibus, Verg. E. 4, 32: hic summa levi stringitur Thetis vento, Mart. 10, 30, 11; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 148: lapilli Thetidis, *pearls*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 18; and, hyperbol., of *a large bath*, Mart. 10, 13, 4.

Theudorĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of Athamania*, now *Thodhoriana*, Liv. 38, 1.

Theuma, *n.*, *a village of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13 *fin.*

Theumēsus, i, *m.*, *a mountain of Bœotia, near Thebes*, Stat. Th. 4, 372.—Hence, **Theumēsius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Theban*, amnis, i. e. Ismenus, Stat. Th. 8, 462: arva, id. ib. 2, 383: juvenis, i. e. Polynices, id. ib. 2, 331.

† **thĕurgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = θεουργία, *a summoning of spirits, magic, theurgy*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 9 and 10.

† **thĕurgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = θεουργικός, *spirit-summoning, magic, theurgic:* ars, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 10: consecratio, id. ib. 10, 9

† **thĕurgus,** i, *m.*, = θεουργός, *one who summons spirits, a magician, theurgist,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 10.

Thīa, ae, *f.*, = Θεία. **I.** *The wife of Hyperion, and mother of Sol,* Cat. 66, 44.—**II.** *An island near Crete,* Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; 2, 87, 89, § 202.

‡ **thĭăsĭtas,** sodalitas, Fest. p. 366 Müll. [thiasus.]

† **thĭăsus (thȳăsus),** i, *m.*, = θίασος, *the Bacchic dance,* a dance performed in honor of Bacchus, Verg. E. 5, 30; id. A. 7, 581; Stat. S. 3, 1, 41; Cat. 63, 28; 64, 253.

†† **Thĭătis,** is, *m.* [Egypt.], *the name of one of the Egyptian months,* answering to *August,* Plin. 27, 12, 80, § 105 (al. Thoti).

Thibii, ōrum, *m.*, *a fabulous people of Pontus,* Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 17.

†† **thieldones,** um, *m.* [Span.], *a kind of Spanish horse,* Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166.

Thimanli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Arabia,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 157.

Thirmida, ae, *f.*, *a town of Numidia,* Sall. J. 12, 3.

Thisbē, ēs, *f.*, = Θίσβη. **I.** *A little town on the coast of Bœotia, celebrated for its wild doves,* now *Kakosia,* Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Stat. Th. 7, 261; 9, 768.—Hence, **Thisbaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thisbe, Thisbœan:* columbae, Ov. M. 11, 300.—**II.** *A maiden beloved by Pyramus,* Ov. M. 4, 55 sq.

† **thlasĭas,** ae, *m.*, = θλασίας (the crushed), *one made a eunuch by bruising;* called also **thlibĭas,** = θλιβίας (the pressed), Dig. 50, 16, 128; 48, 8, 5.

† **thlaspi,** is, *n.*, = θλάσπι, *a kind of cress,* Plin. 27, 13, 113, § 139; Cels. 5, 23, 3; Scrib. Comp. 170.

thlībĭas, ae, v. thlasias.

Thŏas, antis, *m.*, = Θόας. **I.** *A king of the* Chersonesus Taurica, *under whom Iphigenia was priestess of the Tauric Diana; he was slain by Orestes,* Ov. P. 3, 2, 59; id. Tr. 1, 9, 28; 4, 4, 66.—Hence, **Thŏantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thoas;* poet. for *Tauric:* Diana, Val. Fl. 8, 208; Sil. 14, 260; called also dea, Ov. Ib. 386.—**II.** *A king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle, by whom he was conveyed to Chios, when the women of Lemnos slew all the men there,* Hyg. Fab. 15; Ov. H. 6, 135; id. M. 13, 399; Stat. Th. 5, 239 sq.—Hence, **1. Thŏantĭăs,** ădis, *f.*, *daughter of Thoas,* i. e. *Hypsipyle,* Ov. H. 6, 163.—**2. Thŏantis,** ĭdis, *f.*, the same, Stat. Th. 5, 650; 5, 700.—**III.** *An Ætolian, son of Andrœmon, one of the Greeks who besieged Troy,* Verg. A. 2, 262; Hyg. Fab. 81; 97; 114.—**IV.** *A companion of Æneas,* Verg. A. 10, 415.

thōcum genus sellae habetur apud Plautum, Fest. p. 367 Müll. [= θῶκος].

† **thŏlus,** i, *m.*, = θόλος, *a dome, cupola, a rotunda* (syn.: fornix, testudo), Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 12; id. ap. Non. 448, 22; Vitr. 4, 7; 7, 5 *med.;* Ov. F. 6, 282; 6, 296; Mart. 2, 59, 2.—In the tholi of the temple the votive gifts were suspended, Verg. A. 9, 408; Stat. S. 1, 4, 32; id. Th. 2, 734; Val. Fl. 1, 56.

† **thōmix (thōmex, tōmex,** and **tōmix),** ĭcis, *f.*, = θῶμιξ, *a cord, string, line, thread,* Lucil. ap. Fest. pp. 356 and 357 Müll.; Vitr. 7, 3; Col. 12, 32; Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 62; Pall. 1, 13, 1.

thōrācātus, a, um, *adj.* [thorax], *armed with a breastplate* or *corselet* (Plinian): navarchus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 69: effigies Neronis, id. 37, 9, 37, § 118.

thōrācĭcŭlus, i, *m.* (*dim.* of thorax), *a little bust* (late Lat.), Aldh. Laud. Virg. 14.

† **thōrax,** ācis, *m.* (but *f.* Treb. Poll. Claud. 3, 3), = θώραξ, *the breast, chest, thorax.* **I.** Lit., in anatomy, Cels. 5, 25, 8; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 49.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A defence, armor,* or *covering for the breast, a breastplate, corselet, cuirass; a doublet, stomacher* (syn. lorica), Liv. 4, 20, 7; Suet. Aug. 82; Verg. A. 10, 337; Mart. 7, 1, 1.—*Dat.* thoracibus, Val. Fl. 3, 87.—*Gen.* thoracum, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 260.—**B.** *A bust,* Treb. Claud. Goth. 3.

Thōrĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens;* thus, Sp. Thorius Balbus, *a tribune of the people, author of the agrarian law, called, after him,* Lex Thoria, Cic. Brut. 36, 136; id. de Or. 2, 70, 284; cf. Orell. Index Legg. s. h. v.—Another Thorius, Flor. 3, 22, 6.

† **thōs,** ōis, *m.*, = θώς, *a kind of wolf,* Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 123; 10, 74, 95, § 206; Grat. Cyn. 253; Sol. 30, 28.

†† **Thoth,** *indecl.* [Egypt.], *the Egyptian name of the fifth Mercury,* Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; Lact. 1, 6, 3.

Thrāca, ae, and **Thrācē,** ēs, v. Thracia.

Thrācĭa and **Thrēcĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Θρᾴκη, *Thrace,* Mel. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2; 2, 1, 5; Liv. 44, 27; Ov. M. 6, 435; Luc. 2, 162.—Called also, after the Greek, **Thrācē,** ēs, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9; Ov. F. 5, 257; id. P. 4, 5, 5; Hor. C. 2, 16, 5; 3, 25, 11; and, Latinized, **Thrāca,** ae, Verg. A. 12, 335; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3; 1, 16, 13; Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. l. l. (but the Cod. palimps. Rep. 2, 4, 9, has in this passage Thracia).—After the Greek form Θρῄκη, also **Thrēcē,** ēs, Ov. A. A. 2, 588.—Hence, **A. Thrācĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thrace, Thracian:* ventus, Hor. C. 1, 25, 11: animae, id. ib. 4, 12, 2: equus, Verg. A. 5, 565: Orpheus, id. E. 4, 55.—Also *absol.*, Thracius, i. e. *Orpheus,* Stat. S. 3, 3, 193: Threcia Bacche, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 21: notae, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25 Orell. *N. cr.*—**B. Thrācus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thrace, Thracian:* palus, Val. Fl. 2, 201: natio, Gell. 10, 25, 4: homo, id. 19, 12, 6 sq.—‡ **C. Thrācĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* (late Lat.), *of* or *belonging to Thrace, Thracian:* BELLO, Inscr. Fabr. p. 172, 332.—In the Graecized collat. form, **Thrēcĭcus,** a, um: lingua, Capitol. Max. § 2.—**D. Thrēĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Θρῄκιος, *of* or *belonging to Thrace, Thracian* (poet.): Aquilo, Hor. Epod. 13, 3; cf. Boreas, Ov. A. A. 2, 431: hiemes, Luc. 7, 833: Orpheus, Hor. C. 1, 24, 13; called also vates, Ov. M. 11, 2: sacerdos, Verg. A. 6, 645; cf. cithara, id. ib. 6, 120: lyra, Prop. 3, 2, 2 (4, 1, 42): sagittae, Verg. A. 5, 312: Amazones, id. ib. 11, 659.—**E. Thrax,** ăcis, *m. adj.*, *Thracian;* or, *subst.*, *a Thracian:* Lycurgus, Hor. C. 2, 19, 16: equi, Ov. M. 9, 194: Thraces arant, Verg. A. 3, 14; Liv. 31, 39; 42, 60; Hor. C. 1, 27, 2; id. Epod. 5, 14; Ov. M. 6, 682; 10, 83.—**2.** Transf., *a kind of gladiator, so called from his Thracian equipment;* in this signif. the Graecized form Threx (also written Thraex) is the predom. one, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 13; Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. 8; Suet. Calig. 35 Oud. *N. cr.;* 54; 55; id. Tit. 8; Plin. 11, 43, 99, § 245; Hor. S. 2, 6, 44; Inscr. Orell. 2576; Inscr. Fabr. p. 189, 434.—Hence, **b. Thrēcĭdĭcus (Thraec-),** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Threx* or *Thracian gladiator, Threcidic:* parma, Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 129; cf. gladius, Aus. Caes. 18.—*Absol.:* **Thrēcĭdĭca,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. arma), *the arms of a Threx,* Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17.—**F. Thrēissa** or **Thressa,** ae, *adj. f.*, = Θρῄισσα or Θρῇσσα, *Thracian;* or, *subst.*, *a Thracian woman:* Harpalyce, Verg. A. 1, 316: thalamisque tuis Threissa propinquat, Val. Fl. 2, 147: Thressa puella, Ov. H. 19, 100; so, Chloe, Hor. C. 3, 9, 9: caraeque Thressae, Val. Fl. 2, 132; 2, 165 and 239.

† **thrānis,** is, *m.*, = θράνις, *a fish, called also* xiphias, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

† **Thrascĭas,** ae, *m.*, = Θρασκίας, *the north-by-a-third-northwest wind,* Vitr. 1, 6 *med.;* Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120; cf. Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 6.

Thrasĕa, ae, *m.*, *a Roman name,* esp. P. Thrasea Paetus, *a Stoic philosopher, put to death by Nero,* Tac. H. 2, 5; 2, 7; id. Agr. 2; id. A. 13, 49; 14, 12; Juv. 5, 36; Mart. 1, 9; Suet. Ner. 37; id. Dom. 10; Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 3.

Thrăso, ōnis, *m.*, = Θράσων. **I.** *The name of a braggart soldier in Terence's Eunuch;* hence, **Thrăsōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Thrasonian,* i. e. *bragging, vainglorious,* Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *fin.*—**II.** *A friend of Hieronymus, king of Syracuse,* Liv. 24, 5.

Thrăsȳbūlus, i, *m.*, = Θρασύβουλος, *the liberator of Athens, his native city, from the thirty tyrants.* His life is written by Cornelius Nepos; cf. also Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6; Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 4; 5, 6, ext. 2.

Thrăsyllus, i, *m.*, = Θράσυλλος, *the court astrologer of Tiberius,* Juv. 6, 576.

Thrăsȳmăchus, i, *m.*, = Θρασύμαχος, *a celebrated Grecian sophist of Chalcedon,* Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 59; 3, 32, 128; id. Or. 12, 39; 13, 40; id. Brut. 8, 30; Quint. 3, 1, 10; 3, 3, 4; Juv. 7, 204 (where Ritschl, in Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge, 9, p. 480, reads Tharsymachi; many MSS. have Thresimachi).

Thrausi, ōrum, *m.*, *a Thracian people,* Liv. 38, 41.

† **thrauston,** i, *n.*, = θραυστόν, *a kind of* metopion (gum), Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107.

Thrax, ăcis, v. Thracia, E.

Thrēcē, ēs, v. Thracia.

Thrēcĭcus, a, um, v. Thracia, C.

Thrēcĭdĭcus, a, um, v. Thracia, E. 2. b.

Thrēĭcĭus, a, um, v. Thracia, D.

Thrēissa, ae, or **Thressa,** ae, v. Thracia, F.

† **thrēnus,** i, *m.*, = θρῆνος, *a song of mourning, a lamentation, dirge, elegy* (syn. planctus), Aus. Prof. 5, 3; 7, 3; 14, 5.

Threx, ēcis, v. Thracia, E. 2.

† **thrĭdax,** ăcis, *f.*, = θρίδαξ, *wild lettuce,* Ser. Samm. 24, 448; App. Herb. 30.

† **thrips,** īpis, *m.*, = θρίψ, *a wood-worm.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 41, 80, § 220.—**II.** Transf., *trifles, worthless things,* = quisquiliae, Mart. Cap. 2, § 164 (al. thriptes).

Thrŏnĭum (-on), ii, *n.*, *a town of the Locri Epicnemidii on the Boagrius,* Liv. 32, 36; 33, 3; 35, 37; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27.

† **thrŏnus,** i, *m.*, = θρόνος, *an elevated seat, a throne* (syn. solium): Jovis, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 63; Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70: dei, Prud. Hamart. 10 praef.; Auct. Pervig. Ven. 7: Thronos Caesaris, *one of the constellations,* Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 178.—**II.** *An angelic order:* sive throni, sive dominationes, Vulg. Col. 1, 16.

† **thryallis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = θρυαλλίς, *the name of two different plants.* **I.** *A plant, called also* lychnitis, Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121.—**II.** *An ear-shaped plant,* Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

Thūcȳdĭdes, is, *m.*, = Θουκυδίδης, *a celebrated Greek historian,* Cic. Or. 9, 30 sq.; 65, 219; id. Brut. 83, 287 sq.; id. de Or. 2, 13, 56; Quint. 10, 1, 73.—Hence, **Thūcȳdĭdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thucydides, Thucydidian:* genus (orationis), Cic. Opt. Gen. 6, 16.—*Subst. plur.:* **Thūcȳdĭdĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *imitators of Thucydides,* Cic. Or. 9, 30.

Thūlē (Thȳlē), ēs, *f.*, = Θούλη or Θύλη, *an island in the extreme north of Europe;* acc. to some, *Iceland;* acc. to others, *Mainland* (the largest of the Shetland Islands), Mel. 3, 6, 9; Plin. 2, 75, 77, § 187; 4, 16, 30, § 104; 6, 34, 39, § 220; Tac. Agr. 10; Stat. S. 3, 5, 20; 4, 4, 62; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 53.

thunnārĭus (thynn-), a, um, *adj.* [thunnus], *of* or *belonging to the tunny, tunny-:* piscatio, Dig. 8, 4, 13.

† **thunnus (thynnus),** i, *m.*, = θύννος, *the tunny* or *tunny-fish:* Scomber thynnus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44 sq.; Hor. S. 2, 5, 44; Ov. Hal. 98; Mart. 10, 48, 12.

thūrālis, thūrārĭus, thūrĕus, thūrĭbŭlum, etc., v. tur-.

Thūrĭae, ārum, *f.*, = Θουρίαι, *a town in Calabria, in the territory of the Salentines,* Liv. 10, 2; 25, 15; 27, 1.

Thūrĭi, ōrum, *m.*, = Θούριοι, *a city of Lucania, on the Tarentine Gulf, built upon the site of the ancient Sybaris,* Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3 (and perh., also, id. ib. 9, 3, 5); Caes. B. C. 3, 22; Tac. A. 14, 21; Suet. Aug. 2; Liv. 25, 15, 9.—Called also **Thūrĭum,** ii, *n.*, = Θούριον, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 67; Cic. Att. 3, 5 (Thurii, where, perh., Turiis should be read).—Hence, **Thūrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thurii, Thurine:* ager, Cic. Tull. 14; Caes. B. C. 3, 22; Liv. 34, 53; Plin. 16, 21, 33, § 81; Suet. Aug. 3: colles, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39; cf. vina, id. 14, 6, 8, § 69: sinus, i. e. *the Tarentine Gulf,* upon which Thurii was situated, Ov. M. 15, 52: Ornytus, *of Thurii,* Hor. C. 3, 9, 14; so, Viscus, id. S. 2, 8, 20: in Thurinum, *into the Thurine territory,* Caes. B. C. 3, 21.—*Plur. subst.:* **Thūrīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thurii,* Liv. 25, 1; 25, 15; Plin. 34, 6, 15, § 32.

thūs, thūris, v. tus.

† **thȳa** or **thȳĭa,** ae, *f.*, = θύα or θυία,

the Greek name for the citrus-tree, Plin. 13, 16, 30, § 100; Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 49.

Thyămis, is, *m.*,=Θύαμις, *a river in Epirus*, now *the Calamas*, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4; Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3; id. Leg. 2, 3, 7.

Thyatīra, ae, *f.*, = Θυάτειρα, *a town of Lydia*, now *Ak-hissar*, Liv. 37, 44, 4; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115; also, **Thyatīra**, ōrum, *n.*, Liv. 37, 8, 7.—Hence, **Thyatīrēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thyatira*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126.

Thybris, is, v. Tiberis *init.*

Thyēnē, ēs, *f.*, *one of the Hyades who nursed Jupiter and Bacchus*, Ov. F. 6, 711.

Thyestes, ae, *m.*, = Θυέστης, *son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, who set before him for food the flesh of his own son; he was the father of Ægisthus*, Hyg. Fab. 88; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 25; Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; Hor. A. P. 91; id. C. 1, 16, 17; Pers. 5, 8.—Hence, **A. Thyestēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thyestes, Thyestean*: Mycenae, Luc. 1, 544: mensa, Ov. P. 4, 6, 47; id. M. 15, 462: exsecratio, Cic. Pis. 19, 43; cf. preces, Hor. Epod. 5, 86: more furere, Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *med.*—**B. Thyestiădes**, ae, *m.*, *the* (male) *offspring of Thyestes*; said of *Ægisthus*, Ov. A. A. 2, 407; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 113.

Thyiăs (dissyl.) or **Thyăs**, ădis, *f.*, =Θυϊάς or Θυάς, *a Bacchante*, Verg. A. 4, 302; Hor. C. 3, 15, 10; Stat. Th. 5, 92.—More freq. in *plur.*: **Thyiădes** or **Thyădes**, um, *Bacchantes*, Cat. 64, 392; Hor. C. 2, 19, 9; Ov. F. 6, 514; Stat. Th. 12, 791.

thyĭnus, a, um, *adj.*, = θύϊνος, *made of the citrus-tree*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 11; id. Apoc. 18, 12.

Thylē, ēs, v. Thule.

† **1. thymbra**, ae, *f.*, = θύμβρα, *a plant, savory*: Satureia hortensis, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165; Col. 9, 4, 6; 9, 10, 233; Verg. G. 4, 31; Stat. S. 1, 2, 21; Petr. 135.

2. Thymbra, ae, or **Thymbrē**, ēs, *f.*,=Θύμβρη, *a city in Troas, with a temple of Apollo*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126 (dub.; al. Cambre); Stat. S. 4, 7, 22.—Hence, **A. Thymbraeus**, i, *m.*, *the Thymbræan*, an epithet of *Apollo*, Verg. A. 3, 85; cf. Macr. S. 1, 17, and Fest. p. 356 Müll.—**B. thymbraeum**, i, *n.*, *another name for the* sisymbrium silvestre, Plin. 20, 22, 91, § 247.

† **thymĕla**, ae, and **thymĕlē**, ēs, *f.*, =θυμέλη, *an elevation in the centre of the orchestra of a Greek theatre, in the form of an altar*, upon which stood the leader of the chorus, Sid. Ep. 9, 13; Cod. Th. 8, 7, 21; Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Ant. p. 148.

† **thymĕlaea**, ae, *f.*, = θυμελαία, *a plant, the flax-leaved daphne*: Daphne Gnidium, Linn.; Plin. 13, 21, 35, § 114.

Thymĕlē, ēs, *f.*, *a celebrated female dancer*, Juv. 1, 36; 8, 197; Mart. 1, 5, 5.

† **thymĕlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = θυμελικός. **I.** Lit., *of* or *belonging to the* thymele or *to the orchestra*; hence, *subst.*: **thymĕlĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *theatrical musicians* (opp. scaenici, actors), Vitr. 5, 8; Dig. 3, 2, 4 *init.*—**II.** Transf., in gen.,=scaenicus, *of* or *belonging to the theatre*: choragium, App. Mag. p. 282: Thymelica obscenitas, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 7 *fin.*—Subst. **1. thymĕlĭcus**, i, *m.*, *an actor*, Cod. Th. 15, 7, 12; Inscr. Orell. 2589.—**2. thymĕlĭca**, ae, *f.*, *an actress*, Cod. Th. 15, 7, 5.

† **thymĭāma**, ătis, *n.*, = θυμίαμα, *a composition for fumigating, incense*, Cels. 5, 18, 7 sq.; 6, 6, 25; Vulg. Exod. 25, 6.

thymĭāmătērium, ii, *n.* [thymiama], *a censer, a vessel for incense*, Vulg. Jer. 52, 19.—Called also **thymătērium**, Ambros. Ep. 5, 3; Vulg. 2 Par. 4, 22.

(**thymĭāmus**, a, um, a false read. in Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 10; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

† **thymĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*,=θύμινος, *of thyme, made of thyme*: mel, Col. 6, 33, 2; cf. thymosus.

† **thymĭon**, ii, *n.*,= θύμιον, *a kind of wart*, Plin. 32, 10, 45, § 128.

† **thymītes**, ae, *m.*,= θυμίτης (οἶνος), *thyme-wine*, Col. 12, 35, 1.

thymōsus, a, um, *adj.* [thymum], *full of thyme, thymy*: mel, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 39; cf. thyminus.

† **thymum**, i, *n.*,= θύμον, *thyme* (both the common or Roman, Thymus vulgaris, Linn., and the Cretan or Greek, Satureia capitata, ib.), Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 154; Quint. 12, 10, 25; Verg. E. 7, 37; id. A. 1, 436; Hor. C. 1, 17, 6; 4, 2, 29; id. Ep. 1, 3, 21; Ov. M. 15, 80.—In *plur.*, Ov. F. 5, 272; id. A. A. 1, 96; Mart. 11, 42, 4 al.

Thȳni, ōrum, *m.*, = Θυνοί, *a Thracian people, who emigrated to Bithynia*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; 5, 32, 43, § 150; Cat. 25, 7.—Hence, **A. Thȳnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Thyni, Thynian*; poet. for *Bithynian*: merx, Hor. C. 3, 7, 3 (for which: Bithyna negotia, id. Ep. 1, 6, 33).—**B. Thȳnĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the seat of the Thyni in Bithynia*, Cat. 31, 5.—**C. Thȳnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Thyniac*: sinus, i. e. *of the Euxine in Thrace*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 35.—**D. Thȳnĭăs**, ădis, *adj. f.*, *Thynian*; poet. for *Bithynian*: grata domus Nymphis umida Thyniasin (*dat.* Graec.), Prop. 1, 20, 34 (cf. id. 1, 20, 12, Dryasin, and id. 1, 20, 32, Hamadryasin).—**E. Thȳnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Bithynian*: anulus, Isid. Orig. 19, 32: lima, Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 412 Burm.

thynnārĭus, a, um, v. thunnarius.

thynnus, i, v. thunnus.

Thȳnus, a, um, v. Thyni, A.

Thyōnē, ēs, *f.*,=Θυώνη, *the mother of the fifth Bacchus, enumerated in* Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.—Hence, **A. Thyōneus**, ĕi, *m.*, *the son of Thyone*, i. e. *Bacchus*: indetonsus, Ov. M. 4, 13: Semeleius, Hor. C. 1, 17, 23.—**B. Thyōnĭānus**, i, *m.*, *the son of Thyone*, i. e. *Bacchus*, Aus. Idyll. 13 praef. —Meton., for *wine*, Cat. 27, 8.

† **thyōtes**, ae, *m.*, = θυώτης, *a sacrificer*: sacerdos, Val. Fl. 2, 438 (perh. as *nom. prop.*).

† **thyraeus**, a, um, *adj.*,=θυραῖος, *of* or *belonging to a door, a gate*: Apollo, *the god of the entrance*, Tert. Mil. 13 *fin.*

Thyrē, ēs, *f.*,= Θύρη, *a little town in the Peloponnesus, the possession of which was contested by the Argives and the Lacedæmonians*, Stat. Th. 4, 48.—Hence, **Thyrĕātis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Thyreatic*: terra, *the region of Thyre*, Ov. F. 2, 663.

Thyrĕum or **Thyrium**, ii, *n.*, *a town in Acarnania, near Leucas*, Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 1; Liv. 36, 11; 36, 12; 38, 9.—Hence, **Thyrienses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thyreum*, Liv. 36, 12.

† **thyrōma**, ătis, *n.*,=θύρωμα, *a door*, Vitr. 4, 6.

Thyrsăgĕtae, **Thyssăgĕtae**, or **Thussăgĕtae**, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Asiatic Sarmatia, on the Wolga*, Val. Fl. 6, 140; Mel. 1, 19, 19; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88.—*Sing.*: **Thyrsagĕtes**, ae, *m.*, Val. Fl. 6, 135.

thyrsĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [thyrsus], *a little stalk*, App. Herb. 68.

thyrsĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [thyrsus-gero], *bearing the thyrsus* or *Bacchic staff*: Lyaeus, Sen. Med. 110: India, id. Hippol. 753: Bacchus, Pall. Insit. 87.

Thyrsis, ĭdis, *m.*, = Θύρσις, *the name of a shepherd*, Verg. E. 7, 2.

† **thyrsus**, i, *m.*,=θύρσος, *a stalk, stem* of a plant. **I.** Lit., Plin. 19, 8, 39, § 129; 25, 8, 41, § 81; 26, 8, 33, § 51; Suet. Aug. 77; Col. 10, 370.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes; the Bacchic staff, thyrsus*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 8; Ov. M. 3, 542; 3, 712; 4, 7; 9, 641; 11, 28; Stat. Th. 9, 614; Sen. Herc. Fur. 904; id. Oedip. 628 al.—Hence, poet. transf., **B.** *A thorn, goad*: acri Percussit thyrso laudis spes magna meum cor, Lucr. 1, 923; Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 43.

Thyssăgĕtae, v. Thyrsagetae.

† **tĭāra**, ae, *f.*, or **tĭāras**, ae, *m.*,=τιάρα or τιάρας, *the head-dress of the Orientals, a turban, tiara*: rectam capite tiaram gerens, Sen. Ben. 6, 31, 8: sceptrumque sacerque tiaras, Verg. A. 7, 247; cf. Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 2; Ov. M. 11, 181; Val. Fl. 6, 700; Juv. 6, 516; 10, 267; Just. 1, 2, 3; App. M. 10, p. 253, 30.

* **tĭārātus**, a, um, *adj.* [tiara], *wearing a turban, turbaned*: reges, Sid. Ep. 8, 3 *fin.*

Tĭbarāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Cilicia, upon Mount Amanus*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10.

Tĭbărēni, ōrum or ûm, *m.*,=Τιβαρηνοί, *a people of Asia, on the Black Sea*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; 1, 19, 10; Val. Fl. 5, 148.

Tĭbĕrēïus, a, um, v. Tiberius, II. 3.

Tĭbĕrĭānus, a, um, v. Tiberius, II. 2.

Tĭbĕrīnis, ĭdis, v. Tiberis, I. B.

Tĭbĕrīnus, v. Tiberis, I. A.

Tĭbĕris, is, also contr., **Tibris** (**Tybris**), is or ĭdis, *m.* **I.** *The river Tiber*, now *Tevere*: Tiberis antea Tybris appellatus et prius Albula, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; cf. Liv. 1, 3. (α) Form Tiberis, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 453 Vahl.); Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4; 12, 19, 1; id. Rosc. Am. 35, 100; id. Mil. 15, 41; Liv. 1, 7; 5, 13; 24, 9; 30, 38; Hor. C. 1, 2, 13; 1, 29, 12; 2, 3, 18; id. S. 1, 9, 18; 2, 1, 8; 2, 3, 292; id. Ep. 1, 11, 19.—(β) Form Tibris (Tybris; only in the poets), Verg. A. 2, 782: Tibrim, id. ib. 3, 500: Thybridis, Ov. M. 15, 432; Luc. 6, 810: Tibride, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 127.—Hence, **A. Tĭbĕrīnus** (**Tibrīnus**), Claud. Laud. Seren. 16; Sid. Carm. 7, 75), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Tiber, Tiberine*: ostium, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; Verg. A. 1, 13; Ov. F. 4, 329: undae, Hor. C. 3, 12, 7: flumen, Verg. A. 11, 449; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4: lupus, *taken in the Tiber*, id. S. 2, 2, 31: campus, Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 25: gramen, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 182: pater, i. e. *Father Tiber*, as a river-god, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 55 Vahl.); Verg. G. 4, 369; cf. deus, id. A. 8, 31.—**2.** *Subst.*: **Tĭbĕrīnus**, i, *m.* **a.** *The Tiber*: hac quondam Tiberinus iter faciebat, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 7; Verg. A. 7, 30; Ov. F. 4, 291; 6, 105.—**b.** *A king of Alba, after whom the river is said to have been named*, Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 29 and 71 Müll.; Liv. 1, 3; Ov. F. 2, 389; id. M. 14, 614.—**B. Tĭbĕrīnis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *of* or *belonging to the Tiber, Tiberine*: Nymphae, Ov. F. 2, 597.—**II.** Personified: **Tibris** (**Tybris**), *the river-god Tiber*, Verg. A. 8, 72; 10, 421.

Tĭbĕrĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** In gen., *a Roman prænomen* (abbrev. Ti.); as, Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, Ti. Claudius Asellus, Ti. Claudius Nero.—**II.** In partic., *the emperor Tiberius* (whose full name is Ti. Claudius, Ti. F. Nero).—Hence, **1. Tĭbĕrĭus** (**-rēus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Tiberius, Tiberian*: marmor, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55.—**2. Tĭbĕrĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Tiberius, Tiberian*: domus, Suet. Vit. 15: scorta, id. ib. 3: tempora, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7: vetus S. C., Sid. Ep. 1, 7 *fin.*: pira, *a kind of which Tiberius was particularly fond*, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54. —**3. Tĭbĕrēïus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Tiberius*: aula, Stat. S. 3, 3, 66.

tibī, v. tu.

tībĭa, ae, *f.*, *the large shin-bone, tibia* (cf. sura). **I.** Lit.: alterum (os) a priore parte positum, cui tibiae nomen est, Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: et in crure (recedit) tibia a surā, id. 8, 11.—**B.** In gen., *the shin-bone, shin, leg*: posse fieri ut genu esset aut tibia aut talus, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 15: sinistram fregit tibiam, Phaedr. 5, 7, 8.—**II.** Transf., *a pipe, flute* (orig. made of bone; syn. fistula): age tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 41: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: quemadmodum tibicen sine tibiis canere non possit, id. de Or. 2, 83, 338: et fidibus et tibiis canere, Quint. 1, 10, 14: cantus tibiarum, id. 1, 11, 7: tibia digitis pulsata canentum, Lucr. 4, 585: modulate canentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22: septenarios ad tibiam fundere, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi, Verg. A. 11, 737: biforem dat tibia cantum, id. ib. 9, 618: tibia non ut nunc orichalco vincta tubaeque Aemula, sed tenuis simplexque, Hor. A. P. 202: Phrygio curva sono, Tib. 2, 1, 86: sub cantu querulae tibiae, Hor. C. 3, 7, 30: acris, id. ib. 1, 12, 1: Berecyntia, id. ib. 3, 19, 19; 4, 1, 23: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, id. Epod. 9, 5: adunco tibia cornu, Ov. M. 3, 533: infracto Berecynthia tibia cornu, id. ib. 11, 16: longa, id. F. 6, 698: scienter tibiis cantasse, Nep. praef. 1; id. Epam. 2, 1: dextera tibia alia quam sinistra, perh. *treble and bass pipes*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15; cf.: modos fecit Flaccus Claudii

filius; tibiis paribus dextris et sinistris, i.e. *at first with a pair of treble and then with a pair of bass pipes*, Didasc. Ter. And.; cf.: acta primum tibiis imparibus, deinde duabus dextris, id. Heaut.; v. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 618; and v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v.—P r o v.: paene apertis, ut aiunt, tibiis, *from all the holes, with a loud voice*, Quint. 11, 3, 50 Spald.

tĭbĭālis, e, *adj.* [tibia]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the shin-bone* or *tibia, tibial;* hence, *subst.:* **tĭbĭāle**, is, *n., a warm wrappage about the shins*, a kind of *stockings* or *leggings:* hieme feminalibus et tibialibus muniebatur, Suet. Aug. 82: si miles tibiale vel umerale alienavit, Dig. 49, 16, 14, § 1.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the flute, flute-:* harundo tibialis calami, *used for flutes*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 168: tibialis aura gemit, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *in carm.* 2 *med.*

‡ **tĭbĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a pipe-maker, flute-maker*, Inscr. Orell. 4292.

tībīcen, ĭnis, *m.* [contr. from tībĭĭcen, from tibia-cano], *a piper, flute-player, flutist.* **I.** L i t.: age, tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 41: si tibiae non referant sonum, abiciendas sibi tibicen putat, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: tibicen sine tibiis canere non potest, id. de Or. 2, 83, 338; id Leg. 2, 24, 62; id. Ac. 2, 7, 20; id. Dom. 47 123; id. Agr. 2, 34, 93; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 98; id. A. P. 415: tibicines abierunt, Liv. 9, 30, 5: funus celebratum ... praecedente tibicine, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 122; Val. Max. 2, 5, 4: transit idem jurisconsultus tibicinis Latini modo, i. e. *preludes* or *rehearses the legal formulas* (as the flutist accompanies the actors), Cic. Mur. 12, 26. —*Sing. collect.:* crebro tibicine, Cic. Sen. 13, 44. — **II.** T r a n s f., *a kind of pillar, support*, or *prop* of a building, Cat. 61, 158; Ov. F. 4, 695: urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultum, Juv. 3, 193. — Of Atlas, supporting the heaven, Arn. 2, 92; cf.: tibicines in aedificiis dici existimantur a similitudine tibiis canentium, qui ut cantantes sustineant, ita illi aedificiorum tecta, Fest. p. 366 Müll.

tībīcĭna, ae, *f.* [tibicen], *a female flute-player*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll. (p. 175 Vahl.); Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 36 sq.; 2, 2, 56; id Most. 4, 3, 2 al.; Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7 sq.; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 25; Ov. F. 6, 687; Juv. 2, 90; Mart. 14, 64, 1; Gell. 1, 11, 7.

‡ **tībīcĭnātor**, αὐλητής, Gloss. Cyrill. [tibicino].

tībīcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [tibicen], *a playing upon the pipe* or *flute, a piping, fluting* (class.): tibicinii scientia, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22; id. Or. 58, 198; App. Flor. p. 341, 28; 342, 20; Gell. 4, 13, 2.

tībīcĭno, āre, *v. a.* [id.]. * **I.** *To play upon the pipe* or *flute:* ordo tibicinantium, Fulg. Myth. 3, 9.—**II.** *To prop up, support* any thing, Tert. Anim. 38; Schol. Juv. 3, 193.

Tibigensis, e, *adj., of* or *belonging to the town Tibiga, in Numidia:* oppidum, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 29.

Tibilis, is, *f., a town in Numidia*, Aug. Ep. 128. — Hence, *adj.:* **Tibilitānus**, a, um, *of Tibilis:* aquae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

* **tībīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [tibia], *of* or *belonging to the pipe* or *flute:* modi, Varr. ap. Non. 49, 23.

Tibrĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [Tibris-colo], *a dweller by the Tiber*, Prud. στεφ. 4, 174.

Tibrīnus, a, um, v. Tiberis, I. A.

Tibris, is and idis, v. Tiberis.

Tibullus, i, *m.*, Albius, *a celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about* 700 A. U. C., *died about* 735, *a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace*, Quint. 10, 1, 93; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 28; id. Tr. 4, 10, 51; Vell. 2, 36 *fin.* al.; cf. Hor. C. 1, 33, 1; id. Ep. 1, 4, 1.

tībŭlus, i, *f., a kind of pine-tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 17, § 39.

Tībur, ŭris, *n., an ancient town of Latium on both sides of the Anio*, now *Tivoli:* Tiburque superbum, Verg. A. 7, 630; Hor. C. 2, 6, 5: supinum, id. ib. 3, 4, 23: udum, id. ib. 3, 29, 6; id. Ep. 1, 8, 12; 2, 2, 3: pronum, Juv. 3, 192: vacuum, *quiet*, Mart. 1, 13, 1; 4, 64, 32. — Hence, **A. Tībŭrs**, urtis, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tibur, Tiburtine:* populus, Liv. 8, 12; cf.: SENATVS POPVLVSQVE TIBVRS, Inscr. Orell. 113 and 3728: hostis, Liv. 7, 11, 4: via, Hor. S. 1, 6, 108: moenia, Verg. A. 7, 670: poma, Hor. S. 2, 4, 70: Fauni, Stat. S. 1, 3, 99: bibliotheca, Gell. 19, 5, 4.—*Subst.:* **Tīburs**, urtis, *n., the Tiburtine territory:* in Tiburti, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 6; Cic. Att. 8, 14, 3; id. de Or. 2, 55, 224; for which: in Tiburte, Glaucia ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263; Gell. 19, 5, 1. — In *plur.:* **Tīburtes**, um, *m., the inhabitants of Tibur, the Tiburtines*, Plin. 16, 44, 87, § 237; Liv. 7, 11; Tac. A. 14, 22 *med.;* Front. Aquaed. 6 and 66; Verg. A. 11, 757; Inscr. Orell. 1817; 2239; 3114; 3851. — **B. Tīburtīnus**, a, um, *adj., of Tibur, Tiburtine:* terra, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 85: oves, Mart. 7, 80, 12: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 70: lapis, id. 36, 6, 5, § 46; 36, 22, 48, § 167: frigora, Mart. 4, 57, 10: Diana, id. 7, 28, 1: via, *leading from the Esquiline gate towards Tibur*, Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 2.—*Subst.:* **Tīburtīnum**, i, *n., the Tiburtine villa* (of Scipio): in Tiburtino Scipionis, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19; Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 4.—**C. Tīburnus**, a, um, *adj., of Tibur, Tiburtine:* Anio, Prop. 3, 22, 23. — *Subst.:* **Tīburnus**, i, *m., an inhabitant of Tibur, a Tiburnian*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 74; also, κατ' ἐξοχήν, for Tiburtus, *the founder of Tibur*, Hor. C. 1, 7, 13.

Tīburtus, i, *m., the founder of the town of Tibur*, Verg. A. 7, 671; 11, 519; Plin. 16, 44, 87, § 237 (al. in each passage Tiburnus).

Tichĭūs, untis, *m., one of the summits of Mount Œta*, Liv. 36, 16; 36, 17; 36, 19.

† **tīchŏbătes**, ae, *m.*, = τειχοβάτης, *a wall-climber*, Vop. Carin. 18.

Tīcĭda or **Tīcĭdas**, ae, *m., an obscene Latin poet*, Ov. Tr. 2, 433; Suet. Gram. 11; App. Mag. p. 279, 26. — **II.** *A knight of Cæsar's party*, Auct. B. Afr. 44; 46.

Tīcīnensis, e, v. Ticinus, B.

Tīcīnum, i, *n., a city in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on the river Ticinus*, now *Pavia*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; Tac. A. 3, 5; id. H. 2, 17; 2, 68.

Tīcīnus (scanned Tīcīnus, Sid. Carm. 7, 552), i, *m., the river Ticinus, in* Gallia Cisalpina, *celebrated for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans*, now *Ticino*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 3, 16, 20, § 118; Liv. 5, 34, 9; 21, 39, 10; 21, 45, 1; Sil. 4, 81 sq.; 6, 706; 7, 31; Claud. Cons. Hon. 6, 195; Flor. 2, 6, 10. — Hence, **A. Tīcīnus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Ticinus, Ticinian:* fluenta, Sil. 12, 548. — **B. Tīcīnensis**, e, *adj., Ticinian:* campi, *lying on the Ticinus*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 35.

1. Tīfāta, ōrum, *n., a mountain ridge north of Capua*, now *Monte Maddaloni*, Liv. 7, 29, 6; 23, 36, 1; 26, 5, 4; Vell. 2, 25, 4; Sil. 12, 487; 13, 219; cf. Fest. p. 366. — Hence, ‡ **Tīfātīnus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tifata, Tifatinian:* DIANA, Inscr. Rein. cl. 6, n. 91; Inscr. Murat. 446, 4.

‡ **2. Tīfāta** iliceta. Romae autem Tifata curia, Fest. p. 366 Müll. *N. cr.*

‡ **Tīfātīnus**, a, um, v. 1. Tifata.

Tifernum, i, *n., the name of three towns of Italy.* **I.** *A town in Umbria, on the Tiber, called also* Tifernum Tiberinum, *near the mod. Citta di Castello*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 4; 10, 24.—*Its inhabitants are called* Tifernates Tiberini, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.—**II.** *A second town in Umbria, on the Metaurus*, now *S. Angelo in Vado*, whose inhabitants, to distinguish them from the preceding, are called Tifernates Metaurenses, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.—**III.** *A town in Samnium, on the mountain and river Tifernus, near the mod. Limosani*, Liv. 9, 44, 6; 10, 14, 6.

Tifernus, i, *m.* **I.** *A mountain in Samnium, upon which was the town of Tifernum*, now *Monte Matese*, Liv. 10, 30, 7. —**II.** *A river flowing by it*, now *Biferno*, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103.

Tĭgellīnus (**Tigil-**), i, *m.;* in full: Tofonius Tigellinus, *a favorite of Nero*, Tac. A. 14, 48 sqq.; 14, 57; 15, 50; 16, 17; Suet. Galb. 15; Juv. 1, 155; he committed suicide, Tac. H. 1, 72.

Tĭgellĭus, ii, *m., the name of two musicians.* **I.** The more ancient, Tigellius Sardus, *a contemporary of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 13, 49, 1; id. Fam. 7, 24, 1; Hor. S. 1, 2, 3; 1, 3, 4. — **II.** The more modern, Tigellius Hermogenes, *a censurer of Horace*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 129; 1, 4, 72; 1, 9, 25; 1, 10, 18; 1, 10, 80; 1, 10, 90; cf. Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 2.

tĭgillum, i, *n. dim.* [tignum]. **I.** *A small piece of wood:* clamat suam rem perisse ... de suo tigillo fumus si qua exit foras, i. e. *if the least bit of wood is burned in his house*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 21. — **II.** E s p., *a little beam*, Liv. 1, 26, 13; Cat. 67, 39; Tib. 2, 1, 39; Phaedr. 1, 2, 14; Juv. 7, 46; App. M. 1, p. 109. — **B.** Sororium Tigillum; v. sororius, II.

Tĭgillus, i, *m.* [tigillum], *an epithet of Jupiter, who sustains and holds the world like a beam*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

tignārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tignum], *of* or *belonging to beams:* faber, *a carpenter, builder*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39; id. Brut. 73, 257; Inscr. Orell. 4087 sq.; cf.: Fabros tignarios dicimus non eos duntaxat, qui tigna dolant, sed omnes, qui aedificant, Dig. 50, 16, 235; Vulg. 4 Reg. 22, 6.

tignum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, *plur.* tigni, Liv. 44, 5, 4; but Weissenb. reads tigno) [root tek-; Gr. ἔτεκον, τίκτω, whence τέχνη, τέκτων, texo], *building-stuff, building-materials* (syn. trabs). **I.** I n g e n. (ante-class. and in jurid. lang.): tigni appellatione in lege duodecim tabularum omne genus materiae, ex quâ aedificia constant, significatur, Dig. 50, 16, 62; cf.: tigni autem appellatione continetur omnis materia, ex quâ aedificium constat vineaeque necessaria. Unde quidam aiunt, tegulam quoque et lapidem et testam ceteraque, si qua aedificiis sunt utilia (tigna enim a tegendo dicta sunt) hoc amplius et calcem et harenam tignorum appellatione contineri, ib. 47, 3 (de tigno juncto), 1.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *a piece* or *stick of timber, a trunk of a tree, a log, beam* (class.): venit imber ... Tigna putrefacit, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 31: tigna trabesque, Lucr. 2, 192; so, with trabes, id. 6, 241: supra eum locum duo tigna transversa injecerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: et levia radere tigna Et terebrare etiam ac pertundere perque forare, Lucr. 5, 1266: tigna bina sesquipedalia in flumen defixerat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; cf. id. B. C. 2, 10; 2, 15: torquet ingens machina tignum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73; id. A. P. 279: summo quae pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M. 4, 179; 8, 648; Sen. Ep. 120, 7: cava, i. e. *ships*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 50.

Tĭgrānes, is, *m.* **I.** *A king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 15, 45; id. Sest. 27, 58; id. Att. 2, 4, 2; Sall. H. 4, 61, 3 Dietsch; Flor. 3, 5, 27; 4, 12, 43. — **II.** *His son*, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 3; cf. Ascon. Cic. Mil. p. 47 Orell.; Schol. Bob. Cic. Mil. p. 284 ib.

Tĭgrānŏcerta, ae, *f.*, and ōrum, *n., the capital city of Greater Armenia, built by Tigranes during the Mithridatic war; fem.*, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26 sq.; *neutr.*, Tac. A. 12, 50; 14, 24; 15, 4 sq.

* **tĭgrĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [tigris-fero], *tiger-bearing, producing tigers:* Niphates, Sid. Carm. 2, 444.

* **tĭgrīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [tigris], *tiger-like, barred* or *spotted like a tiger*, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 96.

† **1. tĭgris**, is or ĭdis (*gen.* tigris, Verg. Cir. 136: tigridis, id. A. 11, 577; Ov. M. 11, 245; Val. Fl. 5, 590; 6, 148; *acc.* tigrim, Verg. A. 9, 730; Manil. 5, 708; Sen. Ep. 85, 35; Plin. 8, 17, 25, § 65; 8, 18, 25, § 66; Sil. 5, 148; Suet. Aug. 43: tigrin, Val. Fl. 6, 704; Stat. Th. 6, 722; *abl.* tigri, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 73: tigride, Ov. M. 7, 32; 9, 612; Luc. 5, 405; Sil. 5, 280; Mart. 8, 26, 8; Juv. 15, 163; *plur.* tigres, Verg. G. 2, 151; id. A. 4, 367; Hor. C. 3, 3, 14; 3, 11, 13; id. A. P. 393; Ov. A. A. 1, 559; id. M. 1, 305; 3, 668; Curt. 9, 8, 2: tigrides, Sol. 15, 11; 27, 16; *acc.* tigris, Verg. E. 5, 29; id. G. 4, 510; id. A. 6, 805: tigridas, Ov. H. 10, 86; *gen.* tigrium, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 7; 11, 2, 1, § 4; *dat.* and *abl.* tigribus, Hor. A. P. 13; Ov. H. 2, 80; id. Am. 1, 2, 48), = τίγρις (in Persian, an arrow, Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.; Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 127). *Comm.* (in prose *masc.*, but *fem.* Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 10; 8, 18, 25, § 66; in the poets always *fem.;* v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 616 sq.), *a tiger, tigress.* **I.** L i t.: varius, Varr. l. l.; Mel. 3, 5, 7; Verg. A. 4, 367; 6, 805; id. E. 5, 29; Hor. C. 1, 23, 9; 3, 27, 56; id. Epod. 16, 31; id. A. P. 13.—**II.** T r a n s f. **1.** *A tiger-skin:* equus, quem discolor ambit Tigris, Stat. Th. 9, 686; 6, 719; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 17.

—**2.** *The name of the spotted tiger-hound of Actæon*, Ov. M. 3, 217; Hyg. Fab. 181.— **3.** *The Tiger*, the name of a ship ornamented with the figure of a tiger: Massicus aeratâ princeps secat aequora Tigri, Verg. A. 10, 166.

2. Tīgris, ĭdis, *m.*, = Τίγρις, *the river Tigris* (qs. arrowy, so called from its rapidity), Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.; Mel. 1, 11, 2; 3, 8, 32; Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 127; Hor. C. 4, 14, 46; Luc. 3, 256; 3, 261 sq.; 8, 370; Curt. 4, 9, 16; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1324.

Tigūrīnus pāgus, *a district in Helvetia, perh. the mod. Zurich*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; Inscr. Orell. 366. — *Its inhabitants are called* **Tigūrīni,** ōrum, *m.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; Liv. Ep. 65.

tĭlĭa, ae, *f.*, *the linden* or *lime-tree*. **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 14, 25, § 65; Verg. G. 1, 173; 2, 449; 4, 183; Ov. M. 8, 620; 10, 92. — **II.** Transf., *the inner bark of the linden, bark-bands*, Plin. 16, 14, 25, § 65; cf. of the elm: corticis interior tilia lepras sedat, id. 24, 8, 33, § 48.

* **tĭlĭācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [tilia], *of linden-wood, linden-*: tabulae, Capitol. Anton. P. 13; cf. tiliagineus.

* **tĭlĭāgĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of linden-wood, linden-*: arculae, Col. 12, 47, 5; cf. tiliaceus.

* **tĭlĭāris,** e, *adj.* [id.], *of linden-wood, linden-*: tabula, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 20; cf. tiliaceus and tiliagineus.

Tillius, ii, *m.*, *a senator and tribune, reproached by Horace for rudeness*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 107; cf. Sen. Ira, 3, 30, 5; id. Ep. 83, 12.

Tīmaeus, i, *m.*, = Τίμαιος. **I.** *A Greek historian of Sicily, under Agathocles*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 58; id. N. D. 2, 27, 69; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2; id. Rep. 3, 31, 43; id. Brut. 16, 63; Nep. Alcib. 11, 1.— **II.** *A Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato*, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87; id. Rep. 1, 10, 16. — After him was named the Platonic dialogue Timaeus, which Cicero translated into Latin, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 63; id. N. D. 1, 8, 18; id. Ac. 2, 39, 123; id. Fin. 2, 5, 15; v. the fragment of this translation (Timaeus sive de Universo), Cic. ed. B. and K. vol. viii. p. 131 sqq.

Tīmāgĕnes, is, *m.*, = Τιμαγένης, *a learned and plain-speaking rhetorician of the time of Augustus*, Sen. Contr. 34; Sen. Ira, 3, 23, 3; id. Ep. 91, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15 Schmid; Quint. 1, 10, 10; 10, 1, 75.

Tīmanthes, is, *m.*, = Τιμάνθης, *a celebrated Greek painter, contemporary with Parrhasius*, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 64; 35, 10, 36, § 65; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; Quint. 2, 13, 13 Spald. (cf. also Cic. Or. 22, 74).

Tīmarchĭdes, is, *m.*, *a sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 91.

Tīmarchus, i, *m.*, *a sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 51.

Tīmărĕtē, ēs, *f.*, = Τιμαρέτη, *a female painter*, Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 59; 35, 11, 43, § 147.

Tĭmāvus (better **-vos**), i, *m.*, *a river in Istria, between Aquileia and Trieste*, Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 229; 3, 18, 22, § 127; Verg. A. 1, 244; Luc. 7, 194; Stat. S. 4, 7, 55; Sil. 12, 215; Claud. Cons. Hon. 6, 197; Mart. 4, 25, 5.

tĭmĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [timeo-facio], *made afraid, frightened, alarmed, intimidated* (very rare): timefactae religiones, Lucr. 2, 44: timefacta libertas, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24.

tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* [root tam-; Sanscr. tam-yati, to be stupefied; tamas, darkness; cf. temulentus], *to fear, be afraid of, to dread, apprehend; to be afraid* or *in fear, to be fearful, apprehensive*, or *anxious;* constr. with *acc.*, *rel.-clause*, *inf.*, *ne* or *ut*, and *absol.* **1.** With *acc.* (class.; syn.: vereor, metuo, paveo): quamquam omnia sunt metuenda, nihil magis quam perfidiam timemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, a, 2: timeo meos, Plaut. Truc. 5, 63; cf.: quos aliquamdiu inermes timuissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: oppidanos, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27: saxum Tantalus, Lucr. 3, 981 sq.: portus omnes, Caes. B. C. 3, 6: reliquos casus, id. ib. 3, 10: nomen atque imperium absentis, id. ib. 1, 61: numinis iram, Ov. M. 6, 314: flagitium pejus leto, Hor. C. 4, 9, 50: cuncta (amantes), Ov. M. 7, 719: aeternas poenas timendum'st, Lucr. 1, 111.—In *pass.:* morbos esse timendos, Lucr. 3, 41; so, si ipse fulgor timeretur, Quint. 8, 3, 5: si Cn. Pompeius timeretur, id. 4, 2, 25. — Pregn., *to have to fear*, i. e. *to be exposed to, contend against:* pro telis gerit quae timuit et quae fudit, Sen. Herc. Fur. 40 sq.; 793: feras, id. Herc. Oet. 270. — With *dat.* of the object for which one fears something: nostrae causae nihil nos timere, Quint. 11, 1, 75: patronum justitiae suae, id. 4, 1, 9: furem caulibus aut pomis, Juv. 6, 17: noxiam vini aegris, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 101. — With *de:* de suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 57: nihil de bello, id. ib. 3, 3: de se nihil timere, Cic. Sest. 1, 1. — With *pro* and *abl.:* quid pro quoque timendum, aut a quoque timendum sit, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 2: pro amicis omnia timui, pro me nihil, Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. § 15. — **2.** With *rel.-clause* (class.): misera timeo, quid hoc sit negotii, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 79: timeo, quid rerum gesserim, id. Mil. 2, 4, 44: quid possem, timebam, Cic. Att. 12, 24, 1: nunc istic quid agatur, magnopere timeo, id. ib. 3, 8, 2: jam nunc timeo, quidnam ... pro exspectatione omnium eloqui possim, id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42: misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accidat, Ter. And. 1, 5, 29; cf.: haec quo sint eruptura timeo, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 5. — With *dat.:* nunc nostrae timeo parti, quid hic respondeat, Ter. And. 2, 5, 8. — **3.** With *inf.* (freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): Caesar etsi timebat tantae magnitudinis flumini exercitum obicere, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 64: equites cum intrare fumum et flammam densissimam timerent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: timebant prisci truncum findere, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 102: nec jurare time, Tib. 1, 4, 21; Hor. C. 1, 8, 8; 3, 24, 56; id. S. 1, 4, 23; id. Ep. 1, 5, 2; 1, 7, 4; 1, 19, 27; 2, 1, 114; id. A. P. 170; 197; Ov. M. 1, 593; 12, 246.— Rarely with *acc.* and *inf.:* ni cedenti instaturum alterum timuissent, Liv. 10, 36, 3.— **4.** With *ne* or *ut* (class.): metuo et timeo, ne hoc tandem propalam fiat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 38: timeo, ne malefacta mea sint inventa omnia, id. Truc. 4, 2, 61: haec timeo ne impediantur, D. Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 4: neque timerent, ne circumvenirentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: non times, ne locum perdas, Quint. 6, 3, 63: timuit, ne non succederet, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 37: timere, ne non virtute hostium, sed lassitudine suâ vincerentur, Curt. 3, 17, 9: timeo, ut sustineas, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3: ut satis commode supportari posset (res frumentaria), timere dicebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. — **5.** *Absol.* (freq. in prose and poetry): fac, ego ne metuam igitur et ut tu meam timeas vicem, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 24: salva est navis, ne time, id. Merc. 1, 2, 64; so, ne time, id. Am. 2, 2, 42; 5, 1, 12; id. Cas. 4, 4, 13; id. Curc. 4, 2, 34: timentibus ceteris propter ignorationem locorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29; cf.: timentes confirmat, Caes. B. G. 7, 7: cottidie aliquid fit lenius quam timebamus, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5: timere et admirari, Quint. 9, 2, 26; 9, 2, 86.—With *de:* de re publicâ valde timeo, Cic. Att. 7, 6, 2.—With *ab:* a quo quidem genere ego numquam timui, Cic. Sull. 20, 59. — With *pro* (poet. and post-Aug.): pro eo timebam, Curt. 6, 10, 27: timentem pro capite amicissimo, Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 3: quamvis periculiter, plus tamen pro te timeo, Sen. Contr. 7, 20, 1: indulgentia pro suis timentium, id. ib. 9, 26, 2, B: qui pro illo nimium timet, id. Ep. 14, 1: qui eget divitiis timet pro illis, id. ib. 14, 18; 90, 43: pro Aristippi animâ, Gell. 19, 1, 10: timuere dei pro vindice terrae, Ov. M. 9, 241.—Pregn., with *abl.* (poet.): timuit exterrita pennis Ales, *expressed its fear*, Verg. A. 5, 505. — Freq. with *dat.* of the object for which one fears: tibi timui, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 20; cf.: qui sibi timuerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: alicui, Quint. 8, 5, 15; Verg. A. 2, 729; Hor. C. 3, 27, 7; id. S. 2, 1, 23: suis rebus, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: huic loco, id. ib. 7, 44: receptui suo, id. B. C. 3, 69: urbi, Hor. C. 3, 29, 26.—*Impers. pass.:* urbi timetur, Luc. 7, 138; Sen. Med. 885.—* **6.** Timens like timidus, with *gen.:* mortis timentes, Lucr. 6, 1239.

* **tĭmescens,** entis, *Part. inch.* [timeo], *becoming fearful of, fearing:* Athanaricus paria timescens abscessit, Amm. 31, 4, 13.

tĭmĭdē, *adv.*, v. timidus *fin.*

tĭmĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [timidus], *fearfulness, cowardice, timidity* (a favorite word of Cic.): formido, timiditas, pavor, ignavia, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52: ecfare, quae cor tuom timiditas territet, Pac. ap. Non. 228, 18: ex rebus timiditas, non ex vocabulis nascitur, Cic. Fin. 4, 19, 53; id. Rep. 2, 41, 68; id. Tusc. 3, 7, 14; id. Clu. 46, 129; id. Cael. 15, 36; id. Phil. 2, 29, 71; id. de Or. 2, 3, 10; 2, 74, 300; Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 8; Suet. Aug. 67; id. Calig. 45.— In *plur.:* quantae timiditates, Cic. Mil. 26, 69.

* **tĭmĭdŭlē,** *adv. dim.* [timidus], *somewhat timidly:* reptare per balneas, App. M. 4, p. 146, 16.

tĭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [timeo], *fearful, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly, timid* (opp. audax; cf.: pavidus, trepidus, iners, ignavus): timido metu refugere, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218; id. ap. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. v. 46 Vahl.); cf.: nimium me timidum fuisse confiteor, Cic. Sest. 16, 36: se timidum atque ignavum judicari, id. Fam. 11, 18, 1: timidus ac tremens, id. Pis. 30, 74: imbelles timidique, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: timidus imperitusque, id. Caecin. 7, 18: timidus in labore militari, id. Fam. 1, 17, 1: non timidus ad mortem, id. Fin. 2, 20, 63 et saep.: timidus animus, humilis, demissus fractusque, id. Off. 3, 32, 115: spes, Ov. H. 16, 375: amor, id. ib. 18 (19), 172: fides, id. M. 9, 792: manus, id. Tr. 2, 228: tergum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 16: navis, Ov. F. 1, 4: timido cursu Fugit, id. M. 1, 525: preces, id. Tr. 5, 8, 28: pro cauto timidus accipitur, Sen. Ep. 45, 7: in bello fortis, in foro timidus, id. ib. 120, 9.— In a good sense = cautus, *cautious:* mater timidi non solet flere, Nep. Thras. 2, 3.— *Comp.:* adversis mediocribus timidiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13: nihil timidius columbâ, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: timidiora mandata videbantur, quam, etc., Cic. Fam. 11, 18, 1.— *Sup.:* timidissime Phineu, Ov. M. 5, 224: turba, columbae, id. A. A. 1, 117.—(β) With *inf.* (poet.): Codrus pro patriâ non timidus mori, Hor. C. 3, 19, 2: non timidus pro patriâ perire, id. ib. 4, 9, 52: agitare aprum, Sil. 16, 575.—(γ) With *gen.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): timidus procellae, Hor. A. P. 28; so, deorum, Ov. M. 5, 100: animalia timida lucis, *that shun the light*, i. e. *remote from the light, dark*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 6: timidum doloris ac mortis, Lact. 3, 26.— Hence, *adv.:* **tĭmĭdē,** *fearfully, timidly:* timide (opp. fidenter), Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: timide aliquid facere, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: dicere, id. Planc. 10, 24: timide vel potius verecunde, id. Fin. 5, 2, 6; id. Quint. 16, 51; id. Sull. 29, 80; Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3; Caes. B. G. 3, 25; id. B. C. 1, 19; Hor. A. P. 171; Ov. M. 1, 746; Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 2; Sen. Hippol. 393.— *Comp.:* timidius dicere, Cic. Caecin. 27, 77: cum omnia trepidantius timidiusque ageret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.— *Sup.:* quod timidissime dicendum est, Quint. 11, 1, 77.

Tīmŏchăres, is, *m.*, *a courtier of Pyrrhus, who proposed to Fabricius, for a reward, to kill the king his master*, Gell. 3, 8, 3.

Tīmŏcrătes, ae, *m.*, = Τιμοκράτης, *an Epicurean philosopher of the third century* B.C., Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101; id. N. D. 1, 33, 93.

Tīmŏlĕon, ontis, *m.*, = Τιμολέων, *a Corinthian general, whose life was written by Nepos*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7.—Hence, **Tīmŏlĕontēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *named from Timoleon:* gymnasium, Nep. Tim. 5, 4.

Tĭmōlus, v. Tmolus.

Tīmŏmăchus, i, *m.*, = Τιμόμαχος, *an eminent painter of Byzantium, of the time of Julius Cæsar*, Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 126; Aus. Epigr. 121 sq.

Tīmon, ōnis, *m.*, = Τίμων, *a celebrated misanthrope of Athens*, Cic. Lael. 23, 87; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 25 and 27.

tĭmor (**tĭmos,** Naev. ap. Non. 487, 6), ōris, *m.* [timeo]. **I.** Lit., *fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety* (cf.: metus, horror, formido, timiditas, pavor): definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: metus ac timor, id. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 41: timor praepedit dicta linguae, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 25: timore torpeo, id. Truc. 4, 3, 50: prae timore in genua concidit, id. Rud. 1, 2, 85; id. Cist. 4, 2, 45: in timorem dabo militarem advenam, id. Ps. 4, 1, 19: animus timore Obstipuit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 4: magno timore sum, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 2; id. Fin. 2, 10, 30: cruciatu timoris angi, id. Off. 2, 7, 25: amici nostri, timore de nobis

afficiuntur, id. Fam. 11, 2, 3: res quae mihi facit timorem, id. ib. 10, 18, 2: timore perterritus, id. Div. 1, 28, 58; so Caes. B. G. 1, 22; 1, 23: huc accedit summus timor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: haec sunt in judicum animis . . . oratione molienda, amor, odium . . . spes, laetitia, timor, molestia, id. de Or. 2, 51, 206: timor incutitur ex ipsorum periculis, id. ib. 2, 51, 209: timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: Parthis timor injectus est, id. Att. 5, 20, 3; id. Agr. 1, 8, 23; Caes. B. G. 7, 55: alicui timorem deicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 24: hunc mihi timorem eripe, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: ades animo et omitte timorem, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: timorem abicere, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: timore sublato, Caes. B. G. 6, 23; cf.: omni timore deposito, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 23, 1: ut se ex maximo timore colligerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: ea (aestas), quae sequitur, magno est in timore, i. e. *occasions great apprehension*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 4: numquam fidele consilium daturus timor, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 5. — With *ne*: ubi timor est, ne auctumnalis satio hiemis gelicidiis peruratur, Col. 11, 3, 63; so Verg. A. 6, 352; Liv. 6, 28, 8.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: in timore civitas fuit, obsides captivosque Poenorum ea moliri, Liv. 32, 26, 16: subest ille timor ne dignitatem quidem posse retineri, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 334.—With *in* and *abl.*: cum major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vicisset, Liv. 45, 26, 7.—With *gen.* of the thing feared: belli magni timor impendet, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 4; so, vituperationis non injustae, id. Rep. 5, 4, : repentinae incursionis, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: mortis, Lucr. 5, 1180; Ov. M. 7, 604.—In *plur.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68; Lucr. 2, 45; 5, 46; Cat. 64, 99; Hor. C. 1, 37, 15; id. Ep. 1, 4, 12.—**B.** Personified, *Fear*: Timor, Hor. C. 3, 1, 37: ater, Verg. A. 9, 719. —*Plur.*, Ov. M. 12, 60.—**II.** Poet., transf. **A.** In a good sense, *awe, reverence, veneration*: divum, Lucr. 5, 1223: quod hominibus perturbatis inanem religionem timoremque dejecerat, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 24: deorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 295: sacer, Sil. 3, 31: primus in orbe deos fecit timor, Stat. Th. 3, 661.—**B.** *An object that excites fear, a terror*: audaci tu timor esse potes, Prop. 3, 7, 28 (4, 6, 70): Cacus Aventinae timor, Ov. F. 1, 551; cf. id. M. 3, 291; 10, 29; 12, 612: magnus uterque timor latronibus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 67; Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 119. — **C.** *An object for which anxiety is felt* (poet.): ratis, tot gracili ligno complexa timores, Stat. S. 3, 2, 80.

tĭmōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [timor], *full of reverence towards God, devout*, Vulg. Luc. 2, 25 (transl. of the Gr. εὐλαβής); id. Act. 8, 2; Hier. in Isa. 14, 50, 10.

Tīmŏthĕus, ĕi, *m.*, = Τιμόθεος. **I.** *Son of Conon, leader of the Athenians, and restorer of the walls of Athens*; his life is written by Nepos; cf. also Cic. Off. 1, 32, 116; id. de Or. 3, 34, 139; id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100; Nep. Con. 1 sqq.—**II.** *A musician, a native of Miletus*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39; Quint. 2, 3, 3; Macr. S. 5, 22.

* **tīna,** ae, *f.*, *a wine-vessel*, Varr. ap. Non. 544, 6; cf.: tinia vasa vinaria, Fest. p. 365 Müll.; and: canava, cavea, tinum, Not. Tir.

tinca, ae, *f.*, *a small fish*, perh. *the tench*: Cyprinus tinca, Linn.; Aus. Idyll. 10, 125.

tincta, v. tingo *fin.*

* **tinctĭlis,** e, *adj.* [tingo], *in which something is dipped*: volucri ferro tinctile virus inest, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 63.

‡ **tinctor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a dyer*, Inscr. Marin. Papir. Dipl. 251; cf.: tinctor, βαφεύς, Gloss. (but not Vitr. 7, 14, where tectores is the true reading).

* **tinctōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to plunging in* or *dyeing*; trop.: mens, i. e. *bloodthirsty*, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44.

tinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a dyeing*, Plin. 37, 9, 38, § 119.—In *plur.*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 110.

1. tinctus, a, um, *Part.* of tingo.

* **2. tinctus,** ūs, *m.* [tingo], *a dipping into, a dyeing*; meton., *a sauce* into which something is dipped: avis croceo tinctu cibis gratissima, i. e. *saffron-sauce*, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 134.

tĭnĕa, ae, *f.* [tan-, root of tondeo; cf. Gr. τέμνω]. **I.** In gen., *a gnawing worm*, in clothes, books, etc., *a moth, bookworm*, etc.: Phalaena tinea, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 98, 1; Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; id. Ep. 1, 20, 12; Ov. P. 1, 1, 72; Mart. 11, 1, 14; Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 117.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of the *moth* that flutters about a light, Lact. Phoen. 107.—**B.** Of the *wood-worm*, Vitr. 5, 12 *fin.*—**C.** Of *worms* in beehives, Verg. G. 4, 246; Col. 9, 14, 2.—**D.** Of *worms* in fig-trees, Col. 5, 10, 9.—**E.** Of *worms* in the human body, Plin. 27, 13, 120, § 145; 21, 20, 83, § 140; 23, 8, 77, § 148; 24, 10, 47, § 77.—**F.** Agrestes tineae, *silk-worms*, Ov. M. 15, 373.—**G.** Of *lice*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 113; 1, 260.

tĭnĕo, āre, 1, *v. n.* [tinea], *to be infested by moths*, Vulg. Bar. 6, 71.

* **tĭnĕŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little worm*, Veg. Vet. 1, 4.

* **tĭnĕōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of worms, wormy*, Col. 9, 14, 20.

Tingē or **Tingi,** *f.*, *a town of Mauritania*, now *Tangiers*, Mel. 1, 5, 2; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4.— Hence, **Tingĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Tingi*: litus, Mamert. Gen. Max. 16 *fin.*

tingo (less correctly, **tinguo**), nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* [root tvak-, to wet; Sanscr. tuc-; Gr. τέγγω], *to wet, moisten, bathe* with or in any liquid (class.; cf.: aspergo, irroro, imbuo). **I.** Lit.: tunica sanguine centauri tincta, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: Lydia Pactoli tingit arata liquor, Prop. 1, 6, 32: in amne comas, id. 4 (5), 4, 24: tinget pavimentum mero, Hor. C. 2, 14, 27: Arctos Oceani metuentis aequore tingi, Verg. G. 1, 246: stridentia Aera lacu, id. ib. 4, 172: gemmam lacrimis, Ov. M. 9, 567: in undis summa pedum vestigia, id. ib. 4, 343: pedis vestigia, id. ib. 5, 592: flumine corpora, i. e. *to bathe*, id. ib. 12, 413: corpora lymphis, id. ib. 2, 459: in amne faces, id. R. Am. 700: (asinae) horrent ita ut pedes omnino caveant tingere, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169. —Poet.: in alto Phoebus anhelos Aequore tinget equos, *bathe* or *plunge*, i. e. *will set*, Ov. M. 15, 419: non ego te meis Immunem meditor tingere poculis, i. e. *to entertain, treat you*, Hor. C. 4, 12, 23.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To soak in color, to dye, color, tinge* (syn. inficio): Phocaico bibulas tingebat murice lanas, Ov. M. 6, 9; cf.: lanas vestium murice Afro, Hor. C. 2, 16, 36. — Poet.: niveam ovem Tyrio murice, Tib. 2, 4, 28: coma viridi cortice tincta nucis, id. 1, 8, 44: vestes Gaetulo murice, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 181: vestem rubro cocco, id. S. 2, 6, 103: sanguine cultros, Ov. M. 7, 599; cf.: secures cervice, Hor. C. 3, 23, 13: ora cruore, Ov. M. 14, 237: comam, id. Am. 1, 14, 2: cutem, i. e. *to paint*, Mart. 1, 77, 5: tinguntur sole populi, i. e. *are embrowned*, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 70: nummos, *to wash copper coins with gold* or *silver*, Dig. 48, 10, 8: globus . . . candenti lumine tinctus, i. e. *illuminated*, Lucr. 5, 720; so, loca lumine, id. 6, 173.—**2.** Of colors as objects, *to produce, bring out*: purpuram, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 201; 16, 18, 31, § 77: caeruleum, id. 33, 13, 57, § 161.—**3.** *To baptize* (late Lat.): tinctus est ab Joanne prophetā in Jordane flumine, Lact. 4, 15, 2.—**II.** Trop.: orator sit mihi tinctus litteris, audierit aliquid, legerit, *tinctured*, i. e. *imbued, well furnished with*, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: Laelia patris elegantiā tincta, id. Brut. 58, 211: verba sensu tincta, Quint. 4, 2, 117: Romano lepidos sale tinge libellos, Mart. 8, 3, 19: sales lepore Attico tincti, id. 3, 20, 9: in similitudinem sui tingit (virtus), Sen. Ep. 66, 8.—Hence, *P. a.* as *substt.* **A. tingens,** entis, *m.*, *a dyer*: tingentium officinae, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133; 37, 9, 40, § 122.—**B. tincta,** ōrum, *n.*, *dyed* or *colored stuffs*: tincta absint, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45.

tĭnĭārĭa, ae, *f.* [tinea], *a plant, moth-mullein*: Teucrium polium, Linn.; Scrib. Comp. 83.

* **tinnīmentum,** i, *n.* [tinnio], *a tingling*: illud quidem edepol tinnimentum est auribus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 26.

tinnĭo (**tīnĭo**), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [root tan-; cf.: tono, tonitru], *to ring, chink, clink, jingle, tinkle, tingle*. **I.** Lit.: tinniit tintinnabulum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 162: tinnit hastilibus umbo, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 432 Vahl.): apes tinniendo aere perterritas perducet, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30: (Graeci) *n* (litteram) jucundam et in fine praecipue quasi tinnientem illius (*m* litterae) loco ponunt, Quint. 12, 10, 31 (cf. retinnit, Cic. Brut. 46, 171): nec tibi dubito in foro diu tinnisse auriculas, *have tingled*, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 5 Mai; cf. tinnitus.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Colloq., *to clink* money, i. e. *to pay*: exspecto maxime, ecquid Dolabella tinniat, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 4; cf. trop.: veri speciem dignoscere calles, Nequa subaerato mendosum tinniat auro, *ring false, give a false sound*, Pers. 5, 105.—**B.** *To have a sharp* or *shrill voice, to cry, scream, sing* (ante- and post-class.): comprime te: nimium tinnis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32; id. Ps. 3, 2, 99; cf.: tinnire canorā voce, id. Poen. prol. 33: aliquid se tinniturum promisit, *to sing*, Suet. Ner. 20 *fin.*: vere novo, cum jam tinnire volucres Incipient, Calp. Ecl. 5, 16.

tinnīto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [tinnio], *to sing*: parus enim quamvis per noctem tinnitet omnem, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 9 (al. tinniat): in trivio tinnitare, i. e. *to boast in public*, Commod. Fratr. 64.

tinnītus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a ringing, jingling, tingling* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: tinnitusque cie et Matris quate cymbala circum, Verg. G. 4, 64: strepit assiduo Tinnitu galea, id. A. 9, 809: sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis, Ov. M. 5, 204; 6, 589; 14, 536: aera tinnitus repulsa dabunt, id. F. 4, 184; Sil. 13, 146; Quint. 11, 3, 31: ad tinnitum aeris, Sen. Ira, 3, 35, 3; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76; 19, 1, 2, § 9: cuminum silvestre auribus instillatur ad sonitus atque tinnitus, *a ringing in the ears*, id. 20, 15, 57, § 162; 23, 4, 42, § 85; 28, 2, 5, § 24.— * **II.** Transf., of language, *a jingling, jingle* of words: tinnitus Gallionis, Tac. Or. 26; cf. tinnulus, II.

tinnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: sistra, Ov. P. 1, 1, 38: aera, id. M. 4, 393: chordae, Sen. Troad. 833: fistula, Calp. Ecl. 4, 74: vox, Cat. 61, 13; Pompon. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (with tenuis): illic cymbala tinnulaeque Gades, i. e. *the shrill noise of the Gaditan maidens*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 71 (cf. Juv. 11, 162).—**II.** Transf., of speakers: (rhetores) tumidi et corrupti et tinnuli, *jingling*, Quint. 2, 3, 9: verba, Hier. Ep. 143, 2; cf. tinnitus, II.

tinnunculus, i, *m.*, *a kind of hawk, the kestrel*: Falco tinnunculus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 37, 52, § 109; Col. 8, 8, 7.

* **tintinnābŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [tintinnabulum], *belled*, i. e. *wearing a bell* or *bells*: greges, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

tintinnābŭlum, i, *n.* [tintinno], *a bell, signal-bell*, e. g. on a door to summon the attendant, on the necks of cattle, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 162; id. Ps. 1, 3, 98; Suet. Aug. 91; Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92; Juv. 6, 441; Mart. 14, 163 *in lemm.*; Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 336.

* **tintinnācŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *tinkling, clinking, clanking*: educi ad tintinnaculos, i. e. *to the manacled malefactors*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 8 Spengel ad loc. (acc. to others, *the executioners* who fastened the chains).

tintinnĭo, īre, v. tintinno.

tintinno (**tintĭno**), āre, and **tintinnĭo,** īre, *v. n.* [reduplicated from tinnio], *to ring, clink, clank, to jingle, tingle* (ante-class.): tintinnabant compedes, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 364 Müll.; Nigid. ap. Non. 40, 16: tintinnire janitoris impedimenta (i. e. catenas) audio, Afran. ap. Non. 40, 14; id. ap. Fest. p. 364 Müll. *N. cr.*: sonitu suopte Tintinant aures, Cat. 51, 11.

* **tintinnum,** i, *n.* [tintinno], *a jingling, tinkling*, Ven. Carm. 2, 20, 49.

* **tintĭno,** āre, v. tintinno.

tīnus, i, *m.*, *a plant*: Viburnum tinus, Linn.; Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 128; 17, 10, 11, § 60: bacis caerula, Ov. M. 10, 98.

† **tiphē,** ēs, *f.*, = τίφη, *a kind of grain*, acc. to Sprengel, *Peter's-corn, one-grained wheat*: Triticum monococcon, Linn.; Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 81; 18, 10, 20, § 93.

† **tiphyon,** i, *n.*, = τίφυον, *a kind of narcissus*, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67 (dub.; Jahn, iphyon).

Tīphys, ўos (*voc.* Tiphy), *m.*, = Τῖφυς, *the pilot of the Argo*, Verg. E. 4, 34; Ov. H. 6, 48; id. Tr. 4, 3, 77; id. P. 1, 4, 37; Poët. ap. Charis. p. 243 P.

tippŭla (**tip-**), ae, *f.*, *an insect that*

runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner, Varr. ap. Non. 180, 11.—Transf., of any very light object: neque tippulai leonis pondu'st quam fides lenonia, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 62; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

Tīrēnus pons, *a bridge at Minturnæ*, Cic. Att. 16, 13.

Tīrĕsĭas, ae, *m.*, = Τειρεσίας. **I.** *A celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes*, Hyg. Fab. 68; 75; Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 115; id. Div. 1, 40, 88; 2, 3, 9; id. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Ov. M. 3, 323; 6, 157; Hor. S. 2, 5, 1; Stat. Th. 10, 589.—**II.** Transf., for *a blind man*, Juv. 13, 249.

Tīrĭdātes, ae, *m.*, *the name of several kings of Armenia*, Hor. C. 1, 26, 5; Suet. Ner. 13; 30; Just. 42, 5; Tac. A. 6, 32 sqq.; Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129; 30, 2, 6, § 16.

1. tīro, ōnis, *m.*; in milit. lang., *a newly-levied soldier, a young soldier, recruit.* **I.** Lit.: aetas tironum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: legio tironum, Caes. B. C. 3, 28; 3, 29; 3, 34; Auct. B. Afr. 31, 7; Suet. Tib. 42; id. Ner. 19; id. Vit. 15.—Trop.: multaque tironi non patienda feret (opp. vetus miles), Ov. A. A. 3, 566.—Esp., in appos. like an *adj.*: tirones milites (opp. veterani), Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39: miles, Auct. B. Afr. 16, 1: exercitus, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2; Liv. 21, 39, 3; 21, 43, 14.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a beginner, tiro* in any thing: nullâ in re tiro ac rudis, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: provinciae rudis et tiro, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: homo non aetate sed usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: in scholis exercitati, tirones in foro, Quint. 2, 10, 9: deductus in forum tiro, *as a young man*, after putting on the toga virilis, Suet. Ner. 7; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194; Ov. F. 3, 787: tirones gladiatorum, Suet. Caes. 26; for which, adject.: tirones gladiatores, Auct. B. Afr. 71, 1.—Of animals: ut tironem (bovem) cum veterano adjungant, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2.

2. Tīro, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* So esp., M. Tullius Tiro, *the learned freedman of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 16, 10; id. Att. 6, 7, 2; 9, 17, 2 (to him are addressed the letters id. Fam. 16, 3-10; 16, 12-15); Gell. 7, 3, 8; 13, 9, 1 sq.—Hence, **Tīrōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tiro*: liber, Gell. 13, 20, 16: Tironiana cura, id. 1, 7, 1.

tīrōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [tiro]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In milit. lang., *the first military service* or *first campaign of a young soldier, military rawness* or *inexperience*, = rudimentum (perh. not ante-Aug.): juvenis, Liv. 39, 47, 3: propter exercitûs paucitatem et tirocinium, Auct. B. Afr. 31, 6: aetatis infirmitas aut militiae tirocinium, Val. Max. 5, 4, 2: tirocinii rudimenta deponere, Just. 9, 1, 8.—In *plur.*: si non solum tirocinia, verum et incunabula in ipsis castris posuissent, Just. 12, 4, 6; Flor. 2, 3.—**B.** Concr., *the young troops, raw forces, recruits*: contemptum tirocinium, Liv. 40, 35, 12.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *the first beginning* of any thing, *the first trial, attempt*, or *essay*: si in L. Paulo accusando tirocinium ponere et documentum eloquentiae dare voluit, Liv. 45, 37, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: nec differendum est tirocinium in senectutem, Quint. 12, 6, 3; and: tirocinii metum transire, id. 12, 6, 7: filios suo quemque tirocinio deducere in forum, i. e. *after putting on the toga virilis*, Suet. Aug. 26: dies tirocinii, id. Tib. 54: togam sumpsit barbamque posuit, sine ullo honore, qualis contigerat tirocinio fratrum ejus, id. Calig. 10.—Of inanim. things: navium, i. e. *their first voyage*, Plin. 24, 7, 26, § 41.—**B.** *Inexperience*: senatus cum simul et tirocinio et perturbatione juvenis moveretur, Liv. 39, 47, 3: nec tirocinio peccet, Manil. 1, 189.

tīrōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the state* or *condition of a recruit* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 13, 21.

Tīrōnĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Tiro.

tīruncŭla, ae, v. tirunculus.

tīruncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [tiro], *a young beginner, little tiro* (post-Aug.): ut probarem tibi, quam vehementes haberent tirunculi impetus primos ad optima quaeque, Sen. Ep. 108, 23: servitia sic tirunculum (vilicum) contemnunt ut senem, Col. 11, 1, 3: quod me quamquam tirunculum sollicitavit ad Emendum, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 4: nec frustum capreae Novii noster tirunculus, Juv. 11, 143.—In apposition: miles, Suet. Ner. 21 *fin.*—In *fem.*: **tīruncŭla,** ae, *a female beginner*: saluta Blaesillam et Eustochium, tirunculas nostras, *female pupils, novices*, Hier. Ep. 31, 14.—Of *a bitch* that has littered for the first time, Col. 7, 12, 11.

Tīryns, nthis or nthos, *f.*, = Τίρυνς, *a very ancient town in Argolis, where Hercules was brought up*, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17; Stat. Th. 4, 147; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 662.—Hence, **Tīrynthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tiryns, Tirynthian*; and poet., also, *of* or *belonging to Hercules, Herculean*: heros, i. e. *Hercules*, Ov. M. 7, 410; id. F. 2, 349; called also juvenis, id. ib. 2, 305: hospes, id. ib. 1, 547: Tirynthius heros, *Chromis, the son of Hercules*, Stat. Th. 6, 489; and *Q. Fabius Maximus* (because the Fabii deduced their origin from Hercules), Sil. 8, 218; cf.: Fabius, Tirynthia proles, id. 2, 3: gens, i. e. Fabia, id. 7, 35: pubes, *troops of Tiryns*, Stat. Th. 11, 45: tela, *of Hercules*, Ov. M. 13, 401: nox, i. e. *of the conception of Hercules*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 17: aula, i. e. *Herculaneum*, id. ib. 2, 2, 109; cf. tecta, i. e. *Saguntum*, built by Hercules, Sil. 2, 300.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. Tīrynthĭus,** i. e. *Hercules*, Ov. M. 9, 66; 9, 268; 12, 564; id. F. 5, 629; Verg. A. 7, 662; 8, 228.—**2. Tīrynthĭa,** ae, *f.*, *Alcmena, the mother of Hercules*, Ov. M. 6, 112.—**3. Tīrynthĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the people of Tiryns*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195.

tis, i. e. tui, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 42; v. tu.

Tīsaeus, i, *m.*, or **Tīsaeum,** i, *n.*, = Τισαῖον, *a mountain of Thessaly*, now *Bardjora*, Liv. 28, 5, 17; Val. Fl. 2, 7.

Tīsăgŏras, ae, *m.*, = Τισαγόρας, *a brother of Miltiades*, Nep. Milt. 7, 5.

Tīsămĕnus, i, *m.*, = Τισαμενός, *a son of Orestes, and king of Argos*, Ov. Ib. 346; Hyg. Fab. 124.

Tisanūsa, ae, *f.*, *a town and harbor of Caria*, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104; Mel. 1, 16.

Tīsĭas, ae, *m.*, = Τισίας, *a Sicilian who wrote on oratory*, Cic. Brut. 12, 46; id. Inv. 2, 2, 6; id. de Or. 1, 20; Quint. 2, 16, 3; 3, 1, 8.

Tīsĭcrătes, is, *m.*, = Τισικράτης, *a sculptor of Sicyon, father of the painter Arcesilas*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 67; 35, 11, 40, § 146.

Tīsĭphŏnē, ēs, *f.*, = Τισιφόνη (avenger of murder), *one of the Furies*, Verg. A. 6, 571; 10, 761; Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 40; Ov. M. 4, 481; id. H. 2, 117; Hor. S. 1, 8, 34; Juv. 6, 29; Sen. Herc. Fur. 984.—Hence, **Tīsĭphŏnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tisiphone. Tisiphonean*: tempora, i. e. *deserving of punishment, guilty, criminal*, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 6.

Tissē, ēs, *f.*, *a little town in Sicily*, now *Randazzo*, Sil. 14, 267.—Hence, **Tissenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tisse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 38, § 86; for which: **Tissinenses,** Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Tītan, ānis (collat. form **Tītānus,** i, v. in the foll.), *m.*, = Τιτάν. **A.** *Son of Cœlus and Vesta, elder brother of Saturn, and ancestor of the Titans*, called **Tītāni** or **Tītānes,** *who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, and were, by the thunderbolts of his son Jupiter, precipitated into Tartarus*: quasi Titani cum dis belligerem? Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 26.—*Dat.* Titanis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.—*Gen.* genus Titanum, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5: Titanum suboles, id. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23.—*Acc.* Titanas, Hor. C. 3, 4, 43; Ov. F. 3, 797.—Appellatively: Titanus, of *an old man*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 101.—**B.** *A grandson of the above, son of Hyperion, the Sun-god*, i. q. Sol, Cic. Arat. 60; cf. Verg. A. 4, 119; Ov. M. 1, 10; 2, 118; 6, 438; id. F. 1, 617; 2, 73; 4, 180; 4, 919 al.—**C.** *Prometheus*, as grandson of Titan, Juv. 14, 35.—Hence, **II. Tītānĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Titan* or *the Titans, Titanian*: pubes, Fulmine dejecti, i. e. *the Titans*, Verg. A. 6, 580: bella, i. e. *of the Titans*, Sil. 12, 725: antra, Val. Fl. 4, 91: ales, i.e. *the Phœnix*, as sacred to the sun (Titan, B.), Claud. Idyll. 1, 7.—*Subst.*: **Tītānĭus,** ii, *m.*, for Titan, B., *the Sun-god*, Avien. Arat. 127.—In *fem.*: **Tītānĭa,** ae. (α) *Latona*, as daughter of the Titan Cœus, Ov. M. 6, 346.—(β) *Pyrrha*, as descendant of the Titan Prometheus, Ov. M. 1, 395.—(γ) *Diana*, as sister of Sol, Ov. M. 3, 173.—(δ) *Circe*, as daughter of Sol, Ov. M. 14, 382; 14, 438.—**B. Tītānĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Titan* or *the Titans, Titanic*: dracones, *sprung from the Titans' blood*, Ov. M. 7, 398.—**C. Tītānis,** ĭdis or ĭdos, *adj. f.*, *Titanic*: pugna, *of the Titans*, Juv. 8, 132: Circe, as daughter of Sol, Ov. M. 13, 968; 14, 376; Val. Fl. 7, 212.—Also, *absol.*: **Tītānis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Circe*, Ov. M. 14, 14.—(β) *Diana*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag. v. 317 Vahl.); and of *Tethys*, as sister of Sol, Ov. F. 5, 81.

Tītānŏmăchĭa, ae, *f.*, = Τιτανομαχία, *the battle with the Titans*, Hyg. Fab. 150 *in lemm.*

Titarīsos, i, *m.*, *a river of Thessaly*, Luc. 6, 376.

Tithoēs, is, *m.*, *an Egyptian king, builder of the labyrinth*, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 84.

Tīthōnus or **-nos,** i, *m.*, = Τιθωνός, *son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora, and father of Memnon; endowed with immortality, and changed at last, after reaching a decrepit old age, into a cicada*, Cic. Sen. 1, 3; Verg. A. 4, 585; Ov. F. 6, 473; Hor. C. 2, 16, 30; 1, 28, 8: Tithoni conjux, Ov. H. 17 (18), 111.—Hence, **A. Tīthōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tithonus, Tithonian*: conjux, i. e. *Aurora*, Ov. F. 3, 403.—Called also, *absol.*: **Tīthōnia,** Ov. F. 4, 943; Val. Fl. 1, 311; 3, 1; Stat. Th. 12, 3: senectus, id. S. 4, 3, 151.—**B. Tīthōnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tithonus*: Memnon, Avien. Perieg. 368.—**C. Tīthōnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *the wife of Tithonus*, i. e. *Aurora*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 34.

tĭthȳmălis, ĭdis, v. the foll. art.

† **tĭthȳmălus (tĭthȳmallus),** i, *m.*, = τιθύμαλος, *a plant with a milklike sap, spurge* (Euphorbia, Linn.), of many species, Plin. 26, 8, 39, § 62; App. Herb. 108; Ser. Samm. 46, 841; 64, 1106.—A female species, called **tĭthȳmălis,** ĭdis, *sea-spurge*: Euphorbia paralias, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 41, § 68.

Tĭtĭānus, a, um, v. Titius, II. B.

Tĭtĭenses, ium, v. Titius, II. C.

Tĭtĭens, ium, v. Titius, II. C. *fin.*

* **tītillāmentum,** i, *n.* [titillo], *a tickling*, for titillatio, Fulg. Myth. 2, 18.

tītillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a tickling, titillation*: voluptates, quibus quasi titillatio sensibus adhibetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113: non est voluptatum tanta quasi titillatio in senibus, id. Sen. 14, 47; Hier. Ep. 52, 3: corporis, Sen. Ep. 92, 6.

tītillātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a tickling*, for titillatio, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 198; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6, 26; id. Tard. 2, 11, 129.

tītillo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to tickle, titillate.* **I.** Lit.: sensus, Lucr. 2, 429: voluptas, quae quasi titillaret sensus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39; cf. carnem, Tert. Pud. 22 *med.*: multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillantes, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 63.—**II.** Trop.: ne vos titillet gloria, Hor. S. 2, 3, 179: maerorem, Sen. Ep. 99, 7: appetentia cum titillatur, Macr. S. 7, 5, 30: titillata voluptas, Aus. Epigr. 108, 15: femina nulla prorsus invidia titillata, Mart. Cap. 2, § 172: his blandimentis titillat animas, Lact. 6, 22, 3; Aug. in Psa. 102, 5, Serm. 154, 4; Leo. M. Serm. 41, 1.—*Absol.*: ego titillare non desinam, *to amuse myself*, Sen. Ep. 113, 21; cf.: per diem noctemque titillari velle, id. Vit. Beat. 5, 4: titillante gulâ, Macr. S. 7, 5, 23.

* **tītillus,** i, *m.* [titillo], *a tickling*, for titillatio, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 2.

Tĭtīnĭus (Tĭtinnĭus), ii, *m.*, *a Roman comic poet of the ante-class. period*; see the fragments of his writings in Com. Rel. pp. 115-137 Rib.; Varr. ap. Charis. p. 215 P.

tītĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a burning brand, firebrand* (syn.: taeda, fax), Varr. ap. Non. 182, 21; 302, 7; Cels. 2, 17; Hyg. Fab. 171 al.; cf.: titionem vulgus appellat extractum foco torrem semiustum et exstinctum, Lact. 4, 14 *med.*

Tĭtĭus, i, *m.*; **Tĭtĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; e.g. Sex. Titius, *a tribune of the people, whose motions so much resembled dancing that a certain dance was named* Titius *after him*, Cic. Brut. 62, 225;

id. de Or. 2, 11, 48.—**II.** Titius Septimius, to whom is addressed Hor. C. 2, 6; cf. id. Ep. 1, 9, 1. — Hence, **A. Tĭtĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Titius, Titian:* lex, Cic. Mur. 8, 18; id. Leg. 2, 6, 14; Val. Max. 8, 1, 3; Dig. 11, 5, 3: atrium, Liv. 39, 44, 7: sodales, *appointed for the Sabine worship by king Titus Tatius,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll.; Tac. A. 1, 54; Luc. 1, 602.—Called also TITIALES, Inscr. Orell. 2432; cf. also SODALIS TITIENSIS, Inscr. Murat. 299.—**B. Tĭtĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Titius, Titian:* fundus, Dig. 23, 3, 50; ib. 45, 1, 85.—**C. Tĭtĭensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to king Titus Tatius;* v. sodalis, A.—*Subst.:* **Tĭtĭenses,** ium, *m.,* for the usual Tatienses, *one of the three Roman equestrian centuries;* v. Tatius; also abbrev. **Tĭtĭens,** ium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 31.

tĭtivillĭtĭum, ii, *n., a very small trifle, a bagatelle:* non ego istuc verbum empsitem (empsiculem, Müll.) titivillitio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39; cf. Fest. p. 366 Müll. *N. cr.,* and Fulg. Prisc. Serm. 562.

tĭtŭbanter, *adv.,* v. titubo *fin.*

tĭtŭbantĭa, ae, *f.* [titubo], *a staggering, wavering* (very rare): linguae, i. e. *stammering,* Suet. Claud. 30; so too, oris, id. Vit. 6; cf. the foll. art., I.

tĭtŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a staggering, wavering.* **I.** Lit.: in ipsâ ebrietate, Sen. Ep. 95, 16: linguae, i. e. *stammering,* Macr. S. 7, 6 *med.;* cf. the preced. art.—**II.** Trop.: titubatio aut offensio, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12; Cic. Inv. 2, 12, 41; Hier. de Cain et Abel, 1, 5, 19.

tĭtŭbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a., to stagger, totter, reel.* **I.** Lit. (rare; cf.: vacillo, labo), of drunken persons: Silenus titubans annisque meroque, Ov. M. 11, 90: mero somnoque gravis titubare videtur, id. ib. 3, 608; 4, 26; 15, 331; cf.: titubans pes, Phaedr. 4, 14, 12: vestigia titubata, *tottering,* Verg. A. 5, 332: titubat lingua, *stammers, stutters,* Ov. A. A. 1, 598.—**II.** Trop., *to hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed* or *perplexed* (class.): Licinius titubans, Cic. Cael. 28, 66: cave ne titubes mandataque frangas, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19 Orell. ad loc.: fac titubet blaeso subdola lingua sono, Ov. A. A. 1, 598: erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: testes, si verbo titubarint, Cic. Fl. 10, 22: at vide, ne titubes, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 32; id. Mil. 2, 2, 93: lacrumans titubanti animo, corde et pectore, id. ib. 1, 1, 43: hic omnibus titubantibus et de rebus summis desperantibus, Nep. Eum. 9, 2: quid agat, ne quid titubet, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 75: verum illa ne quid titubet, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 120; Quint. 5, 7, 11: nihil, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 2; cf. *impers. pass.:* ne quid titubetur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 70: si quid forte titubatum est, ut fit in bello, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 2: versus debilitatur, in quâcumque ejus sit parte titubatum, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192.—Hence, **tĭtŭbanter,** *adv., loosely, totteringly.* **A.** Lit.: lapis, quem artifex titubanter aptaverat fundae, Amm. 24, 4, 28. — **B.** Trop., *hesitatingly, falteringly:* titubanter et inconstanter loqui de aliquâ re, Auct. Her. 4, 41, 53: titubanter et strictim, Cic. Cael. 7, 15.

tĭtŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [titulus], *to give a title to, to call, name, entitle* (post-class.): magos quoque Samaritanorum appellatione titulavit, Tert. adv. Jud. 9 *med.;* id. Anim. 13; Carm. Judic. Dom. 2; Mart. Cap. 1, § 41.

tĭtŭlus, i (collat. form, *n.:* HOC TITVLVM, Inscr. Fabr. 8, 47; Inscr. Cardin. Dipl. 22), *m.* [root ti- of τίνω, τιμάω], *a superscription, inscription, label, title; a ticket, bill, placard, notice* that a thing is to be sold or let (syn. index). **I.** Lit. (esp. freq. after the Aug. per.): aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv. 28, 46, 16: virtutes in aevum Per titulos memoresque fastos Aeternet, Hor. C. 4, 14, 4: dant munera templis; Addunt et titulum: titulus breve carmen habebat, Ov. M. 9, 793: cumque ducum titulis oppida capta legat, id. Tr. 4, 2, 20: titulus nomenque libelli, Ov. R. Am. 1: librorum, Quint. 2, 14, 4: titulum scribere, Col. 9, praef. § 2: quorum titulus per barbara colla pependit, i. e. *of slaves put up for sale,* Prop. 4, 5, 51: paterae, quas cum titulo nominis Camilli ante Capitolium constat positas esse, Liv. 6, 4, 3: signa cum titulo lamnae aëneae inscripto, id. 23, 19, 18: patrem familias canibus objecit, cum hoc titulo, Suet. Dom. 10: cras bibet aliquid, cujus patriam titulumque senectus delevit, Juv. 5, 34: sepulcri, *epitaph,* id. 6, 230; cf.: cinerem sine titulo, sine nomine jacere, Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 3; so of *an epitaph,* id. ib. 9, 19, 3: domus proscribebatur, si quis emere, si quis conducere vellet: venit Athenodorus, legit titulum auditoque pretio, etc., *the bill, the notice of sale,* Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7; cf. poet.: ite sub titulum lares, Tib. 2, 4, 54: sub titulum nostros misit lares, Ov. R. Am. 302.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Like our *title* for *an honorable appellation, title of honor, glory:* sustinere titulum consulatus, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: quos si titulus hic (sapientis) delectat, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 30: servatae pubis Achivae, Ov. M. 7, 56: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 17; id. C. 4, 14, 4; id. S. 2, 3, 212: et domus est titulis utraque fulta suis, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 32; Ov. F. 2, 16; 1, 602; id. M. 7, 448; 12, 334.—**B.** *Repute, renown, fame:* par titulo tantae gloriae fuit, Liv. 7, 1, 10; Stat. S. 2, 7, 62: prioris perpetrati belli titulus, Liv. 28, 41, 3; cf.: quid in purpurâ istâ aliud quam victoriarum mearum titulos geris? Just. 18, 7, 13: titulo Spartanae victoriae inflatus, Curt. 10, 10, 14: captae urbis titulo cedens, id. 6, 6, 33. — **C.** *A sign, token:* ciconia, titulus tepidi temporis, Petr. 55.—**D.** *A cause* or *reason alleged, a pretence, pretext* (so perh. not ante-Aug.; cf.: causa, nomen): non vos pro Graeciae libertate tantum dimicare: quamquam is quoque egregius titulus esset, etc., Liv. 36, 17, 13: praetendere titulum belli, id. 37, 54, 13: honestiorem causam libertatis quam servitutis praetexi titulo, id. 34, 59, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: sub titulo aequandarum legum nostra jura oppressa, id. 3, 67, 9: sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo, Vell. 2, 45, 4: ipse (probabatur) accepisse HS. decem milia foedissimo quidem titulo, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23: transfugae titulo Babyloniam proficiscitur, Just. 1, 10, 16: erat hic quidem titulus cum Graecis coëundi, id. 5, 1, 8; 11, 10, 10; 15, 4, 13: titulum sollemnis officii occulto sceleri praeferentes, Curt. 5, 10, 12: titulus facinori speciosus praeferebatur, id. 7, 5, 20.—**E.** *The title* of a book (post-Aug.; cf. index): M. Tullius in ipsis librorum quos hac de re primum scripserat titulis, Quint. 2, 14, 4: materiam (libri) ex titulo cognosces, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 3: cui vix voluminum suorum frontes maxime placent titulique, Sen. Tranq. 9, 6.

Tĭtŭrĭānus, a, um, v. Titurius.

Tĭtŭrĭus, ii, *m., a legate of Cæsar in the Gallic war,* Caes. B. G. 5, 27; 5, 29; 5, 33; Suet. Caes. 25. — Hence, **Tĭtŭrĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of Titurius, Titurian:* clades, Suet. Caes. 67.

Titurnĭus, i, *m., the name of a Roman* gens, Cic. Fam. 13, 39.

Tĭtus, i, *m., a Roman prænomen,* abbreviated T.

Tĭtyos, ўi, *m.,* = Τιτυός, *a giant, son of Jupiter, slain by Apollo with arrows for his attempt on the chastity of Latona; and, as a further punishment, as he lay in the infernal regions stretched out over a space of nine* jugera, *a vulture kept feeding on his liver, which was as constantly reproduced,* Lucr. 3, 992 sq.; Verg. A. 6, 595; Prop. 3, 5, 44; Tib. 1, 3, 75; Ov. M. 4, 457; id. P. 1, 2, 41; Hor. C. 4, 6, 2; 3, 11, 21.

Tĭtўrus, i, *m.* **I.** Lit., *the name of a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues,* Verg. E. 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For *a shepherd* in gen., Verg. E. 8, 55.—**B.** As a designation of *Virgil's Eclogues,* Ov. Am. 1, 15, 25. — **C.** As a designation of *Virgil* himself, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 72.

Tĭtўus, i, *m., a river of Illyria,* Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139; Flor. 2, 5.

Tlēpŏlĕmus, i, *m.,* = Τληπόλεμος, *a son of Hercules, leader of the Rhodians before Troy,* Hyg. Fab. 81, 97; Ov. M. 12, 537.

Tmărŏs or **-us,** i, *m., a mountain in Epirus,* Verg. E. 8, 44.—Called also **Tŏmărus,** Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—Hence, **Tmărĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tmaros, Tmarian:* Juppiter, Claud. B. Get. 18.

† **tmēsis,** is, *f.,* = τμῆσις, in grammar, *the separation of a word, tmesis* (as, Saxo cere comminuit brum; v. cerebrum *init.*), Serv. Verg. A. 1, 412.

Tmōlus and **Tĭmōlus,** i, *m.,* = Τμῶλος, *a mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises, producing excellent wines,* now *Kisilja Mousa Dagh,* Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110; Verg. G. 1, 56; Ov. M. 2, 217; 11, 151 sq.—Form Timolus, Ov. M. 6, 15; 11, 86.—**II.** *A town near Mount Tmolus,* Tac. A. 2, 47.—**III.** *A small river flowing from Mount Tmolus,* Plin. 33, 8, 43, § 126. — Hence, **A. Tmōlĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tmolus, Tmolian:* terra, Ov. P. 4, 15, 9.—*Subst.:* **Tmōlĭus,** ii, *m.* (sc. mons), *Mount Tmolus,* Verg. G. 2, 98.—**B. Tmōlites,** is, *adj. m., of Tmolus:* vicanus, Cic. Fl. 3, 8.—*Subst., the wine of Tmolus, Tmolian wine,* Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74; Vitr. 7, 3.

* **tŏcŭlĭo** or **tŏcullĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [τόκος, usury], *a usurer:* neque te in toculionibus habebam, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 12.

‡ **todi,** ōrum, *m.:* todi genus avium parvarum. Plautus: cum todillis crusculis, Fest. pp. 352 and 353 Müll.

† **toecharchus,** i, *m.,* = τοίχαρχος, *the commander of the rowers,* Hyg. Fab. 14 *fin.*

tōfācĕus or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [tofus], *of tufa, tufaceous:* argilla, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 43: lapis, Pall. Aug. 9, 2.

* **tōfĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like tufa, tufaceous:* lapides, Capitol. Max. 6.

* **tōfīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of tufa:* metae (circi), Suet. Claud. 21.

* **tōfōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like tufa, tufaceous, porous:* verruca umore, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

tōfus (tōphus), i, *m., tufa* or *tuff;* Ital. *tufo,* Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 29; 36, 22, 48, § 166; Vitr. 2, 7; Front. Aquaed. 122; Verg. G. 2, 214; Ov. M. 3, 160; 8, 562; Stat. S. 4, 3, 52.

tŏga, ae, *f.* [tego], *a covering, garment.* **I.** In gen. (ante-class. and rare): praeterea quod in lecto togas ante habebant; ante enim olim fuit commune vestimentum et diurnum et nocturnum et muliebre et virile, Varr. ap. Non. 541, 2: incinctā togâ, Afran. ib. 540, 33; cf. comic.: ne toga cordylis, ne paenula desit olivis, Mart. 13, 1, 1.—* **B.** *A roofing, roof:* (toga) dicitur et tectum, Non. 406, 21. — **II.** In partic., *the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff; the toga* or *gown.* **A.** Lit.: sed quod pacis est insigne et otii toga, Cic. Pis. 30, 73: quem tenues decuere togae, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: ima, Quint. 11, 3, 139: pexa, Mart. 2, 44, 1: rasa, id. 2, 88, 4: toga praetexta, *the toga of magistrates and free-born children, ornamented with purple;* v. praetexo: toga pura, *the unornamented toga of youth who had laid aside the* praetexta: Ciceroni meo togam puram cum dare Arpini vellem, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 1; 5, 20, 9; 7, 8, 5; called more freq. virilis, id. Sest. 69, 144; id. Phil. 2, 18, 44; Liv. 26, 19, 5; Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 2; and: toga libera, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 132; Ov. F. 3, 771; cf.: a patre ita eram deductus ad Scaevolam sumptâ virili togâ, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: toga picta, *worn by a victor in his triumph,* Liv. 10, 7, 9; 30, 15, 11; Flor. 1, 5, 6: purpurea, *worn by kings,* Liv. 27, 4, 11; 31, 11, 12: candida, *the toga worn by candidates for office, made of white fulled cloth;* v. candidus: pulla, *the dark-gray toga of mourners;* v. pullus; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 107 sq.; 2, pp. 55 and 74 sq. (2d edit.).—**B.** Transf. **1.** As a designation for *peace:* ex quo genere haec sunt, Liberum appellare pro vino, campum pro comitiis, togam pro pace, arma ac tela pro bello, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167: cedant arma togae, id. poët. Off. 1, 22, 77; id. Pis. 30, 73: vir omnibus belli ac togae dotibus eminens, Vell. 1, 12, 3; Tert. Pall. 5.—Also of the *Roman national character;* hence, togae oblitus, *forgetful of Rome,* Hor. C. 3, 5, 10.—**2.** As, in the times of the emperors, the toga went more and more out of use, and became almost exclusively the garment of clients, poet. for *a client:* eheu quam fatuae sunt tibi Roma togae, Mart. 10, 18, 4; 10, 47, 5; cf. Plin. Pan. 65; Flor. 4, 12, 32.—**3.** As women of loose character were not allowed to wear the proper female garment (the stola), and assumed the toga, poet. for *a prostitute:* si tibi cura togae est

potior pressumque quasillo Scortum, Tib. 4, 10, 3.

* **tŏgātārĭus,** ii, *m.* [togatus], *an actor in the* Fabula togata, Suet. Aug. 45 (al. togatarum).

tŏgātŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [toga, II. B. 2.], *a man of humble station, a little client,* Mart. 10, 74, 3; 11, 24, 11.

tŏgātus, a, um, *adj.* [toga], *wearing the toga, clad in the toga, gowned:* fovebit Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam, Verg. A. 1, 282: ut togatus mandata senatus audiret, Liv. 3, 26, 9.—**II.** Transf., of *a private station:* sportula turbae rapienda togatae, *by the crowd of clients* (cf. toga, II. B. 2.), Juv. 1, 96: opera, *the service of a client,* Mart. 3, 46, 1. — Hence, *subst.* **A. tŏgātus,** i, *m.*, lit., *a Roman citizen,* opp. to a foreigner or to a Roman soldier: judex modo palliatus modo togatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14: cui uni togato supplicationem decreverit (senatus), id. Sull. 30, 85: unus e togatorum numero, id. de Or. 1, 24, 111: magna caterva togatorum, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: crudelitas in togatos, *to Romans,* id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: non pudet lictorum vestrorum majorem prope numerum in foro conspici quam togatorum? Liv. 3, 52, 7: inter togatos, Sen. Const. 9, 2; Sall. J. 21, 2.—In the time of the emperors togati seems to have been the designation of the citizens, in opposition to the plebs sordida, the tunicati, *the third class,* Tac. Or. 6; cf. Roth in Jahn's Neues Jahrb. 1858, vol. 77, p. 286 sq.—**2.** (Acc. to toga, II. B. 2.) Under the emperors, *a man of humble station, a client,* Juv. 7, 142.—**B. tŏgāta,** ae, *f.* (sc. fabula), *a species of the Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects, the national drama,* Diom. p. 487 P.; Sen. Ep. 8, 7; Hor. A. P. 288; Vell. 2, 9, 3; Cic. Sest. 55, 118; Quint. 10, 1, 100; Suet. Ner. 11; id. Gram. 21; cf. Com. Rel. p. 113 sq. Rib.—**2.** (Acc. to toga, II. B. 3.) Togata, *of an immodest woman, a prostitute:* ancilla, Hor. S. 1, 2, 63; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 82; Mart. 6, 64, 4.—**III.** Esp.: Gallia Togata, *the part of Gallia Cisalpina acquired by the Romans on the hither side of the Po,* Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 112; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24, 3; 8, 52, 1.

tŏgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little toga:* togulae lictoribus praesto fuerunt, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: picta, id. Att. 1, 18, 6: trita quidem nobis togula est, Mart. 9, 101, 5.

tŏlĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tolero]. **I.** *Pass., that may be borne, bearable, supportable, endurable, passable, tolerable* (class.): amicitiae si tolerabiles erunt, ferendae sunt, Cic. Lael. 21, 78: tolerabilis conditio servitutis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: genus rei publicae, id. Rep. 1, 26, 42: fenus, id. Att. 6, 1, 16: hoc utcumque tolerabile: gravius illud quod, etc., Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 2: regi tolerabili, aut, si vultis, etiam amabili, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44; cf. orator, id. Brut. 48, 178: oratores, id. de Or. 1, 2, 8: Minucius jam ante vix tolerabilis, Liv. 22, 27, 1: non tolerabile numen, Verg. A. 5, 768: habitus, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1.—*Comp.:* senectus, Cic. Sen. 3, 8: tolerabilius est sic dicere, etc., id. de Or. 1, 50, 218.—*Sup.:* sententia, Dig. 28, 5, 18.—**II.** *Act., that can easily bear* or *endure, enduring, sustaining, supporting* (rare; not in Cic.; but cf. tolerabiliter, 2.): homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: quas (oves) ille tempore auctumni ratus adhuc esse tolerabiles, i. e. *able to support the winter,* Col. 7, 3, 14.—*Adv.:* **tŏlĕrābĭlĭter. 1.** *Bearably, passably, tolerably:* facere aliquid, Col. 11, 2, 85: dicere, id. 2, 2, 3: dare veratrum, Cels. 2, 13.—**2.** For toleranter, *patiently:* etenim si dolores eosdem tolerabilius patiuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42; so, tolerabilius ferre igniculum desiderii, id. Fam. 15, 20, 2.

tŏlĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. tolerabilis *fin.*

tŏlĕrans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tolero.

tŏlĕranter, *adv.*, v. tolero *fin.*

tŏlĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [tolero], *a bearing, supporting, endurance* (very rare): rerum humanarum, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: pax vel incuriā vel tolerantiā priorum timebatur, Tac. Agr. 20; Sen. Ep. 67, 5: doloris, Quint. 2, 20, 10: malorum, id. 5, 10, 33; Vulg. 2 Cor. 1, 6.

* **tŏlĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bearing, supporting, enduring:* dolorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

tŏlĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [tolero], *one who endures* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 99, 11.

tŏlĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tolero.

tŏlĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (*dep.* collat. form **tŏlĕror,** āri, acc. to Prisc. p. 800 P.) [lengthened form of the root tol, whence tollo and tuli, kindr. with the Gr. ΤΛΑΩ], *to bear, support, sustain* (syn.: fero, patior, sustineo, sino). **I.** Lit. (rare and mostly post-class.): aquilae ipsae non tolerantes pondus apprehensum una merguntur, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 10; cf. id. 35, 14, 49, § 173: aliquem sinu, App. M. 3, p. 132, 29: gremio suo, id. ib. 4, p. 154, 23: mensula cenae totius hospitis reliquias tolerans, id. ib. 2, p. 121, 26.—**II.** Trop., *to bear, endure, tolerate, sustain, support:* militiam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1: hiemem, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, 1: dicunt illi dolorem esse difficile toleratu, Cic. Fin. 4, 19, 52: sumptus et tributa civitatum ab omnibus tolerari aequabiliter, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: acritudinem, Att. ap. Fest. p. 356; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 28: facile labores pericula, dubias atque asperas res, Sall. C. 10, 2: aequo animo servitutem, id. J. 31, 11: cursus, Ov. M. 5, 610: vaporem, id. ib. 2, 301; cf.: vaporis vim, id. ib. 11, 630: tanta peditum equitatumque vis damnaque et injuriae aegre tolerabantur, Tac. H. 2, 56 *fin.:* sitim aestumque, id. G. 4.—*Absol.:* paulo longius tolerari posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum an in penatibus isdem tolerandum haberet, *continue, remain,* Tac. A. 4, 40.—(β) With *object-clause* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ferro se caedi quam dictis his toleraret, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Ann. v. 137 Vahl.): qui perpeti medicinam toleraverant, Plin. 26, 1, 3, § 3: magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit, Tac. A. 3, 3 *fin.*—**b.** Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: Germania imbres tempestatesque tolerat, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 21; 35, 14, 49, § 173: tolerat et annos metica (vitis), id. 14, 2, 4, § 35.—**III.** Transf., *to support* a person or thing, i. e. *to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve* by food, wealth, etc., = sustentare (v. h. v. II. B. 1.; so not in Cic.): his rationibus equitatum tolerare, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: octona milia equitum suā pecuniā, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 136: equos, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: corpora equorum, Tac. A. 2, 24; Col. 6, 24, 5: se fructibus agri, Dig. 50, 16, 203: semetipsos (pisces clausi), Col. 8, 17, 15: vitam, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.;* Verg. A. 8, 409: aevum, Lucr. 2, 1171: annos, Mart. 7, 64, 5: egestatem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 57; so id. ib. 2, 2, 77: paupertatem, id. Rud. 4, 2, 14: famem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: inopiam, Sall. C. 37, 7.—*Absol.:* ut toleret (sc. erum amantem servus), ne pessum abeat, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 12.—**B.** *To keep, observe:* silentium obnixum, App. M. 4, p. 147, 1.—Hence, **A. tŏlĕrans,** antis, *P. a., bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant* (post-Aug.; mostly with *gen.*): corpus laborum tolerans, Tac. A. 4, 1 *fin.:* piscium genera dulcis undae tolerantia, Col. 8, 16, 2.—*Comp.:* vacca frigoris tolerantior, Col. 6, 22, 2: bello tolerantior, Aur. Vict. Caes. 11.—*Sup.:* asellus plagarum et penuriae tolerantissimus, Col. 7, 1, 2.—*Adv.:* **tŏlĕranter. 1.** *Patiently, enduringly, tolerantly:* ferre aliquid, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: pati dolorem, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43.—* **2.** For tolerabiliter, *bearably, tolerably:* at nunc anniculae fecunditatem poscuntur, tolerantius tamen bimae, *moderately,* Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 176.—**B. tŏlĕrātus,** a, um, *P. a., supportable, tolerable:* ut clementiam ac justitiam, quanto ignara barbaris, tanto toleratiora capesseret, *acceptable,* Tac. A. 12, 11.

†† **toles** (**tolles**), ium, *m.* [Celtic], *a wen on the neck, goitre,* Veg. Vet. 1, 38; 3, 64; Ser. Samm. 16, 289; Marc. Emp. 15 *med.;* cf. Fest. p. 356 Müll.

Tŏlētum, i, *n., a town of Spain,* now *Toledo,* Liv. 35, 7; 39, 30. — Hence, *adj.:* **Tŏlētānus,** a, um, *of Toletum:* culter, Grat. Cyn. 34. — As *subst.:* **Tŏlētāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Toletum,* Liv. 35, 22; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.

Tolistobogii (**Tolost-**), ōrum, *m., a people of Galatia, whose precise home is unknown,* Liv. 38, 15, 15 (Weissenb. Tolostobogiorum); Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; Flor. 2, 11, 5.

tollēno, ōnis, *m.* [tollo], in mechanic. and milit. lang., *a swing-beam, a swipe* or *swape,* e. g. to raise a water-bucket from a well, or to raise a body of men to a level with the enemy's ramparts, Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. reciprocare, p. 274 Müll.; Veg. Mil. 4, 21; Liv. 24, 34, 10; 38, 5, 4; Sil. 14, 320 sq.; cf. Fest. p. 356 Müll.

tolles, ium, v. toles.

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3, *v. a.* (*perf.* tollit, Pers. 4, 2: tollisse, Dig. 46, 4, 13) [root Sanscr. tul-, tulajâmi, lift up, weigh; Gr. ταλ-, τελ, in τλῆναι, τάλαντον; cf.: tuli, tlātus (latus), tolerare], *to lift* or *take up, to raise,* always with the predom. idea of motion upwards or of removal from a former situation. **I.** *To lift up, raise up, elevate, exalt,* etc. (syn.: effero, elevo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: unus erit quem tu tolles in caerula caeli templa, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Ann. v. 66 Vahl.): pileum ad caelum tollit, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 220, 15: fulgor ibi ad caelum se tollit, Lucr. 2, 325; for which also: aliquem tollere in caelum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: quem (Herculem) in caelum ista ipsa sustulit fortitudo, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50; id. Rep. 1, 16, 25: tollam ego ted in collum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 42: Phaëthon optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur: sublatus est, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94; cf. id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: aliquem in equum, id. Deiot. 10, 28: quos in crucem sustulit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7: aliquem in crucem, id. ib. 2, 1, 5, § 13: aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem, Phaedr. 2, 6, 4: in arduos Tollor Sabinos, Hor. C. 3, 4, 22 et saep.: ut me hic jacentem aliquis tollat, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 2; so, jacentes, id. Most. 1, 4, 17: mulum suum tollebat Fufius, *lifted up, raised up,* Varr. ap. Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: nequeo caput tollere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 45: sustulimus manus et ego et Balbus, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 2: manus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: gradum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 6: scorpius caudā sublatā, Lucil. ap. Non. 385, 31: lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga (coluber), Verg. A. 2, 474: terrā, Ov. M. 15, 192: de terrā, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: se tollere a terrā, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: ignis e speculā sublatus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 93.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Tollere liberos, *to take up,* i. e. *to accept, acknowledge;* and so, *to raise up, bring up, educate* as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet; cf. suscipio): quod erit natum, tollito, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 3: puerum, id. Men. prol. 33; Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 67 Vahl.): natum filium, Quint. 4, 2, 42: nothum, id. 3, 6, 97: puellam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 15; cf. id. And. 1, 3, 14.—Also of the mother: si quod peperissem, id educarem ac tollerem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 45.—(β) Transf., in gen., *to get, beget* a child: qui ex Fadiā sustulerit liberos, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 23: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, sublato filio Nerone ex Agrippinā, Suet. Ner. 5 *fin.*—**b.** Nautical t. t.: tollere ancoras, *to lift the anchor, weigh anchor;* esp. in *part. pass.:* sublatis ancoris, Caes. B. G. 4, 23; id. B. C. 1, 31; Liv. 22, 19, 6.—(β) Transf. out of the nautical sphere, *to break up, proceed:* si vultis ancoras tollere, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1.—**c.** *To build, raise, erect:* tollam altius tectum, Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 33: si juxta habeas aedificia, eaque jure tuo altius tollas, Dig. 39, 2, 26.—**d.** *To take on board, carry,* of vessels or vehicles: navem, metretas quae trecentas tolleret, parasse, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 75: naves, quae equites sustulerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: altera navis ducentos ex legione tironum sustulerat, id. B. C. 3, 28; Auct. B. Afr. 54: tollite me, Teucri, Verg. A. 3, 601: ut se sublatum in lembum ad Cotym deveheret, Liv. 45, 6, 2: Maecenas me tollere raedā vellet, Hor. S. 2, 6, 42: Talem te Bacchus . . . sustulit in currus, Ov. A. A. 3, 157.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To raise, lift, lift up, elevate, set up,* etc.: tollitur in caelum clamor exortus utrimque, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 422 Vahl.): clamorem in caelum, Verg. A. 11, 745: clamores ad sidera, id. ib. 2, 222; cf.: clamor magnus se tollit ad auras, *rises,* id. ib. 11, 455: clamor a vigilibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: clamorem, Flor. 3, 8, 6: cachinnum, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: risum, Hor. A. P. 381: litterulae meae tui desiderio oblanguerunt: hac tamen epistulā oculos paulum sustulerunt, *have opened*

their eyes again, have reanimated them, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, 2.—E s p. with *animos:* ne in secunda tollere animos et in mala demittere, *to elevate*, Lucil. ap. Non. 286, 6: animos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 10; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 57: animos alicui, *to raise, excite, animate*, Liv. 3, 67, 6: nec dubium est quin omnis Hispania sublatura animos fuerit, id. 35, 1, 3; opp. abicere animos, Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 7: aliquid dicendo augere et tollere altius (opp. extenuare et abicere), Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104: ad caelum te tollimus verissimis ac justissimis laudibus, id. Fam. 15, 9, 1: monumentum illud, quod tu tollere laudibus solebas, id. Att. 4, 16, 8 (14): nostras laudes in astra, id. ib. 2, 25, 1: Daphnim tuum ad astra, Verg. E. 5, 51: tergeminis tollere honoribus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 8: vos Tempe tollite laudibus, id. ib. 1, 21, 9 (cf. also Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1; v. infra, II. A. 2.): supra modum se tollens oratio, Quint. 4, 2, 61; cf.: se eadem geometria tollit ad rationem usque mundi, id. 1, 10, 46; 1, 2, 26: amicum Tollere (i. q. consolari), *to cheer up, console*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 61.—**2.** *To take on one, assume, bear, endure:* providere non solum quid oneris in praesentia tollant, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 1: at Apollodorus poenas sustulit, id. N. D. 3, 33, 82. — **II.** *To take up* a thing from its place, *to take away, remove, to bear* or *carry away, make way with, take away with one* (syn.: aufero, adimo). **A.** L i t. **1.** I n g e n.: frumentum de areâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vitâ tollunt, id. Lael. 13, 47: ut aliquis nos-deus ex hac hominum frequentiâ tolleret, id. ib. 23, 87: simulacra ex delubris, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3; so, pecunias e fano, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: sphaeram ex urbe (Syracusis), Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21: praedam, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: posita, id. ib. 6, 17: patinam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 80; cf.: his sublatis, id. ib. 2, 8, 10: mensam tolli jubet, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: me per hostes Denso paventem sustulit aëre, Hor. C. 2, 7, 14: jubet sublata reponi Pocula, Verg. A. 8, 175: cuncta, id. ib. 8, 439: tecum me tolle per undas, id. ib. 6, 370: me quoque tolle simul, Ov. M. 11, 441: tollite me, Libyes, comitem poenaeque necisque, Sil. 6, 500.—**2.** In partic. **a.** P r e g n., *to take off, carry off, make away with, to kill, destroy, ruin*, etc.: aliquem de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: aliquem e medio, Liv. 24, 6, 1: aliquem ferro, veneno, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: Titanas fulmine (Juppiter), Hor. C. 3, 4, 44: quem febris una potuit tollere, Lucil. ap. Non. 406, 25: me truncus illapsus cerebro Sustulerat, nisi, etc., Hor. C. 2, 17, 28: tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta, id. S. 2, 1, 56: sorbitio tollit quem dira cicutae, Pers. 4, 2: majores nostri Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, *laid waste*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: ademptus Hector Tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, Hor. C. 2, 4, 11.—In a play with I. B. supra: te dixisse, laudandum adulescentem (Caesarem), ornandum, tollendum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1; cf.: se non esse commissurum, ut tolli posset, id. ib. 11, 20, 1.—**b.** Milit. t. t.: tollere signa, *to break up* for marching, *to decamp*, Caes. B. C. 2, 20; Auct. B. Alex. 57, 1.—**B.** T r o p., *to do away with, remove; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel* (very freq., esp. in Cic.; syn.: oblittero, aboleo): rei memoriam tollere ac delere, Cic. Quint. 21, 70; cf. metum, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: sublatâ benevolentiâ amicitiae nomen tollitur, id. Lael. 5, 19; cf.: maximum ornamentum amicitiae tollit, qui ex eâ tollit verecundiam, id. ib. 22, 82: dubitationem, id. Rep. 1, 7, 12: errorem, id. ib. 1, 24, 38: librariorum menda, id. Att. 13, 23, 2: ut id nomen ex omnibus libris tollatur, id. ib. 13, 44, 3: legem, id. Leg. 2, 12, 31: veteres leges novis legibus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: dictaturam funditus ex re publicâ, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: sublato Areopago, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43: deos, *to deny the existence of*, id. N. D. 1, 30, 85; id. Ac. 2, 11, 33: diem, *to consume in speechmaking*, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40; id. Dom. 17, 45: morbus facile tollitur, *is removed*, Cels. 2, 14; 4, 18; so, dolores et tumores, Plin. 26, 12, 75, § 122: foeditates cicatricum maculasque, id. 33, 6, 35, § 110: muliebrem luctum, Hor. Epod. 16, 39: querelas, id. Ep. 1, 12, 3.—Hence, **sublātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.), *elated, proud, haughty* (rare): quo proelio sublati Helvetii, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: hac victoriâ, id. ib. 5, 38: quibus omnibus rebus, id. B. C. 2, 37: rebus secundis, Verg. A. 10, 502: gloriâ, Tac. A. 13, 11 et saep.: fidens magis et sublatior ardet, Ov. Hal. 54. — *Adv.:* **sublātē**, *highly, loftily*. * **1.** L i t.: Nilus diebus centum sublatius fluens, minuitur postea, *higher*, Amm. 22, 15, 12. — **2.** T r o p.: sublate ampleque dicere (opp. attenuate presseque), *loftily, with elevation*, Cic. Brut. 55, 201: sublatius dicere, *more proudly*, id. Dom. 36, 95: sublatius insolescentes, Amm. 15, 12, 1.

Tŏlōsa, ae, *f.*, *a city in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Toulouse*, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 20; Cic. Font. 5, 9; Mart. 9, 100, 3.—Hence, **A. Tŏlōsānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tolosa, Tolosan:* aurum, *plundered by the consul Q. Servilius from Tolosa*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; Gell. 3, 9, 7 sq.; Just. 32, 3.—In *plur.:* **Tŏlōsāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tolosa, Tolosans*, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109.—**B. Tŏlōsas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of Tolosa, Tolosan:* caseus, Mart. 12, 32, 18: cathedra, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.—In *plur.:* **Tŏlōsātes**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tolosa*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; 7, 7.—**C. Tŏlōsensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Tolosa, Tolosan:* lacus, Just. 32, 3, 9.

Tolostobogii, v. Tolistobogii.

Tŏlumnĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** *A king of the Veientes*, Liv. 4, 17.—**II.** *A Rutulian soothsayer*, Verg. A. 11, 429; 12, 258.

tŏlūtāris, e, v. tolutarius.

tŏlūtārius, a, um, *adj.* [tolutim], *going on a trot, trotting:* equus, Sen. Ep. 87, 9.—Collat. form **tŏlūtāris**, e, in the trop. sense: sententiae tolutares, Front. Or. 1.

* **tŏlūtĭlis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *going on a trot, trotting:* gradu vectus, Varr. ap. Non. 17, 26.

* **tŏlūtĭlŏquentĭa**, ae, *f.* [tolutim-loquor], *a talking on a trot, volubility:* o pestifera . . . trux tolutiloquentia, Nov. ap. Non. 4, 7 (Com. Rel. p. 220 Rib.).

tŏlūtim, *adv.* [from the root tol, whence tollo, tolero, tŭli; Gr. ΤΛΑΩ; prop. lifting up the feet; hence, pregn.], *on a trot, full trot* (mostly ante-class.): cedit citu', celsu' tolutim, Varr. ap. Non. 4, 20; so of horses, id. ib. 4, 16; Lucil. ib. 4, 11; Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166: ire tolutim, Nov. ap. Non. 4, 9: ni tolutim badizas, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 116.

* **tŏmācĭna**, ae, *f.* [τομή, a cutting up], *a kind of sausage*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10; cf. tomaculum.

tŏmācŭlum, or, contr., **tŏmāclum**, i, *n.* [τομή, a cutting in pieces], *a kind of sausage, probably similar to our brain-* or *liver-sausage*, Juv. 10, 355; Mart. 1, 42, 9; Petr. 31 *fin.;* 39 *fin.;* v. the preced. art., and cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 193 (2d edit.).

Tŏmărus, i, v. Tmaros.

† **tŏmē**, ēs, *f.*,=τομή, *a cut, separation;* in metre, *the cæsura*, Ter. Maur. p. 2440 P.; Aus. Ep. 4, 90.

tōmentum, i, *n.*, *a stuffing* for cushions (e. g. of wool, hair, feathers, straw, etc.), *cushioning*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 192; 19, 1, 2, § 13; 27, 10, 61, § 88; Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; Suet. Tib. 54; Tac. A. 6, 23 *med.;* Mart. 14, 159 *in lemm.;* 14, 160 *in lemm.;* 14, 162; App. Mag. p. 276, 14; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 240 (2d edit.).

tōmex, ĭcis, v. thomix.

Tŏmis, is, *f.*, or **Tŏmi**, ōrum, *m.*,= Τόμις or Τόμοι, *a town of Mœsia, on the Pontus Euxinus, famous as the place to which Ovid was banished.*—Form Tomis, Ov. P. 4, 14, 59; id. Tr. 3, 9, 33.—Form Tŏmi, ōrum, *m.*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 254; Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 70; Sid. Carm. 23, 159.—And after the Greek orthog., **Tŏmoe**, Mel. 2, 2, 5. — Hence, **A. Tŏmītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tomis*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 85.—**B. Tŏmītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tomis, Tomitan:* terra, Ov. P. 1, 1, 1: harena, id. ib. 1, 6, 49: nurus, id. ib. 3, 8, 10.

tōmix, ĭcis, v. thomix.

Tŏmoe, ōrum, v. Tomis.

† **tŏmus**, i, *m.*, = τόμος. **I.** I n g e n., *a cut, piece, bit:* vilis, *a cheap piece*, i. e. *roll of paper*, Mart. 1, 67, 3. — **II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *A part, book, tome* of a larger work: feci excerpta ex libris sexaginta in quinque tomis, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 13. — **B.** T r a n s f., *a book*, in gen.: accipe tibi tomum magnum novum, Hier. Ep. 22, 38.

Tŏmyris, is, *f.*,=Τόμυρις, *a Scythian queen, by whom the elder Cyrus was defeated and slain*, Just. 1, 8; Tib. 4, 1, 143; Val. Max. 9, 10, ext. 1.—Called also **Tămyris** or **Tămĭris**, Front. Strat. 2, 5; and **Thămyris**, Val. Max. 9, 10.

tŏnans, antis, v. tono *fin.*

tondĕo, tŏtondi, tonsum, 2 (collat. form acc. to the third conj.: OVES TONDVNTVR, Calend. ap. Grut. 138), *v. a.* [for tomdeo; root in Gr. τέμνω, to cut], *to shear, clip, crop, to shave*, etc. **I.** L i t.: barbam et capillum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so, barbam, Mart. 11, 39, 3: capillum, Ov. M. 8, 151: cutem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 7: os, Cat. 61, 139: ovem, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 28; Hor. Epod. 2, 16; Verg. G. 3, 443; Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 257; cf. lanam, Hor. C. 3, 15, 14: naevos in facie, Plin. 28, 4, 6, § 34: saltatrix tonsa, i. e. *with hair clipped short* (of the Consul Gabinius), Cic. Pis. 8, 18; cf.: tonsus puer or minister, *cropped*, i. e. *common, mean*, Mart. 10, 98, 9; 11, 11, 3: ad alta tonsum templa cum reum misit, i. e. *acquitted* (prop. without the untrimmed hair of accused persons), id. 2, 74, 3.—M i d.: lavamur et tondemur et convivimus ex consuetudine, Quint. 1, 6, 44.—*Absol.:* ne tonsori collum committeret, tondere filias suas docuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.—And in reflex. sense: ut decrescente lunâ tondens calvus fiam, *shaving myself*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 2: candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat, Verg. E. 1, 29.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *To crop, lop, prune, trim:* ille comam mollis jam tondebat hyacinthi, *was cropping*, Verg. G. 4, 137: violas manu, Prop. 3, 13, 29: vitem in pollicem, Col. 4, 21, 3: oleas, vites, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 4: balsamum, id. 12, 25, 54, § 112: ilicem bipennibus, *to lop*, Hor. C. 4, 4, 57: myrtos, Quint. 8, 3, 8.—**B.** *To mow, reap:* tonsas cessare novales patiere, *after harvest*, Verg. G. 1, 71: nocte arida prata Tondentur, id. ib. 1, 290: tondeturque seges maturos annua partus, Tib. 4, 1, 172: tonsam verrit humum, Ov. R. Am. 192; Sen. Phoen. 130.—**C.** *To crop, to graze, feed*, or *browse upon, to eat off; to pluck, gather, cull* (poet.): ex uno tondentes gramina campo Lanigerae pecudes, Lucr. 2, 660: pabula (pecudes), id. 2, 317: dumeta (juvenci), Verg. G. 1, 15: campum late (equi), id. A. 3, 538: viridantia gramina morsu, id. Cul. 49: tondentes comam fluvii capellae, App. M. 5, p. 169, 37: jecur rostro (vultur), Verg. A. 6, 598: ales avida fecundum jecur, Sen. Agam. 18; cf. in a Greek constr.: illa autem, quae tondetur praecordia rostro Alitis, Sil. 13, 839. — **D.** As in Engl., *to shave, fleece*, for *to deprive, plunder* (very rare): adibo hunc . . . itaque tondebo auro usque ad vivam cutem, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 8: tondens purpureâ regna paterna comâ, Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 22.

* **tŏnesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tono], *to resound:* caelitum altum tonitribus templum tonescit, Varr. ap. Non. 180, 15.

tongēre Aelius Stilo ait noscere esse, quod Praenestini tongitionem dicant pro notione. Ennius: alii rhetoricam tongent, Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Sota, v. 4 Vahl. p. 165).

tongĭtĭo, onis, v. tongere.

(**tŏnĭtrālis**, e, a false read. for penetralia, Lucr. 1, 1105.)

tŏnĭtru, us, v. tonitrus.

* **tŏnĭtrŭālis**, e, *adj.* [tonitrus], *thundering*, an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 6.

tŏnĭtrŭo, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to thunder:* Deus tonitruat, Hier. in Psa. 76.

tŏnĭtrus, ūs, *m.*, or **tŏnĭtrŭum**, ii (*gen.* tonitrui, Vulg. Marc. 3, 17), *n.* [tono], *thunder.* (*a*) *Sing.:* tonitrum auribus accipiamus, Lucr. 6, 164; 6, 171: tonitrum audire, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 142: tonitruum terribile exsistit, id. 36, 13, 19, § 88; Sen. Q. N. 2, 54, 1; 2, 56, 1: auditum praeterea tonitruum, Treb. Gall. 5; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6; veri tonitrūs similitudinem imitari, Fest. s. v. Claudiana, p. 57 Müll.: caelum tonitru contremit, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157: tonitru caelum omne ciebo, Verg. A. 4, 122: tonitruque tremescunt Ardua terrarum, id. ib. 5, 694.—The *nom.* tonitru, *neutr.*, rests solely on the authority of grammarians, Fest. s. v. pecuum, p. 246 Müll.; Serv. Verg.

A. 5, 694; Charis. p. 18; 23; Prisc. p. 624; 685; 714 P. al.; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 350 sq.—(*β*) *Plur.* (form tonitra, Att. Trag. 480): tum fulgores et tonitrua exsistere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44; so, tonitrua, id. ib. 2, 18, 42; id. Phil. 5, 3, 8; Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 188; Ov. M. 1, 55; 12, 52; Juv. 5, 117: clamor tonitruum, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1: subito coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, Liv. 1, 16; Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 145; 19, 3, 13, § 37; 37, 10, 55, § 150; Ov. M. 11, 496; Phaedr. 5, 7, 23 al.: tonitrubus, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. 14, 2; 20, 1: movere tonitrus, Ov. M. 2, 308: tonitrus agis, Stat. Th. 1, 258: imbres et tonitrus fieri derepente, Gell. 10, 12, 3.

tŏno, ŭi, 1 (collat. form of third conj.: tonimus, Varr. ap. Non. 49, 21), *v. n.* and *a.* [root in Sanscr. tan-, to stretch, extend; Gr. τείνω; whence teneo, tendo, tenus; cf. O. H. Germ. donar; Engl. thunder], *to thunder.* **I.** Lit.: ingens Porta tonat caeli, Enn. ap. Vet. Gram. ap. Col. (Ann. v. 597 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. G. 3, 261: cum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serenâ, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82 (Ann. v. 517 Vahl.): ut valide tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10; so id. ib. 5, 1, 78: si fulserit, si tonuerit, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149: Jove tonante, id. ib. 2, 18, 43; id. Phil. 5, 3, 7: tonans Juppiter, Hor. C. 3, 5, 1; id. Epod. 2, 29; Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 23: sub axe tonanti Sternitur aequor, Verg. A. 5, 820: pater nudâ de rupe tonabat, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 7: nec si consulto fulmina missa tonent, id. 2, 34 (3, 32), 54: Diespiter per purum tonantes Egit equos, Hor. C. 1, 34, 7: Juppiter, tona, Sen. Med. 5, 31.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *Neutr., to make a loud, thundering noise, to roar, rattle, crash,* etc. (cf.: crepo, strepo): tympana tenta tonant, Lucr. 2, 618: Aetna horrificis ruinis, Verg. A. 3, 571: caelum omne fragore, id. ib. 9, 541; cf. id. ib. 12, 757: domus afflicta massa, Val. Fl. 4, 612: nemus fragore vasto, Sen. Troad. 173; Mart. 9, 69, 4.—Of loud, thundering speech: Pericles fulgere, tonare, dictus est, Cic. Or. 9, 29; Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 19; Col. praef. § 30: qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 40; Verg. A. 11, 383.—**B.** *Act., to thunder forth, to say* or *name with a thundering voice:* tercentum tonat ore deos, *invokes with thundering voice,* Verg. A. 4, 510: verba foro, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 134: aspera bella, Mart. 8, 3, 14: talia celso ore, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 83: Cicerona, id. Ep. 3, 4.—Hence, *P. a.,* as epithet of Jupiter: **Tŏnans,** antis, *m., the thunderer, god of thunder,* Ov. M. 1, 170; 2, 466; 11, 198; id. H. 9, 7; id. F. 6, 33; cf.: Capitolinus Tonans, id. ib. 2, 69: sceptriferi Tonantes, Jupiter and Juno, Sen. Med. 59.—Also of Saturn: falcifer Tonans, Mart. 5, 16, 5.

tŏnŏr, ōris, *m.,* old form of tenor, Quint. 1, 5, 23.

tonsa, ae, *f.* [perh. from tundo], *an oar* (poet.; mostly in *plur.;* syn. remus). (*a*) *Sing.:* in mari magno tenere tonsam, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Sota, v. 3 Vahl. p. 164): valida tonsa, Val. Fl. 1, 369. — (*β*) *Plur.,* Enn. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Ann. v. 232; 235; 236 Vahl.); Lucr. 2, 554; Verg. A. 7, 28; 10, 299; Luc. 3, 527; 5, 448; Sil. 11, 492; Sen. Agam. 443 al.

tonsĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tonsa], *the name of a small fish,* Cassiod. Var. 12, 4.

tonsĭlis, e, *adj.* [tondeo], *that may be shorn, cut,* or *clipped.* **I.** Lit.: villus, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203: facilitas piceae, id. 16, 10, 18, § 40. — **II.** Transf., for tonsus, *shorn, clipped, cut, lopped:* tapetes, Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 3: nemora, Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13; cf. buxetum, Mart. 3, 58, 3.

tonsilla (tosilla), ae, *f.* **I.** *A sharp-pointed pole which was stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore,* Pac. and Att. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Pac. Trag. Fragm. v. 218; Att. Trag. Fragm. v. 517 Rib.). — **II.** In *plur.:* **tonsillae,** ārum, *f., the tonsils* in the throat, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Cels. 6, 10; 7, 12, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 175.

tonsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tondeo], *a shearing* (late Lat.): lanae ex ovium tonsione, Vulg. Deut. 18, 4; id. Amos, 7, 1.

* **tonsĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to shear:* oves, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 9.

tonsor (TOSOR, Inscr. Fabr. p. 214, n. 546), ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A shearer, clipper, shaver* of the hair, beard, nails, etc., *a hair-cutter, barber,* Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10; Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92; 1, 1, 94; 1, 7, 50; id. A. P. 301; Mart. 6, 57, 3; 11, 84, 2; Suet. Aug. 79; Inscr. Orell. 2883; a shearer of sheep: ovium, Vulg. Gen. 38, 12; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 136 (2d edit.).—Of a *nail-cutter:* tonsor ungues dempserat, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 33. — Prov.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse, i. e. *to be known to every body, to all the world,* Hor. S. 1, 7, 3.—**II.** *A clipper, lopper, pruner,* of plants: ramorum luxuriantium, Arn. 6, p. 197.

tonsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tondeo], *of* or *belonging to shearing* or *shaving, tonsorial:* culter, *a razor,* Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; Petr. 108: ferramenta, Mart. 14, 36 *in lemm.:* sella, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1: cultellus, *for cutting nails,* Val. Max. 3, 2, 15: ferramenta, *for shearing sheep,* Pall. 1, 43, 3.

tonstrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tonstrix], *a little female hair-cutter* or *barber,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; cf. tonstrix.

tonstrīna, ae, *f.* [tondeo], *a barber's shop,* Plaut. As. 2, 2, 76; id. Am. 4, 1, 5; id. Ep. 2, 2, 14; Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 165; 29, 6, 36, § 114; 35, 10, 37, § 112; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 136 (2d edit.).

tonstrīnum (-einum), i, *n.* [id.], *the act* or *calling of a barber,* Petr. 46; 64.

tonstrix (tonsrix, Charis. p. 30 P.), īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female hair-cutter* or *barber,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 51; 4, 2, 59; 4, 4, 3; Mart. 2, 17, 1; Inscr. Grut. 594, 3.

tonsūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a shearing, clipping; a pruning, trimming:* quidam in anno bis tondent (oves) ac semestres faciunt tonsuras, *wool-shearings, shearings,* Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 8: primae lana, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 115: capillorum, Ov. A. A. 1, 517: vitis, Plin. 17, 27, 45, § 257; 16, 37, 68, § 175.

1. tonsus, a, um, *Part.* of tondeo.

2. tonsus, ūs, *m.* [tondeo], *the cut* or *mode of dressing the hair* (ante-class.): pes, statura, tonsus, oculi, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 288: mulier tonsu lugubri, Att. ap. Non. 179, 20.

† **tŏnus,** i, *m.,* = τόνος. **I.** *The stretching, straining* of a rope: mollior, vehementior, Vitr. 10, 10, 6. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Lit., *the sound, tone,* of an instrument, Vitr. 5, 4; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *med.;* Mart. Cap. 9, § 959.—Of the tone of a syllable, *accent,* Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 1 sq.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Like our *tone,* in painting, of the natural color of an object, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29.—**2.** For tonitrus, *thunder,* Sen. Q. N. 2, 56, 1.

† **tŏparcha,** ae, *m.,* = τοπάρχης, *the governor of a territory* or *district, a toparch,* Spart. Had. 13, 8.

† **tŏparchĭa,** ae, *f.,* = τοπαρχία, *a territory, district, toparchy,* Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70; Vulg. 1 Macc. 11, 28.

† **tŏpāzĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = τοπαζιακός, *of* or *belonging to topaz, topaz-:* lapilli, Ven. Carm. 8, 6, 273.

tŏpazŏs (-zus), i, *f.* (*m.,* ap. Prisc. Perieg. 1021), = τόπαζος, *a precious stone, the ancient topaz,* a *chrysolite* or *green jasper,* Plin. 37, 8, 32, § 107; Ven. Fort. Carm. 8, 5, 272; id. Vit. Mart. 3, 517. — Collat. forms: **tŏpazĭus,** i, *f.,* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10; **Tŏpazĭon,** ii, *m.,* Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 16, 41; 16, 42; Isid. 16, 9, 9; **Tŏpazōn,** ŏntis, *m.,* Prud. Psych. 861.

tŏphus, i, and its derivv., v. tofus.

† **tŏpĭa,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. opera) [τόπος]. **I.** *Landscape painting,* Vitr. 7, 5.—**II.** *Ornamental gardening, fancy gardening,* Spart. Had. 10 *med.*

tŏpĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [topia, II.], *of* or *belonging to ornamental gardening* or *gardening* in gen.: opus, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130: herba, i. e. *used for borders in gardens,* id. 21, 11, 39, § 68; 22, 22, 34, § 76.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. tŏpĭārĭus,** ii, *m., an ornamental gardener, fancy gardener,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5; Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122; 18, 26, 65, § 242; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3; Inscr. Orell. 2966; 4293; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 27 (2d edit.). —**B. tŏpĭārĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. ars), *ornamental* or *fancy gardening, the topiary art,* i. e. that of giving fanciful forms to thickets, trees, etc., of laying out parterres, forming arbors, bowers, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5. —**C. tŏpĭārĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. opus), *fancy gardening, topiary-work,* Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 265.

tŏpĭas fīcus, *a particular species of fig-tree,* Col. 5, 10, 11.

† **Tŏpĭca,** ōrum, *n.,* = Τοπικά, *the title of a work of Aristotle, of which a compend is given by Cicero,* Cic. Fam. 7, 19 *init.*

tŏpĭcē, ēs, *f.,* = τοπική, *the art of finding topics,* Cic. Top. 2 *init.*

† **tŏpŏs,** i, *m.,* = τόπος, *a place* (pure Lat. locus), Manil. 2, 968.

topper, *adv.* [contr. from toto opere], *with all diligence, speedily, forthwith* (ante-class.; cf.: ab ultimis et jam oblitteratis repetita temporibus, qualia sunt topper et antigerio, etc., Quint. 1, 6, 40): topper citi ad aedes venimus Circae, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 352 Müll.; so Naev., Enn., Att., Cael. ib.

tŏral, ālis (**tŏrāli,** Varr. L. L. p. 46 Bip.), *n.* [torus], *a valance* of a couch; *sing.,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 11, 16; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22.—*Plur.,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 84; Petr. 40; Lampr. Heliog. 19; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. 2270; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 247 (2d edit.).

Tŏranĭus, ii, *m.,* = Τωράνιος, *a slave-dealer at the time of the second Triumvirate,* Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 55.

* **tŏrārĭa,** ae, *f.* (torus = ὠλένη), = ὠλενοτρόφος, *a female waiter, attendant,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 102.

torcŭlar, āris, *n.* [torqueo]. **I.** *A press* used in making wine or oil, Vitr. 6, 9; Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 230.—**II.** *A cellar for storing up oil, an oil-cellar,* Col. 1, 6, 18; 12, 52, 10 sq.; Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 6; 15, 3, 3, § 10.

torcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [torcular], *of* or *belonging to a press:* vasa, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 4: cella, Col. 1, 6, 9: lacus, id. 12, 18, 3.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. torcŭlārĭus,** ii, *m., a presser, pressman,* Col. 12, 52, 3.—**B. torcŭlārĭum,** ii, *n.,* = torcular, I., *a press,* Cato, R. R. 13, 1; 18, 1; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317.

* **torcŭlo,** āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to press,* Ven. 5, 6 praef.

torcŭlum, i, v. torculus, II.

torcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [torcular], *of* or *belonging to a press,* = torcularius. **I.** *Adj.:* vasa, Cato, R. R. 1, 4; 11, 1; 14, 2: funis, id. ib. 14, 68; 135, 3.—**II.** *Subst.:* **torcŭlum,** i, *n.,* = torcular, I., *a press,* Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 7; id. ap. Non. 47, 23; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317; Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 2.

† **tordȳlĭon,** ii, or **tordȳlon,** i, *n.,* = τορδύλιον or τόρδυλον, acc. to some, *the seed of the plant* seselis; acc. to others, *a plant, hartwort:* Tordylium officinale or maximum, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238; 24, 19, 117, § 177.

* **tŏres,** is, *m.,* = torques, *a chain:* aureus, Serv. ap. Charis. p. 118 P.

† **tŏreuma,** ătis, *n.,* = τόρευμα, *work executed in relief, embossed work,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38; 2, 2, 52, § 128; id. Pis. 27, 67; Sall. C. 20, 12; Mart. 4, 46, 16; 10, 87, 16; 14, 102, 2 al. — *Dat. plur.* toreumatis, App. Flor. 7, p. 344 *med.*

† **tŏreuta,** ae, *m.,* = τορευτής, *one who makes embossed work, a chaser, graver,* Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 54.

† **tŏreutĭcē,** ēs, *f.,* = τορευτική, *the art of making embossed work, chasing, sculpture* (=caelatura), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 77.—In apposition: (Phidias) primus artem toreuticen aperuisse judicatur, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 270 (2d edit.).

Torini, ōrum, *m., a people of Scythia,* Val. Fl. 6, 148.

tormentum, i, *n.* [torqueo, an instrument with which any thing is turned or twisted]. **I.** *An engine for hurling missiles.* **A.** Lit.: tormenta telorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: tormentis Mutinam verberavit, id. Phil. 8, 7, 20; Caes. B. G. 2, 8; 4, 25; id. B. C. 1, 17; Hirt. B. G. 8, 14, 5: machinator bellicorum tormentorum, Liv. 24, 34, 2; Sil. 6, 279; Tac. A. 2, 81; id. H. 3, 20; 4, 23; Curt. 4, 3, 13.—**B.** Transf., *a missile, shot* thrown by the engine: quod unum genus tegumenti nullo telo neque tormento transici posse, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: telum tormentumve missum, id. ib. 3, 51; 3, 56; Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; Stat. Th. 9, 145; Curt. 4, 2, 9.—**II.** *A* (twisted) *cord, rope:* prae-

sectis crinibus tormenta effecerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: falces tormentis introrsus reducebant, id. B. G. 7, 22, 2: laxare, Quint. Decl. 19, 15; Grat. Cyn. 26; Auct. Priap. 6: stuppeum, App. Mag. p. 276, 14: ferreum, i. e. *fetters*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 12; cf.: sine tormentorum injuriā, Petr. 102.—**III.** *An instrument of torture, a rack.* **A.** Lit.: verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habere, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5; 11, 4, 8; 13, 9, 21: quaerere de aliquo tormentis, id. Deiot. 1, 3; id. Clu. 63, 176 sq.; id. Mil. 21, 57; 22, 58; id. Sull. 28, 78; id. Off. 3, 9, 39; id. Part. Or. 14, 50; id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80; Caes. B. G. 6, 18; Quint. 2, 20, 10; 3, 5, 10; Suet. Tib. 19; 58; 62 al.: tu lene tormentum ingenio admoves, *a rack of a mild sort*, Hor. C. 3, 21, 13.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *torture, anguish, pain, torment*, etc.: cruciatus et tormenta pati, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 6; cf.: tormento liberari, Col. 6, 7, 1; so of *the torture* or *pain of sickness*, Cels. 7, 11; Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 155; 20, 4, 13, § 27; 22, 22, 37, § 79: tormenta fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 1: caecae suspitionis, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: invidiā Siculi non invenere tyranni Majus tormentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59; Juv. 2, 137: esse in tormentis, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 9: incredibiles cruciatus et indignissima tormenta pati, id. ib. 1, 12, 6: tormentum sibi injungere, id. Pan. 86, 1: bene tormentis secubituque coli, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16; so of *the pain of love*, Mart. 7, 29, 1: tormentis gaudet amantis, Juv. 6, 209: animi tormenta latentis in aegro Corpore, id. 9, 18.—**IV.** *A clothes-press, mangle*, Sen. Tranq. 1, 3.

* **tormentŭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [tormentum], *full of pain* or *torment, painful, torturing, tormenting*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6, 66.

tormĭna, um, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form **tormĭnes**, acc. to Non. 32, 11) [torqueo], *a griping of the bowels, the gripes, colic.* **I.** Lit.: proxima his, inter intestinorum mala, tormina esse consueverunt: δυσεντερία Graece vocatur, etc., Cels. 4, 15; cf. Cato, R. R. 156, 5; 157, 9; Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45; Col. 6, 7, 1; Plin. 22, 25, 72, § 148; 26, 8, 47, § 74; 29, 5, 33, § 103 al.—**II.** Transf.: tormina urinae, *strangury*, Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74; 30, 15, 50, § 144.

tormĭnālis, e, *adj.* [tormina], *of* or *belonging to the gripes, good against the colic:* sorba, Cels. 2, 30 *med.*; 4, 19; Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85.

tormĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *subject to the gripes* or *colic*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.

tornātĭlis, e, *adj.* [torno], *turned in a lathe:* crater, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 17, 19.—Transf., *finished, rounded, beautifully wrought:* manus, Vulg. Cant. 5, 14: crater, id. ib. 7, 2.

* **tornātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a turner*, Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.*

tornātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *turning, turnery* (late Lat.), Vulg. 3 Reg. 6, 18.

torno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tornus], *to turn* in a lathe, *to round off.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. rotundo): idque ita tornavit (deus), ut nihil effici possit rotundius, Cic. Univ. 6: sphaeram, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: hastas, Plin. 11, 39, 93, § 227: lapis qui tornatur in vasa, id. 36, 22, 44, § 159: turbines columnarum, id. 36, 13, 19, § 90.—**II.** Transf., *to turn, fashion, smooth* (very rare): male tornati versus, Hor. A. P. 441: barbam, i. e. *to stroke*, Hier. Ep. 50, 2. — *P. a. comp.:* tornatioris eloquii, Aug. de Catechiz. 8.

† **tornus**, i, *m.*, = τόρνος, *a turner's wheel, lathe.* **I.** Lit.: fit quasi ut ad tornum saxorum structa tuamur, Lucr. 4, 361; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; 16, 40, 76, § 205; Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*: nec tiliae leves torno Non formam accipiunt, Verg. G. 2, 449; id. E. 3, 38 al.—**II.** Trop.: angusto versus includere torno, Prop. 2, 34, 43; Auct. Paneg. ad Pis. 83.

Tŏrōnē, ēs, *f.*, = Τορώνη, *a town of Chalcidice in Macedonia*, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37; 9, 31, 51, § 100; Liv. 28, 7, 9; 44, 12, 7; 45, 30, 4; *gen.* Toronae promontorium, id. 31, 45, 15. — Hence, **A. Tŏrōnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Torone, Toronæan:* sinus, *the mod. Gulf of Kassandhra*, Tac. A. 5, 10.—In *plur. subst.:* **Tŏrōnaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Torone*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35. — **B. Tŏrōnăĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Torone, Toronæan:* mare, Liv. 44, 11.

tŏrōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [torosus], *muscular* (late Lat.): juvenis, Hier. Ep. 117, 8; id. ap. Jovin. 2, 14 *fin.*

tŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [torus], *full of muscle, muscular, brawny, fleshy, lusty.* **I.** Lit.: colla boum, Ov. M. 7, 429: cervix boum, Col. 6, 1, 3; cf.: tauris torosior cervix, id. 6, 20: juventus, Pers. 3, 86. — **II.** Transf.: herba hirsutior torosiore caule, *more fleshy*, Plin. 21, 15, 53, § 90; 19, 5, 29, § 91: virgula, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 1: clava, *knotty*, Albin. 2, 79.

torpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [torpeo], *stiffness, numbness, inflexibility, sluggishness, torpidity.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn. torpor): inertia atque torpedo plus detrimenti facit quam exercitio, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 6: occupavit nescio qua vos torpedo, qua non gloria movemini neque flagitio, Sall. H. 3, 61, 26 Dietsch: si tanta torpedo animos obrepsit, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 48, 19 ib.: tanta torpedo invaserat animum, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 63.—**II.** Transf., *the torpedo, cramp-fish*, or *electric ray:* Raia torpedo, Linn.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143; 32, 1, 2, § 7.

* **torpĕfăcĭo**, fēci, făcĕre, *v. a.* [torpeofacio], *to benumb, make torpid:* torporavit pro torpefecit, Non. 182, 5.

torpĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [Sanscr. root tarp-, to sate; Gr. τέρπω], *to be stiff, numb, motionless, inactive, torpid, sluggish*, etc. (syn.: langueo, languesco, stupeo, rigeo). **I.** Lit.: torpentes gelu, Liv. 21, 56, 7; 21, 55, 8; cf.: digitus torpens frigore, Suet. Aug. 80: languidi et torpentes oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 76: torpentes rigore nervi, Liv. 21, 58, 9: membra torpent, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168; cf.: torpentes membrorum partes, id. 24, 4, 7, § 13: torpent infractae ad proelia vires, Verg. A. 9, 499: duroque simillima saxo Torpet, Ov. M. 13, 541: quid vetat et nervos magicas torpere per artes? id. Am. 3, 7, 35: serpentes torpentes inveniantur, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 148: hostem habes aegre torpentia membra trahentem, Sil. 4, 68: non eadem vini atque cibi torpente palato Gaudia, Juv. 10, 203; cf.: non exacuet torpens sapor ille palatum, Ov. P. 1, 10, 13.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. things, *to be still, motionless, sluggish:* torpentes lacus, Stat. Th. 9, 452: amnis, id. ib. 4, 172: locus depressus hieme pruinis torpet, Col. 1, 4, 10: Orpheus tacuit torpente lyrā, Sen. Med. 348: antra Musarum longo torpentia somno, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, praef. 51; 1, 262.—**II.** Trop., *to be stupid, stupefied, astounded; to be dull, listless, inactive* (cf. stupeo): timeo, totus torpeo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 179; cf.: timore torpeo, id. Truc. 4, 3, 50: torpentibus metu qui aderant, Liv. 28, 29, 11: deum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: quidnam torpentes subito obstupuistis Achivi? id. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64: torpentes metu, Liv. 28, 29, 11: defixis oculis animoque et corpore torpet? Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14: cum Pausiacā torpes tabellā, *when you are lost in admiration*, id. S. 2, 7, 95: nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno, Verg. G. 1, 124: frigere ac torpere senis consilia, Liv. 6, 23, 7: consilia re subitā, id. 1, 41, 3: torpebat vox spiritusque, id. 1, 25, 4: Tyrii desperatione torpebant, Curt. 4, 3, 16: rursus ad spem et fiduciam erigere torpentes, id. 4, 10, 7; 4, 14, 13.

torpesco, pŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [torpeo], *to grow stiff* or *numb, to become useless* or *torpid.* **I.** Lit.: pars corporis torpescit, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 220: elaeomeli qui bibere, torpescunt, id. 23, 4, 50, § 96: scorpiones visā lychnide torpescunt, id. 21, 26, 98, § 171: torpuerat gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov. H. 11, 82: torpuerant molles ante dolore genae, id. ib. 10, 44: quid tot dextrae? torpescent in amentiā illā? Liv. 23, 9, 6.—**B.** Transf., *to become dull, grow dim:* (margaritae) flavescunt et illae senectā rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109.—**II.** Trop., *to become listless, dull, inactive, indolent*, etc.: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, Sall. C. 16, 3; cf.: ingenium incultu atque socordiā torpescere sinunt, id. J. 2, 4: deliciis et desidia torpescere, Tac. H. 1, 71: vigor cogebatur senio torpescere rerum, Sil. 16, 14.

torpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *benumbed, stupefied, torpid* (perh. not ante-Aug.): torpidos somno insuper pavore exanimat, Liv. 7, 36, 3: torpidi somno paventesque, id. 25, 38, 17; 22, 53, 6: cauda (piscis), Aus. Idyll. 10, 264; Lact. 2, 8, 35.

torpor, ōris, *m.* [torpeo], *numbness, stupefaction, torpor* (syn.: languor, veternus). **I.** Lit.: tutantur se torpore torpedines, * Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; cf. Cels. 2, 8 *med.*; Plin. 2, 101, 104, § 223; 19, 8, 44, § 155; 29, 4, 28, § 90: illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor, Verg. A. 12, 867: torpor gravis illigat artus, Ov. M. 1, 548; id. P. 1, 2, 30 al. — **II.** Trop., *sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity* (post-Aug.): implicitas magno torpore cohortes vidit, Luc. 3, 432: torpor recens nimiā fortunae indulgentiā, Tac. H. 2, 99 *med.*: torpor Vitellii (opp. vigilantia Vespasiani), id. ib. 2, 77 *fin.*: procerum, id. G. 46: utraque res detestabilis est, contractio et torpor, Sen. Ep. 82, 3.

torpōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [torpor], *to stiffen, benumb, stupefy* (ante- and post-class.): aspectus repens cor torporavit homini amore, Turp. ap. Non. 182, 7: umida nimis rigoribus torporata concrescunt, Lact. 2, 8, 62.

Torquātĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Torquatus.

1. torquātus, a, um, *adj.* [torques], *adorned with a neck-chain* or *collar.* In gen.: miles, *presented with a chain for his bravery*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7 *fin.*: affuit Alecto brevibus torquata colubris, *with snakes coiled about her neck*, Ov. H. 2, 119: palumbus, *the ring-dove*, Mart. 13, 67, 1: quid de aliis dicimus, qui calamistratos et torquatos habeant in ministerio, Ambros. Ep. 69, 7.

2. Torquātus, i, *m.* [1. torquatus], *the surname of T. Manlius*, so called because he put on the neck-chain of a Gaul whom he slew in single combat; also, *of his descendants*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 19; Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23; id. Off. 3, 31, 112; Liv. 7, 10; Flor. 1, 13.—*Adj.:* Torquata nomina, Luc. 7, 584.—Hence, **Torquātĭānus**, a, um, *of* or *belonging to a Torquatus, Torquatian:* horti, Front. Aquaed. 5.

torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2 (archaic *inf.* torquerier, Hor. S. 2, 8, 67), *v. a.* [Gr. τρέπω, to turn; cf. ἀτρεκής; also Sanscr. tarkus; Gr. ἄτρακτος, a spindle; and στρέφω, to twist], *to turn, turn about* or *away; to twist, bend, wind* (class.; syn. converto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cervices oculosque, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39: oculum, *to roll, distort*, id. Ac. 2, 25, 80; ora, *to twist awry*, id. Off. 1, 36, 131: ab obscenis sermonibus aurem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 127: oculos ad moenia, Verg. A. 4, 220: ad sonitum vocis vestigia, id. ib. 3, 669: serpens squamosos orbes Torquet, Ov. M. 3, 42; cf. anguis, Verg. G. 3, 38: capillos ferro, i. e. *to curl, frizzle*, Ov. A. A. 1, 505: stamina pollice, id. M. 12, 475: remis aquas, id. F. 5, 644: spumas, Verg. A. 3, 208: taxos in arcus, *to bend*, id. G. 2, 448: tegumen torquens immane leonis, *winding about him*, id. A. 7, 666: cum terra circum axem se convertat et torqueat, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: torta circum bracchia vestis, Tac. H. 5, 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To whirl around, to whirl* in the act of throwing, *to wield, brandish, to fling with force, to hurl* (mostly poet.): torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73: amnis torquet sonantia saxa, Verg. A. 6, 551: stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundae, id. G. 1, 309: jaculum in hostem, id. A. 10, 585; Ov. M. 12, 323: hastam in hunc, id. ib. 5, 137; for which: hastam alicui, Val. Fl. 3, 193: telum aurata ad tempora, Verg. A. 12, 536: tela manu, Ov. M. 12, 99: valido pila lacerto, id. F. 2, 11: glebas, ramos, id. M. 11, 30: cum fulmina torquet (Juppiter), Verg. A. 4, 208; and trop.: cum Jupiter horridus austris Torquet aquosam hiemem, id. ib. 9, 671; cf.: Eurus nubes in occiduum orbem, Luc. 4, 63.—In prose: torquere amentatas hastas lacertis, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242.—**2.** *To twist awry, misplace, turn aside, distort:* negat sibi umquam, cum oculum torsisset, duas ex lucernā flammulas esse visas, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80: ora Tristia temptantum sensu (sapor) torquebit amaro, Verg. G. 2, 247.—**3.** *To wrench the limbs upon the rack, to put to the rack* or *to the torture, to rack, torture* (class.): ita te nervo torquebo, itidem uti catapultae solent, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 12: eculeo torqueri, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42: aliquem servilem in modum, Suet. Aug. 27; cf.: ira torquentium, Tac. A. 15, 57: servum in caput domini, *against his master*, Dig. 48, 18, 1: vinctus tortusve,

Suet. Aug. 40 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to twist, wrest, distort, turn, bend, direct* (a favorite expression of Cicero): versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13: torquere et flectere imbecillitatem animorum, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas, id. Or. 16, 52: omnia ad suae causae commodum, id. Inv. 2, 14, 46: verbo ac litterâ jus omne torqueri, *wrested, perverted*, id. Caecin. 27, 77: sonum, *to inflect*, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: cuncta tuo qui bella, pater, sub numine torques, Verg. A. 12, 180: versare sententias, et huc atque illuc torquere, Tac. H. 1, 85.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to A. 2.), *to rack, torment, torture* (syn.: ango, crucio): tuae libidines te torquent, Cic. Par. 2, 18: mitto aurum coronarium, quod te diutissime torsit, id. Pis. 37, 90: acriter nos tuae supplicationes torserunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 1: equidem dies noctesque torqueor, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 4: verbi controversia jam diu torquet Graeculos homines, id. de Or. 1, 11, 47; 3, 9, 33: stulti malorum memoriâ torquentur, id. Fin. 1, 17, 57: sollicitudine, poenitentia, etc., torquetur mens, Quint. 12, 1, 7: invidiâ vel amore vigil torquebere, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 37; Ov. H. 20, 123: torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, id. ib. 9, 36; cf. Hor. S. 2, 8, 67: Aeacus torquet umbras, *holds inquisition over*, Juv. 1, 9.—Transf.: (reges) dicuntur torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborant, qs. *to rack with wine*, i. e. *to try* or *test with wine*, Hor. A. P. 435; so, vino tortus et irâ, id. Ep. 1, 18, 38.—**C.** *To hurl, fling* (of language): curvum sermone rotato enthymema, Juv. 6, 449. — Hence, **tortus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *twisted, crooked, contorted, distorted.* **A.** Lit.: via (labyrinthi), Prop. 4 (5), 4, 42: quercus, i. e. *a twisted oak-garland*, Verg. G. 1, 349.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.*: **torta,** ae, *f.*, *a twisted loaf, a twist*, Vulg. 1 Par. 16, 3. — * **B.** Trop.: condiciones, *confused, complicated*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 25. —*Adv.*: **tortē,** *awry, crookedly*: torte penitusque remota, Lucr. 4, 305 (329).

torquis or **torques** (the first form, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 118 P.; Liv. 44, 14, 2; Prop. 4 (5), 10, 44; the latter form, Val. Fl. 2, 111; Stat. Th. 10, 517; cf. Charis. l. l.; *acc.* torquim, Phoc. de Nom. 1711 P.; *abl.* torqui, App. Flor. 2, 12), *m.* and *f.* [torqueo], *a twisted neck-chain, necklace, collar.* **I.** Lit.: T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto, Torquati cognomen invenit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23; id. Off. 3, 31, 112; cf. of the same: torquem detraxit, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 18: Q. Rubrium coronâ et phaleris et torque donasti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 185: aureus, Liv. 44, 14, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 79; Auct. B. Hisp. 26, 1; Suet. Aug. 43 (al. aurea): aureae, Varr. ap. Non. 228, 2: unca, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 44: adempta, Ov. F. 1, 601: adjecisse praedam Torquibus exiguis renidet, Hor. C. 3, 6, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A coupling-collar* for oxen: ipsis e torquibus aptos Junge pares, Verg. G. 3, 168.—**B.** *A wreath, ring*, in gen.: avis torque miniato in cervice distincta, Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117: saepe deum nexis ornatae torquibus arae, Verg. G. 4, 276: hinc vastis urgent immensi torquibus orbes (ceti natantis), i. e. *rings, circles*, Manil. 5, 584.

torrĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [torreo], *to make dry by heat, to parch, torrefy*: quidam vinaceorum duas libras torrefaciunt, Col. 6, 7, 4; mostly *pass.*: seges torrefacta, id. 2, 21, 3: nuces avellanae, id. 12, 57, 3: sesama, id. ib.

torrens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of torreo, II.

torrenter, *adv.*, v. torreo, *P. a. fin.*

torreo, torrui, tostum (*part. gen. plur.* torrentum, Stat. Th. 2, 6; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 46; *abl.* torrenti, Sen. Brev. Vit. 9, 2), 2, *v. a.* [Sanscr. tarsh, to thirst; Gr. τέρσομαι, to become dry; Germ. Durst.; Engl. thirst], *to dry* a thing by heat, *to parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn*, etc. (syn. frigo): fruges receptas Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo, Verg. A. 1, 179; Ov. M. 14, 273: aristas sole novo, Verg. A. 7, 720: pisces sole, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 30: apes mortuas sole verno, id. 11, 20, 22, § 69: uvam in tegulis, id. 14, 9, 11, § 84 et saep.; Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 2: etiamsi in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensis ignibus torrebatur, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: e quibus (terrae cingulis) medium illum et maximum solis ardore torreri, id. Rep. 6, 20, 21: cum undique flamma torrerentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: montes quos torret Atabulus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 78; cf.: torrentia agros sidera, id. C. 3, 1, 31: tosti alti stant parietes, i. e. *consumed*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 116 Vahl.): carmina flammâ, Tib. 1, 9, 50: tostos en aspice crines, Ov. M. 2, 283: in veribus exta, *to roast*, Verg. G. 2, 396: aliquid in igne, Ov. F. 2, 578: artus subjecto igni, id. M. 1, 229: carnem, id. ib. 12, 155 et saep.—Of fever heat, *to dry up*: at mihi (vae miserae) torrentur febribus artus, Ov. H. 21, 169: febris viscera ipsa torrens, Sen. Ep. 14, 6; Juv. 9, 17.—Of thirst: et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42.—Of the heat of love: si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum (Venus), Hor. C. 4, 1, 12; cf.: correptus saevo Veneris torrebar aëno, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 13: torret amor Cyri Lycorida, Hor. C. 1, 33, 6: me torret face mutuâ Calais, id. ib. 3, 9, 13: me amor Glycerae, id. ib. 3, 19, 28: femineus pectora torret amor, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 40.—* **II.** Transf., of cold, *to nip, pinch* (cf. uro and aduro): frigore torret, Varr. ap. Non. 452, 11. — Hence, **torrens,** entis, *P. a.*, in a *neutr.* sense, *burning, hot, inflamed.* **A.** Lit. (rare): terra torrens aestu, Col. 4, 19, 3: miles torrens meridiano sole, Liv. 44, 38, 9: Sirius, Verg. G. 4, 425: flammae, id. A. 6, 550.—*Comp.*: Sirius torrentior, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 20.—*Sup.*: torrentissimus axis, Stat. S. 3, 1, 52.—**B.** Transf., of streams, *rushing, roaring, boiling, impetuous, rapid*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fluvii, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 3: flumina, Verg. E. 7, 52: Nilus toto gurgite, Val. Fl. 4, 409; cf.: fluvius Novanus solstitiis torrens, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 229; 3, 4, 5, § 33: aqua, Verg. A. 10, 603: unda, id. G. 2, 451: torrentes rapidique cursus amnium, Just. 44, 1, 7; 4, 1, 9: impetus (aquae), Sen. Ep. 23, 8: sanguis, Luc. 2, 220; cf. fatum, id. 7, 505.—*Comp.*: Padus torrentior, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117.—*Sup.*: Asopos torrentissimus, Stat. Th. 7, 316.—Hence, **b.** *Subst.*: **torrens,** entis, *m.*, *a torrent*: cum fertur quasi torrens oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3; Liv. 33, 18, 12; 35, 28, 8: rapidus montano flumine torrens Sternit agros, Verg. A. 2, 305: fragosus, id. ib. 7, 567; Ov. R. Am. 651: tumidus, id. Am. 1, 7, 43; Sen. Theb. 71; Juv. 6, 319; Luc. 7, 637.—Prov.: numquam direxit bracchia contra torrentem, Juv. 4, 90. —**2.** Transf.: armorum et virorum, Sil. 12, 189: umbrarum, id. 13, 760; cf. fortunae, Flor. 2, 7, 1.—**3.** Trop., of speech: torrens dicentis oratio, Quint. 3, 8, 60; so, oratio, Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 12: copia dicendi, Juv. 10, 9; Val. Fl. 4, 261.—*Comp.*: sermo Promptus et Isaeo torrentior, Juv. 3, 74.—Of an orator: quem (Demosthenem) mirabantur Athenae Torrentem, Juv. 10, 128.—**b.** *Subst.*: se inani verborum torrenti dare, *a stream of words*, Quint. 10, 7, 23; cf.: quo torrente, quo impetu, Tac. Or. 24.—* *Adv.*: **torrenter** (acc. to B.), *violently, impetuously*: torrentius amne Hiberno, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 198.

* **torresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [torreo], *to become parched* or *burned*: torrescere flammis, Lucr. 3, 890.

torrĭdo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [torridus], *to scorch, parch, burn*: torris dicitur fax, unde et torridare dicimus comburere, Non. 15, 27: anhelis ardoribus torridatus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 602.

torrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [torreo], *dry, dried up, parched, torrid.* **I.** Lit.: tellus, Lucr. 5, 1220; Sil. 12, 372; cf.: campi siccitate, Liv. 22, 43, 10: sal, Col. 7, 5, 8; 7, 8, 4: farra, Ov. F. 2, 24: fontes rivique, *dried up*, Liv. 4, 30, 7: aër, Prop. 2, 28, 3; cf. aestas, Verg. E. 7, 48: zona ab igni, id. G. 1, 234: homo vegrandi macie torridus, *dried* or *shrivelled up*, * Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: color sole, *embrowned*, Plin. 12, 20, 43, § 98: vox, *dry, hoarse*, Calp. Ecl. 3, 59: ora, Luc. 4, 239.—**II.** Transf., of cold (cf. torreo, II.): pecora jumentaque torrida frigore, *pinched, nipped*, Liv. 21, 32, 7: membra torrida gelu, id. 21, 40, 9: hiems, *biting*, Calp. Ecl. 5, 107.

torris (collat. forms **torrus,** i, *m.*, Att. ap. Non. 15, 30; Fragm. Trag. v. 452 Rib.; **torres,** is, *f.*, Lucr. 3, 915 Lachm.), is, *m.* [id.], *a brand, firebrand* (with or without flame; syn. titio), Ov. M. 8, 457; 8, 512; 12, 272; Verg. A. 12, 298; Val. Fl. 3, 115; Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *med.*; Lact. 4, 14, 14.

torror, ōris, *m.* [torreo], *a drying up, parching, scorching* (late Lat.): solis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 76: corporis, a transl. of ἡλίωσις, id. ib. 3, 6 *fin.*

torsio, ōnis, *f.* [torqueo], *a wringing* or *griping*: ventris, Hier. in Isa. 6, 13, 8; *plur.*: torsiones et dolores, *torments*, Vulg. Isa. 13, 8.

torta, ae, *f.*, v. torqueo *fin.*

tortē, *adv.*, v. torqueo *fin.*

* **tortĭcordĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [tortus-cor], *perverse in heart*, Aug. in Psa. 146, 7.

tortĭlis, e, *adj.* [torqueo], *twisted, twined, winding* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. sinuosus): aurum, i. e. *a golden chain*, Verg. A. 7, 351: bucina, Ov. M. 1, 336: ansa, id. H. 16, 252: piscis, *crooked*, id. M. 13, 915: nervi, Luc. 6, 198: pampinus, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 163.

tortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *torment, torture* (late Lat.): tortione legitimâ peribunt, Firm. Math. 8, 15: vesicae, Veg. Vet. 1, 46 *fin.*

tortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pressed out, squeezed out* (by subjecting the grapes a second time to the press): mustum, Cato, R. R. 23, 4; id. ap. Plin. 14, 21, 25, § 130; Col. 12, 36; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 217.

torto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to torture, torment* (ante- and post-class.; syn.: torqueo, crucio): ubi insilui in cochleatum eculeum, ibi tolutim tortor, Pompon. ap. Non. 105, 15, and 182, 5; Lucr. 3, 661; Arn. 3, 106; 1, 30.

tortor, ōris, *m.* [torqueo, I. B. 2.], *an executioner, tormentor, torturer.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum jam tortor, atque essent tormenta ipsa defessa, Cic. Clu. 63, 177; id. Phil. 11, 3, 7; id. Fin. 4, 12, 31; Sen. Ep. 14, 5; Hor. C. 3, 5, 50; Juv. 14, 21. — **B.** *He that brandishes, handles*: Balearis habenae, Luc. 3, 710.—**C.** **Tortor,** ōris, *an epithet of Apollo, as the flayer of Marsyas*, under which name he was worshipped in a part of Rome, Suet. Aug. 70.—* **II.** Trop.: occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum, Juv. 13, 195.

tortŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [torta; v. torqueo, *P. a.*], *a small twist*, Vulg. Num. 11, 8.

tortum, i, *n.* [torqueo], *a cord, rope*, Pac. ap. Non. 179, 16 (Trag. Fragm. v. 159 Rib.).

tortŭōsē, *adv.*, v. tortuosus *fin.*

tortŭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tortuosus], *crookedness, shuffling, prevarication* (late Lat.): qualis est tortuositas vestra? Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43 *fin.*; so id. Carn. Chr. 20.

tortŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tortus]. **I.** *Full of crooks* or *turns, winding, tortuous* (class.). **A.** Lit.: est autem (alvus) multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: loca, id. ib. 2, 57, 144: serrula, id. Clu. 64, 180: per tortuosi amnis sinus flexusque, Liv. 27, 47, 10: serpens, Vulg. Isa. 27, 1: coluber, id. Job, 26, 13.—*Comp.*: quiddam tortuosius, Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255.—**B.** Trop., *entangled, involved, complicated, confused*: tortuosum genus disputandi, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 98: visa quaedam tortuosa et obscura, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: ingenium, id. Lael. 18, 65: res anxiae et tortuosae, Gell. 13, 11, 4.—*Sup.*: quis aperit tortuosissimam istam et implicatissimam nodositatem? Aug. Conf. 2, 10. —* **II.** *Painful, torturing*: rusci radix bibitur in tortuosiore urinâ, i. e. *in strangury*, Plin. 21, 27, 100, § 173.—* *Adv.*: **tortŭōsē,** *crookedly, tortuously*: procedat serpens, Tert. adv. Valent. 4, 43 *fin.*

tortūra, ae, *f.* [torqueo] (post-class.). **I.** *A twisting, wreathing*: sarmenti, Pall. Febr. 9, 8.—**II.** *Torment, torture*: ventris, *the gripes, colic*, = tormina: tortura et extensio ventris dolorque, Veg. Vet. 1, 40 *fin.*; 2, 55.

1. tortus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of torqueo.

2. tortus, ūs, *m.* [torqueo], *a twisting, winding; a wreath* (poet.): tortu multiplicabili Draco, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: draco tortu terribilis, id. poët. Div. 2, 30, 63.—In *plur.*: serpens Nequicquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, Verg. A. 5, 276: bucinarum, Arn. 6, 196. — * **II.** *A whirling, hurling*: flexae habenae, Stat. Achill. 2, 421.

tŏrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [torus; a little ele

vation; hence], **I.** *A tuft* of hair: tum meo patri autem torulus inerit aureus Sub petaso, Plaut. Am. prol. 144; so, torulo capiti circumflexo, Amm. 29, 1, 31: torulus in capite mulieris ornatus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.—**II.** *The* (dilated) *muscle, the brawn* or *fleshy part* of the body: terga pulposis torulis obesa, App. M. 7, p. 195, 12.—**B.** Transf., *the sap-wood, alburnum* of a tree, Vitr. 2, 9, 3.

tŏrus, i, *m.* (also **tŏrum,** i, *n.*, Varr. ap. Non. 11, 14; Lact. 6, 23, 15) [for storus; root ster-, stra-, of sterno, stramen; Gr. στορέννυμι, to spread, scatter], prop., *a round, swelling,* or *bulging place, an elevation, protuberance, prominence;* hence, **I.** *A knot, bulge:* (funis) Cato, R. R. 135, 4: funiculorum, Col. 11, 3, 6; cf.: vitis toris ad arborem religetur, id. 5, 6, 25: firmi vitis, id. Arb. 16, 4.—**II.** *The muscular* or *fleshy part, the muscle, brawn* of animal bodies (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): o lacertorum tori! Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; Ov. M. 2, 854; 9, 82; 12, 402; 14, 283; 15, 230; id. H. 9, 60: leo gaudet comantes Excutiens cervice toros, Verg. A. 12, 7: luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, id. G. 3, 81; Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 78; Sen. Hippol. 1042; Val. Fl. 4, 245; Tac. Or. 21: venarum tori, *varicose dilatations of the veins,* Cels. 7, 18 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., *the bulge, thickness* of trees: utile toros futuri draconis pasci, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211; cf.: (asparagus) in toros striatur, id. 19, 8, 42, § 146; App. Flor. p. 363, 31.—**III.** *A raised ornament, a knot,* on a garland; trop., of language: isque (stilus mediocris) uno tenore fluit, aut addit aliquos, ut in coronâ, toros omnemque orationem ornamentis modicis verborum sententiarumque distinguit, Cic. Or. 6, 21.—**IV.** *A bolster, cushion,* so named from its protuberances; hence, *a couch, sofa, bed* (mostly poet.; syn.: stratum, lectus): antiquis torus e stramento erat, qualiter etiam nunc in castris, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193: viridante toro consederat herbae, Verg. A. 5, 388; cf.: praebuit herba torum, Ov. H. 5, 14; id. M. 8, 655: datque torum caespes, id. ib. 10, 556: gramine vestitis accubuere toris, id. F. 1, 402: silvestrem montana torum cum sterneret uxor Frondibus, Juv. 6, 5: discumbere toris, Ov. M. 8, 565.—So of a *sofa:* toro sic orsus ab alto, Verg. A. 2, 2; Ov. M. 12, 579.—Of a *bed:* ambierantque torum, Ov. M. 7, 332: concutiuntque torum de molli fluminis ulvâ Impositum lecto, id. ib. 8, 655: ebeno sublimis in atrâ, id. ib. 11, 610; Suet. Aug. 73.—Of a *corpse-bed,* Ov. M. 9, 503; id. F. 6, 668: membra toro defleta reponunt, Verg. A. 6, 220.—Of a *bridal-bed,* Ov. M. 6, 431: (lectica) sive illa toro resupina feretur, Ov. A. A. 1, 487; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 240 (2d ed.).—**B.** Transf., like thalamus, as a designation for *marriage:* Deucalion ... Cum consorte tori, *with his consort, spouse,* Ov. M. 1, 319; cf.: socia tori, id. ib. 1, 620; so id. ib. 7, 91; 7, 332; id. F. 3, 511; id. P. 3, 3, 50; id. H. 2, 41: genialis, Tac. A. 15, 37; Val. Max. 2, 6, 14: obscenus, i. e. *illicit connection,* Ov. Tr. 2, 378; cf. illiciti (with stupra), Sen. Hippol. 97: receptus in torum, Plin. 34, 2, 6, § 12.—Hence, also, for *a mistress:* torum donare alicui, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 87.—**V.** *An elevation, bank* of earth: riparum, Verg. A. 6, 674; Stat. Th. 4, 819: pulvinorum, Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; 22, 22, 34, § 76.—**VI.** In architecture, *a large, round moulding at the base of a column, a torus,* Vitr. 3, 3, 8.

* **torvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [torvus], *wild, fierce:* hiatus, Arn. 6, 196.

torvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *wildness, savageness, severity, sternness* of aspect, character, etc. (post-Aug.): torvitas vultûs, Tac. H. 2, 9 *fin.*: oculorum, Amm. 31, 2, 7: capitis (pantherae), Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 62: naturae, id. 7, 19, 18, § 79: M. Agrippa, vir rusticitati propior quam deliciis ... verum eadem illa torvitas tabulas duas Ajacis et Veneris mercata est, etc., id. 35, 4, 9, § 26.

torvĭter, *adv.*, v. torvus *fin.*

torvus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. for torg-vus; Sanscr. root targ-, to threaten], orig. of the eyes, *staring, keen, piercing, wild, stern;* hence, in gen., *wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage,* in aspect or character (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: trux, truculentus, ferus): ille tuens oculis immitem Phinea torvis, Ov. M. 5, 92: oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 75; Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 6: cernimus astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Verg. A. 3, 677; so, lumine, Ov. M. 9, 27; and *absol.:* aspicit hanc torvis (sc. oculis), id. ib. 6, 34: vultus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 12; Sen. Ira, 2, 35, 3; Val. Max. 3, 8, 6; Quint. 6, 1, 43; 11, 3, 160: facies, Sen. Ira, 1, 1, 3: forma minantis, Ov. P. 2, 8, 22: aspectus (equi), Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154: optima torvae Forma bovis, Verg. G. 3, 51: frons (Polyphemi), Verg. A. 3, 636: torvi cymba senis, Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 24: feroci ingenio torvus praegrandi gradu, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 355: torvu' draco serpit, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106: angues, Verg. A. 6, 571: leaena, id. E. 2, 63: aper, Prop. 2, 3, 6: taurus, Ov. M. 8, 132: juvencus, id. ib. 6, 115; 10, 237: Medusa, Ov. A. A. 2, 309: Mars, Hor. C. 1, 28, 17: Ister (as a horned river-god), Val. Fl. 8, 218 et saep.: ferox et torva confidentia, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 355 Müll.; cf. proclia, Cat. 66, 20: vina, i. e. *harsh, sharp, tart,* Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 213.—*Comp.:* voce hominis et tuba rudore torvior, App. Flor 3, p. 357.—*Sup.:* leonis torvissima facies, Arn. 6, p. 196.—(β) **torvum** and **torva,** adverb., *fiercely, sternly, sharply,* etc.: torvumque repente Clamat, Verg. A. 7, 399: torvum lacrimans, Stat. Th. 12, 127: torva tuens, Verg. A. 6, 467; Val. Fl. 2, 255.—*Adv.:* **torvĭter,** *sharply, severely, sternly* (ante-class.): aliquem increpare, Enn. ap. Non. 516, 16 (Ann. v. 79 Vahl.); Pomp. ap. Non. 516, 15 (Com. Fragm. v. 18 Rib.).

tosilla, ae, v. tonsilla.

tostus, a, um, *Part.* of torreo.

tŏt, *num. adj. indecl., so many.* **I.** Lit. **A.** With a corresp. *quot, quotiens, quantum, ut.* **1.** With *quot:* hoc brevissime dicam, neminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse, qui ab dis immortalibus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare, quot et quantas di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48: quot homines, tot causae, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: qui tot annos, quot habet, designatus consul fuerit, id. Att. 4, 8, b, 2: quot haberet corpora pulvis, Tot mihi natales contingere vana rogavi, Ov. M. 14, 138: tot mala sum passus, quot in aethere sidera lucent, id. Tr. 1, 5, 47.—**2.** With *quotiens:* si tot consulibus meruisset, quotiens ipse consul fuisset, Cic. Balb. 20, 47: si tot labores et pericula suscepissem, quotiens ductu meo hostes fusi, Sall. H. 2, 96, 1 Dietsch.—**3.** With *quantum:* quantum putabis ei rei satis esse, tot vites ablaqueato, Cato, R. R. 114, 1.—**4.** With *ut:* quae cum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut in his errari non posset, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5.—**B.** *Absol.* **1.** In connection with *adjj.* or *advv.* of kindred meaning, *so many, so great a number:* reliquae tot et tantae et tam graves civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 14; so, tot tantaeque difficultates, id. Quint. 2, 10; and: in his tot et tantis malis, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29; cf. id. Par. 2, 16: tot viri ac tales, id. Cael. 28, 67: tot ac tam validae manus, Liv. 24, 26, 13: tot, tam valida oppida, id. 5, 54, 5: ad haec tot tam inopinata incerti stupentesque, id. 25, 37, 13; repeated: ille cultus tot nobilium virorum, tot illustrium feminarum, Curt. 3, 13, 10.—**2.** Alone, the *correl.-clause* being implied from the context, *so many, such a great number, so very many:* en excetra tu, quae tibi amicos tot habes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 87: nunc domi nostrae tot pessumi vivunt, id. Most. 4, 1, 18: tot me impediunt curae, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25: cum tot signis eadem natura declaret, quid velit, Cic. Lael. 24, 88; id. Rep. 3, 10, 17: ex centum quattuor centuriis, tot enim reliquae sunt (centuriae), etc., id. ib. 2, 22, 39: tot civitatum conjuratio, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: unde tot hostes subito exorti, Liv. 25, 37, 12: tot caede procorum Admonitus non est, Ov. M. 10, 624: cum tot curis regem videret urgeri, Curt. 3, 7, 13.—Rarely without a *subst.:* an timebant, ne tot unum ... superare non possent? Cic. Cael. 28, 66: ex tot in Atridâ pars quota laudis erat? Ov. Am. 2, 12, 10.—With *omnes:* tot omnibus saeculis, Min. Fel. 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To designate an optional, indefinite number, *so many, such and such a number:* volo dari ei, qui id egerit, a ceteris heredibus aureos tot, Dig. 34, 5, 8.—**B.** As a relative numeral, also, for *so few:* vix credent tantum rerum cepisse tot annos, Albin. 1, 339.

tŏtĭdem, *num. adj. indecl.* [tot, with the demonstr. syllable dem affixed, as in tantundem], *just so many, just as many.* **I.** With a foll. *quot:* talentis magnis totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 114; id. Rud. 2, 7, 6; Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22: quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum reperiuntur, id. Or. 16, 53: totidem, quot dixit, ut aiunt, scripta verbis oratio, id. Brut. 96, 328: totidem verbis, quot Stoici, id. Ac. 2, 13, 40: totidem (partus) quot equae, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168.—Rarely with *atque:* cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus Athenas rediret, Nep. Milt. 7, 4.—**II.** *Absol.:* Procles et Eurysthenes gemini fratres fuerunt: at hi nec totidem annos vixerunt, anno enim Procli vita brevior fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90: epistula quam modo totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum, id. Fin. 2, 31, 100; cf. id. Att. 6, 2, 3: equitum milia erant sex, totidem numero pedites, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: quattuor ventos a totidem mundi cardinibus flare, Quint. 12, 10, 67: mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34: si bene promittant, totidem promittite verbis, Ov. A. A. 3, 461.—**B.** Rarely without a *subst.* as *neutr.:* dixerit insanum qui me totidem audiet (sc. verba), i. e. *will hear the same thing just as often from me,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 298.

tŏtĭens or **tŏtĭes,** *adv. num.* [tot], *so often, so many times, as often, as many times.* **A.** With a corresp. *quotiens:* totiens, quotiens praescribitur, Paeanem citare, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: neque quotiens verbum aliquod est scribendum nobis, totiens, etc., id. ib. 2, 30, 130: illud soleo mirari, non me totiens accipere tuas litteras, quotiens a Quinto mihi fratre afferantur, Cic. Fam. 7, 7, 1: quotienscumque dico, totiens mihi videor, etc., id. Clu. 18, 51.—**B.** With *quot:* moverat eum subeunda dimicatio totiens, quot conjurati superessent, Liv. 2, 13, 2.—**C.** *Absol.:* tot praetores in Siciliâ fuerunt: totiens apud majores nostros Siculi senatum adierunt, totiens hac memoriâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 146: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa totiens, id. Att. 7, 12, 3: qui pro republicâ seditiosum civem totiens compescuisset, Quint. 11, 1, 40: quos ego sim totiens jam dedignata maritos, Verg. A. 4, 536: ter die claro totiensque gratâ Nocte, Hor. C. S. 23; Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 2; Tac. A. 12, 60.

tōtĭĕtas, ātis, *f., the whole, entirety* (late Lat.), Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1182.

tot-jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum], *so many* (Appuleian): totjugis diebus, App. M. 2, p. 125, 22: sidera, id. de Deo Socr. p. 46: invitamenta, id. Flor. 4, p. 360, 3.—Collat. form **totjŭgis,** e: homo totjugi scientiâ, App. Flor. 2, p. 346, 30.

1. tōtus, a, um (*gen.* tōtĭus, but scanned tōtĭus, Lucr. 1, 984; 3, 97; 3, 275; 3, 989; 4, 1028; 5, 477 al.; collat. form of the *gen.:* toti familiae, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.; *dat.* toti; but *masc.:* toto exercitui, Caes. B. G. 7, 89: toto orbi, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 57; *fem.:* totae familiae, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.: totae insulae, Nep. Tim. 3, 2; and: totae rei, Auct. Her. ap. Prisc. p. 678 P.), *all, all the* (denoting a thing in its entireness), *the whole, entire, total.* **I.** In gen.: ut unum opus, totum atque perfectum ex omnibus totis atque perfectis absolveret, Cic. Univ. 5 *fin.*: cui senatus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat, id. Mil. 23, 61: totum corpus rei publicae, id. Off. 1, 25, 85: omne caelum, totamque cum universo mari terram mente complexus, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: ut totâ mente atque omnibus artubus contremiscam, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: universâ re et totâ sententiâ dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2: aedes totae confulgebant, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 44; cf. id. Most. 1, 2, 68: eant per totam caveam, id. ib. prol. 66: pervigilat noctes totas, id. Aul. 1, 1, 33: eâque totâ nocte continenter ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ut Romae per totam urbem vigiliae haberentur, Sall. C. 30, 7: cum tota se luna sub orbem solis subjecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; 1, 36, 57: et ipsa Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est, id. ib. 2, 4, 8.—In *abl.*, without *in:* concursabat urbe totâ maxima multitudo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 93; so, urbe totâ, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 23: totâ Asiâ, id. Phil. 11, 2, 6; id. Imp.

Pomp. 3, 7: totâ Siciliâ, id. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 120: totâ Italiâ, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: totâ provinciâ, id. ib. 2, 18: toto caelo, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95 al.; cf. Hand, Turs. III. p. 248 sq.; Haase ad Reisig, Vorles. p. 708; Zumpt, Gram. § 482. — Less freq. with *in:* totâque in Italiâ, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: in Siciliâ totâ, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: in toto inperio, id. Lig. 3, 7: in toto orbe terrarum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 99: in totâ vitâ, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: in toto imperio tuo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 32: toto in orbe terrarum, Liv. 37, 10, 25: totâ in civitate, id. 29, 14, 8.—**B.** Esp. in agreement with *subj.* where we use an *adv.* qualifying the *verb*, etc., *altogether, wholly, entirely:* tota sum misera in metu, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 59; cf.: Ctesipho in amore est totus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 50: nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2: totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, *applied himself wholly*, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: qui esset totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: virtus in usu sui tota posita est, id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: sum totus vester, id. Fam. 15, 7; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: Catoni studio meo me totum ab adulescentiâ dedidi, id. Rep. 2, 1, 1; cf.: homines qui se totos tradiderunt voluptatibus, id. Lael. 23, 86; id. Att. 14, 11, 2: falsum est id totum, id. Rep. 2, 15, 28. — **II.** *Neutr. absol.* **A.** *Subst., all, the whole*, opp. dimidium, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 33; Sen. Apocol. 8; opp. pars, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 21: totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit, *all depends on this*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1: totum in eo sit, ne contractentur pocula, Col 12, 4, 3. — **B.** Adverb. phrases with a *prep.* **1.** Ex toto, *wholly, completely, entirely, altogether, totally* (post-Aug.): creta ex toto repudianda est, Col. 5, 8, 6; 5, 6, 17; 2, 20, 2; Curt. 8, 6, 23; Sen. Ira, 1, 12, 6; 2, 6, 3; 3, 12, 4; 3, 42, 1; id. Ep. 75, 11; Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 54; Cels. 1, 4 *fin.;* 3, 14 *init.;* 8, 20 *med.;* 7, 4, 3 and 9; 7, 10 *fin.;* 8, 2; Ov. P. 4, 8, 72; Sen. Contr. 1, 8, 8; 3, 16, 24.—***2.** In toto, *upon the whole, in general, generally*, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4.—**3.** In totum (post-Aug.). **a.** *Wholly, entirely, altogether, totally:* res in totum diversa, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 90; id. praef. § 26; 2, 90, 92, § 205; 10, 4, 5, § 16; 25, 4, 17, § 36; 35, 2, 2, § 4; Quint. 3, 9, 58; 4, 1, 63; 4, 1, 72; 7, 1, 31; Col. 1, 7, 2; 2, 1, 2; Sen. Ira, 1, 17, 7; id. Ep. 72, 6; id. Q. N. 2, 27, 3; Just. 32, 1, 9.—**b.** *Upon the whole, in general:* in totum praecipimus: ut, etc., Col. 11, 2, 80; 3, 2, 31.

2. tōtus, a, um, *adj.* [tot], *so great a* (very rare): quotcumque pedum spatia facienda censueris, totam partem longitudinis et latitudinis duces, Col. 5, 3, 5: tota pars, Manil. 3, 416.

toxĭco, āvi, 1, *v. a., to smear* or *anoint with poison;* only in *part. perf.:* sagitta toxicata, Ambros. Tob. 7, 26.

† **toxĭcon,** i, *n.,* = τοξικόν, *a kind of* ladanum, Plin. 26, 8, 30, § 74.

† **toxĭcum,** i, *n.,* = τοξικόν; orig., **I.** Lit., *a poison in which arrows were dipped*, Caecil. and Afran. ap. Fest. p. 355 Müll.; Ov. P. 4, 7, 11; cf. Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51. — **II.** Transf., *poison*, in gen. (syn. venenum); *sing.*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 4: miscere, Hor. Epod. 17, 61; Suet. Claud. 44; id. Ner. 35. — *Plur.:* bibere, Prop. 1, 5, 6; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 64; Luc. 9, 820; Mart. 1, 19, 6; Col. 10, 18.

trăbālis, e, *adj.* [trabs], *of* or *belonging to beams, beam-:* clavus, *a spike*, Hor. C. 1, 35, 18; cf. prov.: ut hoc beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo figeret, i. e. *very fast*, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 21, § 53.—Poet.: telum, i. e. *beam-like, stout as a beam* (Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 294 (Ann. v. 589 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. l. l.; Val. Fl. 8, 301: hasta, Stat. Th. 4, 6: sceptrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 172: vectis, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 318.

trăbārĭa, ae, *f.* [trabs; sc. navis], *a small vessel made of the trunk of a tree*, Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 27.

1. trăbĕa, ae, *f.*, *a robe of state* of augurs, kings, knights, etc. **I.** Lit., Suet. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 612; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195; 9, 39, 63, § 136; Ov. F. 2, 503; Verg. A. 7, 188; 7, 612; 11, 334 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *The equestrian order*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 17; Mart. 5, 41, 5. — **B.** *The consulate*, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 243; Symm. Ep. 9, 112.

2. Trăbĕa, ae, *m.*, Q., *an ancient Roman comic poet*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1; id. Fin. 2, 4, 13; id. Tusc. 4, 31, 67; Auct. ap. Gell. 15, 24.

trăbĕālis, e, *adj.* [1. trabea], *of* or *belonging to the* trabea: metallum, i. e. *gold*, Sid. Carm. 2, 2.

trăbĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *dressed in* or *wearing a* trabea. **I.** *Adj.:* Quirinus, Ov. F. 1, 37; id. M. 14, 828: equites, Tac. A. 3, 2; Suet. Dom. 14; Val. Max. 2, 2, 9; for which also agmina, *the knights*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 32: domus, i. e. *of a consul*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 338; so, colonus, i. e. *consul*, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 417: quies, *of the consuls*, Cod. Th. 10, 10, 33. — **II.** *Subst.:* **trăbĕāta,** ae, *f.* (sc. fabula), *a kind of drama*, so called by C. Melissus, prob. from the knights represented in it, Suet. Gram. 21.

trăbĕcŭla or **trăbĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [trabs], *a little beam*, Cato, R. R. 18, 5; Vitr. 10, 21; Inscr. Grut. 207, 1.

trăbes, is, v. trabs *init.*

trăbĭca, ae, *f.* (sc. navis) [trabs], *a vessel made of beams fastened together, a raft:* trabica in alveos, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 367 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 406 Rib.).

trabs, trăbis (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom.* **trăbes,** Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75; id. Fat. 15, 35; id. Top. 16, 61, or Trag. v. 281 Vahl.; Cic. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 33 Müll., or Ann. v. 598 Vahl.), *f.* [τράπηξ]. **I.** Lit., *a beam, a timber:* tigna trabesque, Lucr. 2, 192 sq.; v. tignum; Caes. B. G. 2, 29; 3, 13; 7, 23; id. B. C. 2, 9; Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 184; Gell. 1, 13, 17; Ov. M. 3, 78.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A tree:* silva frequens trabibus, Ov. M. 8, 329; cf. id. ib. 14, 360: securi Saucia trabs ingens, id. ib. 10, 373; cf. Varr. ap. Non. 178, 31; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 38: fraxineae, Verg. A. 6, 181: lucus trabibus obscurus acernis, id. ib. 9, 87: Val. Fl. 5, 640.—**B.** Any thing made of beams or timbers. **1.** Very freq., *a ship* or *vessel:* abiegna trabes, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75: trabes rostrata per altum, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 33: jam mare turbari trabibus... videbis, Verg. A. 4, 566: ut trabe Cypria Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare, Hor. C. 1, 1, 13; Ov. P. 1, 3, 76: Thessalica, Sen. Agam. 120.—**2.** *A roof:* sub trabe citreâ, Hor. C. 4, 1, 20; so in *plur.*, id. ib. 2, 18, 3; 3, 2, 28.—**3.** *A battering-ram, ballista*, etc., Val. Fl. 6, 383.—**4.** *A javelin*, Stat. Th. 5, 566; 9, 124.—**5.** *A club, cudgel*, Stat. Th. 1, 621.—**6.** *A table*, Mart. 14, 91, 2.—**7.** *A torch*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 103. — **8.** In mal. part. = mentula, Cat. 28, 10.—**C.** A fiery phenomenon in the heavens, *a meteor:* emicant et trabes simili modo, quas δοκοὺς vocant, qualis cum Lacedaemonii classe victi imperium Graeciae amisere, Plin. 2, 26, 26, § 96: trabes et globi et faces et ardores, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 5; 1, 1, 15; 1, 15, 4; 7, 4, 3-5; 7, 5, 21; id. Ep. 94, 56.

† **Trăchāla,** ae, *m.,* =Τραχαλᾶς, *Bull-necked*, an epithet of Constantine, Aur. Vict. Epit. 41.

Trachallus (-ālus), i, *m.*, *an orator contemporary with Quintilian*, Quint. 6, 3, 78; 10, 1, 119; 12, 5, 5.

Trāchas, antis, *f.*, = Τράχης, *the town usually called* Tarracina, *near the Pomptine Marshes*, Ov. M. 15, 717.

† **trāchīa,** ae, *f.*, = τραχεῖα, *the windpipe, trachea*, Macr. S. 7, 15.

Trāchīn, īnis, or **Trāchȳn,** ȳnos, *f.*, = Τραχίν or Τραχύν, *a town of Thessaly, on Mount Œta, where Hercules caused himself to be burned*, Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28; Sen. Herc. Oet. 135; 195; 1432; id. Troad. 818; Ov. M. 11, 627.—Hence, **Trāchīnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Trachin, Trachinian:* tellus, Ov. M. 11, 269: miles, Luc. 3, 177: heros, i. e. *Ceyx, king of Trachin*, Ov. M. 11, 351; called also, *absol.*, Trachinius, id. ib. 11, 282; cf. puppis, *the vessel in which Ceyx was shipwrecked*, id. ib. 11, 502: herba, Plin. 27, 13, 114, § 141: rosa, id. 21, 4, 10, § 16: Halcyone, *the consort of Ceyx*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 57.—In *plur. subst.:* **Trāchīnĭae,** ārum, *f.*, *The Trachinian Women*, a tragedy of Sophocles, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.

tracta, ae, v. traho, *P. a.* B. 2.

tractābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tracto], *that may be touched, handled*, or *taken hold of; that may be wrought, manageable, tractable* (class.). **I.** Lit.: tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic. Univ. 4 *med.:* materies, Vitr. 2, 9 *fin.:* tofi in opere, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 167: Italicum genus falcium vel inter vepres, id. 18, 28, 67, § 261: folium, id. 21, 17, 68, § 108: pondus, i. e. *portable*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 84: est mare, confiteor, nondum tractabile nanti, Ov. H. 19, 71; cf.: non tractabile caelum, i. e. *inclement, stormy*, Verg. A. 4, 53: vox, *tractable, flexible*, Quint. 11, 3, 40.—*Comp.:* ulcera tractabiliora fieri, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 117.—**II.** Trop., *pliant, yielding, manageable, tractable:* virtus est cum multis in rebus, tum in amicitiâ tenera et tractabilis, Cic. Lael. 13, 48: nullis ille movetur Fletibus aut voces ullas tractabilis audit, Verg. A. 4, 439: impatiens animus nec adhuc tractabilis arte, Ov. R. Am. 123: mite ac tractabile ingenium, Curt. 3, 2, 17: quod te tam tractabilem video, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 24, 1.—*Comp.:* nihil est enim eo (filio) tractabilius, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 3: Agrippa nihilo tractabilior, Suet. Aug. 65 *fin.;* Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 10.—*Adv.:* **tractābĭlĭter,** *without opposition, tractably* (very rare): tractabilius, Gell. 6, 2, 8.

tractābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tractabilis], *fitness for being handled* or *wrought, manageableness, tractability* (very rare): populus, salix, tilia in sculpturis commodam praestant tractabilitatem, Vitr. 2, 9, 12.

tractābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. tractabilis *fin.*

tractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tracto]. **I.** In gen., *a handling, management, treatment* (class.): nec vero qui fidibus aut tibiis uti volunt, ab haruspicibus accipiunt earum tractationem, sed a musicis, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: armorum, id. de Or. 3, 52, 200: beluarum, id. Off. 2, 5, 17: magnarum rerum, id. Rep. 3, 3, 5: tractatio atque usus vocis, id. Or. 18, 59: usus et tractatio dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: philosophiae, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: litterarum, id. Brut. 4, 15: assidua veterum scriptorum, Gell. 5, 21, 3: quaestionum, Quint. 4, 5, 6: reipublicae, Sen. Tranq. 3, 1: est in utroque (in poësi et in oratione solutâ) et materia et tractatio, materia in verbis, tractatio in collocatione verborum, Cic. Or. 59, 201.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Treatment* of a person, i. e. *conduct, behavior* towards him (post-Aug., and mostly in jurid. lang.): maritus uxori, si malae tractationis accusabitur, non inverecunde dicet, etc., *of maltreatment*, Quint. 7, 4, 10 sq.; so id. 7, 4, 24; 7, 4, 29; 7, 3, 2; 4, 2, 30; 9, 2, 79; Sen. Contr. 3, 7; Tert. Poen. *fin.*—**B.** In rhet. lang. **1.** A rhetorical figure, *the treatment, handling, discussion* of a subject, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 177; Quint. 9, 1, 33; Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *med.*—**2.** *A special use, usage* of a word, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 17.

tractātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A slave among the Romans, who manipulated and suppled his master's limbs while anointing them; a shampooer*, Sen. Ep. 66, 53.—**II.** *A handler, treater* of any thing, esp. of literary matters (post-class.): Origenes scaevus cavendusque tractator, Sid. Ep. 2, 9; 4, 11; Hier. in Helv. 6; Spart. Get. 4; Sulp. Sev. 1, 6.

***tractātōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.], *a place where deliberations were held, causes tried*, etc., *a place of business, session-room*, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

tractātrix, īcis, *f.* [tractator], *a female shampooer*, Mart. 3, 82, 13.

tractātus, ūs, *m.* [tracto], *a touching, handling, working.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): nucum, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 87: plantae tractatu mansuescunt ut ferae, id. 17, 10, 12, § 66: tofacea aspera tractatu, id. 17, 7, 4, § 44.—**II.** Trop., *a handling, management, treatment* (class.; esp. freq. in Quint.): artium (corresp. to the preced. tractantur), *Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86: asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur (ingenia), Quint. 8, prooem. § 2; so, artis hujusce, id. ib. § 5: communis locorum, id. 12, 8, 2: temporis, id. 5, 10, 42: troporum, id. 1, 8, 16: aequi bonique, id. 12, 1, 8; 12, 2, 3: judicialis officii, Gell. 14, 2, 20; Vell. 2, 94, 4.—In *plur.:* tractatus omnes, Quint. 7, 6, 12: legales, id. 3, 8, 4.—**2.** Esp., of mental handling, *reflection, consideration:* de copiis expensisque, Veg. Mil. 3, 3; Dig. 19, 5, 5: si cognitio prolixiorem tractatum habeat, ib. 36, 1, 3: in tractatu habere, Lact. Mort. Pers. 48, 2.—**3.** *A consultation, discussion:* cum tractatu habito societas coïta est, Dig. 17,

2, 32: diu multumque tractatu inter nos habito, Cypr. Ep. 3, 3.—**B.** Transf., in concr. **1.** *A treatise, tractate, tract:* separatim toto tractatu sententia ejus judicanda est, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 45.—**2.** In eccl. Lat., *a sermon, homily:* tractatus populares, quos Graece homilias vocant, Aug. Haeres. 4 praef.

Tractīcĭus or **-tĭus,** ii, *m.* [traho], *The Dragged,* a nickname of Heliogabalus, who, after having been slain, was dragged through the streets, Aur. Vict. Ep. 23 *fin.;* Lampr. Heliog. 17.

tractim, *adv.* [tractus], *by drawing along,* i. e. *little by little, by degrees; in a drawling way, at length, slowly* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 418 Vahl.): quid, si ego illum tractim tangam, ut dormiat? i. e. *should stroke him,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 157: ire, Lucr. 3, 530; 6, 118: susurrant, Verg. G. 4, 260; so, sonat jucundo hiatu, Gell. 7, 20, 3: tractim pronuntiata littera *i,* i. e. *pronounced long,* id. 4, 6, 6; cf. also, dicere (opp. festinanter), *slowly,* Sen. Ep. 40, 9.

Tractītius, a, um, v. Tracticius.

tracto, āvi, ātum (*gen. plur. part.* tractantum, Ov. P. 3, 3, 20), 1, *v. freq. a.* [traho]. **I.** *To draw violently, to drag, tug, haul,* etc. (so, very rare): qui te (Hectorem) sic tractavere? Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 96 Vahl.): tractatus per aequora campi, id. Ann. v. 140 Vahl.: tractata comis antistita Phoebi, Ov. M. 13, 410: malis morsuque ferarum Tractari, *to be torn, rent, lacerated,* Lucr. 3, 889.—**II.** *To touch, take in hand, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, practise, transact, perform,* etc. (freq. and class.; cf.: tango, ago, perago). **A.** Lit.: ut ea, quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: numquam temere tinnit tintinnabulum, nisi qui illud tractat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 163: aliquid manibus, id. Poen. 1, 2, 103: tractavisti hospitam ante aedes meas, id. Mil. 2, 6, 30: matellionem Corinthium cupidissime tractans, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38: volucra, quae non possum tractare sine magno gemitu, id. Att. 12, 22, 1: aret Pellis et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit, Verg. G. 3, 502: puer unctis Tractavit calicem manibus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79: vitulos consuescere manu tractari, Col. 6, 2, 1: tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, i. e. *strikes, plays upon,* Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60: necdum res igni scibant tractare, *to prepare,* i. e. *to cook, dress,* Lucr. 5, 953: solum terrae aere, id. 5, 1289; cf.: lutosum agrum, i. e. *to till,* Col. 2, 4, 5: tractari tuerique vites, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: ceram pollice, Ov. M. 10, 285; cf. id. ib. 8, 196: lanam, Just. 1, 3: lanuginem, Suet. Ner. 34: gubernacula, *to manage,* Cic. Sest. 9, 20: tela, *to wield,* Liv. 7, 32, 11; cf.: speciosius arma, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53: servus, qui meam bibliothecen multorum nummorum tractavit, *has taken care of, had charge of,* Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 3; cf.: eras tu quaestor; pecuniam publicam tu tractabas, id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32: rationem Prusensium, Plin. Ep. 10, 28, 5.—**B.** Trop., *to handle, manage, practise, conduct, lead,* etc. **1.** In gen.: ut ne res temere tractent turbidas, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 189 Vahl.): suam rem minus caute et cogitate, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46: causas amicorum tractare atque agere, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 170: causam difficiliorem, id. Fam. 3, 12, 3: condiciones, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: bellum, *to conduct, carry on,* Liv. 23, 28, 4; Tac. A. 1, 59; Just. 9, 8, 12; 22, 5, 4: proelia, Sil. 15, 466; cf.: vitam vulgivago more ferarum, *to lead, pass, spend,* Lucr. 5, 930; so, vitam, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33 (al. transactam): imperium, Just. 1, 2, 1: regna, id. 2, 4, 20: pauca admodum vi tractata, quo ceteris quies esset, Tac. A. 1, 9 *fin.:* artem, *to practise,* Ter. Phorm. prol. 17; Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22: verba vetera, *to employ,* Quint. 11, 1, 6: personam in scenā, *to perform, act, represent,* id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; so, partes secundas (mimus), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: animos, Cic. Or. 28, 97; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 85.—Reflex.: quo in munere ita se tractavit, ut, etc., *has so conducted himself,* Cic. Fam. 13, 12, 1; so, ita me in re publicā tractabo, ut meminerim, etc., id. Cat. 3, 12, 29.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To treat, use,* or *conduct one's self towards* a person in any manner: ego te, ut merita es de me, tractare exsequar, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 8: haec arte tractabat virum, ut, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125: omnibus rebus eum ita tractes, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 3: non tractabo ut consulem, id. Phil. 2, 5, 10: aliquem liberaliter, id. Verr. 1, 8, 23: nec liberalius nec honorificentius potuisse tractari, id. Fam. 13, 27, 2: pater parum pie tractatus a filio, id. Cael. 2, 3: mercatores ac navicularii injuriosius tractati, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: pauloque benignius ipsum Te tractare voles, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12.—**b.** *To handle, treat, investigate, discuss* any thing, mentally, orally, or in writing (cf.: dissero, disputo, ago). (*α*) With *acc.:* quem ad modum quamque causam tractare conveniat, Auct. Her. 2, 2, 2: oratori omnia quaesita, audita, lecta, disputata, tractata, agitata esse debent, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: habeat omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33, 118: causas amicorum, id. de Or. 1, 37, 170: tractata res, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4: definitiones fortitudinis, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53: partem philosophiae, id. Ac. 1, 8, 30: constantiam, id. Lael. 18, 65; cf. id. ib. 22, 82: ibi consilia decem legatorum tractabantur, Liv. 33, 31, 7: fama fuit ... tractatas inter Eumenen et Persea condiciones amicitiae, id. 44, 13, 9: scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 46, 45, § 118: prima elementa, Quint. prooem. 21; 1, 1, 23: locus, qui copiosissime a Cicerone tractatur, id. 1, 4, 24; 7, 2, 43: aliquid memori pectore, *to ponder, reflect upon,* Juv. 11, 28; cf.: tractare proeliorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 5: ut quaestio diligentius tractaretur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 21, 1.—(*β*) With *de* and *abl.* (mostly post-Aug.): de officii parte, Sen. Contr. 2, 1 (9), 20 (dub.; Madv. and Kiessl. partem): quoniam de religionibus tractabatur, Tac. A. 3, 71: ubi de figuris orationis tractandum erit, Quint. 1, 5, 5; 2, 13, 14; 2, 20, 10: de negotiis, *to discuss,* Suet. Aug. 35 *fin.*—(*γ*) With *interrog.-clause:* quo tractatur amicus an inimicus, Quint. 5, 10, 29; 7, 2, 56: utra sit antiquior (lex), id. 7, 7, 8: cum tractaret, quinam adipisci principem locum abnuerent, etc., Tac. A. 1, 13.—**c.** *To negotiate, treat:* dum de condicionibus tractat, Nep. Eum. 5, 7; Suet. Claud. 26: de Asiā, Just. 37, 3, 4: de redimendo filio, id. 31, 7, 7.

† **tractŏgălātus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from tractum and γάλα], *made of* or *cooked with pastry and milk:* pultes, Apic. 5, 1: pullus, id. 6, 9; cf. tractomelitus.

† **tractŏmĕlĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from tractum and μέλι], *cooked with pastry and honey:* porcellus, Apic. 8, 7; cf. the preced. art.

tractōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [traho]. **I.** *Of* or *for drawing* or *hoisting:* genus machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tractōrĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. epistula), *a letter of invitation* or *summons,* Aug. Ep. 217.—**B.** **tractōrĭae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. litterae), *an imperial letter containing an order to provide a person with necessaries on his journey:* de tractoriis et stativis, Cod. Just. 15, 52.

tractum, i, *n.,* v. traho, *P. a.* B.

tractŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [traho], *that draws to itself, clammy, gluey, viscous* (late Lat.): sudor crassus et tractuosus atque viscosus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 32, § 167: semen, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 *med.*

1. tractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of traho.

2. tractus, ūs, *m.* [traho], *a drawing, dragging, hauling, pulling, drawing out, trailing.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.): tractu gementem Ferre rotam, Verg. G. 3, 183: tractu taurea terga domant, Val. Fl. 6, 359: modicus tractus (al. tractatus), Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 153: aut si qua incerto fallet te littera tractu, *stroke,* Prop. 4 (5), 3, 5: continuus subitarum tractus aquarum, i. e. *a drinking,* Luc. 4, 368; cf.: aëra pestiferum tractu, i. e. *a drawing in, inhalation,* id. 7, 412: repetitaque longo Vellera mollibat nebulas aequantia tractu, Ov. M. 6, 21: harenam fluctus trahunt ... Syrtes ab tractu nominatae, i. e. from Gr. σύρω, = traho; because of this drawing, Sall. J. 78, 3: (risus) interdum quodam etiam corporis tractu lacessitur, i. e. *movement,* Quint. 6, 3, 7.—Of a serpent, *a drawing* itself along, *a creeping, crawling:* squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, Verg. G. 2, 154; Ov. M. 15, 725; Claud. B. Get. 22; id. II. Cons. Stil. 172.—**2.** Concr., *a train, track, course:* nonne vides longos flammarum ducere tractus, *long trains,* Lucr. 2, 207: flammarum, Verg. G. 1, 367; Luc. 2, 270: (Phaëthon) longo per aëra tractu Fertur, *in a long train* (of fire), Ov. M. 2, 320: longo per multa volumina tractu Aestuat unda minax, Luc. 5, 565; so of the *course* of the moon, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 97; of the Nile, Luc. 10, 257: (Cydnus) leni tractu e fontibus labens puro solo excipitur, Curt. 3, 4, 8: aquarum, id. 5, 3, 2: ut arborum tractu equitatus hostium impediretur, Nep. Milt. 5, 3; of the wind, Val. Fl. 1, 614; cf. Manil. 1, 532; 3, 366.—**B.** Transf., a space drawn out, i. e. *a stretch, extent, tract* of a thing (class.): castrorum, Liv. 3, 28, 1: cujus (urbis) is est tractus ductusque muri, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11 Moser *N. cr.:* cum mediae jaceant immensis tractibus Alpes, Luc. 2, 630; and Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 9.—**2.** Concr., of places, *a territory, district, region, tract of land* (class.; syn.: regio, plaga): oppidi, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: corruptus caeli tractus, Verg. A. 3, 138 Serv.: tractus ille celeberrimus Venafranus, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22: tractu surgens oleaster eodem, Verg. G. 2, 182: genera (vitium) separari ac singulis conseri tractibus, utilissimum, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187; Flor. 1, 15, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *course, progress, movement:* tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, *course, movement, current,* Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 54; cf.: in omni corpore, totoque, ut ita dixerim, tractu (orationis), Quint. 9, 4, 61: cetera continuo magis orationis tractu decurrunt, id. 5, 8, 2.—**2.** Of time, *space, lapse, period:* quod neque clara suo percurrere fulmina cursu Perpetuo possint aevi labentia tractu, Lucr. 1, 1004; 5, 1216: eodem tractu temporum nituerunt oratores, etc., Vell. 2, 9, 1: aetatis, Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 2: hoc legatum Cum voluerit, tractum habet, quamdiu vivat is, a quo, etc., *duration, period,* Dig. 32, 1, 11.—**B.** In partic., *a drawing out, protracting, lengthening, protraction, extension, length:* quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! *drawling,* Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202: pares elocutionum, Quint. 4, 2, 118: illā (historia) tractu et suavitate atque etiam dulcedine placet, *extent, copiousness,* Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 10.—**2.** Of time: durante tractu et lentitudine mortis, Tac. A. 15, 64: belli, id. ib. 15, 10.—**3.** In gram.: in tractu et declinatione talia sunt, qualia apud Ciceronem beatitas et beatitudo, *a lengthening in derivation,* Quint. 8, 3, 32 Spald.

trādĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trado], *a giving up, delivering up, surrender* (not freq. till after the Aug. period). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Gomphorum (urbis), Liv. 32, 14, 3: urbis, id. 33, 31, 2: oppidorum, id. 34, 30, 1: Jugurthae, Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 8; Val. Max. 8, 14, 4.—**B.** Esp., law t. t., *livery, a delivery of possession:* abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est traditio alteri nexu, * Cic. Top. 5, 28: nuda traditione alienare, Gai. Inst. 2, 19 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A teaching, instruction:* jejuna atque arida traditio (praeceptorum), Quint. 3, 1, 3; cf. id. 3, 1, 2: adeo non est infinito spatio ac traditione opus, id. 12, 11, 16: divina, Lact. 7, 8, 3.—**B.** *A saying handed down from former times, a tradition:* incomperta et vulgaria traditio rei, Gell. 16, 5, 1; 13, 22, 14; Tac. A. 16, 16 *fin.;* cf. codicum, Aug. Bapt. 7, 2.—Esp., in eccl. Lat.: traditio seniorum, Vulg. Matt. 15, 2; id. Marc. 7, 3.

trādĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A betrayer, traitor,* for the usual proditor: interfecto traditore, Tac. H. 4, 24; Sedul. Carm. 5, 61; Aug. Bapt. 7, 2.—**II.** *A teacher:* alicujus scientiae, Arn. 3, 113; Tert. Coron. Mil. 4 *fin.*

1. trādĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of trado.

2. trādĭtus, ūs, *m., a tradition* (late Lat.): accepisse veteri traditu, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 31.

trādo (**transdo,** C. I. L. 1, 198, 54 and 58; Ter. Phorm. prol. 2, and most freq. in Cæs.; v. infra; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 734), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (in tmesi: transque dato endoque plorato, i. e. tradito et implorato, Vet. Lex ap. Fest. s. v. sub vos, p. 309 Müll.), *v. a.* [trans-do], *to give up, hand over, deliver, transmit, surrender, consign* (syn.: dedo, remitto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*α*) Form trado: ut amico traderem (thesaurum), Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 143: mihi trade istuc (argentum), id. As. 3, 3, 99; id. Curc. 3, 15: ali-

quid in manum, id. Merc. 2, 2, 7: poculum alicui, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: aedem Castoris sartam tectam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 131: magistris traditi, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: pecuniam regiam quaestoribus, Liv. 24, 23, 3: pueros magistris, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 17: equos domitoribus, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: testamentum tibi legendum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 51: ademptus Hector Tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, id. C. 2, 4, 11: miserat ad legatum Romanum, traditurum se urbem, Liv. 34, 29, 9: armis traditis, Caes. B. G. 1, 27; 2, 13: obsides, arma, perfugae traditi, id. ib. 1, 28: hunc ad carnificem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 19: in pistrinum tradier, id. Most. 1, 1, 16: aliquem in custodiam vel in pistrinum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14: aliquem supplicio, Suet. Vit. 14: Augustus filiam suam equiti Romano tradere meditatus est, *to give in marriage*, Tac. A. 4, 40 *med.*—With *acc. of place:* ea quae in Insulā erat Achradinam tradita est, Liv. 24, 23, 4.—(β) Form transdo: tot tropaea transdes, Att. ap. Non. 517, 26 (Trag. Rel. v. 366 Rib.): navem in fugam transdunt, id. ib. 155, 8 (Trag. Rel. v. 630 ib.): ut arma per manus necessario transderentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 68: per manus sevi ac picis transditas glebas, id. B. G. 7, 25; Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: sibi captivos transdi, Caes. B. C. 3, 71: neque se hostibus transdiderunt, id. B. G. 7, 77: se (alicui), id. ib. 7, 47; Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: se adversariis ad supplicium, Caes. B. C. 1, 76.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to deliver*, *commit*, *intrust*, *confide* for shelter, protection, imprisonment, etc. (syn.: commendo, committo). (α) Form trado: sic ei te commendavi et tradidi, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 2: totum denique hominem tibi ita trado de manu, ut aiunt, in manum tuam, id. ib. 7, 5, 3: alicui se laudare et tradere, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 3: hunc hominem velles si tradere, id. S. 1, 9, 47; id. Ep. 1, 18, 78: hos (obsides) Aeduis custodiendos tradit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4; Liv. 22, 22, 4: catenis ligatus traditur, id. 24, 45, 9: in tuam custodiam meque et meas spes trado, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 59.—(β) Form transdo: ab illo transditum initio et commendatum, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: sibi a Divitiaco transditus, id. B. G. 7, 39. —**2.** *To give up* or *surrender treacherously*, *to betray:* causam tradere advorsariis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 7: quos trادituros sperabas, vides judicare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61: tibi trado patriosque meosque Penates, Ov. M. 8, 91: ferisne paret populandas tradere terras? id. ib. 1, 249: tradimur, heu! Claud. in Rufin. 2, 261: Judas ausus magistrum tradere, Sedul. 2, 74.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to give up*, *surrender*, *hand over*, *deliver*, *intrust*, etc. (α) Form trado: et meam partem loquendi et tuam trado tibi, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 14: eo ego, quae mandata, amicus amicis tradam, id. Merc. 2, 3, 51: quae dicam trade memoriae, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10 (different from tradere memoriae, B. 2. b.): si liberam possessionem Galliae sibi tradidisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, id. ib. 6, 8.—Poet., with *inf.:* tristitiam et metus Tradam protervis in mare Creticum Portare ventis, Hor. C. 1, 26, 2.—(β) Form transdo: summa imperii transditur Camulogeno Aulerco, Caes. B. G. 7, 57: Vergasillauno Arverno summa imperii transditur, id. ib. 7, 76.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., with se, *to give one's self up*, *to yield*, *surrender*, or *devote one's self to* any thing: se totos voluptatibus, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: se quieti, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: se lacrimis ac tristitiae, Luccei. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: se studiis vel otio, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 7: si se consiliis ejus (rex) tradidisset, Flor. 2, 8, 6: se in studium aliquod quietum, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: se in disciplinam alicujus, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; cf.: cogitationibus suis traditus, Sen. Ep. 9, 16.—**2.** *To make over*, *transmit*, as an inheritance; *to leave behind*, *bequeath* (syn. lego): qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 59: inimicitias posteris, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 3: consuetudo a majoribus tradita, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: morbi per successiones traduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: traduntque metus, Sil. 4, 32: traditumque inde fertur, ut in senatum vocarentur, *it is said that this was the origin of the custom*, Liv. 2, 1, 11.—**b.** *To hand down* or *transmit to posterity* by written communication; *to relate*, *narrate*, *recount:* quarum nomina multi poëtae memoriae tradiderunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: pugnae memoriam posteris, Liv. 8, 10, 8: cujus (Socratis) ingenium variosque sermones immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradidit, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 60: qualia permulta historia tradidit, id. Div. 1, 53, 121: aliquid posteris, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 1: tradit Fabius Pictor in Annalibus suis, hirundinem, etc., Plin. 10, 24, 34, § 71: ipsum regem tradunt ... operatum his sacris se abdidisse, Liv. 1, 31, 8.—Esp., *pass. pers.* or *impers.*, *it is said*, *is recorded*, *they say*, etc.: qui (Aristides) unus omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, Cic. Sest. 67, 141: cujus (Lycurgi) temporibus Homerus etiam fuisse traditur, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: nec traditur certum, nec interpretatio est facilis, Liv. 2, 8, 8; cf. id. 9, 28, 5: sic enim est traditum, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3; cf.: hoc posteris memoriae traditum iri, Aequos et Volscos, etc., Liv. 3, 67, 1: Galbam, Africanum, Laelium doctos fuisse traditum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: ut Isocratem dixisse traditum est, id. Brut. 56, 204: unguenta quis primus invenerit, non traditur, Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 2: de hoc constantius traditur, Front. Aquaed. 7; cf.: traditur memoriae, with *subj.-clause*, Liv. 5, 21, 16.—**3.** *To deliver* by teaching; *to propose*, *propound*, *teach* any thing (syn. praecipio). (α) Form trado: ea, quae dialectici nunc tradunt et docent, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 9: elementa loquendi, id. Ac. 2, 28, 92: praecepta dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 18, 84: optimarum artium vias meis civibus, id. Div. 2, 1, 1: aliquid artificio et viā, id. Fin. 4, 4, 10: haec subtilius, id. ib. 1, 9, 31: aliquid, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: virtutem hominibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: eodem tempore tradi omnia et percipi possint, Quint. 1, 12, 1: nec tamquam tradita sed tamquam innata, id. 7, 10, 14: praecepta, Sen. Ep. 40, 3.—*Absol.:* si qua est in his culpa, tradentis (i. e. magistri) est, Quint. 3, 6, 59.—(β) Form transdo: multa praeterea de sideribus atque eorum motu ... disputant et juventuti transdunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia transdere, id. ib. 6, 17.—**4.** Aliquid oblivioni, *to forget utterly* (late Lat.): omnes justitiae ejus oblivioni tradentur, Vulg. Ezech. 33, 13; Greg. Mag. in Job, 25, 8.

trādūcĭānus, i, *m.*, i. q. tradux, II. (late Lat.): traducianum creditur esse peccatum, Jul. Pelag. ap. Mar. Merc. Subnot. 7, 2.

trādūco (TRANSDVCO, Inscr. Orell. 750; Cic. Sest. 42, 91; Sall. J. 11, 4; Liv. 10, 37, 1; and so always in Cæs.; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 734), xi, ctum, 3 (*imv.* traduce, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 22; id. Ad. 5, 7, 12; *perf.* sync. traduxti, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 16; *inf.* parag. transducier, id. Most. 1, 1, 16; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46), *v. a.* [trans-duco], *to lead*, *bring*, or *conduct across; to lead*, *bring*, or *carry over* any thing (syn. traicio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: jamne hanc traduxti huc ad nos vicinam tuam? Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 16: ut traduxisti huc ad nos uxorem tuam! id. ib. 3, 4, 7: traduce et matrem et familiam omnem ad nos, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 12: exercitum ex Galliā in Ligures, Liv. 40, 25, 9: suas copias per angustias et fines Sequanorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; 1, 19: copias praeter castra, id. ib. 1, 48: cohortes ad se in castra, id. B. C. 1, 21: impedimenta ad se, id. ib. 1, 42: regem Antiochum in Europam, Liv. 36, 3, 12: aquaeductum per domum suam, Dig. 6, 2, 11: tua pompa Eo traducenda est, *to be carried over to him*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 18 Ruhnk.: victimas in triumpho, *parade*, Liv. 45, 39, 12: carpentum, quo in pompā traduceretur, *was borne along*, Suet. Calig. 15.—With *trans* (rare, and only when the place to which is also expressed): hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 35 Kraner ad loc.—With *abl.* (very rare): legiones Peninis Cottianisque Alpibus traducere, Tac. H. 4, 68.—With double *acc.:* traductus exercitus silvam Ciminiam, Liv. 9, 39, 1; cf. in the foll. B.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To lead* or *convey across*, *to transport over* a stream or bridge: flumen subito accrevit, ut eā re traduci non potuerunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. —Freq. with a double *acc.:* cum Isaram flumen exercitum traduxissem, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2: ubi Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: flumen Axonam exercitum transducere, id. ib. 2, 5: quos Caesar transduxerat Rhenum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13; 7, 11: copias flumen, Liv. 21, 23, 3; 22, 45, 5: Volturnum flumen exercitum, id. 23, 36, 9; 26, 8, 9: novum exercitum traducite Iberum, id. 26, 41, 23.—Hence, *pass.:* raptim traducto exercitu Iberum, Liv. 24, 41, 1; 9, 39, 1: legio flumen transducta, Sall. H. 2, 57 Dietsch: ne major multitudo Germanorum Rhenum transducatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; id. B. C. 3, 76.—With *abl.* (very rare): nisi flumine Ligeri copias traduxisset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27: Belgas Rhenum antiquitus esse transductos, Caes. B. G. 2, 4.—**2.** Publicists' t. t.: traducere equum, *to lead his horse along*, said of a knight who passed muster at the inspection by the censor (cf. transveho): qui (P. Africanus) cum esset censor et in equitum censu C. Licinius Sacerdos prodisset ... cum contra nemo diceret, jussit equum traducere, Cic. Clu. 48, 134; cf. Val. Max. 4, 1, 10.—**3.** *To lead along*, *parade* in public by way of disgrace: delatores flagellis caesi ac traducti per amphitheatri harenam, Suet. Tit. 8 *fin.;* cf. infra, II. B. 2.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to lead*, *bring*, or *carry over*, *to transfer*, *remove:* aut alio possis animi traducere motus, Lucr. 4, 1068: animos judicum a severitate paulisper ad hilaritatem risumque traducere, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: animum hominis ab omni aliā cogitatione ad tuam dignitatem tuendam, id. Fam. 1, 2, 3: animos a contrariā defensione abducere et ad nostram conor traducere, id. de Or. 2, 72, 293: ad amicitiam consuetudinemque, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: post partum cura in vitulos traducitur omnis, Verg. G. 3, 157: tum omnem orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam Caepionis fugam, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199: hanc rationem naturae difficile est traducere ad id genus divinationis, *to apply*, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: nomen eorum ad errorem fabulae, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8 et saep.: centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores ordines erant transducti, *transferred*, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: is ad plebem P. Clodium traducit, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 4; cf.: P. Clodium a patribus ad plebem, Suet. Caes. 20: academicen σύνταξιν, Cic. Att. 13, 16: gens in patricias transducta, Suet. Aug. 2: augur destinatus ad pontificatum traductus est, id. Calig. 12: medicus aegrum in meliorem consuetudinem, etc., Varr. L. L. 9, § 11 Müll.: ut (oratio) eos qui audient ad majorem admirationem possit traducere, Cic. Or. 57, 192: mali punientur et traducentur in melius, Sen. Ira, 2, 13, 4. —Poet., with *dat.:* me mea paupertas vitae traducat inerti, Tib. 1, 1, 5 (where Müll. reads vita).—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To bring over*, *draw over* one to some side or opinion: hominem traducere ad optimates paro, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 4: si istud obtinueris, traducas me ad te totum licebit, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2: transductis ad se jam pluribus, Suet. Caes. 14: traduxit me ad suam sententiam, Cic. Clu. 52, 144.—**2.** To lead along, exhibit as a spectacle, i. e. *to make a show of*, *to expose to public ridicule*, *to dishonor*, *disgrace*, *degrade* (not ante-Aug.): an non sensistis ... vestras conjuges, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Liv. 2, 38, 3; Just. 36, 1, 5; cf. Petr. 87: rideris multoque magis traduceris, etc., Mart. 6, 77, 5: libidinem, Sen. Ep. 100, 10; id. Ben. 2, 17, 5; 4, 32, 3; Mart. 3, 74, 5; Juv. 8, 17: quae tua traducit manifesto carmina furto, *convicts of*, *proves guilty of*, Mart. 1, 53, 3.—**3.** In a good sense, *to set forth publicly*, *make public*, *exhibit*, *display*, *proclaim*, *spread abroad:* poëmata, Petr. 41: tot annorum secreta, id. 17: se, *to show one's self in public:* lorica, in quā se traducebat Ulixem ancipitem, Juv. 11, 31.—**4.** Of time, *to lead*, *spend*, *pass* (class.; syn.: ago, transigo): otiosam aetatem et quietam sine ullo labore et contentione traducere, Cic. Sen. 23, 82; cf.: hoc quod datum est vitae tranquille placideque traducere, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: quantumcumque superest temporis, Aug. ap. Gell. 15, 7, 3: adulescentiam eleganter, Cic. Planc. 12, 31: hoc tempus quā ratione, id. Fam. 4, 6, 3: quibus artibus latebrisque, vitam per novem annos, Tac. H. 4, 67: leniter aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 97: tempora Cynicā cenā, Petr. poët. 14: consul traducere noctem exsomnis, Sil. 9, 4 et saep.—Hence, transf., of the administration of an office: munus summā modestiā et summā abstinentiā, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 1.—**5.** In later gram. lang.

a. *To transfer* a word from one subject or from one language to another (for the class. verto, converto, reddo, transfero, etc.): videtur Graecos secutus, qui ἐφόδιον a sumptu viae ad aliarum quoque rerum apparatus traducunt, Gell. 17, 2, 1: vocabulum Graecum in linguam Romanam, id. 1, 18, 1.—**b.** *To derive:* jactare multo fusius largiusque est quam jacere, unde id verbum traductum est, Gell. 2, 6, 5; cf. id. 17, 2, 14.

trādūctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [traduco]. *__I.__ Lit., *a leading along, conducting* in triumph: traductio captorum, Aus. Grat. Act. 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (acc. to traduco, II. A.), *a removing, transferring* from one rank to another: traductio ad plebem furibundi hominis ac perditi (Clodii), Cic. Sest. 7, 15. —**B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to traduco, II. B. 2.) *A making a show of, exposure, public disgrace:* hic damnatum cum dedecore et traductione vita exigit, Sen. Ira, 1, 6, 1: interrogationes ad traductionem nostram excogitatae, id. Ep. 85, 1; Vulg. Sap. 2, 14; cf. Lact. 4, 16, 7; id. Epit. 45, 5.—**2.** *A leading in triumph:* captivorum, Aus. Grat. Act. 4. —**3.** (Acc. to traduco, II. B. 4.) Of time, *the passage, lapse, course:* temporis, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127.—**4.** (Acc. to traduco, II. B. 5.) In rhet. **a.** *A transferring, metonymy:* traductio atque immutatio in verbo: Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu. Pro Afris est sumpta Africa, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167.—**b.** *A repetition* of the same word, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20.

trādūctor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *the conveyer,* a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian gens: traductor ad plebem, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.

1. trādūctus, a, um, *Part.* of traduco.

*__2. trādūctus,__ ūs, *m.* [traduco], *a passage, pass:* praesidium per eos traductus agentes, Amm. 18, 8, 2 dub. (al. tractus).

trādux, ŭcis, *m.* [traduco, what is led or brought over; hence], in econom. lang., *a vine-branch, vine-layer* trained for propagation. **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4; Col. 5, 7, 3 sq.; 4, 29, 13; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211; Tac. H. 2, 25 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: ne traduce carnis transfundi in subolem credatur fons animarum, Prud. Apoth. 983.—In appos., with materia: traduce materiā, Sev. Aetn. 566.

† **trăgăcantha,** ae, *f.*, = τραγάκανθα, *goat's-thorn, tragacanth-bush:* Astragalus tragacantha, Linn.; Plin. 13, 21, 36, § 115; 26, 14, 87, § 140; 30, 9, 23, § 78.

trăgăcanthum, i, *n.* [tragacantha], *gum-tragacanth,* Cels. 4, 4, 3; 4, 5, 13; Scrib. Comp. 78; 108.—Called also, in a corrupted form, **drăgantum,** i, *n.*, Veg. Vet. 1, 32; Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 9.

† **trăganthes,** is, *f.*, = τραγάνθης, *a species of the plant* artemisia, App. Herb. 11.

† **trăgănus,** i, *m.*, = τράγανος, i. q. τράγος, *a sucking-pig dressed in a particular way,* Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*

Tragasaeus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the town Tragasa in Troas:* sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 85 sq.; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 2.

† **trăgĕlăphus,** i, *m.*, = τραγέλαφος, *a kind of stag with a beard like a goat,* perh. *the horse-stag,* Plin. 8, 33, 50, § 120; Sol. 19; Vulg. Deut. 14, 5.

† **trăgēmăta,** um, *n.*, = τραγήματα, fruits, etc., eaten as an after-course, *dessert, sweetmeats, confectionery,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 38; Plin. Val. 5, 7 *fin.*

trăgēmătĭa, ōrum, *n.*, = τραγηματία, *sweetmeats, confectionery,* Hier. Reg. S. Pach. 52.

trăgĭcē, *adv.*, v. tragicus *fin.*

† **trăgĭcŏcōmoedĭa,** ae, *f.*, = τραγικοκωμῳδία, *a drama composed of a mixture of tragedy and comedy, tragi-comedy,* Plaut. Am. prol. 59 and 63.

† **trăgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τραγικός, *of* or *belonging to tragedy, tragic.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* carmen, i. e. *tragedy,* Hor. A. P. 220: Camena, id. ib. 275: cothurni, id. S. 1, 5, 64: versus, id. A. P. 89: ars, id. Ep. 1, 3, 14: genus scaenarum, Vitr. 5, 8: actor, *a tragic actor, tragedian,* Liv. 24, 24, 2: Orestes aut Athamas, *represented in tragedy,* Cic. Pis. 20, 47; cf. cerva, i. e. *in the tragedy of Iphigenia,* Juv. 12, 120: tragicum illud subinde jactabat: oderint dum metuant, Suet. Calig. 30.—**B.** *Subst.:* **trăgĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a tragic poet, writer of tragedy,* Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 2; Quint. 8, 6, 26; 9, 3, 14; Petr. 132 *med.*—**2.** *A tragedian, tragic actor; plur.*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *In the tragic style, tragic, lofty, grand, sublime:* fuit Sulpicius vel maxime omnium grandis et, ut ita dicam, tragicus orator, Cic. Brut. 55, 203: sed haec tragica atque divina, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: color, Hor. A. P. 236: tumor, Gell. 2, 23, 21: ore, Mart. 8, 18, 8: nam spirat tragicum satis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166.—**B.** *Of a tragic nature, tragic, horrible, fearful, terrible:* res tragicas paene comice, tristes remisse tractavit, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 30: tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv. 1, 46, 3: concubitus, Juv. 2, 29: ignes (i. e. amores), Ov. Tr. 2, 407: Erinnyes, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 29: asperitas, Val. Max. 5, 8, 1.—*Adv.:* **trăgĭcē,** *in a tragic manner, tragically:* mortem rhetorice et tragice ornare, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; Sen. Ep. 100, 10.

† **trăgĭon,** ii, *n.*, = τράγιον, *goatwort,* a plant so called, Plin. 13, 21, 36, § 115.—Called also **trăgŏnis,** Plin. 27, 13, 115, § 141.

† **trăgoedĭa,** ae, *f.*, = τραγῳδία, *a tragedy.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Am. prol. 54; 93; id. Curc. 5, 1, 1; Cic. Sen. 7, 22; id. Phil. 11, 6, 13; Quint. 1, 5, 52; 1, 8, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Tragedy, the art of tragedy:* paulum Musa Tragoediae Desit theatris, Hor. C. 2, 1, 9; Ov. Tr. 2, 381.—Personified: ingenti Tragoedia passu, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 11.—**B.** *A lofty* or *elevated style:* neque istis tragoediis tuis ... perturbor, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 219; so id. ib. 2, 55, 225.—**C.** *A great commotion* or *disturbance; a spectacle:* ejus Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat! Cic. Mil. 7, 18: si tragoedias agamus in nugis, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205: in parvis litibus tragoedias movere, Quint. 6, 1, 36.

† **trăgoedĭŏgrăphus,** i, *m.*, = τραγῳδιόγραφος, *a writer of tragedies,* Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. S. 1, 10, 42; cf. Philarg. ad Verg. E. 8, 10; Mar. Vict. p. 2532 P.

† **trăgoedus,** i, *m.*, = τραγῳδός. **I.** *A tragic actor,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 4; Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 128; Quint. 12, 5, 5; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 129. —**II.** Tragoedus, *an epithet of Jupiter,* derived from the Vicus Tragoedus at Rome, in the Regio Esquilina, Suet. Aug. 57; Sext. Ruf. Reg. 5.

trăgŏnis, is, v. tragion.

† **trăgŏpān,** ānis, *f.*, = τραγόπαν (analog. to αἰγίπαν), *a fabulous bird,* perh. *the bearded vulture:* Vultur barbatus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 136; Mel. 3, 9, 2; Sol. 30.

† **trăgŏpōgōn,** ōnis, *m.*, = τραγοπώγων, *a plant, goat's-beard,* Plin. 27, 13, 117, § 142; 21, 15, 52, § 89.

† **trăgŏrīgănum,** i, *n.*, = τραγορίγανον, *a plant, goat's-thyme:* Thymus tragoriganum, Linn.; Plin. 20, 17, 68, § 176.—Called also **trăgŏrīgănus,** i, *m.*, Cels. 5, 11.

† **1. trăgŏs,** i, *m.*, = τράγος (a goat). **I.** *A kind of thorny plant,* Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116; 27, 13, 116, § 142.—**II.** *A kind of sponge,* Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 148; 31, 11, 47, § 123.

2. trăgŏs, i, v. tragum.

trăgŭla, ae, *f.* [traho]. **I.** *A kind of javelin* or *dart* attached to a strap by which it was swung when thrown, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. spara, pp. 330 and 331 Müll.; Varr. ap. Non. 553, 31, and 555, 22; Caes. B. G. 5, 35; 5, 48; 1, 26; id. B. C. 1, 57; Liv. 21, 7, 10; 24, 42, 2; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 29; Auct. B. Hisp. 32, 2; Sil. 3, 318; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 115 Müll.; Gell. 10, 25, 2; Fest. p. 367; Val. Max. 7, 6, 5.—**II.** Trop., *an attack, a snare, plot* (Plautinian): tragulam in te inicere adornat: nescio quam fabricam facit, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 25: volui inicere tragulam in nostrum senem, id. Ps. 1, 4, 14; id. Cas. 2, 4, 18.—**III.** *A kind of dragnet,* Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34.—**IV.** *A small* traha or *sledge,* acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll.

trăgŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [tragula, I.], *a soldier who placed and levelled the* tragulae *to be discharged from an engine,* Veg. Mil. 2, 15 *fin.*

trăgum, i, *n.*, *a kind of pap* or *porridge,* Plin. 18, 7, 16, § 76; Cels. 2, 20.—Called also **trăgŏs,** Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 93.

Tragurium, ii, *n.*, *a town in Dalmatia,* Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141; Mel. 2, 3.—**II.** *An island in the Adriatic Sea,* Mel. 2, 7.

† **trăgus,** i, *m.*, = τράγος (a goat). **I.** *The goatlike smell of the armpits,* Mart. 11, 22, 7.—**II.** *A kind of fish,* Ov. Hal. 112; Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

trăha, ae, *f.* [traho], a vehicle without wheels, *a drag, sledge,* Col. 2, 20, 4; Vulg. 1 Par. 20, 3.—Called also **trăhĕa,** Verg. G. 1, 164.

* **trăhārĭus,** ii, *m.* [traha], *one who draws a* traha, *a sledge-man, baggage-man,* Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

* **trăhax,** ācis, *adj.* [traho], *that draws every thing to himself, greedy, covetous:* procax, rapax, trahax, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 6.

trăhĕa, ae, v. traha.

trăho, xi, ctum, 3 (*inf. perf.* sync. traxe, Verg. A. 5, 786), *v. a.* [cf. Sanscr. trankh, trakh, to move; Gr. τρέχω, to run], *to draw, drag,* or *haul, to drag along; to draw off, forth,* or *away,* etc. (syn.: tracto, rapio, rapto, duco). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Amphitruonem collo, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 72: cum a custodibus in fugā trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo Crinibus a templo Cassandra, Verg. A. 2, 403: corpus tractum et laniatum abjecit in mare, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: materiam (malagmata), Cels. 4, 7: bilem, Plin. 25, 5, 22, § 54: vapor porro trahit aëra secum, Lucr. 3, 233: limum harenamque et saxa ingentia fluctus trahunt, Sall. J. 78, 3: Charybdis naves ad litora trahit, id. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 425; cf.: Scyllam naves in saxa trahentem, Verg. l. l.: (haematiten) trahere in se argentum, aes, ferrum, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 146: *Gy.* Amiculum hoc sustolle saltem. *Si.* Sine trahi, cum egomet trahor, *let it drag* or *trail,* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 117; cf.: tragula ab eo, quod trahitur per terram, Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll.: sarcinas, Sen. Ep. 44, 6: vestem per pulpita, Hor. A. P. 215: plaustra per altos montes cervice (boves), Verg. G. 3, 536: siccas machinae carinas, Hor. C. 1, 4, 2: genua aegra, Verg. A. 5, 468: trahantur per me pedibus omnes rei, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2; cf.: aliquem ad praetorem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 45: praecipitem in pistrinum, id. Ps. 1, 5, 79: Hectorem circum sua Pergama, *to drag, trail,* Ov. M. 12, 591.—Of a train of soldiers, attendants, etc.: Scipio gravem jam spoliis multarum urbium exercitum trahens, Liv. 30, 9, 10: ingentem secum occurrentium prosequentiumque trahentes turbam, id. 45, 2, 3; 6, 3, 4; cf.: sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem Ipse trahit, Verg. A. 2, 321: secum legionem, Val. Max. 3, 2, 20: feminae pleraeque parvos trahentes liberos, ibant, Curt. 3, 13, 12; 5, 5, 15: uxor, quam comitem trahebat, id. 8, 3, 2: folium secum, Val. Max. 4, 3, 12: cum privato comitatu quem semper secum trahere moris fuit, Vell. 2, 40, 3: magnam manum Thracum secum, id. 2, 112, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To draw out, pull out, extract, withdraw:* trahens haerentia viscere tela, *drawing out, extracting,* Ov. M. 6, 290: ferrum e vulnere, id. ib. 4, 120: e corpore ferrum, id. F. 5, 399: de corpore telum, id. M. 5, 95; cf.: gladium de visceribus, Mart. 1, 14, 2: manu lignum, Ov. M. 12, 371; cf.: te quoque, Luna, traho (i. e. de caelo), *draw down,* id. ib. 7, 207: captum Jovem Caelo trahit, Sen. Oct. 810. —**2.** *To draw together, bring together, contract, wrinkle:* at coria et carnem trahit et conducit in unum, Lucr. 6, 968: in manibus vero nervi trahere, id. 6, 1190: vultum rugasque coëgit, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 33.—**3.** Of fluids, etc., *to draw in, take in, quaff; draw, draw up:* si pocula arente fauce traxerim, *had drawn in,* i. e. *quaffed,* Hor. Epod. 14, 4; cf. Ov. M. 15, 330: aquas, Luc. 7, 822: venena ore, id. 9, 934: ubera, id. 3, 351 al.: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi (videmus), Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: navigium aquam trahit, *draws* or *lets in water, leaks,* Sen. Ira, 2, 10, 5; cf.: sanguinem jumento de cervice, *to draw, let,* Veg. Vet. 3, 43.—Of smelling: odorem naribus, Phaedr. 3, 1, 4.—Of *drawing in* the breath, *inhaling:* auras ore, Ov. M. 2, 230: animam, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 6; cf.: Servilius exiguā in spe trahebat animam, Liv. 3, 6, 8: spiritum, *to draw breath,* Col. 6, 9, 3; Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 4; Cels. 4, 4; Curt. 3, 6, 10: spiritum extre-

mum, Phaedr. 1, 21, 4: penitus suspiria, *to heave sighs, to sigh*, Ov. M. 2, 753: vocem imo a pectore, Verg. A. 1, 371.—**4.** *To take on, assume, acquire, get:* Iris Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Verg. A. 4, 701: squamam cutis durata trahebat, Ov. M. 3, 675: colorem, id. ib. 2, 236; 14, 393: ruborem, id. ib. 3, 482; 10, 595: calorem, id. ib. 11, 305: lapidis figuram, id. ib. 3, 399: maturitatem, Col. 1, 6, 20: sucum, id. 11, 3, 60: robiginem, Plin. 36, 18, 30, § 136.—**5.** *To drag away violently, to carry off, plunder*, = ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν: cetera rape, trahe, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 12: rapere omnes, trahere, Sall. C. 11, 4: quibus non humana ulla neque divina obstant, quin . . . in opes potentisque trahant exscindant, id. H. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, id. J. 41, 5: de aliquo trahere spolia, Cic. Balb. 23, 54: praedam ex agris, Liv. 25, 14, 11: tantum jam praedae hostes trahere, ut, etc., id. 10, 20, 3; cf.: pastor cum traheret per freta navibus Idaeis Helenen, Hor. C. 1, 15, 1.—**6.** Trahere pecuniam (for distrahere), *to make away with, to dissipate, squander:* omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant, Sall. C. 20, 12.—**7.** Of drugs, etc., *to purge, remove, clear away:* bilem ex alvo, Plin. 25, 5, 22, § 54; 26, 8, 42, § 69: pituitam, id. 21, 23, 94, § 166: cruditates, pituitas, bilem, id. 32, 9, 31, § 95.—**8.** Trahere lanam, vellera, etc., *to draw out* lengthwise, i. e. *to spin, manufacture:* manibus trahere lanam, Varr. ap. Non. 545, 12: lanam, Juv. 2, 54: vellera digitis, Ov. M. 14, 265: data pensa, id. ib. 13, 511; id. H. 3, 75: Laconicas purpuras, Hor. C. 2, 18, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. **1.** *To draw, draw along; to attract, allure, influence*, etc.: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloriâ ducitur, Cic. Arch. 11, 26; cf.: omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6, 18: allicere delectatione et viribus trahere, Quint. 5, 14, 29: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Verg. E. 2, 65: aliquem in aliam partem, *to bring* or *gain over*, Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2; so, Drusum in partes, Tac. A. 4, 60: civitatem ad regem, Liv. 42, 44, 3: aliquem in suam sententiam, id. 5, 25, 1; cf. also: rem ad Poenos, id. 24, 2, 8; 23, 8, 2: res ad Philippum, id. 32, 19, 2: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, *draw off, divert*, Sall. C. 7, 7.—**2.** *To drag, lead, bring:* plures secum in eandem calamitatem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: Lucanos ad defectionem, Liv. 25, 16, 6: quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur, Verg. A. 5, 709: ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, Cleanth. ap. Sen. Ep. 107, 11.—**3.** *To draw to*, i. e. *appropriate, refer, ascribe, set down to*, etc.: atque egomet me adeo cum illis una ibidem traho, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 166: *St.* Quid quod dedisti scortis? *Le.* Ibidem una traho, id. ib. 2, 4, 10: hi numero avium regnum trahebant, *drew to their side, laid claim to, claimed*, Liv. 1, 7, 1; cf.: qui captae decus Nolae ad consulem trahunt, id. 9, 28, 6: omnia non bene consulta in virtutem trahebantur, *were set down to, referred, attributed*, Sall. J. 92, 2: ornatum ipsius (ducis) in superbiam, Tac. H. 2, 20: cuncta Germanici in deterius, id. A. 1, 62 *fin.:* fortuita ad culpam, id. ib. 4, 64: id ad clementiam, id. ib. 12, 52; cf.: aliquid in religionem, Liv. 5, 23, 6: cur abstinuerit spectaculo ipse, varie trahebant, Tac. A. 1, 76 *fin.:* in se crimen, Ov. M. 10, 68: spinas Traxit in exemplum, *adopted*, id. ib. 8, 245.—**4.** *To drag, distract*, etc.: quae meum animum divorse trahunt, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25: trahi in aliam partem mente atque animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: Vologeses diversas ad curas trahebatur, Tac. A. 15, 1.—**5.** *To weigh, ponder, consider:* belli atque pacis rationes trahere, Sall. J. 97, 2; cf. id. ib. 84, 4: trahere consilium, *to form a decision* or *determination*, id. ib. 98, 3.—**6.** *To get, obtain, derive:* qui majorem ex pernicie et peste rei publicae molestiam traxerit, *who has derived*, i. e. *has received, suffered*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1: qui cognomen ex contumeliâ traxerit, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: nomen e causis, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51: inde nomen, id. 36, 20, 38, § 146: nomen ab illis, Ov. M. 4, 291: originem ab aliquo, *to derive, deduce*, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86; 6, 28, 32, § 157: scio ab isto initio tractum esse sermonem, i. e. *has arisen*, Cic. Brut. 6, 21: facetiae, quae multum ex vero traxere, *drew*, i. e. *they were founded largely on truth*, Tac. A. 15, 68; cf.: multum ex moribus (Sarmatarum) traxisse, id. G. 46, 2.—**7.** Of time, *to protract, drag out, linger:* afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, Verg. A. 2, 92; so, vitam, Phaedr. 3, 7, 12; 4, 5, 37; Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 9: traherent cum sera crepuscula noctem, *was bringing on the night*, Ov. M. 1, 219: verba, *to drag*, i. e. *to utter with difficulty*, Sil. 8, 79.—**8.** *To draw out*, in respect of time; *to extend, prolong, lengthen; to protract, put off, delay, retard* (cf.: prolato, extendo): sin trahitur bellum, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2; cf. Liv. 5, 10, 7; Sall. J. 23, 2: trahere omnia, *to interpose delays of all kinds*, id. ib. 36, 2; Ov. M. 12, 584: pugnam aliquamdiu, Liv. 25, 15, 14: dum hoc naturae Corpus . . . manebit incolume, comitem aevi sui laudem Ciceronis trahet, Vell. 2, 66, 5: obsidionem in longius, Quint. 1, 10, 48; cf.: rem de industriâ in serum, Liv. 32, 35, 4: omnia, id. 32, 36, 2: jurgiis trahere tempus, id. 32, 27, 1: tempus, Auct. B. Alex. 38, 2: moram ficto languore, Ov. M. 9, 767: (legati) querentes, trahi se a Caesare, *that they were put off, delayed*, Suet. Tib. 31 *fin.;* so, aliquem sermone, quousque, etc., Val. Max. 4, 4, 1: Marius multis diebus et laboribus consumptis anxius trahere cum animo suo, omitteretne inceptum, Sall. J. 93, 1.—**9.** Rarely *neutr.*, *to drag along, to last, endure:* si quis etiam in eo morbo diutius traxit, Cels. 2, 8 *med.:* decem annos traxit ista dominatio, Flor. 4, 2, 12.—Hence, **tractus,** a, um, *P. a.*, drawn on, i. e. *proceeding continuously, flowing, fluent*, of language: genus orationis fusum atque tractum, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64: in his (contione et hortatione) tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, id. Or. 20, 66.—**B.** *Subst.:* **tractum,** i, *n.*, *any thing drawn out at length.* **1.** *A flock of wool* drawn out for spinning: tracta de niveo vellere dente, Tib. 1, 6, 80.—**2.** *A long piece of dough* pulled out in making pastry, Cato, R. R. 76, 1; 76, 4; Apic. 2, 1; 4, 3; 5, 1 al.—Called also **tracta,** ae, *f.*, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 106.

trăĭcĭo and **transĭcĭo** (so always in Cæs.); also **trājĭcĭo** and **transjĭcĭo,** jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [trans-jacio], *to throw across.* **I.** With the person or thing that moves as object, *to cause to cross, cause to go across, over*, or *through.* **A.** In gen., *to throw, hurl, cast*, or *fling over, to shoot over* or *across:* neque ullum interim telum transiciebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: quae concava trajecto cumba rudente vehat (te), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 4: arreptum vexillum trans vallum hostium trajecit, Liv. 25, 14, 4: cum trans vallum signum trajecisset, id. 41, 4, 2: pontibus transjectis, *thrown across*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: malis antennisque de nave in navem trajectis, Liv. 30, 10, 5: volucrem trajecto in fune columbam suspendit, Verg. A. 5, 488: tela alio, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 3), 18: pecora nunc in hibernos nunc in aestivos saltus, *drives over*, Just. 8, 5, 7.—Poet.: pedes super acervos, *to step over*, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 76: membra per ardentes acervos celeri pede, Ov. F. 4, 782.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To transfer, cause to go over* or *across* (from one place, etc., to another): est etiam aurigae species Vertumnus et ejus, Traicit alterno qui leve pondus equo, i. e. *leaps lightly from horse to horse*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 36: anulum in dextram manum, Petr. 74: quod est levissimum ac summum, ut traiciant in alia vasa, *decant, pour over*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64, 1: cerussam in cacabum, Scrib. Comp. 45.—**2.** Of soldiers, baggage, etc., *to cause to cross* (a stream, etc.), *to transport, ship across, lead* or *conduct over, ship over, transfer:* dum Brutus traiceret exercitum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: legiones quattuor equitatumque omnem transjecit, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: omnibus ferme suis trans Rhodanum trajectis, Liv. 21, 26, 6: res suas trans Halyn, id. 38, 25, 7: quae ibi legiones essent, eas . . . in Siciliam traiceret, id. 23, 31, 4: ut classem in Italiam traiceret, id. 28, 36, 1: pecuniam in provinciam, id. 26, 7, 8; 48, 13, 9: huc legionem postea transicit, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: magnam partem fortunarum eodem trajecit, Nep. Att. 2, 2: eas (sues) si quo traicere vult, in plostrum imponat, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 11: ut praedatum milites trans flumen per occasiones aliis atque aliis locis traiceret, Liv. 2, 11, 2.—*Pass.:* Marius trajectus in Africam, Cic. Red. Quir. 8, 20: equitum innumerabilem vim traici Hellesponto in Europam, Liv. 35, 48, 3: classis Punica in Sardiniam trajecta, id. 27, 6, 13: (exercitus) Pado trajectus Cremonam, id. 21, 56, 4; 30, 24, 11: inermes in Boeotiam trajecti, id. 32, 17, 3: in Galliam trajecti forent, Tac. A. 12, 39.—(β) With second *acc.* of the stream or place crossed: equitum magnam partem flumen transjecit, Caes. B. C. 1, 55: Caesar Germanos flumen traicit, id. ib. 1, 83 *fin.:* si se Alpes Antonius trajecerit, Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 2: exercitum Rhodanum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3: copias Rhodanum, id. ib. 10, 11, 2: quos in Africam secum traiceret, Liv. 29, 22, 12.—(γ) With *se:* ad Achillam sese ex regiâ trajecit, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: si quo etiam casu Isaram se trajecerint, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 4: ducem Romanum in Africam trajecisse sese in hostilem terram, Liv. 28, 18, 10.—(δ) Poet., of the eyes: quocumque oculos trajecimus, i. e. *to look*, Lucr. 4, 424.—**3.** *To pass through, make a way through.* (α) Of soldiers: pars magna equitum mediam trajecit aciem, *broke through*, Liv. 42, 7, 7.—(β) *To strike through, stab through, pierce, penetrate, transfix, transpierce:* unum ex multitudine, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: aliquem pilis, id. ib. 7, 82: aliquem scorpione, a latere dextro, id. ib. 7, 25: lictorem gladio, Auct. B. Alex. 52: cuspide serpentem, Ov. M. 4, 571: lanceâ infestâ medium femur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: femur tragulâ, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: pectus ferro, Liv. 41, 11, 6: cava tempora ferro, Verg. A. 9, 634: harundine linguam, Ov. M. 11, 325: terga sagittâ, id. ib. 9, 128: exuentem se ac nudatum gladio trajecit, Just. 3, 1, 8: sagittâ sub mammâ trajectus, id. 12, 9, 12: aliquid acu, Cels. 7, 8 and 9.—With *se, to stab one's self:* se uno ictu infra laevam papillam, Suet. Oth. 11.—**C.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to transfer, cause to pass:* cum ex illius invidiâ deonerare aliquid et in te traicere coeperit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: culpam in alium, Quint. 9, 2, 4: arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes, Ov. M. 12, 628.—Mid.: in cor Trajecto lateris capitisque dolore, *having thrown itself*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 29.—**2.** In partic., in rhet.: verba, *to transpose*, Cic. Or. 69, 229: verba in clausulas, Quint. 9, 4, 31 Spald.—**II.** *To cross over, pass over, cross.* **A.** With the place or thing passed over as object: si Hannibal ad portas venisset murumque jaculo trajecisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22: trajecto amni, Liv. 21, 27, 3: Hiberum, id. 21, 30, 3: occupavit Scipio Padum traicere, id. 21, 39, 10: ratibus Trebiam, id. 21, 56, 8: mare, id. 33, 31, 10: flumen, id. 38, 2, 10; 38, 27, 6: fretum, Sen. Ep. 14, 8: amnem, Curt. 7, 7, 13; 8, 13, 23: utribus amnem, id. 4, 7, 16; 4, 1, 10: Rhenum, Suet. Tib. 18: mare, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 6: Padum, Tac. H. 2, 22: sinum maris, Vell. 2, 43, 1: flumina nando, Suet. Caes. 57: Tiberim clipeo, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 186: Aurora Jam medium aetherio cursu trajecerat axem, Verg. A. 6, 536; cf. *pass.:* postquam cernant Rhodanum trajectum, Liv. 21, 30, 5: ut transjaci (nemora) ne sagittis quidem possint, Sol. 52, 46.—**B.** *Absol.:* ad Aethaliam insulam trajecit, Liv. 37, 13, 3: ut classe Hasdrubal Aegimurum traiceret, id. 30, 24, 11: ne qua classis ex Africâ traiceret, id. 30, 2, 1: sed traicere in Euboeam erat propositum, id. 40, 4, 10: (ei) paranti traicere in Africam nuntiatum est, id. 28, 36, 1; cf.: Romanae naves Samum traicerunt, id. 37, 13, 6: primo quoque tempore in Africam traiciendum, id. 29, 22, 11: ad nos trajecturum illud incendium esse, id. 7, 30, 12; cf. id. 31, 48, 7: piscatoriâ scaphâ trepidus trajecit, Just. 2, 13, 9: trajecisse veteres Iberos, Tac. Agr. 14.—**C.** Trop., *to overstep, transgress:* traicit et fati litora magnus amor, Prop. 1, 19, 12.

Trājānus, i, *m.*, *Trajan, a Roman emperor, who reigned* A.D. 98–118, *proverbial for his justice and benevolence:* Augusto felicior, Trajano melior, Eutr. 8, 5.—Hence, **Trājānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Trajan:* aqua, Front. Aquaed. 93: VIA, *the Appian Way, restored by Trajan*, Inscr. Grut. 199, 1.

trājectīcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [traicio], *that is carried over sea, transported:* pecunia, Dig. 22, 2, 1; 22, 2, 4; 13, 4, 2 *fin.;* 44, 7, 22: contractus, Cod. Just. 4, 32, 26.

trājectio, ōnis, *f.* [traicio]. **I.** Lit., *a crossing over, passing over, passage:* trajectiones incendiorum, Vitr. 2, 9 *fin.:* honestior existimatur trajectio, i. e. *the going over sea to Pompey*, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2: trajectiones motusque stellarum, *the shootings over*, i. e., concr., *shooting-stars, meteors*, id. Div. 1, 1, 2; so, stellae trajectio, id. ib. 2, 6, 16.—**II.** Trop., of language. **A.** *A transposition* of words, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44; Cic. Or. 69, 230; Quint. 8, 2, 14.—**B.** *Exaggeration, hyperbole:* tum augendi minuendive causā veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: superlatio veritatis et trajectio, Quint. 9, 2, 3.—**C.** *A throwing* or *putting off upon another:* in alium, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204.

trājectītius, a, um, v. trajecticius.

* **trājecto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [traicio], *to pierce through:* sinum umbilici acu, Cels. 7, 14 *med.*

trājector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *that pierces through, a piercer* (post-class.): ignis Trajector nebulae, Prud. Ham. 882.

trājectōrium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a funnel* (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 1, 37; 1, 58.

* **trājectūra**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a projecting over, projection:* mutulorum, Vitr. 4, 7 *med.*

1. trājectus, a, um, *Part.* of traicio.

2. trājectus (in Cæs. **transjectus**), ūs, *m.* [traicio]. **I.** Abstr., *a crossing* or *passing over, passage* (class., but not in Cic., who uses instead trajectio): transjectus in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 2; 4, 21; id. B. C. 2, 20: in trajectu Albulae amnis submersus, Liv. 1, 3, 8; 35, 51, 1: tempestate in trajectu bis conflictatus, Suet. Aug. 17.—**II.** Concr., *a place for passing over, a passage:* legiones et auxilia mittit ad trajectum, Auct. B. Alex. 56, 5; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 98.

trālātīcius or **-tius**, a, um, v. translaticius.

1. Tralles, ium, *f., a town in Lydia*, the modern *Aidin Guzel-Hissar*, Cic. Fl. 24, 57; 29, 71; id. Agr. 2, 15, 39; id. Att. 5, 14, 1; id. Fam. 3, 5, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 17; Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 5; Liv. 37, 45; Juv. 3, 70.—Called also **Trallis**, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.—Hence, **Trallĭānus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tralles, Trallian:* quasi vero Trallianus fuerit Demosthenes, i. e. *a native of Tralles*, Cic. Or. 70, 234; cf. id. Phil. 3, 6, 15.—In *plur. subst.:* **Trallĭāni**, ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Tralles, the Trallians*, Cic. Fl. 22, 52 sq.

2. Tralles, ium, *m., a people of Illyria*, Liv. 31, 35; 37, 39 and 40.—Called also **Tralli**, ōrum, Liv. 27, 32.

* **trā-lŏquor** or **trans-lŏquor**, qui, *v. dep. a., to talk over, recount:* impuritias alicujus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 7.

trālūcĕo, ēre, v. transluceo.

trāma, ae, *f.* [cf.: trans, trāmes]. **I.** Lit., *the woof, weft*, or *filling* of a web (cf. subtemen), Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.; Sen. Ep. 90, 20; Isid. 19, 22, 14 al.—Of a spider's web: ipsa per se tenax ratio tramae, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81.—**II.** Transf.: figurae, i. e. *a thin, lank figure*, Pers. 6, 73: putridae, i. e. *trifles, bagatelles*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37.

trāmĕo, āre, v. transmeo.

trāmes, ĭtis, *m.* [akin to trans, and Gr. τέρμα, goal]. **I.** Lit., *a cross-way, side-way, by-path, foot-path* (cf. semita): domum ire coepi tramite, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 62 Müll.: egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, paludatus, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19: in Apennini tramitibus, id. ib. 12, 11, 26: per tramites occulte perfugeret, Sall. C. 57, 1: per tramites occultos, id. J. 48, 2: transvorsis tramitibus transgressus, Liv. 2, 39, 3; Suet. Caes. 31: per devios tramites refugiens, id. Aug. 16; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 44; 3 (4), 22, 24; Verg. A. 11, 515 al.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Poet., in gen., *a way, path, road, course, flight:* cito decurrit tramite virgo, Verg. A. 5, 610: facili jam tramite sistam, id. ib. 6, 676: palantes error certo de tramite pellit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 49; Ov. F. 3, 13; id. M. 10, 53; Sen. Ep. 84, 13; Stat. Th. 2, 48: trames aquae immensae, *a channel*, Vulg. Ecclus. 24, 41.—* **2.** *Branches* of a family, Gell. 13, 19, 15.—**II.** Trop., *a way of life, way, course, method, manner:* (Epicurus) viam monstravit, tramite parvo Qua possemus ad id recto contendere cursu, Lucr. 6, 27: ab aequitatis recto tramite deviare, Amm. 22, 10, 2: augustissimus ad immortalitatis praemium, Lact. 5, 18, 11 al.

trāmigro, āre, v. transmigro.

trāmitto, ĕre, v. transmitto.

trānăto, āre, v. transnato.

Trānio, ōnis, *m., the name of a man*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 17 et saep.

trāno (**transno**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [trans-no], *to swim over* or *across, to swim through.* **I.** Lit.: in Tiberim desiluit et incolumis ad suos tranavit, Liv. 2, 10, 11: perpauci viribus confisi tranare contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: flumen, id. B. C. 1, 48 *fin.;* Hirt. B. Alex. 29; Curt. 7, 7, 15; 7, 5, 18: flumina, Verg. G. 3, 270: amnes, Lucr. 1, 14: Gangem, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 23: aquas, Quint. 2, 16, 13: paludem, Curt. 9, 1, 18: Lethaeas per undas, Verg. Cul. 213.—In *pass.:* obsequio tranantur aquae, Ov. A. A. 2, 181; so, Eridanus tranandus, Verg. Cul. 258.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to go, sail, fly*, or *pierce through, penetrate, permeate* (mostly poet.): auras, Lucr. 4, 177: ut parvum tranans geminaverit orbem, Cic. Arat. 403 (650): id cernemus toto genere hoc igneo, quod tranat omnia, id. N. D. 2, 9, 25; for which: per auras, Sil. 3, 682; 13, 185; cf.: turbida nubila, Verg. A. 4, 246: flumina sublimi curru, Stat. Th. 9, 311: ingentia spatia, Sil. 16, 335: foramina, Lucr. 4, 601: pectus viri (hasta), Sil. 13, 238: pericula, id. 17, 366.

tranquillē, *adv.*, v. tranquillus *fin.*

tranquillĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tranquillus], *quietness, stillness, tranquillity.* **I.** Lit., *calmness* of wind or weather, *a calm:* tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco movere non possent (naves), Caes. B. G. 3, 15: si proficiscatur hac tranquillitate, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: maris tranquillitas intellegitur nullā ne minimā quidem aurā fluctus commovente, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: mira serenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur, Liv. 26, 11, 3: summā tranquillitate consecutā, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: insidiosa, Plin. Pan. 66, 3; and in *plur.:* nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4; cf.: securitas quae est animi tamquam tranquillitas, id. Fin. 5, 8, 23.—**II.** Trop., *calmness, quiet, serenity, tranquillity* of mind or affairs (a favorite trope of Cic.): locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: tranquillitas (animi), id est placida quietaque constantia, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: summa tranquillitas pacis et otii, id. Agr. 1, 8, 21; cf. Sen. Tranq. 2, 3 sq.: tranquillitas animi et securitas... tranquillitatem expetere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 69; cf.: otium ac tranquillitatem vitae sequi, id. Mur. 27, 55: et jam ibi nequaquam eadem quies ac tranquillitas erat, Liv. 24, 27, 7: non multum ad tranquillitatem locus confert, Sen. Ep. 55, 8: illa tranquillitas vera est, in quam bona mens explicatur, id. ib. 56, 6: tranquillitatem et otium penitus auxit, Tac. Agr. 40 *fin.:* ad carminis tranquillitatem tamquam ad portum confugerunt, Petr. 118.—**B.** In partic. **1.** De Tranquillitate Animi, *the title of a work of Seneca the philosopher.*—**2.** Tranquillitas tua, *Your Serenity, Your Serene Highness*, a later title of the Roman emperors, Eutr. praef.: vestra, id. 1, 11.

1. tranquillō, *adv.*, v. tranquillus, I. b. and II. b.

2. tranquillo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [tranquillus], *to make calm* or *still, to calm, still.* **I.** Lit. (very rare; syn. sereno): mare tranquillatur oleo, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 234.—**B.** Transf.: vultum, i. e. *to clear up, brighten*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 21.—**II.** Trop., *to calm, compose, tranquillize* (class.): ut aut perturbentur animi aut tranquillentur, Cic. Top. 26, 98: animos, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50: tranquillatis rebus Romanis, Nep. Att. 4, 5: quid pure tranquillet, honos an dulce lucellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 102.

tranquillus, a, um, *adj., quiet, calm, still, tranquil*, opp. to motion or excitement (syn. serenus). **I.** Lit., chiefly of calmness of weather: ut mare, quod suā naturā tranquillum sit, ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: tranquillo mari gubernare, Liv. 24, 8, 12; 38, 10, 5; 28, 17, 12: leni ac tranquillo mari, Curt. 4, 2, 8: aequora, Val. Fl. 2, 609: aquae, Ov. P. 2, 7, 8: caelum, *calm, tranquil*, Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 192; cf. dies, id. 2, 45, 44, § 114: serenitas, Liv. 2, 62, 2: sic tranquillum mare dicitur, cum leviter movetur neque in unam partem inclinatur... scito illud non stare, sed succuti leviter et dici tranquillum, quia neque huc neque illo impetum faciat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1, 1.—**b.** *Subst.:* **tranquillum**, i, *n., a calm; a quiet sea:* tranquillum est, Alcedonia sunt circum forum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 26; cf.: qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo auferat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 8: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ita aut tranquillum aut procellae in vobis sunt, Liv. 28, 27, 11: tranquillo pervectus Chalcidem, *on the calm, tranquil sea*, Liv. 31, 23, 4: classicique milites tranquillo in altum evecti, id. 26, 51, 6: non tranquillo navigamus, id. 24, 8, 13 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: tranquillo, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85, 30: alia tranquillo velut oscitatio, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18.—*Plur.:* testudines eminente dorso per tranquilla fluitantes, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 35: immoti jacent tranquilla pelagi, Sen. Troad. 200.—**B.** Transf.: tranquilla et serena frons, *calm, not disturbed*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: tranquillo serenoque vultu, Suet. Aug. 79.—**II.** Trop., *calm, quiet, peaceful, placid, composed, untroubled, undisturbed, serene, tranquil* (cf. quietus): efficiendum est, ut appetitus sint tranquilli atque omni perturbatione animi careant, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: tranquillum facere ex irato, Plaut. Cist. 3, 21; so (opp. irata) id. Poen. 1, 2, 145: locus, id. Ep. 3, 4, 8: ut liqueant omnia et tranquilla sint, id. Most. 2, 1, 70: tranquillam concinna viam, id. Stich. 2, 1, 13: placata, tranquilla, quieta, beata vita, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71; cf.: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, id. de Or. 1, 8, 30: nihil quieti videre, nihil tranquilli, id. Fin. 1, 18, 38: tutae tranquillaeque res omnes, Sall. C. 16, 5; so, res, Liv. 38, 28, 1: tranquillā animo esse potest nemo, Cic. Sen. 20, 74; cf.: tranquillo pectore vultuque sereno, Lucr. 3, 294: senectus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 57: otia sine armis, Luc. 2, 266: pax, id. 1, 171.—*Comp.:* ita hanc canem faciam tibi oleo tranquilliorem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 66: tranquilliorem plebem fecerunt, Liv. 2, 63, 3: esse tranquillior animo, Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6.—Of an orator: in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior (Isocrates), Cic. Or. 52, 176.—*Sup.:* illud meum turbulentissimum tempus profectionis tuo tranquillissimo praestat, Cic. Pis. 15, 33: cetera videntur esse tranquilla: tranquillissimus autem animus meus, id. Att. 7, 7, 4: tranquillissima res, Ter. And. 3, 5, 14: otium, Plin. Ep. 7, 25, 2.—**b.** *Subst.:* **tranquillum**, i, *n., calmness, quiet, tranquillity*, etc.: vitam... in tam tranquillo... locare, Lucr. 5, 12; cf.: esse in tranquillo, Ter. Eun. 5 (8), 9, 8: in urbe ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum... exorta est, Liv. 4, 43, 3: seditionem in tranquillum conferre, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 16: republicā in tranquillum redactā, Liv. 3, 40, 11.—*Plur.:* tranquilla tuens nec fronte timendus, Val. Fl. 1, 38.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **1. tranquillē**, *calmly, quietly, tranquilly:* inclamare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 112: tranquille placideque, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: dicere, with leniter, definite, etc., id. Or. 28, 99.—*Comp.:* tranquillius manere, Sen. Ep. 71, 15.—*Sup.:* tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2 *med.*—**2. tranquillō**, *quietly, without disturbance* (very rare): nec cetera modo tribuni tranquillo peregere, Liv. 3, 14, 6; cf. supra, I. b.—**B.** Transf., *tranquillizing, bringing peaceful news:* tranquillae tuae quidem litterae, Cic. Att. 14, 3, 1.

trans, *prep.* with *acc.* [Sanscr. tar-, to put across; tiram, brink; Gr. τέρμα, goal; Lat. terminus, etc.], *across, over, beyond, on the farther side of.* **A.** With verbs of motion: trans mare hinc venum asportet, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19; cf.: qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: vexillum trans vallum hostium traicere, Liv. 25, 14, 4: trans vallum transicere signum, id. 41, 4, 2; cf.: cineres transque caput jace, Verg. E. 8, 102: trans Apenninum coloniis missis, Liv. 5, 33, 9: curvos trans ripam miserat arcus, Ov. M. 9, 114: Naevus trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12.—**B.** With verbs of rest: Germani trans Rhenum in-

colunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 1: si scisset, sibi trans Euphratem esse pereundum, id. Div. 2, 9, 22: domino trans ripam inspectante, id. Mil. 27, 174: eo ipso tempore trans mare fui, id. Inv. 1, 29, 45: trans flumen, id. ib. 2, 31, 97: tuae res gestae ita notae sunt, ut trans montem Taurum etiam de Matrinio sit auditum, id. Fam. 2, 15, 5: colonia, quae trans Padum omnia loca tenuere, Liv. 5, 33, 10: omnibus ultra castra transque montis exploratis, id. 22, 43, 7.—**II.** In composition, trans before vowels, except *i*, and the consonants *b, c, f, g, p, r, t*, and *v* remains unchanged; before *i, j, d, l, m*, and *n* the orthography varies between trans and trâ, e. g. transdo and trado, transduco and traduco, etc.; the fuller form predominates in Cæsar. The *s* of trans disappears usually before another *s*, and always before *sc*, e. g. transilio, transcendo, transpicio, etc.; cf. Bramb. Aids to Lat. Orth. p. 38; Neue, Formenl. II. 734 sq.—**B.** As to its signification, trans denotes, **1.** *Over, across;* as, trado, traduco, transcurro, transeo, etc.—**2.** *Through, through and through;* as, transfigo, transigo, traicio, transadigo, etc.—**3.** *Beyond*, transalpinus.

trans-ăbĕo, ii, ire, *v. a.* and *n.* (poet.). **I.** *Act., to go beyond, pass by:* populos atque aequora longe Transabeunt, Val. Fl. 4, 510: aliquem fugâ, Stat. Th. 6, 507: difficultate, App. M. 8, p. 208, 21.—*Neutr.:* transabiit non hunc sitiens gravis hasta cruorem, Sil. 12, 264.—**II.** *To go through.* **A.** Of a weapon, *to pierce through, transfix:* ensis Transabiit costas, Verg. A. 9, 432: costas (ensis), Stat. Th. 2, 9: aliquem (trabs), id. ib. 9, 126.—**B.** Of a person: per medias acies infesti militis transabivi, App. M. 7, p. 191, 11.

transactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transigo] (post-class.). **I.** *A completing, completion:* mundi, Tert. Anim. 55 *med.:* vitae, Ennod. Ep. 1, 6.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *an agreement, transaction:* de transactionibus, Dig. 2, tit. 15; 50, 16, 230.

*__transactor,__ ōris, *m.* [id.], *a manager, transactor:* rerum transactor et administer, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69.

transactus, a, um, *Part.* of transigo.

transădactus, a, um, *Part.* of transadigo.

trans-ădĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a., to thrust through, pierce through* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. traicio): costas et crates pectoris ensem, Verg. A. 12, 508; so, gladium per medium pectus, App. M. 4, p. 147: ferrum sub papillam dexteram, id. ib. 8, p. 207: horum unum ad medium ... Transadigit costas, Verg. A. 12, 276; so, aliquem ferro, Stat. Th. 5, 125: aliquem jaculo, Sil. 10, 141: injecta lancea alterum per pectus medium transadegit, App. M. 9, p. 234, 37.

* **Trans-alpībus,** *adv.* [Alpes], *from beyond the Alps, Transalpine*, Gell. 15, 30, 6.

Trans-alpīnus, a, um, *adj., that is* or *lies beyond the Alps, Transalpine:* Gallia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1; 7, 6; Cic. Mur. 41, 89: cognatio materna Transalpini sanguinis, id. Red. in Sen. 7, 15: nationes, id. Fam. 9, 15, 2: bella, id. Off. 2, 8, 28.—In *plur. subst.:* **Transalpīni,** ōrum, *m., nations beyond the Alps, Transalpine nations:* legio una ex Transalpinis conscripta, Suet. Caes. 24.

*__trans-austrīnus,__ a, um, *adj., southern*, for austrinus: halitus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 608.

Transbĕnĕventānus, a, um, *adj.* [trans-Beneventum], *lying beyond Beneventum:* fines, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 377.

trans-bĭbo, ĕre, *v. a., to drink down, drink up* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, 105; 4, 8, 128.

*__transcendentĭa,__ ae, *f.* [transcendo], *a transcending*, Aggen. ap. Front. p. 63 Goes.

transcendo or **trans-scendo,** di, sum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [scando], *to climb, pass, cross,* or *step over, to overstep, surmount.* **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.; cf.: supero, transgredior). **A.** *Neutr.:* est periculum me ab asinis ad boves transcendere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 58: transcendere in hostium naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15; id. B. C. 1, 58: in Italiam (Hasdrubal), Liv. 28, 42, 14: in fines hostium, id. 3, 8, 4: in Latinum agrum, id. 4, 53, 2: in Sedetanum agrum, id. 28, 31, 7; cf.: per Vescinos in Campaniam Falernumque agrum, id. 10, 20, 1; 31, 29, 6; 36, 24, 4.—**B.** *Act.:* fossam transire et maceriam transcendere conantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: fossas, id. B. C. 3, 46: valles, id. ib. 1, 68: Caucasum, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22: Alpes, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6; Liv. 5, 34, 8; 5, 35, 1: Apenninum, id. 22, 1, 1: Taurum, Just. 11, 8, 2: flumen exercitu, Tac. A. 4, 44: limen, Prop. 1, 14, 19 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *to pass over, to overstep, surpass, exceed, transcend* (rare; not in Cic.). **A.** *Neutr.:* ad leviora, *to pass over, make a transition*, Quint. 7, 1, 21: ad majora, Vell. 2, 130, 3: ex minore aetate in majorem, Hyg. ap. Gell. 16, 6, 15.—*Absol.:* ut non abrupte cadere in narrationem, ita non obscure transcendere, Quint. 4, 1, 79.—**B.** *Act.:* transcendere fines Juris, *to overstep, transgress*, Lucr. 3, 60: transcendere ordinem aetatis, naturae, moris Macedonum, juris gentium, Liv. 40, 11, 7; cf. id. 40, 9, 8: prohibita impune, Tac. A. 3, 54: nec declinari transcendique posse agmina fati, Gell. 7 (6), 2, 5.—**2.** *To excel, exceed, surpass, transcend:* aetatem primae juventae, Col. 1, 8, 3: at tu transcendes, Germanice, facta tuorum, Sil. 3, 607: annos factis, id. 4, 428: florentes annos viribus, id. 1, 226: vota transcendi mea, Sen. Thyest. 912: aliquem aetate, id. Troad. 702.

1. transcensus, a, um, *Part.* of transcendo.

*__2. transcensus,__ ūs, *m.* [transcendo], *a climbing over, surmounting:* scalarum, Amm. 19, 5, 6; *a crossing*, Vulg. Isa. 16, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a transition:* ad meliora, Hier. Ep. 119, 10.

* **transcīdo (-scido),** cīdi, 3, *v. a.* [trans-caedo], *to cut through, flog soundly:* transcidi loris omnes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 1.

transcrībo or **trans-scrībo,** psi, ptum, 3, *v. a., to write over* (from one book into another), *to transfer in writing, to copy off, transcribe* (syn. transfero). **I.** In gen.: fabulas aut orationes totas vestrâ manu, Auct. Her. 4, 4, 6: veteres ad verbum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 22: Cornelium Celsum, id. ib. 14, 2, 4, § 33: eundem librum in exemplaria transcriptum mille, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2: verba Quadrigarii ex Annali ejus sexto, Gell. 2, 2, 13.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Pregn., *to write off* in an altered form, *to alter, forge:* cum tabulas (testamenti) prehendisset Oppianicus, digito legata delevit, et cum id multis locis fecisset, post mortem ejus, ne lituris coargui posset, testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum signis adulterinis obsignavit, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: qui transcripserit tabulas publicas, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74.—**B.** Jurid. t. t., *to make over, transfer* a thing to any one as his own; *to assign, convey:* in socios nomina, Liv. 35, 7, 2: aes alienum hereditarium in se, Dig. 16, 1, 13: fundos alicui, ib. 19, 5, 12: agri plagam Publio et Gaio, ib. 32, 1, 39 *med.:* praedium, Cod. Just. 11, 2, 3.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *to transfer, surrender, yield:* Turne, patiere tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptra colonis? Verg. A. 7, 422: Cilicas, Sid. Carm. 2, 461: cuiquam spatium vitae, Ov. M. 7, 173.—**C.** *To transfer, remove* to another place or station: turmas equitum ademptis equis in funditorum alas transcripsit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 9; 2, 7, 15: transcribunt urbi matres, Verg. A. 5, 750.—**2.** Trop.: cum te in viros philosophia transcripserit, Sen. Ep. 4, 1: in quod malum transcribor! id. Thyest. 13.—**D.** Of pictures, *to copy, transfer* (cf.: exprimo, assimulo): multum degenerat transcribentium sors varia, Plin. 25, 2, 4, § 8.

transcriptīcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [transcribo, II. A.], *of* or *belonging to a transfer* or *assignment:* nomina, *assignment of debts*, Gai. Inst. 3, § 128.

transcriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a transfer, assignment:* a personâ in personam transcriptio fit, Gai. Inst. 3, § 130.—**II.** Esp., *the transfer of a fault, the putting of an offence upon another:* privati veneni, Quint. Decl. 13, 11 (dub.).

transcriptus, a, um, *Part.* of transcribo.

trans-curro, curri or cŭcurri (the former, Cic. Brut. 81, 282; Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45; Liv. 40, 40, 7; Quint. 9, 3, 89; Sen. Contr. 1, 6, 10; the latter, Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96; Suet. Calig. 24; Curt. 6, 3, 16), cursum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To run over* or *across, to run, go, sail*, etc., *by* or *past.* **A.** Lit. cito Transcurre curriculo ad nos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 43 sq.: hinc ad forum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25: praeter oculos, Ov. M. 14, 359; cf.: praeter ora populi, Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96.—*Absol.:* remos transcurrentes detergere, *in sailing by*, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: haud dubius, sine noxâ transcursuros, si nemo se opponeret, Curt. 4, 13, 33; Val. Fl. 4, 615.—*Impers. pass.:* captis propioribus castris in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, Liv. 25, 39, 7: in arcem transcurso opus est tibi, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 17.—**B.** Trop.: ne sine delectu temere in dissimilem rem, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam, Hor. S. 2, 2, 82: in prolem transcurrit gratia patrum, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 51; so, tempus, Petr. 136.—*Impers. pass.:* praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, Vell. 2, 1, 1.—**2.** Of time, *to pass by, elapse:* patiar ergo aestatem inquietem transcurrere, Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 2: cum tempus jam longum transcurreret, Gell. 5, 10, 7.—**II.** *To run, hasten,* or *pass through, to traverse.* **A.** Lit.: per spatium, Lucr. 4, 192: per geminum tempus (harundo), Sil. 12, 414: cum transcucurrisset Campaniam, Suet. Calig. 24: reliquas trunci partes (umor), Col. 3, 10, 1: (luna) radios solis, id. 2, 10, 10: Hellespontum, Nep. Eum. 3, 3: tot montium juga transcucurrimus, Curt. 6, 3, 16: caelum (nimbus), Verg. A. 9, 111.—In *pass.:* raptim transcursâ primâ porticu, App. M. 9, p. 217; id. Flor. 1, p. 520, 19.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: suum cursum, *to run through, hasten to the end of one's career*, *Cic. Brut. 81, 282.—**2.** In partic., *to run through* or *over* in speaking, *to treat cursorily, touch briefly upon:* narrationem, Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.:* partem operis, Quint. 9, 3, 89: in quâ (narratione) sciens transcurram subtiles nimium divisiones, *pass over*, id. 4, 2, 2; 10, 1, 19; 10, 5, 8.

transcursim, *adv.* [transcurro], *cursorily* (late Lat.), Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 17.

transcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a passing over, lapse* of a period of time (post-class.): decennii, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 27 *fin.*—**II.** *A hasty treatment, brief handling* in thought: non perfunctoria, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 13, 7 *init.*

transcursōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *cursory, superficial* (late Lat.): neque id breve aut transcursorium fuit, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 36.

1. transcursus, a, um, *Part.* of transcurro.

2. transcursus, ūs, *m.* [transcurro] (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *a running, darting,* or *flying through:* fulguris, *a flash of lightning*, Suet. Aug. 90: avibus maximis minimisque per aëra transcursus est, Sen. Q. N. 2, 7, 1.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *a running through* or *over, a brief touching upon, cursory mention:* quanto omnia transcursu dicenda sint, Vell. 2, 55, 1: illud etiam in hoc transcursu dicendum est, id. 2, 99, 4; cf.: in hoc transcursu tam artati operis, id. 2, 86, 1; so, in transcursu, *cursorily, by the way* (cf. obiter), Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 39; 18, 13, 34, § 126; 19, 8, 44, § 154; Aug. in Psa. 57, 16.

Trans-dānŭbĭānus (-dānŭvĭānus), a, um, *adj.* [Danubius], *situated beyond the Danube, Transdanubian:* Dacia, Vop. Aur. 39, 7: regio, Liv. 40, 58, 8 (dub.; al. Aquiloniam regionem).—In *plur. subst.:* ‡ **Transdānŭbĭāni,** ōrum, *m., the nations beyond the Danube*, Inscr. Orell. 750.

transdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of transdo; v. trado.

transdo, ĕre, v. trado.

transdūco, ĕre, and its derivatives; v. traduco, etc.

transenna (trāsenna), ae, *f.* (orig. perh. plaited work; hence), *a noose, springe, net.* **I.** Lit.: nunc ab transennâ hic turdus lumbricum petit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 22: in transennâ demissum Victoriae simulacrum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 180, 21, and ap. Macr. S. 2, 9 (Hist. 2, 23, 3); so Amm. 20, 11, 22; 25, 6, 14; cf.: transenna βρόχος ἐν ἀφετηρίαις τεταμένος, Gloss. Philox.—**B.** *A netting, lattice-work* (cf.: cancelli, fenestra): quasi per transennam praetereuntes strictim aspeximus, *as if through a lattice, while passing*, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162.—**II.** Trop., *a snare, trap* (Plautinian): hunc ego hominem hodie in transennam doctis

ducam dolis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 11; cf. id. Rud. 4, 7, 10 sq.

trans-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, īre (*perf.* -ivit, Sen. Ben. 1, 13, 3; *fut.* -iet, Tib. 1, 4, 27; Sen. Q. N. 3, 10, 4; Lact. 4, 18, 3), *v. n.* and *a.*, *to go over* or *across, to cross over, pass over, pass by, pass* (syn. transgredior). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*a*) *Neutr.*: ego ad vos eum jussero transire, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 51: per hortum ad amicam, id. Stich. 3, 1, 36: ad uxorem, id. Caecin. 3, 4, 24; Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 7: ad te, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 1: ad forum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 28: ne Germani e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: in agrum Noricum, id. ib. 1, 5: in Britanniam, id. ib. 4, 30: per eorum corpora transire conantes repulerunt, id. ib. 2, 10: per media castra, Sall. J. 107, 5: per illud (iter, i. e. vocis) Murmure blanditiae minimo transire solebant, Ov. M. 4, 70: obsides ut inter sese dent, perficit; Helvetii, ut sine maleficio et injuriâ transeant, Caes. B. G. 1, 9; Liv. 10, 46, 3: Mosa in Rhenum transit, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: caseum per cribrum facito transeat in mortarium, Cato, R. R. 76, 3: odor foliorum transit in vestes, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 15: ficus ad nos ex aliis transire gentibus, id. 15, 18, 19, § 69. —(*β*) *Act.*: campos pedibus transire videmur, Lucr. 4, 459: Taurum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: Taurus transiri non potest, id. Att. 5, 21, 14: Apenninum, id. Fam. 11, 10, 4; Liv. 5, 33, 2; 5, 33, 4 sq.; 21, 38, 6; 26, 12, 14; 21, 58, 3: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: flumen, id. ib. 1, 12; 1, 13: Euphratem, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: maria, id. Or. 42, 146; id. Pis. 24, 57; Hor. A. P. 345: paludem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: forum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 59: equum cursu, *to pass by*, Verg. A. 11, 719: omnes mensas transiit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 4: quem (serpentem) rota transiit, *ran over*, Verg. A. 5, 274: anulis medios articulos (digitorum) non transeuntibus, Quint. 11, 3, 142: Domitii filius transiit Formias, *passed through Formiæ*, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 1.—In *pass.*: Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, *is crossed by a ford, is fordable*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; cf.: flumen uno omnino loco pedibus transiri potest, id. ib. 5, 18; 2, 10; 7, 55; Hirt. B. G. 8, 27; Liv. 21, 43, 4; Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 89: totus transibitur orbis, Manil. 4, 398.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To go over* to a party or side (cf. transfugio): ne deserat me atque ad hostes transeat, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 10: ad adversarios transeas? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 40: ad Pompeium transierunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: transit cohors ad eum, id. ib. 1, 60: a Patribus ad plebem, Liv. 4, 16, 3: cum iis pugnare ad quos transierant, Nep. Dat. 6, 6: ad Q. Sextii philosophi sectam, Suet. Gram. 18. —*Absol.*: nec manere nec transire aperte ausus, Liv. 1, 27, 5: ut nulla ante Britanniae nova pars illacessita transierit, Tac. Agr. 20.—**2.** *To go* or *pass over* into any thing by transformation, *to be changed* or *transformed* into a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ille in humum saxumque undamque trabemque fallaciter transit, Ov. M. 11, 643: in plures figuras, id. ib. 8, 730: humana in corpora, id. ib. 15, 167: in aestatem post ver, id. ib. 15, 206: aqua mulsa longâ vetustate transit in vinum, Plin. 22, 24, 52, § 112; 9, 41, 65, § 139; 25, 9, 57, § 103; 37, 6, 23, § 87.—**3.** Of food, *to pass through, pass off*: cibi qui difficillime transeant sumpti, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3; so, cibi, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 202: vinum tenue per urinam, id. 23, 1, 22, § 39.—**4.** *To pierce, transfix* (very rare): ilia cornipedis surrectâ cuspide transit, Sil. 10, 253.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. **1.** *Neutr.* (very rare): quod quaedam animalis intellegentia per omnia ea permanet et transeat, *runs through, pervades*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 119: utinam ista saevitia inter peregrina exempla mansisset, nec in Romanos mores transisset, Sen. Ira, 3, 18, 1.—*Impers. pass.*: cujus (ordinis) similitudine perspectâ in formarum specie ac dignitate transitum est et ad honestatem dictorum atque factorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47.—More freq., **2.** *Act.*: ii sine dubio finem et modum transeunt, *go beyond, overstep, transgress*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102; so, modum, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: finem aequitatis et legis in judicando, id. Verr. 2, 3, 95, § 220: fines verecundiae, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: aliquid silentio, *to pass over, pass by*, id. Att. 2, 19, 3; Quint. 2, 3, 1; 5, 12, 23; nil transit amantes, i. e. *escapes*, Stat. Th. 2, 335; so, ita compositi sumus ut nos cottidiana, etiamsi admiratione digna sunt, transeant, Sen. Q. N. 7, 1, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To go* or *pass over* to another opinion: in sententiam alicujus, Liv. 34, 34, 1: senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: transierunt illuc, ut ratio esset ejus habenda, qui neque exercitum neque provincias traderet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 2.—**2.** *To pass over, be changed* into any thing: quomodo quire et ruere vel in praeterita patiendi modo, vel in participia transibunt? Quint. 1, 6, 26: in eam (vocalem sequentem) transire possit (M), id. 9, 4, 40; 1, 4, 29: frequens imitatio transit in mores, id. 1, 11, 3: jactantur cuncta et in contrarium transeunt jubente fortunâ, Sen. Ep. 99, 9: in vinum transire, Plin. 22, 24, 52, § 112; Sen. Ep. 114, 24; 84, 6; 85, 15.—**3.** *To overpass, surpass, excel*: qui hoc agit, ut prior sit, forsitan, etiamsi non transierit, aequabit, Quint. 10, 2, 10: verum ut transeundi spes non sit, magna tamen est dignitas subsequendi, id. 12, 11, 28: Pompeium transire paras, Luc. 2, 565: monumenta transibit nostra juventus, id. 4, 499.—**4.** In speaking. **a.** *To pass over* to another subject: ad partitionem transeamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: ad alias (quaestiones), Quint. 7, 1, 18: hinc ad rationem sermonis conjuncti, id. 8, 3, 40: protinus ad dispositionem, id. 6, 5, 1: ad responsum partis alterius, id. 7, 1, 6: ad rhetoris officia (proximus liber), id. 1, 12, 19: consumptis precibus violentam transit in iram, Ov. M. 8, 106: inde in syllabas cura transibit, Quint. 1, 4, 17.—*Impers. pass.*: seminarii curam ante convenit dici, quam transeatur ad alia genera, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 68: transeatur ad alteram contionem, Liv. 45, 37, 11. —**b.** *To go quickly* or *briefly through* a subject (syn. transcurro): sed in animo est leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, *to touch lightly upon*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: sperare et ea quae premant et ea quae inpendeant me facile transiturum, id. Fam. 9, 1, 2: eos (libros) omnes duabus proximis noctibus cursim transeo, Gell. 9, 4, 5: brevi auditu quamvis magna transibat, Tac. H. 2, 59.—**c.** *To pass over, pass by, leave untouched* (so freq. first in post-Aug. prose; syn. praetermitto): malueram, quod erat susceptum ab illis, silentio transiri, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: ex quo tu quae digna sunt, selige, multa transi, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 4: ut alii transeunt quaedam imputantque quod transeant: sic ego nihil praetereo, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 4: Neronem enim transeo, id. ib. 5, 3, 6; so, Protagoran transeo, Quint. 3, 4, 10; cf. id. 10, 1, 57; 12, 1, 22; 12, 10, 22: sed hoc transeo, id. 12, 2, 4: ut ne id quidem transeam, id. 11, 3, 131: transeamus id quoque, quod, etc., id. 1, 10, 17: ut transeam, quemadmodum vulgo imperiti loquantur, id. 1, 6, 45: lacrimas alicujus, Stat. S. 5 praef.—In *pass.*: nec a nobis neglegenter locus iste transibitur, Quint. 2, 4, 17: illa quoque minora non sunt transeunda, id. 10, 3, 31; 10, 2, 3: levia haec et transeunda, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 5: transita signa, Manil. 2, 486.—**5.** Of time, *to pass by, elapse*. **a.** *Neutr.*: cum legis dies transierit, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 6: dies hibernorum complures, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: multi jam menses, id. B. C. 3, 25: quinquennium, Dig. 7, 1, 37: tran- et aetas; Quam cito! Tib. 1, 4, 27: menses transeunt, Phaedr. 5, 7, 11. —**b.** *Act.*, *to pass, spend*: ne vitam silentio transeant, *pass through, spend*, Sall. C. 1, 1; so, vitam, id. ib. 2, 8 Kritz *N. cr.*: ipsum tribunatûs annum quiete et otio, Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.*: hiemem (securi), Sen. Ep. 90, 15: spatium juventae, *to pass beyond*, Ov. M. 15, 226.—**6.** *To pass away, cease*: precarium seni imperium et brevi transiturum, Tac. H. 1, 52 *fin.*: fortuna imperii transit, id. ib. 3, 49: mutatam auctoritatem (unguenti) et saepius transisse gloriam, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 4: quidquid irarum fuit, transierit, Sen. Thyest. 398: caelum et terra, Vulg. Matt. 5, 18; id. 2 Pet. 3, 10; id. 1 Joan. 2, 17.—Hence, **transĕunter,** *adv.* (acc. to transeo, II. B. 4. b.), *in passing, cursorily* (late Lat.): commemorata quaestio, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 23: discussâ indiciorum fide, Amm. 28, 1, 14.

transĕro or **trans-sĕro,** no *perf.*, sertum, 3, *v. a.* *I. *To pass* or *thrust through*: per aliquid ramulum transerere, Cato, R. R. 133, 3.—**II.** *To transfer by grafting, to ingraft*: vidi ego transertos alieno in robore ramos Altius ire suis, Stat. S. 2, 1, 101.

transertus, a, um, *Part.* of transero.

transĕunter, *adv.*, v. transeo *fin.*

trans-fĕro, tŭli, lātum (also written trālātum), ferre, *v. a.*, *to bear across; to carry* or *bring over; to convey over, transport, transfer* (syn.: traduco, traicio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cadum modo hinc a me huc cum vino transferam, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 7: hoc (simulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthaginem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72: mustela catulos suos cottidie transfert mutatque sedem, Plin. 29, 4, 16, § 59: Caesar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: castra trans Peneum, Liv. 42, 60, 3: castra Baetim, Auct. B. Alex. 60, 5: signa ex statione, Caes. B. C. 1, 60: signa, id. ib. 1, 74: ad se ornamenta ex his (hortis), Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30: copias in Boeotiam, Just. 2, 14, 3.—Of personal objects: illinc huc transferetur virgo, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 13: Naevius trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; cf.: ex hoc hominum numero in impiorum partem atque in parricidarum coetum ac numerum transferetis? id. Sull. 28, 77: o Venus . . . vocantis Ture te multo Glycerae decoram Transfer in aedem, *transport thyself*, Hor. C. 1, 30, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Botanical t. t., of plants, *to transplant; to transfer by grafting* (syn. transero): semina, quae transferuntur e terrâ in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 40, 4; Col. Arb. 1, 5; 20, 2: videndum quâ ex arbore in quam transferatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5; 1, 41, 1: omnia translata meliora grandioraque fiunt, Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 183.—**2.** *To transfer by writing* from one book into another; *to copy, transcribe* (syn. transcribo): litterae . . . de tabulis in libros transferuntur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189; so, rationes in tabulas, id. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: de tuo edicto in meum totidem verbis, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4: versus translati, Suet. Ner. 52.—**3.** *To carry along, carry in public, bear in triumph* (rare): triduum triumphavit. Die primo arma tela signaque aerea et marmorea transtulit, Liv. 34, 52, 4: in eo triumpho XLIX. coronae aureae translatae sunt, id. 37, 58, 4: tantundem auri atque argenti in eo triumpho translatum, id. 39, 42, 4: transtulit in triumpho multa militaria signa spoliaque alia, id. 45, 43, 4: cum in triumpho Caesaris eborea oppida essent translata, Quint. 6, 3, 61.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to convey, direct, transport, transfer*: in Celtiberiam bellum transferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: cum videat omne ad se bellum translatum, id. B. G. 7, 8; Liv. 3, 68, 13: concilium Lutetiam, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, id. ib. 6, 13: sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, *turn, direct*, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: translatos alio maerebis amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: amorem huc, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 94: amorem In mares, Ov. M. 10, 84: similitudinem ab oculis ad animum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: animum ad accusandum, id. Mur. 22, 46: quod ab Ennio positum in unâ re transferri in multas potest, id. Off. 1, 16, 51: definitionem in aliam rem, id. Ac. 2, 14, 43: hoc idem transfero in magistratus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 126: nihil est enim, quod de suo genere in aliud genus transferri possit, id. Ac. 2, 16, 50: culpam in alios, id. Font. 4, 8; id. Att. 15, 28: transferendi in nos criminis causa, id. Sest. 38, 82: suscepere duo manipulares imperium populi Romani transferendum et transtulerunt, Tac. H. 1, 25: invidiam criminis, i. e. *to avert from one's self*, id. A. 2, 66: ut quisque obvius, quamvis leviter audita in alios transferunt, id. ib. 2, 82: in jus Latii nationes Alpium, id. ib. 15, 32: ad se Lacedaemonii arma, Just. 5, 1, 8; 38, 1, 8.—With *se*, *to turn one's attention, devote one's self*: se ad artes componendas, Cic. Brut. 12, 48: se ad album et rubricas, Quint. 12, 3, 11: se ad genus dicendi, Tac. Or. 19.—In eccl. Lat., *to remove from the world without death*: translatus in paradisum, Vulg. Ecclus. 44, 16; id. Heb. 11, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To put off, postpone, defer*, in respect of time (syn.: differo, prolato): causa haec integra in proximum annum transferetur, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 2: subito reliquit annum suum seseque in proximum annum transtulit, i. e. *postponed his suit*, Cic. Mil. 9, 24.—**2.** Of speaking or writing. **a.** *To*

translate into another language (cf.: verto, reddo, interpretor, exprimo): istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; cf.: si ad eorum cognitionem divina illa ingenia transferrem ... locos quidem quosdam transferam, et maxime ab iis quos modo nominavi, id. Fin. 1, 3, 7: analogia, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt, Quint. 1, 6, 3: qui haec ex Graeco transtulerunt, id. 2, 15, 21: volumina in linguam Latinam, Plin. 18, 3, 5, § 22: quod Cicero his verbis transfert, etc., Quint. 5, 11, 27: κατ' ἀντίληψιν Latine ad verbum translatum non invenio, id. 7, 4, 4; 7, 4, 7: simul quae legentem fefellissent, transferentem fugere non possunt, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 2.—**b.** *To transfer* to a secondary or figurative signification, *to use figuratively* or *tropically:* utemur verbis aut iis, quae propria sunt ... aut iis, quae transferuntur et quasi alieno in loco collocantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 5 sq.; 9, 1, 4: cum verbum aliquod altius transfertur, Cic. Or. 25, 82: translata verba atque immutata. Translata dico, ut saepe jam, quae per similitudinem ab aliâ re aut suavitatis aut inopiae causâ transferuntur, id. ib. 27, 92: intexunt fabulas, verba apertius transferunt, id. ib. 19, 65.—**c.** Rhet. t. t.: translatum exordium est, quod aliud conficit, quam causae genus postulat, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 71.—**3.** *To apply, make use of* (for a new purpose, etc.): hoc animi vitium ad utilitatem non transferemus, Quint. 6, 2, 30; cf.: inde stellionum nomine in male translato, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 89 Jan. (al. in maledictum; cf. 2. b. supra).—**4.** *To change, transform:* omnia In species translata novas, Ov. M. 15, 420: civitas verterat se transtuleratque, Tac. H. 4, 11; cf.: cum ebur et robur in o litteram secundae syllabae transferunt, Quint. 1, 6, 22.

trans-fīgo, xi, xum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To thrust* or *pierce through, to transpierce, transfix* a thing or a person (class.; syn. traicio): sagittâ Cupido cor meum transfixit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 25: evelli jussit eam, quâ erat transfixus, hastam, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: transfixi pilis, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: Q. Fabium gladio per pectus transfigit, Liv. 2, 46, 4: stricto gladio simul verbis increpans transfigit puellam, id. 1, 26, 3: contrario ictu per parmam transfixus, id. 2, 6, 9: latus, id. 5, 36, 7: corpus, id. 21, 8, 11: transfigitur scutum Pulfioni, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: scuta uno ictu pilorum, id. ib. 1, 25: unguibus anguem, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47, 106: transfixo pectore, Verg. A. 1, 44.—In a Greek construction: qui hastis corpus transfigi solent, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 11; so, sonipes transfixus pectora ferro, Luc. 7, 528.—**II.** *To thrust* something *through* a thing (poet. and very rare): latos huic hasta per armos Acta tremit duplicatque virum transfixa dolore, Verg. A. 11, 645: ora ducis transfixo deformia pilo, Luc. 9, 138.

transfĭgūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [transfiguro], *transformable, transfigurable* (eccl. Lat.): angeli in carnem humanam, Tert. Carn. Chr. 6 *med.*

transfĭgūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a change of shape, transformation, transfiguration* (post-Aug.), Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 188: transfiguratio interemptio est pristini, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

* **transfĭgūrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a transformer, transfigurer:* sui, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 2 (from 2 Cor. 11, 13, where the Vulg. has transfigurantes se).

trans-fĭgūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to change in shape, to transform, transfigure, metamorphose* (post-Aug.; cf.: verto, muto). **I.** Lit.: puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet. Ner. 28: in simiae speciem transfiguratus, id. ib. 46: in lupum, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 81: in scorpiones, id. 9, 31, 51, § 99: in pumicem (al. mutantur), id. 13, 25, 50, § 139: et qui corpora prima transfigurat, i. e. *Ovid in the Metamorphoses*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 78: amygdalae ex dulcibus transfigurantur in amaras, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237: aede Castoris et Pollucis in vestibulum transfigurata, Suet. Calig. 22; Vulg. Matt. 17, 2; id. Marc. 9, 1.—With *se:* Satanas transfigurat se in angelum lucis, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 14.—**II.** Trop., *to change, transform:* judicum animos in eum quem volumus habitum formare et velut transfigurare, Quint. 6, 2, 1: intellego, non emendari me tantum, sed transfigurari, Sen. Ep. 6, 1.—**B.** Esp. **1.** With *se, to assume to be, pretend to be:* transfigurantes se in apostolos, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 13.—**2.** *To express under a figure of speech:* haec transfiguravi in me et Apollo propter vos, Vulg. 1 Cor. 4, 6.

transfixus, a, um, *Part.* of transfigo.

trans-flŭo, xi, 3, *v. n.*, *to flow* or *run through* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: sanguis, *runs out*, Plin. 11, 38, 91, § 224: vina, *soaks through*, id. 16, 35, 63, § 155.—* **II.** Trop., of time, *to pass away, elapse:* dies, Claud. Ep. 4, 5.

transflŭvĭālis, e, *adj.*, *born* or *coming from beyond the river* (transl. of Heb. עֵבֶר; eccl. Lat.), S. S. Gen. 14, 13, Vers. Antiq. ap. Aug. Locut. in Heptat. 1 ad l. l.

trans-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3, *v. a.*, *to thrust* or *run through, to stab through, transfix, transpierce* (class., but not in Cic.): Galli in scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, * Caes. B. G. 7, 82: deinde fugienti latus transfodisse, Liv. 39, 42, 12: transfosso oculo, Tac. A. 3, 20 *fin.:* cochlea acu transfossa, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 31.—In a Greek construction: pectora duro Transfossi ligno, Verg. A. 9, 544.

transfŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transforo], *a boring through*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 3.

transformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transformo], *a change of shape, transformation* (eccl. Lat.): optabilis, Aug. Trin. 15, 8 *fin.*

transformis, e, *adj.* [id.], *changed in shape, transformed* (poet.): (Proteus) transformis, Ov. F. 1, 373: corpora, id. M. 8, 871.

trans-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to change in shape, transform* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. verto). **I.** Lit.: (Proteus) Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Verg. G. 4, 441: in vultus sese aniles (Alecto), id. A. 7, 416: membra in juvencos, Ov. M. 10, 237: cuncta In segetem, id. ib. 13, 654: gemmas novem in ignes (i. e. stellas), id. F. 3, 515: (Scylla) in scopulum Transformata, id. M. 14, 74; Vulg. 2 Cor. 3, 18.—**II.** Trop.: hunc (animum) transformari quodammodo ad naturam eorum, de quibus loquimur, necesse est, Quint. 1, 2, 30.

trans-fŏro, āre, *v. a.*, *to pierce through:* gladius idem et stringit et transforat, Sen. Ben. 2, 6, 1: baculus frangitur et transforat manum incubentis, Hier. in Matt. 1, 10, 9 sq.

transfossus, a, um, *Part.* of transfodio.

* **trans-frĕtānus,** a, um, *adj.* [fretum], *that is beyond the sea, transmarine*, Tert. Apol. 25.

* **transfrĕtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [transfreto], *a passing over a strait* or *narrow sea*, Gell. 10, 26, 5.

trans-frĕto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [fretum], *to cross a strait, pass over the sea* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Neutr.:* quam primum transfretaturi (Brundisium), Suet. Caes. 34; cf. Gell. 10, 26, 1; Amm. 22, 6, 4; Vulg. Luc. 8, 22.—(*β*) *Act.:* transfretabantur in dies noctesque navibus ratibusque, *were ferried over, put across*, Amm. 31, 4, 5.—* **II.** Trop.: vitae conversationem sine gubernaculo rationis transfretantes, i. e. *passing through*, Tert. Poen. 1.

transfŭga, ae, *comm.* [transfugio], *one who runs over to the enemy, a deserter* (cf. perfuga). **I.** Lit.: transfuga non is solum accipiendus est, qui aut ad hostes aut in bello transfugit, sed et qui per indutiarum tempus ad eos, cum quibus nulla amicitia est, fide susceptâ transfugit, Dig. 49, 15, 19, § 8: non omnia illum transfugam ausum esse senatui dicere, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100: Scipio transfugas ac fugitivos bestiis objecit, Liv. Epit. 51 *fin.:* proditores et transfugas arboribus suspendunt, Tac. G. 12: barbari, Suet. Calig. 47: simulati, Flor. 2, 6, 16; 3, 11, 10.—**II.** Transf., in gen.: transfuga divitum Partes linquere gestio, Hor. C. 3, 16, 23: paucissimi Quiritium medicinam attigere, et ipsi statim ad Graecos transfugae, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 17: secuti sunt quasi transfugam, quem ducem sequebantur, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 25: mundi, i. e. *from the Roman empire*, Luc. 8, 335: ne fias istâ transfuga sorte vide, Mart. 14, 131, 2; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 15: metalli, Dig. 49, 15, 12 *fin.*

trans-fŭgio, fūgi, 3, *v. a.*, *to flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert* (very rare; syn. transeo). **I.** Lit.: multi proximâ nocte funibus per murum demissi ad Romanos transfugerunt, Liv. 34, 25, 12: cf. Suet. Ner. 3; Nep. Dat. 6, 3; id. Ages. 6, 2; Auct. B. Hisp. 7, 4; 11, 3; Tac. A. 3, 13; 4, 16.—In a comical transf.: *Ep.* Ubi arma sunt Stratippocli? *Th.* Pol illa ad hostes transfugerunt, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 28.—**II.** Trop.: non ab afflictâ amicitiâ transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: illius oculi atque aures atque opinio Transfugere ad nos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 107.

transfŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [transfugio]. **I.** Lit., *a going over to the enemy, desertion* (very rare): ut transfugia impeditiora essent, Liv. 22, 43, 5: crebra, ut in civili bello, Tac. H. 2, 34; 4, 70; id. A. 2, 46.—**II.** Transf.: sacrarii, *a migrating to Rome*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 503: ad Christum de circumcisione, *conversion*, Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

* **trans-fulgĕo,** ēre, *v. n.*, *to shine* or *glitter through:* aureae guttae, Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 100 (al. fulget).

trans-fūmo, āre, *v. n.*, *to smoke through, to breathe out like smoke* (poet. and very rare): equi per obseratas tabulas, Sid. Carm. 23, 331: anhelitus compressae irae, Stat. Th. 6, 399.

trans-functōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fungor], *carelessly* or *superficially performed, slight, careless, negligent, perfunctory* (eccl. Lat.): praecepta, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27: expugnatio, id. adv. Val. 6.

trans-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pour out* from one vessel into another, *to pour off, decant, transfuse.* **I.** Lit.: aquam in alia vasa, Col. 12, 12, 1: harenam liquatam in alias fornaces, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 194; 33, 6, 34, § 103.—Poet.: aliquem mortuum in urnam, i. e. *to deposit the ashes*, Luc. 8, 769.—Mid.: sanguis in eas venas transfunditur, *pours* or *discharges itself*, Cels. praef. *med.*—**II.** Trop.: omnes suas laudes ad aliquem, *to transfer*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 4: omnem amorem in hanc, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: eorum mores in Macedonas, Curt. 8, 8, 13: divinum spiritum in effigies mutas, Tac. A. 4, 52: errantes animas, Petr. 79.

transfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transfundo], *a pouring out, decanting, transfusion.* **I.** Lit.: aquae, Plin. 34, 18, 52, § 172: sanguinis, *a discharge*, Cels. praef. *med.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A transmigration* of a people: quam valde eam (gentem) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? Cic. Scaur. 22, 43.—**B.** *A transformation:* novatio est prioris debiti in aliam obligationem transfusio atque translatio, Dig. 46, 2, 1.

transfūsus, a, um, *Part.* of transfundo.

trans-glūtĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to swallow down, gulp down* (late Lat.): sanguinem suum, Veg. Vet. 3, 78: sucum, Marc. Emp. 19 *med.:* catapotia, id. ib.

trans-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [gradior], *to step across, step over, climb over, go* or *pass over, cross* (class.; syn.: transeo, transcendo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*a*) *Act.:* pomoerium, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: Taurum, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5; 11, 20, 2; id. Att. 5, 21, 7; Liv. 39, 54, 5; 21, 24, 1; 23, 33, 2; 10, 27, 1; Vell. 2, 63; Tac. H. 1, 89; 3, 56; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 2: flumen, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: Padum, Liv. 33, 22, 4: Rhenum, Vell. 2, 120, 2: amnem Araxem ponte, Tac. A. 13, 39 *fin.:* paludem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: munitionem, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: exanimatus concidit; hunc ex proximis unus jacentem transgressus, etc., id. ib. 7, 25: colonias, *to pass through*, Tac. A. 3, 2.—*Absol.:* transgressos (sc. flumen) omnes recipit mons, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 3 (id. H. 1, 66 Dietsch).—(*β*) *Neutr.:* Galli Transalpini in Italiam transgressi, Liv. 39, 45, 6: in Corsicam, *to cross over, sail over*, id. 42, 1, 3: in Macedoniam, Suet. Caes. 35: gens Rheno transgressa, Tac. A. 12, 27.—*Absol.:* hunc Britanniae statum mediâ jam aestate transgressus Agricola invenit, Tac. Agr. 18: sol transgressus in Virginem, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 167; 2, 83, 85, § 199: Pompeius transgressus ad solis occasum, id. 7, 26, 27, § 96: transgressus ad deos Augustus, Vell. 2, 75, 3.—**B.** In partic., *to go over* to another party (Tacitean): transgredior ad vos, seu me ducem seu militem mavultis, Tac. H. 4, 66: in partes Vespasiani, id. ib. 4, 39: in partes alicujus, id. Agr. 7.—**II.** Trop. (post-

Aug.). (α) *Act.:* Caesar dictator signis collatis quinquagies dimicavit, solus M. Marcellum transgressus, qui undequadragies dimicaverat, *going beyond, surpassing*, Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 92: mensuram, *to go beyond, exceed*, id. 7, 49, 50, § 160: juvenis necdum duodevicesimum transgressus annum, Vell. 2, 7, 2; Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: alicujus viri mentionem, *to pass over, omit*, Vell. 2, 108, 2: constantis amicitiae exemplum sine ullâ ejus mentione, Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 2: utinam hercule possem quae deinde dicenda sunt, transgredi, App. Mag. 74, p. 321, 16.—Esp., in eccl. Lat.: mandatum Dei, *to transgress*, Vulg. Matt. 15, 3.—(β) *Neutr., to pass over, proceed:* paulatim ab indecoris ad infesta transgrediebatur, Tac. A. 3, 66: possumus et ad illos brevi deverticulo transgredi, quos, etc., Val. Max. 8, 1, 5; so id. 4, 2 *init.*

☞ **transgressus,** a, um, in a *pass.* sense: transgresso Apennino, Liv. 10, 27, 1 (Madv. Apenninum).

transgressĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [transgredior], *that can be transgressed*, Primas in Apoc. 3, 10.

transgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a going across, going over, passing over, passage* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: Gallorum, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: tua in Germaniam, Mamert. Pan. ap. Maxim. 7, 2; *over the sea*, Gell. 10, 26, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In rhet., i. q. the Gr. ὑπέρβατον, *transposition:* transgressio est, quae verborum perturbat ordinem, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: transgressio concinna verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 34; 9, 4, 28; 8, 6, 66.—* **B.** *A transition* in speaking, Quint. 4, 1, 78.—**C.** *A transgression* of the law, Aug. Quaest. in Exod. n. 108; Ambros. in Luc. 7, § 164.

transgressīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]; in the later gramm., *that goes* or *passes over into another class, transgressive* (late Lat.): verba (e. g. audeo, ausus sum; gaudeo, gavisus sum, etc.), Diom. p. 336 P.

transgressor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an infringer, transgressor* of the law (late Lat.), Arn. 7, 215; Tert. Res. Carn. 39; Alcim. 2, 120.

1. transgressus, a, um, *Part.* of transgredior.

2. transgressus, ūs, *m.* [transgredior], *a passing over, passage* (very rare); mostly *abl. sing.:* auspicium prosperi transgressus, Tac. A. 6, 43 (37): vitare proelium in transgressu, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 2 (id. H. 1, 65 Dietsch): in transgressu amnis, Tac. A. 11, 10: Euphratis, id. ib. 15, 7.

trans-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.* [ago]. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *To drive through*, i. e. *to thrust* or *stick* a weapon *through* (syn. traicio): per pectora transigit ensem, Sil. 13, 376: ferrum per ambos pedes, Sen. Oedip. 857.—**B.** Transf., *to stab, pierce* one *through* with a weapon, *to transfix, transpierce:* gladio pectus transigit, Phaedr. 3, 10, 27: se ipsum gladio, Tac. A. 14, 37: juvenem (cuspis), Sil. 5, 473: viscera (ensis), Luc. 4, 545: tempora (jaculum), id. 9, 824: semet ictu gladii, Aur. Vict. Caes. 5, 16: aliquem ictu, id. ib. 39, 13.—**II.** *To carry through, to bring to an end, to finish, settle, complete, conclude, perform, accomplish, despatch, transact* any business (the class. signif. of the word; syn.: absolvo, perficio). **A.** In gen.: negotium, Cic. Fam. 13, 14, 2; so id. Phil. 2, 9, 21; cf.: illud, quod faciendum primum fuit, factum atque transactum est, id. Cat. 3, 6, 15; id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: rebus transactis, id. Tusc. 4, 25, 55: transactâ re, convertam me domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22: quod plerumque non futura sed transacta perpendimus, Curt. 8, 2, 1: transactis jam meis partibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: intus transigetur, si quid est, quod restet, Ter. And. 5, 6, 17: aliquid per aliquem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: pleraque per se, Liv. 34, 18, 3: aliquid cum aliquo, Sall. J. 29, 5: prius de praetoribus transacta res, quae transigi sorte poterat, Liv. 38, 25, 4: bellorum egregios fines, quotiens ignoscendo transigatur, i. e. *by amnesty*, Tac. A. 12, 19: transigitur rixa caede, id. G. 22: bella, id. H. 2, 38: fabulam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 151; so, fabulam, id. Cas. prol. 84: comoediam, id. Truc. prol. 11: si transactum est, *if all is over*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3; cf.: transactum de partibus ratus, Flor. 4, 7, 13.—**B.** In partic., in business lang., *to settle* a difference or controversy, *to come to a settlement, agreement*, or *understanding* (syn.: decerno, statuo): postremo inter se transigant ipsi, ut lubet, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 61: cum reo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 79: cum aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: cum aliquo HS ducentis millibus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 140: cum privatis non poterat transigi minore pecuniâ, id. Att. 4, 16, 14: rem cum Oppianico transigit, pecuniam ab eo accipit, id. Clu. 13, 39: ut secum aliquid, quâlubet condicione transigeret, id. Quint. 31, 97.—*Absol.:* cum debitore, Dig. 2, 15, 17.—**2.** Transf., in gen.: transigere cum aliquâ re, *to make an end of, put an end to, be done with* a thing (mostly post-Aug.): optimum visum est committere rem fortunae et transigere cum Publilio certamen, Liv. 9, 12, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: transigite cum expeditionibus, Tac. Agr. 34: tenebris imis abscondita jam cum luce transegerat, App. M. 8, p. 204.—*Impers. pass.:* cum spe votoque uxoris semel transigitur, Tac. G. 19; Quint. 7, 1, 44.—**3.** *To dispose of, sell:* ubi facultas est transigendi, Pall. 3, 26, 2: quod teneriores matres generant transigendum est, id. 12, 13, 8.—**C.** Of time, *to bring to an end, to lead, pass, spend* (perh. only post-Aug.; syn. ago): tempus per ostentationem aut officiorum ambitum, Tac. Agr. 18 *fin.:* adulescentiam per haec fere, Suet. Tib. 7: maximam aetatis partem per haec ac talia, id. Claud. 10: transacto tribuniciae potestatis tempore, id. Tib. 11: vixdum mense transacto, id. Vit. 8: placidas sine suspirio noctes, Sen. Ep. 90, 41: noctem, Suet. Calig. 59: non multum venatibus, plus per otium transigunt, Tac. G. 15: sponsalia filiae natalemque geniti nepotis silentio, Suet. Claud. 12: pios et insontes amoeno in loco dicimus perpetuitatem transacturos, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 19 *med.:* diem sermonibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 4.—Hence, **transactus,** a, um, *P. a., completed, settled:* exceptio transacti negotii, Dig. 2, 15, 17.—*Subst.:* **transactum,** i, *n.* (sc. negotium), *a completed business, settlement*, Dig. 2, 15, 2.

transĭlĭo or **trans-sĭlĭo,** īvi or ŭi (the former in Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 38; Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 9; the latter in Ov. F. 4, 727; Liv. 1, 7, 2; Auct. B. Hisp. 19, 3; Flor. 3, 3, 12 al.; transilii, Sen. Ep. 39, 5), 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [salio], *to leap, jump*, or *spring across, to leap over, spring over*, etc. (class.). **I.** Lit. (α) *Neutr.:* illac per hortum transilivit ad nos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 38: de muro ad nos, Auct. B. Hisp. 19, 3: transilire ex humilioribus in altiorem navem, Liv. 30, 25, 6: in hostium naves, Auct. B. Alex. 46, 4: per Thraciam, Macedoniam et Graeciam, i. e. *to hasten through*, Flor. 3, 5, 25: hinc in Aegyptum subito, id. 4, 2, 6.—(β) *Act.:* fama est, ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, Liv. 1, 7, 2: positas flammas, Ov. F. 4, 727: retia, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 31: amnem, Flor. 3, 3, 12: vada, Hor. C. 1, 3, 24: quaternos senosque equos, i. e. *to leap from one to the other*, Flor. 3, 10.—**B.** In partic., *to go quickly over to, hasten to join* a party: eadem aetas Neronis principatu ad Thessalum transilivit, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 9.—**II.** Trop. (α) *Neutr., to hasten, make haste, pass rapidly* (very rare): ad ornamenta ea (i. e. aureos anulos) etiam servitute liberati transiliunt, Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 33: onyx in gemmam transilit ex lapide Caramaniae, *the name Onyx passed over, was transferred*, id. 37, 6, 24, § 90 dub. (v. Jan. ad loc.).—(β) *Act.* (class.): transilire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, *to skip over, neglect*, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: ne rem unam pulcherrimam transiliat oratio, *to pass by, omit*, id. Phil. 2, 33, 84: quid est in principatu tuo quod cujusquam praedicatio vel transilire vel praetervehi debeat? Plin. Pan. 56, 2: non transilivi principis nostri consulatum, id. ib. 56, 66: proxima pars vitae transilienda meae, Ov. P. 1, 2, 146: ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi, i. e. *enjoy to excess*, Hor. C. 1, 18, 7.

* **transĭlis,** e, *adj.* [transilio], *that leaps* or *goes across:* palmes, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211.

transĭlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a leaping over* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 38, 2.

transĭlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who leaps over* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 38, p. 131.

* **transĭtans,** antis, *Part.* [transito, *freq.* of transeo], *going* or *passing through:* is (L. Tullius legatus) Juliâ lege transitans, *passing through the province*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 5.

transĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transeo], *a going across* or *over, a passing over, passage.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (solis) in aliud signum, Vitr. 9, 4 *med.:* sic dicebas, eam esse ejus (speciei dei) visionem, ut similitudine et transitione cernatur, i. e. *by the passing by of atoms*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 105: imaginibus similitudine et transitione perceptis, id. ib. 1, 19, 50: visionum, id. ib. 1, 39, 109.—**2.** Concr., *a passage, entrance:* transitiones perviae jani nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67.—**B.** In partic., *a going over, desertion* to a party: sociorum, Liv. 28, 15, 14; 25, 15, 5; 2, 25, 1; 28, 16, 8; Tac. H. 2, 99; Just. 1, 5.—In *plur.*, Cic. Brut. 16, 62; Liv. 27, 20, 7.—**II.** Trop. * **A.** The passing of a disease from one person to another, *infection, contagion*, Ov. R. Am. 616.—**B.** In rhet., *a transition*, Auct. Her. 4, 26, 35; 1, 9, 14.—**C.** In gram., *an inflection* by declension or conjugation, Varr. L. L. 9, § 103 Müll.; Prisc. p. 982 P.

transĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [transitio], *passing over:* verbum, *transitive*, Prisc. p. 982 P.

transĭtor, ōris, *m.* [transeo], *one who goes over, a passer by* (late Lat.), Amm. 15, 2, 4.

transĭtōrĭē, *adv.*, v. transitorius *fin.*

transĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [transitus], *adapted for passing through, having a passage-way* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: domus, Suet. Ner. 31: forum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28; Eutr. 7, 23.—**II.** Transf., *passing, transitory* (eccl. Lat.): momentum, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 5, 6: vita, Cassiod. Amic. p. 602: dilectio atque delectatio, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 35, 39.—*Adv.:* **transĭtōrĭē,** *in passing, by the way, cursorily:* dicere, Hier. adv. Helv. 13: loqui, id. Ep. 51, 2: considerare, Aug. Serm. 102.

1. transĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of transeo.

2. transĭtus, ūs, *m.* [transeo], *a going over, passing over, passage* (class.; syn. trajectus): **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: fossae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: flumine impeditus transitus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20; 8, 13; Caes. B. G. 5, 55; 6, 7; 7, 57; Liv. 21, 20, 2; 28, 1, 1; Tac. A. 15, 10; id. H. 1, 70; 3, 59; 4, 65; Just. 1, 8, 2; 15, 4, 12: in urbem nostram Junonis, *removal*, Val. Max. 1, 8, 3.—**2.** Concr., *a passage-way, passage:* spiritus, i. e. *the windpipe*, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 111; cf. auditus, *the auditory passage*, id. 23, 2, 28, § 59.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A passing over, desertion* to another party: facilis ad proximos et validiores, Tac. H. 1, 76: transitûs mora, id. Agr. 38: ad Vitellium, id. H. 1, 76: in alienam familiam, *a passing over, adoption into*, Gell. 5, 19, 8.—**2.** Law t. t., *a transfer of possession*, Cod. Just. 2, 13, 20.—**3.** *A passing over, passing away:* tempestatis, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2.—**4.** *A passing by:* capta in transitu urbs Ninos, Tac. A. 12, 13.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a passing over, passing, change:* in illo a pueritiâ ad adulescentiam transitu, Quint. 11, 3, 28: opportunos magnis conatibus transitus rerum, *revolutions*, Tac. H. 1, 21.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A means of passing, a transition* from one step to another: medius quidem gradus, nihil ipse significans sed praebens transitum, Quint. 8, 6, 38: in figuras alias, Plin. 11, 36, 43, § 120.—Of the *transition* of colors in shading, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29; 37, 2, 8, § 21; Ov. M. 6, 66.—Of *transition* in sound, Quint. 12, 10, 68.—**2.** In speaking: **a.** *A transition:* hinc erit ad alia transitus, Quint. 7, 6, 5: ad diversa, id. 9, 3, 65: μεταβολή, id est transitus in aliud genus rhythmi, id. 9, 4, 50: in Armeniam transitum facimus, Just. 42, 2, 7.—In *plur.:* unde venusti transitus fiunt, Quint. 9, 2, 61.—**b.** In transitu, *in passing, by the way:* quae leviter in transitu attigeram, Quint. 7, 3, 27: in transitu aliquid tractare, id. 6, 2, 2: in transitu non omittemus, id. 2, 10, 15.

trans-jăcĭo, ĕre, v. traicio *init.*

transjectio, transjectus, transjĭcĭo, v. traj-.

* **trans-jŭgātus,** a, um, *Part.* [jugo], *passed through:* (Athos mons) a Xerxe perfossus transjugatusque est, Mel. 2, 2, 10.

* **trans-jungo,** ĕre, *v. a., to harness differently, to tackle in elsewhere:* mulam, Dig. 21, 1, 38, § 8 sq.

* **trans-lapsus,** a, um, *Part.* [labor], *gliding past, hastening by:* (diva) uno Padum translapsa volatu, Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 376.

translātīcĭē or **-tĭē,** *adv.*, v. translaticius *fin.*

translātīcĭus (**trālātīcĭus**) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [translatum, v. transfero]; in jurid. and publicists' lang., *handed down, transmitted, preserved by transmission, hereditary, customary.* **I.** Lit.: edictum, *an edict which a magistrate receives as made by his predecessors*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 114; 2, 1, 45, § 117; id. Att. 5, 21, 11; Gell. 3, 18, 7: jus, Suet. Aug. 10. — **II.** Transf., *usual, common:* di sunt locuti more translaticio, Phaedr. 5, 7, 24: funus, Suet. Ner. 33: postulationes, id. ib. 7 *fin.:* translatitia et quasi publica officia, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 1: deformitas, Petr. 110: propinatio, id. 113: humanitas, id. 114: verba, Gell. 9, 9, 8: hoc tralaticium est, *is common, old*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4: animalia (quaedam alicubi) non nasci, translaticium: invecta emori, mirum, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 76; 7, 5, 4, § 39: nostri enim haec tralaticia, *the ordinary course of affairs*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 2.—**B.** *Tropical, metaphorical*, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, §§ 55 and 64 Müll.—*Adv.:* **translātīcĭē,** *slightly, carelessly, negligently*, Dig. 37, 14, 1; 48, 16, 1; 36, 1, 55.

translātĭo or **trālātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [transfero], *a carrying* or *removing from one place to another, a transporting, transferring.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: pecuniarum translatio a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43: domicilii, *removal*, Suet. Ner. 9. — **B.** In partic., of plants, *a transplanting, ingrafting*, Plin. 17, 11, 14, § 75; Col. 3, 10, 20; Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3.—**C.** *A pouring out* into another vessel, Col. 12, 52, 11. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: criminis, *a transferring, shifting off*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91; cf. id. Inv. 1, 8, 10; 2, 19, 57; Quint. 3, 6, 23; 3, 6, 38 sq. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech or writing, *a version, translation* into another language, Quint. 1, 4, 18; Hier. Ep. 99, 1; Aug. Retract. 1, 7, 2; Greg. Mag. in Job, 12, 6.—**b.** *A transfer* to a figurative signification, *a trope, metaphor:* translationes audaciores, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 156 sq.: durior... verecunda, id. ib. 3, 41, 165; id. Or. 25, 85; Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45; Quint. 8, 6, 4 sq. al.—**2.** In gram., *a transposition.* **a.** Of letters, *metathesis*, Don. p. 1773 P.; Diom. p. 437 ib.—**b.** Of words: id verborum translatione emendatur, Quint. 7, 9, 9.

translātītĭē, v. translaticie.

translātītĭus, v. translaticius.

translātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [translatio, II. B.], *of* or *belonging to transference, that is to be transferred, translative.* **I.** *Adj.:* constitutio, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10: genus causae, Quint. 3, 6, 75: quaestiones, id. 3, 6, 52.—**II.** *Subst.*, *metalepsis*, = μετάληψιν, quam nos varie translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.—*Adv.:* **translātīvē,** gram. t. t., *in transferred meaning, metaphorically*, Isid. 17, 6, 23; Schol. Juv. 13, 22.

translātor, ōris, *m.* [transfero]. ***I.** Lit., *one who carries* or *hands over, a transferrer:* Verres, translator quaesturae, aversor pecuniae publicae, i. e. *who, as quæstor, transferred the public funds to Sylla*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152.—**II.** Trop., *a translator* (late Lat. for interpres), Hier. Ep. 57, 5; id. in Daniel, 4, 5; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 12, 7.

1. translātus, a, um, *Part.* of transfero.

2. translātus or **trālātus,** ūs, *m.* [transfero], *a carrying along, a bearing in procession:* diligentius quam in tralatu vestita mancipia, Sen. Tranq. 1, 8; Val. Max. 2, 4, 6.

1. translēgo, āvi, *v. a., to bequeath* (late Lat.), Aug. in Joan. Tract. 5.

2. * **trans-lĕgo,** ĕre, *v. n., to read through, read out*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 5.

translīmĭtānus, a, um, *adj.* [trans-limen], *from beyond the frontier:* minitari imperio Romano turmas translimitanas, Ambros. Ep. 24, n. 8.

trans-lūcĕo or **trālūcĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* ***I.** *To shine across:* speculo in speculum translucet imago, Lucr. 4, 332. — **II.** *To shine through, show through; to let shine through, to be transparent* or *translucent:* ille... In liquidis translucet aquis, Ov. M. 4, 354: selenitis ex candido translucet melleo fulgore, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181: per raritatem (pontium) translucentibus fluviis, id. 8, 43, 68, § 169: translucens fissura, id. 17, 14, 24, § 104; Col. 4, 29, 9.

trans-lūcĭdus or **trālūcĭdus,** a, um, *adj., clear, transparent, translucid.* **I.** Lit.: crystallus, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 129: membrana vitri modo, id. 11, 37, 55, § 153: color, id. 37, 4, 15, § 56: candor, id. 37, 10, 57, § 158. — ***II.** Trop.: elocutio, Quint. 8, praef. § 20.

trans-mărīnus, a, um, *adj., beyond sea, coming from beyond sea, transmarine:* hospes, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 66: gentes, Liv. 26, 24, 4: legationes, id. 40, 2, 6: vectigalia, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: auxilia, Auct. B. Alex. 3, 5: res, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 45; Caes. B. G. 6, 24: transmarina atque adventicia doctrina, i. e. *jurisprudence*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 135: peregrinatio, Quint. 7, 3, 31: provinciae, Sen. Ep. 17, 3.

* **transmĕābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [transmeo], *that may be passed through, passable:* spatium, Aus. Grat. Act. 35 *fin.*

* **transmĕātōrius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to passing through*, Tert. adv. Valent. 27.

trans-mĕo or **trāmĕo,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to go over* or *across, to go through* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): ad quem (lacum) ciconiae non transmeant, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77 (Jahn, permeant): terrâ marique, Tac. A. 12, 62 *fin.:* sole duodecim signa transmeante, Plin. 30, 11, 29, § 96: quicquid non transmeat (in cribrando) repetitur in pila, id. 33, 5, 26, § 87; App. M. 6, p. 180, 19 and 36: transmeato freto, Amm. 28, 8, 6; Vulg. Luc. 16, 26: trama, quod trameat frigus id genus vestimenti, Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.

transmīgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmigro], *a removing* from one country to another, *a transmigration* (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. 448; Vulg. Matt. 1, 11 sq.; id. 1 Esd. 6, 16; 10, 16.

trans-mīgro, āvi, 1, *v. n., to remove* from one place to another, *to migrate, transmigrate* (not ante-Aug., and very rare). **I.** Lit.: urbem quaesituri sumus, quo transmigremus, Liv. 5, 54, 1: Veios, id. 5, 53, 2: e Carinis Esquilias in hortos Maecenatianos transmigravit, Suet. Tib. 15.—**B.** Transf., of plants, *to be removed, transplanted:* arbor, Plin. 16, 32, 59, § 136. —**II.** (In late Lat.) *Act.* in *pass.*, *to be removed, colonized*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10: qui transmigrati habitaverunt in Samariâ, Isid. 9, 2, 54.

transmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmitto], *a sending across, a passing over, passage*, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 1: ab eâ urbe in Graeciam, id. Phil. 1, 3, 7.—**II.** *The return* or *payment in* of duties, taxes, Cassiod. Var. 2, 24.

1. transmissus, a, um, *Part.* of transmitto.

2. transmissus, ūs, *m.* [transmitto]. ***I.** *A giving* or *handing over, a transferring, transmission:* nunc regnum potitur transmissu patris, Pac. ap. Non. 481, 32 (Trag. Rel. p. 69 Rib.).—**II.** *A passing over, passage:* transmissus ex Galliâ in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: ex portu, id. ib. 5, 2: maris transitus transmissumque navibus factum, Gell. 10, 26, 1.

trans-mitto or **trāmitto,** mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To send, carry,* or *convey across, over,* or *through; to send off, despatch, transmit* from one place or person to another (syn.: transfero, traicio, traduco). **A.** Lit.: mihi illam ut tramittas: argentum accipias, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 27: illam sibi, id. ib. 1, 2, 52: exercitus equitatusque celeriter transmittitur (i. e. trans flumen), *are conveyed across*, Caes. B. G. 7, 61: legiones, Vell. 2, 51, 1: cohortem Usipiorum in Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 28: classem in Euboeam ad urbem Oreum, Liv. 28, 5, 18: magnam classem in Siciliam, id. 28, 41, 17: unde auxilia in Italiam transmissurus erat, id. 23, 32, 5; 27, 15, 7: transmissum per viam tigillum, *thrown over* or *across*, id. 1, 26, 10: ponte transmisso, Suet. Calig. 22 *fin.:* in partem campi pecora et armenta, Tac. A. 13, 55: materiam in formas, Col. 7, 8, 6.—**2.** *To cause to pass through:* per corium, per viscera Perque os elephanto bracchium transmitteres, *you would have thrust through, penetrated*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 30; so, ensem per latus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1165: facem telo per pectus, id. Thyest. 1089: per medium amnem transmittit equum, *rides*, Liv. 8, 24, 13: (Gallorum reguli) exercitum per fines suos transmiserunt, *suffered to pass through*, id. 21, 24, 5: abies folio pinnato densa, ut imbres non transmittat, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 48: Favonios, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 19; Tac. A. 13, 15: ut vehem faeni large onustam transmitteret, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 108.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To carry over, transfer*, etc.: bellum in Italiam, Liv. 21, 20, 4; so, bellum, Tac. A. 2, 6: vitia cum opibus suis Romam (Asia), Just. 36, 4, 12: vim in aliquem, *to send against*, i. e. *employ against*, Tac. A. 2, 38.—**2.** *To hand over, transmit, commit:* et quisquam dubitabit, quin huic hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit, qui, etc., *should be intrusted*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 42: alicui signa et summam belli, Sil. 7, 383: hereditas transmittenda alicui, *to be made over*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 7; and with *inf.:* et longo transmisit habere nepoti, Stat. S. 3, 3, 78 (analog. to dat habere, Verg. A. 9, 362; and, donat habere, id. ib. 5, 262); for which: me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam, id. ib. 3, 329: omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, *should be devoted*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1: poma intacta ore servis, Tac. A. 4, 54.—**3.** *To let go:* animo transmittente quicquid acceperat, *letting pass through*, i. e. *forgetting*, Sen. Ep. 99, 6: mox Caesarem vergente jam senectâ munia imperii facilius tramissurum, *would let go, resign*, Tac. A. 4, 41: Junium mensem transmissum, *passed over, omitted*, id. ib. 16, 12 *fin.:* Gangen amnem et quae ultra essent, *to leave unconquered*, Curt. 9, 4, 17: leo imbelles vitulos Transmittit, Stat. Th. 8, 596.—**II.** *To go* or *pass over* or *across, to cross over; to cross, pass, go through, traverse*, etc. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (*a*) *Act.:* grues cum maria transmittant, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: cur ipse tot maria transmisit, id. Fin. 5, 29, 87; so, maria, id. Rep. 1, 3, 6: satis constante famâ jam Iberum Poenos transmisisse, Liv. 21, 20, 9 (al. transisse): quem (Euphratem) ponte, Tac. A. 15, 7: fluvium nando, Stat. Th. 9, 239: lacum nando, Sil. 4, 347: murales fossas saltu, id. 8, 554: equites medios tramittunt campos, *ride through*, Lucr. 2, 330; cf.: cursu campos (cervi), *run through*, Verg. A. 4, 154: quantum Balearica torto Funda potest plumbo medii transmittere caeli, *can send with its hurled bullet*, i. e. *can send its bullet*, Ov. M. 4, 710: tectum lapide vel missile, *to fling over*, Plin. 28, 4, 6, § 33; cf.: flumina disco, Stat. Th. 6, 677.—In *pass.:* duo sinus fuerunt, quos tramitti oporteret: utrumque pedibus aequis tramisimus, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1: transmissus amnis, Tac. A. 12, 13: flumen ponte transmittitur, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 5.—(*β*) *Neutr.:* ab eo loco conscendi ut transmitterem, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: cum exercitus vestri numquam a Brundisio nisi summâ hieme transmiserint, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 32: cum a Leucopetrâ profectus (inde enim tramittebam) stadia circiter CCC. processissem, etc., id. Att. 16, 7, 1; 8, 13, 1; 8, 11, 5: ex Corsicâ subactâ Cicereius in Sardiniam transmisit, Liv. 42, 7, 2; 32, 9, 6: ab Lilybaeo Uticam, id. 25, 31, 12: ad vastandam Italiae oram, id. 21, 51, 4; 23, 38, 11; 24, 36, 7: centum onerariae naves in Africam transmiserunt, id. 30, 24, 5; Suet. Caes. 58: Cyprum transmisit, Curt. 4, 1, 27. — *Pass. impers.:* in Ebusum insulam transmissum est, Liv. 22, 20, 7.—***2.** In partic., *to go over, desert* to a party: Domitius transmisit ad Caesarem, Vell. 2, 84 *fin.* (syn. transfugio).—**B.** Trop. (post-Aug.). **1.** In gen., *to pass over, leave untouched* or *disregarded* (syn. praetermitto): haud fas, Bacche, tuos tacitum tramittere honores, Sil. 7, 162; cf.: sententiam silentio, deinde oblivio, Tac. H. 4, 9 *fin.:* nihil silentio, id. ib. 1, 13; 4, 31: aliquid dissimulatione, id. A. 13, 39: quae ipse pateretur, Suet. Calig. 10; id. Vesp. 15. —**2.** In partic., of time, *to pass, spend* (syn. ago): tempus quiete, Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 1; so, vitam per obscurum, Sen. Ep. 19, 2:

steriles annos, Stat. S. 4, 2, 12: aevum, id. ib. 1, 4, 124: quattuor menses hiemis inedia, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 94: vigiles noctes, Stat. Th. 3, 278 et saep.—Transf.: febrium ardorem, i. e. *to undergo, endure*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 7; cf. discrimen, id. ib. 8, 11, 2: secessus, voluptates, etc., id. ib. 6, 4, 2.

trans-montānus, i, *adj. m.*, *that is beyond the mountains, tramontane:* subactis cis Apenninum omnibus tum transmontanos adortus, Liv. 39, 2, 9; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28; in *sing.*, Inscr. Orell. 154.

transmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmoveo], *a transposition*, = metathesis, Mart. Cap. 5, § 525; Aquil. Röm. de Fig. Sent. § 16.

trans-mŏvĕo, no *perf.*, ōtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to remove* from one place to another. * **I.** Lit.: Syriā transmotae legiones, Tac. A. 13, 35.—**II.** Trop., *to transfer:* gloriam Verbis in se, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10; Mart. Cap. 5, § 525.

transmūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmuto]. **I.** In gen., *a changing*, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 17.—**II.** In partic., *a shifting, transposition* of letters (post-Aug.; cf.: transpositio, commutatio), Quint. 1, 5, 39; 9, 4, 89.

trans-mūto, āre, *v. a.*, *to change, shift, transmute* (poet.; cf.: commuto, verto, converto): transmutans dextera laevis, Lucr. 2, 488: (fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, Hor. C. 3, 29, 51.—**II.** *To transfer, remove:* aegros ad alium locum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 142.

trans-năto or **trānăto**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to swim over, across*, or *through; absol.:* perpauci viribus confisi transnatare contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53; Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 81; Tac. H. 4, 66; 5, 18; 5, 21: nec e Tigri pisces in lacum transnatant, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 127.—Trop.: num tuum nomen vel Caucasum transcendere potuit, vel illum Gangem tranatare? Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22.

trans-nāvĭgo, āre, *v. a.*, *to sail across* or *over:* angustias maris, Front. Strat. 1, 4 *fin.:* tot maria, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 1.—*Pass.:* a Xerxe transnavigatus est Athos, Mel. 2, 2, 10.

transno, āre, v. trano.

transnōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transnomino], a pure Lat. appellation for *metonymy*, Don. p. 1776 P.; Diom. p. 452 ib.

trans-nōmĭno, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to name over again, change the name of* a person or thing *to* something else (post-Aug.): Septembrem mensem et Octobrem ex appellationibus suis Germanicum Domitianumque transnominavit, Suet. Dom. 13 *fin.;* so id. Gram. 18: qui prior et Christum suum in homines annuntiaret et Jesum transnominaret, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *init.*

* **trans-nŭmĕro**, āre, *v. a.*, *to count over, count out*, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.

Trans-pădānus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is beyond the Po, Transpadane:* regio, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123: Italia, id. 10, 29, 41, § 77: coloni, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: clientes, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2: alarii, id. ib. 2, 17, 7.—In *plur. subst.:* **Transpădāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the nations beyond the Po*, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127; Cic. Att. 5, 2 *fin.;* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2.—*Sing.:* Transpadanus, *a man from beyond the Po*, Cat. 39, 13.

* **transpectus**, ūs, *m.* [transpicio], *a looking* or *seeing through*, Lucr. 4, 272 (corresp. to the preced. and foll. transpiciuntur).

* **trans-pertūsus**, a, um, *Part.* [pertundo], *pierced through, perforated:* terminus, Auct. Limit. p. 302 Goes.

transpĭcĭo or **trans-spĭcĭo**, ĕre, *v. a.* [specio], *to look* or *see through* (ante- and post-class., and very rare), Lucr. 4, 271; 4, 278: per eas membranas sensus ille, qui dicitur mens, ea quae sunt foris transpicit, Lact. Opif. Dei, 8 *med.*

trans-planto, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to transplant, remove:* et erit quasi lignum quod transplantatur, Vulg. Jer. 17, 8: in desertum, id. Ezech. 19, 13: in mare, id. Luc. 17, 6: di transplantati, i. e. *deified human beings*, Sedul. 2, 258.

trans-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to place* or *set over* or *across; to remove, transfer.* **I.** In gen.: statuam in inferiorem locum; Gell. 4, 5, 3: advecta onera in flumen, Plin. Ep. 10, 61, 2: militem dextras in terras iturum, Tac. A. 2, 8: victorem exercitum in Italiam, Just. 23, 3, 8: locum Pisonis Annali, *to transfer*, Gell. 6, 9, 1.—**II.** In partic., of plants, *to set out, transplant:* arborem in locum alium, Gell. 12, 1, 16: brassicam Novembri incohante, Pall. Sept. 13, 1.

transportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transporto], *a removing, transmigration* (post-Aug.): populorum transportationes, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6, § 12.

trans-porto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to carry over* or *across, to carry* or *convey* from one place to another; *to remove, transport.* **I.** Lit. (class.): ad onera ac multitudinem jumentorum transportandam, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: exercitum, id. ib. 4, 16: duas legiones, id. B. C. 2, 23: equitem phalangemque ratibus, Curt. 7, 8, 6: exercitum in Macedoniam, Cic. Pis. 20, 47: Harudes in Galliam, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: exercitum in naves impositum in Hispaniam, Liv. 26, 17, 2: victorem exercitum (in Italiam), id. 45, 41, 7: pueros in Graeciam, Cic. Att. 7, 17, 1: quas (copias) secum transportārat, Nep. Milt. 3, 4: Agrippam in insulam, i. e. *to transport, banish*, Suet. Aug. 65 *fin.*—With the body of water as the object: ripas horrendas et rauca fluenta, *to carry across*, Verg. A. 6, 328.—With a two-fold object: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: exercitum Rhenum, id. B. G. 4, 16.—**II.** Trop.: Danubius duratus glacie ingentia tergo bella transportat, Plin. Pan. 12, 3.

* **transpŏsĭtīva**, ae, *f.* [transpono], *transposition:* μετάληψιν, quam nos varie translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of transpono.

trans-pungo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to prick* or *pierce through*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 66.

Trans-rhēnānus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is beyond the Rhine, Transrhenish:* Germani, Caes. B. G. 5, 2, 5: hostes, i. e. *the Batavians*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8: lares, Amm. 20, 4, 4.—As *subst.:* **Transrhēnāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *those living beyond the Rhine*, Caes. B. G. 4, 16.

transscendo, ĕre, and its derivatives, v. transcendo, etc.

transscīdo, ĕre, v. transcido.

transscrībo, ĕre, v. transcribo.

transsĕro, ĕre, v. transero.

transsĭlĭo, īre, v. transilio.

transspectus, ūs, v. transpectus.

transspĭcĭo, ĕre, v. transpicio.

transsulto, āre, v. transulto.

transsūmo, ĕre, and its derivatives, v. transumo, etc.

transsŭo, ĕre, v. transuo.

Transthēbăĭtānus, a, um, *adj.* [trans-Thebais], *that is beyond Thebais*, Treb. Pol. Gall. 4.

Trans-tĭbĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is beyond the Tiber, Transtiberine:* ambulator, Mart. 1, 42, 3.—*Subst.:* **Transtĭbĕrīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *those dwelling beyond the Tiber*, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 3.

Trans-tĭgrītānus, a, um, *adj.* [Tigris], *that is beyond the Tigris, Transtigritane:* gentes, Amm. 18, 9, 2: reges, id. 21, 6, 7; 22, 7, 10.

* **transtillum**, i, *n. dim.* [transtrum], *a little cross-beam*, Vitr. 5, 12.

* **trans-tĭnĕo**, ēre, *v. n.* [teneo, II.], *to go through, pass through:* commeatus transtinet trans parietem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 58.

transtrum, i, *n.* [root tra-, to cross; cf. trans] (cf. jugum). **I.** In gen., *a cross-beam, transom*, Vitr. 2, 1; 4, 2; 5, 1 *fin.;* 10, 21; Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 123 al.; cf.: transtra et tabulae navium dicuntur et tigna, quae ex pariete in parietem porriguntur, Fest. p. 367 Müll.—**II.** Esp., *a cross-bank* in a vessel, *a bank for rowers, a thwart.*—**B.** *Sing.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 135; Liv. Epit. 89; Pers. 5, 147.—*Plur.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; Verg. A. 4, 573; 5, 663; Ov. M. 14, 534; Luc. 3, 543.

* **transulto** or **transsulto**, āre, *v. freq. n.* [transsilio], *to leap over* or *across:* in recentem equum ex fesso armatis transultare mos erat, Liv. 23, 29, 5.

transūmo or **trans-sūmo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to take* from one to another; *to adopt, assume* (poet. and post-Aug.): hastam laevā, Stat. Th. 3, 292: mutatos cultus, id. ib. 2, 242.

* **transumptĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [transumo], *a taking* or *assuming of one thing for another, transumption, metalepsis*, a transl. of μετάληψις, Quint. 8, 6, 37.

* **transumptīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [transumptio], *transumptive, metaleptic:* μετάληψιν, quam nos varie translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transŭo or **trans-sŭo**, sŭi, sūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to sew* or *stitch through; to pierce through* (not ante-Aug.): exteriorem partem palpebrae acu, Cels. 7, 7, 8: mediam partem subulā, Col. 6, 5, 4: exta verubus, Ov. F. 2, 363: ad ipsas radices per medium acu duo lina ducente, Cels. 7, 7, 11.

transūtus, a, um, *Part.* of transuo.

trans-vādo, āre, *v. a.*, *to cross over:* torrens qui non potest transvadari, Vulg. Ezech. 47, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to pass by:* scopulis quaestionum transvadatis, Hier. Ep. 14, 10.

* **trans-vārĭco**, āre, *v. n.*, *to stretch the feet apart, to straddle* in walking, Veg. Vet. 3, 60.

transvectĭo or **trāvectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [transveho], *a passing over* or *across, crossing; a carrying* or *transporting past.* **I.** In gen.: travectio Acherontis, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: saxorum, Plin. Pan. 51, 1.—* **II.** In partic., in publicists' lang., *a riding past* of the Roman knights before the censor, *a review:* reducto more transvectionis, Suet. Aug. 38 (cf. Liv. 9, 46, 15; Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19; Val. Max. 2, 2 *fin.;* Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 32).

transvectus, a, um, *Part.* of transveho.

trans-vĕho or **trāvĕho**, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to carry, conduct*, or *convey across* or *over; to transport* (syn.: transporto, transmitto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quid militum transvexisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 29: exercitum in Britanniam, Suet. Caes. 58; cf.: copias ponte, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76: ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati transvexerint utres, Liv. 21, 47, 5: Dardanium agmen (pons), Sil. 4, 489: agmina classe, id. 4, 494: corpus defuncti per vicos, Dig. 47, 13, 3; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1964: navem Argo umeris transvectam Alpes, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 128.—**b.** Mid.: transvehor, *to go, come, pass, travel, ride*, or *sail across* or *over:* caerula cursu, Cic. poët. Fin. 5, 18, 49: Medi, Persae... navibus in Africam transvecti, Sall. J. 18, 4: legiones ex Siciliā in Africam transvectae, id. ib. 28, 6: cum duabus quinqueremibus Corcyram transvectus, Liv. 32, 16, 2: vada Tartari, Sen. Herc. Fur. 889: transvectae (sc. equo) a fronte pugnantium alae, Tac. Agr. 37; cf.: ludicro Circensium Britannicus et Nero transvecti sunt, id. A. 12, 41: transvehitur Tuscos, *flies past*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 272.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To carry, bear, lead*, or *conduct along* in triumph: signa tabulasque, Flor. 2, 12: arma spoliaque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta, Liv. 39, 7, 2.—**2.** Of the Roman knights, *to ride past* before the censor for review (syn. traduco), Liv. 9, 46, 15; Suet. Aug. 38; Dig. 2, 4, 2, § 4; Val. Max. 2, 2, 8.—**II.** Trop., of time, *to pass by, elapse* (Tacitean): abiit jam et transvectum est tempus, quo, etc., Tac. H. 2, 76: transvecta aestas, id. Agr. 18.

transvēna, ae, *m.* [transvenio], *one who comes over* from another place, *a newcomer, stranger, foreigner* (eccl. Lat.): traditur, Lydos ex Asiā transvenas in Etruriā consedisse, Tert. Spect. 5: transvena Loth, id. Carm. Sodom. 31.

‡ **trans-vendo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to dispose of by sale, to sell, alienate*, Inser. Orell. 4431.

trans-vĕnĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to come* from another place or person (eccl. Lat.): anima inde (a Deo) transvenit, Tert. Anim. 23 *fin.*

trans-verbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to strike* or *beat through, to thrust through, pierce through, transfix:* praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: abiete pectus, Verg. A. 11, 667: clipei aera (hasta), id. ib. 10, 336: in utrumque latus transverberatus, Tac. H. 1, 42: aëra volitando, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 37.

transversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [transversus], *lying across, cross-, transverse:* tig-

na, *cross-beams*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15.—As *subst.*: **transversārĭa,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. ligna), *cross-beams*, Vitr. 8, 6; 10, 11 *fin.*

transversē, *adv.*, v. transverto *fin.*

transversim, *adv.*, v. transverto *fin.*

transversus (-vorsus) or **trāversus,** a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of transverto.

trans-verto, ti, sum, 3, *v. a., to turn* or *direct across* or *athwart* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: ut quae defensio fuerat, eadem in accusationem transverteretur, *should be turned, converted*, App. Mag. p. 325, 33: eorum consilia hac atque illac variā cogitatione, *to turn over*, Firm. Math. 6, 15.—**II.** Transf., *to turn away, avert*: inimica, Arn. 7, 219: fortes meos, Tert. Praescr. 37. — Hence, **transversus (-vorsus)** or **trāversus,** a, um, *P. a., turned across*; hence, *going* or *lying across, athwart, crosswise; cross-, transverse, traverse* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit.: viae, *cross-streets*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: tramites, Liv. 2, 39, 3: limites, id. 22, 12, 2: fossa, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: fossas viis praeducit, id. B. C. 1, 27: vallum, id. ib. 3, 63: tigna, id. ib. 2, 9: transversosque volare per imbres fulmina cernis, Lucr. 2, 213; cf.: nubila portabunt venti transversa per auras, id. 6, 190: Manilium nos vidimus transverso ambulantem foro, *across the forum*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133: taleae ne plus quattuor digitos transversos emineant, *four fingers across, four finger-breadths*, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 126; cf. prov.: si hercle tu ex isto loco Digitum transversum aut unguem latum excesseris, *a finger-breadth*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18; so, digitus, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58 (v. digitus); for which, also: discedere a rectā conscientiā traversum unguem, id. Att. 13, 20, 4: (versibus) incomptis allinet atrum Transverso calamo signum, Hor. A. P. 447: ut transversus mons sulcetur, Col. 2, 4, 10: plurimum refert, concava sint (specula), an elata; transversa, an obliqua, Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 129. — **2.** *Neutr.* as *subst.*: **transversum,** i, *a cross direction* or *position*, only with *prepp. adv., crosswise, transversely*, etc.: non prorsus, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, *obliquely, sideways*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 45: e transverso vacefit locus, Lucr. 6, 1018: paeninsula ad formam gladii in transversum porrecta, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83: in transversum positae (arbores), id. 16, 42, 81, § 222: aratione per transversum iteratā, id. 18, 20, 49, § 180; so id. 37, 9, 37, § 118 (al. saepe traversa): collectus pluvialis aquae transversum secans, *intersecting diagonally*, Front. Limit. p. 43 Goes.; cf. poet. in *plur.*: (venti) mutati transversa fremunt, *at right angles to their former direction*, Verg. A. 5, 19; so id. E. 3, 8; Val. Fl. 2, 154; Stat. Th. 1, 348.—**B.** Trop.: transversa incurrit misera fortuna rei publicae, *crossed, thwarted*, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: cum coepit transversos agere felicitas, i. e. *to lead aside* or *astray*, Sen. Ep. 8, 3: transversum judicem ferre, Quint. 10, 1, 110; Plin. 9, 17, 31, § 67; 28, 1, 1, § 1. — **2.** *Neutr.* as *subst.*: **transversum,** i, *n.*, only with *prepp. adv.*: ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, i. e. *contrary to expectation, unexpectedly*, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5: ecce tibi iste de transverso, Heus, inquit, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14; for which: quod non exspectes, ex transverso fit, Petr. 55: haec calamitas ex transverso accidit, Scrib. Comp. 231.—Hence, *advv.* **1. transversē (-vorsē)**, *crosswise, transversely, obliquely*: transverse describantur horae in columellā, Vitr. 9, 9, 7; Cels. 5, 26, 24; Veg. 2, 5, 1.—**2. transversim,** *transversely, crosswise*: obliquatis manibus, Tert. Bapt. 8.

* **trans-vŏlĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n., to fly through*: clausa domorum, Lucr. 1, 355.

trans-vŏlo or **trā-vŏlo,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n., to fly over* or *across*. **I.** Lit.: perdices non transvolant Boeotiae fines in Atticā, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 78: Pontum (grues), id. 10, 23, 30, § 60. — **II.** Transf., *to go, come, mount*, or *pass quickly over* or *across*. **A.** Lit. (*a*) *Act.*: Alpes, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4: Oceanum (manus Macedonum), Auct. Her. 4, 22, 31: delphini vela navium transvolant, Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 20: transvolat vox auras, *flies through*, Lucr. 4, 559; cf. id. 4, 602.—Poet.: importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas Quercus (i. e. vetulas), Hor. C. 4, 13, 9.—(*β*) *Neutr.*: foraminibus liquidus quia transvolat ignis, Lucr. 6, 349: eques transvolat inde in partem alteram, Liv. 3, 63, 2: Nilus insulas dierum quinque cursu non breviore transvolat, *flows by* or *past*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: vultur relicto Tityo, Sen. Hippol. 1233: (arma) Travolaverunt ad hostes, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 33 (for transfugerunt, id. ib. 1, 1, 28).—**B.** Trop.: illa Sallustiana brevitas … audientem transvolat, *flies past*, Quint. 4, 2, 45: cogitatio animum subito transvolans, *flitting through*, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 52: transvolat in medio posita et fugientia captat, *passes over, neglects*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 108.

trans-volvo, ĕre, *v. a., to roll past* or *by*, i. e. *to unroll*, Prud. Cath. 11, 29; cf. Juvenc. 3, 380.

transvŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transvoro], *a gulping* or *swallowing down*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 113; 3, 6, 66; concr., *the swallow, the throat*, id. Tard. 1, 4, 109; 2, 11, 135; 2, 13, 176.

trans-vŏro, āvi, 1, *v. a., to gulp down, swallow down, devour* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 36; Arn. 1, 40: universas opes, i. e. *to consume, squander*, App. Mag. p. 333, 6.

transvorsus, v. transversus.

† **trăpētus,** i, *m.*, = τραπητός, *an olive-mill, oil-mill*, Cato, R. R. 20, 1; 20, 12; 22, 3; Verg. G. 2, 519; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 23.—Collat. form **trăpētum,** i, *n.*, = τραπητόν, Col. 12, 52, 6; Dig. 19, 2, 19, § 2.—And *plur.*: **trăpētes,** um, *m.*, = τράπητες, Varr. L. L. 4, § 138 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 55, 5; Cato, R. R. 18, 2.

† **trăpēzīta (tarpez-, tarpess-),** ae, *m.*, = τραπεζίτης, *a money-changer, banker* (cf. argentarius), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 90; 2, 3, 89; id. Curc. 2, 3, 66; 4, 4, 3; id. Ep. 1, 2, 40; id. Trin. 2, 4, 23.

† **trapēzŏphŏron,** i, *n.*, = τραπεζοφόρον (table-bearer), *a pedestal* or *statue supporting a table, an ornamental table-leg*, Dig. 33, 10, 3 (in Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3, written as Greek).

Trăpēzūs, untis, *f.*, = Τραπεζοῦς, *a city in Pontus*, now *Trebizond*, Mel. 1, 19, 11; Plin. 6, 4, 4, §§ 11 and 12; Tac. A. 13, 39; id. H. 3, 47.

Trăsŭmēnus (also **Trăsȳmēnus,** after Τρασυμένη λίμνη, in Strabo; and less correctly **Trăsĭmēnus**), Trasimenus lacus, or simply Trasimenus, Τρασιμένη λίμνη, *a lake in Etruria, near Perusia, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans*, now *Lago Trasimeno* or *Lago di Perugia*, Cic. Div. 2, 8, 21; id. N. D. 2, 3, 8; id. Rosc. Am. 32, 89; id. Brut. 14, 57; Liv. 22, 4 sq.; Flor. 2, 6, 13; Val. Max. 1, 6, 6; Sil. 4, 739; 5, 8; Stat. S. 1, 4, 86; Plin. 2, 84, 86, § 200; 2, 107, 111, § 241; 7, 28, 29, § 106.—As *adj.*: Trasimena litora, Ov. F. 6, 765.—Hence, **Trăsĭmēnĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Trasimenus, Trasimenian*: strages, Sid. Carm. 9, 247.

† **traumătĭcus,** a, um, = τραυματικός, *adapted to the healing of wounds*: medicamentum, Veg. Vet. 4, 19. — *Subst.*: **traumătĭcum,** i, *n., a remedy for a wound*, Pelag. Vet. 5; 16.

Trausĭus, ii, *m., the name of a man*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 99.

* **trāvĕho,** ĕre, and **trāvectĭo,** v. transv-.

trāversus, a, um, v. transversus.

(**trāvĭo,** āre, a false read. for transvolat, Lucr. 6, 349)

trāvŏlo, āre, v. transvolo.

trĕbācĭter, *adv.*, v. trebax *fin.*

Trĕbātĭus, ii, *m.*, C. Testa, *a lawyer, a friend of Cicero, to whom the latter dedicated the* Topica, Cic. Fam. 7, 5 sq.; 11, 27, 1; id. Att. 9, 15, A; 9, 17, 1; Hor. S. 2, 1, 4; 2, 1, 78; Suet. Caes. 78; Gell. 7 (6), 12, 4 al.

trĕbax, ācis, *adj.* [contr. from the Gr. τριβακός], *practised, skilled in the ways of the world, cunning, crafty* (lat. Lat.): trebacissimus senex, Sid. Ep. 1, 11 *med.*—*Adv.*: **trĕbācĭter,** *cunningly, slyly*, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*

Trĕbellĭus, i, *m., the name of a Roman* gens. Esp., **I.** L. Trebellius, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 22; 11, 6, 14; 12, 8, 20.—**II.** M. Trebellius, Cic. Quint. 5, 21. — **III.** Trebellius Maximus, *a consul under Nero.*—**IV.** Trebellius Pollio, *a Roman historian under the emperor Constantine*; v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 228.—Hence, **A. Trĕbellĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Trebellius*: vinum, *named after a Trebellius*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69. — **B. Trĕbellĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the consul Trebellius, Trebellian*: T. senatusconsultum de fideicommissariis, Dig. 36, tit. 1: fideicommissarius, ib. 36, 3, 15.

1. Trĕbĭa, ae, *m.*, = Τρεβίας, ὁ (sc. ποταμός), *a river in Upper Italy, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans*, now *Trebbia*, Liv. 21, 52 sq.; Flor. 2, 6, 12; Luc. 2, 46; Sil. 4, 495; 4, 645; 6, 707; 9, 189.

2. Trĕbĭa, ae, *f., a village in Umbria*, now *Trevi*, Arn. 3, 122.—Hence, **A. Trĕbĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Trebia, Trebian*: ager, Liv. 23, 14, 13: di, Arn. 3, 126.—In *plur. subst.*: **Trĕbĭāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Trebia*, Suet. Tib. 31.—**B. Trĕbĭātes,** um, *m., the inhabitants of Trebia*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

Trebĭus, ii, *m., the name of a Roman* gens. **I.** Statius Trebius, *who surrendered his native town Compsa to Hannibal*, Liv. 23, 1, 1. — **II.** Trebius Niger, *a historian, companion of Lucullus, proconsul of* Hispania Bætica, Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 80; 9, 30, 48, § 89; 10, 18, 20, § 40; 32, 2, 6, § 15.

Trĕbōnĭus, i, *m., the name of a Roman* gens. **I.** C. Trebonius, *a legate of Cæsar in Gaul, a friend of Cicero*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; 6, 40; 7, 81; id. B. C. 1, 36; 3, 20; Cic. Fam. 12, 16; 15, 20; id. Phil. 2, 14, 34; Vell. 2, 69, 1.—**II.** *The father of the preceding*, C. Trebonius, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1; id. Phil. 13, 10, 23.—**III.** Another of the name is mentioned, Hor. S. 1, 4, 114.

Trĕbŭla, ae, *f., the name of three Italian towns.* **I.** *A town in Campania, near Suessula and Saticula*, now *Maddaloni*, Liv. 23, 39, 6.—Hence, **Trĕbŭlānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Trebula, Trebulan*: ager, Liv. 10, 1, 2: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69. —*Subst.*: **Trĕbŭlānum,** i, *n., an estate near Trebula*, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 1; 5, 3, 1; 7, 2, 2.—In *plur.*: **Trĕbŭlāni,** ōrum, *m.*, with the addition Balinienses, *the inhabitants of Trebula, the Trebulans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.—**II.** *A town in the Sabine territory*, Trebula Mutusca, now *Monte Leone*, Jul. Obs. 102; also called Trebula, Mart. 5, 71, 1; and Mutusca, Verg. A. 7, 711. The inhabitants are called Trĕbŭlāni Mutuscaei, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107. — Hence, Trebulanus ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; id. Fam. 11, 27, 3.—**III.** *Another town in the Sabine territory*, the inhabitants of which are called Trebulani Suffenates, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

Trĕbŭlānus, a, um, v. Trebula.

trĕcēnārĭus (TERCENARIVS, Inscr. Grut. 387, 8; 417, 5), a, um, *adj. num.* [treceni]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to three hundred*: vites, i. e. *that yield three hundred* amphorae *of wine to the juger*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. —**II.** *A soldier whose pay is three hundred* sestertia (cf. ducenarius), Inscr. Grut. 365, 6; 387, 8; 417, 5.

trĕcēni (tercēni, Eum. Rest. Schol. 11), ae, a (*gen. plur.* trecenorum, Liv. 7, 25; trecenûm, Sen. Q. N. 3, 7, 3), *num. distr. adj.* [tres-centum]. **I.** Lit., *three hundred each, three hundred* distributively: treceni equites in singulis legionibus, Liv. 39, 38, 11; 8, 8, 14: familiae in singulas colonias, id. 32, 29, 4: nummi in capita Romana, id. 22, 52, 3.—Of an indefinitely large number: non si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, Amice, places illacrimabilem Plutona tauris, Hor. C. 2, 14, 5. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *three hundred*: vivere ducenis annis et quosdam trecenis, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 28.

trĕcentēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [trecenti], *three hundred each*: pedes, Col. 5, 2, 10.

trĕcentēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *the three-hundredth*: annus, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; Liv. 4, 7, 1; Val. Max. 8, 13 *fin.*; Eutr. 2, 1.

trĕcenti (trĭcenti, Col. 5, 2, 5), ae, a (*gen. plur.* trecentûm, Cic. Dom. 44, 116; Liv. 22, 37), *num. adj.* [tres-centum], *three hundred*: nummi Philippii, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Leonidas se in Thermopylis trecentosque eos, quos eduxerat Spartā, opposuit hostibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: ad trecentos viros trucidavit, id. Phil. 3, 4, 10: juvenes, Verg. A. 10, 173: usque ad milia basiem tre-

centa, Cat. 48, 3; so, trecenta milia, id. 9, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 164: trecenta debet Titius, Mart. 4, 37, 2: a sene postquam patruo venere trecenta, id. 12, 70, 7.—To denote an indefinitely large number: causae, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 95: versus, id. Pers. 3, 3, 6: verba, id. Trin. 4, 2, 122: amatorem trecentae Pirithoum cohibent catenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 79: amici, Cat. 9, 2.

trĕcentĭes (**trĭcentĭes,** Mart. 3, 22, 1), *adv. num.* [trecenti], *three hundred times*, Cat. 29, 15; Mart. 3, 22, 1.

† **trĕchĕdĭpnum,** i, *n.* (sc. vestimentum), = τρεχέδειπνον (running to a banquet), *a light garment worn at table by parasites*, Juv. 3, 67 (trechedipna vestimenta parasitica currentium ad cenam, Schol.).

(**trĕdĕcĭes,** a false read. for terdeciens, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 184.)

trĕdĕcim (**tresd-,** Front. Aquaed. 33), *num. adj.* [tres-decem], *thirteen*: tredecim captis navibus, Liv. 36, 45, 3: centum tredecim senatores, Tac. H. 5, 19 *fin.*: equus emptus talentis tredecim, Gell. 5, 2, 2 (for which we have decem et tres, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: decem tres, Liv. 37, 30, 8: decem tria milia, id. 29, 2, 17; v. decem).

treis or **trīs,** v. tres *init.*

trĕmĕbundus (**trĕmĭb-**), a, um, *adj.* [tremo], *trembling, quivering, shaking* (mostly poet.): (Iphigenia) tremibunda ad aras Deducta est, Lucr. 1, 95: tremebunda manu tangere, Cic. Dom. 52, 134; cf.: Caius a primâ tremebundus luce, *trembling with fear*, Mart. 9, 93, 5: membra, Ov. M. 4, 133: leo, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 440: tremebundâ voce, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25.—*Comp.*: (cucumis) effetae tremebundior ubere porcae, i.e. *more flabby, softer*, Col. poët. 10, 396.— **II.** Transf.: cornus (i.e. hasta), Sil. 10, 119: tela, id. 5, 628: oratio, Nazar. Pan. Const. 2.

trĕmĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [tremo-facio], *to cause to shake, quake*, or *tremble* (poet.): (Juppiter) Annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Verg. A. 9, 106; 10, 115: totum caelum supercilio et nutu, Arn. 4, 140: Lernam arcu, Verg. A. 6, 804: Thulem belli murmure, Claud. B. Get. 204: se tremefecit tellus, *quaked*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18.—In *part. perf.*: folia tremefacta Noto, Prop. 2, 9, 34; so, tellus, Verg. A. 10, 102: pectora, id. ib. 2, 228: scuticae habenis, Ov. H. 9, 81: quies pueri, Stat. Achill. 1, 247.

trĕmĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *trembling* (late Lat.); only transf., Cassiod. in Psa. 103, 31.

trĕmendus, a, um, v. tremo *fin.*

trĕmenter, *adv.*, *with trembling* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 24; Dracont. Hexaëm. 671.

trĕmesco (**trĕmisco**), ĕre, *v. n.* and *a. inch.* [tremo], *to begin to shake* or *tremble, to shake, quake*, or *tremble for fear; to quake* or *tremble at* a thing (poet.): plaustri concussa tremescunt Tecta viam propter, Lucr. 6, 548: tonitruque tremescunt Ardua terrarum, Verg. A. 5, 694: jubeo tremescere montes, Ov. M. 7, 205: latitans omnemque tremescens Ad strepitum, id. ib. 14, 214.—With *acc.*: sonitumque pedum vocemque tremesco, Verg. A. 3, 648: Phrygia arma, id. ib. 11, 403.—With *object-clause*: telum instare tremescit, Verg. A. 12, 916.—With *rel.-clause*: quercum nutantem nemus et mons ipse tremescit, Quâ tellure cadat, Stat. Th. 9, 535.

* **trĕmĭpēs,** pĕdis, *adj.* [tremo-pes], *trembling-footed, with trembling feet*: anates tremipedes, Varr. ap. Non. 460, 8.

trēmis, issis, *m.* [formed after the analogy of semis, from tres and as]; under the later emperors, *a coin, the third part of an* aureus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39; Cod. Just. 12, 40, 3; cf. semis, II. A. 2.

trĕmo, ŭi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [cf. Gr. τρέμω, to tremble; ἀτρέμας, quiet]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to shake, quake, quiver, tremble*, etc. (freq. and class.; cf. trepido): sapiens si algebis, tremes, Novat. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285 (Com. Rel. v. 116 Rib.): pro monstro extemplo'st, quando qui sudat tremit, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 23: viden', ut tremit atque extimuit, id. Mil. 4, 6, 57: totus Tremo horreoque, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: si qui tremerent et exalbescerent objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48: timidus ac tremens, id. Pis. 30, 74: tremo animo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4; so, animo, Sen. Agam. 833: toto pectore tremens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. C. 1, 23, 8.—In a Greek construction: tremis ossa pavore, Hor. S. 2, 7, 57: ingemit et tremit artus, Lucr. 3, 489; cf. Verg. G. 3, 84.— **B.** Of things: mare caelum terram ruere ac tremere diceres, Afran. ap. Prob. ap. Verg. E. 6, 31 (Com. Rel. v. 9 Rib.): membra miserae tremunt, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 2: genua, Sen. Ep. 11, 2: artus, Verg. A. 3, 627: manus, Ov. M. 8, 211: umeri, Verg. A. 2, 509: haec trementi questus ore, Hor. Epod. 5, 11; so, ore tremente, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 54 et saep.: Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 153 Müll. (Ann. v. 311 Vahl.): verbere ripae, Hor. C. 3, 27, 23: aequor, Ov. M. 4, 136: ilices, Hor. Epod. 10, 8: hasta per armos Acta, Verg. A. 11, 645: vela, Lucr. 4, 77: frusta (carnis), i.e. *to quiver*, Verg. A. 1, 212: seges altis flava spicis, Sen. Oedip. 50; id. Med. 46.— **II.** *Act.*, *to quake* or *tremble at* a thing (mostly poet. and perhaps not ante-Aug.): virgas ac secures dictatoris tremere atque horrere, Liv. 22, 27, 3: Junonem Offensam, Ov. M. 2, 519: neque iratos Regum apices neque militum arma, Hor. C. 3, 21, 19: jussa virum nutusque, Sil. 2, 53: te Stygii tremuere lacus, Verg. A. 8, 296: non praesidum gladios tremunt, Lact. 5, 13, 17: varios casus, Sen. Troad. 262: hostem, id. ib. 317. — Hence, **trĕmendus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), that is to be trembled at; hence, *fearful, dreadful, frightful, formidable, terrible, tremendous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): manes adiit regemque tremendum, Verg. G. 4, 469: Chimaera, Hor. C. 4, 2, 15: vates visu audituque, Stat. Th. 10, 164: oculi, Ov. M. 3, 577: cuspis, Hor. C. 4, 6, 7: tumultus, id. ib. 1, 16, 11: Alpes, id. ib. 4, 14, 12: monita Carmentis, Verg. A. 8, 335: nefas, Val. Fl. 2, 209: tigris animal velocitatis tremendae, Plin. 8, 18, 25, § 66.

trĕmor, ōris, *m.* [tremo], *a shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.; cf. trepidatio): terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19; cf. id. Ac. 2, 15, 48: quo tremore et pallore dixit! id. Fl. 4, 10: omnia corusca prae tremore fabulor, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 42: gelidusque per ima cucurrit Ossa tremor, Verg. A. 2, 121: subitus tremor occupat artus, id. ib. 7, 446; Ov. M. 3, 40: donec manibus tremor incidat unctis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23: tota tremor pertemptet equorum Corpora, Verg. G. 3, 250: errat per artus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 706.—*Plur.*, Plin. 24, 7, 24, § 40.—Personified: Frigus iners illic habitant Pallorque Tremorque, Ov. M. 8, 790.—**b.** Of inanim. things: dum tremor (ignium) est clarus, Lucr. 5, 587.— **B.** In partic., *an earthquake*. tremor terras graviter pertentat, Lucr. 6, 287; 6, 577; Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 27.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 6, 547; Ov. M. 6, 699; 15, 271; 15, 798; Luc. 7, 414; cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 3; Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 73.—**II.** Transf., *act.*, like terror, of that which causes trembling, fear, etc., *a dread, terror* (very rare): (Cacus) silvarum tremor, Mart. 5, 65, 5; cf. id. 5, 24, 4: ponti, Petr. 123.

trĕmŭlē, *adv.*, v. tremulus *fin.*

trĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo]. **I.** Lit., *shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): anus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3; cf.: incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis, gemens, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 45: manus annisque metuque, Ov. M. 10, 414; so, anni, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 73: tempus, Cat. 61, 161: passus (senilis hiemis), Ov. M. 15, 212: artus, Lucr. 3, 7: manus, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142: guttur, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14: ut mare fit tremulum, tenui cum stringitur aura, Ov. H. 11, 75: harundo, id. M. 11, 190: canna, id. ib. 6, 326: cupressus, Petr. 131: flamma, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Verg. E. 8, 105; cf.: jubar ignis, Lucr. 5, 696: ignes, id. 4, 405: lumen, Verg. A. 8, 22: motus, Lucr. 3, 301: horror, Prop. 1, 5, 15: lorum, Luc. 4, 444: colores, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 356: equi, i.e. *restless, spirited*, Nemes. Cyn. 256 (cf. Verg. G. 3, 84 and 250).—*Subst.*: sacopenium sanat vertigines, tremulos, opisthotonicos, i.e. *shaking* or *trembling in the joints*, Plin. 20, 18, 75, § 197; 20, 9, 34, § 85; 23, 4, 47, § 92.—In *neutr.*, adverb.: (puella) tam tremulum crissat, *tremblingly*, Mart. 14, 203, 1.— **II.** Transf., *act.*, *that causes one to shake* or *shiver*: frigus, Cic. Arat. 68.—* *Adv.*: **trĕmŭlē,** *tremblingly*, App. M. 5, p. 168, 28.

trĕpĭdanter, *adv.*, v. trepido *fin.*

trĕpĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trepido], *a state of confused hurry* or *alarm, agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation* (not freq. till the Aug. per.): numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? * Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: quae senatûs trepidatio, quae populi confusio, quis urbis metus, Vell. 2, 124: cujus rei subita trepidatio magnum terrorem attulit nostris, Auct. B. Alex. 75, 2; cf.: nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, quod, etc., Liv. 3, 3, 2: ut jam ex trepidatione concurrentium turba constitit, id. 3, 50, 4: pilis inter primam trepidationem abjectis, id. 2, 46, 3: trepidationem inicere, id. 2, 53, 1: trepidatio fugaque hostium, id. 37, 24, 7: vitia non naturae sed trepidationis, Quint. 11, 3, 121: trepidatione mendacium prodere, Petr. 82: ferrum pectori per trepidationem admovens, Tac. A. 11, 38: vulgi, id. ib. 12, 43: in quâ trepidatione multae captae naves, Just. 2, 12, 27: cum magnâ trepidatione vigilavit, Suet. Ner. 34: nervorum, *a trembling*, Sen. Ira, 3, 10, 2.

trĕpĭdē, *adv.*, v. trepidus *fin.*

trĕpĭdĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [trepidus], *restless, moving briskly*: sed ipsos equos, quos vulgo trepidiarios, militari verbo tottonarios vocant, ita edomant, etc., Veg. 1, 56, 37.

trĕpĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to hurry with alarm, to bustle about anxiously, be in a state of confusion, agitation*, or *trepidation* (class., but not in Cic.): ut ille trepidabat! ut festinabat miser! Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 9; so with festinare, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 25; Sall. C. 31, 1: quid est quod trepidas, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 8: tum demum Titurius trepidare, concursare, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: trepidare omnibus locis, Sall. J. 38, 5: currere per totum pavidi conclave magisque Exanimes trepidare, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad prima signa, Liv. 23, 16, 12: trepidante totâ civitate ad excipiendum Poenum visendumque, id. 23, 7, 10: circa vallum (hostes), Auct. B. Afr. 82, 1: circum artos cavos (mures), Phaedr. 4, 6, 3: vigiles tumultuari, trepidare, moliri portam, Liv. 27, 28, 10: nobis trepidandum in acie instruendâ erat, id. 44, 38, 11: dum trepidant alae, Verg. A. 4, 121: lymphati trepidare coepere, Curt. 4, 12, 14: at Romanus homo... Corde suo trepidat, Enn. Ann. 4, 7; Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 59: spe trepido, Luc. 7, 297: trepidare laetitiâ, Arn. 7, n. 4: voce, Pers. 1, 20: multa manu medicâ Phoebique potentibus herbis Nequiquam trepidat, Verg. A. 12, 403: nam veluti pueri trepidant atque omnia caecis In tenebris metuunt, Lucr. 2, 55; 3, 87; 6, 35; cf.: ancipiti trepidant terrore per urbes, id. 6, 596: recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. C. 2, 19, 5: metu falso, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 37: formidine belli, id. ib. 3, 10, 67: in dubiis periclis, Lucr. 3, 1076: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32.—*Impers. pass.*: trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35: totis trepidatur castris, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: ubi jam trepidatur, Lucr. 3, 598: vastis trepidatur in arvis, Sil. 4, 26: si gradibus trepidatur ab imis, Juv. 3, 200.—(β) Like tremo with *acc.*, *to tremble at, be afraid of* (poet. and very rare): et motae ad lunam trepidabis harundinis umbram, Juv. 10, 21: occursum amici, id. 8, 152: lupos (damae), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1058.—(γ) With *inf.* (poet.): ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves, Verg. A. 9, 114: occurrere morti, Stat. Th. 1, 639.—(δ) With *ne*: trepidat, ne Suppositus venias et falso nomine poscas, Juv. 1, 97; 14, 64.—**b.** Of things, Lucr. 2, 965: quae (aqua) per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21; cf.: obliquo laborat Lympha fugax trepidare rivo, id. C. 2, 3, 12: flammae trepidant, *flare, waver, flicker*, id. ib. 4, 11, 11: trepidantia exta, *throbbing, quivering, palpitating*, Ov. M. 15, 576: sic aquilam pennâ fugiunt trepidante columbae, id. ib. 1, 506: sub dentibus artus, id. ib. 14, 196.—**c.** With *inf.*: octavum trepidavit aetas Claudere lustrum, Hor. C. 2, 4, 24.—Hence, **trĕpĭdanter,** *adv.*, *tremblingly, timorously, anxiously, with trepidation* (rare): trepidanter effatus, Suet. Ner. 49.—*Comp.*: trepidantius timidiusque agere, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.

* **trĕpĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.]

trembling, anxious, timorous: pulli circumstrepere, Gell. 2, 29, 8.

trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [root in Gr. τρέπω, to turn, put to flight; cf. Lat. torqueo (cf. Fest. p. 367 Müll.); prop. scared; hence], *restless, agitated, anxious, solicitous, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation,* etc. (not. freq. in prose till the Aug. per.; perh. not at all in Cic. and Cæs.): tum trepidae inter se coëunt pennisque coruscant (apes), *in a hurry,* Verg. G. 4, 73; so, Dido, id. A. 4, 642 Serv.: hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit, id. ib. 7, 638; 9, 233: trepidi improviso metu, Sall. J. 97, 5; cf.: curia maesta ac trepida ancipiti metu, Liv. 2, 24, 3: Romae nocturnus terror ita ex somno trepidam repente civitatem excivit, id. 8, 37, 6: trepidi formidine portas Explorant, Verg. A. 9, 169; Just. 2, 13, 9. — (β) With *gen.:* illae (apes) intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra Discurrunt, Verg. A. 12, 589: Messenii trepidi rerum suarum, Liv. 36, 31, 5; so, rerum suarum, id. 5, 11, 4: salutis, Sil. 12, 13: admirationis ac metus, Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.:* tubarum, Stat. Th. 11, 325. — **b.** Of things: illud (ferrum) in trepidâ submersum sibilat unda, Ov. M. 12, 279 (Merkel, tepidâ); cf.: et foliis undam trepidi despumat aheni, i. e. *bubbling, foaming,* Verg. G. 1, 296: venae, Ov. M. 6, 389: pes, id. ib. 4, 100: ōs, id. ib. 5, 231: vultus, id. ib. 4, 485: cursus, Verg. A. 4, 672: terror, Lucr. 5, 41: metus, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 54; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 15: tumultus belli, Lucr. 3, 846: certamen, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 48: motus, Ov. M. 8, 606: fletus, id. ib. 4, 673: in re trepidâ, *in a critical situation, perilous juncture,* Liv. 1, 27, 7; 4, 46, 8; 26, 5, 7; cf. in *plur.:* in trepidis rebus, id. 4, 17, 8; 4, 56, 8; Tib. 2, 3, 21; Hor. C. 3, 2, 5; Sil. 7, 1; cf. Sall. J. 91, 5: incerta et trepida vita, Tac. A. 14, 59; so, vita, id. ib. 4, 70 *fin.:* litterae, i. e. *announcing danger, bringing alarming news,* Curt. 7, 1, 36; so, nuntius, Just. 31, 2, 8.—*Adv.:* **trĕpĭdē,** *hastily, in a state of confusion* or *alarm, with trepidation:* trepide concursans, Phaedr. 2, 5, 2: classis trepide soluta, Liv. 22, 31, 5; so, relictis castris, id. 7, 11, 1: deserta stativa, id. 10, 12, 6: trepide anxieque certare, Suet. Ner. 23.

‡ **trĕpit** vertit, unde trepido et trepidatio, quia turbatione mens vertitur, Fest. p. 367 Müll. [= τρέπει].

trĕpondo, *neutr. indecl.* [tres-pondus; cf. duapondo, under duo], *three pounds:* ejusdem radicis trepondo, panacis pondo IV., Scrib. Comp. 165: adipis porcinae, id. ib. 271; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 15.

trēs (also **treis** and **trīs**; *acc.* tres and tris), tria, *num. adj.* [Sanscr. tri-, trajas; Gr. τρεῖς, τρία; Goth. thrija; Germ. drei; Engl. three]. **I.** *Three:* duas, tris minas auferunt, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 7: tria corpora, Tris species tam dissimiles, Lucr. 5, 93 sq.: horum trium generum quodvis, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: hoc loquor de tribus his generibus, id. ib. 1, 28, 44: tribus modis, uno ... altero ... tertio ..., Cic. Div. 1, 30, 64: fundos decem et tres reliquit, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20.—**II.** To denote a small number: (sermo) tribus verbis, *of three words,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 29; so, verbis, id. Trin. 4, 2, 121; cf. Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 33; Ov. P. 4, 3, 26: ego tribus primis verbis, quid noster Paetus; at ille, etc., *at the first three words,* Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1: haec omnia in tribus verbis, Quint. 9, 4, 78: chartis, Cat. 1, 5: suavia, id. 79, 4: cum tribus illa bibit, Mart. 13, 124, 2.

tresdĕcim, v. tredecim *init.*

tressis, is, *m.* [tres-as]. **I.** *Three* asses, Varr. L. L. 5, § 169; 9, § 81 Müll.—**II.** To denote *a trifle:* hic Dama est non tressis agaso, *is not worth three coppers,* Pers. 5, 76.

tres-vĭri, ōrum, *m., three men holding an office together,* or *associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners;* as overseers of prisons, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; id. Aul. 3, 2, 2.—As inferior priests: tresviri epulones, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 73 (v. epulo).—As commissioners to distribute land among colonists, Liv. 32, 2, 6; 39, 44, 10; 40, 29, 2; cf. also under Treveri.

Trēvĕri (**Trēviri**), ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A people in* Gallia Belgica, *between the Moselle and the forest of Ardennes,* in and about the mod. *Treves,* Caes. B. G. 1, 37; 2, 24; 3, 11; 6, 8 et saep.; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Liv. Epit. 107 al.—In *sing.:* **Trēvir,** *one of the Treviri,* Tac. H. 3, 35; 4, 55; Luc. 1, 441.—In a pun with tresviri, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 3.—**B.** Afterwards, *the town of the Treviri,* the mod. *Treves,* Amm. 15, 11, 9; called, at an earlier date, Augusta Trevirorum, Mel. 3, 2, 4.—**II.** Hence, **Trēvĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Treveri:* ager, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 183; 11, 49, 109, § 262: tumultus, Tac. A. 3, 42 *fin.:* proelium, id. H. 5, 17: urbs, i. e. *Treves,* Aus. Urb. 4.

† **trĭăcontăs,** ădis, *f.,* = τριακοντάς, *the number thirty,* Tert. adv. Val. 49 *fin.*

trĭangŭlāris, e, *adj.* [triangulus], *of* or *belonging to a triangle, triangular:* anfractus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 579.

trĭangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tres-angulus], *having three corners* or *angles, three-cornered, triangular.* **I.** *Adj.:* sidera, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: forma cutis, Cels. 7, 25, 2: species (Siciliae), Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 86: ager, Col. 5, 2, 5: latera radicis, id. 13, 11, 218 et saep.—**II.** *Subst.* **a. trĭangŭlum,** i, *n., a triangle:* quadrata amplius spatium complectuntur triangulis, Quint. 1, 10, 41; so id. 1, 10, 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125; Plin. 27, 8, 39, § 61.—**b. trĭangŭlus,** i, *m., a triangle,* Front. Expos. Form. pp. 32, 33, 35 Goes.

trĭārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [tres], *a class of Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front, the triarii,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 Müll.: etiamsi te sors inter triarios posuerit, Sen. Tranq. 3, 10; Liv. 22, 5, 7: a primâ acie ad triarios sensim referrebantur, id. 8, 8, 11; 8, 10, 6; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, pt. 2, p. 249 sq.

Trĭārĭus, ii, *m., a surname in the* gens Valeria. **I.** C. Valerius Triarius, *a friend of Cicero,* Cic. Brut. 76, 266; he is introduced as a speaker in Cicero's treatise de Finibus; v. Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 13 sq.—**II.** *His father* was named L. Valerius Triarius, Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 37.—**III.** P. Valerius Triarius, *the accuser of M. Scaurus,* Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8; 4, 17, 2.

† **trĭăs,** ădis, *f.,* = τριάς, *the number three, a triad,* Mart. Cap. 7, § 733.

‡ **trĭātrus,** *a feast-day among the Tusculans, three days after the Ides,* Fest. s. v. quinquatrus, p. 257 Müll.

trĭbacca, ae, *f.* (sc. inauris) [tres-bacca], *an ear-drop consisting of three pearls,* P. Syr. ap. Petr. 55.

Trĭballi, ōrum, *m., a people of Lower Mœsia,* Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 149; 4, 1, 1, § 3; 4, 10, 17, § 33.

† **trĭbăs,** ădis, *f.,* = τριβάς (rubbing), *a woman who practises lewdness with women,* Phaedr. 4, 14, 3; Mart. 1, 91 tit.; 7, 67, 1; 7, 70, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 9.

Trĭbocci (**Trĭboci**), ōrum, *m., a German people on the left shore of the Rhine,* in mod. *Alsace,* Caes. B. C. 1, 51; 4, 10; Tac. G. 28; id. H. 4, 70.

† **trĭbōn,** ōnis, *m.,* = τρίβων, *a threadbare cloak,* Aus. Epigr. 53.

Trĭbōnĭānus, i, *m., a celebrated jurist in the time of the emperor Justinian,* Just. Inst. prooem. § 3, 4.

† **trĭbrăchys,** ўos, *m.,* = τρίβραχυς, *a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribrach,* Quint. 9, 4, 97.—Called also in Lat. tribrevis, Diom. p. 475 P.

trĭbrĕvis, is, v. the preced. art.

trĭbŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tribus], *of* or *belonging to a tribe* or *tribes:* crimen sodalitiorum, i. e. *a bribing of the tribes,* Cic. Planc. 19, 47: res, id. ib. 15, 36.

trĭbŭla, ae, v. tribulum.

trĭbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tribulo], *distress, trouble, tribulation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 11; Aug. in Psa. 125, 2; Hier. Ep. 108, 18.

trĭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tribulum], *pointed, toothed* like a threshing-sledge: falciculae, Pall. 1, 43, 8.

trĭbŭlis, is, *m.* [tribus], *one of the same tribe* with another. **I.** Lit. (class.): tribulis tuus, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 1; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85; Cic. Planc. 19, 47; id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. Vatin. 15, 36; Liv. 2, 16, 5; Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15 Orell. ad loc.—**II.** In gen., *one of the lower classes of the people, a common* or *poor person* (rare), Mart. 9, 50, 7; 9, 58, 8.

trĭbŭlo, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tribulum]. **I.** Lit., *to press:* θλίβω tribulo, presso, premo, Gloss. Philox.; Cato, R. R. 23, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to oppress, afflict* (eccl. Lat.): in omnibus tribulemur, Tert. adv. Gnost. 13 *med.;* Ambros. Serm. 22, n. 1; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 11.

trĭbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tribulus]. **I.** Lit., *full of thorns* or *thistles* (late Lat.): voragines viarum, Sid. Ep. 3, 2 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *thorny, rough:* opus, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.—*Sup.:* tribulosissima dissimulatio, Sid. Ep. 1, 7 *med.*

trĭbŭlum (**trīvŏl-**), i, *n.* [tero], *a threshing-sledge,* consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 22, 1; 1, 52, 1; Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 298; Verg. G. 1, 164.—Collat. form **trĭbŭla,** ae, *f.,* Col. 2, 20, 4; 1, 6, 23; 12, 52, 7; Vulg. 1 Par. 20, 3.

trĭbŭlus (**trĭbŏl-**), i, *m.,* = τρίβολος, *an instrument resting on three of its iron prongs, while a fourth projected upward,* thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry, *a caltrop.* **I.** Lit.: tribulos abjecerunt, Veg. Mil. 3, 24.—**II.** Transf., from its resemblance in form. **A.** *A kind of thorn* or *thistle, land-caltrops:* Tribulus terrestris, Linn.; Verg. G. 1, 153; Ov. M. 13, 803; Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91: spinae et tribuli, Vulg. Gen. 3, 18.—**B.** *A kind of water-plant* bearing a prickly nut of a triangular form, *water-chestnut, water-caltrops:* Trapa natans, Linn.; Plin. 21, 16, 58, § 98.

trĭbūnal (moleste diligentibus permittamus et tribunale dicere, Quint. 1, 6, 17; yet **trĭbūnāle** is found Corp. Inscr. Lat. 206, 24), ālis, *n.* [tribunus]. **I.** Lit. **1.** *A raised semicircular* or *square platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, tribunal* (cf.: suggestus, sella): compleatur tribunal, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: popularis accessus ac tribunal, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: praetor tribunal suum juxta Trebonii praetoris urbani sellam collocavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 20; cf. Tac. A. 15, 29; Mart. 11, 98, 17: eum de tribunali deturbavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21; Cic. Vatin. 9, 21: (praetor) palam de sellâ ac tribunali pronuntiat, Si quis, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94: quem ad se vocari et de tribunali citari jussit, id. ib. 2, 5, 7, § 16: pro tribunali agere aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 8, 21; cf. id. Pis. 5, 11: qui dicunt apud tribunalia, Quint. 11, 3, 134; cf. id. 11, 3, 156: laudatum ex quattuor tribunalibus, id. 12, 5, 6: nobis in tribunali praetoris urbani sedentibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168: sedens pro tribunali, Liv. 39, 32, 11: Fulvius magnâ circumfusus turbâ ad tribunal consulis venit, id. 26, 22, 3; cf. Tac. A. 1, 75.—**2.** *The elevation in the camp,* from which the general addressed the soldiers or administered justice, Liv. 28, 27, 15; Tac. H. 3, 10; 4, 25; cf.: regium (sc. Porsenae), Liv. 2, 12, 6.—**3.** *The seat of the prætor in the theatre,* Suet. Aug. 44.—**4.** *A tribunal erected as a monument to a deceased person of high rank:* sepulcrum Antiochiae ubi crematus (Germanicus), tribunal Epidaphnae, quo in loco vitam finierat, Tac. A. 2, 83; Inscr. Orell. 4548.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a mound, dam, embankment:* tribunalia structa manibus ad experimenta altissimi aestûs, Plin. 16, 1, 1, § 3.—**B.** Of the persons who sit on a tribunal, *the magistrates:* omne forum quem spectat et omne tribunal, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 57.—**III.** Trop., *height, greatness:* quid superest ad honoris mei tribunal et columen, ad laudis meae cumulum? App. Flor. p. 356, 16.

trĭbūnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office and dignity of a tribune, the tribuneship:* Cotta, qui tribunatum plebis petebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 25; id. Leg. 3, 9, 20; so *of the office of a tribune of the people,* id. Rep. 1, 19, 31; id. Lael. 12, 41; id. Leg. 3, 10, 23; id. de Or. 1, 7, 24; id. Off. 2, 21, 73; id. Sest. 37, 79; id. Att. 11, 9, 1 al.; Liv. 2, 56, 2.—Of *a military tribune:* tribunatus commoda contemnere, Cic. Fam. 7, 8, 1; 7, 5, 3; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 113.

trĭbūnĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a tribune, tribunitial:* tribunicia potestas, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Flor. 3, 13, 1; Val. Max. 2, 9, 8: vis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Sall. H. 3, 61, 12 Dietsch; cf. seditiones, id. J. 37, 1: terrores, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, 3: procellae, Liv. 2, 1: mucro aliqui, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 21: comitia, *for the election of tribunes of the people,* id. Att. 1, 1, 1; cf. candidati, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15,

6, 4: leges, *proposed by the tribunes of the people*, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: auxilium, Val. Max. 6, 1, 7: furor, id. 6, 2, 3: equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem, i. e. *of military tribunes*, Caes. B. C. 1, 77.—**II.** *Subst.:* **trĭbūnĭcĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune:* qui aedilicii, qui tribunicii, qui quaestorii, Cic. Phil. 13, 14, 30; Liv. 3, 35, 5: INTER TRIBVNICIOS RELATO, i. e. *presented with the title of tribune*, Inscr. Orell. 3146.

trĭbūnus, i, *m.* [tribus, prop. the chief of a tribe; hence, in gen.], *a chieftain, commander, tribune.* **I.** Tribuni aerarii, *paymasters*, who assisted the quaestors, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 10, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.; Fest. p. 2 ib.; called also tribuni aeris, Plin. 33, 2, 7, § 31. By the Lex Aurelia these tribuni aerarii were made judges on the part of the people: (Milonem) tribuni aerarii condemnarunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6; id. Cat. 4, 7, 15: a tribunis aerariis absolutus, id. ib. 2, 16, 3; cf. in a pun with aerati (rich), id. Att. 1, 16, 8. This judicial office was taken from them by Julius Cæsar, Suet. Caes. 41.—**II.** Tribuni Celerum, *captains* or *commanders of the* Celeres, Liv. 1, 59, 7; cf. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 15; Weissenb. ad Liv. 1, 15, 8.—**III.** Tribuni militares or militum, *tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes;* these were officers of the army, six to each legion, who commanded in turn, each two months at a time: qui M. Aemilio legati et praefecti et tribuni militares fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 36, 99; so, militares, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11; cf. in *sing.:* cum tribunus militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: a tribunis militum, praefectis reliquisque, qui, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 39; so, militum, id. ib. 3, 7; cf. in *sing.:* tribunus militum, id. ib. 3, 5; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 2: tribuni cohortium, Caes. B. C. 2, 20.—*Sing.:* Stilonius Priscus qui tribunus cohortis, sub Classico fuerat, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 18; cf.: tribunus minor, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; and tribunus legionis, Val. Max. 3, 2, 20.—**IV.** Tribuni militum consulari potestate, *military tribunes with consular power;* these were the highest officers of the State from A.U.C. 310 to A.U.C. 388. They were chosen from the patrician and plebeian orders, and were at first three, then six, and, after the year 352, eight in number, Liv. 4, 6, 8; 4, 7, 1; 5, 1, 2; called tribuni consulares, id. 8, 33; Becker, Antiq. 2, 2, p. 136 sq.—**V.** Tribuni plebis, and more freq. simply tribuni, *tribunes of the people*, whose office it was to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians against the encroachments of the patricians, Liv. 2, 33, 2; 2, 56, 3 sq.; Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 58 sq.; id. Leg. 3, 7, 16; cf. Becker, Antiq. 2, 2, p. 247 sq.; Lange, Antiq. 1, 1, p. 592 sq., and the authorities cited by both.

trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [tribus], *to assign, impart, allot, bestow, give*, etc. (syn.: do, dono, largior). **I.** Lit.: ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum deligimur, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 47: in tribuendo suum cuique, id. ib. 1, 5, 14: si uni omnia tribuenda sint, id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 52: praemia alicui, Caes. B. C. 3, 4; 2, 21; Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: cujus sceleribus tanta praemia tribuistis, Sall. H. 1, 18, 4 Dietsch: dona nulli, Ov. M. 9, 402; Phaedr. 1, 5, 8: beneficia, Nep. Att. 11, 5: pretium aedium Aurelio, Tac. A. 1, 75: pecunias ex modo detrimenti, *to deal out, allot*, id. ib. 4, 64.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to grant, give, show, pay, render:* misericordiam fortissimo viro, Cic. Mil. 34, 92; so, veniam alicui, Tac. A. 12, 40: inventoribus gratiam, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13: silentium orationi alicujus, id. Cael. 12, 29: quod tantum dignitatis civitati Aeduae tribuerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; cf.: sibi honorem, id. ib. 7, 20: mulieri honorem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44: tibi turis honorem, Ov. M. 14, 128: vocabula monti, id. ib. 14, 621: salutem mihi, id. H. 15 (16), 2: parem voluntatem paribus beneficiis, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: pacem terris, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 44; Luc. 4, 358 et saep.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to grant, yield, give up, concede, allow* something to a person or thing (syn. concedo): si sit quispiam, qui aliquid tribuat voluptati, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: valetudini aliquid, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: observantiam officio, non timori neque spei, Nep. Att. 6, 5: hoc matris precibus, Ov. A. A. 1, 689: aliquid rei publicae et amicitiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, *I yield* or *concede as much to you, have as high an opinion of you*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2: cum senatus impediretur quo minus, id quod hostibus semper erat tributum, responsum equitibus Romanis redderetur, id. Planc. 14, 34; cf.: gratissimum mihi feceris, si huic commendationi meae tantum tribueris quantum cui tribuisti plurimum, id. ib. 13, 22, 2; and: nusquam tantum tribuitur aetati (quam Lacedaemone), id. Sen. 18, 63: mihi tribuebat omnia, *gave me the preference in all things, deferred in every thing to me*, id. Brut. 51, 190.—*Absol.:* cum universo ordini publicanorum semper libentissime tribuerim, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 2: quos ne nominatim tradam, majoribus eorum tribuendum puto, Tac. A. 14, 14 *fin.:* tribus in generibus rerum versari rhetoris officium . . . demonstrativum est, quod tribuitur in alicujus certae personae laudem aut vituperationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7.—**2.** *To ascribe, assign, attribute* a thing to a person or thing as the cause: aliquid virtuti hostium, Caes. B. G. 7, 53: aliquid juri potius quam suae culpae, id. B. C. 3, 73: id tribuite vestrae culpae, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: aliquid ignaviae, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3: miseriae nostrae potius quam inconstantiae tribuere quod, etc., id. Att. 3, 4 *init.*—**3.** *To set store by*, with magnopere, multum, etc., *to make much of:* quibus ille secundum fratrem plurimum tribuebat, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 12: ne ob eam rem suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 13.—**4.** *To divide, distribute* (syn. dispertio): rem universam in partes, Cic. Brut. 41, 152; id. Or. 4, 16: secundus (locus) in tempora tribuitur, id. Inv. 1, 55, 107: omnem vim loquendi in duas partes, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17.—**5.** Of time, *to bestow* or *spend upon, devote to* a thing: comitiis omnibus perficiundis XI. dies tribuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: his rebus tantum temporis tribuit, id. ib. 3, 78: reliqua tempora litteris, Nep. Att. 4, 3; id. Hann. 13, 2.—Hence, **trĭbūtum,** i, *n.*, *a stated payment, a contribution, tribute.* **A.** Lit. (class.): in capita singula servorum et liberorum tributum imponebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: a se intolerabilia tributa exigi, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 3: omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131: tributa pendere, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: ceram in tributa praestare, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 77: civitates tributis liberare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 2: tributo populo indicto, Liv. 4, 60, 4: imperare, id. 23, 31, 1; 23, 48, 8; Tac. A. 2, 47; 4, 71; id. G. 43; Mart. 7, 54, 8; Val. Max. 4, 3, 8; 8, 3, 3.—In the ante-class. collat. form **trĭbūtus,** i, *m.:* cum tributus exigeretur, Cato ap. Non. 229, 11: tributus cum imperatus est, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 43 sq.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A contribution* made for any private purpose (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 14, 2, 2; 14, 2, 4; 14, 4, 5.—**2.** *A gift, present* (poet.): Saturnalicium, Mart. 10, 17, 1: praestare tributa clientes cogimur, Juv. 3, 188; Stat. S. 1, 4, 86.

trĭbus, ūs (*dat.* and *abl. plur.:* tribubus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16; Liv. 5, 18, 2; 23, 12, 16, etc.; but trebibos, Ephem. Epigr. 2, 208, n. 299; never tribibus; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 376, and v., in gen., Neue, Formenl. 1, 361 sqq.), *f.* [tri-; root in tres (*dat.* tribus) and bhū; Gr. φυ- in φυλή; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 163], orig. a third part of the Roman people; as their numbers increased it came to mean, **I.** Lit., *a division of the people, a tribe* (the number of these tribes finally increased to thirty-five, of which thirty-one were rusticae tribus or country tribes, and four urbanae tribus or city tribes; the following are the names of the tribes, the city tribes being printed in Italics, viz.: Aemilia, Aniensis, Arniensis, Claudia, *Collina*, Cornelia, Crustumina, *Esquilina*, Fabia, Falerina, Galesia, Horatia, Lemonia, Maecia, Menenia, Oufentina, *Palatina*, Papiria, Pollia, Pomptina, Popilia, Pupinia, Quirina, Romilia, Sabatina, Scaptia, Sergia, Stellatina, *Suburana*, Terentina, Tromentina, Veientina, Velina, Veturia, Voltinia. Some of these names are the same as the names of Roman gentes, and others are derived from the names of places where these tribes at first resided), Varr. L. L. 4, 9, 17; Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14; Liv. 1, 36, 7; 8, 37, 12; 9, 46, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; id. Epit. 19; Col. 5, 1, 7; Val. Max. 7, 1, 2; 9, 10, 1; cf. Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 426 sq.; and see the names of these tribes in Inscr. Orell. II. pp. 11–28 and 147: inventum tamen esse fortem amicum ex eâdem familia Q. Verrem Romilia, *of the Romilian tribe*, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 23; cf. Ser. Sulpicius, Q. F. Lemonia, Rufus, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15: L. AVRELIVS L. FIL. CAMILIA FIRMVS, etc., Inscr. Orell. 3070: Africanus censor tribu movebat eum centurionem, qui in Pauli pugna non affuerat, *removed, expelled from the tribe*, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 272; so, tribu movere aliquem, id. Clu. 43, 122; Liv. 45, 15, 4; 4, 24, 7; 24, 18, 6; 45, 15, 4; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4: urbanae (tribus) in quas transferri ignominia esset, desidiae probro, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13: populus in tribus convocatus, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44: ea multitudo tribus circuit, genibus se omnium advolvens, Liv. 8, 37, 9.—**B.** Trop., comicè: grammaticas ambire tribus, *to canvass the Grammarian tribe*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40.—**II.** Transf. **1.** Of Macedonians: satellites illi ex tribu suâ legunt, Just. 13, 3, 1 (al. turbâ).—**2.** In gen., *the commonalty, the mass, mob, poor people*, Mart. 8, 15, 4; Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 54: equitem imitatae tribus, Flor. 2, 6, 25.—Prov.: sine tribu, *without rank* or *position:* homo sine tribu, sine nomine, Flor. 3, 13, 1.

trĭbūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tributum], *of* or *belonging to tribute:* necessitas, *of paying tribute*, Just. 32, 2, 1: solum, *subject to tribute, tributary*, Plin. 12, 1, 3, § 6; so, praedia tributaria sunt ea, quae in his provinciis sunt, quae propriae Caesaris esse creduntur (opp. stipendiaria), Gai. Inst. 2, 21: civitates, Just. 1, 7, 2: Thraces Macedonum, Flor. 3, 4, 1: tributarius Gallus quidam, Suet. Aug. 40: causa, *concerning tribute*, Dig. 49, 14, 46: tabellae, *letters of credit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148.

trĭbūtim, *adv.* [tribus], *through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes:* tributim et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. Fl. 7, 15: legem centuriatis comitiis tulere, ut quod tributim plebes jussisset, populum teneret, i. e. *in the* comitia tributa, Liv. 3, 55, 3; cf. id. 7, 16, 7: nummis tributim divisis, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 1: spectacula tributim data, id. Mur. 34, 72; cf. id. ib. 32, 67: arripuit populum tributim, Hor. S. 2, 1, 69.

trĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tribuo]. **I.** *A dividing, distributing, distribution* (very rare): hanc ἰσονομίαν appellat Epicurus, id est aequabilem tributionem, * Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: tributio fit pro ratâ ejus, quod cuique debetur, Dig. 14, 4, 5 *fin.*—**II.** *A contributing, paying of tribute*, Dig. 2, 14, 52; 50, 4, 18.

* **trĭbūtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a giver, imparter:* tributor omnium, App. Trism. p. 92, 27.

trĭbūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *concerning payment* (jurid. Lat.): tributoria actio, Dig. 14, tit. 4.

trĭbūtum, i, *n.*, v. tribuo *fin.*

1. trĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* of tribuo.

2. trĭbūtus, a, um, *adj.* [tribus], *formed* or *arranged into tribes:* comitia, Laelius Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27, 4; Liv. 2, 60, 4 sq.; 2, 56, 2 sq.; v. comitium.

3. trĭbūtus, i, v. tributum, under tribuo *fin.*

trīcae, ārum, *f.* [acc. to Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104, orig. **Trīca,** ae, *f.*, like Apina, the name of a small town in Apulia; but cf. Sanscr. trkvan, thief; and Lat. tricor, extricare, etc.; hence, prov.], *trifles, toys, trumpery, stuff, nonsense.* **I.** Lit.: sunt apinae tricaeque et siquid vilius istis, Mart. 14, 1, 7: *Gri.* Quid dare velis? Eloquere propere. *La.* Nummos trecentos. *Gri.* Tricas. *La.* Quadringentos. *Gri.* Tramas putridas, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 36.—**II.** Transf., *hinderances, vexations, perplexities, subterfuges, quirks, wiles, tricks:* judicia, lites, turbas, tricas, Turp. ap. Non. 8, 26; cf.: quomodo illa (Tullia) fert publicam cladem, quomodo domesticas tricas! Cic. Att. 10, 8, 9: nihil mihi opus est litibus neque tricis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 62; 5, 2, 18: quas tu mihi tricas narras? id. Curc. 5, 2, 15: quin tu istas mittis tricas, id. Most. 3, 1, 45; Varr. ap. Non. 8, 29; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 2; cf.: trico, tricor, and tricosus.

trĭcămĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [tres-camera], *having three chambers* (late Lat.): ecclesia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 26: inferiora ar-

cae bicamerata et tricamerata facies, Ambros. Hexaëm. 6, 9, n. 72.—*Subst.:* **trĭcămĕrātum,** i, *n., a room divided into three chambers,* Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 17.

Tricca, ae, and **Triccē,** ēs, *f.,* = Τρίκκη, *a town of Thessaly, on the Peneus,* now *Trikala,* Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Liv. 32, 13, 5; Sen. Troad. 824.— Hence, **Triccaeus,** a, um, *adj., of Tricca,* Avien. Arat. 206.

trīcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triceni], *of* or *containing thirty:* fistula, *thirty quarter-digits in diameter,* Front. Aquaed. 29; 48: filius, *thirty years old,* Sen. Excerpt. Controv. 3, 3 *fin.:* homo, Arn. 2, 58; Pall. Aug. 12; Front. Aquaed. 29; 48.

trīcēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* tricenûm, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 164; 11, 33, 39, § 113), *num. distr. adj.* [triginta], *thirty at a time, thirty each, thirty.* **I.** Lit., distributively: lecti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 58: tricenos milites ex singulis legionibus, Auct. B. Afr. 75, 5: dies, Col. 2, 14, 8: amphorae, id. 3, 3, 14: bini dentes, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 71: latent tricenis diebus, id. 9, 36, 60, § 125: nummi, Mart. 10, 27, 3.— **II.** Transf., *thirty* cardinally: medica ab uno satu tricenis annis durat, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 144: (inplent) anguillae in Gange amne tricenos pedes, id. 9, 3, 2, § 4; Mart. 1, 44, 1.— *Gen.* tricenûm, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32; Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 164; 11, 33, 38, § 113; Front. Aquaed. 49.

trīcennālis, e, *adj.* [tricennium], *of* or *belonging to thirty years, tricennial* (late Lat.): incuria, Ruf. in Hier. 1, 11.—In *plur. subst.:* **trīcennālia,** ium, *n., a festival celebrated once in thirty years, a tricennial festival,* Oros. 7, 28 *fin.*

trīcennĭum, ii, *n.* [triginta-annos], *the space of thirty years,* Cod. Just. 7, 31, 1; Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.;* Cassiod. Var. 1, 18; 3, 31.

trīcenti, ae, a, v. trecenti.

trīcentĭes, *adv.,* v. trecenties.

trĭceps, cĭpitis, *adj.* [tres-caput; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 159]. **I.** Lit., *having three heads, triple-headed:* Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: Hecate (because she was also at the same time Luna and Diana), Ov. M. 7, 194.—* **II.** Transf., *threefold:* historia, Varr. L. L. 5, § 148 Müll.

trīcēsĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [tricesimus], *soldiers of the thirtieth legion,* Amm. 18, 9, 3.

trīcēsĭmus (less freq. **trīgēsĭmus,** Mart. 1, 16, 3; 10, 103, 7; Just. 12, 15), a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [triginta], *the thirtieth:* idem tricesimo post die feci, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 1: tertius et tricesimus annus, id. Sen. 6, 19: sexto tricesimo anno post, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: legio quinta tricesima, Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 1: tricesimo sexto anno, Liv. 3, 30, 7: tricesimum annum agens, id. 40, 6, 4: tricesimo die, Curt. 5, 6, 19: tricesima sabbata, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69: bis trigesimus consul instat, Mart. 1, 16, 3. — Hence, *subst.:* **Trīcēsĭmae,** ārum, *f., the name of a town in* Gallia Belgica *on the Rhine,* Amm. 18, 2, 4.

* **trīcessis,** is, *m.* [triginta-as], *thirty* asses, Varr. L. L. 5, § 170 Müll.

† **trĭchalcon,** i, *n.,* = τρίχαλκον, *a coin of the value of three* chalci, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*

† **trĭchaptum,** i, *n.,* = τρίχαπτον, *a fine, soft garment woven of hair, a hair-garment,* Hier. in Zach. 3, 14, 14; id. in Ezech. 4, 16, 11.

† **trĭchĭas,** ae, *m.,* = τριχίας, *a kind of sardine,* Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 52; 9, 51, 74, § 162.

† **trĭchĭăsis,** is, *f.,* = τριχίασις, *a disease of the eyelids, when the lashes grow inside,* Veg. Vet. 2, 15.

trĭchĭla, ae, *f., a bower, arbor, summer-house,* Verg. Copa, 7; Col. poët. 10, 378; 10, 394; Inscr. Orell. 4517; Caes. B. C. 3, 96 (al. triclinia).—Also, in a contr. collat. form ‡ **trĭcla,** ae, *f.,* Inscr. Orell. 2909: ‡ **trĭclēa,** ae, ib. 4337; and ‡ **trĭclĭa,** ae, ib. 4456.

† **trĭchĭnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = τρίχινος (of hair; transf.), *slight, meagre, poor:* quaestus (opp. uber), Varr. ap. Non. 181, 10.

† **trĭchītis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = τριχῖτις, *a kind of alum,* Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 186.

† **trĭchŏmănes,** is, *n.,* = τριχομανές, *a plant resembling* adiantum, Plin. 27, 13, 111, § 138; 22, 21, 30, § 63; App. Herb. 47.

† **trĭchordis,** e, *adj.,* = τρίχορδος, *three-stringed:* citharae, Sid. Ep. 5, 5 *med.;* Cassiod. Anim. 5.

† **trĭchōrum,** i, *n.,* = τρίχωρον, *a room divided into three apartments,* Stat. S. 1, 3, 57; Spart. Pesc. 12; Inscr. Orell. 1595.

† **trĭchrus,** i, *f.,* = τρίχρους, *a tricolored gem,* Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

trīcies, trīciens (also **trīcēsies,** Auct. B. Afr. 97, 2 twice: **trīgies,** Mart. Cap. 7, § 737), *adv. num.* [triginta], *thirty times:* (pedes) tricies triceni fiunt nongenti, Col. 5, 2, 10: tricies centenis millibus pondo olei eos multat, Auct. B. Afr. 97, 3: mea (filia) triciens (aeris millies) non posset (habere), i. e. *three millions of* sesterces, Cic. Rep. 3, 10, 17; id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95; id. Fragm. Fontei. § 4; Mart. 4, 37, 4; 5, 40, 1.

* **trĭcīnĭum,** ii, *n.* [tres-cano], *a song by three voices, a trio:* semivolucrum puellarum, *of the three Sirens,* Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

Trĭcĭpĭtīnus, i, *m., a surname in the* gens Lucretia; e. g. **I.** Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, *father of Lucretia,* Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 10; Liv. 1, 59, 8.—**II.** L. Lucretius Tricipitinus, *a consul, and conqueror of the Volsci,* Liv. 3, 8, 2; Fast. Capit. ap. Grut. 289. — **III.** Hostus Lucretius Tricipitinus, *a consul,* Liv. 4, 30, 4.

‡ **trĭcla,** ‡ **trĭclēa,** and ‡ **trĭclĭa,** v. trichila.

† **trīclīnĭarches** or **-a,** ae, *m.,* = τρικλινιάρχης, *a chief servant who has charge of the table,* Petr. 22; Inscr. Orell. 794; 2952.

trīclīnĭāris, e, *adj.* [triclinium], *of* or *belonging to an eating-couch* or *dining-room.* **I.** *Adj.:* gradus, Varr. L. L. 8, § 32 Müll.: apothecae, id. ap. Non. 545, 4: mappae, id. L. L. 9, § 47 Müll.: lecti, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 14: vestimenta, Dig. 33, 5, 20. — **II.** *Subst.:* **trīclīnĭārĭa,** ium, *n.* **A.** *An eating-room, dining-room, supper-room,* Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 7.—**B.** *Tapestry* or *covering for table-couches,* Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196; 9, 39, 63, § 137.

† **trīclīnĭum,** ii, *n.,* = τρικλίνιον, *a couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals, an eating-couch, table-couch.* **I.** Lit.: triclinio posito cenabimus, Varr. R. R. 3, 13, 2: sternere, id. L. L. 9, § 9 Müll.: habueris quinquaginta tricliniorum lectos, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183: in triclinio, quod in foro straverat, id. ib. 2, 3, 25, § 61; id. Mur. 36, 75; id. Att. 13, 52, 1 and 2; Plin. 33, 11, 52, § 146; Mart. 10, 13, 3 al.—**II.** Transf., *a room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room:* hiberna et aestiva, Varr. L. L. 8, § 29 Müll.; Libo ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263; Phaedr. 4, 23, 28; Manil. 5, 507.

trīco, ōnis, *m.* [tricae, II.], *a mischief-maker, shuffler, trickster,* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 46; Lucil. ap. Non. 8, 24; 22, 31; Capitol. Ver. 4.

† **trĭcoccum,** i, *n.,* = τρίκοκκον (that has three berries), *a kind of* heliotropium, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 57.

† **trĭcōlum,** i, *n.,* = τρίκωλον (having three members), *a sentence* or *period consisting of three clauses,* Sen. Contr. 2, 12, § 12; 4, 25, § 27.

trīcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [tricae], *to make* or *start difficulties; to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks* (Ciceron.), Cic. Att. 15, 13, 5: Publilius tecum tricatus est, id. ib. 14, 19, 4. — Collat. form **trīco,** reflex., *to dally, delay:* hora surgendi ne te trices, Vulg. Ecclus. 32, 15.

Trĭcorĭi, ōrum, *m., a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, Liv. 21, 31.

* **trĭ-cornĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [tres], *having three horns* or *points:* species furcae, of the letter Ψ, Aus. Idyll. 13 technop. Lit. Monos. *fin.*

trĭcornis, e, *adj.* [tres-cornu], *having three horns, three-horned:* boves, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 73; Sol. 52.

trĭcorpor, ŏris, *adj.* [tres-corpus], *having three bodies, three-bodied, tricorporal:* umbra, i. e. *Geryon,* Verg. A. 6, 289; so, Geryon, Sil. 3, 422; 13, 201.

trīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tricae], *full of difficulties* or *perplexities, full of wiles* or *tricks,* Lucil. ap. Non. 79, 26 (al. strigosus); Inscr. Grut. 50, 1.

trĭ-cuspis, ĭdis, *adj.* [tres], *having three points* or *tines, three-pointed, three-tined, tricuspid:* telum, i. e. tridens, Ov. M. 1, 330.

† **trĭdacna,** ōrum, *n.,* = τρίδακνα, *a kind of oysters,* Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 63.

trĭ-dens, entis (*abl.* tridenti, Verg. A. 1, 145; 2, 418; Sil. 3, 53: tridente, Ov. M. 1, 283; 6, 75; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 51), *adj.* [tres], *having three teeth* or *tines, three-tined, three-pronged, tridented, trident.* **I.** *Adj.:* rostra, Verg. A. 5, 143: aes, Val. Fl. 1, 688: tridenti armatus ferro, Arn. 3, 31.—**II.** *Subst.:* **trĭdens,** entis, *m., a three-tined spear, a trident,* used to spear large fish, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92; 9, 15, 20, § 51; 9, 29, 45, § 84.—As an attribute of Neptune, Verg. G. 1, 13; id. A. 2, 610; Prop. 2, 26 (3, 22), 48; Ov. M. 1, 283; 6, 75.— As a weapon of the net-fighters (retiarii), Juv. 8, 203.

* **trĭdentĭfer,** fĕri, *m.* [tridens-fero], *the trident-bearer,* an epithet of Neptune, Ov. M. 8, 595; cf. tridentiger.

* **trĭdentĭger,** gĕri, *m.* [tridens-gero], *the trident-bearer,* an epithet of Neptune, Ov. M. 11, 202; cf. tridentifer.

* **trĭdentĭpŏtens,** entis, *m.* [tridens-potens], *ruling with the trident,* an epithet of Neptune, Sil. 15, 159.

trĭdŭānus, a, um, *adj.* [triduum], *lasting three days, of three days' continuance* (post-class.): spectaculum, App. M. 10, p. 247, 27: jejunia, Hier. Ep. 54, 10: funus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 12, 207.

trĭdŭum, i, *n.* (sc. spatium) [tres-dies], *the space of three days, three days:* ubi triduom continuom, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 147: hanc hoc triduom solum sinas Esse hic, id. Cist. 1, 1, 106: triduom servire numquam te sinam, id. Mil. 4, 4, 57: bidui'st aut tridui Haec sollicitudo? Ter. And. 2, 6, 9: ut maneas triduom hoc, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 4: decrevit habendas triduum ferias, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: cum tridui viam processisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Clodius respondit, triduo illum, ad summum quatriduo periturum, Cic. Mil. 9, 26: triduo intermisso, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 16; Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 152; Mart. 2, 6, 12.

trĭennĭa, ĭum, *n.* (sc. sacra) [triennium], *a festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival,* = trieterica sacra, Ov. M. 9, 642.

trĭennis, e, *adj.* [tres-annus], *three years old:* vacca, Vulg. Gen. 15, 9.

trĭennĭum, ii, *n.* (sc. spatium) [id.], *the space of three years, three years:* biennium aut triennium est, cum virtuti nuntium remisisti, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3; Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 79; id. Most. 2, 2, 10; id. Stich. 1, 2, 80; 1, 3, 61; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, § 8; Caes. B. G. 4, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 19, 3 al.

trĭens, entis, *m.* [tres], *a third part, a third* of any thing. **I.** In gen.: cum sciemus, quantum quasi sit in trientis triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 3: medicaminis, Col. 12, 20, 7: ut triens ex heminâ supersit, Plin. 23, 7, 68, § 133.—Of inheritances: cum duobus coheredibus esse in triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 3: heredes ex triente, Suet. Aug. 101.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of coins. **1.** *The third part of an* as, Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.; Hor. A. P. 328; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45; Liv. Ep. 60; 22, 10, 7; Messala ap. Plin. 34, 13, 38, § 137; Juv. 3, 267.—**2.** Under the later emperors, a gold coin, *the third part of an* aureus, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17 *fin.*—**B.** As a measure of interest, *one third per cent.* monthly, or, in our way of reckoning, *four per cent.* yearly: usurae, Dig. 35, 2, 3 *fin.:* pensiones, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21.—**C.** In square or long measure. **1.** *The third of a juger,* Col. 5, 1, 11; 5, 2, 2. — **2.** *The third of a foot* in length, Front. Aquaed. 26; 38. — **D.** In liquid measure, *a third of a* sextarius, i. e. *four* cyathi, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 29; Mart. 1, 107, 8; 6, 86, 1; 9, 88, 2; 10, 49, 1.—**E.** Among mathematicians, *the number two* (as a third of six), Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*—**III.** Trientem tertium . . . id significare ait Cincius duas libras pondo et trientem, Fest. p. 363.

trĭentābŭlum, i, *n.* [triens], *a portion of public land assigned to creditors in place of a third part of the public debt:* trientabulumque is ager, quia pro tertiâ parte pecuniae datus erat, appellatus, Liv. 31, 13, 9.

trĭentālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that contains a third of a foot:* materia, Vitr. 10, 6: folia, Plin. 27, 5, 17, § 34.

triĕntārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triens, II. B.], *of* or *belonging to a third part:* faenus, i. e. *a third of one per cent.* monthly, or, in our manner, *four per cent.* a year, Capitol. Anton. P. 2; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21, 1.

* **triĕntĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [triens], *sold for a third:* ager, Liv. 31, 13, 9.

† **triērarchus,** i, *m.*, = τριήραρχος, *the captain of a trireme, a trierarch,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 52; Tac. H. 2, 16; Suet. Ner. 34; Inscr. Orell. 2652; 3595; 3603; 3615 sq.

† **triēris,** e, *adj.*, = τριήρης, *having three ranges of oars.* **I.** *Adj.:* navis, Auct. B. Afr. 44, 2.—**II.** *Subst.:* **triēris,** is, *f.*, *a ship* or *galley of three ranges of oar-banks, a trireme,* Nep. Alcib. 4, 3; Inscr. Orell. 3610; 3612; 3617 sq.; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 10; Vulg. Isa. 33, 21; id. Dan. 11, 30.

† **triĕtērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τριετηρικός, *recurring every three years, triennial:* sacra, *the festival of Bacchus,* Ov. M. 6, 587; also called trieterica orgia, Verg. A. 4, 302.—As *subst.:* **triĕtērĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *the festival of Bacchus,* Ov. R. Am. 593; Stat. Th. 2, 661; id. Achill. 1, 595; Hyg. Fab. 131; cf. trieteris.

† **triĕtēris,** ĭdis, *f.*, = τριετηρίς. **I.** Lit., *a space of three years, three years,* Stat. S. 2, 6, 72; Mart. 9, 85, 9; 10, 53, 3; Aus. Caes. 3.—**II.** Transf., *a triennial festival;* of the festival of Bacchus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58; cf. trietericus.—Of the Nemean games, Stat. Th. 4, 722; 7, 93.

trĭfārĭam (collat. form **trĭfārĭē,** Diom. p. 279 P.), *adv.* [trifarius], *triply, in three places* (not ante-Aug.): trifariam adortus castra, Liv. 3, 22, 7: muniebant Romani, id. 5, 26, 7: distraxere exercitum, id. 26, 41, 20: epulas dispertire, Suet. Vit. 13.—**II.** *Triply, in a threefold manner, in three ways:* destruitur propositio trifariam, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32, 24.

trĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [τριφάσιος], *of three sorts* or *ways, threefold, triple* (post-class.): causa morborum omnium, App. Mag. p. 305, 38: genus, Sol. 27: linguae, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40 *med.:* vestigia numerorum in corporibus trifaria, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3.

* **trĭfaux,** cis, *adj.* [tres-faux], *having three throats, triple-throated:* latratus Cerberi, Verg. A. 6, 417.

trĭfax, fācis, *f.*, *a kind of long missile weapon,* Enn. ap. Fest. p. 367 Müll. (Ann. v. 524 Vahl.); cf. Gell. 10, 25, 2.

trĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [ter-fero], *thrice-bearing, that bears fruit three times a year:* ficus, Col. 5, 10, 11; cf.: ficus trifero proventu, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 71: vites, id. 16, 27, 50, § 114.

trĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ter-findo], *cleft* or *cloven into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked* (poet. and mostly post-Aug.): hasta (Neptuni), Val. Fl. 1, 641; cf.: cuspis Neptuni, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 181: flamma, i. e. *lightning,* Ov. M. 2, 325; cf. ardores, Val. Fl. 6, 53: viae Phocaeae, i. e. *cross-roads,* Sen. Oedip. 772; cf. Phocis, Stat. Th. 1, 64: lingua serpentis, Sen. Med. 687; cf.: motus linguae, Sil. 6, 222: rostrum prorae, id. 6, 358: Sicania, i. e. *triangular,* Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 203.

* **trĭfīlis,** e, *adj.* [ter-filum], *having three threads* or *hairs:* calva, Mart. 6, 74, 2.

trĭfīnĭum, ii, *n.* [ter-finis], *a place where three boundaries meet,* Sicul. Flacc. Condit. Agr. p. 6 Goes.; Inscr. Grut. 201, 5; Isid. 15, 14, 5.

* **trĭfissĭlis,** e, *adj.* [ter-findo], = trifidus, *cleft* or *cloven into three parts, three-forked:* forma Ψ, Aus. Ep. 128, 7.

Trĭfŏlīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mount Trifolium near Naples* (which abounded in grape-vines): ager, Juv. 9, 56: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69; Mart. 13, 114, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 212.

trĭfŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [ter-folium], *three-leaved grass, trefoil,* Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54; 21, 21, 88, § 152.

trĭformis, e, *adj.* [ter-forma], *having three forms, shapes,* or *natures; threefold, triple, triform* (poet.): Chimaera, Hor. C. 1, 27, 23: canis, i. e. *Cerberus,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 1202: Geryon, id. Agam. 841: diva, i.e. *Diana,* who was also Luna and Hecate, Hor. C. 3, 22, 4; called also triformis dea, Ov. M. 7, 94: mundus, because composed of air, earth, and water, id. ib. 15, 859.

trĭformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [triformis], *triplicity of shape,* Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 9.

* **trĭ-fūr,** fūris, *m.* [ter], *a triple thief, an arrant thief:* non fur sed trifur, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6; cf. trifurcifer.

trĭ-furcĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [id.], *an arch rogue, arrant knave,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 47; id. Rud. 3, 4, 29; cf. trifur.

* **trĭfurcĭum,** ii, *n.* [trifurcus], *any thing of a three-forked shape,* App. Herb. 77.

trĭfurcus, a, um, *adj.* [ter-furca], *having three forks, prongs,* or *points, three-forked, three-pronged:* surculi, Col. 5, 11, 7: stirps, id. 5, 10, 7: semina, id. Arb. 20, 2.

trīga, ae, *f.* [contr. from trijuga]. * **I.** *A team of three horses,* or *a chariot drawn by three horses,* Dig. 21, 1, 38, § 14.—**II.** *A set of three, a triad, three,* Arn. 4, 136; cf. Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 439.

† **trĭgămĭa,** ae, *f.*, = τριγαμία, *a three-fold* or *third marriage, trigamy,* Hier. in Jov. 1, 37.

† **trĭgămus,** i, *m.*, = τρίγαμος, *a thrice-married man,* i. e. *one who has three wives* or *who has been married three times,* Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 24.

trīgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triga], *of* or *belonging to a* triga; used only as *subst.* **I.** **trīgārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who drives a three-horse chariot,* Plin. 28, 17, 72, § 238; 29, 1, 5, § 9.—**II.** **trīgārĭum,** ii, *n.* **A.** *A place in which* trigae (and horses in general) *are trained and exercised,* Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 202; cf.: trigarium τόπος, ὅπου ἵπποι γυμνάζονται, Gloss. Philox.—**2.** As a *nom. propr.*, *a place* or *square in Rome in the ninth region,* Inscr. Orell. 4266.—**B.** (Acc. to triga, II.) *The number three,* Mart. Cap. 7, § 733; 9, § 895.

* **trĭgĕmĭno,** āre, *v. a.* [trigeminus], *to triple, treble:* verba, Fronto, 1 *med.*

trĭgĕmĭnus (collat. form, mostly poet., **tergĕmĭnus**), a, um, *adj.* [tres-geminus], *three born at a birth:* fratres, *three twin-brothers.* **I.** Lit., Liv. 1, 24, 1; cf.: tergeminos nasci certum est Horatiorum Curiatiorumque exemplo, Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 33: trigeminorum matres, Col. 3, 8, 1: trigemini filii, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 123.—As *subst.:* **trĭgĕmĭni,** *three brothers born at a birth,* Liv. 1, 25, 1; Col. 2, 1, 3; 7, 6, 7; cf.: trigemino partu, id. 3, 10, 17: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, *of the three twin-brothers,* Liv. 1, 26, 2: Trigemini, *the title of a comedy of Plautus,* Gell. 7, 9, 7.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *threefold, triple, triform,* = triplex (mostly poet.): trigeminae victoriae triplicem triumphum egistis, Liv. 6, 7, 4: tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai, Lucr. 5, 28; cf. of the same and of Cerberus: tergeminumque virum tergeminumque canem, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 16; and of Cerberus: cui tres sunt linguae tergeminumque caput, Tib. 3, 4, 88: canis, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 52: tergemina Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana; cf. triceps and triformis), Verg. A. 4, 511: tergemina dextra, i. e. *of the three Graces,* Stat. S. 3, 4, 83: jus tergeminae prolis, i. e. trium liberorum, id. ib. 4, 8, 21: pomorum tergemina natura, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 114: verba illa Ciceronis in Pisonem (cap. 1) trigemina: decepit, fefellit, induxit, Gell. 13, 24, 22: certat tergeminis tollere honoribus, *to the threefold honors,* i. e. of the three highest magistracies, those of the curule ædile, the prætor, and the consul, Hor. C. 1, 1, 8: at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, *thrice repeated,* Mart. 3, 46, 8.—**III.** Porta Trigemina, *a gate, in the early times of Rome, at the foot of Mount Aventine,* Liv. 4, 16, 2; 35, 10, 12; Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 22; Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 15; Front. Aquaed. 5 al.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 157 sq.

trĭgemmis, e, *adj.* [ter-gemma], *having three buds* or *eyes:* malleolus, Col. 3, 19, 2; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

trīgēsĭmus, a, um, v. tricesimus.

trīginta (freq. written **XXX.**), *num. adj. indecl.* [τριάκοντα], *thirty:* minae, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 65: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18; Liv. 1, 21, 6: triginta magnos orbis explebit, Verg. A. 1, 269: conjectus in carcerem triginta jussu tyrannorum, *of the thirty tyrants* (in Athens), Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; cf. id. Leg. 1, 15, 42; id. Rep. 3, 32, 44; 1, 28, 44 Mos. *N. cr.*

† **trīglītis,** is, *f.*, = τριγλῖτις, *a precious stone,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **trĭglȳphus,** i, *m.*, = τρίγλυφος; in archit., *an ornament in the frieze of the Doric order, a triglyph,* Vitr. 4, 2 *med.*

† **trĭgōn,** ōnis, *m.*, = τρίγων or τρίγωνον, *a kind of ball for playing with,* esp. in the baths, Mart. 4, 19, 5; 7, 72, 9; 12, 83, 3: fugio campum lusumque trigonem, *a game of ball,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 126.

* **trĭgōnālis,** e, *adj.* [trigon], *of* or *belonging to the* trigon: pila, i. e. trigon, Mart. 14, 46 *in lemm.*

† **trĭgōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τριγωνικός, *triangular, three-cornered, trigonal:* radiatio, Firm. Math. 2, 32 *med.*; 4 praef. *fin.*; ib. 1 *med.*

† **trĭgōnĭum,** ii, *n.*, = τρίγωνον. **I.** *A triangle,* Innoc. Cas. Lit. p. 224 Goes.—**II.** *The name of two plants,* otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 3; 65.

† **1. trĭgōnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τρίγωνος, *three-cornered, triangular, trigonal.* **I.** *Adj.:* signa, Manil. 2, 276: ductus, id. 2, 342.—More freq., **II.** *Substt.* **A.** **trĭgōnum,** i, *n.*, = τρίγωνον, *a triangle, trigon,* Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95; Gell. 2, 21, 10; Col. 5, 10, 13; id. Arb. 22, 2; Vitr. 10, 11 *fin.*—Scanned trĭgŏna, Aus. Idyll. 11, 50; Ecl. Rat. Puerper. 39.—**B.** **trĭgōnus,** i, *m.*; med. t. t., *a soothing pill,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 104.

2. trĭgŏnus, i, *m.*, *a kind of fish, the sting-ray:* Raia pastinaca, Linn.; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71 (Fleckeis. trugonum).

trĭhōrĭum, ii, *n.* [tres-hora], *the space of three hours, three hours,* Aus. Idyll. 10, 87; id. Ep. 4, 62.

* **trĭjŭgis,** e, *adj.* [ter-jugum], *drawn by three horses yoked abreast, three-horse-:* cisium, Aus. Ep. 8, 6.

trĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [ter-jugum, triple-yoked; hence, transf.], *threefold, triple:* caput, App. M. 6, p. 181, 4: ferrum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 131.

* **trĭlătĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* [ter-latus], *three-sided, trilateral:* forma, Front. Expos. Form. p. 35 Goes.

trĭlībris, e, *adj.* [ter-libra], *of three pounds weight, three-pound-:* mullus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33: paterae, scyphi, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

trĭlinguis, e, *adj.* [ter-lingua]. **I.** *triple-tongued, having three tongues:* ōs (Cerberi), Hor. C. 3, 11, 20: cantus (Hecates), Val. Fl. 7, 184: colla (i. e. serpentis), Prud. Cath. 3, 150.—**II.** *Speaking three tongues* or *languages:* Massilienses (who spoke Greek, Latin, and Gallic), Varr. ap. Isid. Orig. 15, 1 *fin.:* Siculi (because they spoke Greek, Punic, and Latin), App. M. 11, p. 259: ego Hebraeus, Graecus, Latinus: trilinguis, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

trĭlix, īcis, *adj.* (*nom.* trilicis, Isid. 19, 22, 23) [ter-licium], *woven with three sets of leashes, triple-twilled:* tunicae, Mart. 14, 143, 1; Arn. 3, 112: lorica auro, Verg. A. 3, 467 (trino nexu intexta, Serv.): crates, Val. Fl. 3, 199.

* **trĭ-longus,** a, um, *adj.* [ter], *consisting of three long syllables:* pes, Ter. Maur. p. 2413 P.

* **trĭlōris,** e, *adj.* [ter-lorum], *having three stripes, triple-striped:* vestes, Vop. Aur. 46.

trīmātus, ūs, *m.* [trimus], *the age of three years* (post-Aug.): quae (gallinae) trimatum excesserunt, Col. 8, 5, 24: a trimatu, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168: in trimatu, id. 8, 50, 76, § 200; 10, 20, 22, § 44; Inscr. Orell. 4713.

* **trĭmembris,** e, *adj.* [ter-membrum], *having three sets of limbs, triple-membered:* Geryon, Hyg. Fab. 30.

trĭmestris, e, *adj.* [ter-mensis], *of three months.* **I.** *Adj.:* haedi, *three months old,* Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8: spatium, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163: anni Arcadum, id. 7, 48, 49, § 155: consul, Suet. Caes. 80: satio, i. e. *that ripens in three months,* Col. 2, 4, 9: semen, id. 2, 9, 7; so, triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69: aves, i. e. *that remain with us but three months,*

id. 10, 25, 36, § 73: annorum caelique vices, Aus. Edyll. 11, 24.—**II.** *Subst.:* **trĭmestrĭa,** ium, *n., seeds that ripen three months after sowing,* Col. 2, 12, 9; 11, 2, 20; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 240.

† **trĭmĕtrŏs** or **-trus,** tra, trum (post-class. collat. form **trĭmĕtrĭus,** a, um, Aus. Ep. 16, 78; Sid. poët. Ep. 9, 15), *adj.*, = τρίμετρος; in prosody, *containing three metres* or *double-feet, trimeter:* versus, Quint. 10, 1, 99.—As *subst.:* **trĭmĕtros (-trus),** i, *m., a trimeter,* Quint. 9, 4, 90; 9, 4, 75; 9, 4, 108 al.; Hor. A. P. 252; Ter. Maur. p. 2432 P.; Diom. p. 506 ib.—Also called **trĭmĕter,** Serv. Verg. E. 8, 78.

trĭmŏdĭa, ae, *f.* (collat. form **trĭmŏdĭum,** ii, *n.*, Plaut. Men. prol. 15; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 20) [tres-modius], *a vessel that contains three* modii, *a three-peck measure,* Varr. ap. Non. 5, 18; Col. 2, 9, 9; 12, 18, 2; 12, 52, 8.

Trĭmontĭum, ii, *n., a later name of the city Philippopolis in Thrace,* Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41.

trīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [trimus], *of three years, three years old:* trimulus patrem amisit, Suet. Ner. 6; so, nepotem amisi, Front. Ep. ad Verr. 9.

trīmus, a, um, *adj.* [tres], *of three years, three years old:* filia, trima quae periit mihi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 39; cf.: utrumne in pulvere, trimus, Quale prius ludas opus, *when a child of three years,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 251: vaccae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13: vaccae aetatis trimae, Pall. Mart. 11, 5: equulus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: equa, Hor. C. 3, 11, 9: arbor, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 83: semen, id. 18, 24, 54, § 195: calx, id. 36, 23, 55, § 176.—In law: dies, *a term of three years:* si ita sit legatum, heres meus Titio decem trimā die dato, utrum pensionibus an vero post triennium debeatur? Dig. 33, 1, 3, § 5 sq.; cf. ib. prooem.; hence: melius post trimum domatur equulus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: capri ante trimos minus utiliter generant, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 200.

Trīnăcrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Τρινακρία (with three promontories), *the island of Sicily,* Verg. A. 3, 440; 3, 582; Ov. P. 4, 15, 15; id. M. 5, 476; Just. 4, 2, 1.—Hence, **A. Trīnăcrĭus,** a, um, *adj., Trinacrian, Sicilian:* Pachynus, Verg. A. 3, 429: Aetna, id. ib. 3, 554; also called Trinacria rupes, Cat. 68, 53: mare, Ov. F. 4, 287: unda, Verg. A. 3, 384: litus, id. ib. 1, 196: viri, id. ib. 5, 530: pubes, id. ib. 5, 450: equi, id. ib. 5, 573.—**B. Trīnăcris,** ĭdis, *adj. f., Trinacrian, Sicilian:* terra, i. e. *Trinacria* or *Sicily,* Ov. F. 4, 420; also called Trinacris insula, id. M. 5, 347: Hybla, id. Tr. 5, 13, 22.—*Subst.:* **Trīnăcris** (sc. insula), *the island of Trinacria, Sicily,* Ov. P. 2, 10, 22.

trīnālis, e, *adj.* [trini], *three* (late Lat.), Adaman. Vit. Columb. 3, 22.

trĭnĕpos, ōtis, *m.* [ter-nepos], *a grandson in the fifth degree,* Dig. 38, 10, 2; 38, 10, 10.

trĭneptis, is, *f.* [ter-neptis], *a female descendant in the fifth degree,* Dig. 38, 10, 2; 38, 10, 10.

trīni (terni), ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [tres], *three each, three.* **I.** Lit.: ipse cum tribus legionibus circum Samorabrivam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: trina sacrificia in die, Suet. Ner. 56: castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 46; Liv. 9, 43, 6: litterae, Cic. Att. 11, 17, 1; cf. Varr. L. L. 10, § 67 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *threefold, triple,* = triplex: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: subsidia, Auct. B. Alex. 37, 3: soles, Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99: lunae, id. ib.: nomina, Ov. F. 6, 216: trina bella civilia, plura externa, Tac. H. 1, 2: miles Vitellianus trinis et ipse praesidiis occurrit, id. ib. 3, 82: capita (Cerberi), Sen. Herc. Fur. 783.—**B.** *Sing.:* **trīnus,** a, um, *adj., three, triple, three each:* cantus trino conficitur versu, Plin. 10, 35, 52, § 106: trino relicto praesidio, Auct. B. Afr. 80, 2: forum, Stat. S. 4, 9, 15: genus interdictorum, Aus. Idyll. 11, 63; 11, 66.—**2.** Mostly in phrase, trinum nundinum, *the time of three* nundinae or *market-days;* v. nundinus, III.—By the lex Caecilia et Didia, B.C. 98, that a promulgatio trinum nundinum, or a putting up in public for at least seventeen days, should be made of any proposed law before taking a vote on it, Cic. Dom. 16, 41; id. Phil. 5, 3, 8.

trīnĭo, ōnis, *m., the number three, a three, a trey,* Isid. Orig. 18, 61.

trīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [trini], *the number three, a triad* (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: facta exinde trinitas generum est ex trinitate causarum, Tert. adv. Val. 17.—**II.** In partic., *the Trinity,* Tert. adv. Prax. 3; Cod. Just. 1, 1, 1.

Trinŏbantes, um, *m., a people in the eastern part of Britain, in Essex and the southern parts of Suffolk,* Caes. B. G. 5, 20; 5, 21; Tac. A. 14, 31.

* **trĭnoctĭālis,** e, *adj.* [trinoctium], *of three nights, for the space of three nights, trinoctial:* domicenium, Mart. 12, 77, 5.

trinoctĭum, ii, *n.* [ter-nox], *a space of three nights, three nights:* continuum, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 14; cf. Gell. 3, 2, 13; Val. Max. 2, 4, 5; Aus. Idyll. 11, 34; Amm. 14, 2, 13.

trĭnōdis, e, *adj.* [ter-nodus], *having three knots, three-knotted.* **I.** Lit.: clava, Ov. H. 4, 115; id. F. 1, 575.—* **II.** Transf.: dactylus, i. e. *of three syllables, trisyllabic,* Aus. Ep. 21, 38.

trĭnōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [ter-nomen], *having three names, triple-named:* Hierosolyma (Jebus, Salem, Jerusalem), Hier. Ep. 108, 9.

trinso, āre, v. trisso.

Trĭnummus (Trĭnūmus), i, *m., the name of a comedy by Plautus;* cf. esp. Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 1.

trĭnundĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [tres-nundinae], *of* or *belonging to three weekly market-days* (very rare): trinundino die, *after seventeen days,* Macr. S. 1, 16, 34; v. trinus, II. B., and nundinus, III.—Hence, *adv.:* **trĭnundĭnō,** = trinundino die, Macr. S. 2, 13, 7.

trīnus, a, um, v. trini, II. B.

trĭo, ōnis, v. Triones.

† **trĭōbŏlus,** i, *m.*, = τριώβολος. **I.** As a coin, *a piece of three* oboli, *a half-drachm;* used to denote *a trifle:* negare se debere tibi triobolum, *a sixpence,* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 26: neque triobolum ullum amicae das, id. Poen. 4, 2, 46; id. Rud. 4, 3, 100; 5, 2, 43; 5, 2, 67; cf.: non ego homo trioboli sum, nisi, etc., id. Poen. 1, 2, 168.—**II.** As a weight, *half a drachm,* Cato, R. R. 127, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 46.

Trĭŏcăla, ōrum, *n.*, = Τριώκαλα, *a mountain-fortress in Sicily, between Selinus and Heraclea,* now *ruins near Calatabellotta,* Sil. 14, 270.—Hence, **Trĭŏcălīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Triocala:* in Triocalino (sc. agro), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 10.—In *plur.:* **Trĭŏcălīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Triocala,* Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Trĭōnes, um, *m.* (orig. the ploughing-oxen; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 74 sq. Müll.; Gell. 2, 21, 7; hence, transf.), *the constellation of the Wain,* i. e. *Ursa Major and Ursa Minor* (which were compared to a wagon with oxen yoked to it): Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones, Verg. A. 3, 516: gelidi, Ov. M. 2, 171: Hyperborei, Mart. 9, 46, 1: Odrysii, id. 7, 80, 1: pigri, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 205: inoccidui, id. Gigantom. 11; Ov. M. 10, 446.

† **trĭōnȳmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τριώνυμος, *having three names, triple-named,* = trinominis: nomina propria, Prisc. p. 580 P.: unio solitarii dei, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 42.

Trĭŏpas, ae, *m.*, = Τριόπας, *a king of Thessaly, the father of Erisichthon,* Hyg. Astr. 2, 14.—Hence, **A. Trĭŏpēĭus,** ii, *m., the son of Triopas,* i. e. *Erisichthon,* Ov. M. 8, 751.—**B. Trĭŏpēis,** ĭdis, *f., a granddaughter of Triopas and daughter of Erisichthon,* i. e. *Mestra,* Ov. M. 8, 872.

† **trĭophthalmŏs,** i, *m.*, = τριόφθαλμος (three-eyed), *a precious stone,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

† **trĭorches,** ae, *m.*, = τριόρχης (having three testicles), *a kind of falcon, the buzzard:* Falco buteo, Linn.; Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21; 10, 74, 95, § 204.

† **triorchis,** is, *f.*, = τριορχίς, *a plant, a kind of centaury,* Plin. 25, 6, 32, § 69.

* **trĭpālis,** e, *adj.* [ter-palus], *that has,* or *is propped up by, three stakes* or *pales:* vineae, Varr. ap. Non. 219, 18.

* **tri-parcus,** a, um, *adj.* [ter], *very sparing, stingy, niggardly:* homines, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14.

trĭpartītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tripartitus], *a threefold division,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 4.

trĭpartītō (-pertītō), *adv.*, v. tripartitus *fin.*

trĭpartītus or **-pertītus,** a, um, *Part.* [ter-partior], *divided* or *divisible into three parts, threefold, tripartite* (rare, but good prose): ea causa tripertita erit in accusatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 12: qui tripertitas orbis terrarum oras atque regiones notavit, id. Sest. 61, 129: tripartita ab iis inducitur ratio bonorum, id. Ac. 1, 5, 21: divisio tripartita (al. tripertita), id. Off. 3, 2, 9: exercitus, Tac. A. 2, 74: jus privatum, quod tripartitum est, Just. Inst. 1, 1, 4.—*Substt.* **1. Trĭpertīta,** ōrum, *n., the title of a treatise by* Sex. Aelius: exstat illius (Sex. Aelii) liber, qui inscribitur Tripertita, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 38.—**2. Trĭpertīta,** ae, *f., the title of a comedy by Novius,* Non. 218, 15.—*Adv.:* **trĭpartītō (-pertītō),** *in* or *into three parts:* qui bona dividit tripertito, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 40: tripartito divisus equitatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 67; Hirt. B. G. 8, 33: Caesar partitis copiis . . . adit tripartito, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: aggreditur urbem, Liv. 21, 7.

* **trĭpătĭnum,** i, *n.* [ter-patina], *a service of three dishes,* Fenest. ap. Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 162.

* **trĭpectŏrus,** a, um, *adj.* [ter-pectus], *having three breasts, three-breasted, triple-breasted:* vis Geryonaï, Lucr. 5, 28.

tri-pĕdālis, e, *adj.* [ter], *of three feet* in measure: latitudo fenestrae, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: altitudo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 167: crassitudo parietis, id. 18, 30, 73, § 301: caulis, id. 27, 12, 79, § 104: parma, Liv. 38, 21, 13.

tri-pĕdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of three feet* in measure, *three-foot-:* taleas, Cato, R. R. 45, 1: vites, Col. 3, 2, 2: scrobis, id. 5, 5, 2: statuae, Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 24.

trĭpertītō, *adv.*, v. tripartito.

trĭpertītus, a, um, v. tripartitus.

tri-pēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [ter], *having three feet, three-footed:* mensa, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: grabatus, Mart. 12, 32, 11: mulus natus, Liv. 40, 2, 4; 40, 45, 4.—Trop., *of a man leaning on a staff,* Maxim. 1, 219, de sene.

* **trĭpētĭa,** ae, *f.* [tripes], *a three-legged stool* among the Gallic peasantry, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1.

† **Trĭphallus,** i, *m.*, = Τρίφαλλος (with a great phallus), *an epithet of Priapus,* Auct. Priap. 83, 9.

Trĭphȳlĭa, ae, *f., a name of the southern portion of Elis,* Liv. 28, 8; 32, 5; 33, 34.—Hence, **Trĭphȳlĭus,** a, um, *adj., Triphylian:* Jupiter, Lact. 1, 11, 33.

* **trĭpictus,** a, um, *Part.* [ter-pingo], *written three times:* versiculi, Prud. Apoth. 381.

trĭplāris, e, *adj.* [triplus], *threefold, triple* (post-class.): numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1; id. S. 1, 6 al.

† **triplăsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τριπλάσιος, *threefold, triple:* ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 954.

trĭplex, ĭcis (*abl.* regularly triplici; triplice, Prud. Apoth. 383; Ven. Carm. 7, 4, 12), *adj.* [ter-plico], *threefold, triple.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: philosophandi ratio triplex, id. Ac. 1, 5, 19: nec me pastoris Iberi Forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit, Ov. M. 9, 185: cuspis, i. e. *Neptune's trident,* id. ib. 12, 594: mundus (because made up of sky, land, and sea), id. ib. 12, 40: regnum (because shared among Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto), id. ib. 5, 368: vultus Dianae (because also Luna and Hecate; v. triceps and triformis), id. H. 12, 79: triplicem aciem instruere, *to draw up an army in three lines* or *columns, to form a triple line,* Caes. B. G. 1, 24; so, acies, id. ib. 1, 51; id. B. C. 1, 41; 1, 83 al.; cf. comically: paravi copias duplices, triplices dolos, perfidias, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 5: vallus, Auct. B. Alex. 2, 3: murus, Verg. A. 6, 549; Ov. F. 3, 801: aes, Verg. A. 10, 784; Hor. C. 1, 3, 9: triplici stant ordine dentes, Ov. M. 3, 34 et saep.—Poet., of three like persons or things belonging together: triplices Soro-

res, *the three sisters*, i. e. *the Fates*, Ov. M. 8, 452; called triplices deae, id. ib. 2, 654; cf.: quae ratum triplici pollice netis opus, i. e. *the finger of the three Fates*, id. Ib. 76: poenarum deae triplices, i. e. *the Furies*, id. M. 8, 481: Minyeïdes, i. e. *the three daughters of Minyas*, id. ib. 4, 425: greges, *three bands of Bacchantes*, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 24; cf. gens, *three clans*, Verg. A. 10, 202. — **B.** *Substt.* **1. trĭplex,** icis, *n.*, *three times as much*, *a threefold portion*, *triple:* sume tibi decies; tibi tantundem; tibi triplex, Hor. S. 2. 3, 237; cf.: pediti in singulos dati centeni (denarii), duplex centurioni, triplex equiti, Liv. 45, 40, 5; 45, 43, 7: olei veteris triplex adicitur, Scrib. Comp. 218. — **2. trĭplĭces,** ium, *m.* (sc. codicilli), *a writing-tablet with three leaves*, Cic. Att. 13, 8, 1; Mart. 7, 72, 2; 10, 87, 6; 14, 6, 1.—* **II.** Transf., *very great* or *strong:* triplici fluctu, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 116 (id. H. 4, 23 Dietsch).—*Adv.:* **trĭplĭcĭter,** *in a threefold manner*, *in three ways:* commutare, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54: *l* littera tripliciter sonat, Mart. Cap. 3, 54.

trĭplĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [triplico], *that can be tripled*, *threefold*, *triple* (late Lat.): quod simplex, triplicet: quodque est triplicabile, simplet, of the Trinity, Sedul. 1, 281.

trĭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-class.), *a tripling* or *trebling*, *triplication*. **I.** In gen., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *med.;* Mart. Cap. 7, § 750; Firm. Math. 2, 26 *fin.* al.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. Lat., *a surrejoinder*, *triplication*, Dig. 27, 10, 7; Just. Inst. 4, 14, 2.

trĭplĭcĭter, *adv.*, v. triplex *fin.*

trĭplĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [triplex], *to multiply by three*, *to treble*, *triple* (post-Aug. and very rare): numerum, Gell. 1, 20, 5; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *med.:* id triplicatum corvis (tribuit), Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 153; Vulg. Ezech. 21, 14.

† **trĭplinthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*,= τριπλίνθιος, *three bricks thick:* paries, Vitr. 2, 8.

† **trĭplus,** a, um, *adj. num.*,= τριπλοῦς, *threefold*, *triple:* pars, Cic. Univ. 7 *med.*—In *neutr. absol.:* triplo plus scortorum, *three times as many*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 70.

‡ **trĭpŏdātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [‡ tripodo], *a solemn, measured stamping with the feet* of the Arval brothers, Inscr. Frat. Arv. Orell. 2271; cf. **trĭpŭdĭātĭo,** χορεία ἱερέων περὶ τὸν βωμόν, Gloss. Philox.

trĭpŏdes, um, *m.*, v. tripus.

* **trĭpŏdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*,= τριπόδιος, *consisting of three feet:* pes, *a metrical foot*, = Bacchius.

‡ **trĭpŏdo,** āre, v. tripudio.

Trĭpŏlis, is, *f.*,= Τρίπολις (prop. three-town), *the name of several districts of country and of towns*. **I.** *A district of Thessaly*, Liv. 42, 53, 6.—Hence, **Trĭpŏlītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tripolis:* ager, Liv. 36, 10, 5.—**II.** *A country of Africa*, Sol. 27.—Hence, **Trĭpŏlītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Tripolis*, Eutr. 8, 10.—**III.** *A town of Phœnicia*, Mel. 1, 12, 3; Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78—**IV.** *A district of Laconia, near Tegea, including the cities of Belmina, Carystus, and Pellene*, Liv. 35, 27, 9. — Hence, **Trĭpŏlĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Tripolis:* vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74.

† **trĭpŏlĭum,** ii, *n.*,= τριπόλιον, *a plant growing on cliffs*, Plin. 26, 7, 22, § 39.

* **tri-portentum,** i, *n.* [ter], *an extraordinary omen* or *portent:* deûm triportenta, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 59 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 381 Rib.).

trĭportĭcus, ûs, *f.*, *a triple porch* (late Lat.), Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 22.

Trĭptŏlĕmus, i, *m.*,= Τριπτόλεμος, *a son of Celeus, king of Eleusis and of Metanira; he was the inventor of agriculture, and became a judge in the infernal regions*, Ov. F. 4, 507 sq.; id. Tr. 3, 8, 1; id. M. 5, 646 sq.; Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; id. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 110; Stat. S. 4, 2, 36; Hyg. Fab. 147.—Prov.: Triptolemo fruges dare, like the Engl. *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Ov. P. 4, 2, 10.—Hence, **Triptŏlĕmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Triptolemus*, i. e. *to husbandry*, *agricultural:* dens, i. e. *the plough*, Fulg. Myth. prol. 1.

triptōta, ōrum, *n.*,= τρίπτωτα, *nouns that have only three cases*, *triptotes*, Diom. p. 288 P.

trĭpŭdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, v. tripodatio *fin.*

trĭpŭdio, āvi, 1 (collat. form **trĭpŏdo,** āre; v. the foll.), *v. n.* [tripudium]; in relig. lang., *to beat the ground with the feet*, *to leap*, *jump*, *dance*, as a relig. exercise (syn.: salio, salto). **I.** Lit.: CARMEN DESCINDENTES TRIPODAVERVNT IN VERBA HAEC: ENOS LASES, etc., Inscr. Frat. Arv. Orell. 2271: sacro tripudiare gradu, Ven. Carm. 8, 4, 4: qui in honesto saltatu tripudiant, Lact. 1, 21, 45; Liv. 23, 26, 9.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to leap*, *spring*, *dance*, *caper:* virilem in modum, Sen. Tranq. 17, 4; id. Q. N. 7, 32, 3: ad symphoniam, Petr. 36: crebris saltibus, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 29: in funeribus rei publicae exsultans et tripudians, * Cic. Sest. 41, 88; Sid. Ep. 3, 3 *med.*

trĭpŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [acc. to Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72, contr. from terripavium, terripudium, but prob. from ter and pes; cf. the old form tripodare, whence tripodatio]; in relig. lang., **I.** Lit., *a measured stamping*, *a leaping*, *jumping*, *dancing* in relig. solemnities, *a solemn religious dance:* Salios ancilia ferre ac per urbem ire canentes carmina, cum tripudiis sollemnique saltatu jussit, Liv. 1, 20, 4; cf. tripudio and ‡ tripodatio.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *a dance:* citatis celerare tripudiis, Cat. 63, 26: tripudia Hispanorum, Liv. 25, 17, 5: cum sui moris tripudiis, id. 21, 42, 3: cantus incohantium proelium et ululatus et tripudia, id. 38, 17, 4.—**II.** *A favorable omen*, when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72; 2, 36, 77; 1, 15, 28; Liv. 10, 40, 5; Suet. Tib. 2; cf. solistimus.

† **trĭpūs,** pŏdis (*abl.* tripodi, Lucr. 1, 739), *m.*,= τρίπους, *a three-footed seat*, *a tripod*. **I.** In gen.: donarem tripodas, praemia fortium Graiorum, Hor. C. 4, 8, 3; Verg. A. 5, 110; Sid. Ep. 4, 24; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Lit., *the tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; Verg. A. 3, 360; Ov. A. A. 3, 789; Luc. 5, 121; Sen. Med. 86.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The oracle at Delphi:* mittitur ad tripodas, Ov. F. 3, 855.—**2.** *An oracle*, in gen.: salve, prisca fides tripodum, Stat. Th. 1, 509; Val. Fl. 1, 544; Sen. Med. 785.

trĭquĕtrus, a, um, *adj.*, *having three corners*, *three-cornered*, *triangular*. **I.** In gen.: triquetra aliis, aliis quadrata, Lucr. 4, 653: ager (opp. quadratus), Col. 5, 2, 1: figura (opp. quadrata), Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 93: (Britannia) insula naturâ triquetra, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: Martis sidus numquam stationem facere Jovis sidere triquetro, i. e. *distant by a third of the zodiac*, Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77; also as *subst.:* **trĭquĕtrum,** i, *n.*, *the trinal aspect, that in which a planet's longitude differs by one-third of a circle from the earth's:* in triquetro, id. 2, 15, 12, § 59; 2, 18, 16, § 80.—**II.** In partic., as *adj. prop.*, *of* or *belonging to the island of Sicily*, *Sicilian:* orae, Lucr. 1, 717; Sil. 5, 489: tellus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 55; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 30.

trĭ-rēmis, e, *adj.* [ter-remus], *having three banks of oars*. **I.** *Adj.:* naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 6; 3, 24; Nep. Dion, 9, 2; cf. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3 *fin.*—**II.** *Subst.:* **trĭrēmis,** is, *f.*, *a vessel with three banks of oars*, *a trireme*, Caes. B. C. 2, 23; 3, 101; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 44; Hor. C. 3, 1, 39; id. Ep. 1, 1, 93; Liv. 31, 22, 5; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207, etc.

trīs, v. tres *init.*

trĭsaeclĭsĕnex, is, *m.* [tres-saeculum-senex], *the old man of three generations*, a surname of Nestor, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 13.

† **trĭschoenus,** a, um, *adj.*,= τρίσχοινος, *containing three* schoeni: mensura, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 85.

triscurrium, i, *n.* [ter-scurra], *gross buffoonery*, Prisc. 2, 480, 10; Juv. 8, 190.

† **trĭsēmus,** a, um, *adj.*,= τρίσημος, *containing three syllabic times*, i. e. *one long and one short syllable:* pes, Mart. Cap. 9, § 978.

Trismĕgistus, i, *m.*,= Τρισμέγιστος (thrice-greatest), *an epithet of Mercury*, Lact. 1, 6, 3; 6, 25, 10.

† **trispastos,** i, *f.* (sc. machina),= τρίσπαστος, *a hoisting-tackle with three pulleys, two in the upper and one in the lower block*, *a trispast*, Vitr. 10, 3.

Trispĭthămi, ōrum, *m.*,= Τρισπίθαμοι (three spans high), *a race of dwarfs beyond India*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 26.

trissāgo, v. trixago.

* **trisso,** āre, *v. n.*, of the note of the swallow, *to twitter*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 26 (al. trinsat).

Tristātae, ārum, *m.*,= Τριστάται, *the three highest nobles of a country next to the king*, Hier. in Ezech. 7, 23, 23.

tristĕ, *adv.*, v. tristis *fin.*

† **tristēga,** ōrum, *n.*,= τρίστεγα, *third stories* or *floors*, Hier. in Ezech. 12, 41, 7; Alcim. Avit. 4, 244; Vulg. Gen. 6, 16; id. Ezech. 42, 6.

tristi = trivisti, v. tero.

tristĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tristis], *somewhat sorrowful*, *rather sad:* filiola, * Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103; M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. 3, 17.

tristĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tristis-facio], *making sad*, *saddening:* voces, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13: tyrannus, Prud. Cath. 4, 76: acetum acore, Macr. S. 7, 12, § 30.

tristĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [tristis], *sadness*, *sorrowfulness*, = tristitia (very rare): tristimoniâ sollicitari, Auct. B. Afr. 10, 3: tristimoniam Ex animo deturbavit, Novat. ap. Fest. p. 372 M. (Com. Rel. v. 40 Rib.).—Collat. form **tristĭmōnĭum,** i, *n.:* esse in tristimonio, Petr. 63.

tristis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. trastas, frightened; and Lat. terreo], *sad*, *sorrowful*, *mournful*, *dejected*, *melancholy*, *disconsolate*, *trist* (syn.: maestus, severus, austerus, luctuosus). **I.** In gen.: maesti tristesque, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 18: cum maestus errares, quaerere ex te, quid tristis esses, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: tristis et conturbatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: tristis, demissus, id. Mur. 21, 45: sic tristes affatus amicos, Hor. C. 1, 7, 24: Sequanos tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: numquam ego te tristiorem Vidi esse, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 55: oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89: (faciet) hominem ex tristi lepidum et lenem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 7: quid tu tristis es? id. ib. 2, 2, 6; id. Men. 5, 2, 27; 5, 2, 59: quid es tam tristis? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 20: malle se adulescentem tristem quam hilarem, Sen. Ep. 36, 3: tristis Erat et me maestum videbat, Curt. 6, 11, 27; Sen. Tranq. 15, 4.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of things associated with misfortune or suggestive of sadness, *melancholy*, *saddening*, *unhappy:* ut tuum laetissimum diem cum tristissimo meo conferam, Cic. Pis. 14, 33; cf.: vel defensus tristibus temporibus vel ornatus secundis, id. Fam. 15, 7: esse vultu tristi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 124: tristissima exta, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: tristissimi exsilii solatium, Liv. 5, 51, 1: tristissimam exegimus noctem, *most miserable*, Petr. 115: sors, *unhappy*, *miserable*, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: eventus, Liv. 8, 24, 18: Kalendae, *sad*, *dismal*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 87: Hyades, id. C. 1, 3, 14: Orion, id. Epod. 10, 10: bella, id. A. P. 73: clades, id. C. 3, 3, 62: morbus, Verg. G. 4, 252: fatum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 29: jus sepulcri, Ov. M. 13, 472: officium (exsequiarum), id. ib. 12, 4: funera, Verg. G. 4, 256; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74: pars subiere feretro, Triste ministerium, Verg. A. 6, 223: Tartara, id. ib. 4, 243: Acheron, Sil. 13, 571: tristique palus inamabilis undâ, Verg. A. 6, 438; Hor. C. 2, 14, 8: arbores, *gloomy*, *sombre*, Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 95: adspectus (arboris), id. 13, 22, 40, § 120: tristes et squalidi trunci, Sen. Ep. 12, 1.—**2.** Of taste: quod triste et amarum est, *harsh*, *disagreeable*, *bitter*, Lucr. 4, 634: suci, Verg. G. 2, 126: lupinum, id. ib. 1, 75: absinthia, Ov. P. 3, 1, 23; 3, 8, 15: epulae, Sil. 3, 281: sapor, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 12: pocula, Tib. 1, 5, 50.—**3.** Of smell, *offensive*, *foul:* anhelitus oris, Ov. A. A. 1, 521.—**4.** As *subst.:* **triste,** is, *n.*, *a sad thing*, etc. (poet.): triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres, Arboribus venti, *a sad thing*, *a pest*, *bane*, Verg. E. 3, 80: interdum miscentur tristia laetis, Ov. F. 6, 463; cf.: nunc ego mitibus Mutare quaero tristia, Hor. C. 1, 16, 26. Thus Ovid called his elegies that were written in exile Tristia.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of behavior, etc., towards others. **1.** *Glum*, *gloomy*, *peevish*, *morose*, *ill-humored* (syn.: tetricus, severus, austerus): stultitia est, ei te esse tristem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 4: eia, mea Juno, non decet te esse tam

tristem tuo Jovi, id. ib. 2, 3, 14: mihi erit tristior, Afran. ap. Non. 410, 2: tristis amica ingrato viro, Prop. 1, 6, 10: puella, id. 1, 10, 21: navita tristis (Charon), *gloomy, sullen*, Verg. A. 6, 315; so, dii, Hor. S. 1, 5, 103: Erinys, Verg. A. 2, 337: sorores, i. e. *the Fates*, Tib. 3, 3, 35; Sen. Tranq. 7, 6: ursa, Stat. Achill. 2, 409.—**2.** *Stern, harsh, severe:* judex tristis et integer, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 30; cf.: cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, id. Cael. 6, 13.—**B.** Transf., of things, *gloomy, sad, melancholy, stern, harsh*, etc.: truculentis oculis, tristi fronte, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 21: voltus, id. Most. 3, 2, 124: fronte gravi et tristi supercilio, Plin. Pan. 41, 3: idem naturâ tristiori paululo, Afran. ap. Non. 410, 2: vultus severior et tristior, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289; cf.: tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. And. 5, 2, 16: vita tristior, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: triste et severum genus dicendi, id. Brut. 30, 113; cf.: sermo tristis (opp. jocosus), Hor. S. 1, 10, 11: senectus, Verg. ap. Sen. Ep. 108, 29; cf.: tristis et plenus dignitatis sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 7: perfert in judiciis tristem et impexam antiquitatem, Tac. Or. 20.—Of languages, etc.: tua tristia dicta, Verg. A. 10, 612: sententia, Ov. M. 15, 43; Liv. 8, 21, 2: responsum, id. 9, 16, 3: senatûs consultum, id. 5, 6, 2.—*Adv.:* **tristĕ**, *sadly, sorrowfully; harshly, severely:* salutantes, Stat. Th. 4, 19: triste et acutum resonare, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41: rigens frons, Stat. S. 5, 1, 64.—*Comp.:* flere tristius, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 2: adulescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur, *with more difficulty*, Cic. Sen. 19, 67: respondere tristius, *more harshly*, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5.

tristĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tristis], *sadness* (ante-class.), Pac. ap. Non. 182, 2; so Turp. ib. 182, 4.

tristĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *sadness, mournfulness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, gloominess, dejection* (class.; syn. maestitia). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of living beings: tum ad tristitiam, tum ad laetitiam est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: ex summâ laetitiâ atque lasciviâ repente omnes tristitia invasit, Sall. C. 31, 1: in eâdem tristitiâ permanere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: magno metu ac tristitiâ sollicitari, Auct. B. Afr. 10: lacrimis ac tristitiâ te tradidisti, Luccei. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: tu sapiens finire memento Tristitiam, Hor. C. 1, 7, 18: tristitiam compescere, Ov. M. 9, 397: esse aliquam cognatam tristitiae voluptatem, Sen. Ep. 99, 25: (vino) tristitia et cura hebetatur, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 38: tristitiam animi resolvi, id. 24, 6, 15, § 24: subitâ tristitiâ implicatis militum animis, Val. Max. 1, 6, 12: cum tristitiâ et maerore in vitâ remanere, id. 2, 6, 14: tristitiam ad ultimam perductus, Petr. 24.—Trop.: sol recedens quasi tristitiâ quâdam contrahit terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102.—**B.** Of things: haec tristitia temporum, *this sad state of the times*, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 3: caeli, Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13: indurata soli, id. 18, 21, 50, § 184: aspectus, id. 9, 9, 11, § 34: lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigare, *hardness, harshness*, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37.—**II.** In partic., of demeanor, *moroseness, sourness, gloominess, harshness, sternness, severity*, etc. (syn. severitas): an nova tristitiae causa puella tuae? Prop. 1, 18, 10: simque ego tristitiae causa modusque tuae, Ov. H. 3, 90: (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat, relaxat, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf. id. Lael. 18, 66: illorum (philosophorum) tristitiam atque asperitatem fugiens, id. Fin. 4, 28, 79: quod ille vos tristitiâ vultuque deceperit, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12; so Quint. Inst. prooem. § 15: non conveniant barbae illi atque tristitiae, id. ib. 11, 1, 34; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7; 8, 21, 1; Suet. Ner. 23; Sil. 8, 612.

tristĭtĭes, ēi [id.], = tristitia, *sadness, mournfulness, sorrow, grief* (ante- and post-class.): vultum alligat quae tristities? Pac. ap. Non. 182, 2 (Trag. Rel. v. 59 Rib.): tristitiem, Tac. A. 2, 4, 3: tristitie, Turp. ap. Non. l. l. (Com. Rel. v. 126 Rib.); App. M. 4, p. 155, 13; 9, p. 231, 2; 10, p. 239, 18.—**II.** Personified, **Tristĭtĭes**, *the name of a maid of Psyche*, App. M. 6, p. 176, 36.

tristĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *sadness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, dejection* (post-class.): omnem de tuo pectore tristitudinem mitte, App. M. 3, p. 134; so id. Mag. p. 295, 19; Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *fin.*

tristor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to be sad, grieved*, or *downcast* (very rare): numquam flere, numquam tristari, Sen. Prov. 2, 3; id. Ira, 2, 7, 1.

trĭ-sulcus, a, um (form **trĭsulcis**, e, Fulg. Rusp. Ep. 9), *adj.* [ter] (having three furrows), *three-cleft, three-forked, three-pointed; threefold, triple* (poet.): lingua (serpentis), Verg. A. 2, 475; Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171: sermo, of the serpent in Paradise, Prud. Ham. 203: ordine trisulco quatit ora fragor, of the teeth, Val. Fl. 2, 500: fulmen, Varr. ap. Non. 448, 20; cf. Fest. p. 352; also called Jovis telum trisulcum, Ov. Ib. 467: ignes, id. M. 2, 848: Sicilia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 145: fores, *folding in three parts*, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 449: ramus, *three-forked*, Pall. Mart. 10, 24.

† **trisyllăbus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τρισύλλαβος, *of three syllables, trisyllabic:* verbum, Varr. L. L. 9, § 91 Müll.; Mart. Cap. 5, § 522; 3, § 169.

trit, *indecl.*, *the cry of a mouse, a squeak*, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 213 P. (Com. Rel. p. 11 Rib.).

Tritannus or **Tributanus**, i, *m.*, *a gladiator famous for his bodily strength*, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81; Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 9.

trĭtăvĭa, ae, *f.* [tritavus], *the mother of an* atavus *or* atavia, Dig. 58, 10, 3; 58, 10, 10.

trĭtăvus (old sibilated collat. form **strĭtăvus**, acc. to Fest. p. 314 Müll.), i, *m.* [teravus], *the father of an* atavus *or* atavia. **I.** Lit., Dig. 58, 10, 3; 58, 10, 10; Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; Fest. l. l.—* **II.** Transf., in gen., *remote ancestors*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 2.

† **trĭtē**, ēs, *f.*, = τρίτη; in music, *the third string* or *tone* in the musical scale, Vitr. 5, 4.

† **trĭtēmŏrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = τριτημορία; in music, *a third*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 930; 9, § 959.

† **trĭthăles**, is, *n.*, = τριθαλές, i. q. erithales, *wall-pepper, the lesser houseleek*, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

Trĭtĭa or **Trītaea**, ae, *f.*, = Τριταία, *an inland town of Achaia, near the confines of Elis*, now *Kastritzi*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.—Hence, **Trittenses** or **Trĭtienses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tritia*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 22.

trītĭcēus (collat. form **trītĭcēĭus**, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 58), a, um, *adj.* [triticum], *of wheat, wheaten, wheat-:* messis, Verg. G. 1, 219; Ov. M. 5, 486: fetus, id. F. 1, 693: frumentum, Mart. 13, 12 *in lemm.:* paleae, Cato, R. R. 54, 2: furfures, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: far, Col. 8, 5, 23.

trītĭcĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to wheat* (jurid. Lat.): condictio, Dig. 13, tit. 3.

* **trītĭcīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of wheat, wheaten, wheat-:* amylum, Plin. Val. 5, 31.

trītĭcum, i, *n.* [from tritus, from tero, Varr. L. L. 5, § 106 Müll.], *wheat*, Col. 2, 6, 1; Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 63 sq.; Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 30; id. Poen. 1, 2, 113; id. Truc. 1, 1, 12; Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78; 2, 31, 66; id. Verr. 2, 3, 73, § 170; Caes. B. C. 2, 18.

trĭtŏmus, i, *m.*, = τρίτομος, *a kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

Trītōn, ōnis or ŏnŏs, *m.*, = Τρίτων. **I.** Lit., *a son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia, a sea-god, who, at the bidding of Neptune, blows through a shell to calm or rouse the sea*, Ov. M. 2, 8; 1, 333 sq.; 13, 919; Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78; 2, 35, 89; Luc. 9, 348; Hyg. Astr. 2, 23 *fin.*—*Plur.:* Tritones, sea-gods that serve the other gods, Verg. A. 5, 824; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 26.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A humorous designation of *a lover of fish-ponds:* piscinarum Tritones, qs. *fish-pond gods*, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.—**2.** *A sea-fish of the genus* pelamides, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 144.—**3.** *The name of a ship*, Verg. A. 10, 209.—**II.** *A river and lake in Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, where, according to Egypto-Grecian fables, Minerva was born*, Mel. 1, 7, 4; Luc. 9, 347; Stat. Th. 2, 722; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 36; Sid. Carm. 15, 5.—Hence, **1. Trītōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lake Triton, Tritonian:* Pallas, Verg. A. 5, 704; also, virgo, id. ib. 11, 483; more freq., *absol.:* **Trītōnĭa**, ae, *f.*, *Minerva*, Verg. A. 2, 171; Ov. M. 2, 783; 5, 250; 5, 270; 6, 1; id. F. 6, 655 et saep.—Also, **Trītōnĭda**, ae, Mart. Cap. 9, § 893.—**2. Trītōnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Tritonian:* palus, *a miry sea near Pallene, in Macedonia*, Ov. M. 15, 358: harundo, i. e. *the* tibia *invented by Pallas*, id. ib. 6, 384.—**3. Trītōnis**, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f. adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lake Triton;* or, transf., *to Pallas, Palladian:* palus, *Lake Triton*, Sil. 3, 322: Pallas, Lucr. 6, 750: arx, *the citadel of Pallas*, i. e. *Athens*, Ov. M. 2, 794: urbs, id. ib. 5, 645: pinus, i. e. *the ship Argo, built at the suggestion of Pallas*, id. H. 6, 47.—As *subst.:* **Trītōnis**, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f.* **1.** *Lake Triton*, Sil. 9, 297; Stat. Th. 7, 185.—**2.** *Pallas*, Verg. A. 2, 226; Ov. M. 3, 127; 8, 547: Tritonide fertiles Athenae, i. e. *the olive-tree planted by Pallas*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 28.

Tritopătreus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, *m.*, *a son of Jupiter by Proserpine*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53 B. and K. (al. Tritopatores).

trītor, ōris, *m.* [tero], *a rubber, grinder, chafer:* colorum, *a grinder of colors*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 145: compedium, *a chain-rubber*, a term of reproach applied to a chained slave, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15: stimulorum, of one who is often scourged, id. ib. 5, 2, 17: ARGENTARIVS, i. e. caelator, Inscr. Rein. cl. 11, n. 97.

trītūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a rubbing, wearing off, chafing.* * **I.** In gen.: muli pectora copulae sparteae triturâ continuâ exulcerati, App. M. 9, p. 222, 39.—**II.** In partic., *a threshing*, of grain, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; Verg. G. 1, 190; Col. 2, 19, 1; 1, 6, 23.

trītūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trituro], *a threshing* (late Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joan. 27 *fin.*

trītūrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a thresher* (late Lat.), Aug. ad Don. 10.

trītūro, āre, *v. a.* [tritura, II.], *to thresh* (late Lat.): bos triturans, Vulg. 1 Cor. 9, 9: paleam areae, Aug. Tract. in Johan. 4, § 2: fruges, Isid. 15, 13, 16.—Trop.: passionum flagellis triturari, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *med.*

1. trītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tero.

2. trītus, ūs (found only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [tero], *a rubbing* or *wearing:* lapidum conflictu atque tritu, * Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25; cf. Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 66 (al. attritu); 34, 12, 30, § 120 (dub.); Lact. 6, 4, 6.

trĭumphālis, e, *adj.* [triumpho], *of* or *belonging to a triumph, triumphal:* provincia, i. e. *the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph*, Cic. Pis. 19, 44: porta, *through which the triumphing general entered Rome*, id. ib. 23, 55; Suet. Aug. 100: pictâ Veste triumphales senes, Ov. F. 6, 364: currus, *a triumphal chariot*, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 96: corona, *which the triumphant person wore*, id. 22, 3, 4, § 6; cf. vestes, id. 8, 48, 74, § 195: statua, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 1: ornamenta (usually consisting of a corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, etc.; v. Liv. 10, 7, 9, and 30, 15, 11), Suet. Aug. 38; id. Claud. 24; id. Ner. 15.—Also *absol.:* **trĭumphālĭa**, *the triumphal ornaments* (and under the emperors also granted to a general without the ceremonies of a triumph), Tac. H. 4, 4; Vell. 2, 116: ornatus, Suet. Calig. 52: habitus, Quint. 11, 1, 3: in triumphali miscetur auro, i. e. *in the triumphal garments*, Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 127: cena, id. 9, 55, 81, § 171 et saep.: vir, *who has had the honors of a triumph*, Vell. 2, 6, 4; cf. senex, Ov. F. 6, 364; and, more freq., *absol.:* **trĭumphālis**, is, *m.*, *one who has had the honors of a triumph*, Suet. Caes. 4; id. Aug. 30; id. Ner. 30; 35; Quint. 11, 1, 36 al.: imagines, i. e. *of generals who had celebrated a triumph*, Hor. Epod. 8, 12; cf. statua, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 1: fornix, Vulg. 1 Reg. 15, 12.

trĭumphātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who triumphs, a triumpher, conqueror, vanquisher* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: de Samnitibus triumphator, App. Mag. p. 285, 12; Vulg. 1 Reg. 15, 29.—**B.** Triumphator, an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, 75, 10.—Of Hercules, Inscr. Orell. 1042.—Of the Roman emperors, Inscr. Orell. 2.—**II.** Trop.: erroris, Min. Fel. Oct. 37.

trĭumphātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triumphator], *of* or *belonging to one who triumphs, triumphing, triumphant* (post-class.): verbum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10 *fin.*

‡ **Trĭumphātrix**, īcis, *f.* [id.] (she that triumphs), *the Triumphant*, a name given to the ninth legion, because they triumphed over the younger Pompey in Spain, Labus. ap. Gazzett. di Venez. ann. 1833, n. 56.

trĭumpho, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*

[triumphus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to make a triumphal procession*, *to hold* or *celebrate a triumph*, *to triumph* (cf. ovo). **A.** Lit.: triumphare appellatum, quod cum imperatore milites redeuntes clamitant per urbem in Capitolium eunti Io triumphe: id a θριάμβῳ Graeco Liberi cognomento potest dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 68 Müll.: ex praeturâ triumphare, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: commissi sunt iis magistratus, in quibus re bene gestâ triumpharent, id. Planc. 25, 61: Africanus, qui de Numantinis triumpharat, id. Phil. 11, 8, 18; for which: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumpharunt, id. ib. 8, 6, 18: ex Macedoniâ, id. Pis. 23, 55; id. Mur. 5, 11: ex Transalpinis bellis, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: cum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 5, 28, 1: ut triumphanti urbem inire liceret, id. 26, 21, 2: quasi debellato triumphare, id. 26, 21, 4: neminem ad eam diem triumphasse, qui, etc., id. 28, 38, 4: quid tam inauditum quam equitem Romanum triumphare? at Pompeius triumphavit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61: nisi meo in rem publicam beneficio ubi triumpharet esset habiturus, id. Off. 1, 22, 78; cf. Auct. B. Afr. 22, 3: Nero ovans triumphavit, i. e. *held* or *celebrated an ovation*, Vell. 2, 96, 3. —Poet., transf.: ut sit mulsum, qui triumphent milites, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 48: mirum, si de me jure triumphat Amor, Prop. 2, 8 (8, b), 40 (24): deque cothurnato vate triumphat Amor, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 18.— *Impers. pass.*: ex eâ urbe triumphari vidimus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: aliquis est Romae, qui triumphari de Macedonibus nolit? Liv. 45, 38, 2: populi jussu triumphatum est, id. 3, 63, 11: de parvis oppidis, Flor. 1, 11, 6: ex civilibus bellis, id. 3, 22, 10. — **B.** Trop., *to triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly*: exsultare laetitiâ, triumphare gaudio, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; cf.: laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121: in quo exsultat et triumphat oratio mea, id. Cat. 2, 2, 3: triumpho, si licet me, etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: meum factum probari abs te, triumpho gaudio, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, 2. — **II.** *Act.* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (α) With a homogeneous object: triumphavit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos novem, Gell. 2, 11, 4.—More freq., (β) With other objects, *to triumph over*, *to lead in triumph*; or, in gen., *to conquer*: aliquem, Treb. XXX. Tyr. 24: hic terram triumphabit, Lact. 6, 23 *fin.*: mortem Cum suis terroribus, id. 4, 26, 28; id. Mort. Pers. 16. — More freq. in *pass.*: bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore gentes, Verg. G. 3, 33: triumphatis dare jura Medis, Hor. C. 3, 3, 43: Zenobia victa et triumphata, Vop. Aur. 33: triumphati magis quam victi sunt, Tac. G. 37: triumphata Capitolia, Verg. A. 6, 836; cf.: omnia superata et triumphata, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36: ne triumpharetur (Mithridates), Tac. A. 12, 19: Roma triumphati caput orbis, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 26: triumphatus bos, i. e. *obtained by victory*, *got* or *won as booty*, id. F. 3, 732; so, triumphatum aurum, id. P. 2, 1, 41: Achaeos triumphandos Mummio tradidit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 61. — Hence, *p. a.*: **triumphans**, antis, = triumphalis, *triumphal*, *belonging to a triumph*: equi, Ov. P. 2, 8, 40.

triumphus (in the earliest per. written **triumpus**; v. the foll.; and cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160; Quint. 1, 5, 20; and the letter P), i, *m.* [cf. θρίαμβος, a hymn in honor of Bacchus]. **I.** TRIVMPE, *an exclamation used in the solemn processions of the Arval brothers*: ENOS MARMOR IVVATO. TRIVMPE, TRIVMPE, TRIVMPE, Carm. Fratr. Arv. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2270.—**II.** *A solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory*, *a triumphal procession*, *triumph* (cf. Smith, Antiq. 1163 sqq.): disseres de triumpho. Quid tandem habet iste currus? quid vincti ante currum duces! quid simulacra oppidorum? quid aurum? etc., Cic. Pis. 25, 60; cf. Liv. 34, 52, 4; cf. id. 3, 29, 4: triumphum deportare, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: ne in triumpho duceretur, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 118: Gallos Caesar in triumphum ducit, Suet. Caes. 80: senatus cum triumphum Africano decerneret, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22: de classe populi Romani triumphum agere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 100; Liv. 45, 38, 11: triumphum ex Etruriâ agere, id. 6, 7, 4: deportare triumphum ex provinciâ, Nep. Cato, 2: Boiorum triumphi spem collegae reliquit, *for a victory over the Boii*, Liv. 33, 37, 10; cf.: Pharsalicae pugnae ne triumphum quidem egit, Cic. Phil. 14, 8, 23: per triumphum aliquem ducere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 67; Sall. H. 4, 61, 8 Dietsch: triumpho clarissimo urbem est invectus, Liv. 30, 45, 2: elephantos ducere in triumpho, Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 139: (res) justissimi triumphi, i. e. *worthy of a triumph*, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 3: qui (Pompeius) tot habet triumphos, quot orae sunt partesque terrarum, Cic. Balb. 4, 9: albi greges . . . Romanos ad templa deûm duxere triumphos, i. e. *were carried before the processions*, Verg. G. 2, 148. — The shout of the soldiery and the multitude on occasion of these triumphal processions was: Io triumphe, Hor. C. 4, 2, 49 and 50; id. Epod. 9, 21; 9, 23; cf. Liv. 45, 38, 12; Suet. Caes. 49; 51.—**B.** Trop., *a triumph, victory*: ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic. Vatin. 16, 39: luxuriae (*gen. subj.*), Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 14: de se ipso, Just. 14, 4, 6.

triumvir, viri, v. triumviri.

triumvirālis, e, *adj.* [triumviri], *of* or *belonging to the triumvirs*, *triumviral*: sectus flagellis triumviralibus, i. e. *of the superintendents of prisons*, Hor. Epod. 4, 11: supplicium, Tac. A. 5, 9 *fin.*: proscriptio, i. e. *of the* triumvirorum reipublicae constituendae, Sen. Ben. 2, 11, 1; Lact. 2, 4, 36.

triumvirātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office* or *dignity of a triumvir*, *the triumvirate*: triumviratus (coloniae deducendae), *Cic. Brut. 31, 117; cf.: tribunatu ante gesto triumviratibusque, Liv. 9, 46, 3: ne triumviratu suo (reipublicae constituendae) nimis superbiat Antonius, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 122: nullo more triumviratus invaditur, Flor. 4, 6, 3: reipublicae constituendae, Suet. Aug. 27: senatûs legendi, id. ib. 37.

triumviri (also written **tresviri**, and **IIIviri**), ōrum or ûm, *m.* [tres-vir], *three men holding an office together* or *associated in public business*, *a board of three*, *three joint commissioners* appointed for various purposes, *a triumvirate*. So, **I.** Triumviri coloniae deducendae or agro dando, *for leading out a colony and distributing the land among its members*, Liv. 3, 1, 6; 4, 11, 5; 6, 21, 4; 8, 16, 14 al. — In *sing.*: nobilitas . . . Gaium Gracchum . . . triumvirum coloniis deducundis ferro necaverat, Sall. J. 42, 1: triumvir agrarius, Liv. 27, 21, 10; Cic. Brut. 20, 79. — **II.** Triumviri capitales, *superintendents of public prisons*, who performed many of the duties of modern police magistrates, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; Cic. Or. 46, 156: carceris lautumiarum, Liv. 32, 26, 27; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30; Liv. 25, 1, 10; 39, 14, 10. — In *sing.*, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7. — **III.** Triumviri Epulones, v. epulo. — **IV.** Triumviri monetales, *directors of the mint*, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30.—**V.** Triumviri mensarii, *three commissioners to regulate money*, Liv. 23, 21, 6; 24, 18, 12; 26, 36, 8. — **VI.** Triumviri nocturni, *fire-wardens*, Liv. 9, 46, 3; Val. Max. 8, 1, 6; Dig. 1, 15, 1. — **VII.** Triumviri reipublicae constituendae; these were Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, appointed to regulate public affairs, Liv. Epit. 120; Suet. Aug. 96; id. Tib. 4; Flor. 4, 6.—In *sing.*, Vell. 2, 88, 1; Suet. Aug. 9; 54; Gell. 3, 9, 4; Nep. Att. 12, 2.—**VIII.** *Boards for recruiting troops*: senatus triumviros binos creari jussit, Liv. 25, 5, 6.—**IX.** Triumviri sacris conquirendis donisque persignandis, *to collect and register votive offerings*, etc., Liv. 25, 7, 5. — **X.** Triumviri reficiendis aedibus Fortunae et matris Matutae et Spei, *for the restoration of temples*, Liv. 25, 7, 6. — **XI.** *The three chief magistrates of a municipality*: Q. Manlius, qui tum erat IIIvir, Cic. Clu. 13, 38.

triuncis, e, *adj.* [ter-uncia], *of three unciae*: paragaudis, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

* **trivěněfĭca**, ae, *f.* [ter-veneficus], *an arrant poison-mixer*, *a thorough hag*, *witch*, or *sorceress*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 8.

Trĭvĭa, ae, v. trivius.

trĭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [trivium; prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence, transf.], *that may be found everywhere*, *common*, *commonplace*, *vulgar*, *ordinary*, *trivial* (post-Aug.): trivialis scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27: verba (opp. splendide atque adornate declamare), Suet. Rhet. 6: ludii ex circo, id. Aug. 74: carmen, Juv. 7, 55: mos, Calp. Ecl. 1, 28.

trĭvĭālĭter, *adv.* [trivialis], *in a common manner*: trivialiter et populariter instituti infantes, Arn. 7, 242.

* **trĭvĭātim**, *adv.* [trivium], *in the public streets*: dissultare, Mart. Cap. 1, § 3.

Trĭvīcum, i, *n.*, *a small town in the mountains between Samnium and Apulia*, near the mod. *Trevico*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.

trĭvĭum, i, *n.* [ter-via]. **I.** Lit., *a place where three roads meet*, *a fork in the roads*, *cross-road*: ut ventum est in trivium, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *a public square*, *the public street*, *highway*; *plur.*: in triviis aut in compitis, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 7: nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes, Verg. A. 4, 609; Lucr. 4, 1203: occurram in triviis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 59; id. Ep. 1, 16, 64; 1, 17, 58; id. A. P. 245.—*Sing.*: pueros in trivio docere, Just. 21, 5; Tib. 1, 1, 12 (22). — Prov.: arripere maledictum ex trivio, i. e. *out of the street*, *from the mob*, Cic. Mur. 6, 13.

trĭvĭus, a, um (*gen. fem.* Triviaï, Lucr. 1, 84), *adj.* [trivium], *an epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met*: DI, Inscr. Grut. 84, 5; 1015, 1: virgo, i. e. *Diana* or *Hecate*, Lucr. 1, 84; also called: Trivia dea, Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 10.—More freq. *absol.*: **Trĭvĭa**, ae, *f.*, *Diana*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag. v. 318 Vahl.); Cat. 34, 15; 66, 5; Tib. 1, 5, 16; Verg. A. 6, 35; Ov. F. 1, 389; id. M. 2, 416 al. — Hence, **Lăcus Trĭvĭae** (the Lake of Diana), *a lake in Latium*, *near Aricia*, now *Lago di Nemi*, Verg. A. 7, 516; Stat. S. 3, 1, 56.

trixāgo or **trissāgo**, ĭnis, *f.*, *a plant*, *called also* chamaedrys, *germander*: Teucrium chamaedrys, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130; Veg. Vet. 1, 17; 1, 42 al.

Trōas, ădis, v. 1. Tros, B. 5.

† **trŏchaeĭdes**, is, *adj.*, = τροχαιειδής, *like a trochee*: numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 992.

† **trŏchaeus**, i, *m.*, = τροχαῖος (cf. Mart. Cap. 9, § 988). **I.** *A metrical foot of two syllables*, *a long and a short* (— ⏑), *a trochee*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; Quint. 9, 4, 80; Prud. στεφ. 8 praef. — **II.** *Another name for the* tribrachys, *a metrical foot of three short syllables* (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *a tribrach*, Cic. Or. 57, 193; Quint. 9, 4, 82.

† **trŏchăĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τροχαϊκός, *consisting of trochees*, *trochaic*: versus, Quint. 9, 4, 140; Ter. Maur. p. 2437 P.; Diom. pp. 504 and 508 ib.

† **trŏchĭlus**, i, *m.*, = τρόχιλος. **I.** *A very small bird*, perh. *the golden-crested wren*, *trochil*, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 203; 8, 25, 37, § 90. — **II.** In architecture, *a semicircular hollow running round the base of a column*, *a casement*, *scotia*, *trochil*, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*

† **trŏchiscus**, i, *m.*, = τροχίσκος, *a small, round ball*; in medicine, *a pill*, *troche*, *trochisk*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 104; Veg. Vet. 2, 9 *fin.* (in Cels. 5, 17, written as Greek).

trochlĕa or **troclĕa**, ae, *f.* [contr. from τροχαλία], *a mechanical contrivance for raising weights*, *a case* or *sheaf containing one or more pulleys*, *a block*, Vitr. 10, 2; Cato, R. R. 3, 5; Lucr. 4, 905.—Prov.: trochleis pituitam adducere, q. s. *to draw up phlegm with a hoisting-tackle*, i. e. *to hawk violently*, Quint. 11, 3, 56.

* **trochlĕātim**, *adv.* [trochlea], *with a block*: erecto fune, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.*

† **trŏchus**, i, *m.*, = τροχός, *an iron hoop set round with small rings*, *a trundling-hoop* for children, Hor. C. 3, 24, 57; id. A. P. 380; Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 6; Ov. A. A. 3, 383; id. Tr. 2, 486; Mart. 14, 168, 2; 14, 169, 2 al.

Trocmi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Galatia*, Liv. 38, 16; called also **Trogmi**, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

Trōes, um, v. 1. Tros, B. 4.

Troezēn, ēnis, *f.*, = Τροιζήν, *a very ancient city of Argolis*, *where Pittheus*, *the maternal grandfather of Theseus*, *reigned*, near the mod. village of *Damala*, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18; Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48; Ov. M. 6, 418: prope Troezena, id. ib. 15, 296; 15, 506; id. P. 4, 16, 15; Stat. Th. 4, 81.—Hence, **Troezēnius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or

belonging to Trœzen: ager, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56: litus, Mel. 2, 7, 10: vinum, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 116: carbunculi, id. 37, 7, 25, § 97: heros, i. e. *Lelex, son of Pittheus,* Ov. M. 8, 566.—In *plur. subst.:* **Troezēnĭi,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Trœzen,* Mel. 2, 3, 8.

Trogini, ōrum, *m., a people of Galatia,* Cic. Div. 2, 37.

Trōglŏdȳtae or **Trōgŏdȳtae,** ārum, *m.,*=Τρωγλοδύται, *a people of Ethiopia who dwelt in caves, the Troglodytes,* Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 8, 6; Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183; 5, 8, 8, § 34; 6, 29, 33, § 168; Cic. Div. 2, 44, 93.— Hence, **A. Trōglŏdȳtĭcus** or **Trōgŏdȳtĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Troglodytes, Troglodytic:* myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 69: balanus, id. 12, 21, 46, § 101. — *Subst.:* **Trōglŏdȳtĭcē** or **Trōgŏdȳtĭcē,** ae, *f., the country of the Troglodytes,* Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 178; 2, 74, 76, § 185; 6, 29, 34, § 169.—**B. Trōglŏdȳtis** or **Trōgŏdȳtis,** ĭdis, *adj. f., Troglodytic:* myrrha, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 17; Scrib. Comp. 90.

Trogmi, v. Trocmi.

Trogus Pompēĭus, *a Roman historian in the time of Augustus, whose work was abridged by Justin,* Just. praef.; id. 38, 3; 43, 1 and 5 *fin.;* Plin. 11, 15, 114, § 274; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. 253.

Trōĭa, ae, v. 1. Tros, A.

Trōĭădes, um, v. 1. Tros, B. 6.

Trōĭcus, a, um, v. 1. Tros, B. 3.

Trōĭlus, i, *m.,* = Τρώϊλος, *a son of Priam, slain by Achilles,* Verg. A. 1, 474; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 30; 4, 9, 36; Hor. C. 2, 9, 16; Dict. Cret. 4, 9.

Trōĭus, a, um, v. 1. Tros, B. 1.

Trōja, ae, v. 1. Tros, A.

Trōjānus, a, um, v. 1. Tros, B. 2.

Trōjŭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [Troja-gigno], *Troy-born, born in Troy, of Trojan descent, Trojan* (poet.): gentes, Lucr. 1, 465: Romanus, *descended from Trojans,* Vet. Carm. ap. Liv. 25, 12, 5.—*Subst. m.* **1.** *A Trojan,* Cat. 64, 356; Verg. A. 8, 117; 3, 359.—**2.** *A Roman,* Juv. 1, 100; 11, 95.

Tromentīna trĭbus, *one of the* tribus rusticae, Liv. 6, 5, 8; Inscr. Grut. 1109, 8; cf. Fest. p. 367 Müll.

1. trŏpa, ae, *f.,*=τροπή, *the tropic solstice:* CHIMERINA, Kal. Vet. ap. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 381.

2. trŏpa, *adv., turning;* Gr. τρόπα (v Lidd. and Scott, s. v.): et ludit tropa nequiore talo, i. e. *at a game played by throwing dice,* etc., Mart. 4, 14, 9.

trŏpaeātus, a, um, *adj.* [tropaeum], *trophied, adorned with trophies* (late Lat.): victores et tropaeati, Amm. 23, 5, 17.

Trŏpaeŏphŏrus, i, *m.,*=Τροπαιοφόρος, *The Trophy-bearer,* an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 11.

† **trŏpaeum** or **trŏphaeum,** i, *n.,*= τρόπαιον. **I.** Lit., *a sign and memorial of victory, a trophy;* orig. a trunk of a tree, on which were fixed the arms, shields, helmets, etc., taken from the enemy; afterwards made of stone and ornamented in the same manner, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: statuere, id. Inv. 2, 23, 69: devictis Hispanis tropaea in jugis constituit, Sall. H. 4, 29 Dietsch: in modum tropaeorum arma imposuit, Tac. A. 2, 18 *fin.:* sistere Romae tropaea de Parthis, id. ib. 15, 18; Suet. Caes. 11; id. Claud. 1; id. Calig. 45; Verg. A. 11, 7; Val. Fl. 4, 379; Val. Max. 6, 1, ext. 3; 2, 2, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A victory:* nova Cantemus Augusti tropaea Caesaris, Hor. C. 2, 9, 19: tulit e capto nota tropaea viro, Ov. H. 9, 104; 17, 242; id. R. Am. 158: victoria, quae cum Marathonio possit comparari tropaeo, Nep. Them. 5, 3; cf.: nostra sunt tropaea, nostra monimenta, nostri triumphi, Cic. Arch. 9, 21; Val. Max. 8, 14, ext. 1.—**B.** *A mark, token, sign, memorial, monument:* tropaeum necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115: Maecenatis erunt vera tropaea fides, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 34.

† **trŏpaeus,** a, um, *adj.,* = τροπαῖος, *turning back, returning:* venti, *blowing from the sea towards the land, sea-breezes,* Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114.

Trŏphōnĭus, ii, *m.,* = Τροφώνιος. **I.** *A brother of Agamedes, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114.—**II.** *A deity that imparted oracles in a cave near Lebadia, in Bœotia;* sometimes called also Juppiter Trophonius, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; id. N. D. 3, 19, 49; Liv. 45, 27, 8; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 66; 31, 2, 11, § 15.—Hence, **Trŏphōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Trophonius, Trophonian:* narratio Chaeronis, *of a certain Chœron, who descended into Trophonius's cave,* Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

trŏpĭcē, *adv.,* v. tropicus *fin.*

† **trŏpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = τροπικός. **I.** Lit., *of* or *belonging to a turn* or *turning, tropical:* Capricornus, i. e. *where the sun turns back,* Aus. Idyll. 16, 7; cf. id. Ecl. de Ratione Diei Anni, 2; Manil. 3, 614. — **II.** Trop. * **A. trŏpĭca,** ōrum, *n., changes, alterations:* pecuniae cupiditas haec tropica instituit, Petr. 88.—**B.** In the later rhet. lang., *figurative, metaphorical, tropical* (late Lat.): figura, Gell. 13, 24, 31: locutiones, Aug. contra Mendac. 10.—*Adv.:* **trŏpĭcē,** *figuratively:* loqui maluit, Aug. Genes. ad Lit. 4, 9.

† **trŏpis,** is, *f.,* =τρόπις, *the lees of wine,* Mart. 12, 83, 11.

† **trŏpŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.,* = τροπολογία, *a figurative manner of speaking, a metaphorical* or *tropical style, tropology,* Hier. in Joel, 2, 18.

trŏpŏlŏgĭcē, *adv.,* v. tropologicus *fin.*

† **trŏpŏlŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = τροπολογικός, *figurative, tropical, tropological* (late Lat.): tropologicum et figuratum genus, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.:* interpretatio, Hier. adv. Joan. Hierosol. 7. — *Adv.:* **trŏpŏlŏgĭcē,** *figuratively, metaphorically:* exponere aliquid, Hier. in Soph. 1, 8; id. in Ezech. 1, 6, 2.

† **trŏpus,** i, *m.,* = τρόπος. **I.** In rhet., *a figurative use of a word, a trope* (post-Aug. for translatio, verborum immutatio), Quint. 9, 1, 4 sq.; 9, 2, 44 sq.; 9, 3, 20 al.—**II.** *A manner of singing, a song,* Ven. Carm. 10, 10, 54; 10, 10, 60; 10, 12, 4.

1. Trōs, Trōis, *m.,*= Τρώς, *a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named; he was the son of Erichthonius and grandson of Dardanus,* Verg. G. 3, 36; Ov. F. 4, 33; Sil. 11, 297; Aus. Idyll. 12, 19.— Hence, **A. Trōja** or **Trōĭa,** ae, *f., Troy, a city of Phrygia,* Mel. 2, 3, 6; Liv. 1, 1; Verg. A. 1, 1; 3, 3; Ov. M. 11, 199 sq.; 13, 404 sq.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *A place founded by Æneas in the Laurentine territory in Italy,* Liv. 1, 1, 3.—**b.** *A place settled by Helenus in Epirus,* Ov. M. 13, 721; Verg. A. 3, 349.—**c.** *A Roman game played on horseback, a sort of sham-fight,* Verg. A. 5, 596 sq.; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Aug. 43; id. Calig. 18 *fin.;* id. Claud. 21; cf. Fest. p. 367.—Hence, **B. Trōĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Troy, Trojan:* Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 596; Ov. M. 14, 156: heros, i. e. *Æsacus,* id. ib. 11, 773: sacra, Tib. 2, 5, 40 (Troica, Müll.): arma, Verg. A. 1, 249; 3, 306: gaza, id. ib. 1, 119.—**2. Trōjānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Troy, Trojan:* urbs, i.e. *Troy,* Verg. A. 1, 624: moenia, Ov. M. 13, 23: regna, id. ib. 9, 232: opes, Verg. A. 2, 4: bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 1; Ov. M. 15, 160: tempora, Hor. C. 1, 28, 11; Ov. M. 8, 365; Sen. Cons. Helv. 8, 6; id. Ep. 88, 40: judex, i.e. *Paris,* Ov. F. 4, 121: ludi, i.e. *the game of Troy* (v. 2. **c.** supra), Suet. Tib. 6.—Prov.: equus Trojanus, for *a concealed danger, a secret artifice:* intus, intus inquam est equus Trojanus, Cic. Mur. 37, 78.—Equus Trojanus is also *the title of a tragedy of Nœvius,* Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; 7, 1, 2.—*Subst.* (*a*) **Trōjāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Troy, the Trojans,* Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82; id. Inv. 1, 22, 32; id. Phil. 2, 22, 59; Lucr. 1, 476; Verg. A. 11, 421; Ov. M. 13, 702; Liv. 1, 1, 2; Sen. Ep. 27, 5.—(*β*) **Trōjānum,** i, *n., a country-place in Latium,* Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6.—**3. Trōĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Troy, Trojan:* tempora, Cic. Brut. 10, 40: bellum, Vell. 1, 5, 3; Ov. P. 2, 10, 14: Vesta, id. M. 15, 730; cf. ignis, *the perpetual fire which was kept in the temple of Vesta at Rome,* Stat. S. 1, 1, 35: fata, Ov. H. 1, 28.— **4. Trōs,** ōis, *m., a Trojan,* Verg. A. 1, 574; 10, 108; 6, 52.—*Plur.,* Verg. A. 1, 172; 2, 325; 5, 265; 12, 137; Ov. H. 1, 13; id. M. 12, 67; 13, 91; 13, 269.—**5. Trōăs,** ădis or ădŏs, *adj. f., Trojan:* in agro Troade, Nep. Paus. 3, 3: humus, Ov. H. 13, 94: matres, ib. ib. 16, 183: turba, Sen. Troad. 84.—More freq., **b.** *Subst.* (*a*) *A Trojan woman,* Ov. M. 13, 566; 13, 421; 13, 481; id. H. 13, 137; Verg. A. 5, 613.—(*β*) Troas, *the title of a tragedy by Q. Cicero,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 6, 7: Troades, *the title of a tragedy by Seneca.*—(*γ*) *The region about Troy, the Troad,* Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; Nep. Paus. 3, 3; Mel. 1, 2; 1, 18; 2, 7.—**6. Trōĭădes,** um, *f., Trojan women,* Pers. 1, 4.

2. Trōs, ōis, *m.,* v. 1. Tros, B. 4.

Trosmis, is, *f.,* = Τρόσμις, *a town of Lower Mœsia, on the Ister,* Ov. P. 4, 9, 79.

Trossŭli, ōrum, *m., a name given to the Roman cavalry, from* Trossulum, *a town of Etruria, which was conquered by them,* Varr. ap. Non. 49, 3; cf.: Junius Gracchanus in Plin. 33, 2, 9, § 36; Fest. p. 367 Müll.—In *sing.,* Pers. 1, 82 Schol. — In the Aug. per., a name used in contempt for *fops, coxcombs,* Sen. Ep. 87, 9; so id. ib. 76, 2.

† **troxălis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = τρωξαλίς, *an insect resembling a grasshopper,* perhaps a *cricket,* Plin. 30, 6, 16, § 49.

trŭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle,* Titin. and Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 17 sq.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll. — **II.** Perh. *a drain, gutter, spout,* acc. to Varr. l. l.

trŭcīdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trucido], *a slaughtering, massacring, butchery.* **I.** Lit.: inde non jam pugna, sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, Liv. 28, 16, 6: civium, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 11.—In *plur. absol.:* tantas trucidationes facis, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12. — **II.** Transf., *a cutting to pieces, cutting up, cutting off,* Cels. praef. *med.:* arborum, *a lopping, trimming,* Plin. 17, 27, 45, § 257.

trŭcīdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a slaughterer, murderer* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 1; id. Ep. 105 *med.*

trŭcīdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [perh. for truci-cidare, i.e. truncum caedere], *to cut to pieces, to slay* or *kill cruelly, to slaughter, butcher, massacre* (class.; syn.: obtrunco, jugulo, perimo). **I.** Lit.: cavete neu capti sicut pecora trucidemini, Sall. C. 58, 21; cf.: pecus diripi, trucidari, Auct. B. Afr. 26, 6: cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque curavit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: ne hic ibidem ante oculos vestros trucidetur, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: trucidando occidere, Liv. 29, 18, 14: quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, Hor. A. P. 185: trucidatae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 45: nobilissum corpus ignobili saevitiā, Val. Max. 9, 2, 2.—**II.** Transf., *to cut up, demolish; to destroy, ruin:* seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidas, *chew up,* Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21: haec (nubes) multo si forte umore recepit Ignem, continuo magno clamore trucidat, i. e. *extinguishes,* Lucr. 6, 147: juventus ne effundat patrimonium, ne fenore trucidetur, Cic. Cael. 18, 42: plebem fenore, Liv. 6, 37, 2.

† **tructa,** ae, *f.,* = τρώκτης, *a kind of trout,* Isid. Orig. 12, 6.—Also called **tructus,** i, *m.,* Plin. Val. 5, 43.

trŭcŭlentē, *adv.,* v. truculentus *fin.*

trŭcŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [truculentus], *savageness, ferocity, roughness, harshness, truculence* (very rare): tua, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 7: caeli, *harshness, inclemency,* Tac. A. 2, 24.

trŭcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [trux], *savage, fierce, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel, fell* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: saevus, crudelis, trux). **I.** Lit.: agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12; cf.: quam taeter incedebat! quam truculentus! quam terribilis aspectu, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: truculentus atque saevus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 3; id. Truc. 2, 2, 10 sq.; 3, 2, 6; Quint. 11, 3, 73; Ov. M. 13, 558: tigris etiam feris ceteris truculenta, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 10.—Hence, *subst.:* **Trŭcŭlentus,** i, *m., a play by Plautus,* Cic. Sen. 14, 50; Varr. L. L. 7, 3.—*Comp.:* nulla Getis gens est truculentior, Ov. P. 2, 7, 31: quo truculentior visu foret, Tac. H. 4, 22: feta truculentior ursa, Ov. M. 13, 803: Armeniam invasit truculentior quam antea, Tac. A. 12, 50.—**2.** Of things: truculentis oculis, Plaut. As. 2,

3, 21: aequor, *wild, stormy*, Cat. 64, 179: vocibus truculentis strepere, *wild, tumultuous, mutinous*, Tac. A. 1, 25. — *Subst.*: **trŭcŭlenta,** ōrum, *fierce conduct* or *language*: truculenta pelagi tulistis, Cat. 63, 16; cf. caeli, Tac. A. 2, 24: truculenta loquens, Ov. M. 13, 558.—*Sup.*: truculentissimum ac nefarium facinus, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12. — *Adv.*: **trŭcŭlentē** or **trŭcŭlenter,** *savagely, fiercely, ferociously*: nolite truculenter insequi inania verba populorum, Cassiod. Var. 1, 13; Ven. Fort. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 541.—*Comp.*: quod truculentius se gereret quam ceteri, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: instans, Val. Max. 3, 8, 5.—*Sup.*: quam potuit truculentissime eum aspexit, Quint. 6, 1, 43.

trŭdis, is, *f.* [trudo], *a pointed pole, a pike*: ferratae, Verg. A. 5, 208; cf.: trudes hastae sunt cum lunato ferro, Isid. Orig. 18, 7.

trūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [cf. Sanscr. tard-, to split], *to thrust, push, shove; to crowd* or *shove forward; to press on, drive, impel* (class.; syn.: pello, expello). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vis haec quidem hercle est et trahi et trudi simul, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 92: quas mihi tenebras trudis? id. Ep. 3, 4, 40: trudit et impellit, Lucr. 6, 1032: adverso trudere monte saxum, id. 3, 1000: montem pectore, Verg. G. 3, 373: (hostes) trudunt adversos, Tac. A. 2, 11: glaciem cum flumina trudunt, Verg. G. 1, 310: ille hinc trudetur largus lacrimarum foras, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 30: apros in plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: ad proelia inertem, id. Ep. 1, 5, 17: semet in arma, Tac. H. 5, 25. — **B.** In partic., of growth, *to push forth, put forth, send forth* (poet.): (pampinus) trudit gemmas, Verg. G. 2, 335: se de cortice (gemmae), id. ib. 2, 74: truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, id. ib. 2, 31: offenso truditur igne latex, Claud. de Apono, 13.—**II.** Trop.: secundae res laetitiā transvorsum trudere solent a recte consulendo atque intellegendo, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: ad mortem trudi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: in quae (comitia) omnibus invitis trudit noster Magnus Auli filium, *puts forward* (to bring him into office), id. Att. 1, 16, 12: quo ne trudamur, di immortales nos admonent, id. Har. Resp. 28, 61: in vitia alter alterum trudimus, Sen. Ep. 41, 7: semel in arma trusos, Tac. H. 5, 25: truditur dies die, Hor. C. 2, 18, 15; cf.: sic vita truditur, *is hurried on*, Petr. 82: fallacia Alia aliam trudit, *presses hard upon, closely follows the other*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 40.

Trŭentum, i, *n.*, *a town of Picenum, on the river Truentus* (now *Tronto*), Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110.—Hence, **Trŭentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Truentum, Truentine*: Castrum, *another name for* Truentum, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, B, 1: turres, Sil. 8, 435.—*Plur. subst.*: **Trŭentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Truentum, the Truentines*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

trūgŏnus, i, *m.*, = trygon, *the sting-ray*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

trulla, ae, *f. dim.* [trua]. **I.** Lit., *a small ladle, dipper*, or *scoop* (esp. for dipping wine from the crater into the drinking-cups), Varr. L. L. 5, § 118; Cato, R. R. 13, 2 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62 sq.; Hor. S. 2, 3, 144; Mart. 9, 97, 1; Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 20; Dig. 34, 2, 36 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A scoop-shaped fire-pan*, Liv. 37, 11, 13.— **B.** *A mason's trowel*, Pall. 1, 15; 1, 13, 2.— **C.** = trulleum, *a basin, wash-basin*, Juv. 3, 108.

trullĕum (**trullĭum**), i, *n.* [trulla], *a basin, wash-basin*, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34; id. ap. Non. 547, 6; Cato, R. R. 10, 2.— Called also **trullĕus,** i, *m.*, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 7; and **trullio,** ōnis, *m.*, Plin. Val. 3, 38.

trullissātio, ōnis, *f.* [trullisso], *a trowelling*, i. e. *rough casting, plastering*, Vitr. 7, 3; 7, 4.

trullisso, āre, *v. a.* [trulla, II. B.], *to plaster, rough-cast*: parietes, Vitr. 7, 3; 7, 4; 5, 10.

trullĭum, ii, v. trulleum.

* **truncātio,** ōnis, *f.* [trunco], *a maiming* or *mutilating* by cutting off: digitorum, Cod. Th. 7, 13, 5.

trunco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. truncus], *to maim, mutilate, mangle*, or *shorten* by cutting off, *to cut off* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: mutilo, amputo): truncata simulacra deum, Liv. 31, 30, 7: statuis regis truncatis, id. 31, 23, 10: truncat olus foliis, *strips, cuts off the leaves*, Ov. M. 8, 647: truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac. A. 1, 17; cf. id. H. 3, 33: truncatā corporis parte, partem corporis, Just. 11, 14, 11; 15, 3, 4: cadavera, Luc. 6, 584: caput, id. 6, 566: lacertos, Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 411: frontem, i. e. *to deprive of an eye*, Sil. 4, 541: manibusque truncatus et armis, *deprived of his hands and weapons*, Claud. B. Get. 88: quia antiquum illud (signum) vetustate truncatum est, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 4: truncatis arboribus, Suet. Calig. 45 *init.* — Poet., transf.: aquas, *to cut apart, rend asunder, separate*, Claud. Gigant. 70: heroos tenores gressu, i. e. *to shorten hexameters into pentameters*, Stat. S. 2, 3, 98.—Pregn.: cervos, i. e. *to kill*, Val. Fl. 6, 567; Amm. 15, 4, 11. —**II.** Trop.: tunc omnibus fere membris erat truncata respublica, Eum. Pan. Const. Caes. 10.

truncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. truncus], *a small piece cut off* from the body, *a bit, tip*: suum, *pigs' trotters, pettitoes*, Cels. 2, 20; 2, 22; 4, 7 *fin.*

1. truncus, a, um, *adj.* [root tark-, truc-, to break, tear; cf. torqueo], *maimed, mutilated, mangled, dismembered, disfigured, deprived of some of its parts* (mostly poet. and perh. not ante-Aug.; syn.: mutilus, mancus). **I.** Lit.: trunca manu pinus regit (Polyphemum), i. e. *the trunk of a pine-tree*, Verg. A. 3, 659: trunca illa et retorrida manus Mucii, Sen. Ep. 66, 51: nemora, i. e. *trees stripped of their branches*, Stat. Th. 4, 455: truncas inhonesto vulnere nares, Verg. A. 6, 497: vultus naribus auribusque, Mart. 2, 83, 3: frons, *deprived of its horn*, Ov. M. 9, 1; 9, 86; Sil. 3, 42: frontem lumina truncam, *deprived of its eyes*, id. 9, 400: bracchia non habuit, truncoque repandus in undas Corpore desiluit, *deprived of its limbs*, Ov. M. 3, 680; cf. Just. 2, 9, 19: puerum trunci corporis in agro Romano natum, Liv. 41, 9, 5: varie ex integris truncos gigni, ex truncis integros, Plin. 7, 11, 10, § 50: tela, i. e. *broken in pieces*, Verg. A. 11, 9; cf.: trunci enses et fractae hastae, Stat. Th. 2, 711: truncum lignum, i. e. hasta fracta, Val. Fl. 6, 251: membra carinae, Ov. M. 11, 560; cf. alnus, *without oars*, Val. Fl. 2, 300: truncae atque mutilae litterae, Gell. 17, 9, 12: exta, Val. Max. 1, 6, 9.—(*β*) Poet., with *gen.*: animalia trunca pedum, *without feet*, Verg. G. 4, 310: truncus capitis, Sil. 10, 311.— **B.** Transf. **1.** Of things, *not developed, imperfect*, or *wanting in their parts*: quaedam imperfecta (animalia) suisque Trunca vident numeris, Ov. M. 1, 428: ranae pedibus, id. ib. 15, 376: ipse (nanus) jactabat truncas manus, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 42.—**2.** Of members *cut off*: bracchia, Val. Fl. 4, 181: manus, Sen. Contr. 1, 4.— **II.** Trop., *maimed, mutilated*: (Capua) urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus, Liv. 31, 29, 11: pecus, *without a leader*, Stat. Th. 5, 333: manus vero, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, vix dici potest, quot motus habeant, Quint. 11, 3, 85: trunca et debilis medicina (sine rerum naturae cognitione), Cels. praef.: sermo (volucrum), Stat. Th. 12, 478: trunca quaedam ex Menandro, *fragments*, Gell. 2, 23, 21.—Hence, *subst.*:

2. truncus, i, *m.*, *the stem, stock, bole*, or *trunk* of a tree (without regard to its branches). **I.** Lit.: cibus ... Per truncos ac per ramos diffunditur omnes, Lucr. 1, 353: quid? in arboribus, in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179; cf. id. Sen. 15, 52; id. N. D. 2, 47, 120; id. Lael. 13, 48; Caes. B. G. 4, 17; 7, 73; Verg. G. 2, 78; 3, 233; Hor. S. 1, 8, 1; id. C. 2, 17, 27; 3, 4, 55; Ov. M. 2, 358; 8, 346; id. H. 9, 93; Col. Arb. 17, 1; Sen. Ep. 86, 17. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Of the human body, *the trunk, the body*, apart from the limbs: status erectus et celsus, nullā mollitiā cervicum: trunco magis toto se ipse moderans, Cic. Or. 18, 59: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: recto pugnat se attollere trunco, Ov. M. 2, 822; cf. id. ib. 7, 640: et caput abscisum calido viventeque trunco, Lucr. 3, 654: jacet litore truncus, Verg. A. 2, 557.— **2.** Of a column. (*a*) *The shaft*, Vitr. 4, 1 *med.*—(*β*) *The cubical trunk of a pedestal, the die* or *dado*, Vitr. 3, 3; cf. Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 201. — **3.** *A piece cut off*, as a branch of a tree for *an oar*: frondentes, Val. Fl. 8, 287; a piece of flesh for smoking (cf. trunculus), Verg. M. 57.— **4.** Like caudex, stipes, and the Engl. *stock*, for *blockhead, dunce, dolt*: quî potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84: tamquam truncus atque stipes, id. Pis. 9, 19. —***II.** Trop., *a trunk, stem*: quae (stirpes aegritudinis) ipso trunco everso omnes eligendae (elidendae, Kühn.) sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 83.

trŭo, ōnis, *m.*, = avis onocrotalus: Caecilius irridens magnitudinem nasi: pro di immortales, unde prorepsit truo? Fest. p. 367 Müll.

trūsātĭlis, e, *adj.* [truso], *that is* or *may be pushed*: mola, *a hand-mill*, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; 11, 4; Gell. 3, 3, 14.

* **trūsĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to push* or *thrust often*: mulum trusitant, Phaedr. 2, 7, 8 (al. trucidant).

* **trūso,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [trudo], *to push often* or *strongly*, Cat. 56, 6.

trūsus, a, um, *Part.* of trudo.

trŭtĭna, ae, *f.* [τρυτάνη], *a balance, pair of scales* (cf.: lanx, statera). **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 180, 32: ex trutinis quae staterae dicuntur, Vitr. 10, 8.—**II.** Trop.: ad ea probanda quae non aurificis staterā, sed quādam populari trutinā examinantur, *Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: Romani pensantur eādem Scriptores trutinā, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30; id. S. 1, 3, 72: aliā parte in trutinā suspendit Homerum, Juv. 6, 437: examenve inprobum in illā castiges trutinā, Pers. 1, 7.

trŭtĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [trutinor], *a weigher*; only trop., *one who examines, judges*: ut civilia negotia aequus trutinator examines, Cassiod. Var. 6, 23; Ennod. Epigr. 1, 1; 2, 19.

trŭtĭno, āre, 1, *v. a.*, and **trŭtĭnor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [trutina] **I.** *Dep.* form, *to weigh, balance* (syn. pensito).—Trop.: verba, Pers. 3, 82.—**II.** *Act.*, Hier. Ep. 36, 14: diu trutinandus est, cui traduntur examina, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.— **B.** **trŭtĭnātus,** a, um, in a *pass.* signif., Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

trux, ŭcis (*abl.* usually truci, but truce in Cic. Agr. 2, 25; Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 14), *adj.* [perh. τρύξ, new, unfermented wine; hence, trop.], *wild, rough, hard, harsh, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim, stern* (mostly poet.; cf.: truculentus, torvus). **I.** Of living beings: horridus ac trux tribunus plebis, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 65: M. Catonem oratorem non solum gravem sed interdum etiam trucem esse scimus, Liv. 34, 5, 6: insectator, id. 3, 33, 7: puer, i. e. *Achilles*, Sen. Troad. 832: puellae, i. e. *Amazons*, id. Oedip. 479: tyrannus, id. Herc. Fur. 937: arietes, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 29: ferae, Tib. 1, 9, 76: aper, Ov. M. 10, 715: taurus, id. ib. 7, 111; 8, 297; 9, 81: Theron, id. ib. 3, 211: blattae, *ravaging*, Mart. 14, 37, 2 et saep.—*(*β*) With *inf.*: trux audere, *bold, daring*, Sil. 13, 220. —**II.** Of things concrete and abstract: (testudo) aspectu truci, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133 (Trag. Rel. v. 3 Rib.): oculi (draconis), Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 107: vultus, Hor. Epod. 5, 4: quemque vocant aliae vultum rigidumque trucemque, Ov. H. 4, 73: voltu truci, Liv. 45, 10, 8: faciesque truces oculique minaces, Luc. 7, 291: pelagus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 10: venti, Plin. 2, 36, 36, § 100: Eurus, Ov. M. 15, 603: classicum, Hor. Epod. 2, 5; truci cantu, Liv. 5, 37, 8: sonor, Tac. A. 1, 65: vox, Sil. 1, 67: herbae tactu, Plin. 22, 6, 7, § 17: per lucos vetustā religione truces, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 229: animus, Ov. A. A. 2, 477: sententia, Liv. 29, 19, 4: genus dicendi trux atque violentum, Quint. 11, 1, 3: inimicitiae, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49: eloquentia, Tac. A. 6, 48: oratio, id. H. 4, 42.— *Comp.* and *sup.* given without examples in Rhemn. Palaem. p. 1369 P.— Hence, **trŭcĭter,** *adv.*, *fiercely* (late Lat.), Aldh. Laud. Virg. 35.

† **tryblĭum,** ii, *n.*, = τρύβλιον, *a plate, salver*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 120 Müll.

trychnos, i, v. strychnos.

‡ **tryga** antiqui vinum appellabant, unde trygetus adhuc dicitur, Fest. p. 366 Müll. [τρύξ, τρυγητός].

† **trygĭnon,** i, *n.*, = τρύγινον, *a black*

coloring matter made from the lees of wine, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 42.

† **trȳgōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = τρυγών, *a sting-ray*: Raia pastinaca, Linn.; Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155; Aus. Ep. 4, 60.

trȳgŏna, ae, *f.*, *a bird*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 10, 16, 18, § 38.

Trȳphĕrus, i, *m.*, *a Roman skilled in carving*, Juv. 11, 137.

Tryphon, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A surgeon*, Cels. 6, 5; 7 praef.—**II.** *A king in Syria*, Just. 36, 1, 7; 38, 9, 3; 39, 1, 3.—**III.** *A surname of Ptolemy Philopator*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.—**IV.** *A publisher of Rome*, Quint. ad Tryph. 1 sqq.; Mart. 4, 72, 2; 13, 3, 4.

tū (old form of the *gen. sing.* tis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 42; id. Trin. 2, 2, 62; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 87; id. Ps. 1, 1, 6; *acc.* ted, id. As. 2, 2, 33 et saep.; *gen. plur.* vestrorum or vostrorum, Pac. ap. Non. 85, 5; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 123; *fem.* vostrarum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 6; v. ego *init.*), *pers. pron.* [Sanscr. tva, tvam; Gr. σύ; Dor. τύ; Goth. thu; Germ. du; Engl. thou, etc.], *thou.* **I.** In gen.: nec pol homo quisquam faciet impune animatus Hoc nisi tu, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 101 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. A. 9, 422: unus erit quem tu tolles in caerula caeli Templa, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Ann. v. 66 Vahl.): tu mihi etiam legis Portiae, tu C. Gracchi, tu horum libertatis, tu cujusquam denique hominis popularis mentionem facis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13: nec dulces amores Sperne puer, neque tu choreas, Hor. C. 1, 9, 16: ego tu sum, tu es ego: uni animi sumus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49: mei te rogandi et tui respondendi mihi (labor), id. Ps. 1, 1, 4.—*Fem.*: cum tui videndi est copia, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 19: neque mei neque te tui intus puditum est, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 12; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 19: quia tis egeat, quia te careat, id. Mil. 4, 2, 42: tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, tibi eidem metis, id. Merc. 1, 1, 71: quot pondo ted esse censes nudum? id. As. 2, 2, 33 et saep.: vosne velit an me regnare era, Fors, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 203 Vahl.): si quis quid vostrum Epidamnum curari sibi Velit, Plaut. Men. prol. 51: vestri adhortandi causâ, Liv. 21, 41, 1: istanc tecum conspicio simul, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 112: stulta multum, quae vobiscum fabuler, id. Mil. 2, 5, 33.—**2.** Emphatic. (*a*) Jam tibi cerebrum Dispercutiam, excetra tu, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 24 sq.: neque postulem abs te, ni ipsa res moneat, Ter. And. 3, 3, 19: nec enim illa studia deserui, quibus etiam te incendi, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: tu si hic sis aliter sentias, Ter. And. 2, 1, 10.—(*β*) Esp. in opp. to another *pron. pers.*: id mihi da negoti: tu tamen Perge, etc., Ter. And. 3, 2, 41: an mihi potest quicquam esse molestum quod tibi gratum futurum sit? Cic. Fat. 2, 4: nos patriam fugimus.... tu, Tityre, lentus, etc., Verg. E. 1, 4; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6.—(*γ*) Poet., in second clause of a command, etc.: solve metus, et tu Trojanos exue caestus, Verg. A. 5, 420; cf. id. ib. 5, 691; 6, 365; Hor. C. 1, 9, 16.—**B.** With an emphatic -te or -met suffixed (only in the forms tute or tutemet, tibimet, tete, vosmet, and vobismet): o Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta, tyranne, tulisti, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 947 P. (Ann. v. 113 Vahl.): bene mones: tute ipse cunctas, id. ap. Non. 469, 25 (Com. v. 3 Vahl. p. 153): *Al.* Quae ex te audivi: ut urbem maximam Expugnavisses regemque Pterelam tute occideris. *Am.* Egone istuc dixi? *Al.* Tute istic, etiam astante hoc Sosia, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 114 sq.: tute ipse his rebus finem praescripsisti, pater, Ter. And. 1, 1, 124: utere igitur argumento, Laeli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59: tute, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27; 10, 31: ut tute mihi praecepisti, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: tute scis—si modo meministi—me tibi tum dixisse, etc., id. Att. 12, 18, a, 2.—*Acc.*: uxor, si cesses, aut te amare cogitat Aut tete amari, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 8; so, tete, id. Phorm. 3, 1, 3: tibi si recta probanti placebis, tum non modo tete viceris, etc., Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: nisi quid tibi in tete auxilii est, absumptus es, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 76: tutemet mirabere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 133: tutemet in culpâ cum sis, Lucr. 4, 915: tutemet a nobis ... quaeres, id. 1, 102: tibimet ipse supplicia irroga, Sen. Hippol. 1222: ita vosmet aiebatis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 18: atque hoc vosmet ipsi, scio ... haud aliter id dicetis, id. Most. 1, 2, 13: vos quoque in eâ re consilio me adjuvate: nullum libentius sequor quam quod vosmet ipsi attuleritis, Liv. 34, 17, 9; 3, 56, 3 Drak. *N. cr.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** Tibi, as a *dativus ethicus* (cf. Ruddim. II. p. 126, n. 44): alter tibi descendit de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, id. de Or. 2, 22, 94; so, ecce tibi, id. Sest. 41, 89; id. Att. 2, 15, 3: hic Marius veniet tibi origine parva, Sil. 13, 854: haec vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fuit, Liv. 22, 60 et saep.—**B.** Vos, addressed to one person as a representative of more than one, or with a collective noun in the *sing.*: vos, vero, Attice, et praesentem me curâ levatis, et, etc., Cic. Brut. 3, 11: sed quid hoc loco vos inter vos, Catule? id. de Or. 2, 73, 295; id. Dom. 31, 83: vos, Romanus exercitus, ne destiteritis impio bello? Liv. 7, 40, 12 Drak.: vos, Gaetulia sueta, etc., Sil. 3, 287: vos, o Calliope, precor aspirate canenti, i. e. *you, Muses*, Verg. A. 9, 525; imitated by Sil. 12, 390.—**C.** *Gen. plur.* for *poss. pron.*: majores vostrum, Sall. C. 33, 3: hac vestrum frequentiâ, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 55; id. Phil. 4, 1, 1: quantus consensus vestrum, id. ib. 5, 1, 2: contra urbis salutem omniumque vestrum, id. Cat. 2, 12, 27.—**D.** Mea tu, *my love, my dear, my darling*, in familiar language, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 22.

* **tŭātim**, *adv.* [tuus], *after your manner*: eccere, jam tuatim facis, ut, etc., Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 4; cf. Non. 179, 31; and Charis. p. 196 P.

tŭba, ae, *f.* [kindr. with tubus, a tube], *a trumpet*, esp. *a war-trumpet* (straight, while the cornu was curved, Acron ad Hor. C. 1, 1, 23). **I.** Lit.: ille arma misit, cornua, tubas, falces, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: tubae et signa militaria, id. Cat. 2, 6, 13: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 842 P. (Ann. v. 452 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. A. 9, 503: tubae utrimque canunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 73: signum tubâ dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 20; so id. ib. 7, 81; id. B. C. 3, 46; 3, 90; Liv. 29, 27, 5 al.; cf. also Caes. B. G. 7, 47; Hirt. B. G. 8, 20: non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98; Tac. A. 1, 68; Luc. 4, 750; 6, 130; 7, 477; Sil. 5, 12 al.; v. Veg. Mil. 3, 5.—Apart from military purposes, it was used on various occasions, as at religious festivals, games, funerals, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; Ov. F. 1, 716; Verg. A. 5, 113; Juv. 10, 214; Stat. S. 3, 1, 139 al.; cf. tubus, II. A.; Verg. A. 11, 192; Ov. H. 12, 140; Hor. S. 1, 6, 44; Pers. 3, 103; cf. Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 20, 2, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A signal for war, war*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 64; id. Laud. Stil. 1, 246; Mart. Spect. 28, 2.—**2.** *A loud sound*: nimborum, i. e. *the roar of thunder*, Claud. Gigant. 60.—**b.** *Sonorous, elevated epic poetry*, Mart. 8, 3, 22; 8, 56, 4; 10, 64, 4; 11, 3, 8; Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 197.—**c.** *A lofty style of speaking*, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 68; Sid. Ep. 4, 3 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: tuba belli civilis, i. e. *exciter, author, instigator*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3: rixae, Juv. 15, 52.

Tubantes, um, *m.*, *a people of Germany, between the Rhine and the Elbe*, Tac. A. 1, 51; 13, 55 sq.; cf. Ukert, Germ. p. 363.

* **tŭbārius**, ii, *m.* [tuba], *a trumpet-maker*, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

1. tūber, ĕris, *n.* [from root tum, tumeo], *a hump, bump, swelling, tumor, protuberance* on animal bodies, whether natural or caused by disease. **I.** Lit.: cameli, Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 67: boum, id. 8, 45, 70, § 179: tubera ... anserino adipe curantur, *tumors*, id. 30, 12, 33, § 107; so id. 22, 24, 50, § 107; 26, 14, 87, § 139 al.; cf.: colaphis tuber est totum caput, *is one boil*, i. e. *is full of boils*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 37.—Prov.: ubi uber, ibi tuber, *there are no roses without thorns*, App. Flor. p. 359, 29: qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum Postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius, *boils ... warts*, for great and slight faults, Hor. S. 1, 3, 73.—**II.** Transf., of plants. **A.** *A knob, hard excrescence* on wood: tuber utrumque arboris ejus, Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68; 16, 43, 84, § 231; 25, 8, 54, § 95.—**B.** *A kind of mushroom, a truffle, moril*, a favorite article of food among the Romans, Plin. 19, 2, 11, § 33: tenerrima verno esse, id. 19, 3, 13, § 37 sq.; Juv. 5, 116; 5, 119; 14, 7; Mart. 13, 50, 2.—**C.** Tuber terrae. **1.** *Mole-hill*, as a term of abuse, Petr. 58.—**2.** *Another name for the* cyclaminon, Plin. 25, 9, 67, § 115.

2. tūber, ĕris, *m.* and *f.* **I.** *Fem.*, *a kind of apple-tree*, Plin. 16, 25, 42, § 103; Col. 11, 2, 11; Pall. Jan. 15, 20; id. Sept. 14, 1.—**II.** *Masc.*, *the fruit of this tree*, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47; Mart. 13, 42, 1; 13, 43, 2; Suet. Dom. 16.

* **tūbĕrans**, antis, *adj.* [1. tuber], *swelling out, swelling*: sinus, App. M. 2, p. 121, 22.

* **tūbĕrātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *covered with knobs* or *bosses* = tuberosus: ocreae, Fest. s. v. ocrem, p. 181 Müll.

tūberculum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small swelling, bump*, or *protuberance; a boil, pimple, tubercle*: in gingivis, Cels. 6, 13: in capite, id. 7, 6: fabae, *an excrescence*, Plin. 22, 22, 45, § 91; 11, 11, 12, § 29.

Tūbĕro, ōnis, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Aelia; e. g. **I.** Q. Aelius Tubero, *a Stoic, an opponent of Tiberius Gracchus*, Cic. Brut. 31, 117; id. Lael. 11, 37; 27, 101; id. de Or. 3, 23, 87.—**II.** L. Tubero, *lieutenant of Q. Cicero in Asia, an historian*, Caes. B. C. 1, 31; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 10; Gell. 6, 3, 4.—**III.** Q. Aelius Tubero, *son of the preceding, a relative* (according to some, *the brother-in-law*) *of Cicero, and the accuser of Ligarius*, Cic. Lig. 1, 1; 3, 9 al.; Quint. 11, 1, 80; Suet. Caes. 83.

tūbĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tuber], *full of humps, lumps*, or *protuberances* (very rare): campus, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2: tuberosissima frons, Petr. 15.

Tūbertus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen in the* gens Postumius, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58; Ov. F. 6, 723; Liv. 4, 29.

tŭbĭcen, cĭnis, *m.* [tuba-cano], *a trumpeter*; esp. in war: cornicines tubicinesque canere jubet, Liv. 2, 64, 10; Auct. B. Afr. 82, 3; Ov. M. 3, 705; Sen. Ep. 78, 16; 76, 4.—At sacrifices: sacrorum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.—At funerals, Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 20, 2, 3; Petr. 129.—**II.** Tubicines etiam hi appellantur, qui sacerdotes viri speciosi publice sacra faciunt tubarum lustrandarum gratia, Fest. p. 352 Müll.

tŭbĭlustrĭum or **tŭbŭlustrĭum**, ii, *n.* [tuba-lustro], *a festival held on the 23d of March and 23d of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified, the feast of trumpets*: dies tubulustrium appellatur, quod eo die in atrio sutorio sacrorum tubae lustrantur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll. (cf. Ov. F. 3, 849).—Also *plur.*: tubilustria, Ov. F. 5, 725; cf. Fest. p. 352 Müll.

tŭbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tuba], *a small trumpet*, Sen. Ep. 56, 4.

tŭbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tubulus], *a hollowing into a tube, tubulation*: ligulae, App. Flor. p. 346, 28; Arn. 3, 108 (al. incumulatio).

tŭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *formed like a pipe, tubular, tubulated*: rostrum, Plin. 9, 36, 61, § 130; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9.

1. tŭbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [tubus], *a small pipe* or *tube, a water-pipe.* **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4; Vitr. 8, 7; Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 159.—*A smoke-pipe*, Dig. 8, 2, 13.—**II.** Transf., *a bar of metal, a pig, ingot*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106.

2. Tŭbŭlus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen in the* gens Hostilia: L. Hostilius Tubulus, *a prætor* A. U. C. 611, Lucil. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63; Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3; id. Fin. 4, 28, 77; 5, 22, 62.

* **tuburcĭnābundus** (**tuburchĭn-**), a, um, *adj.* [tuburcinor], *greedily eating* or *devouring, gobbling* (cf. lurcus), Cato ap. Quint. 1, 6, 42 Spald.

tuburcĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.*, *to eat greedily, gobble up, devour* (syn. voro): raptim manducare, Non. 179, 21 (ante- and post-class.): de suo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 42; Titin. and Turp. ap. Non. l. l.

☞ **tuburcĭnātus**, a, um, in a *pass.* signif.: prandio raptim tuburcinato, App. M. 6, p. 183, 30.

tŭbus, i, *m.*, *a pipe, tube.* **I.** Lit., for conducting water, Col. 1, 5, 2; Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 224; 5, 31, 34, § 128.—For wine, Pall. 1, 18, 1.—For heating baths, Sen. Ep. 90, 25.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For tuba, *a trumpet used at sacrifices*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll., and Verr. Kalend. Praenest. s.

23 Mart. (Inscr. Orell. II. p. 386). — **B.** Transf.: per omnes viscerum tubos, Mart. 11, 61, 6.

tuccētum or **tūcētum,** i, *n.*, *a kind of sausage* or *haggis:* tuceta crassa, Pers. 2, 43 Schol.: sapidissimum, App. M. 2, p. 117; 7, p. 192; 9, p. 227; Arn. 2, 73.

Tuccĭus, i, *m.*; **Tuccĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** M. Tuccius, Liv. 35, 41; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—**II.** L. Tuccius Valla, *a physician*, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 183.—**III.** Tuccia, *a celebrated vestal*, Val. Max. 8, 1, 5; Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 12.

Tūder, ĕris, *n.*, *a town in Umbria, near the Tiber*, now *Todi*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; Sil. 6, 645. — Hence, **A. Tūders,** ertis, *adj. m.*, *of* or *belonging to Tuder;* as *subst.*, *an inhabitant of Tuder*, Sil. 4, 222; 8, 464; Inscr. Orell. 1228 and 3726.—**B. Tūdernis,** is, *adj. f.*, *of* or *belonging to Tuder:* vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

tūdes, is (itis, acc. to Fest. p. 253 Müll.), *m.* [root tud, tundo; Sanscr. tud-, to thrust], *a hammer, mallet:* tudites malleos appellant antiqui a tundendo, Fest. p. 352 sq. Müll.: fabriles operae tudibus contundere massas Festinant, Auct. Aetnae, 659.

Tudicĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens: Cn. Tudicius, *a Roman senator*, Cic. Clu. 70.

* **tŭdĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [tudes], *a small machine for bruising olives*, Col. 12, 52, 7.

tŭdĭcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tudicula], *to stir, stir about* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 178, 30: cum bene ferbuerit, tudiculabis, Apic. 5, 2.

tŭdĭtans, antis, *Part.* [tud, tundo], *striking* or *beating often* (ante-class.). **I.** Lit., Lucr. 3, 394: corpora, id. 2, 1142.—**II.** Trop., *pushing* or *driving on:* tuditantes significat negotium tundentes, id est agentes, Fest. pp. 352 and 353 Müll.: haec inter sese tum (certabant) tuditantes, Enn. ib. (Ann. v. 138 Vahl.).

Tŭdĭtānus, i, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Sempronia, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 305 Vahl.); Cic. Sen. 4, 10; 14, 50 al.; cf. Fest. p. 252 Müll.

tueo, ēre, v. tueor *fin.*

tŭĕor, tuĭtus, 2 (*perf.* only post-Aug., Quint. 5, 13, 35; Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 10; collat. form tūtus, in the *part.*, rare, Sall. J. 74, 3; Front. Strat. 2, 12, 13; but constantly in the *P. a.; inf.* parag. tuerier, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 35; collat. form acc. to the 3d conj. **tŭor,** Cat. 20, 5; Stat. Th. 3, 151: tuĕris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 82: tuimur, Lucr. 1, 300; 4, 224; 4, 449; 6, 934: tuamur, id. 4, 361: tuantur, id. 4, 1004; *imper.* tuĕre, id. 5, 318), *v. dep. a.* [etym. dub.], orig., *to see, to look* or *gaze upon, to watch, view;* hence, pregn., *to see* or *look to, to defend, protect*, etc.: tueri duo significat; unum ab aspectu, unde est Ennii illud: tueor te senex? pro Juppiter! (Trag. v. 225 Vahl.); alterum a curando ac tutela, ut cum dicimus bellum tueor et tueri villam, Varr. L. L. 7, § 12 Müll. sq.—Accordingly, **I.** *To look at, gaze at, behold, watch, view, regard, consider, examine*, etc. (only poet.; syn.: specto, adspicio, intueor): quam te post multis tueor tempestatibus, Pac. ap. Non. 407, 32; 414, 3: e tenebris, quae sunt in luce, tuemur, Lucr. 4, 312: ubi nil aliud nisi aquam caelumque tuentur, id. 4, 434: caeli templa, id. 6, 1228 al.: tuendo Terribiles oculos, vultum, etc., Verg. A. 8, 265; cf. id. ib. 1, 713: talia dicentem jam dudum aversa tuetur, id. ib. 4, 362: transversa tuentibus hircis, id. E. 3, 8: acerba tuens, *looking fiercely*, Lucr. 5, 33; cf. Verg. A. 9, 794: torva, id. ib. 6, 467.—(β) With *object-clause:* quod multa in terris fieri caeloque tuentur (homines), etc., Lucr. 1, 152; 6, 50; 6, 1163.—**II.** Pregn., *to look to, care for, keep up, uphold, maintain, support, guard, preserve, defend, protect*, etc. (the predom. class. signif. of the word; cf.: curo, conservo, tutor, protego, defendo): videte, ne … vobis turpissimum sit, id, quod accepistis, tueri et conservare non posse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 12: ut quisque eis rebus tuendis conservandisque praefuerat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 63, 140: omnia, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: mores et instituta vitae resque domesticas ac familiares, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: societatem conjunctionis humanae munifice et aeque, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: concordiam, id. Att. 1, 17, 10: rem et gratiam et auctoritatem suam, id. Fam. 13, 49, 1: dignitatem, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: L. Paulus personam principis civis facile dicendo tuebatur, id. Brut. 20, 80: personam in re publicâ, id. Phil. 8, 10, 29; cf.: tuum munus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 1: tueri et sustinere simulacrum pristinae dignitatis, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 41: aedem Castoris P. Junius habuit tuendam, *to keep in good order*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 130; cf. Plin. Pan. 51, 1: Bassum ut incustoditum nimis et incautum, id. Ep. 6, 29, 10: libertatem, Tac. A. 3, 27; 14, 60: se, vitam corpusque tueri, *to keep, preserve*, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: antea majores copias alere poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri potest, id. Deiot. 8, 22: se ac suos tueri, Liv. 5, 4, 5: sex legiones (re suâ), Cic. Par. 6, 1, 45: armentum paleis, Col. 6, 3, 3: se ceteris armis prudentiae tueri atque defendere, *to guard, protect*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 172; cf.: tuemini castra et defendite diligenter, Caes. B. C. 3, 94: suos fines, id. B. G. 4, 8: portus, id. ib. 5, 8: oppidum unius legionis praesidio, id. B. C. 2, 23: oram maritimam, id. ib. 3, 34: impedimenta, *to cover, protect*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 2.—With *ab* and *abl.:* fines suos ab excursionibus et latrociniis, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: domum a furibus, Phaedr. 3, 7, 10: mare ab hostibus, Auct. B. Afr. 8, 2.—With *contra:* quos non parsimoniâ tueri potuit contra illius audaciam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11: liberûm nostrorum pueritiam contra inprobitatem magistratuum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153; Quint. 5, 13, 35; Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 152; Tac. A. 6, 47 (41).—With *adversus:* tueri se adversus Romanos, Liv. 25, 11, 7: nostra adversus vim atque injuriam, id. 7, 31, 3: adversus Philippum tueri Athenas, id. 31, 9, 3; 42, 46, 9; 42, 23, 6: arcem adversus tres cohortes tueri, Tac. H. 3, 78; Just. 17, 3, 22; 43, 3, 4.—In *part. perf.:* Verres fortiter et industrie tuitus contra piratas Siciliam dicitur, Quint. 5, 13, 35 (al. tutatus): Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall. J. 74, 3.

☞ **1.** *Act.* form **tŭĕo,** ēre: censores vectigalia tuento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: ROGO PER SVPEROS, QVI ESTIS, OSSA MEA TVEATIS, Inscr. Orell. 4788. — **2. tŭĕor,** ēri, in *pass.* signif.: majores nostri in pace a rusticis Romanis alebantur et in bello ab his tuebantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 4; Lucr. 4, 361: consilio et operâ curatoris tueri debet non solum patrimonium, sed et corpus et salus furiosi, Dig. 27, 10, 7: voluntas testatoris ex bono et aequo tuebitur, ib. 28, 3, 17.—Hence,

tūtus, a, um, *P. a.* (prop. well seen to or guarded; hence), *safe, secure, out of danger* (cf. securus, free from fear). **A.** Lit. (α) *Absol.:* nullius res tuta, nullius domus clausa, nullius vita saepta … contra tuam cupiditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39: cum victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: nec se satis tutum fore arbitratur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27; cf.: me biremis praesidio scaphae Tutum per Aegaeos tumultus Aura feret, Hor. C. 3, 29, 63; Ov. M. 8, 368: tutus bos rura perambulat, Hor. C. 4, 5, 17: quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31: mare tutum praestare, id. Fl. 13, 31: sic existimabat tutissimam fore Galliam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 54: nemus, Hor. C. 1, 17, 5: via fugae, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44; cf.: commodior ac tutior receptus, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: perfugium, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 8: tutum iter et patens, Hor. C. 3, 16, 7: tutissima custodia, Liv. 31, 23, 9: praesidio nostro pasci genus esseque tutum, Lucr. 5, 874: vitam consistere tutam, id. 6, 11: tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam hominum reddere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: est et fideli tuta silentio Merces, *secure, sure* (diff. from certa, definite, certain), Hor. C. 3, 2, 25: tutior at quanto merx est in classe secundâ! id. S. 1, 2, 47: non est tua tuta voluntas, *not without danger*, Ov. M. 2, 53: in audaces non est audacia tuta, id. ib. 10, 544: externâ vi non tutus modo rex, sed invictus, Curt. 6, 7, 1: vel tutioris audentiae est, Quint. 12, prooem. § 4: cogitatio tutior, id. 10, 7, 19: fuit brevitas illa tutissima, id. 10, 1, 39: regnum et diadema tutum Deferens uni, i. e. *that cannot be taken away*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 21: male tutae mentis Orestes, i. e. *unsound*, = male sanae, id. S. 2, 3, 137: quicquid habes, age, Depone tutis auribus, qs. *carefully guarded*, i. e. *safe, faithful*, id. C. 1, 27, 18 (cf. the opp.: auris rimosa, id. S. 2, 6, 46).—Poet., with *gen.:* (pars ratium) tuta fugae, Luc. 9, 346.—(β) With *ab* and *abl.:* tutus ab insidiis inimici, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 2: ab insidiis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 117: a periculo, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: ab hoste, Ov. H. 11, 44: ab hospite, id. M. 1, 144: a conjuge, id. ib. 8, 316: a ferro, id. ib. 13, 498: a bello, id. H. (15) 16, 344: ab omni injuriâ, Phaedr. 1, 31, 9.—(γ) With *ad* and *acc.:* turrim tuendam ad omnis repentinos casus tradidit, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ad id, quod ne timeatur fortuna facit, minime tuti sunt homines, Liv. 25, 38, 14: testudinem tutam ad omnes ictus video esse, id. 36, 32, 6.—(δ) With *adversus:* adversus venenorum pericula tutum corpus suum reddere, Cels. 5, 23, 3: quo tutiores essent adversus ictus sagittarum, Curt. 7, 9, 2: loci beneficio adversus intemperiem anni tutus est, Sen. Ira, 2, 12, 1: per quem tutior adversus casus steti, Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 2: quorum praesidio tutus adversus hostes esse debuerat, Just. 10, 1, 7.—(ε) With *abl.:* incendio fere tuta est Alexandria, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 3. —**b.** Tutum est, with a *subj.-clause*, *it is prudent* or *safe, it is the part of a prudent man:* si dicere palam parum tutum est, Quint. 9, 2, 66; 8, 3, 47; 10, 3, 33: o nullis tutum credere blanditiis, Prop. 1, 15, 42: tutius esse arbitrabantur, obsessis viis, commeatu intercluso sine ullo vulnere victoriâ potiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 24; Quint. 7, 1, 36; 11, 2, 48: nobis tutissimum est, auctores plurimos sequi, id. 3, 4, 11; 3, 6, 63. — **2.** As *subst.:* **tūtum,** i, *n.*, *a place of safety, a shelter, safety, security: Tr.* Circumspice dum, numquis est, Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet. *Th.* Tutum probe est, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 42: tuta et parvula laudo, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 42: trepidum et tuta petentem Trux aper insequitur, Ov. M. 10, 714: in tuto ut collocetur, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11: esse in tuto, id. ib. 4, 3, 30: ut sitis in tuto, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3: in tutum eduxi manipulares meos, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 7: in tutum receptus est, Liv. 2, 19, 6.—**B.** Transf., *watchful, careful, cautious, prudent* (rare and not ante-Aug.; syn.: cautus, prudens): serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor. A. P. 28: tutus et intra Spem veniae cautus, id. ib. 266: non nisi vicinas tutus ararit aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36: sua sponte, apparebat, tuta celeribus consiliis praepositurum, Liv. 22, 38, 13: celeriora quam tutiora consilia magis placuere ducibus, id. 9, 32, 3.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms, **tūtē** and **tūtō,** *safely, securely, in safety, without danger.* **a.** *Posit.* (α) Form tute (very rare): crede huic tute, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 102: eum tute vivere, qui honeste vivat, Auct. Her. 3, 5, 9: tute cauteque agere, id. ib. 3, 7, 13. — (β) Form tuto (class. in prose and poetry): pervenire, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70; Lucr. 1, 179: dimicare, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: tuto et libere decernere, id. B. C. 1, 2: ut tuto sim, *in security*, Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 3: ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commeare possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 36. —**b.** *Comp.:* ut in vadis consisterent tutius, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tutius et facilius receptus daretur, id. B. C. 2, 30: tutius ac facilius id tractatur, Quint. 5, 5, 1: usitatis tutius utimur, id. 1, 5, 71: ut ubivis tutius quam in meo regno essem, Sall. J. 14, 11.—**c.** *Sup.* (α) Form tutissime: nam te hic tutissime puto fore, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 11, A.—(β) Form tutissimo: quaerere, ubi tutissimo essem, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2; cf. Charis. p. 173 P.: tutissimo infunduntur oboli quattuor, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 14.

†† **tūfa,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of helmet-crest;* or, acc. to others, *a kind of military standard*, Veg. Mil. 3, 5; cf. Lyd. Magistr. 1, 8 (hence the Fr. *toupet*).

Tugio, ōnis, *m.*, *a jurist in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Balb. 20, 45.

tŭgŭrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [tugurium], *a little hut* or *cottage*, App. M. 4, p. 147, 34; Arn. 6, 191; Hier. Ep. 112, 5.

tŭgŭrium (TEGVRIVM and TIGVRIVM in inscrr.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 1773; and ib. Labus), ii, *n.* [tego], *a hut, cot, cottage* of shepherds, peasants, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3; Afran. and Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 355 Müll.; Cic. Sest. 43, 93; Verg. E. 1, 69; Col. 12, 15, 1; Plin. 16, 9, 14, § 35; Val. Max. 5, 4, 1; 5, 3, ext. 3; 7, 1, 2; Dig. 50, 16, 180.

* **tŭgŭrĭuncŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [tugurium], *a little hut* or *cottage*, Hier. Vit. Hil. 9.

Tuisco, ōnis, *m.*, *the progenitor of the Germans, honored by them as a god*, Tac. G. 2; cf. Grimm, Myth. pp. 176 and 318 (2d ed.).

tŭĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [tueor, II.], *a taking care of, keeping, guarding, preserving, defense, protection, preservation;* with *gen. subj.* praetoris, Dig. 7, 4, 1 pr.; with *gen. obj.:* tuitio sui, Cic. Top. 23, 90: pudoris, Macr. S. 2, 2 *med.;* Dig. 37, 11, 2; 7, 9, 9: militaris, Cod. Just. 1, 46, 1: aedium, Hier. in Isa. 16, 57, 7.

tŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of tueor.

tŭli, v. fero.

Tulingi, ōrum, *m.*, *a German* or *Helvetic tribe on the Rhine*, Caes. B. G. 1, 5.

Tullĭa, ae, v. Tullius.

Tullĭānē, *adv.*, v. Tullius *fin.*

Tullĭānus, a, um, v. Tullius.

Tullĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [Tullia], *a pet name for* Tullia, *the daughter of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 3; 1, 8, 3; 1, 10, 6 et saep.

Tullĭus, i, *m.;* **Tullĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp., **I.** Servius Tullius, *the sixth king of Rome*, Liv. 1, 41 sqq. —**II.** M. Tullius Cicero, *the renowned statesman and orator.* — **III.** Q. Tullius Cicero, *his brother.*—**IV.** M. Tullius Tiro, *a freedman of M. Cicero.*—**V.** *Fem.* Tullia, *a daughter of king Servius Tullius, and wife of Tarquinius Superbus.* —Also, **VI.** *A daughter of M. Tullius Cicero.* — Hence, **Tullĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Tullius, Tullian:* semis, Cic. Att. 15, 29, 1: caput, id. ib. 15, 26, 4: Scipio, i. e. *introduced in Cicero's* Somnium Scipionis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1. — *Subst.:* **Tullĭānum,** i, *n.*, *the dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by king Servius Tullius*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 151 Müll.; Sall. C. 55, 3 sq.; Liv. 29, 22, 10; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 262 sq. — *Adv.:* **Tullĭānē,** *in the manner of M. Tullius Cicero:* jocari, Aug. contr. Pelag. 2, 10, 37.

Tullus, i, *m.*, *a Roman prænomen*, e. g. Tullus Hostilius, *the third king of Rome*, Liv. 1, 22 sqq.; Val. Max. 3, 4, 1; 9, 12, 1: Tullus Cluilius, *a Roman ambassador*, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 5 al.

tulo, tĕtŭli (tŭli), 3, *v. a.* [akin with tollo; Gr. τλάω], ante-class. collat. form of fero, *to bring, bear, lift up:* nisi quid tua facultas nobis tulat opem, peream, Att. ap. Macr. Diff. et Soc. Gr. et Lat. Verb. 6, 14 (Trag. Frag. v. 102 Rib.); cf. Non. 178, 16; and v. fero *init.*

tum, *adv. demonstr.*, of time [pronom. demonstr. stems to-, ta-; Gr. το, seen in ita, tam, etc.; cf. quom or cum], *then.* **I.** *Absol.* **A.** Referring to a time previously specified. **1.** To a definite past time. (α) To a period of time in which something was or happened (opp. later periods) = illis temporibus: is dictu'st ollis popularibus olim Qui tum vivebant homines, Enn. Ann. v. 308 Vahl.: quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, i. e. Romuli temporibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16: cum illi male dicerent, quod tum fieri licebat, i. e. Periclis temporibus, id. de Or. 3, 34, 138: erat omnino tum mos ut faciles essent in suum cuique tribuendo, id. Brut. 21, 85; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: vastae tum in his locis solitudines erant, Liv. 1, 4, 6; 2, 6, 8; 3, 29, 3; 4, 6, 12; 42, 62, 11; 44, 9, 4: ut tum erant tempora, Nep. Att. 1, 2; 12, 3; Liv. 1, 3, 3; 1, 8, 4; 2, 7, 4; 2, 9, 8; 2, 50, 2; 2, 63, 6; 39, 6, 7 and 9.—With illis temporibus: nam jam tum illis temporibus fortius... loquebantur quam pugnabant, Nep. Thras. 2, 4.—(β) Referring to a point of time, *then, at that time:* insigneita fere tum milia militum octo Duxit, Enn. Ann. v. 336 Vahl.: ut jacui exsurgo; ardere censui aedis: ita tum confulgebant, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 15: jam duo restabant fata tum, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 35; id. Cist. 1, 3, 14: quot eras annos gnatus tum, quom, etc.? *Me* Septuennis, nam tum dentes mihi cadebant primulum, id. Men. 5, 9, 56; id. Merc. prol. 66; id. Most. 1, 2, 49; id. Am. 2, 1, 56; Ter. And. 1, 1, 82: sic igitur tum se levis ac diffusilis aether... undique flexit, Lucr. 5, 467; 5, 837; 5, 911; 5, 432; 5, 942: atque huic anno proximus Sullā consule et Pompejo fuit. Tum P. Sulpicii in tribunatu, cottidie contionantis, totum genus dicendi cognovimus, Cic. Brut. 89, 306; id. Ac. 2, 22, 69: scribit Eudemum Pheras venisse, quae erat urbs in Thessaliā tum admodum nobilis, id. Div. 1, 25, 53; id. Rep. 2, 37, 63: hi tum in Asiā rhetorum principes, id. Brut. 91, 316; id. Sest. 11, 26; id. Planc. 37, 90; id. Quint. 61, 170; id. Fam. 9, 21, 2: hoc tum veritus Caesar Pharum prehendit, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: eodem anno a Campanis Cumae, quam Graeci tum urbem tenebant, capiuntur, Liv. 4, 44, 13; 1, 7, 14; 2, 9, 5; 2, 37, 7: praetores tum duos Latium habebat, id. 8, 3, 9: Aemilius, cujus tum fasces erant, dictatorem dixit, id. 8, 12, 13; 5, 8, 4; 22, 46, 6; 1, 7, 12: tum Athenis perpetui archontes esse desierunt, Vell. 1, 8, 3: tum Cimbri et Teutoni transcendere Rhenum, id. 2, 8, 3; Val. Max. 1, 5, 3; Tac. H. 4, 49; 3, 57: non timido, non ignavo cessare tum licuit, Curt. 3, 11, 5: Archiae, qui tum maximum magistratum Thebis obtinebat, Nep. Pelop. 3, 2; id. Phoc. 3, 3.—With in eo tempore: eum quem virile secus tum in eo tempore habebat, Asell. ap. Gell. 2, 13, 5.—Repeated by anaphora: quae nox omnium temporum conjurationis acerrima fuit. Tum Catilinae dies exeundi, tum ceteris manendi condicio, tum descriptio... constituta est, tum tuus pater, etc., Cic. Sull. 18, 52; cf. Lucr. 5, 1377; 5, 1399.—(γ) Esp., referring to a former state, implying that it no longer exists: quaesivit ex lege illā Corneliā quae tum erat, Cic. Clu. 20, 55: cum sententias Oppianicus, quae tum erat potestas, palam ferri velle dixisset, id. ib. 27, 75: Caere, opulento tum oppido, Liv. 1, 2, 3; 3, 52, 3: praetores aerarii (nam tum a praetoribus tractabatur aerarium), etc., Tac. H. 4, 9.—(δ) Expressly opposed to present time (hodie, nunc, hoc tempore, etc.; class. and very freq.; but in post-Aug. writers tunc is regularly used): prius non is eras qui eras; nunc is factu's qui tum non eras, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 138: tu nunc tibi Id laudi ducis quod tum fecisti inopiā? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 25; id. Hec. 3, 3, 48: quae tabula, tum imperio tuo revulsa, nunc a me tamen reportata est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46, § 112: tum imperator populi Romani deos patrios reportabat, nunc praetor ejusdem populi eosdem illos deos... auferebat, id. ib. 2, 4, 35, § 77; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 35, § 78; 2, 5, 20, § 51; id. Clu. 31, 86; id. Planc. 9, 22; id. Quint. 22, 71; id. Phil. 14, 8, 21; id. Leg. 2, 22, 57; Caes. B. C. 3, 17; Liv. 5, 3, 5; 6, 15, 11; 10, 9, 6.—(ε) Opposed to another time specified: itaque tum eos exire jussit. Post autem e provinciā litteras ad conlegium misit, se, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: itaque ut tum carere rege, sic pulso Tarquinio nomen regis audire non poterat, id. Rep. 2, 30, 53; id. Mil. 21, 55: sicut legatorum antea, ita tum novorum colonorum caede imbutis armis, Liv. 4, 31, 7; 39, 22, 10; 9, 36, 1; 2, 52, 7; 4, 2, 10; 4, 57, 11; 21, 17, 1: et tum sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, Ide, Ov. M. 2, 218; Verg. A. 11, 33; Nep. Arist. 2, 3; id. Ham. 11, 7.—(ζ) In the historians in applying general statements or truths to the state of affairs spoken of: communi enim fit vitio naturae ut invisis atque incognitis rebus... vehementius exterreamur; ut tum accidit, Caes. B. C. 2, 4; 3, 68; id. B. G. 7, 3; 2, 6; id. B. C. 1, 80: foedera alia aliis legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiunt. Tum ita factum accepimus, Liv. 1, 24, 4; 1, 32, 14; 21, 31, 12.—(η) Denoting coincidence or inner connection with an action before mentioned = a temporal clause (tum = cum hoc fieret), *then, on that occasion:* quis tum non ingemuit? Cic. Vatin. 13, 31: ne tum quidem hominum venustatem et facetias perspicere potuisti? i. e. cum coronam auream imponebant, id. Fl. 31, 76: apud imperitos tum illa dicta sunt; nunc agendum est subtilius, id. Fin. 4, 27, 74: itaque tum Stajenus condemnatus est, i. e. *in that trial*, id. Clu. 36, 101; id. Sen. 7, 22: M. Porcius Cato qui, asper ingenio, tum lenem mitemque senatorem egit, Liv. 45, 25; Val. Max. 8, 3, 3: sed tum supplicia dis... decernuntur, Tac. A. 3, 64; 3, 72: Graecia tum potuit Priamo quoque flenda videri, Ov. M. 14, 474.—With the occasion referred to specified in the same clause: Manlius... ex petulanti scurrā in discordiis civitatis ad eam columnam tum suffragiis populi pervenerat, Cic. Clu. 13, 39: emisti tum in naufragio hujus urbis... tum, inquam, emisti ut, etc., id. Prov. Cons. 4, 7.—Repeated by anaphora: et Capitolinis injecit sedibus ignes. Tum statua Nattae, tum simulacra deorum, Romulusque et Remus cum altrice beluā vi fulminis icti conciderunt, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 45; so repeated seven times, id. Rep. 1, 40, 62. — (θ) Redundant, the time of the action being clear without it (esp. in Cic.): atque hoc tum judicio facto... tamen Avitus Oppianicum reum statim non facit, Cic. Clu. 20, 56: itaque tum ille inopiā et necessitate coactus ad Caepasios confugit, id. ib. 20, 57; id. Brut. 23, 90; 39, 145; 43, 161; cf. id. Sull. 18, 51, where tum redundant occurs six times successively.—**2.** In oblique discourse, referring to the time of the speaker, = nunc in direct discourse: quando autem se, si tum non sint, pares hostibus fore? *if they were not now so*, Liv. 3, 62, 1: (dixit Sempronius)... nec tum agrum plebi, sed sibi invidiam quaeri, id. 4, 44, 9; 4, 57, 4: moenia eos tum transcendere non Italiae modo, sed etiam urbis Romanae, id. 21, 35, 9; 5, 21, 7 (in this use nunc is also freq.).—**3.** Referring to indefinite time. (α) *Then, at such a time of the year, day*, etc., *at such a season:* tum denique tauros in gregem redigo (after Lyra rises), Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12; 1, 35 *fin.;* Col. 11, 2, 87.—(β) With the force of an indefinite temporal clause, *at such a time, in such circumstances*, i. e. *when such a thing happens as has happened:* qui (porci) a partu decimo die habentur puri, ab eo appellantur sacres, quod tum ad sacrificium idonei habentur primum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 16; 2, 7, 13: deinde cibum sequitur somnus... quia plurima tum se corpora conturbant (i. e. cum cibum ceperunt), Lucr. 4, 957; 3, 599; 4, 892; 4, 919; 4, 1030: quam regionem cum superavit animus... finem altius se efferendi facit. Tum enim sui similem et levitatem et calorem adeptus... nullam in partem movetur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; 1, 31, 75; 3, 23, 55; 4, 24, 54; Tac. Dial. 7.—(γ) With the force of a conditional clause, *then, in this instance, if so:* immo res omnis relictas habeo prae quod tu velis. *Ph.* Tum tu igitur, quā causā missus es ad portum, id expedi (i. e. si ita est), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 39; id. Most. 5, 1, 55; id. As. 1, 1, 93; 2, 2, 64; 3, 3, 36; id. Aul. 3, 6, 31; id. Capt. 3, 4, 108; 4, 2, 78: non potitus essem; fuisset tum illos mi aegre aliquot dies, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 7; id. Eun. 2, 2, 50; 5, 1, 23; id. Hec. 3, 5, 12: ego C. Caesaris laudibus desim, quas, etc.? Tum hercule me confitear non judicium aliquod habuisse, Cic. Planc. 39, 93: scribant aliquid Isocrateo more...; tum illos existimabo non desperatione formidavisse genus hoc, id. Or. 70, 235; id. Font. 21, 49 (17, 39); id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; id. Fam. 9, 8, 2; Ov. H. 18 (19), 81: vellem tam ferax saeculum haberemus...; tum ego te primus hortarer, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 8.—**4.** Referring to future time. (α) To a definite time before mentioned: ut sit satius perdere Quam aut nunc manere tam diu, aut tum persequi, i. e. *after my future return*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 27: jam nunc mente prospicio quae tum studia hominum, qui concursus futuri sint, Cic. Div. in Caecin. 13, 42; id. Verr. 1, 13, 37; 1, 10, 30; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 17; id. Marcell. 9, 30: tum meae... Vocis accedet bona pars, Hor. C. 4, 2, 45.—(β) With the force of a conditional clause (cf. 3. β, supra), *then, in this instance, if so:* specta, tum scies, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 100; cf.: quom videbis, tum scies, id. ib. 1, 2, 37: tuom incendes genus; Tum igitur aquae erit tibi cupido, etc., id. Trin. 3, 2, 50; id. Curc. 2, 3, 17: confer sudantes, ructantes, refertos epulis... tum intelleges, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 100; id. Planc. 18, 45; id. Phil. 2, 45, 115: agedum, dictatorem creemus... Pulset tum mihi lictorem qui sciet, etc., Liv. 2, 29, 12; Cic. Phil. 10, 3, 6; id. Or. 23, 78; 71, 235; Liv. 4, 22, 11; 5, 16, 10; 9, 11, 4.—**B.** Referring to a time subsequent to a time mentioned, *then, thereupon.* **1.** Simple sequence in time. (α) Time proper (only of an immediate sequence; otherwise deinde, postea, etc., are used): tum cum corde suo divum pater atque hominum rex Effatur, etc., Enn. Ann. 179: dico ei quo pacto eam viderim erilem nostram filiam sustollere. Extimuit tum illa, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 9; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 29; id. As. 4, 1, 58: tum ille egens forte adplicat Primum ad Chrysidis patrem se, Ter. And. 5, 4, 21; id. Eun. 3, 1, 17; Cato, R. R. 48 (49); 135 (136); so id. ib. 112 (113): equos quinto anno... amittere binos (dentes); tum renascentes eis sexto anno impleri, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2 sq.: collo-

cari jussit hominem in aureo lecto, abacosque complures ornavit . . . Tum ad mensam eximiâ formâ pueros jussit consistere, eosque, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: dixerat hoc ille, cum puer nuntiavit venire ad eum Laelium . . . Tum Scipio e cubiculo est egressus, etc., id. Rep. 1, 12, 18; id. Div. 2, 66, 135; id. Clu. 14, 40; id. Cat. 3, 5, 10; id. Ac. 2, 5, 13; id. Div. 1, 35, 77: hostes suos ab oppugnatione reduxerunt. Tum suo more conclamaverunt ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 26; cf. id. ib. 7, 64; 5, 43 *fin.*; 5, 48: adsurgentem ibi regem cuspide ad terram adfixit. Tum spolia caputque abscisum spiculo gerens . . . hostes fudit, Liv. 4, 19, 5; 5, 21, 1; 1, 26, 9; 1, 18, 10; 1, 20, 1; 1, 22, 6; 1, 28, 4; 1, 28, 9; 2, 24, 4; 3, 8, 11, etc.: tum Caesar cum exercitu Thessaliam petit, Vell. 2, 52, 1; Val. Max. 5, 1, 3; Curt. 4, 3, 7; Tac. A. 3, 28; 11, 35; id. H. 4, 84; Ov. M. 2, 122; 4, 80; 7, 121; 10, 481; 14, 386; Flor. 1, 13, 12; Gell. 1, 19, 5; 1, 23, 5.—(β) In partic., foll. by an *abl. absol.*: tum, prope jam perculsis aliis tribunis, A. Verginius Caesoni capitis diem dicit, Liv. 3, 11, 9; 8, 32, 1; 10, 29, 12: tum omni spe perditâ, Meherdates dolo ejus vincitur, traditurque victori, Tac. A. 12, 15; 12, 16: tum, ferro extracto, confestim exanimatus est, Nep. Epam. 9, 4.—(γ) Implying a connection between two events, *hence, under these circumstances, accordingly, thereupon*: at pater omnipotens irâ tum percitus acri . . . Phaëthonta . . . Deturbavit in terram, Lucr. 5, 399: madefactum iri Graeciam sanguine . . . tum neque te ipsum non esse commotum, Marcumque Varronem et M. Catonem . . . vehementer esse perterritos, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68; cf. id. ib. 1, 34, 76; Caes. B. G. 4, 25; cf. id. ib. 5, 49; 5, 51; 7, 59: quippe quibus nec domi spes prolis, nec cum finitimis conubia essent. Tum ex consilio patrum Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv. 1, 9, 2; 3, 26, 1; 3, 31, 7; 4, 45, 7.—**2.** Enumeration of a series of events; the co-ordinate clauses introduced by tum . . . tum, or primum (primo) . . . deinde . . . tum, etc. (α) Succession of time proper: ducem Hannibali unum e concilio datum (a Jove), tum ei ducem illum praecepisse ne respiceret, illum autem respexisse, tum visam beluam vastam, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; 1, 27, 57; 2, 28, 58 sq.: primo . . . deinde . . . tum . . . tum, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50; 5, 23, 65; id. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: primum . . . deinde . . . tum . . . postremo, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3; 3, 3, 6: primum colonos inde Romanos expulit: inde in Latinam viam transgressus, etc., inde Lavinium recepit; tum deinceps Corbionem, Vitelliam; postremum, etc., Liv. 2, 39, 4: primi consules sub jugum missi, tum ut quisque gradu proximus erat, tum deinceps singulae legiones, id. 9, 6, 1: primo . . . deinde . . . tum . . . tum, id. 21, 22, 8; id. praef. 9; 3, 28, 8: 5, 39, 7; 23, 23, 6: deinde . . . deinde . . . Tum . . . post quas, etc., Curt. 3, 3, 24: primum . . . deinde . . . deinde . . . tum . . . postea, Masur. Gabin. ap. Gell. 5, 13, 5; Gai. Inst. 4, 60.—(β) So in partic.: tum (also hic, et; not deinde or postea), to denote the succession of speakers in dialogue: immo duas dabo, inquit adulescens . . . Tum senex ille: Si vis, inquit, quattuor sane dato, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 46 dub.: tum Piso . . . inquit, etc. Tum Quintus . . . inquit, etc. Hic ego . . . inquam, etc. Tum ille . . . inquit, etc. Tum Piso . . . inquit, etc. Et ille ridens . . . inquit, etc. Tum Piso exorsus est, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 2 sqq.: tum Atticus . . . inquit, etc. Tum ille . . . inquit, etc. Tum Brutus, etc. Tum ille, etc. Tum Atticus, etc. Tum Pomponius . . . inquit, etc., id. Brut. 3, 11 sqq., and through the whole treatise; cf. id. Ac. 1, 2, 4; 1, 3, 9; 1, 4, 13; 1, 12, 43 and 44; 2, 19, 63; id. N. D. 1, 6, 15 sqq.; id. Rep. 1, 13, 19 sqq.; Liv. 7, 10, 2 sqq.; 23, 12, 8; Tac. Dial. 3; 15; 25; 42; Gell. 3, 1, 11 sqq.; 18, 1, 9 sqq.; Ov. M. 14, 594.—(γ) Transf., of sequence or succession of thought, passing into mere co-ordination (v. C. 2. β, γ), *then . . . again . . . furthermore*: qui mi in cursu obstiterit, faxo vitae is obstiterit suae. Prius edico ne quis, etc. Tum pistores scrofipasci qui, etc. Tum piscatores. . . . Tum lanii autem qui, etc., Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 28; 4, 2, 34; 4, 2, 39: (res familiaris) primum bene parta sit, tum quam plurimis se utilem praebeat, deinde augeatur ratione, diligentia, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92; id. Ac. 2, 47, 146; id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68 sq.; 5, 40, 117; id. Ac. 2, 10, 30; id. de Or. 1, 42, 190; id. Cat. 4, 3, 5; id. Agr. 1, 2, 5; id. Clu. 2, 6; Liv. 3, 26, 11.—**C.** Hence, as co-ordinating conjunction, introducing an additional assertion, or thought. **1.** Alone, = praeterea, *and then, besides, also, moreover, on the other hand* (freq. in ante-class. style and in Cic.; rare in Livy and post-Aug. prose): argenti aurique advexit multum, lanam purpuramque multam . . . tum Babylonica peristromata, etc., Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 54; id. Rud. 2, 4, 10; id. Bacch. 4, 3, 71; 4, 8, 17; id. Ps. 3, 2, 78; id. Aul. 1, 2, 6; 1, 3, 16; id. Men. 5, 5, 41; id. Mil. 4, 2, 13; id. Pers. 1, 3, 15; 4, 2, 3; Ter. And. 1, 5, 27; 1, 2, 21; 2, 3, 7; id. Eun. prol. 4; 5, 6, 15; id. Heaut. 2, 1, 16; Lucr. 4, 680; cf. id. 1, 494; 4, 1152: magnum ingenium L. Luculli, magnumque optimarum artium studium, tum omnis ab eo percepta doctrina . . . caruit omnino rebus urbanis, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 1; 2, 14, 43; id. Div. 1, 24, 50; 1, 42, 94; id. de Or. 1, 46, 201; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; id. Fin. 1, 6, 21; 2, 16, 53; id. Leg. 1, 5, 17; 1, 9, 26; id. Rab. Post. 14, 40; id. Phil. 13, 12, 26: alterâ ex parte Bellovaci instabant, alteram Camulogenus tenebat: tum legiones a praesidio interclusas maximum flumen distinebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59; id. B. C. 3, 49: naves convenerunt duae Punicae quinqueremes; duae ab Heracleâ triremes . . . tum quinque Rhodiae quadriremes, Liv. 42, 56, 6; 1, 40, 4; Sen. Vit. Beat. 3, 4; Just. 5, 10, 3.—Sometimes connecting two terms of the same clause, with the force of cum . . . tum (v. infra, 3. d.): quot me censes homines jam deverberasse, hospites tum civis? Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 14: faciendum est igitur nobis ut . . . veteranorum, tum legionis Martiae quartaeque consensus . . . confirmetur, Cic. Phil. 3, 3, 7; Liv. 28, 43, 1 (in co-ordination often with etiam, autem, and sometimes with praeterea and porro; v. III. infra).—**2.** Tum as correlative of a preceding tum. (α) With an added assertion or thought: ita est haec hominum natio: voluptarii atque potatores, Tum sycophantae . . . plurimi In urbe habitant; tum meretrices mulieres Nusquam perhibentur blandiores gentium, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 35; id. Ep. 2, 2, 28; id. Mil. 3, 1, 100; 3, 1, 102.—(β) Tum . . . tum = nunc . . . nunc (modo . . . modo), *sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another* (freq. in Cic., not in Cæs., rare in Liv., and very rare in post-Aug. writers): tum huc, tum illuc inretitos impedit piscis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 17: tum hoc mihi probabilius, tum illud videtur, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 134: mihi . . . tum hoc tum illud probabilius videtur, id. Off. 3, 7, 33; so id. Am. 4, 13; id. Sen. 13, 45; id. Top. 7, 31; id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: (alvus) tum restringitur, tum relaxatur, id. ib. 2, 54, 136; id. Rep. 3, 13 (14), 23; id. Leg. 2, 7, 16; id. Or. 63, 212; id. Sen. 3, 7; id. Inv. 1, 37, 66: dictator tum appellare tum adhortari milites, Liv. 8, 39, 4; Suet. Ner. 1; Gell. 1, 11, 15.—Tum may be repeated several times: plerique propter voluptatem tum in morbos graves, tum in damna, tum in dedecora incurrunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47; 3, 7, 26; so three times, id. N. D. 1, 12, 29; 1, 14, 37; 1, 15, 39; id. Inv. 1, 52, 98; id. Or. 3, 45, 177; id. Off. 1, 7, 22; id. Leg. 2, 17, 43; id. Top. 25, 96; four times, id. N. D. 1, 43, 120; 2, 20, 52; 2, 39, 101; id. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 75; five times, id. N. D. 2, 5, 14; id. Inv. 1, 13, 17; 1, 41, 76; id. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 94; six times, id. ib. 1, 53, 120; seven times, Quint. 9, 4, 133; nine times, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 51.—And in chronological order (to be distinguished from the instances B. 2. α and γ): Atheniensium (rem publicam constituerunt) tum Theseus, tum Draco, tum Solo, tum Clisthenes, tum multi alii, *at different times, successively*, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 2.—(γ) Preceded or followed by other co-ordinate words (alias, modo, aliquando, aut . . . aut, nunc . . . nunc): ex quo intellegitur qualis ille sit quem tum moderatum, alias modestum, tum temperantem, alias constantem continentemque dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: tum . . . tum . . . aliquando, id. Div. 2, 2, 6: tum . . . tum . . . aut . . . aut, id. Or. 61, 204: modo . . . tum autem, id. N. D. 2, 40, 142: nunc . . . nunc . . . tum . . . tum, Flor. 1, 17, 5.—(δ) Tum . . . tum = et . . . et, *both . . . and, not only . . . but also, partly . . . partly*, without regard to time, the second term being frequently strengthened by etiam (mostly post-Aug.): Milo Compsam oppugnans, ictusque lapide tum Clodio, tum patriae, quam armis petebat, poenas dedit, Vell. 2, 68, 3: Muciam et Fulviam, tum a patre, tum a viro utramque inclitam, Val. Max. 9, 1, 8: Caesar Pompejo tum proprias, tum etiam filiae lacrimas reddidit, id. 5, 1, 10; Quint. 7, 3, 18; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 28; id. Clem. 1, 19, 2; Front. Aquaed. 1; Tac. A. 12, 33; Suet. Tit. 3; Nep. praef. 8; and with etiam, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8; 5, 9, 1; 7, 6 prooem.; Nep. Them. 2, 3.—**3.** As correlative with a preceding cum, introducing particular after a universal or a stronger or more important assertion after a weaker or less important. **a.** Connecting complete sentences with different predicates, cum . . . tum = *as . . . so, while* . . . (tum being not translated; ante-class. cum always with *indic.*; class. with *subj.* or *indic.*): quom antehac te amavi, et mihi amicam esse crevi . . . tum id mihi hodie aperuisti, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 2; id. Truc. 4, 1, 6: quom id mihi placebat, tum uno ore omnes omnia Bona dicere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 69; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 10: quae cum res tota ficta sit pueriliter, tum ne efficit quidem quod vult, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19; id. Tusc. 5, 39, 13; id. Fam. 13, 16, 1; and so with *subj.*, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1; id. Off. 3, 2, 5; id. Lael. 7, 23; id. Brut. 39, 145; 11, 250: cum omnium rerum simulatio est vitiosa, tum amicitiae repugnat maxime, id. Lael. 25, 91; id. Div. 2, 27, 58; and so with *indic.*, id. Planc. 33, 80; id. Tull. 4, 8; id. Div. in Caecil. 20, 65; id. Sest. 1, 2; id. Fam. 16, 4, 4: haec cum merito ejus fieri intellegebat, tum magni interesse arbitrabatur, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 4; 3, 16; id. B. C. 1, 58; Liv. 3, 34, 1; 4, 53, 4.—**b.** Clauses with the same predicate, which is placed after the first clause (always with *indic.*): nam mihi, cum multa eximie divineque videntur Athenae tuae peperisse, tum nihil melius illis mysteriis quibus, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 36; id. Tusc. 4, 18, 42; id. Phil. 2, 5, 12; Liv. 4, 46, 10; 6, 38, 10.—**c.** Clauses with a common predicate placed before both co-ordinate terms, cum . . . tum = *not only, but also; as . . . so especially*: visa est Arcesilae cum vera sententia, tum honesta et digna sapiente, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 77; id. Fin. 1, 16, 51; 2, 35, 119; 3, 1, 3: movit patres conscriptos cum causa tum auctor, Liv. 9, 10, 1; 4, 57, 2; Suet. Ner. 46 *init.*—**d.** With a common predicate after both co-ordinate terms: quom virum tum uxorem, di vos perdant, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 103: luxuria cum omni aetati turpis tum senectuti foedissima est, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123; id. Clu. 59, 161; id. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 86; id. N. D. 1, 21, 57; id. Deiot. 9, 26; id. Clu. 16, 46: concitatos animos flecti quam frangi putabat cum tutius tum facilius esse, Liv. 2, 23, 15; 6, 9, 8; 1, 57, 1; 10, 26, 13; Tac. Dial. 5.—With tum several times repeated: quem pater moriens cum tutoribus et propinquis, tum legibus, tum aequitati magistratuum, tum judiciis vestris commendatum putavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 151; cf. esp. id. Planc. 40, 95.—**e.** Tum, in this construction, is freq. strengthened, (α) By vero: cum haec sunt videnda, tum vero illud est hominis magni, etc., *in particular*, Cic. Clu. 58, 159; id. Mur. 27, 55; id. Phil. 3, 5, 12; 7, 3, 9; cf. id. Or. 1, 23, 106; 3, 16, 60; Liv. 34, 39, 9; Quint. 12, 1, 25.—(β) By maxime, *above all, most of all, especially, chiefly*: cum omnibus in rebus temeritas in adsentando turpis est, tum in eo loco maxime in quo judicandum est quantum, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 4, 7; id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1; 5, 12, 36; id. Rosc. Am. 25, 69: cum infamia atque indignitas rei impediebat, tum maxime quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 56; Sall. J. 43, 5; Liv. 1, 8, 2; Suet. Claud. 30; Quint. 6, 1, 29.—(γ) By praecipue, *especially, chiefly, above all*: cum omnium sociorum provinciarumque rationem diligenter habere debetis, tum praecipue Siciliae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 2; id. Fam. 13, 11, 3: fortuna quae plurimum potest cum in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello, Caes. B. C. 3, 68; Liv. 22, 43, 11; 1, 40, 3; Quint. 1, 1, 29; 1, 10, 13; 5, 10, 106; Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 2.—(δ) By inprimis, *chiefly, principally*: cum multa non probo, tum illud inprimis quod, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18; id. Fam. 12, 22, 3.—(ε) By cumprimis, *chiefly, principally*: quapropter bene cum superis de rebus habenda Nobis est ratio . . . tum cumprimis Unde anima atque animi con-

stet natura videndum, Lucr. 1, 131.—(ζ) By certe, *especially, at least, assuredly:* at cum de plurimis eadem dicit, tum certe de maximis, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13; id. Fam. 7, 4; cf. Quint. 2, 1, 10.—(η) By nimirum, *assuredly, undoubtedly:* cum plurimas ... commoditates amicitia contineat, tum illa nimirum praestat omnibus quod, etc., Cic. Am. 7, 23. — (θ) By etiam, *besides, as well:* cum omnes omnibus ex terris homines improbos audacesque collegerat, tum etiam multos fortes viros et bonos ... tenebat, Cic. Cael. 6, 14; id. Ac. 2, 10, 31; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: quos tu cum memoriter, tum etiam erga nos amice et benevole collegisti, id. Fin. 1, 10, 34; id. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 56: cum suâ virtute, tum etiam alienis vitiis, id. Leg. 23, 67; id. Fin. 2, 12, 38; id. N. D. 2, 37, 95; id. de Or. 3, 60, 225; Liv. 1, 21, 2; 7, 23, 6; 7, 32, 10; Val. Max. 7, 2, 3; 3, 2, 10; 9, 6, 3; Quint. 9, 1, 20; 9, 4, 143.—(ι) By quoque, *also, besides, as well:* cum potestas major, tum vir quoque potestati par hostes trans Anienem submovere, Liv. 4, 17, 11; 1, 22, 2; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 72.— (κ) By et, *also, besides, too:* cujus mortem cum luctus civitatis, tum et dictaturae undecim insignem fecere, Just. 19, 1, 7. — (λ) By praeterea, *moreover, besides:* dicimus C. Verrem cum multa libidinose fecerit, tum praeterea quadringentiens sestertium ex Siciliâ abstulisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 56.

II. Tum as correlative of dependent clauses (freq. in ante-class. writings and Cic., rare in post-Aug. writings). **A.** With temporal clauses, introduced by *cum,* = *at the time when, at a time when.* **1.** Referring to definite past time. **a.** Tum as antecedent of cum: jam tum cum primum jussit me ad se arcessier, Roget quis, Quid tibi cum illâ? Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 21: qui (Hercules) tum dolore frangebatur cum immortalitatem ipsâ morte quaerebat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: bene apud majores nostros senatus tum cum florebat imperium decrevit ut, etc., id. Div. 1, 41, 91; id. Phil. 2, 44, 114; id. Div. 1, 17, 30; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; id. Clu. 33, 89; id. Verr. 1, 2, 5; id. Brut. 2, 7; 23, 89; id. Off. 3, 27, 100; id. Agr. 2, 24, 64; id. Phil. 2, 39, 100; 3, 4, 11: tum mittendos legatos fuisse cum Perseus Graecas urbes obsideret, Liv. 45, 3, 7: tum cum Vipereos sparsi ... dentes, Ov. M. 4, 572; id. H. 3, 23; Val. Max. 6, 1, 12.—After *pluperf.:* nam tum cum in Asiâ res magnas permulti amiserant scimus Romae solutione impeditâ fidem concidisse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19; Val. Max. 3, 6, 1; 2, 8, 15 *fin.*—Tum inserted in the temporal clause: cum Davo egomet vidi jurgantem ancillam ... quom ibi me adesse neuter tum praesenserat, Ter. And. 5, 1, 20.—**b.** Tum, introducing the apodosis of the temporal clause (generally not transl. in Engl.). (α) Of coincident events, cum ... tum = *while:* quom genui tum morituros scivi, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. Rel. v. 361 Vahl.); Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 18: cum minime videbamur, tum maxime philosophabamur, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Agr. 2, 11, 26; id. Cael. 26, 63; id. Phil. 3, 5, 13: cum pavida mulier nullam opem videret, tum Tarquinius fateri amorem, orare, etc., Liv. 1, 58, 3; 5, 11, 4. — (β) Tum = deinde, usu. after a *pluperf.:* id cum Sulla fecisset, tum ante oppidum Nolam Samnitium castra cepit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; id. Brut. 92, 319; id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; 2, 3, 15; id. Fin. 1, 8, 26; id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; id. Div. 1, 25, 53; 2, 2, 7; id. Rep. 2, 25, 47; Liv. 21, 11, 8; cf. id. 1, 26, 7; 23, 22, 4.—Inserted in the apodosis: cum jam humanae opes egestae a Veis essent, amoliri tum deum dona, Liv. 5, 22, 3.—**2.** Referring to definite present time: quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis. Cum enim miserum esse dicis, tum eum qui non sit, dicis esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12.—**3.** Referring to indefinite time. **a.** As antecedent of the clause, = *at the time when, at a time when, whenever:* hominum inmortalis est infamia; etiam tum vivit quom esse credas mortuam, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 28; id. As. 1, 3, 55; id. Merc. 3, 2, 7; Cato, R. R. 31: nec sibi enim quisquam tum se vitamque requirit Cum pariter mens et corpus sopita quiescunt, Lucr. 3, 919; 4, 444; 4, 455; 4, 1166: omnis praedictio mali tum probatur cum ad praedictionem cautio adjungitur, Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54; id. Fin. 2, 32, 104; id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: tum cum sine pondere suci Mobilibus ventis arida facta volant, Ov. H. 5, 109; Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 44; 2, 27, 88; id. Fin. 4, 8, 20; id. Tusc. 3, 9, 20; 5, 26, 73; id. N. D. 1, 4, 9; id. Off. 1, 27, 93.—Tum maxime ... cum plurimum = eo magis quo magis: eam (partem animi) tum maxime vigere cum plurimum absit a corpore, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 70; so, cum maxime ... tum maxime; v. b. α foll.—**b.** Tum introducing the apodosis. (α) As coincident: quom amamus, tum perimus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 94: ulmus, cum folia cadunt, tum iterum tempestiva est, Cato, R. R. 17; so id. ib. 155 (156): cum ea quae quasi involuta fuerunt, aperti sunt, tum inventa dicuntur, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 26; id. Fin. 5, 10, 29; 1, 17, 57; id. N. D. 2, 52, 129; 1, 19, 49; id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15. — Cum maxime ... tum maxime = quo magis eo magis: nam quom pugnabant maxume, ego tum fugiebam maxume, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45: quamobrem omnes, cum secundae res sunt maxume, tum maxume Meditari secum oportet, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 30 poet. — (β) As subsequent: ad legionem quom itum, adminiculum eis danunt tum jam aliquem cognatum suum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 47: eo cum accessit ratio argumentique conclusio ... tum et perceptio eorum omnium apparet, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 30; 2, 41, 128; id. Fin. 5, 9, 24; 1, 20, 69; 5, 15, 41; id. Tusc. 1, 4, 8; 1, 24, 58; 3, 2, 3; id. N. D. 2, 48, 123; id. Div. 2, 19, 44.—**4.** Referring to future time. (α) Tum as antecedent of cum: quom mi haec dicentur dicta, tum tu, furcifer, quasi mus in medio pariete vorsabere, Plaut. Cas. 1, 51; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 20: non committam ut tum haec res judicetur cum haec frequentia Româ discesserit, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 54; id. Agr. 2, 17, 44; 2, 25, 67; id. Fin. 4, 22, 62; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46; Liv. 23, 13, 4; 41, 10, 7; Ov. M. 2, 651; id. H. 15, 293; Nep. Them. 6, 5. — (β) Tum introducing the apodosis: quom videbis, tum scies, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 37; 4, 6, 30: de quo cum perpauca dixero, tum ad jus civile veniam, Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 34; id. Clu. 2, 6; 4, 9; Liv. 3, 56, 10. — **B.** With temporal clause, introduced by *ubi.* **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause (very rare): vitem novellam resecare tum erit tempus ubi valebit, Cato, R. R. 33: tum tu igitur demum id adulescenti aurum dabis, ubi erit locata virgo in matrimonium? Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 52.—**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis. (α) Referring to definite past time (tum always = deinde): ubi eorum dolorem majorem quam ceterorum cognovi, tum meum animum in illos, tum mei consilii causam proposui, tum eos hortatus sum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 63, § 140; Sall. J. 94, 3: ubi illuxit, et Romanis Punica et Gallica arma cognita, tum dubitationem exemere, Liv. 25, 10, 5; 1, 9, 10; 4, 57, 3; 9, 43, 16; 21, 25, 12; 23, 11, 4. — (β) Referring to indefinite time: post ubi tempust promissa jam perfici, Tum coacti necessario se aperiunt, Ter. And. 4, 1, 8: Cato, R. R. 3 *init.;* 17: ubi jam morbi se flexit causa ... Tum quasi vaccillans primum consurgit, Lucr. 3, 503; 6, 129; 6, 526.—(γ) Referring to future time: otium ubi erit, tum tibi operam ludo et deliciae dabo, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 13; id. Stich. 4, 2, 14: ubi tu voles, Ubi tempus erit, sat habet si tum recipitur, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 32; Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 18; id. Bacch. 4, 3, 72; id. Pers. 4, 7, 19; id. Cas. 3, 2, 27: ut ubi id interrogando argumentis firmavero, tum testes ad crimen accommodem, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 55: ubi haerere jam aciem videris, tum terrorem equestrem infer, Liv. 6, 12, 10; 22, 55, 8.—**C.** With a temporal clause introduced by *postquam.* **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause (very rare): Flaminius qui ne quieto quidem hoste ipse quieturus erat, tum vero postquam res sociorum ante oculos prope suos ferri vidit, suum id dedecus ratus, etc., Liv. 22, 3, 7; Val. Max. 3, 8, 1 (v. infra, III. A. 2. a. β).—**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis (always = deinde). (α) Referring to definite past time: posteaquam e portu piratae exierunt, tum coeperunt quaerere homines, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 100; Sall. J. 106, 6; 84, 1; id. Cat. 51, 40 (al. tunc): postquam satis virium collectum videbat, tum ex suis unum sciscitatum Romam ad patrem misit, Liv. 1, 54, 5; 3, 66, 5; 6, 13, 4; 22, 48, 4; 25, 10, 6; Gell. 5, 3, 6.—(β) Referring to indefinite time: postquam vero commoditas quaedam ... dicendi copiam consecuta est, tum ingenio freta malitiâ pervertere urbes adsuevit, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 3. — **D.** With a temporal clause introduced by *ut.* **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause (very rare): tum vero ingentem gemitum dat Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici ... conspexit, Verg. A. 1, 485; cf. id. ib. 12, 218.—**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis. (α) Of definite past time: nam ut dudum adcurrimus ad Alcesimarchum ... tum mi, puto, prae timore hic excidisse Cistellam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 46: sed ut intellectum est quantam vim haberet accurata ... oratio, tum etiam magistri dicendi multi subito exstiterunt, Cic. Brut. 8, 30; id. Phil. 9, 4, 9; Liv. 24, 44, 10; id. 21, 54, 9; 23, 34, 6.—(β) Referring to future time: neque ut quaeque res delata ad nos erit, tum denique scrutari locos debemus, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 146: traditum esse ut quando aqua Albana abundasset, tum, si eam Romanus rite emisisset, victoriam de Vejentibus dari (= si quando), Liv. 5, 15, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.—**E.** With a temporal clause introduced by *quando.* **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause. (α) Of definite past time: auctoritatem senatûs exstare sentio, tum, quando Alexandro mortuo, legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41.—(β) Of future time: at scire tum memento quando id quod voles habebis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 41; id. Mil. 3, 1, 213; id. Most. 3, 1, 136; id. Men. 5, 7, 57: utinam tum essem natus quando Romani dona accipere coepissent, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75.—**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis. (α) Of indefinite time (quando = *whenever*): quando esurio tum crepant (intestina), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27; id. Truc. 1, 1, 15; id. Ps. 4, 7, 85: quando mulier dotem marito dabat, tum quae ex suis bonis retinebat reciperare dicebatur, Gell. 17, 6, 6; 7 (6), 14, 4.—(β) Of future time: at tu, quando habebis, tum dato, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 23: quando ab eâdem parte sol eodemque tempore iterum defecerit, tum signis omnibus ad principium revocatis, expletum annum habeto, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: quando mihi usus venerit, tum quaeram ex te atque discam, Gell. 6 (7), 17, 4.—**F.** In the apodosis after *simul ac:* an simul ac nubes succesere, ipse in eas tum Descendit (Juppiter), prope ut hinc teli determinet ictus? Lucr. 6, 402.—**G.** With a temporal clause introduced by *dum.* **1.** Tum as antecedent: sanctius visum est nomen Augusti, ut scilicet jam tum dum colit terras, ipso numine ac titulo consecretur, Flor. 2, 33, 66 (4, 12, 66). — **2.** Tum introducing the apodosis: dum habeat, tum amet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 23: dum se glomerant ... tum pondere turris Procubuit, Verg. A. 9, 540. — **H.** As antecedent of *quamdiu:* qui cum tibi amicus non modo tum fuerit quamdiu tecum in provinciâ fuerit, verum etiam nunc sit cum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 24, § 58.—**K.** Denoting a logical consequence after *quando* and *cum:* quando ergo erga te benignus fui .. tum te mihi benigne itidem addecet ... referre gratiam, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 35: cum magnus numerus deesset, tum iste homo nefarius in eorum locum ... substituere coepit cives Romanos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72.—**L.** After relative clauses denoting time: quâ tempestate Paris Helenam innuptis junxit nuptiis, Ego tum gravida expletis jam fere ad pariendum mensibus, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 219 (Trag. Rel. p. 246 Rib.).—**M.** With conditional clauses. **1.** With a conditional clause introduced by *si, sin, ni* (not nisi). (α) Tum as antecedent of clause: tum pol ego interii, homo si ille abiit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 6; id. Men. 2, 2, 71; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 40: si tenuis causa est, tum etiam argumentandi tenue filum, Cic. Or. 36, 124; id. Rep. 1, 40, 62; 2, 9, 15; id. Fin. 1, 19, 63; id. N. D. 1, 6, 13; id. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112: tum vero ego nequiquam Capitolium servaverim si civem in servitutem duci videam, Liv. 6, 14, 4; 3, 9, 11; 6, 14, 4; 7, 34, 14; Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14; Gell. 2, 12, 1 sq.; 4, 13, 1; 14, 2, 21.—(β) Tum introducing the apodosis: si triduum hoc hic erimus, tum arbores in te cadent, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 30; id. Rud. 5, 2, 59; 3, 4, 49; id. As. 1, 3, 89; id. Rud. 1, 3, 13; id. Ps. 4, 1, 1; 4, 1, 48 (39); Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 64; 3, 1, 17; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 19; Cato, R. R. 26; cf. id. ib. 27: quod si, ut spero, cepero, tum vero litteras publice mittam, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3; id. Div. 1, 44, 100; cf. id. Ac. 2, 10, 32; id. Fin. 2, 4, 79; id. N. D. 3, 36, 87; id. Rep. 1, 43, 66; id.

Rosc. Am. 49, 142: si dimicandum erit, tum tu in novissimos te recipito, Liv. 7, 40, 13; 8, 10, 12; Hor. S. 1, 2, 97; Ov. M. 7, 32.—Esp., denoting the consequences of perjury in ancient formulas of oaths: si ego injuste illos homines dedier mihi exposco, tum patriae compotem me numquam sīris esse, Liv. 1, 32, 7; 1, 24, 8; 22, 53, 11; hence, quid si falles? *Me.* Tum Mercurius Sosiae iratus siet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 239; 3, 2, 52; id. Aul. 4, 10, 50; cf. also Liv. 3, 64, 10.—**2.** With a condition contrary to fact. (α) Tum, antecedent of clause: tum esset ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62; id. Verr. 2, 2, 68, § 164: tum id audirem si tibi soli viveres, id. Marcell. 8, 25; id. Fin. 4, 13, 33; id. Div. 2, 35, 73.—(β) Tum introducing the apodosis: si quidem me amaret, tum istuc prodesset, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 56: quodsi omnia nobis quae ad victum pertinent, suppeditarentur, tum optimo quisque ingenio, totum se in cognitione et scientiā collocaret, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158.—**N.** After an *abl. absol.* **1.** With perfect participles (= postquam or cum ... tum), mostly with *denique, vero, demum.* (α) Referring to definite past time: ut morte ejus nuntiatā tum denique bellum confectum arbitraretur, Cic. Mur. 16, 34: sed confecto proelio tum vero cerneres quanta vis animi fuisset in exercitu Catilinae, Sall. C. 61, 1: ita rebus divinis peractis tum de bello deque republicā dictator rettulit, Liv. 22, 11, 1; 2, 29, 1; 2, 29, 3; 3, 56, 1; 5, 50, 8; Plin. 11, 20, 22, § 68.—(β) Referring to indefinite time: hisce omnibus rebus consideratis, tum denique id quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare, quo utar exordio, Cic. Or. 2, 77, 315.—(γ) Referring to future time (the *abl. absol.* = a *fut. perf.*): ita prope XL. diebus interpositis tum denique se responsuros esse arbitrantur, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31; 1, 18, 54; id. Fin. 4, 13, 32; id. Scaur. Fragm. 10, 22.—**2.** With pres. participles (post-class.): tacentibus cunctis, tum ipse (dixit), etc., Just. 12, 15, 6.

III. Particular connections. **A.** With other particles of time. **1.** Jam tum, *already at that time,* i. e. *earlier than might be anticipated:* jam tum erat suspitio Dolo malo haec fieri, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 8; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 58; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 34: quippe etenim jam tum divom mortalia saecla Egregias animo facies vigilante videbant, Lucr. 5, 1169; 5, 1037: ut mihi jam tum divinasse ille (Romulus) videatur hanc urbem sedem aliquando summo esse imperio praebituram, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10; 2, 7, 12; id. Div. 2, 57, 118; id. Tusc. 4, 2, 4: jam tum in Palatio monte Lupercal hoc fuisse ludicrum ferunt, Liv. 1, 5, 1; 1, 7, 16; 1, 41, 7; 10, 21, 14; 24, 49, 1: ut jam tum qualis futurus esset ostenderet, Suet. Dom. 1; Curt. 4, 6, 29.—**2.** Tum demum and tum denique, *then only, then at length, then at last, not till then,* i. e. *later than might be expected,* implying delayed action. **a.** Tum demum. (α) In gen.: adversisque in rebus noscere qui sit. Nam verae voces tum demum pectore ab imo Eiciuntur, Lucr. 3, 58: tum demum Liscus, oratione Caesaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat proponit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17; 5, 33; Sall. J. 46, 1: nec ante in campum degressi sunt quam, etc. Tum demum castra Etruscorum pro moenibus Fidenarum posita, Liv. 4, 17, 12; 45, 12, 6; 2, 20, 11; 5, 39, 2; 23, 19, 15 et saep.; Val. Max. 1, 6, 10; 1, 7, 4; Curt. 3, 12, 12; Tac. A. 3, 18; 3, 47.—(β) In partic., referring to clauses introduced by *cum, ubi, si,* or *abl. absol.* (v. II. A. B. L. M.), denoting absolute restriction to the terms of the clause: imo etiam ubi expolivero, magis hoc tum demum dices, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 60: tum demum mihi procax Academia videbitur si aut consenserint omnes, aut, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 13: cum is Casilini eo die mansurum dixisset, tum demum cognitus est error, Liv. 22, 13, 8; Vell. 2, 115, 4; Val. Max. 3, 8, 1 *fin.;* 7, 2, 4; Curt. 3, 11, 6; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7.—(γ) Sometimes = nunc demum (ante-class.): victus es, Chaline. *St.* Tum nos demum vivere, Olympio, Gaudeo, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 65.—**b.** Tum denique. (α) In gen.: tum denique tauros in gregem redigo, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: injectā glaebā tumulus is (locus) ubi humatus est vocatur, ac tum denique multa religiosa jura complectitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57; id. Fin. 3, 22, 76; id. Tusc. 3, 26, 61: nequiquam temptati ut tum denique desisterent impediendo bello, Liv. 4, 55, 5; Ov. M. 4, 519; 7, 857; 10, 664.—(β) Referring to clauses with *cum,* etc. (v. II. A. B. L. M.): tum denique homines nostra intellegimus bona quom quae in potestate habuimus ea amisimus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 33: quo cum venerimus, tum denique vivemus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75; 3, 31, 75; id. Leg. 2, 4, 10; id. Rep. 1, 6, 11; so, tum denique si, id. Fam. 14, 2, 3; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, § 29; id. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 1: indicandum primum fuisse, dein petendum praesidium, postremo ni impetraretur, tum denique querendum, Liv. 23, 43, 2; Cato ap. Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 126 (for tum vero denique after *ut,* Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9, v. II. D. 2. α).—**3.** Tum primum (rarely primo), *then for the first time:* tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr. 5, 1014: ludorum gratiā quos tum primum anniversarios in circo facere constituisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12; id. Sen. 21, 78; Caes. B. G. 7, 11: ponte sublicio tum primum in Tiberi facto, Liv. 1, 33, 6; 2, 41, 3; 39, 22, 2; 2, 20, 6; 39, 49, 4; Vell. 2, 37, 5; Tac. A. 2, 27; id. H. 4, 57; Curt. 3, 12, 26.—**4.** With *deinde, hic, postea,* with consecutive force emphatic. **a.** Deinde tum (very rare): primum ea quae sumus acturi cogitare debemus, deinde tum dicere ac facere, Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 62.—**b.** Tum deinde. (α) = tum demum or tum denique, *then at length, not till then, then only:* nonne optime patronus occurrat prius conviciis luxuriae, etc., tum deinde narret de bonis Pallae? etc., Quint. 4, 2, 27; 12, 10, 11: emam, aedificabo, credam, exigam, honores geram: tum deinde lassam senectutem in otium referam, Sen. Ep. 101, 4; Plin. 16, 44, 95, § 251.—So corresp. with *cum:* quas cum solus pertulisset, tum deinde comitia collegae subrogando habuit, Liv. 2, 8, 3 (Weissenb. demum, by conj.); Col. R. R. 1, 6, 13.—(β) = an emphatic deinde: nam praetermisit quod in primā parte sumere debuit; tum deinde eodem ipso quod omiserat quasi proposito ad confirmandum aliud utitur, Gell. 2, 8, 3; 13, 24 (23), 1; Just. 2, 1, 19.—**c.** With *hic:* hic tum repente Pacilius quidam accedit, ait, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94: hic ego tum ad respondendum surrexi, id. Clu. 18, 51; 27, 73: hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus, id. ib. 28, 76; id. Sest. 11, 25.—**d.** Tum postea: tum postea complorantibus nostris, dies quidem tandem illuxit, Gell. 19, 1, 3; so id. 14, 3, 10 (for quid tum postea, v. D. 1.).—**5.** With *interim:* unum, alterum, tertium annum Sassia quiescebat ... Tum interim, Q. Hortensio, Q. Metello coss. ... despondet ei filiam suam, Cic. Clu. 64, 179.—**B.** With particles of emphasis. **1.** Tum vero (sometimes tum enimvero or enimvero tum), *then indeed, at that crisis, then if not before,* etc., or merely = emphatic *then,* denoting either coincidence or sequence of action. (α) In gen.: discedit a Melino Cluentia. Tum vero illa egregia mater palam exsultare ... coepit, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; 22, 61; id. Agr. 1, 1, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107: semper equidem magno cum metu incipio dicere ... tum vero ita sum perturbatus ut, etc., id. Clu. 18, 51: tum vero dubitandum non existimavit quin ad eos proficisceretur, Caes. B. G. 2, 8; 5, 37; id. B. C. 1, 82; 2, 42: Aruns Tarquinius et Tullia minor ... junguntur nuptiis. Tum vero in dies infestior Tulli senectus ... coepit esse, Liv. 1, 47, 1; 2, 22, 6; 4, 49, 13; 10, 19, 12; 21, 45, 9; 21, 58, 5; Ov. M. 2, 227; 7, 685; Curt. 4, 13, 1; 3, 11, 5; Tac. Agr. 37.—And in enumerations: deinde ... post autem ... tum vero ipsam veterem Karthaginem vendunt, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5.—(β) As correlative of temporal or conditional clauses, and after *abl. absol.:* quod ubi Romam est nuntiatum, senatui metum injecit ne tum vero sustineri nec in urbe seditio, nec in castris posset, Liv. 5, 7, 4; Sall. J. 94, 3: tum vero ... si, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 63; Liv. 6, 14, 4 (v. II. M. 1. α, β).—With *cum,* Liv. 32, 12, 1: quae postquam frustra temptata rogumque parari ... vidit, Tum vero gemitus ... Edidit, Ov. M. 2, 621; Sall. J. 106, 6; 84, 1; id. Cat. 51, 40; v. C. 1. b. (so, tum vero denique after *ut,* Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9; v. II. D. 2. and M. 1.).—**2.** Tum quidem, *at that time, thereupon, then at least* (usu. opposed to a later time): dixit sibi in somnis visum esse, etc. Et tum quidem incolumis exercitum liberavit; post triennium autem devovit se, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 24, 51; so, actum quidem, id. Fl. 25, 59; id. Lael. 11, 39: et tum quidem ab Dio Perseus in interiora regni recepit se ... post dies paucos, etc., Liv. 42, 39, 1; 1, 57, 10; 3, 2, 10; 7, 17, 3.—Often in resuming the narrative after a digression: ac tum quidem regem ... filium appellat, Curt. 4, 7, 25.—Merely emphatic: Duillio Cornelioque coss. etiam mari congredi ausus est. Tum quidem ipsa velocitas classis comparatae victoriae auspicium fuit, Flor. 1, 18 (2, 2), 7; so id. 1, 22 (2, 6), 20; 1, 40 (3, 5), 12.—With *cum,* Tac. Dial. 11.—**3.** Ne tum quidem, *not even then:* num quis horum miser hodie? Ne tum quidem, post spiritum extremum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; id. Div. 1, 26, 55; id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 98: ubi ne tum quidem eos prodire intellexit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; 7, 53; Tac. H. 5, 21; Curt. 3, 2, 18.—With *cum:* ille vere ne tum quidem miser cum ab Oroete in crucem actus est, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; so id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57; id. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59; Liv. praef. 12; 39, 39, 11.—**4.** Tum maxime (sometimes tum cummaxime). (α) *Especially at that time, chiefly then:* illi συμπόσια, nos convivia quod tum maxime simul vivitur, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 35; id. Leg. 2, 11, 26.—With *cum:* quae quidem vis tum maxime cognita est cum ... M. Cato, legem suadens, in Galbam multa dixit, Cic. Brut. 23, 89; id. Sest. 21, 47; id. Par. 4, 1, 29.—(β) *Just then, just at that moment* (not ante-Aug.): regi, tum maxime captivos ex Illyrico vendenti, Liv. 43, 20, 3; 1, 10, 1: per totam aciem vulgatum est, castra amissa esse, et tum cummaxime ardere, id. 40, 32, 1; so, tum cummaxime, id. 43, 7, 8: corpus enim suum a caupone trucidatum tum maxime plaustro ad portam ferri, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 10; 2, 10, 2; 3, 2, 2 *fin.;* Curt. 3, 4, 14; 6, 6, 10; Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 154; Quint. 2, 15, 30; 2, 61, 31; Suet. Caes. 65; id. Calig. 53.—So with *cum:* et quod tum maxime Abydum oppugnaret cum rex ab Attalo et Rhodiis ultro se bello lacessitum diceret, Liv. 31, 18, 2; Sen. Ira, 1, 15, 2.—(γ) Strengthening the co-ordinate tum after *cum, so especially;* v. I. C. 3. e. β (for cum maxime ... tum maxime and tum maxime ... cum plurimum, v. II. A. 3. a. b.).—**5.** Tum potissimum = tum maxime, *just then* (rare): C. Caesar ... tum potissimum acie commissa impeditos religione hostes vicit, Front. Strat. 2, 1, 16.—**6.** Etiam tum. (α) *Even then:* etiam tum vivit cum esse credas mortuam, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 28: totum se Servilio etiam tum tradidit, *even then, at so late a time,* Cic. Sest. 62, 130: etiam tum cum verisimile erit, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 57.—So with *cum,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154; id. Dom. 13, 23; id. Sest. 38, 81.—(β) *Still, as yet* (also as one word; cf. etiamtum, and v. the foll. additional passages), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 41; id. Fin. 3, 14, 48; id. Rep. 2, 12, 24; id. Arch. 3, 5; id. de Or. 2, 3, 12; id. Brut. 20, 80; id. Off. 2, 14, 47; Caes. B. C. 3, 93; Liv. 5, 40, 10; Val. Max. 9, 6, 3; Tac. A. 3, 72; Suet. Claud. 27 *fin.;* id. Dom. 22.—And with a negation, = nondum: ipsa ego non longos etiam tum scissa capillos, *not yet long,* Ov. H. 8, 79.—**7.** Tum etiam. (α) Followed by si or cum, *even if, even when:* atque equidem filium Tum etiam si nolit, cogam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 65: qui tum etiam cum ... circumfusi erant caligine, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45.—(β) *Then also, then too, besides:* tum etiam illud cogitatote, sic vivere Cornelium ut, etc., Cic. Balb. 28, 65; id. N. D. 1, 16, 43; so id. Leg. 1, 13, 35; id. Fin. 2, 16, 53; Col. 12 praef.—**8.** Tum quoque. (α) *Also then, then likewise, then as before, then as on another occasion* mentioned before: ceu lapidem si Percutiat lapis aut ferrum; nam tum quoque lumen Exsilit, Lucr. 6, 162: tum quoque homini plus tribui quam nescio cui necessitati, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11, 28: tum quoque multis milibus Latinorum in civitatem acceptis, Liv. 1, 33, 5; 2, 52, 2; 21, 22, 4; Caes. B. C. 3, 37; Ov. M. 14, 369.—(β) *Even then,* = etiam tum (rare): et tamen tum quoque se absentes triumphare credunt, Liv. 45, 38, 13; 39, 41, 3; 39, 47, 11; Ov. H. 17 (18), 190.—(γ) In orat. obliq. (v. I. A. 2.), *even now:* quod si Romani tum quoque aequa aspernarentur, Liv. 42, 62, 7.—(δ) = sic quoque, *even under the circumstances, even as it was,* etc. (v. sic, V. 3.): ut si effugium patuisset in publicum, impleturae urbem tumultu fuerint. Tum quo-

que aliquotiens integro corpore evaserunt, Liv. 24, 26, 13; 40, 16, 6; 43, 4, 1; 9, 13, 9: tum quoque, amputatâ dextrâ, navem sinistrâ comprehendit, Just. 2, 9, 18.—**9.** Tum ipsum = eo ipso tempore, *at the very time, just then, even then* (only in Cic. in four passages; cf.: nunc ipsum): tota igitur ratio talium largitionum vitiosa est, temporibus necessaria, et tum ipsum ... moderanda est, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60: quem quidem cum suâ voluntate ex patriâ Karthaginem revertisset, tum ipsum cum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, clamat virtus beatiorem fuisse quam Thorium, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65 Madv. ad loc.: tum ipsum cum immolare velis extorum fieri mutatio potest, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: ita (oratores), non injuriâ, quotienscunque dicerent, id quod aliquando posset accidere, ne tum ipsum accideret, timere, id. Or. 1, 27, 123.—**C.** Tum with co-ordinating particles. **1.** Tum autem. (α) = praeterea, *and then, besides* (v. I. C. 1.): turpilucricupidum te vocant cives tui; tum autem sunt alii qui te volturium vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 64: oves scabrae sunt ... Tum autem Surorum nemo exstat qui ibi sex menses vixerit, id. ib. 2, 4, 141; id. Mil. 4, 2, 13; id. Pers. 4, 2, 3; id. Poen. 5, 5, 34; 5, 7, 22; Ter. And. 1, 5, 34; id. Eun. 5, 9, 7; id. Hec. 2, 1, 14; 3, 2, 10: tum autem qui non ipso honesto movemur ... callidi sumus, non boni, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 41; id. Or. 1, 58, 247; 2, 19, 80.—(β) = tum ... tum: visne igitur inter hos populos inambulantes, tum autem residentes quaeramus eisdem de rebus? Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15.—(γ) = eo tempore, with autem as connective: tum illic autem Lemnius ... uxorem duxit, etc., Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 25: tum autem ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. B. C. 1, 48.—(δ) *But in this instance:* uxori emunda ancilla'st: tum autem pluscula Supellectile opus est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 60; 5, 7, 25 sq.—**2.** For tum etiam, v. B. 7. β.—**3.** Tum praeterea: nam tui similis est probe. Tum praeterea talem, nisi tu, nulla pareret filium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 20; so id. Ad. 3, 2, 47; id. Phorm. 3, 2, 33; Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 56 (v. I. C. 3. e. λ).—**4.** Tum porro: tum porro venti magnam quoque tollere partem Umoris possunt, Lucr. 6, 623; 4, 829 (827).—**D.** Quid tum? **1.** In dialogue, *what then? what next? what further?* novi ego hos pugnos meos. *Ca.* Quid tum? *Th.* Quid tum? Rogitas? Hisce ego, si tu me inritaveris, placidum te hodie reddam, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 49; so id. As. 2, 2, 83; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47; 3, 5, 66; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 8.—And strengthened: quid tum postea? Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 41; id. As. 2, 2, 68; 2, 2, 79; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 78; 4, 2, 9; 4, 7, 23; id. Ad. 4, 5, 15; id. Hec. 4, 1, 36: videsne abundare me otio? *A.* Quid tum? Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 26.—**2.** In imitation of a dialogue: at mulctantur bonis exsules. Quid tum? Parumne multa de tolerandâ paupertate dicuntur? Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107; so id. Quint. 22, 72; 27, 84; id. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 132; id. Dom. 47, 123; id. Dejot. 7, 22; id. Phil. 1, 10, 26; Hor. S. 2, 3, 230.—**3.** As emphatic co-ordinative in quoting the different items of a document, law, etc.: quive in senatu sententiam dixit, dixerit. Quid tum? Qui eorum coiit, coierit, etc., *what next?* i. e. *and then, listen!* Cic. Clu. 54, 148; so id. Agr. 1, 5, 16; 3, 3, 11; id. Mur. 12, 26; id. Fl. 23, 55.—**E.** Tum temporis = eo tempore (post-class. and rare; cf.: tunc temporis): posterâ die civitas principem suum, ac tum temporis consulem in foro expectabat, Just. 31, 2, 6.

† **tumba,** ae, *f.*, = τύμβα (τύμβος), *a sepulchral mound, a sepulchre, tomb,* Prud. στεφ. 11, 9.

tumbŭla, ae, *f.* [tumba], *a little tomb* (late Lat.), Aldhelm. Carm. Virg. 889.

tūmĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [tumeo], *to cause to swell, to tumefy* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: vis fera ventorum ... Extentam tumefecit humum, Ov. M. 15, 303: tumefactus pontus, id. ib. 11, 518.—**II.** Trop., *to swell* or *puff up, to inflate* with pride, etc.: num me laetitiâ tumefactum fallis inani? Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 3: ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, id. 4 (5), 1, 63: dum nimium vano tumefactus nomine gaudes, Mart. 4, 11, 1.

tūmentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a swelling* (late Lat.): capitis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 10, 74; 3, 8, 92.

tŭmĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [Sanscr. tu-, taumi, tavîmi, to be strong; Gr. τύλος, τύλη, lump; Lat. tuber, tumulus, tumor, etc.; cf. O. H. Germ. dûmo; Germ. Daumen; Engl. thumb], *to swell, be swollen* or *tumid, to be puffed out* or *inflated* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. turgeo). **I.** Lit.: *So.* Quid hoc in collo tibi tumet? *Sa.* Vomica'st: pressare parce, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 11: corpus tumet omne veneno, Ov. M. 3, 33: guttura plenis venis, id. ib. 3, 73: lumina fletu, Tib. 1, 8, 68 (al. timet): pedes, Verg. A. 2, 273: nares ac pectus, Quint. 11, 3, 29: fauces, id. 11, 3, 30: inritata loca semine, Lucr. 4, 1045: Achelous imbre, Ov. M. 8, 549: vela sinu, Mart. Spect. 26, 6: a vento unda, Ov. F. 2, 776: gemma in tenero palmite, id. ib. 3, 238: licet tumeant freta ventis, Tib. 4, 1, 194: sacci multo hordeo, Phaedr. 2, 7, 3: clivus molliter orbe, Claud. de Apono, 12: anni (virginis), i. e. *to be ripe*, Stat. Achill. 1, 292; v. tumesco and tumidus: cujus aceto tumes? Juv. 3, 293.—*Absol.:* rutam tritam imponunt contusis tumentibusque, *swellings, tumors*, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 30; 15, 14, 15, § 52: in inmensis quâ tumet Ida jugis, Ov. H. 5, 138.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To swell, be swollen* with passionate excitement, *to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth:* sapientis animus semper vacat vitio, numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: multis gentibus irâ tumentibus, Liv. 31, 8, 11.—With *dat.* (poet.): accensum quis bile feret famulisque tumentem Leniet? Stat. S. 2, 1, 58: pectus anhelum, Et rabie fera corda tument, Verg. A. 6, 49; cf.: bile jecur, Hor. C. 1, 13, 4: nescio quid animus tumet, Sen. Thyest. 267 sq.: animus irâ, id. Phoen. 352: leo animis, id. Troad. 1096: tument negotia, *are in a ferment, unsettled, approaching a crisis*, Cic. Att. 14, 4, 1: quoniam Galliae tumeant, Tac. H. 2, 32: animi plebis, Plin. Pan. 28, 3: bella, Ov. H. 1, 121.—With *inf.:* mens tumet jungere, etc., Val. Fl. 1, 199.—**B.** *To be puffed up* with pride or vanity, *to swell* (poët. and in post-Aug. prose): tumens inani graculus superbiâ, Phaedr. 1, 3, 4: Mithridateis nominibus, Ov. M. 15, 755: alto stemmate, Juv. 8, 40: partâ jam laude, Val. Fl. 3, 677: merito, Mart. 4, 46, 2: vana, Verg. A. 11, 854: laudis amore tumes, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 36: tibicinum gloriâ tumere, Plin. 37, 1, 3, § 8: Alexander tumens successu rerum, Just. 39, 2, 1: stirpe Alexandri, Aur. Vict. Caes. 29, 2.—**C.** Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic* (post-Aug. and rare): nec Ciceroni obtrectatores defuisse, quibus inflatus et tumens ... videretur, Tac. Or. 18; Quint. 8, 3, 18: Musa nec insano syrmate nostra tumet, Mart. 4, 49, 8.

tŭmesco, mŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [tumeo], *to begin to swell, to swell up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: inflatum mare cum subito penitusque tumescit, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13: vi maria, Verg. G. 2, 479: freta ventis, Ov. M. 1, 36: inflata colla, id. ib. 6, 377: vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 77: fluvius tabe nivis, Luc. 10, 244: suco herba, Sen. Herc. Fur. 936: matura virginitas, Claud. Epith. 125.—**II.** Trop., *to swell up, become swollen* with passionate excitement, *to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth:* rumpor et ora mihi pariter cum mente tumescunt (with anger), Ov. H. 8, 57: rabie, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 242.—**B.** *To be puffed up* with pride or insolence: mens aut languescit aut contra tumescit inani persuasione, Quint. 1, 2, 18; so with pride: serviles animi alte, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 176: Lydia Pactoli fonte, id. II. Cons. Stil. 61: (monet) operta tumescere bella, *are fermenting, threatening to break out*, Verg. G. 1, 465; cf.: tumescens bellum, Vell. 2, 15, 2.

* **tūmĭcla,** ae, *f. dim.* [contracted from tomicula, from tomix], *a little rope, a cord:* spartea, App. M. 8, p. 213 (p. 575 Oud.).

tŭmĭdē, *adv.*, v. tumidus *fin.*

tŭmĭdĭtās, ātis, *f.* [tumidus], *a swelling, tumor* (late Lat.): ventris, Firm. Math. 8, 29 *med.*; Hier. Ep. 53, 11.

tŭmĭdo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to cause to swell* (late Lat.), Aug. Spec. 30.

* **tŭmĭdōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *high-swelling:* colles, Amm. 21, 10, 3 (al. tumulosi; cf., however, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 51, and Tac. A. 2, 23 s. v. tumidus; v. also tumor).

* **tŭmĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [tumidus], *swollen, tumid:* gingivula, App. Mag. p. 277, 12.

tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tumeo], *swollen, swelling, rising high, protuberant, tumid* (class.). **I.** Lit.: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: serpens inflato collo, tumidis cervicibus, id. Vatin. 2, 4: Python, Ov. M. 1, 460: Echidnae, id. ib. 10, 313: venter, id. Am. 2, 14, 15: papillae, id. R. Am. 338: virginitas, i. e. *with swelling breasts*, Stat. Th. 2, 204: mare, Verg. A. 8, 671: aequor, id. ib. 3, 157; Ov. M. 14, 544: fluctus, id. ib. 11, 480: Nilus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 48: vela, id. Ep. 2, 2, 201: montes, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 51: terrae Germaniae, Tac. A. 2, 23 Ritter; cf. Nipperd. ad loc. (Halm, umidis): crudi tumidique lavemur, i. e. *swollen, stuffed with food*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 61.—*Comp.:* oculi, Cels. 2, 6: humus, Col. 4, 1, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Swollen* or *swelling* with passionate excitement; *excited, incensed, enraged, exasperated; puffed up, elated, haughty, arrogant; restless, violent, ready to break out* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.); with anger: tumida ex irâ tum corda residunt, Verg. A. 6, 407: ōs, Hor. A. P. 94: es tumidus genitoris imagine falsi, Ov. M. 1, 754.—With pride, Ov. M. 8, 396; 8, 495; Hor. S. 1, 7, 7: sermo, id. ib. 2, 5, 98: minae, id. C. 4, 3, 8: cum tumidum est cor, i. e. *swells with ambition*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 213: tumidi minantur, *swelling with rage*, Stat. Achill. 1, 155: ingenia genti tumida, Just. 41, 3, 7: tumidae gentium inflataeque cervices, Flor. 4, 12, 2: quem tumidum ac sui jactantem et ambitiosum institorem eloquentiae videat, Quint. 11, 1, 50.—*Sup.:* (Alexander) tumidissimum animal, *most arrogant*, Sen. Ben. 2, 16, 2: Eridani tumidissimus accola Celtae, *most seditious*, Sil. 11, 25.—**B.** Of style, etc. **1.** Of the orator himself, *bombastic, pompous:* fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, Quint. 10, 2, 16: quem (Ciceronem) et suorum homines temporum incessere audebant ut tumidiorem, ut Asianum et redundantem, id. 12, 10, 12.—**2.** Of speech, *inflated, turgid, tumid, bombastic:* non negaverim et totam Asiae regionem inaniora parere ingenia et nostrorum tumidiorem sermonem esse, Liv. 45, 23, 16: quod alibi magnificum, tumidum alibi, Quint. 8, 3, 18: visus es mihi in scriptis meis annotasse quaedam ut tumida, quae ego sublimia arbitrabar, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 5; 7, 12, 4; Quint. 8, 3, 13; 8, 3, 56; 2, 5, 10: sufflati atque tumidi, Gell. 7, 14, 5.—*Comp.:* tumidior sermo, Liv. 45, 23, 16: ut tibi tumidius videretur, quod est sonantius et elatius, Plin. Ep. 7, 12, 4: fuisset tumidius, si, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 28.—**III.** *Act., puffing up, causing to swell:* tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro, Verg. A. 3, 357 Forbig. ad loc.: nec tumidos causabitur Euros, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 13.—Trop.: Qui nunc in tumidum jactando venit honorem, Prop. 2, 24, 31 (3, 16, 15) Paley ad loc.—Hence, *adv.:* **tŭmĭdē** (acc. to II. A.), *haughtily, pompously:* tumidissime dixit Murrhedius, Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*

tŭmor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *the state of being swollen* or *tumid; a swelling, tumor* (class.; syn. tuber). **I.** Lit.: oculorum tumor, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81; so of *a tumor*, id. ib. 3, 9, 19; Auct. Her. 2, 27, 44.—In *plur.:* tumores ardentes, Plin. 20, 25, 96, § 257: tollere, id. 21, 21, 89, § 157: discutere, id. 24, 4, 6, § 11: vetat Chrysippus ad recentes quasi tumores animi remedium adhibere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: turpia cum faceret Palladis ora tumor, *inflation of the cheeks* from blowing the tibia, Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 18: tumor excitat papillas, *a swelling*, Mart. 8, 64, 10: pelagi, i. e. *the surge*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 72: tumor ille loci permansit, et alti Collis habet speciem, *a rising, elevation, hillock*, etc., Ov. M. 15, 305; cf.: tumores terrae, Front. Colon. pp. 126 and 127 Goes.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A swelling, commotion, fermentation, excitement* of the mind from any passion, as pride, anger, etc. (cf. tumeo and tumidus, II.). **1.** From anger: cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: erat in tumore animus, id. ib. 3, 31, 76: ira habet non solidum robur, sed vanum tumorem, Sen. Ira, 1, 17, 4: datum tempus, quo resideret tumor publicus, id. ib. 3, 2, 5: tumor et irae Concessere deum, Verg. A. 8, 40: ponatur omnis ira et ex animo tumor erasus abeat, Sen. Thyest. 519: re-

sidente animi tumore, Lact. de Ira Dei, 18 *med.*—**2.** From pride, vanity, etc.: hinc illi aucta insolentia mirusque animo increvit tumor, Just. 11, 11, 12; Sen. Hippol. 136; Claud. Ep. 1, 6; Luc. 10, 99: tumor et vana de se persuasio, Quint. 2, 2, 12: regius, Sen. Hippol. 136: multos tumores mente gerit, Luc. 10, 99; Claud. Ep. 1, 7.—**3.** From other passions: et inquietus inguina arrigat tumor, i. e. *desire*, Auct. Priap. 83, 42.—**B.** *A ferment, commotion* in affairs or society, Cic. Att. 14, 5, 2: praesens et civilia nuper classica, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 117.—**C.** Of speech, *an inflated* or *pompous style, bombast* (post-Aug.): genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73; 2, 10, 7; 9, 4, 140; 12, 6, 5: verborum, Sen. Ben. 2, 11, 5; Petr. 1; Gell. 2, 23, 21.

tŭmōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tumor], *inflated, bloated* (late Lat.), Aug. ad Fr. Erem. Serm. 12.

‡ **tŭmŭlāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [tumulus], *a sepulchral mound, tumulus*, Inscr. Fabr. 634, 290.

tŭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to cover with a mound, to bury, inter, entomb* (poet.; syn. humo): neque injectâ tumulabor mortua terrâ, Cat. 64, 153: neu sim tumulandus ab illâ, Ov. M. 8, 710; 15, 716; id. P. 1, 6, 49; Mart. 11, 91, 1.

* **tŭmŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of hills, hilly:* locus, Sall. J. 91, 3.

tŭmultŭārĭē, *adv.*, v. tumultuarius *fin.*

tŭmultŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus], *of* or *belonging to bustle, hurry*, or *tumult;* in milit. lang., of troops *brought hurriedly together, raised hastily* or *suddenly* (not ante-Aug., but esp. freq. in Livy). **I.** Lit.: tumultuario exercitu raptim ducto, Liv. 5, 37, 7; so, milites, id. 35, 2, 7; 35, 23, 8; Auct. B. Alex. 34, 5: manus, Curt. 4, 16, 24: militia, Gell. 16, 10, 13.—**II.** Transf., *that is done* or *happens in a hurry, hurried, hasty, sudden, confused, irregular, disorderly, tumultuary:* pugna, Liv. 21, 8, 7: opus, id. 6, 29, 4: ex opere tumultuario suspicari, Quint. 7, 3, 34: rogus, Suet. Calig. 59: repentinâ et quasi tumultuariâ doctrinâ praeditus, Gell. 11, 7, 3: tumultuariae et inconditae exercitationes linguae, id. 6, 16, 1: carmen, i. e. *unpremeditated, improvised*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.—*Adv.:* **tŭmultŭārĭē,** *tumultuously, hastily, hurriedly:* his raptim ac tumultuarie actis, Amm. 24, 2, 18; Aur. Vict. Caes. 40; 17; Spart. Carac. 6.

* **tŭmultŭātim,** *adv.* [id.], *in haste, hastily*, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

tŭmultŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tumultuor]. **I.** *A bustling, hurrying, bustle, confusion, tumult* (very rare), Liv. 38, 2, 8.—**II.** *The irregular swearing of the* milites tumultuarii, acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 55.

tŭmultŭo, āre, v. tumultuor *fin.*

tŭmultŭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [tumultus], *to make a bustle* or *disturbance, to be in great agitation* or *confusion, be in an uproar, raise a tumult:* in otio tumultuaris, in tumultu es otiosus, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: non decet tumultuari, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 22: saepe et sine causâ, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: quid tumultuaris, soror? quid insanis? id. Cael. 15, 36: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis nec tumultuantem de gradu deici, *confused, agitated*, id. Off. 1, 23, 80; Petr. 79: tumultuari Gallias comperit, *to be in an uproar*, Suet. Galb. 9; Aur. Vict. Caes. 24, 3.—**II.** Esp. of oratory, *to storm, rant, talk at random*, etc.: mihi ne dicere quidem videtur, nisi qui disposite, ornate, copiose dicit, sed tumultuari, Quint. 10, 7, 12: oratio carens hac virtute (i. e. ordine) tumultuetur necesse est, id. Inst. 7, prooem. § 3; so id. ib. 2, 12, 11.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form **tŭmultŭo,** āre: quid sit mi expedi, quor tumultues, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 15; 3, 2, 24.—**2.** *Impers. pass.:* hostibus nuntiatur, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, *that there is a tumult* or *disturbance in the camp*, Caes. B. G. 7, 61; Liv. 36, 44, 4: cum tumultuatum in castris sciret, id. 25, 21, 2: cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, id. 21, 16, 4; Flor. 4, 12, 30.

tŭmultŭōsē, *adv.*, v. tumultuosus *fin.*

tŭmultŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus], *full of bustle, confusion*, or *tumult, restless, turbulent, tumultuous* (class.): qui homo tam tumultuoso sonitu me excivit foras? Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 52: seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contiones, id. Fam. 2, 12, 1: actio, Quint. 11, 1, 29: nuntius, Liv. 2, 24, 1: turba, id. 6, 14, 6: multitudo, id. 24, 29, 1: genus pugnae, id. 1, 14, 7; 28, 15, 5: proelia, id. 27, 2, 11: excursiones, id. 30, 8, 4: somnia, Cels. 1, 2; 8, 4: mare, Hor. C. 3, 1, 26: in otio tumultuosi, in bello segnes, Liv. 4, 28, 4.—*Comp.:* iter tumultuosius, Liv. 42, 66, 6: ex Syriâ tumultuosiora nuntiata sunt, Cic. Fam. 12, 17, 1: Caesar Italiam tumultuosiorem repperit, Vell. 2, 74, 1: litterae, i. e. *announcing disturbances*, Suet. Ner. 40 *fin.:* tumultuosius atque turbidius, Quint. 3, 8, 60.—*Sup.:* quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat, Liv. 2, 10, 7.—*Adv.:* **tŭmultŭōsē,** *with bustle* or *confusion, tumultuously:* tumultuose et cunctis copiis, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 197 P.; Liv. 2, 28, 2; 2, 29, 5.—*Comp.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45; Liv. 2, 29, 5; Suet. Caes. 16.—*Sup.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 37; Suet. Calig. 45.

tŭmultus, ūs (*gen.* tumulti, Enn., Att., Afran., Turp., and Pompon. ap. Non. 489, 29 sq.; Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 22; id. Poen. 1, 1, 79; Ter. And. 2, 2, 28; id. Hec. 3, 2, 21; Sall. C. 59, 5), *m.* [Sanscr. tumalas, tumulas, disturbing; cf. tumeo], *an uproar, bustle, violent commotion, disturbance, tumult* (freq. and class.; cf.: turba, perturbatio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quid hoc hic clamoris, quid hoc hic tumulti est? Enn. ap. Non. 489, 29 (Trag. v. 204 Vahl.): quis sonitu ac tumultu tanto nomine nominat me atque pulsat aedes? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 1: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11; so with strepitus, id. ib. 6, 7; Liv. 25, 23, 17: cum omnia terrore ac tumultu streperent, id. 25, 25, 9: arx inter tumultum capta est, id. 28, 19, 18: numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? Cic. Dejot. 7, 20; so with trepidatio, Liv. 25, 13, 10: urbi, sine vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu, satis esset praesidii, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: turbae ac tumultûs concitatores, Liv. 25, 4, 10: repentino tumultu perterriti, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: tumultu armorum et cantuum truces, Tac. A. 4, 47: verborum, id. H. 1, 85: Acheron rapitur tumultu ingenti, Sen. Herc. Fur. 714: urbis, Tib. 2, 3, 43.—*Plur.:* inque repentinos convivia versa tumultus, Ov. M. 5, 5: ille caecos instare tumultus Saepe monet, Verg. G. 1, 464: canunt ignes subitosque tumultus, Manil. 1, 894: novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 126.—**2.** Of thunder, storm, etc.: tremendo Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu, i. e. *the roar of thunder*, Hor. C. 1, 16, 12; cf. Ov. M. 3, 308: vides, quanto trepidet tumultu Pronus Orion, *storm, tempest*, Hor. C. 3, 27, 17: (me) per Aegaeos tumultus Aura feret, id. ib. 3, 29, 63: pelagi caelique, Luc. 5, 592: maris, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1091.—**3.** Of the body: stomacho tumultum Lenta feret pituita, i. e. *a rumbling* of the bowels, Hor. S. 2, 2, 75; Sen. Thyest. 999.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., *a sudden* or *impending war, civil war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion:* potest enim esse bellum ut tumultus non sit, tumultus esse sine bello non potest. Quid est enim aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? unde etiam nomen ductum est tumultus. Itaque majores nostri tumultum Italicum, quod erat domesticus; tumultum Gallicum, quod erat Italiae finitimus, praeterea nullum nominabant. Gravius autem tumultum esse quam bellum hinc intellegi licet, quod bello vacationes valent, tumultu non valent, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 2 sq.: censeo tumultum decerni, *that a state of civil war be proclaimed*, id. ib. 5, 12, 31: Bojorum gentem ad rebellionem spectare: ob eas res tumultum esse decrevit senatus, Liv. 34, 56, 11; and: tumultûs Gallici causâ, id. 7, 9, 6: factum nuper in Italiâ, servili tumultu, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: sedato tandem Istrico tumultu, Liv. 41, 6, 1: in Sardiniâ magnum tumultum esse cognitum est, id. 41, 6, 5: hostilis, Tac. A. 4, 29: remedium tumultûs fuit alius tumultus, id. H. 2, 68: repentino tumultu excitae, Just. 2, 4, 22; Flor. 3, 19, 2: tumultus magis quam proelium fuit, Curt. 6, 5, 12.—**2.** *Excitement, anxiety:* supremo die exquirens, an jam de se tumultus foris esset, Suet. Aug. 99: alteri apud alteros formidinem simul et tumultum facere, Sall. J. 53, 7; cf.: cui lapis externus curae est, urbisque tumultus, Tib. 2, 3, 43.—**II.** Trop. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *Disturbance, disquietude, agitation, tumult* of the mind or feelings: tumultus Mentis, Hor. C. 2, 16, 10; Luc. 7, 183: pulsata tumultu pectora, Petr. poët. 123: sceleris tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 208.—**B.** Of speech, *confusion, disorder:* sermonis, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 55: criminum, Quint. Decl. 1, 4.

tŭmŭlus, i, *m.* (late Lat. in the *neutr.:* HOC TVMVLVM, Inscr. Rein. cl. 20, 197) [tumeo; cf. also tumor and tumidus], *a raised heap of earth, a mound, hill, hillock* (freq. and class.; cf.: agger, moles). **I.** In gen.: terrenus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: ignis e speculâ sublatus aut tumulo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 93: coacervatis cadaveribus, qui superessent ut ex tumulo tela in nostros conicerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: quaeris, utrum magis tumulis prospectuque an ambulatione delecter, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 1: cum tumulos Albano in monte nivalis Lustrasti, id. Div. poët. 1, 11, 18: vos enim, Albani tumuli atque luci, id. Mil. 31, 85: silvestres, id. Cat. 2, 11, 24: pecuda in tumulis deserunt, Att. ap. Non. p. 159, 10: tumuli ex aggere, Verg. A. 5, 44: tumulus naturalis, Auct. B. Alex. 72, 1.—**II.** In partic., *a sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus* (cf. sepulcrum): (Demetrius) super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: (Alexander) cum in Sigaeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, id. Arch. 10, 24; id. poët. Tusc. 3, 27, 65; Quint. 7, 3, 31: tumulum facere, Verg. E. 5, 42: hostilem ad tumulum, id. A. 3, 322: statuent tumulum, id. ib. 6, 380: tumulo dare corpora, Ov. M. 2, 326; 4, 157; id. F. 3, 547; id. Tr. 3, 3, 72: tumulum Varianis legionibus structum, Tac. A. 2, 7: reliquiae tumulo Augusti inferebantur, id. ib. 3, 3: honorarius, i. e. *a sepulchral monument, cenotaph*, Suet. Claud. 1; called also inanis, Verg. A. 6, 505.

tŭn' = tune, v. tu.

tunc, *adv. demonstr.*, of time [tum, and *demonstr.* suffix -ce], *then, at that time;* but in ante-class. and class. prose tunc is always emphatic, and generally refers to a point of time. In post-Aug. style tunc freq. occurs without emphasis, and is freely used of periods of time. Tunc = deinde occurs first in the class. per. and rarely in prose; but is very freq. after the Aug. per. Tunc in mere co-ordinative use is very rare and not ante-class. (v. I. C.). Tunc coupled with an emphatic or temporal particle is very rare in class. prose, but freq. in the post-Aug. period. Poets often use tunc instead of tum before vowels for the sake of the metre. In general, tunc is not freq. till after the Aug. period. Cic. has tum about thirty times as often as tunc; Cæs. has tunc only five times; Livy, in the first two books, has tunc five times, tum eighty-two times; but Val. Max. has tunc four times as often as tum. Sen. almost always has tunc; tum only in a few passages, mostly in co-ordinative use. In Vitr., Suet., Plin., Just., and the jurists, tunc largely predominates; but Nep. has tunc once only, and Tac., who employs both words sparingly, has tum oftener than tunc. The Codd. very freq. vary between the words, and in many passages the reading is still doubtful. Undue weight has been given by some critics to opposition to nunc and connection with cum; cf. Kritz ad Sall. J. 5, 1; Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 142; 2, 5, 10, § 27. Both tum and tunc are freq. opposed to nunc, and connected with cum. **I.** *Absol.* **A.** Referring an event to a time before mentioned. **1.** To definite past time. (*a*) To a period of time, = illis temporibus (only post-Aug.): tunc melius tenuere fidem cum paupere cultu Stabat in exiguâ ligneus aede deus, Tib. 1, 10, 19: nulli tunc subsessores alienorum matrimoniorum oculi metuebantur, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5: sed tunc clarissimus quisque juvenum pro amplificandâ patriâ plurimum periculi sustinebat, id. 3, 2, 6: nunc quo ventum est? A servis vix impetrari potest ne eam supellectilem fastidiant quâ tunc consul non erubuit, id. 4, 3, 7: quo pacto inter amicos viguisse tunc justitiam credimus, cum inter accusatores quoque, etc., id. 6, 5, 6: si vere aestimare Macedonas qui tunc erant volumus, fatebimur, etc., Curt. 4, 16, 33: sed civitati nullae tunc leges erant, Just. 2, 7, 3; 6, 9, 5.—(*β*) Referring to a point of time spoken of: cives Romani

tunc facti sunt Campani, Enn. ap. Censor. 14 (Ann. v. 174 Vahl.): tanto sublatae sunt Augmine tunc lapides, id. ap. Non. p. 211, 8 (Ann. v. 542 ib.): tunc ipsos adoriant, ne quis Spartam referat nuntium, Naev. ap. Prisc. 8, p. 801 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 16 Rib.): (Sulla) statim ex iis rebus quas tunc vendebat jussit ei praemium tribui, etc., Cic. Arch. 10, 25: neque ego tunc princeps ad salutem esse potuissem si, etc., id. Sull. 3, 9: his tunc cognitis rebus amici regis his ... liberaliter responderunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 104: tunc duces Nerviorum ... colloqui sese velle dicunt, *at this time*, id. B. G. 5, 41: quod se facturos minabantur, aegreque tunc sunt retenti quin oppidum irrumperent, id. B. C. 2, 13 *fin.*: Romanus tunc exercitus in agro Larinati erat, Liv. 22, 24, 1: itaque cum in ipsum, et innocentiā tutum et magistratu in quo tunc erat, impetus fieri non posset, etc., id. 4, 44, 6; cf. id. 2, 2, 2; 4, 8, 6; 10, 37, 10; 44, 44, 3: nec, si rescindere posses (sc. jussa Jovis), Tunc aderas, Ov. M. 2, 679: tunc ego nec citharā poteram gaudere sonorā, nec, etc., Tib. 3, 4, 69: tunc urbis custodiis praepositus C. Maecenas, Vell. 2, 88, 2: forte evenit ut tunc summae dignitatis ibi femina veneno consumere se destinarit, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: qui tunc Libitinam exercebant, id. 5, 2, 10: Coriolanus ad Volscos, infestos tunc Romanis, confugit, id. 5, 4, 1; cf. id. 2, 10, 3; 4, 8, 5; 5, 5, 3; 7, 6, 5 *fin.*; 8, 1 damn. 1: Carthaginiensium legati ad celebrandum sacrum anniversarium more patrio tunc venerant, Curt. 4, 2, 10: et tunc aestas erat, cujus calor, etc., id. 3, 5, 1: perierat imperium, quod tunc in extremo stabat, si Fabius, etc., Sen. Troad. 1, 11, 5: tunc, distractis Orientis viribus, casus Mithridati datus est occupandi Armeniam, Tac. A. 11, 9; cf. id. ib. 2, 25: quidam ex eis qui tunc egerant, decesserunt, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 3: ardente tunc in Africā bello, Suet. Caes. 70; cf. id. Calig. 48; id. Ner. 20; 21: Asiam tunc tenebat imperio rex Darius, Gell. 17, 9, 20: hostes tunc populi Romani fuerant Fidenates, id. 17, 21, 17; cf. id. 13, 5, 2 and 3; 14, 1, 8; Ael. Spart. Had. 11; 23; 24.—Repeated by anaphora: tunc victus abiere feri, tunc consita pomus, tunc bibit inriguas fertilis hortus aquas, Aurea tunc pressos, etc., Tib. 2, 1, 43: tunc Parmenio et Philotas, tunc Amyntas consobrinus, tunc noverca fratresque interfecti, tunc Attalus, Eurylochus ... occurrebant, Just. 12, 6, 14; so id. 43, 3, 2; 43, 4, 2.—A t t r i b u t i v e l y: regem tunc Lacedaemoniorum, Just. 6, 2, 4.—(γ) Referring to a state no longer in existence: silvae tunc circa viam erant, plerisque incultis, Liv. 21, 25, 8: urbs (Corinthus) erat tunc praeclara ante excidium, id. 45, 28, 2: hic (Curio) primo pro Pompei partibus, id est, ut tunc habebatur, pro republicā, mox ... pro Caesare stetit, Vell. 2, 48, 3: certissimum tunc proscriptorum perfugium penetravit, Val. Max. 7, 3, 9: docuit in atrio Catulinae domus, quae pars Palatii tunc erat, Suet. Gram. 17: tunc (i. e. olim) in usu erat, eam hereditatem, etc., Gai Inst. 2, 254: erat autem tunc mos ut cum princeps causam cognosceret ... sententiam ex omnium deliberatione proferret, Ael. Spart. Had. 8.—(δ) Expressly opposed to present time: tunc igitur pelles, nunc aurum et purpura exercent hominum vitam, Lucr 5, 1423: eā lege quae tunc erat Sempronia, nunc est Cornelia, Cic. Clu. 56, 154: cum vero causam justam deus ipse dederit, ut tunc Socrati, nunc Catoni, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45; 2, 3, 67, § 156; id. Arch. 3, 5; id. Pis. 13, 30; id. Rab. Post. 12, 34; id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: cur privati non damus remiges, sicut tunc dedimus? Liv. 34, 6, 18: munitiones et locis opportunioribus tunc fuerunt et validiores impositae (i. e. quam nunc), id. 36, 17, 4: parva nunc res videri potest quae tunc patres ac plebem accendit, id. 4, 25, 13; cf. id. 8, 31, 4; 21, 18, 5: Macedones milites eā tunc erant famā quā nunc Romani feruntur, Nep. Eum. 3, 4: nunc solvo poenas; tunc tibi inferias dedi, Sen. Phoen. 172: nunc haberent socios quos tunc hostes habuerant, Just. 6, 7, 5; cf. id. 8, 2, 9: hoc tunc Veii fuere, nunc fuisse quis meminit? Flor. 1, 12, 11.—And tunc and tum in co-ordinated sentences: qui ager nunc multo pluris est quam tunc fuit. Tum enim, etc.; nunc, etc.; tum erat ager incultus, nunc est cultissimus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: vos etiamsi tunc faciendum non fuerit, nunc utique faciendum putatis; ego contra, etiamsi tum migrandum fuisset, nunc has ruinas relinquendas non censerem, Liv. 5, 53, 3 (in such connections tum generally refers to a previous tunc, rarely vice versā).—(ε) Opposed to a previous or a later time: quae ipsum Hannibalem, armis tunc invictum voluptate vicit (i. e. etsi non postea), Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: raro alias tribuni popularis oratio acceptior plebi quam tunc severissimi consulis fuit, Liv. 3, 69, 1: (Syphax) tunc accessio Punici belli fuerat, sicut Gentius Macedonici, id. 45, 7, 2; 5, 37, 2; 45, 25, 10: non ab Scipionibus alisque veteribus Romanorum ducum quidquam ausum fortius quam tunc a Caesare, Vell. 2, 80, 3: et tunc Aeanti, ut deo, immolaverunt, et deinceps, etc., Val. Max. 1, 5, ext. 2: praetor hic Alexandri fuerat, tunc transfuga, Curt. 3, 11, 18; cf. id. 4, 13, 18: Cilicum nationes saepe et alias commotae, tunc Troxoboro duce, montes asperos castris cepere, Tac. A. 12, 55; cf. id. ib. 2, 62; id. H. 3, 58: ob res et tunc in Africā, et olim in Germaniā gestas, Suet. Galb. 8; cf. id. Tib. 10; 18; id. Oth. 4: idem tunc Faesulae quod Carrhae nuper, Flor. 1, 5, 8.—(ζ) In general statements, applied to the actual state of affairs: mos est regibus quotiens in societatem coēant, pollices inter se vincire, etc. Sed tunc, qui ea vincula admovebat decidisse simulans, genua Mithridatis invadit, Tac. A. 12, 47: legebatur ergo ibi tunc in carmine Latino, etc., Gell. 2, 22, 2.—P r e g n., *as matters then stood:* aptissimum tempus fuerat, delinimentum animis Bolani agri divisionem obici: tunc haec ipsa indignitas angebat animos, Liv. 4, 51, 6.—(η) Of coincidence in time: tunc = cum hoc fieret, *on that occasion:* quodsi tu tunc, Crasse, dixisses, omnem eorum importunitatem evellisset oratio tua, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230; id. Clu. 56, 153; id. Lig. 5, 16; id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: tunc Lacedaemoniis accusantibus respondendum erat, nunc a vobis ipsis accusati sumus, Liv. 39, 36, 7: jam Horatius secundam pugnam petebat. Tunc ... clamore adjuvant militem suum, *while he was doing so*, id. 1, 25, 9; 45, 23, 17: sed neque ... nubes Tunc habuit, nec ... imbres, Ov. M. 2, 310: quid mihi tunc animi fuit? id. ib. 7, 582: quid mihi tunc animi credis, germane, fuisse? id. H. 11, 87; 12, 31: quid tunc homines timuerint, quae senatūs trepidatio ... neque mihi exprimere vacat, neque, etc., Vell. 2, 124, 1: non Catoni tunc praetura, sed praeturae Cato negatus est, Val. Max. 7, 5, 6; cf. id. 1, 8, 6; 4, 5, 3; 6, 1, 8; 6, 2, 3; 6, 2, 6; 6, 6, ext. 1; 9, 3, 1: tunc ego dicere debui, Sen. Ep. 63, 15: non possum dicere aliud tunc mihi quam deos adfuisse, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 5: tunc domus priscorum ducum arserunt, Suet. Ner. 38; Just. 18, 3, 14; Gell. 6 (7), 3, 48; 12, 13, 21; 19, 1, 11.—Tunc and tum co-ordinate: sanguine tunc (Phaëthontis) credunt ... Tum facta'st Libya ... arida; tum, etc., Ov. M. 2, 235 sqq.: tunc ... sorores Debuerant, etc.; Tum potui Medea mori bene, id. H. 12, 3 sqq.—And referring to a supposed action at a definite time: nobis tunc repente trepidandum in acie instruenda erat, *if we had accepted the battle then*, Liv. 44, 38, 11.—(θ) Redundant (post-class.): id quale fuerit, neque ipse tunc prodidit, neque cuiquam facile succurrat, Suet. Tit. 10; cf.: in ejusmodi temporibus tunc eae ambulationes aperiuntur, Vitr. 5, 9, 9.—**2.** = nunc, in oblique discourse (rare): quod si consulatūs tanta dulcedo sit, jam tunc ita in animum inducant, consulatum captum a tribuniciā potestate esse, Liv. 2, 54, 5: ut cum multis saeculis murus urbi civium virtus fuerit, tunc cives salvos se fore non existimaverint nisi intra muros laterent, Just. 14, 5, 7.—**3.** Referring to indefinite time. (α) *Then, at such a time of the year, day*, etc.; *at such a season:* tunc (i. e. autumno) praecidi arbores oportere secundum terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 27: ab eo in fastis dies hordicalia nominantur, quod tunc hordae boves immolantur, id. ib. 2, 5: omnes (nubes sol) enim sub se tunc (= medio die), Sen. Q. N. 1, 8, 7: tunc enim maximae et integrae adhuc nives (= aestate primā), id. ib. 4, 2, 21: et tunc potest ventis concitari mare, id. ib. 4, 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 4, 5, 2.—(β) With the force of an indefinite temporal clause: tunc ignes tenuissimi iter exile designant et caelo producunt, of shooting stars, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 6: nemo observat lunam nisi laborantem. Tunc urbes conclamant, tunc pro se quisque superstitione vanā trepidat, id. ib. 7, 1, 2: adjuvari se tunc (i. e. cum faces vident) periclitantes existimant Pollucis et Castoris numine, id. ib. 1, 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 1, 8, 3; 2, 55, 2; 5, 3, 1; 6, 12, 2; id. Ep. 42, 4; id. Brev. Vit. 11, 1: si ancilla ex cive Romano conceperit, deinde civis Romana facta sit, et tunc pariat, etc., Gai Inst. 1, 88; 1, 90; Dig. 1, 6, 8; 40, 12, 22, § 3.—(γ) With the force of a conditional clause, *in this instance: Tr.* Erus peregre venit. *Si.* Tunc tibi actutum chorda tenditur, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55 Lorenz (al. tum): dominae mentem convertite ... Tunc ego crediderim vobis, et sidera et amnes Posse, etc., Prop. 1, 1, 23: itaque tunc dividere optimum erit (= si plura sunt quae nocent), Quint. 4, 2, 101; so id. 6, 1, 22: cuperem tecum communicare tam subitam mutationem mei; tunc amicitiae nostrae certiorem fiduciam habere coepissem, Sen. Ep. 6, 2: nemo est ex inprudentibus qui reliqui sibi debeat. Tunc mala consilia agitant, tunc aut aliis aut ipsis pericula struunt; tunc cupiditates improbas ordinant, tunc ... tunc ... denique, etc., id. ib. 10, 2; 7, 2: tunc enim (i. e. si cottidie reputes) subit recordatio: Quot dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi! Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3: propter liberos retentio fit (dotis) si culpa mulieris divortium factum sit, tunc enim sextae retinentur ex dote, Ulp. Fragm. 6, 10: veluti si a feminā manumissa sit: tunc enim e lege Atiliā petere debet tutorem, Gai Inst. 1, 195; 1, 76; 1, 40; 3, 181; Fragm. Vat. 52; Dig. 2, 4, 8; 5, 3, 13, § 12; 7, 3, 1; 19, 1, 11, § 15; 11, 1, 20; Just. Inst. 1, 12, § 6; in the jurists, saep.—**4.** Referring to future time. (α) I n g e n.: tunc illud vexillum ... coloniae Capuae inferetur; tunc contra hanc Romam illa altera Roma quaeretur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 86: tunc, ut quaeque causa erit statuetis, nunc libertatem repeti satis est, Liv. 3, 53, 10: senatūs consultum adjectum est ut ... praetor qui tunc esset ... apud eorum quem qui manumitteretur ... jusjurandum daret, etc., id. 41, 9, 11: nec taedebit avum parvo advigilare nepoti ... Tunc operata deo pubes discumbet in herbā, etc., Tib. 2, 5, 95: tunc interea tempus exercitūs ex hoc loco educendi habebis, Gell. 3, 7, 7.—(β) With the force of a conditional clause: tunc me biremis Tutum ... Aura feret geminusque Pollux (i. e. si mugiat malus procellis), Hor. C. 3, 29, 62: vectabor umeris tunc ego inimicis eques (i. e. si hoc feceris), id. Epod. 17, 74: tunc tua me infortunia laedent (i. e. si dolebis tibi), id. A. P. 103: tunc ego jurabo quaevis tibi numina ... Tunc ego ... Efficiam, etc., Ov. H. 15 (16), 319: tunc piger ad nandum, tunc ego cautus ero, id. ib. 17 (18), 210.—**B.** Representing sequence or succession in events, = deinde. **1.** Simple sequence in time. (α) Time proper (rare till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. perh. only in the foll. passages): Herodotus cum Romā reverteretur, offendit eum mensem qui sequitur mensem comitialem. Tunc Cephaloeditani decrerunt intercalarium XLV dies longum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130: veni in eum sermonem ut docerem, etc. Tunc mihi ille dixit quod, etc., id. Fam. 3, 5, 3: dixi ei, me ita facturum esse ut, etc. Tunc ille a me petivit, etc., id. ib. 3, 6, 2: is finis pugnae equestris fuit. Tunc adorti peditum aciem, nuntios ad consules rei gestae mittunt, Liv. 3, 70, 8: tandem curiā excesserunt. Tunc sententiae interrogari coeptae, id. 45, 25, 1: equites, relictis equis, provolant ante signa ... Tunc inter priores duorum populorum res geritur, id. 7, 8, 1: iterum deinde interpellatus, in proposito persistit. Tunc Poppedius, abjecturum inde se ... minatus est, Val. Max. 3, 1, 2; cf. id. 5, 4, 1; 7, 3, 2; 7, 3, 6: tunc intendit arcum, et ipsum cor adulescentis figit, Sen. de Ira, 3, 14, 2; so id. Ot. Sap. 1, 1; id. Q. N. 1, 12, 1: Dareum XXX inde stadia abesse praemissi indicabant. Tunc consistere agmen jubet, Curt. 3, 8, 24: contionem discedere in manipulos jubet. Tunc a veneratione Augusti orsus flexit ad victorias, Tac. A. 1, 34; cf. id. ib. 1, 67; 12, 31; 12, 33; 12, 69; id. H. 4, 72; Vitr. 1, 4, 12; 1, 6, 7; 2, 1, 2; 2, 1, 4; 5, 12, 5; 7, praef. 5; 7, 1, 3; 7, 2, 2; 8, 1, 1; Suet. Ner. 49; id. Vit. 15 *fin.*; id. Dom. 16; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 4; Gell. 1, 22, 6; 6 (7), 17, 6; 13, 31 (30), 6; 14, 2, 9;

Flor. 2, 13 (4, 2), 71; Just. 11, 4, 1; 11, 10, 2; 12, 7, 7; 13, 3, 4; 18, 4, 10 et saep.; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 26.—(β) Before an *abl. absol.* (post-class.): statuunt tempus quo foedissimum quemque invadant. Tunc, signo inter se dato, inrumpunt contubernia, Tac. A. 1, 48: tunc, Campaniae ora proximisque insulis circuitis, Caprearum secessui quadriduum impendit, Suet. Aug. 98: tunc, exercitu in Aetoliam promoto, pecunias civitatibus imperat, Just. 14, 1, 6; 21, 5, 2; 22, 2, 7; 25, 2, 6.—(γ) Implying a consequence, *then, under these circumstances, hence, accordingly:* caedere januam saxis, instare ferro, ligna circumdare ignemque circumicere coeperunt. Tunc cives Romani, qui Lampsaci negotiabantur, concurrunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69: huc tota Vari conversa acies suos fugere videbat. Tunc Rebilus; Perterritum, inquit, hostem vides; quid dubitas, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 34: animadversum est, extra consuetudinem longius a vallo esse aciem Pompei progressum. Tunc Caesar apud suos Differendum est iter, inquit, etc., id. ib. 3, 85: omnium spe celerius Saguntum oppugnari adlatum est. Tunc relata de integro res ad senatum, Liv. 21, 6, 5; cf. id. 9, 30, 10: Tisiphoneque Saevit et huc illuc impia turba fugit. Tunc niger in portâ serpentum Cerberus ore Stridet, Tib. 1, 3, 71: apud patres disseruit, nec posse Orientem nisi Germanici sapientiâ conponi, etc. Tunc decreto patrum permissae Germanico provinciae, Tac. A. 2, 43; id. H. 4, 83; Vitr. 2, 8, 14; 2, 9, 16; Just. 39, 3, 11.—Emphatically,= tum vero: donec ipse quoque longinquo morbo est implicitus. Tunc adeo fracti simul cum corpore sunt spiritus illi feroces ut, etc., Liv. 1, 31, 6.—And = tum primum: multitudo tandem perrumpit ordines hostium. Tunc vinci pertinacia coepta, et averti manipuli quidam, Liv. 9, 39, 10. —**2.** In enumerations with tum ... deinde ... postea, etc. (α) In gen. (post-class.): ante omnia instituit ut e libertorum bonis dextans ... cogeretur; deinde ut ingratorum, etc.; tunc ut lege majestatis facta omnia ... tenerentur, Suet. Ner. 32 *med.*; so, tunc ... deinde ... tunc, etc., Vitr. 1, 6, 12 and 13: tunc ... tunc ... deinde ... tunc, id. 3, 5, 5 and 6; cf. id. 5, 12, 4; cf. Suet. Oth. 6; Flor. 4, 2, 88.—With *tum:* terras primum situmque earum quaerit; deinde condicionem maris; tunc quidquid inter caelum terrasque interjacet perspicit ... tum, peragratis humilioribus, ad summa prorumpit, Sen. Cons. Helv. 17 *fin.*; so Gai Inst. 3, 6, 3.—(β) Of successive speakers in dialogue (rare): tu vero abi, inquit, etc. Tunc Mucius Quandoquidem, inquit, est apud te virtuti honos, etc., Liv. 2, 12, 15: apud quem Valerius in hunc modum egit, etc. Tunc Collatinus Quaero inquit, etc., Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.—With *tum:* tunc poëta ... inquit, etc. Tum Fronto ita respondit, etc., Gell. 19, 8, 10 and 11; 12, 13, 19; Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 4.—**C.** In co-ordination (very rare). **1.** = praeterea; *and then:* (Romulus) hoc consilio fultus ... locupletari civis non destitit. Tunc, id quod retinemus hodie magnâ cum salute rei publicae, auspiciis plurimum obsecutus est Romulus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 15 sq.: praeter has, frugalitas et continentia ... splendorem illi suum adfunderent. Tunc providentiâ cum elegantiâ quantum decoris illi adderent! Sen. Ep. 115, 3.—**2.** In the connection cum ... tunc (v. tum, I. C. 3.): vivendum recte est cum propter plurima, tunc est Idcirco, etc., Juv. 9, 118 (poet. for tum, on account of the foll. vowel).—**3.** Vid. tunc etiam, III. B. 7. β.

II. As correlative of dependent clauses. **A.** Of temporal clauses with *cum.* **1.** Referring to definite past time. **a.** Tunc as antecedent of the clause: set Stalagmus quojus erat tunc nationis quom hinc abit? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108: etiamne in arâ tunc sedebant mulieres Quom ad me profectu's ire? id. Rud. 3, 6, 8: quo damnato tunc, cum judicia fiebant, HS. IV milibus lis aestimata est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 22: etenim tunc esset hoc animadvertendum cum classis Syracusis proficiscebatur, id. ib. 2, 5, 43, § 111: atque ille eo tempore paruit cum parere senatui necesse erat: vos tunc paruistis cum paruit nemo nisi qui voluit, id. Lig. 7, 20: se ita pugnaturos ut Romae pugnaverint in repetendâ patriâ, ut postero die ad Gabios, tunc cum effecerint ne quis hostium, etc., Liv. 6, 28, 9: et quod tunc fecimus cum hostem Hannibalem in Italiâ haberemus, id nunc, pulso Hannibale, cunctamur facere? id. 31, 7, 5: infelix Dido, nunc te facta impia tangunt? Tunc decuit cum sceptra dabas, Verg. A. 4, 597 (Rib. tum; v. Prisc. p. 8, 841 P.): prudenter sensit tunc incrementum Romano imperio petendum fuisse cum intra septimum lapidem triumphi quaerebantur, Val. Max. 4, 1, 10: quorum nihil tunc cum diceretur parum aptum fuit, Quint. 11, 1, 89; cf. Val. Max. 8, 8, ext. 1; 9, 8, ext. 1.—**b.** Introducing the apodosis. (α) Of coincident actions: cum jam adpropinquantium forma lemborum haud dubie esset ... tunc injecta trepidatio, Liv. 44, 28, 10.—(β) = deinde: adversus singula quaeque cum respondere haud facile esset, et quereretur ... purgaretque se invicem, tunc Papirius, redintegratâ irâ, virgas et secures expediri jussit, Liv. 8, 32, 10: divus Caesar cum exercitum habuisset circa Alpes, imperavissetque, etc., tunc qui in eo castello fuerunt ... noluerunt imperio parere, Vitr. 2, 9, 15: cum nuntiatum esset Leonidae a XX milibus hostium summum cacumen teneri, tunc hortatur socios, recedant, Just. 2, 11, 5.—**2.** Of definite present time, tunc is not found; v. tum.—**3.** Referring to indefinite time. **a.** As antecedent: arbitror, quo nos etiam tunc utimur cum ea dicimus jurati quae comperta habemus, Cic. Font. 13, 29 (9, 19): tunc obsequatur naturae cum senserit, etc., id. Fragm. Hort. Phil. 75 B. and K.; id. Tusc. 2, 6, 16; id. Verr. 1, 18, 55; 2, 5, 12, § 29: qui tunc vocat me, cum malum librum legi, *only ... when, never ... unless* (= τότε δή), Cat. 44, 21 Ellis (Müll. tum): deum tunc adfuisse cum id evenisset, veteres oratores aiebant, Quint. 10, 7, 14: tunc est commovendum theatrum cum ventum est ad illud Plodite, id. 6, 1, 52; cf. id. 4, 2, 8; 12, 11, 7; Vitr. 2, 9, 3: voluptas tunc, cum maxime delectat, exstinguitur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 4; cf. id. Q. N. 1, prol. 3; 5, 3, 3; 6, 3, 1; id. Ep. 10, 5; 85, 38: in tantam quantitatem tenetur quae tunc in peculio fuit cum sententiam dicebat, Dig. 5, 1, 15: tunc cum certum esse coeperit neminem ex eo testamento fore heredem, Gai Inst. 3, 13; 4, 71; Dig. 28, 3, 6, § 6; 40, 12, 16, § 2; 40, 7, 34.—**b.** Introducing the apodosis: cum autem fundamenta ita distantia inter se fuerint constituta, tunc inter ea alia transversa ... collocentur, Vitr. 1, 5, 7; 2, 1, 6; 2, 3, 2; 2, 5, 2; 3, 5, 13: cum folia pauca in acumine germinent, tunc maxime serendas ficus, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 245; Just. 41, 2, 9.—**4.** Referring to future time: ex ceteris autem generibus tunc pecunia expedietur cum legionibus victricibus erunt quae spopondimus persolvenda, Cic. Fragm. Ep. Caes. jun. 1, 8: tunc inter eas fore finem belli dixit cum alterutra urbs in habitum pulveris esset redacta, Val. Max. 9, 3, ext. 3: poterant videri tunc incohanda cum omnia quae ... peregissem, Quint. 6, 4, 1; Col. praef. 33; v. infra, III. A. 2. β.—**B.** With temporal clauses introduced by *ubi* (rare). **1.** Of definite past time: ad quod bellum ubi consules dilectum habere occipiunt, obstare tunc enixe tribuni, Liv. 4, 55, 2: haec ubi convenerunt, tunc vero Philomelus consuetudinem nocte egrediendi frequentiorem facere, id. 25, 8, 9.—**2.** Of indefinite time. **a.** As antecedent: tunc autem est consummata infelicitas, ubi turpia non solum delectant, sed etiam placent, Sen. Ep. 39, 6; id. Ben. 2, 3, 3; 2, 17, 3; id. Ep. 89, 19.—**b.** In apodosis: stillicidia ubi plura coiere et turba vires dedit, tunc fluere et ire dicuntur, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 4; 6, 17, 2; 6, 18, 2.—**C.** With temporal clauses introduced by *postquam* (posteaquam); rare. **1.** Of definite past time: posteaquam ingenuae virgines et ephebi venerunt ad deprecandum, tunc est pollicitus his legibus ut, etc., Vitr. 10, 16, 7 (but in Sall. C. 51, 40 Dietsch reads tum).—**2.** Of indefinite time: si vero posteaquam eam destinasses, tunc perierit, etc., Dig. 17, 2, 58, § 1.—**D.** With temporal clauses introduced by *ut* (very rare): ut vero ... casus suorum miseris eluxit, tunc toto littore plangentium gemitus, tunc infelicium matrum ululatus ... audiebantur, Just. 19, 2, 11.—**E.** With temporal clauses introduced by *quando* (rare). **1.** As antecedent: tunc quando abiero, Plaut. Pers. 4, 7, 19 (4, 8, 8): tunc inserentur (cerasi) quando his vel non est, vel desinit gummi effluere, Pall. Oct. 12.—**2.** In apodosis: quando quodque eorum siderum cursum decorum est adeptum ... tunc ex alterius naturae motione transversa ... vinci a tardioribus videbantur, Cic. Univ. 9.—**F.** With temporal clauses introduced by *dum* (very rare): tunc tamen utrumque tolerabile est, dum illi vis sua est, Sen. Ep. 83, 21.—**G.** With conditional clauses. **1.** In gen. (α) As antecedent: consilium istud tunc esset prudens si rationes ad Hispaniensem casum accommodaturi essemus, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2: sin autem ventus interpellaverit et ... tunc habeat canalem longum pedes quinque, etc., Vitr. 8, 5, 2: tunc fidem fallam, tunc inconstantiae crimen audiam si, cum omnia eadem sint quae erant promittente me, non praestitero promissum, Sen. Ben. 4, 35, 2.—(β) In apodosis: si se simul cum gloria rei gestae exstinxisset, tunc victorem, quidquid licuerit in magistro equitum, in militibus ausurum, Liv. 8, 31, 7: quem si inclusit mare, tum ille exitu simul redituque praecluso, volutatur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 15: quod si non illum, sed me peccasse putabis, tunc ego te credam cordis habere nihil, Mart. 2, 8, 6: si nullus sit suorum heredum, tunc hereditas pertinet ad adgnatos, Gai Inst. 3, 9: si vero dissentiunt, tunc praetoris partes necessariae sunt, Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 19; Sen. Q. N. 6, 9, 2; Gai Inst. 3, 205; Dig. 1, 3, 22.—**2.** With a supposition contrary to fact: audivi te cum alios consolareris: tunc conspexissem, si te ipse consolatus esses, Sen. Prov. 4, 5.—**H.** After *abl. absol.* (rare): legatis auditis, tunc de bello referre sese Aemilius dixit, Liv. 44, 21, 1: his ita praeparatis, tunc in rotae modiolo tympanum includatur, Vitr. 10, 9 (14), 2.

III. Particular connections. **A.** With other particles of time. **1.** Jam tunc (rare): nisi jam tunc omnia negotia diligentissime confecissem, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3: bellum jam tunc ab illis geri coeptum cum sibi Phrygiam ademerint, Trog. Pomp. ap. Just. 38, 53: At. C. Marius L. Sullam jam tunc, ut praecaventibus fatis, copulatum sibi quaestorem habuit, Vell. 2, 12, 1: Archilochum Nepos Cornelius tradit, Tullo Hostilio Romae regnante, jam tunc fuisse poëmatis clarum et nobilem, Gell. 17, 21, 8: palam jam tunc multae civitates libertatem bello vindicandam fremebant, Just. 13, 5, 5. —**2.** With *demum* and *denique, not until then, then only, then at last.* **a.** Tunc demum. (α) *Absol.:* tunc demum nuntius missus ad tertiam legionem revocandam, Liv. 41, 3, 5: tunc demum pectora plangi Contigit, Ov. H. 11, 91: tunc demum intrat tabernaculum, Curt. 4, 13, 20: tunc demum alia mala (exstiterunt), Sen. Q. N. 1, 17, 6: (aquilae) primo deponunt, expertaeque pondus, tunc demum abeunt, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 14: tunc demum ... invidiam quae sibi fieret deprecati sunt, Suet. Calig. 9: tunc demum ad otium concessit, id. Claud. 5.—(β) With *cum* clause: postero die cum circumsessi aquâ arceremur, nec ulla ... erumpendi spes esset, tunc demum pacti sumus, etc., Liv. 21, 59, 6: et serius cum redisset, tum demum, recepto sospite filio, victoriae tantae gaudium consul sensit, id. 44, 44, 3: cum ab his oritur, tunc demum ei ratio constat, Val. Max. 4, 8 prooem.: quos ordine suo tunc demum persequar cum praefaturus fuero, Col. praef. 33; Sen. Ep. 84, 6; id. Q. N. 7, 13, 1.—**b.** Tunc denique (very rare): hi dicebantur in eo tempore μαθηματικοί. Exinde ad perspicienda principia naturae procedebant ac tunc denique nominabantur φυσικοί, Gell. 1, 9, 7.—**3.** Tunc primum: quia tunc primum superbiae nobilitatis obviam itum est, Sall. J. 5, 2: tunc primum circo qui nunc maximus dicitur, designatus locus est, Liv. 1, 35, 8: eum dolorem ulta est (plebs) tunc primum plebeis quaestoribus creatis, id. 4, 54, 2: tunc primum equo merere equites coeperunt, id. 5, 7, 13: lectisternio tunc primum in urbe Romanâ facto, id. 5, 13, 6; Tac. A. 11, 38; Suet. Ner. 17; Just. 8, 5, 1; 11, 10, 2; Jul. Capitol. Anton. Phil. 5; 7.—**4.** With *deinde* (cf.: tum deinde). (α) Deinde tunc: roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde tunc corporis, Sen. Ep. 10, 4; 74, 23; 117, 1.—(β) Tunc deinde: primum militiae vinculum est religio et signorum amor, et deserendi nefas; tunc deinde facile cetera

exiguntur, Sen. Ep. 95, 35; 11, 4; Val. Fl. 8, 109; Cels. 4, 15.— So, tunc postea, Vitr. 1, 6, 7.—**5.** Tunc tandem: simul enim cessit possessione Dii, excitavit hostem, ut tunc tandem sciret recuperanda esse quae prius amissa forent, Liv. 44, 8, 4.—**B.** With emphatic particles. **1.** Tunc vero (or enim-vero): in turbatos jam hostes equos inmittunt. Tunc vero Celtiberi omnes in fugam effunduntur, Liv. 40, 40, 10: cunctantem tamen ingens vis morbi adorta est. Tunc enim vero deorum ira admonuit, id. 2, 36, 6: tunc vero impotentis fortunae species conspici potuit, Curt. 3, 11, 23: Tiberioque suspensa semper verba; tunc vero nitenti, etc., Tac. A. 1, 11.—**2.** Tunc quidem: et tunc quidem Perseus copias reduxit; postero die, etc., Liv. 42, 57, 9: tunc quidem sacrificio rite perpetrato, reliquum noctis rediit, etc., Curt. 4, 13, 16; cf. id. 3, 12, 21.—**3.** Ne tunc quidem: quia ne tunc quidem obsistebatur, Front. Strat. 3, 17, 9: ac ne tum quidem senatu aut populo appellato, Suet. Ner. 41; cf. Just. 27, 3, 6.—**4.** Tunc maxime (or tunc cum maxime). (α) *Chiefly at that time, especially then:* Theophrastus est auctor, in Ponto quosdam amnes crescere tempore aestivo . . . aut quia tunc maxime in umorem mutabilis terra est, aut quia, etc., Sen. Q. N. 3, 26, 2.—(β) *Just then:* hospitem tunc cum maxime utilia suadentem abstrahi jussit ad capitale supplicium, Curt. 3, 2, 17: non incidunt causae quae iram lacessant? sed tunc maxime illi oppugnandae manus sunt, Sen. de Ira, 2, 14, 2: sapiens tunc maxime paupertatem meditatur cum in mediis divitiis constitit, id. Vit. Beat. 26, 1.—**5.** Tunc interea, Gell. 3, 7, 7; v. supra, I. A. 4. a.—**6.** Etiam tunc. (α) *Even then:* experiri etiam tunc volens an ullae sibi reliquae vires essent, etc., Gell. 15, 16, 3.—(β) *Still:* quam defunctam praetextatus etiam tunc pro rostris laudavit, Suet. Calig. 10.—And with *cum*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 8; v. supra, II. A. 1. a.—**7.** Tunc etiam. (α) Etiam as connective, tum = eo tempore: in civitate plena religionum, tunc etiam ob recentem cladem superstitiosis principibus, ut renovarentur auspicia, res ad interregnum rediit, Liv. 6, 5, 6.—(β) Poet. for tum etiam, on account of the vowel: ultima prona via est, et eget moderamine certo, Tunc etiam . . . Tethys solet ipsa vereri, Ov. M. 2, 68.—**8.** Tunc quoque. (α) *Also then:* irae adversus Vejentes in insequentem annum dilatae sunt. Tunc quoque ne confestim bellum indiceretur religio obstitit, Liv. 4, 30, 13; 44, 37, 12: saepe legit flores; et tunc quoque forte legebat, Ov. M. 4, 315: quare et sereno tonat? quia tunc quoque per quassum et scissum aëra spiritus prosilit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 18: cum quidam histriones producti olim, tunc quoque producerentur, Suet. Claud. 21: tunc quoque in Hyrcaniam remittitur, Just. 38, 9, 9.—(β) *Even then:* tunc quoque cum antiqui illi viri inclite viverent, cura comere capillum fuit, Sen. Q. N. 1, 17, 7: faba vero non antequam trium foliorum. Tunc quoque levi sarculo purgare melius quam fodere, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 241; Suet. Ner. 26; Flor. 1, 7, 12.—With *tum demum*: tametsi ad audiendum pigre coitur. Plerique in stationibus sedent . . . ac sibi nuntiari jubent an jam recitator intraverit . . . an ex magnâ parte evolverit librum: tum demum ac tunc quoque lente cunctanterque veniunt, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2.—(γ) = sic quoque, *even as it was:* quin nisi firmata extrema agminis fuissent, ingens in eo saltu accipienda clades fuerit. Tunc quoque ad extremum periculi ventum est, Liv. 21, 34, 8.—**C.** Tunc temporis (post-class.; v. tum, III. E.): ex gente obscura tunc temporis Persarum, Just. 1, 4, 4: parvae tunc temporis vires Atheniensibus erant, id. 3, 6, 6: ad abolendam invidiae famam quâ insignis praeter ceteros tunc temporis habebatur, id. 8, 3, 7: erat namque tunc temporis urbs Appulis Brundisium, id. 12, 2, 7.

tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum, tūsum, and tusum (v. Neue, Formenl. II. 568), 3 (old collat. form of the *perf.* tuserunt, Naev. 1, 1: tunsi, acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.; *inf.* tundier, Lucr. 4, 934), *v. a.* [Sanscr. tu-dâmi, thrust; cf. Gr. Τυδεύς, Τυνδάρεος], *to beat, strike, thump, buffet* with repeated strokes. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.; cf.: verbero, pulso, ico, impello, cudo): oculos converso bacillo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: pectus palo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 3: pectora manu, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 10; id. M. 8, 535; Verg. A. 11, 37: inania tympana, Ov. F. 4, 183: tundere ac diverberare ubera, App. M. 7, p. 200, 2: lapidem digito cum tundimus, Lucr. 4, 265: corpus crebro ictu, id. 4, 934: pede terram, Hor. A. P. 430: humum ossibus, Ov. M. 5, 293: ulmum (picus), Plaut. As. 2, 1, 14: litus undâ, Cat. 11, 4; cf.: saxa alto salo, Hor. Epod. 17, 55: cymbala rauca, Prop. 3 (4), 16, 36: chelyn digitis errantibus, Stat. S. 5, 5, 33: gens effrena virum Rhipaeo tunditur Euro, Verg. G. 3, 382: saxum, quod tumidis tunditur olim Fluctibus, id. A. 5, 125: miserum sanctо tundere poste caput, Tib. 1, 2, 86: ferrum rubens non est habile tundendo, i. e. *is not easy to beat out, not very malleable*, Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 149.—In a Greek construction: tunsae pectora palmis, Verg. A. 1, 481.—Prov.: uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, *to hammer the same anvil*, i. e. *to keep at the same work*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162.—**B.** In partic., *to pound, bruise, bray*, as in a mortar (cf. pinso): aliquid in pilâ, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 126; 20, 19, 79, § 207: in farinam, id. 33, 7, 40, § 119: in pollinem, id. 19, 5, 29, § 91: tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, Verg. G. 4, 267: tunsa viscera, id. ib. 4, 302: grana mali Punici tunsa, Col. 9, 13, 5: tunsum allium, id. 6, 8, 2 al.: testam tusam et succretam arenae adicere, Vitr. 2, 5: testa tunsa, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186: hordeum, App. M. 4, p. 152, 31: haec omnia tusa, Veg. Vet. 1, 16, 6.—**II.** Trop. (qs. to keep pounding or hammering at a person), *to din, stun, keep on at, importune* a person by repeating the same thing (poet. and rare): pergin' aures tundere? Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 25: assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros Tunditur, Verg. A. 4, 448: tundat Amycle, Natalem Mais Idibus esse tuum, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 35.—*Absol.:* tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 48.

Tūnēs, ētis, *m.*, *a maritime town of Africa Propria*, now *Tunis:* Scipio occupat relictum Tuneta, Liv. 30, 9, 16.—*Acc.* Tunetem, Liv. 30, 36, 6.

Tungri, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Belgica, near the modern *Tongres*, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; 31, 2, 8, § 12; Tac. G. 2; id. H. 2, 14 sq.; 4, 16, 55; Amm. 15, 11, 7; Inscr. Orell. 3399.—In *sing.:* **Tunger,** Sil. 7, 682; Inscr. Grut. 334, 3.

tŭnĭca, ae, *f.* [perh. for tog-nica, from tego], *an under-garment of the Romans worn by both sexes, a tunic.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 46; 5, 2, 60; id. Mil. 3, 1, 93; 5, 30; id. Pers. 1, 3, 75; Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60; id. de Or. 2, 47, 195; Hor. S. 1, 2, 132; id. Ep. 1, 1, 96; 1, 18, 33.—A tunic with long sleeves was thought effeminate, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 48; Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22; Suet. Calig. 52; Gell. 7, 12, 4: et tunicae manicas habent, Verg. A. 9, 616: manicata, Curt. 3, 3, 13; cf. Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194: tunicas mutare cottidie, Hier. Ep. 22, 32.—Prov.: tunica propior pallio est, *my tunic is nearer than my cloak* (like the Engl. *near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin*), Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30.—**II.** Transf., *a coating, skin, tegument, membrane, husk, peel*, etc., = velamentum, membrana: se medio trudunt de cortice gemmae Et tenues rumpunt tunicas, Verg. G. 2, 75: cum teretes ponunt tunicas aestate cicadae, Lucr. 4, 58; so, oculorum, Cels. 7, 7, 14; Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 147: boletorum, id. 22, 22, 46, § 93: corticis, id. 24, 3, 3, § 7; cf.: inter corticem ac lignum tenues tunicae multiplici membranâ, id. 16, 14, 25, § 65; 16, 36, 65, § 163.

tŭnĭcātus, a, um, v. tunico.

tŭnĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tunica], *to clothe with a tunic.* **I.** In the *verb. finit.* only once: tunicare homulum, Varr. ap. Non. 182, 17.—**II.** In *part. perf.* (freq. and class.): **tŭnĭcātus,** a, um, *clothed with a tunic*, Cic. Cael. 5, 11; cf. in poet. transf., of life in the country: o tunicata quies! Mart. 10, 51, 6.—Of the common people, who went clothed simply with the tunic: novistin' tu illunc tunicatum hominem? Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 2: qui metus erat tunicatorum illorum? Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 94: popellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65; Tac. Or. 7.—So of the Carthaginians: juventus, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 12 (Ann. v. 331 Vahl.).—**B.** Transf., *covered with a coat, skin*, or *peel, coated:* tunicatum caepe, Pers. 4, 3.

‡ **tŭnĭcopallium,** ĭi, *n.* [tunica-pallium], *a garment uniting in one the tunic and the pallium*, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 648; ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 99; cf. Non. 537, 33.

tŭnĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tunica]. **I.** *A little tunic*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 65; Turp. ap. Non. 538, 10; Varr. ib. 228, 27.—**II.** *A little coat, skin*, or *membrane:* oculorum, Plin. 26, 12, 76, § 123; 29, 6, 38, § 124: stellionis, id. 30, 10, 27, § 88: hordei, Fest. s. v. gluma, p. 98 Müll.

tunsus, a, um, *Part.* of tundo.

1. tŭor, tŭi, v. tueor *init.*

* **2. tŭor,** ōris, *m.* [1. tuor, = tueor], *the sight, vision:* radios omnis nostri tuoris raritate transmittunt, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48.

* **tūrālis (thūr-),** e, *adj.* [tus], *of* or *belonging to incense, incense-:* arca, Serv. Verg. A. 5, 745.

tūrārius (thūr-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to frankincense.* **I.** In gen. **A.** *Adj.:* tibiae, *incense-flutes*, i. e. flutes played upon while the incense was burned at sacrifices, Sol. 5 *med.* (called also tibiae sacrificae Tuscorum, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172; cf. Verg. G. 2, 193).—**B.** *Subst.:* **tūrārius,** ii, *m.*, *a dealer in frankincense*, Firm. Math. 8, 25 *fin.;* Tert. Idol. 11; Inscr. Orell. 4291; cf. Marini, Fratr. Arv. p. 338.—**II.** Vicus Turarius, *a street in Rome, in the eighth region*, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154.

† **turba,** ae, *f.* [= τύρβη; cf. Sanscr. turâmi, to hasten; turas, hasty; Lat. turma], *a turmoil, hubbub, uproar, disorder, tumult, commotion, disturbance*, of a crowd of people (syn. tumultus): praetor ait: cujus dolo malo in turbâ damnum quod factum esse dicetur . . . Turbam appellatam Labeo ait ex genere tumultûs, idque verbum ex Graeco tractum ἀπὸ τοῦ θορυβεῖν. Turbam autem ex quo numero admittimus? Si duo rixam commiserint, utique non accipiemus in turbâ id factum, quia duo turba non proprie dicentur. Enimvero si plures fuerint, decem aut quindecim homines, turba dicentur. Quid ergo, si tres aut quattuor? Turba utique non erit. Et rectissime Labeo inter turbam et rixam multum interesse ait; namque turbam multitudinis hominum esse turbationem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum, Dig. 47, 8, 4: turba et confusio rerum, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13; cf.: ut exsistat ex populo turba et confusio, id. Rep. 1, 45, 69: vis belli ac turba, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: multitudo ac turba fugientium, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: turbâ atque seditionibus sine curâ aluntur, Sall. C. 37, 3.—*Plur.:* seditiones turbaeque populares, Quint. 2, 16, 2; cf. Tac. H. 4, 1 *fin.:* efficere turbas in castris, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 31: turba est nunc apud aram, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 53: inter Officium turbamque sacri vocesque precantûm, Ov. M. 12, 33: festaque confusâ resonabat regia turbâ, id. ib. 12, 214 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., for a disturbance made by a few or a single person, *a brawl, confusion, disturbance, quarrel* (in good prose rare): non vides, quam turbam quosve fluctus concites? Att. ap. Non. 524, 26: turba atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149: fugiam intro, ne quid hic turbae fiat itidem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 9: Amphitruo actutum uxori turbas conciet, id. Am. 1, 2, 14: quas mihi filius turbas turbet, id. Bacch. 4, 10, 1: ebrius turbam aliquam dare, Caecil. ap. Non. 525, 4: jam tum inceperat Turba inter eos, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59; 4, 1, 2; 4, 3, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 16; 5, 2, 17.—**B.** Concr., *a crowd, throng, multitude, mob; a band, train, troop*, etc. **1.** Of persons (freq. and class.; cf.: multitudo, vulgus): in foro turbâque, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: domus praetoria turbâ referta, id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 137: ut te eripias ex eâ, quam ego congessi in hunc sermonem, turbâ patronorum, id. Brut. 97, 332: admiratio vulgi atque turbae, id. Fam. 7, 1, 13: cum ex hac turbâ et colluvione discedam, id. Sen. 23, 85: videt in turbâ Verrem, id. Verr. 1, 7, 19: turbae carmina, Manil. 2, 136.—With *gen.:* Iliadum turbâ comitata, Verg. A. 2, 580: omnis Circi, Quint. 1, 6, 45: hominum ejus aetatis, id. 1, 2, 2: discipulorum, id. 10, 5, 21: omnis eum stipata tegebat Turba ducum, Verg. A. 11, 13: scriptorum, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 12: Dario majorem turbam hominum esse, virorum sibi, Just. 11, 14, 10: forensem turbam in quattuor tribus conjecit, Liv. 9, 46, 14: consul alter velut unus, mi-

litaris turba erat, id. 22, 42, 3: conferta turba iter reliquum clauserat, id. 39, 49, 9: Quiritium, Hor. C. 1, 1, 7: clientium, id. ib. 3, 1, 13: poëtarum seniorum, id. S. 1, 10, 67: pauperiorum, id. ib. 1, 1, 111: mea turba, Liv. 6, 15, 10.—Esp., *the common crowd*, = vulgus: turba patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332.—**2.** Without the notion of a crowd or confusion, *a great number*, *multitude:* quid tibi de turbâ narrem numeroque virorum? Ov. H. 15 (16), 181: plebes, turbâ conspectior cum dignitates deessent, Liv. 22, 40, 4. —**3.** Of other things, animate or inanimate, *a crowd, throng, troop, multitude, number:* turba ignotorum deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: praeter vulgum turbamque animantum, Lucr. 2, 920: ferarum, Ov. M. 11, 44: canum, id. ib. 4, 722: volucrum, id. ib. 10, 144: luporum, Sil. 7, 129: materiaï, Lucr. 1, 1113; 2, 127: refertis itineribus agrestium turbâ pecorumque, Liv. 26, 10, 8; cf. Ov. M. 10, 106: rotarum, id. ib. 6, 219: jaculorum, id. P. 4, 7, 35: vulnerum, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 162: castrensium negotiorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 25, 1.—Of a speech: mediocria in mediam turbam atque in gregem coiciantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 314: inanium verborum, Quint. 8, 2, 17: argumentorum, id. 4, 2, 82; cf. id. 6, 1, 1; 4, 5, 7; 5, 13, 12.

turbāmentum, i, *n.* [turbo], *a means of disturbance* (very rare): turbamenta reipublicae, Sall. Or. Lepid. 11: turbamenta vulgi, Tac. H. 1, 23.

turbassit = turbaverit, v. turbo.

turbātē, *adv.*, v. 1. turbo, *P. a. fin.*

turbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. turbo], *confusion, disorder, disturbance* (perh. not ante-Aug.; cf.: conturbatio, perturbatio): turbam multitudinis hominum esse turbationem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum, Dig. 48, 8, 4 (v. turba *init.*): rerum, Liv. 24, 28, 1: reipublicae, Flor. 4, 6, 2: coloris et vultûs, Gell. 19, 1, 6: non sine magnâ turbatione, App. M. 11, p. 271, 30.

turbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a troubler, disquieter, disturber* (not ante-Aug.): turbatores vulgi erant tribuni plebis, Liv. 4, 48, 1; so, vulgi, id. 4, 2, 7: plebis (Gracchi et Saturnini), Tac. A. 3, 27: Germaniae (Arminius), id. ib. 1, 55; cf. id. ib. 1, 30: otii, Sen. Contr. 3, 17 *fin.*—*Plur.:* turbatores belli, *stirrers up of war*, Liv. 2, 16, 4.

turbātrix, īcis, *f.* [turbator], *she that troubles, disquiets*, or *disturbs* (poet. and very rare): turbatrix fama, Stat. Th. 4, 369: pacis, Prud. Psych. 668.

turbātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of 1. turbo.

turbellae or **turbēlae,** ārum, *f. dim.* [turba]. **I.** *A bustle, stir, row* (only in vulg. lang.): tantas turbellas facio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 134; so id. Ps. 1, 1, 108; App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 20.—* **II.** *A little crowd, multitude:* populi circumfluentis, App. M. 4, p. 151, 39 al.

turben, ĭnis, v. 2. turbo *init.*

turbĭdē, *adv.*, v. turbidus *fin.*

turbĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [turbidus], *to trouble, to make turbid, to disturb, obscure* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aquam, Sol. 49 *fin.:* aër turbidatus, Mart. Cap. 2, § 165. —**II.** Trop.: laetitiam, Mart. Cap. 1, § 67; cf.: serenitatem animae, Sid. Ep. 6, 2.

* **turbĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat disturbed* or *confused:* sensus, Prud. Apoth. 276.

turbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [turba], *full of confusion* or *disorder*, *wild, confused, disordered* (class.; cf.: agitatus, tumultuosus). **I.** Lit.: turbida tempestas heri fuit, *wild, stormy*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 3: tempestas, Lucr. 4, 169; 6, 376; Cic. Inv 1, 3, 4; Caes. B. C. 2, 22; Suet. Calig. 15: tempestas telorum, Verg. A. 12, 283: Auster, Hor. C. 3, 3, 5: aequora ponti, Lucr. 5, 1000: scaturiges, Liv. 44, 33, 3: nubila, Verg. A. 4, 245: caelum inmite ac turbidum, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1: imber, Verg. A. 12, 685: caligine atrâ Pulvis, id. ib. 11, 876: coma, Ov. H. 10, 16: freta ventis Turbida, id. ib. 17 (18), 7.—**B.** In partic., of fluids, *troubled, thick, muddy, turbid:* aqua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: torrentes, Quint. 12, 10, 19: turbidus caeno gurges, Verg. A. 6, 296: auro turbidus Hermus, id. G. 2, 137.—**II.** Trop., *troubled, disordered, disturbed, perplexed, violent, boisterous, turbulent, vehement:* mens, quae omni turbido motu semper vacet, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: turbidi animorum, concitatique motus, id. ib. 4, 15, 34: mores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 18: ingenium, Tac. A. 14, 59: Venulo adversum se turbidus infert, Verg. A. 11, 742; 9, 57: turbidus et clamosus altercator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: reduxit in hiberna turbidos et nihil ausos, *mutinous, seditious*, Tac. A. 1, 38; so, civitas, id. H. 4, 11: ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Arruns, *frightened, confused*, Verg. A. 11, 814; cf. frons, Sen. Hippol. 432: acies oculi, id. Herc. Fur. 954: lumen lunae, id. Hippol. 790: puella, Ov. A. A. 3, 246: C. Caesar turbidus animi, Tac. H. 4, 48: turbidus irae, Sil. 12, 417; for which: turbidus irâ, Stat. S. 3, 1, 39: turbidus ausi, Sil. 13, 214: res timida aut turbida, i. e. *troubled, dangerous, perilous*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 11; cf.: res turbidas tractare, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 189 Vahl.): esse in turbidis rebus, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 39: hoc tum turbido tempore, Nep. Pelop. 4, 1.—*Comp.:* pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 34: tumultuosius atque turbidius, Quint. 3, 8, 60.—*Sup.:* turbidissimus quisque, Tac. H. 3, 49: actiones, Quint. 1, 10, 28. —**b.** *Neutr. absol.:* si turbidissima sapienter ferebas, *the most perilous* or *troubled circumstances*, Cic. Fam. 6, 14, 3: nisi quod in turbido minus perspicuum fore putent quid agatur, *in confused* or *troubled times*, Liv. 3, 40, 10; so, in turbido, Sen. Ep. 3, 5; Tac. H. 1, 21; Curt. 4, 3, 18.—Turbidum, adverb.: mens turbidum Laetatur, *confusedly*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **turbĭdē,** *in disorder, confusedly*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24; Tac. A. 3, 12; Gell. 5, 9, 6.

* **turbĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [turbinatus], *a pointing in the form of a cone:* piri, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85.

turbĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. turbo], *cone-shaped, pointed like a cone, conical.* **I.** In gen.: adamas . . . turbinatus in mucronem, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 56; 11, 37, 69, § 181. —*Comp.:* turbinatior piris figura, Plin. 15, 15, 17, § 58.—**II.** As *adj. propr.:* lapis Turbinatus, Inscr. Orell. 3304 and 6616.

* **turbĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shaped like a top, cone-shaped:* vortex, Ov. M. 8, 556.

1. turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (*fut. perf.* turbassit, for turbaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4; al. turbassitur) [turba], *to disturb, agitate, confuse, disorder; to throw into disorder* or *confusion* (freq. and class.; syn.: confundo, misceo, agito). **I.** Lit.: ventorum vi agitari atque turbari mare, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: aequora ventis, Lucr. 2, 1: hibernum mare, Hor. Epod. 15, 8; Ov. M. 7, 154; 14, 545 al.: eversae turbant convivia mensae, id. ib. 12, 222; cf. in a poet. transf.: ancipiti quoniam bello turbatur utrimque, Lucr. 6, 377: ne comae turbarentur, quas componi vetuit, Quint. 11, 3, 148: ne turbet toga mota capillos, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 75: capillos, id. M. 8, 859; id. Am. 3, 14, 33; cf. in a Greek construction: turbata capillos, id. M. 4, 474: ceram, *the seal*, Quint. 12, 8, 13: uvae recentes alvum turbant, Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10.—*Absol.:* instat, turbatque ruitque, Ov. M. 12, 134.—Reflex.: cum mare turbaret (sc. se), Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7 Schneid. ad loc. (al. turbaretur).—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to throw into disorder, break* the line of battle, *disorganize:* equitatus turbaverat ordines, Liv. 3, 70, 9: aciem peditum, id. 30, 18, 10.—*Absol.:* equites eruptione factâ in agmen modice primo impetu turbavere, Liv. 38, 13, 12: turbantibus invicem copiis, Flor. 4, 2, 49: hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu, sistet, Verg. A. 6, 857.—**2.** Of water, *to trouble, make thick* or *turbid:* lacus, Ov. M. 6, 364: fons quem nulla volucris turbarat, id. ib. 3, 410: flumen imbre, id. ib. 13, 889: limo aquam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 60: aquas lacrimis, Ov. M. 3, 475; cf.: pulvis sputo turbatus, Petr. 131.—**II.** Trop.: non modo illa permiscuit, sed etiam delectum atque ordinem turbavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 123: qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, id. Leg. 3, 9, 19: Aristoteles quoque multa turbat, a magistro Platone non dissentiens, id. N. D. 1, 13, 33: quantas res turbo! Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 1: quas meus filius turbas turbet, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 1; cf.: quae meus filius turbavit, id. ib. 5, 1, 5; id. Cas. 5, 2, 6: ne quid ille turbet vide, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 24: haec, quae in re publicâ turbantur, id. ib. 3, 9, 3: cum dies alicui nobilium dicta novis semper certaminibus contiones turbaret, Liv. 3, 66, 2: ne incertâ prole auspicia turbarentur, id. 4, 6, 2: milites nihil in commune turbantes, Tac. H. 1, 85: turbantur (testes), Quint. 5, 7, 11; cf. id. 4, 5, 6; 5, 14, 29; 10, 7, 6: spem pacis, Liv. 2, 16, 5.—*Absol.:* *Ph.* Ea nos perturbat. *Pa.* Dum ne reducam, turbent porro, quam velint, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 12 (cf. I. B. 1. supra): repente turbare Fortuna coepit, Tac. A. 4, 1: si una alterave civitas turbet, id. ib. 3, 47: M. Servilius postquam, ut coeperat, omnibus in rebus turbarat, i. e. *had deranged all his affairs*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2.—*Impers. pass.:* nescio quid absente nobis turbatum'st domi, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7: totis Usque adeo turbatur agris, Verg. E. 1, 12: si in Hispaniâ turbatum esset, Cic. Sull. 20, 57.—Hence, **turbātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *troubled, disturbed, disordered, agitated, excited.* **A.** Lit.: turbatius mare ingressus, *more stormy*, Suet. Calig. 23: turbatius caelum, id. Tib. 69.—**B.** Trop.: hostes inopinato malo turbati, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: oculis simul ac mente turbatus, Liv. 7, 26, 5: turbatus religione simul ac periculo, Suet. Ner. 19; cf.: turbatus animi, Sil. 14, 678: placare voluntates turbatas, Cic. Planc. 4, 11: seditionibus omnia turbata sunt, Sall. Or. Phil. contr. Lepid. 1: turbata cum Romanis pax, Just. 18, 2, 10: omnia soluta, turbata atque etiam in contrarium versa, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 7; cf.: quae si confusa, turbata, permixta sunt, etc., id. ib. 9, 5, 3.—Hence, *adv.:* **turbātē,** *confusedly, disorderly:* aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate, *in confusion*, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 1.

2. turbo, ĭnis, *m.* (collat. form **turben,** ĭnis, *n.*, Tib. 1, 5, 3; id. ap. Charis. p. 118 P.; *gen.* turbonis, Caes. ib.) [1. turbo], *that which spins* or *twirls round* (cf. vertex). **I.** *A whirlwind, hurricane, tornado:* ventus circumactus et eundem ambiens locum et se ipse vertigine concitans turbo est. Qui si pugnacior est ac diutius volutatur, inflammatur, et efficit, quem πρηστῆρα Graeci vocant: hic est igneus turbo, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 3: falsum est faces et trabes turbine exprimi, id. ib. 7, 5, 1; 2, 22, 2; id. Ep. 109, 18: procellae, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51; cf.: saevi exsistunt turbines, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157 (Trag. Rel. p. 111 Rib.); Enn. ap. Schol. Vat. ad Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 4 (Ann. v. 553 Vahl.): venti vis rapido percurrens turbine campos, Lucr. 1, 273; cf. id. 1, 279; 1, 294; 5, 217; Ov. M. 6, 310: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: turbo aut subita tempestas, id. Cael. 32, 79: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31: venti rotanti turbine portant, Lucr. 1, 294: ita turbine nigro Ferret hiemps, Verg. G. 1, 320: venti ruunt et terras turbine perflant, id. A. 1, 83: accendi turbine quodam aëris, Sen. Q. N. 7, 4, 1.—In apposition with ventus: exoritur ventus turbo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47: circumstabant navem turbines venti, id. Trin. 4, 1, 16.—**B.** Trop., *whirlwind, storm*, etc.: qui in maximis turbinibus ac fluctibus rei publicae navem gubernassem, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: tu, procella patriae, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii, id. Dom. 53, 137: ego te in medio versantem turbine leti Eripui, Cat. 64, 149: cum illi soli essent duo rei publicae turbines, Cic. Sest. 11, 25: miserae mentis, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 28: miserarum rerum, id. M. 7, 614: nescio quo miserae turbine mentis agor, id. Am. 2, 9, 28: Gradivi, i. e. *tumult of war*, Sil. 11, 101: virtutem turbine nullo Fortuna excutiet tibi, Luc. 2, 243: horum mala, turbo quîs rerum imminet, Sen. Agam. 196.—**II.** Lit., *a spinning-top, whipping-top*, Verg. A. 7, 378 sq.; Tib. 1, 5, 3.—**B.** Transf., of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top, as a *reel, whirl, spindle*, etc., Cic. Fat. 18, 42; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 449; Hor. Epod. 17, 7; Cat. 64, 315; Ov. M. 1, 336; Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 47; 9, 36, 61, § 130; 27, 4, 5, § 14; 36, 13, 19, § 90; 37, 4, 15, § 56.—**III.** *A whirling motion, a whirl, twirl, twist, rotation, revolution, a round, circle* (mostly poet.): cum caeli turbine ferri, Lucr. 5, 624: lunae, id. 5, 632: ignium, id. 6, 640; cf. Verg. A. 3, 573: teli (contorti), id. ib. 6, 594; cf. id. ib. 11, 284; Luc. 3, 465; Sil. 4, 542: saxi, *whirling force, circular hurling*, Verg. A. 12, 531: serpentis, i. e. *the coiling*, Sil. 3, 191: Aegaeus, *whirlpool, vortex*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 287; so, rapax, Stat.

Th. 4, 813: verterit hunc (servum in emancipatione) dominus, momento turbinis exit Marcus Dama, i. e. *of whirling round*, Pers. 5, 78: militiae turbine factus eques, i. e. *through the round of military gradation* or *promotion*, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 6: vulgi, i. e. *a throng, crowd*, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 200.

3. Turbo, ōnis, *m., the name of a gladiator*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 310.

turbor, ōris, *m.* [1. turbo], *restlessness, unquietness, disturbance, tumult* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, n. 149; 2, 1 *med.*

turbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [turba], *a disorderly group, a little crowd* of people (Appuleian): turbulae complent totas plateas, App. M. 11, p. 260, 16; 11, p. 159, 27; 4, p. 151, 39.

turbŭlentē, *adv.*, v. turbulentus *fin.*

turbŭlenter, *adv.* [turbulentus], *in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously*, etc.: nihil turbulenter, nihil temere facere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7.

turbŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *trouble, disquiet, turbulence* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Prax. 29 *fin.*; id. adv. Herm. 41.

turbŭlento, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to trouble, disturb* (post-class.): me strepitu turbulentant, App. M. 9, p. 222, 16; 2, p. 120, 9.

turbŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [turba], *full of trouble* or *commotion*. **I.** *Pass.*, *restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous* (class.; syn. tumultuosus): tempestas, *stormy*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26; Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 143; Auct. B. Alex. 45, 2: loci Neptunii, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 3: aqua, *turbid, muddy*, Phaedr. 1, 1, 5: atomorum turbulenta concursio, *confused*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: est igitur quiddam turbulentum in hominibus singulis, id. Rep. 3, 35, 49 (Non. 301, 6): res publica, id. Fam. 12, 10, 3: heu edepol res turbulentas! Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 68: praeda, id. Rud. 4, 4, 142: ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34: errores, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70: animi, *stirred up, aroused, excited*, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 9.—*Comp.*: turbulentior inde annus excepit, Liv. 2, 61, 1. — *Sup.*: turbulentissimum tempus (opp. tranquillissimum), Cic. Pis. 15, 33; id. Fam. 9, 1.—**II.** *Act., making trouble, troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious*: turba plerumque est turbulenta, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 11, 3: P. Decius fuit ut vita sic oratione etiam turbulentus, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: seditiosus civis et turbulentus, id. de Or. 2, 11, 48: turbulenti et mali cives, id. ib. 2, 31, 135: tribuni, Tac. H. 2, 38: contiones, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4; Quint. 5, 13, 39: consilia Antonii, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 1: minae populi, Quint. 2, 20, 8. — *Sup.*: tribuni plebis, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: leges, Suet. Caes. 16.—Hence, *adv.*: **turbŭlentē,** *in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence* (cf. also turbulenter). (α) Form turbulente: qui non turbulente humana patiantur, *without agitation, composedly*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: se gerere, Dig. 48, 19, 28, § 3. — (β) Form turbulenter: nihil turbulenter, nihil temere facere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7. — *Comp.*: egit de Caepione turbulentius, Cic. Part. Or. 30, 105.—*Sup.*: regere, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 *med.*

* **turbystum** or **turbistum,** i, *n., a drug used by painters to facilitate the reception of a color, a mordant*: scytatum atque turbystum, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 88.

turda, ae, v. turdus.

turdārĭum, ii, *n.* [turdus], *a place where thrushes are kept*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 2 Müll.

‡ **turdelix,** icis; of uncertain signif., Varr. L. L. 6, § 2 Müll.

Turdētāni, ōrum, *m., a people of* Hispania Baetica, near the mod. *Seville*, Liv. 21, 6, 1; 34, 17, 2.—In a comic lusus verbb. with turdus (a thrush), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 60. —Hence, **Turdētānia,** ae, *f., the country of the Turdetani, Turdetania*: in Turdetaniam proficiscitur, Liv. 34, 17, 1; 28, 39, 11.

Turdŭli, ōrum, *m., a people in Bætica, living to the east of the Turdetani*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4; Liv. 28, 39, 8. — Hence, **Turdŭlus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *relating to the Turduli*: bellum, Liv. 34, 20, 2.

turdus, i, *m.* (collat. form **turda,** ae, *f.*, Pers. 6, 24; denied by Varr. L. L. 9, § 55 Müll.; cf. id. R. R. 3, 5, 6) [cf. O. H. Germ. trosca; Angl. Sax. throsle; Engl. thrush]. **I.** Lit., *a thrush, a fieldfare*, Plin. 10, 25, 36, § 73; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15; 3, 5, 1 sq.; Col. 8, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41; id. Epod. 2, 34; id. S. 2, 2, 74; 2, 5, 10; Mart. 13, 92, 1 al. —**II.** Transf., *a kind of fish, a sea-carp*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; Col. 8, 16, 8; 8, 17, 8; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23; Quint. 8, 2, 8.

tūrĕus (thūrĕus), a, um, *adj.* [tus], *of frankincense*: Solis est turea virga Sabaeis, *the frankincense-shrub*, Verg. G. 2, 117; so, virga, Ov. M. 4, 255: planta, Col. 3, 8, 4: grana, Ov. F. 4, 410: dona, Verg. A. 6, 225: altaria, *on which incense is burned*, Stat. Th. 4, 412.

turgĕo, rsi, gēre, *v. n.* [cf. Gr. σπαργάω, to swell; σφριγάω, to be full; perh. Sanscr. root ûrgâ, succulence; Gr. ὀργάω, to swell, etc.], *to swell out, be swollen* or *tumid* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.; cf. tumeo). **I.** Lit.: si lienes turgent, Cato, R. R. 157, 7: Cyclopis venter turserat alte, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 326 Vahl.): ora (ab ictu), Ov. F. 3, 757: lumina gemitu, Prop. 1, 21, 3: mammae, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 141: rana, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 27: laeto in palmite gemmae, Verg. E. 7, 48: frumenta, id. G. 1, 315: herba, Ov. M. 15, 203: caules, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 73: uva mero, Mart. 13, 68, 2: sacculus pleno ore, Juv. 14, 138. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: turgent mendacia nimiis monstris, i. e. *are full*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 350: (uxor) turget mihi, i. e. *is swelling with anger, is enraged*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 17; so id. Most. 3, 2, 10. — **B.** Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid, bombastic*: oratio, quae turget et inflata est, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 45: professus grandia turget, Hor. A. P. 27.

turgesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [turgeo], *to begin to swell, to swell up, swell.* **I.** Lit.: ne aqua in eorum corpore turgescat, Varr. R. R. 8, 9, 13: hoc (umore) aetas illa (puerilis) turgescit, Quint. 11, 3, 28: prima Ceres docuit turgescere semen in agris, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 11: brassica valido caule, Col. poët. 10, 325: virgulta, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 200: hic satur irriguo mavult turgescere somno, i. e. *to grow fat* or *stout*, Pers. 5, 56: bullatis nugis Pagina turgescit, i. e. *is full*, id. 5, 18.— **II.** Trop. **A.** *To swell with passion*: sapientis animus numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: cor turgescit tristibus iris, id. poët. id. ib. 3, 9, 18: turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8. — **B.** Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid*: genus dicendi, quod immodico tumore turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73.

turgĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turgidus], *swollen*: ocelli flendo, Cat. 3, 18.

turgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [turgeo], *swollen, inflated, distended, turgid* (class.; syn. tumidus). **I.** Lit.: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: oculi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 15: labra, Mart. 6, 39, 8: venter, App. M. 6, p. 176, 40; cf.: aqua subter cutem fusa turgidus, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 148: haedus, Cui frons turgida cornibus, Hor. C. 3, 13, 4: loca semine, Lucr. 4, 1034: mare, Hor. C. 1, 3, 19; cf.: fluvii hibernâ nive, id. ib. 4, 12, 4: vento vela, id. ib. 2, 10, 24; Ov. Am. 2, 11, 42: (femina), i. e. *pregnant*, id. A. A. 2, 661.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *inflated, turgid* (very rare): oratio, Petr. 2, 6: Alpinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 36: alto fastu, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 158.

turgor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a swelling, turgidity* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 2, § 135; 5, § 566.

Tūrĭa, ae, *m., a river in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *the Turia* or *Guadalaviar*, Mel. 2, 6, 6; Sall. H. 2, 96, 6 Dietsch; 2, 18 ib. — Called also **Tūrĭum,** ii, *n.*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 20. — Hence, **Tūrĭensis,** e, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Turia*: proelium (in the Sertorian war), Cic. Balb. 2, 5.

Tūrĭānus, a, um, v. Turius.

tūrĭbŭlum (thūr-), i, *n.* [tus]. **I.** Lit., *a vessel to burn incense in, a censer*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46; Liv. 29, 14, 13; Curt. 8, 9, 23; Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 1; Aus. Idyll. 12, 104; Prud. Apoth. 479. — **II.** Transf., *a constellation, otherwise called* Ara, German. Arat. 390; Vitr. 9, 7.

tūrĭcrĕmus (thūr-), a, um, *adj.* [tuscremo], *incense-burning, for burning incense* (poet.): arae, Lucr. 2, 353; Verg. A. 4, 453: foci, Ov. H. 2, 18: ignes, Luc. 9, 989.

tūrĭfĕr (thūr-), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [tusfero], *incense-bearing, that bears, yields,* or *produces incense*: Indus, Ov. F. 3, 720: regio, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 104: Sabaei, Val. Fl. 6, 138; cf. Arabes, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 71: silvae, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 81: grex, *that offers frankincense*, i. e. *idolaters, heathen*, Prud. Apoth. 359.

tūrĭfĭcātor (thūr-), ōris, *m.* [turifico], *one that offers incense* to the gods, i. e. *an idolater*, Aug. contr. Liter. Petil. c. 103.

tūrĭfĭco, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [tus-facio], *to burn incense, offer incense* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 87, 2. — Hence, *subst.*: **tūrĭfĭcātus (thūr-),** i, *m., one that offers incense* (to the gods), a term applied to those Christians who sacrificed to the heathen gods in time of persecution, Cyprian. Ep. 55.

* **tūrĭlĕgus,** a, um, *adj.* [tus-lego], *incense-gathering*: Arabes, Ov. F. 4, 569.

turĭo, ōnis, *m., a shoot, sprout, tendril, young branch* of a tree, Col. 12, 50, 5; Apic. 8, 1.

Turĭum, ii, v. Turia.

Tūrĭus, i, *m., the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** Q. Turius, Cic. Fam. 12, 26, 1.—**II.** C. Turius, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49.—Hence, **Tūrĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Turius, Turian*: hereditas, *of Q. Turius*, Cic Fam. 12, 26, 2: cassia, a peculiar kind so called, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

turma, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. root tvar-, tur-, hasten; v. turba], a division of Roman cavalry, the tenth part of an ala, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of thirty-two men; *a troop, squadron* of horse. **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26; Veg. Mil. 2, 14; Fest. p. 355; Caes. B. G. 4, 33; 6, 8; 7, 45; 7, 80, 7, 88; Hirt. B. G. 8, 19; Cic. Att. 5, 21, 10; id. Fam. 15, 4, 7; Hor. C. 2, 16, 22; id. Ep. 2, 1, 190 al.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 258 sq.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a troop, crowd, throng, band, body*: in turmâ inauratarum equestrium (statuarum), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17: immanis Titanum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 43: Iliae, id. C. S. 38: cristatae exercitus, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 133; id. in Ruf. 2, 343: Alexandri, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 64: feminea, Ov. P. 4, 10, 51: Gallica, i. e. *of priests of Isis*, id. Am. 2, 13, 18.

turmālis, e, *adj.* [turma], *of* or *belonging to a troop* or *squadron.* **I.** Lit., as *subst.*: **turmāles,** ium, *m.*: T. Manlius cum suis turmalibus evasit, i. e. *with those of his squadron* or *troop*, Liv. 8, 7, 1; 25, 18, 11. — **II.** Transf.: non sanguine cretus Turmali trabeâque Remi, i. e. *of the equestrian order*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 17: buccina, *a cavalry-trumpet*, Claud. B. Gild. 447.—In a pun: Scipio ille major Corinthiis statuam pollicentibus eo loco, ubi aliorum essent imperatorum, turmales dixit displicere, i. e *horsemen*, and also *crowds*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262.—*Neutr.* adverb.: Bellona mixta viris turmale fremit, *like a whole squadron*, Stat. Th. 4, 10.

turmārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [id.], *recruiting officers of cavalry*, Cod. Th. 6, 35, 3.

turmātim, *adv.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *by troops* or *squadrons*: equites se turmatim explicare coeperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: nostri turmatim in eum deveneruut, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18: vagantibus circa moenia turmatim barbaris, Liv. 5, 39, 5: abire, id. 28, 13, 9 al. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *in troops, in bands*: corpora turmatim certantia, Lucr. 2, 118.

Turnus, i, *m.* **I.** *A king of the Rutuli, killed by Æneas*, Liv. 1, 2, 3; Verg. A. 7, 344 sq.; Ov. M. 14, 451 sq.; Tib. 2, 5, 48; Suet. Ner. 54: Turni lacus, i. e. lacus Juturnae, Col. 10, 138. — **II.** Turnus Herdonius, *a Latin, the enemy of Tarquinius Superbus*, Liv. 1, 50 sqq.

Tŭrŏnes, um, *m., a people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *on the Liger*, near the site of the mod. *Tours*, Caes. B. G. 2, 35; 7, 4; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.—Called afterwards **Tŭrŏni** or **Tŭrŏnii,** ōrum, Tac. A. 3, 41; Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Hirt. B. G. 8, 46; Amm. 15, 11, 12.—Hence, **Tŭrŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Turones, Turonic*: ecclesiae episcopatus, *of Tours*, Sulp. Sev. Vit. S. Mart. 9.—**Tŭrŏnĭcensis,** e, Ven. Misc. 8, 21.

turpĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turpis], *ugly, foul, deformed.* **I.** Lit.: nasus, Cat.

41, 3: res, Varr. L. L. 7, § 97 Müll. — * **II.** Trop.: jocus in (rebus) turpiculis et quasi deformibus ponitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248.

turpīdo, ĭnis, *f.* [contr. from turpidudo], *baseness*, etc., Tert. Cor. Mil. 14; Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2 MSS. (B. and K. turpi*tud*inis; cf. Osann ad loc.).

* **turpĭfĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [turpisfacio], *made foul* or *filthy, debased, deformed, corrupted;* trop.: foeditas turpificati animi, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.

Turpĭlĭus, i, *m.;* **Turpĭlĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. So, Sex. Turpilius, *a Roman comic poet, a contemporary and friend of Terence*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 34, 72.—*Fem.* Turpilia, Cic. Fam. 7, 21.

turpĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [turpis-loquor], *obscene* or *immodest speech*, Tert. Pud. 17 *fin.;* Ambros. Fid. 5, 10, § 110.

* **turpĭlŭcrĭcŭpĭdus,** i, *adj. m.* [turpis-lucrum-cupidus], = αἰσχροκερδής, *covetous of base* or *dishonest gain*, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 63.

* **turpĭlŭcrus,** i, *adj. m.* [turpis-lucrum], *making dishonest gain*, Aug. Op. Mon. 13.

Turpĭo, ōnis, v. Ambivius.

turpis, e, *adj.* [Sanscr. root tarp-, to be ashamed], *ugly, unsightly, unseemly, foul, filthy* (class.; esp. freq. in a trop. sense; syn.: taeter, foedus, deformis, obscaenus, immundus). **I.** Lit.: aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 125: ornatus, id. ib. 1, 2, 94; cf. infra, II.: vestitus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 57: colores foedā specie, Lucr. 2, 421: pes, Hor. S. 1, 2, 102: podex, id. Epod. 8, 5: rana, id. ib. 5, 19: pecus, id. S. 1, 3, 100: viri morbo, *deformed, disfigured*, id. C. 1, 37, 9: macies, id. ib. 3, 27, 53: scabies, Verg. G. 3, 441: podagrae, id. ib. 3, 299: udo membra fimo, i. e. *befouled*, id. A. 5, 358; cf. toral, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22; Mart. 7, 36, 5; 8, 79, 2.—*Sup.:* simia quam similis turpissima bestia nobis, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97 (Sat. v. 45 Vahl.).—**II.** Transf., of sound, *disagreeable, cacophonous:* si etiam abfugit turpe visum est, Cic. Or. 47, 158. — **III.** Trop., *unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonorable* (syn.: inhonestus, impurus, sordidus, indecorus): pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus caeno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133: verbum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 19: cum esset proposita aut fuga turpis aut gloriosa mors, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: mors honesta saepe vitam quoque turpem exornat, at vita turpis saepe ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, id. Quint. 15, 49: adulescentia, id. Font. 15, 34: causam, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 9: causa, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: luxuria cum omni aetati turpis, tum senectuti foedissima est, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: si enim disserunt, nihil esse obscenum, nihil turpe dictu, id. Fam. 9, 22, 1: neque rogemus res turpes, nec faciamus rogati, id. Lael. 12, 40: formido mortis, id. Rep. 1, 3, 4: pars ingentem formidine turpi Scandunt equum, Verg. A. 2, 400: repulsa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: turpem senectam Degere, id. C. 1, 31, 19: adulter, id. ib. 1, 33, 9: meretricis amor, id. S. 1, 4, 111: non turpis ad te, sed miser confugit, Cic. Quint. 31, 98; id. Att. 5, 11, 5: prodis ex judice Dama Turpis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 55: sub dominā meretrice turpis, id. Ep. 1, 2, 25: Egestas, Verg. A. 6, 276: facta, Quint. 1, 2, 2: fama, Tac. A. 12, 49: nihil turpe est, cujus placet pretium, Sen. Ep. 95, 33: luxus, Juv. 6, 298: fames, Flor. 4, 5, 3: foedus, Val. Max. 1, 6, 7: metus, id. 2, 9, 8.—*Comp.:* quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: quid est autem nequius aut turpius effeminato viro? id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: nihil est turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quocum familiariter vixeris, id. Lael. 21, 77; 26, 99; Caes. B. G. 4, 2.—*Sup.:* homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, id. Att. 9, 9, 3: turpissima fuga, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: turpissimus calumniae quaestus, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 226: quod quidem mihi videtur esse turpissimum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12.—**b.** As *subst.:* **turpĕ,** is, *n., a base* or *shameful thing, a disgrace, shame, reproach:* nec honesto quicquam honestius, nec turpi turpius, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4: honesta et turpia virtutis ac malitiae societas efficit, Sen. Ep. 31, 5.—*Adv.* (poet.): turpe incedere, *in an unsightly manner, unbecomingly*, Cat. 42, 8: gemens, Stat. Th. 3, 334.—**c.** Turpe est, or simply turpe, with a *subj.-clause:* habere quaestui rem publicam, non modo turpe est, sed sceleratum etiam et nefarium, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: quod facere non turpe est, modo, etc., id. ib. 1, 35, 127: benevolentiam adsentando colligere turpe est, id. Lael. 17, 61: quid autem turpius quam illudi? id. ib. 26, 99; cf. id. ib. 21, 77: turpe erit, ingenium mitius esse feris, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 26; cf.: turpe ducet cedere pari, Quint. 1, 2, 22.—Hence, *adv.:* **turpĭter,** *in an ugly* or *unsightly manner*. **1.** Lit. (so rare): ut turpiter atrum Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 3: claudicare, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20.—**2.** Trop., *in an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonorably* (class.): turpiter et nequiter facere aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: unum illud extimescebam, ne quid turpiter facerem, id. Att. 9, 7, 1: turpiter se in castra recipere, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: me turpiter hodie hic dabo, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 24; id. Hec. 4, 4, 2; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 9; 7, 2, 7; id. Mil. 4, 9; Caes. B. G. 7, 80; id. B. C. 3, 24; Auct. B. G. 8, 13; Hor. A. P. 284; Ov. M. 4, 187; Phaedr. 1, 25, 2; Val. Max. 2, 7, 15.—*Comp.*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 13.—*Sup.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29; Sen. Ep. 82, 12.

turpĭter, *adv.*, v. turpis *fin.*

turpĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [turpis], *ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity* (syn. deformitas). **I.** Lit. (very rare): an est ullum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: virtutis laude turpitudinem tegere, App. Mag. p. 283, 9.—**II.** Trop., *baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonor, infamy, turpitude* (syn.: obscenitas, dedecus): ut nullum probrum, nullum facinus, nulla turpitudo ab accusatore obiceretur, Cic. Font. 16, 37: quanta erit turpitudo, quantum dedecus, quanta labes, id. Phil. 7, 5, 15: turpitudinem atque infamiam delere ac tollere, id. Verr. 1, 16, 49; id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: si omnia fugiendae turpitudinis adipiscendaeque honestatis causā faciemus, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66; cf.: fuga turpitudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis, id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: (divitiis) abuti per turpitudinem, Sall. C. 13, 2: cum summā turpitudine in exsilio aetatem agere, id. ib. 58, 12: populo turpitudinem et impudentiam exprobrare, Suet. Aug. 42: verborum, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: generis, Quint. 3, 7, 19: pristinae vitae, Gell. 18, 3, 3.—*Plur.:* propter flagitiorum ac turpitudinum societatem, *fellowship in vile practices*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107; v. also turpido.

turpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make ugly* or *unsightly, to soil, defile, pollute, disfigure, deform* (mostly poet.; cf. deformo). **I.** Lit.: Jovis aram sanguine turpari, *to be defiled* or *polluted*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; 3, 19, 45 (Trag. v. 125 Vahl.): sanguine capillos, Verg. A. 10, 832: canitiem pulvere, id. ib. 12, 611: frontem (cicatrix), Hor. S. 1, 5, 61; cf.: candidos umeros (rixae), id. C. 1, 13, 10: ora (pallor), Sil. 7, 631: te quia rugae Turpant et capitis nives, Hor. C. 4, 13, 12: ipsos (scabies), Tac. H. 5, 4: Herculea turpatus gymnade vultus, Stat. Th. 4, 106. — **II.** Trop., *to dishonor, disgrace:* ornamenta, Cic. Fragm. ap. Hier. Ep. 66, 7: avos, Stat. Th. 8, 433: afflictos Argos, id. ib. 10, 437.

Turrānius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; esp., **I.** D. Turranius Niger, *a friend of Varro and of Q. Cicero*, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 6; Cic. Att. 1, 6, 2; 6, 9, 2; 7, 1, 1.—**II.** M. Turranius, *a prætor*, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25.—**III.** C. Turranius, praefectus annonae, Tac. A. 1, 7; 11, 31.—**IV.** Turranius, *a tragic poet*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 29.—Deriv.: **Turrānĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Turranius, Turranian:* pira, a peculiar kind so called, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54; Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*

turrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [turris]. **I.** *A little tower, a turret*, Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*—**II.** = pyrgus, *a kind of dice-box*, shaped like a tower, Mart. 14, 16 *in lemm.*

turrĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [turris-gero], *turret-bearing, turreted.* **I.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): umeri elephantorum, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 4: ferae moles, Sil. 9, 560: urbes, Verg. A. 10, 253: ripae, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 229: Antemnae, Verg. A. 7, 631: carinae, Luc. 3, 514; 4, 226.—Of a city: patriae imago turrigero canos effundens vertice crines, Luc. 1, 188.—**II.** **Turrĭgĕra,** ae, *adj. f.*, *turret-crowned, turreted;* an epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of turrets (personifying the earth and its cities): Cybele, Ov. F. 6, 321: dea, id. ib. 4, 224: Ops, id. Tr. 2, 24.

† **turris,** is (*acc.* turrim and turrem; *abl.* turri and turre; v. Neue, Formenl. I. 196 sqq.), *f.*, = τύρρις. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a tower:* eā ballistā si pervortam turrim, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 59: apud vetustam turrem, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 761 P.: Dionysius contionari ex turri altā solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: in omni turre, Val. Fl. 1, 14: celsae graviore casu Decidunt turres, Hor. C. 2, 10, 11; cf. altae, id. Epod. 17, 70: Dardanae, id. C. 4, 6, 7: aënea, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 27.—**B.** In partic., *a military tower*, for defence of a camp or the walls of a city: turrim in praecipiti stantem Adgressi ferro, Verg. A. 2, 460; Caes. B. G. 5, 40; 6, 29; id. B. C. 3, 9; Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; for attack in a siege, Caes. B. G. 3, 21; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Liv. 32, 17, 17; on the backs of elephants, id. 37, 40, 4; on a ship, id. 37, 24, 6 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For any high building, *a castle, palace, citadel:* pauperum tabernas Regumque turres, Hor. C. 1, 4, 14; so, regia, Ov. M. 8, 14: Maecenatiana, Suet. Ner. 38: maris vastum prospectet turribus aequor, Tib. 1, 7, 19.—**B.** *A dove-cot* built in the form of a tower, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 6; Ov. P. 1, 6, 51.—**C.** *A kind of battle-array* when the troops were arranged in a square, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. serra, p. 344 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 9, 1.

turrītus, a, um, *adj.* [turris], *set, furnished,* or *fortified with towers, towered, turreted, castled, castellated* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Moenia, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 47: muri, id. P. 3, 4, 105: castella, Luc. 6, 39: puppes, Verg. A. 8, 693: elephanti, Auct. B. Afr. 30, 2; 41, 2; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 22; cf.: inde boves Lucas turrito corpore tetros, Lucr. 5, 1301; called turrita moles, Sil. 9, 239; cf. turriger: tempora murali cinctus turrita coronā, id. 13, 366.—**B.** **Turrīta,** ae, *adj. f.*, *tower-crowned, turreted*, an epithet of Cybele (v. turriger, II.): dea, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 52: Berecyntia mater, Verg. A. 6, 785: mater, Ov. M. 10, 696; cf. id. F. 4, 219 sq.; Sid. Carm. 5, 13.—**II.** Transf., *tower-shaped, towering, high, lofty:* scopuli, Verg. A. 3, 536: corona, i. e. *a lofty head-dress*, Luc. 2, 358: caput, Prud. Psych. 183: vertex, Hier. Ep. 130, 7.

tursĭo, ōnis, *m., a kind of fish resembling the dolphin, a porpoise:* Delphinus phocaena, Linn.; Plin. 9, 9, 11, § 34.

turtur, ŭris, *m.* (*fem.* turturis marinae os, Dict. Cret. 6, 15; Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 68), *a turtle-dove:* Columba turtur, Linn.; Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 105; Varr. R. R. 3, 8; Col. 8, 9; Pall. 1, 25; Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 44; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 35; id. Poen. 2, 40; Verg. E. 1, 59; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 12; Mart. 3, 60, 7; 13, 53, 1; Juv. 6, 39.

* **turtŭrilla,** ae, *f. dim.* [turtur], *a little turtle-dove;* a term applied to an effeminate person, Sen. Ep. 96, 5.

turunda, ae, *f.* **I.** *A ball of paste* for fattening geese, Cato, R. R. 89; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 20.—**II.** *A kind of sacrificial cake*, Varr. ap. Non. 552, 3.—**III.** *A tent* or *roll of lint* for wounds, Cato, R. R. 157, 14; Scrib. Comp. 201.

tūs (thūs), tūris, *n.* [from θύος, τό], *incense, frankincense.* **I.** In gen., Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 51; Plaut. Poen. 2, 3; id. Trin. 4, 2, 89; id. Truc. 2, 5, 27: accendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; id. Off. 3, 20, 80; Lucr. 3, 327; Verg. A. 11, 481; id. E. 8, 65; Tib. 1, 3, 34; 1, 7, 53; Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 19; Hor. C. 1, 30, 3; 1, 36, 1; 4, 1, 22: irrita tura tulit, Ov. M. 7, 589: centumque Sabaeo Ture calent arae, Verg. A. 1, 417; cf. id. G. 1, 57. — **II.** Tus terrae, *a plant, called also* chamaepitys, Plin. 24, 6, 20, § 29.

Tuscē, *adv.* [Tuscus], *in the Tuscan language* or *manner:* dicere, Gell. 11, 7, 4; cf. Varr. ib. 2, 25, 8.

Tusci or **Thusci,** ōrum, *m.*, another name for Etrusci, *the inhabitants of Etru-*

ria, *the Tuscans*, *Etruscans*, *Etrurians*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Liv. 2, 51, 1; 5, 33, 7; 5, 45, 4; Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106 al.—Hence, **A. Tuscĭa**, ae, *f.*, *Etruria*, *the Etruscan territory*, Eutr. 3, 9; 7, 3; Flor. 1, 5, 5.—**B. Tuscus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Tuscans*, *Tuscan*, *Etruscan*, *Etrurian:* mare, Mel. 1, 3, 3 sq.; 2, 4, 1; 2, 7, 17; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69; Liv. 5, 33, 7; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 202 al.: aequora, id. C. 4, 4, 54: pelagus, Mel. 2, 5, 1: sinus, Plin. 2, 88, 89, § 203: amnis, i. e. *the Tiber*, which flows through Etruria, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33; Ov. A. A. 3, 386; cf. flumen, id. M. 14, 615: alveus, Hor. C. 3, 7, 28: tragoediae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 55 Müll.: sacra, Col. poët. 10, 341: dux, i. e. *Mezentius*, Ov. F. 4, 884: eques, i. e. *Mæcenas*, Mart. 8, 56, 9: cadi, *Tuscan wine*, id. 13, 118, 2: semen zea, Ov. Med. Fac. 65; Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 82: vicus, *a street in Rome inhabited by low people*, *especially by prostitutes*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.; Liv. 2, 14, 9; Tac. A. 4, 65 *fin.;* Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 21; Hor. S. 2, 3, 228 al.; hence, ex Tusco modo dotem corpore quaerere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 20.—**C. Tuscānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Tuscans*, *Tuscan:* dispositiones, *of the Tuscan style of architecture*, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.*—**D. Tuscānĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Tuscans*, *Tuscan:* impluvium, *in the Tuscan style*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.; cf. Vitr. 3, 2; 4, 7 *fin.;* Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 154; 36, 23, 56, § 178: signa, id. 34, 7, 16, § 33: Apollo, id. 34, 7, 18, § 43: statuae, Quint. 12, 10, 1.—**E. Tuscĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Tuscans*, *Tuscia*, Amm. 27, 3, 1 (but in Varr. L. L. 5, § 32, the correct read. is Tusci).

Tuscŭlānensis, e; **Tuscŭlānum**, i; and, **Tuscŭlānus**, a, um; v. 2. Tusculum.

* **1. tuscŭlum** (**thusc-**), i, *n. dim.* [tus], *a little frankincense*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 15.

2. Tuscŭlum, i, *n.*, *a very ancient town of Latium*, *on a hill near the modern Frascati*, Liv. 2, 15 sq.; 6, 33 sq.; Cic. Font. 18, 41; id. Div. 1, 43, 98; 2, 45, 94; Hor. Epod. 1, 29 al.—Hence, **A. Tuscŭlānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tusculum*, *Tusculan:* ager, Varr. L. L. 7, § 318 Müll.: colles, Liv. 3, 7, 3: aqua, Cic. Balb. 20, 45: populus, Liv. 8, 37: sacra, Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll. et saep.—*Substt.* **a. Tuscŭlānum**, i, *n.*, *the name of several estates at Tusculum; so Cicero's estate there*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 11; 7, 5, 3; id. Fam. 7, 23, 3.—Hence, Tusculanae Disputationes, *the title of a work written there by Cicero.*—*An estate of Cæsar*, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13.—Of *L. Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 24; 1, 21, 98.—Of *M. Crassus*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 3.—Of *Lucullus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 148; id. Fin. 3, 2, 7 al.—Hence, **Tuscŭlānensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Tusculum:* dies, *passed at the Tusculan estate*, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 4.—**b. Tuscŭlāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tusculum*, *Tusculans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55; Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; id. Balb. 13, 31.—**B. Tuscŭlus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tusculum*, *Tusculan* (poet. for Tusculanus): tellus, Tib. 1, 7, 57; Mart. 9, 61, 2: colles, id. 4, 64, 13: moenia, Sil. 7, 692: umbra, Stat. S. 4, 4, 16.—*Plur. subst.:* **Tuscŭli**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tusculum*, *the Tusculans*, Mart. 7, 31, 11.

Tuscus, a, um, v. Tusci, B.

* **tussēdo**, ĭnis, *f.* [tussis], *a cough*, App. M. 9, p. 222, 38.

tussĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little* or *slight cough*, Cels. 3, 22; Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6; Front. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*

tussĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [tussicula], *of* or *belonging to a cough*, *good for a cough*, *cough-:* medicamen, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17, 172; id. Tard. 2, 13, § 77: herba = tussilago, id. ib. 2, 7, 111.

tussĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *coughing much*, *subject to a cough:* senilis aetas, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 13, 90.

tussĭcus, i, *m.* [tussis], *afflicted with a cough*, Firm. Math. 5, 16; Marc. Emp. 20.

tussiens, entis, *m.*, *one who has a cough:* nuces tussientibus inimicae, Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 147; 21, 20, 83, § 140; 29, 3, 11, § 42.

tussĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.*, *the herb colt'sfoot*, Plin. 26, 6, 16, § 30.

tussĭo, īre, *v. n.* [tussis], *to cough*, *to have a cough:* forte si tussire occoeperit, ne sic tussiat, Ut cuiquam linguam in tussiendo proferat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 49 sq.: male, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: crebro, Quint. 11, 5, 56: plurimum, Petr. 117: acerbum, Mart. 2, 26, 1.

tussis, is, *f.*, *a cough*, Cels. 4, 4, 4; 4, 4, 6; 4, 8, 9; Col. 6, 10, 1 sq.; Plin. 23, 4, 51, § 136; 21, 20, 83, § 140; 26, 6, 16, § 30; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132; Cat. 44, 7; Verg. G. 3, 497; Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: sicca, *a dry cough*, Cels. 4, 6: tussi liberari, Plin. 32, 8, 29, § 92.—*Plur.*, *a severe cough*, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 136.

tūsus, a, um, *Part.* of tundo.

* **tūtācŭlum**, i, *n.* [1. tutor], *a defence*, *means of protection*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 387.

tūtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a means of defence*, *defence*, *protection* (poet. and post-class.): (lorica) decus et tutamen in armis, Verg. A. 5, 262.—*Plur.:* domorum aut vestium, Arn. 2, 71: deposcimus rebus fessis, id. 1, 15.

tūtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a means of defence*, *defence*, *protection* (rare; not ante-Aug.), Liv. 21, 61, 10: circumspiciens tutamenta sermonis, App. M. 1, p. 105; Vulg. 1 Macc. 14, 37.

Tūtānus, i, *m.* [id.], *the name of a Roman guardian deity*, *who is fabled to have put Hannibal to flight*, Varr. ap. Non. 47 *fin.;* cf. Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 14; and v. Tutelina.—*Plur.:* Titanas vobis Tutanos dicitis esse, Commod. 20, 1.

* **tūtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a protecting*, *defending*, *protection*, Firm. Math. 4, 7.

tūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a protector*, *defender* (post-class.): periculosis tutator, egenis opitulator, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 12.

1. tūtē, *pron.*, v. tu, and 2. te.

2. tūtē, *adv.*, v. tueor *fin.*

tūtēla, ae, *f.* [1. tutor], *a watching*, *keeping*, *charge*, *care*, *safeguard*, *defence*, *protection* (syn.: praesidium, cura). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tutelam januae gerere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 43: foribus tutelam gerere, id. Trin. 4, 2, 28: viae, Dig. 31, 1, 30: suo tergo tutelam gerere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 51: nunc de septis, quae tutandi causâ fundi fiant dicam. Earum tutelarum genera quattuor, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1: pecudum silvestrium, *care*, *management*, Col. 9, praef. § 1: boum, id. 6, 2, 15: aselli, id. 7, 1, 2: tenuiorum, *support*, *maintenance*, Suet. Caes. 68: lanae tutelam praestant contra frigora, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 30: ut villarum tutela non sit oneri, id. 18, 5, 6, § 31; 35, 3, 4, § 14: classis, Just. 16, 3, 9: cum de hominis summo bono quaererent, nullam in eo neque animi neque corporis partem vacuam tutela reliquerunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36: tutela ac praesidium bellicae virtutis, id. Mur. 10, 22: Apollo, cujus in tutelâ Athenas antiqui historici esse voluerunt, id. N. D. 3, 22, 55; cf.: quare sit in ejus tutela Gallia, cujus, etc., id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: intellegi volumus salutem hominum in ejus (Jovis) esse tutela, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: Juno, cujus in tutelâ Argi sunt, Liv. 34, 24, 2; Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 18: subicere aliquid tutelae alicujus, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38: filios suos parvos tutelae populi commendare, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: dii, quorum tutelae ea loca essent, Liv. 1, 6, 4: quae suae fidei tutelaeque essent, id. 24, 22, 15: publicae tutelae esse, id. 42, 19, 5; 21, 41, 12: te Jovis impio Tutela Saturno Eripuit, Hor. C. 2, 17, 23: ut dicar tutelâ pulsa Minervae, Ov. M. 2, 563: dique deaeque omnes, quibus est tutela per agros, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 41: ut te generi humano, cujus tutela et securitas saluti tuae innisa est, incolumem praestarent, Plin. Ep. 10, 52 (60).—With *gen. obj.:* loci, *protection*, Just. 41, 5, 3.—**B.** In partic., jurid. t. t., *the office of a guardian*, *guardianship*, *wardship*, *tutelage* of minors, insane persons, etc.: tutela est, ut Servius definit, vis ac potestas in capite libero ad tuendum eum, qui propter aetatem suâ sponte se defendere nequit, jure civili data ac permissa, Dig. 26, 1 (De tutelis), 1: tradere aliquem in tutelam alicujus, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: in suam tutelam venire, *to become one's own master*, *come of age*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 180; Dig. 37, 11, 8, § 1; Cic. Top. 10, 44; id. Brut. 52, 195; 53, 197; id. Inv. 2, 21, 62; Gai. 2, 179; Nep. Eum. 2, 1; rarely in the order, in tutelam suam venire, Cic. Inv. 2, 42, 122: tutelae suae fieri, Sen. Ep. 33, 10: fraudare pupillum, qui in tutelam pervenit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: alicujus tutelam accipere, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor. S. 2, 3, 218: rei publicae, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: tutelam filiorum servo committere, Just. 4, 2, 5: tutelam pupilli suscipere, id. 30, 2, 8: gerere, Val. Max. 6, 6, 1: nancisci, *to become guardian*, Just. Inst. 1, 12, 6: administrare, Dig. 26, 7, 3, § 2: reddere, ib. 5, 1, 2, § 3.—**II.** Transf., concr. **A.** *Act.*, like our *watch*, of that which guards or protects, *a keeper*, *warder*, *guardian*, *protector* (mostly poet.): (Philemon et Baucis) templi tutela fuere, Ov. M. 8, 711: prorae tutela Melanthus, i. e. *the pilot at the prow*, = proreta, id. ib. 3, 617: o tutela praesens Italiae (Augustus), Hor. C. 4, 14, 43: (Achilles) decus et tutela Pelasgi Nominis, Ov. M. 12, 612: rerum tutela mearum Cum sis (shortly before: curator a praetore datus), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 103.—Of *the image of the tutelar deity* of a ship: navis, cujus tutela ebore caelata est, etc., Sen. Ep. 76, 13; Lact. 1, 11, 19; cf. Sil. 14, 543; Petr. 105 and 108.—Of *the tutelar deity* of a place, Petr. 57; Auct. Priap. 37; Hier. in Isa. 57, 7; Inscr. Orell. 1698 sq.; 1736.—**2.** *A remedy against*, *cure:* si qua est tutela podagrae, Grat. Cyn. 478.—**B.** *Pass.*, of that which is guarded or protected, *a charge*, *care*. **1.** In gen. (poet.): virginum primae puerique claris Patribus orti, Deliae tutela deae, Hor. C. 4, 6, 33: Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 3: sit, precor, tutela Minervae Navis, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 1 sq.—**2.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *that which is under guardianship* or *tutelage:* in officiis apud majores ita observatum est: primum tutelae, deinde hospiti, deinde clienti, tum cognato, postea affini, *a ward*, Massur. ap. Gell. 5, 13, 5.—Of *the property of a ward:* mirabamur, te ignorare, de tutelâ legitimâ . . . nihil usucapi posse, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 6: nihil potest de tutelâ legitimâ sine omnium tutorum auctoritate deminui, id. Fl. 34, 84; Dig. 26, 7, 5.

tūtēlāris, e, *adj.* [tutela] (post-class.). **I.** (Acc. to tutela, I. B.) *Of* or *belonging to guardianship*, *tutelar*, *tutelary:* causa, Dig. 12, 3, 4: instrumenta, ib. 27, 7, 8: anni, Sid. Ep. 4, 24 *fin.:* praetor, Capitol. M. Aur. 19 *fin.*—**II.** (Acc. to tutela, II. A.) Di, *tutelar deities* of places, Macr. S. 3, 9; Arn. 3, 114.

tūtēlārĭus, ii, *m.* [tutela, I. A.], *one who has the care* or *custody* of a thing, *a keeper*, *warden*, *curator;* of a building, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38: PRAETOR, Inscr. Grut. 363, 2; 465, 5.

* **tūtēlātor**, ōris, *m.* [tutela], *a protector*, *guardian;* said of a genius, Mart. Cap. 2, § 152.

tūtēlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that is under protection:* genus agri (with in tutelam rei urbanae assignatum), Aggen. Limit. Agr. p. 58 Goes.

Tūtēlīna or **Tūtĭlīna**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a guardian deity*, *tutelar goddess*. **I.** Of Rome, Varr. L. L. 5, § 163 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 247, 29.—**II.** Of corn, Tert. Spect. 8; Macr. S. 1, 16; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; cf. Plin. 18, 1, 3, § 8; v. Tutanus.

tūtĕmet, v. tute and met.

Tūtĭcānus, i, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 10 sq. (where it is sportively scanned Tūtĭcānumque and Tūtĭcāni, to show that it cannot stand in elegiac verse).

Tutienses, ium, *m.*, *an ancient people of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

Tutilius, ii, *m.*, *the name of a rhetorician of Rome*, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 1; Quint. 3, 1, 21; Mart. 5, 56, 6.

Tutini, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Calabria*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

1. tūtō, *adv.*, v. tueor, *P. a. fin.*

2. tūto, āre, v. 2. tutor *fin.*

1. tūtor, ōris, *m.* [tueor], *a watcher*, *protector*, *defender*. **I.** In gen. (so very rare; not in Cic.; syn. defensor): et te, pater Silvane, tutor finium, Hor. Epod. 2, 22: tutorem imperii agere, Suet. Tit. 6: Bacchi, i. e. Priapus, Petr. 133.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Jurid. t. t., *a guardian*, *tutor*, of minors, women, insane persons, etc. (prop. of the person; cf. curator, of the estate), Just. Inst. 1, 14, 4; Dig. 26, 1, 18 sq.; 26, 2, 12, § 14.—With *esse* and *dat.:* tutor sum liberis (Triarii), Cic. Att. 12, 28, 3: a pupillo Heio,

cui C. Marcellus tutor est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: nemo illum tutorem umquam liberis suis scripsit, id. Clu. 14, 41.—With *gen.*: cum pupilli Malleoli tutor esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 90: is casu pupilli Junii tutor erat, id. ib. 2, 1, 50, § 132; 2, 1, 51, § 135; 2, 1, 53, § 139: qui tutor Philippi erat, Liv. 40, 54, 4; cf. also Cic. Caecin. 25, 72; id. de Or. 1, 53, 228; id. Mur. 12, 27; Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16; 3, 5, 14; Liv. 39, 9, 7.—Trop.: orbae eloquentiae quasi tutores relicti sumus, Cic. Brut. 96, 330; cf.: quasi tutor et procurator rei publicae, id. Rep. 2, 29, 51; Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 16.—**B.** **Tūtor,** *the title of a mimic play*, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259.

2. tūtor, ātus (*inf.* parag. tutarier, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 41), 1, *v. dep. a.* [tueor], *to watch, guard, keep, protect, defend.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. tueor): tutatus est domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 196: rem eri (servus), id. Men. 5, 6, 4: rem parentum, id. Merc. 5, 1, 6: res Italas armis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 2: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: egregiis muris situque naturali urbem tutantes, Liv. 5, 2, 6: cum Volsci vallo se tutarentur, id. 3, 22, 5: religione sese tutabatur, Tac. A. 1, 39: rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13; id. Phil. 4, 1, 2: provincias, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: serves Tuterisque tuo fidentem praesidio, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 81; 2, 1, 171: quas (spes) necesse est et virtute et innocentiâ tutari, Sall. J. 85, 4: natura arbores cortice a frigoribus et calore tutata est, Plin. 7, praef. § 2: quibus (viribus) ab irâ Romanorum vestra tutaremini, Liv. 6, 26, 1: a proximorum insidiis salutem, Val. Ant. ap. Gell. 3, 8, 3: locorum ingenio sese contra imbelles regis copias tutabatur, Tac. A. 6, 41: adversus multitudinem hostium, Liv. 21, 25, 14: ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, *responsible for its safety*, id. 25, 30, 5.—* **II.** Transf., *to ward off, avert* an evil: ipse praesentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidiis tutabatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 52.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **tūto,** āre, *to watch, defend, guard*, etc.: tuos qui celsos terminos tutant, Naev. ap. Non. 476, 10; Pac. ib. 13; Pompon. ib. 12; Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24.—**2. tūtor,** āri, in *pass.* signif.: patria et prognati tutantur et servantur, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 20: hunc per vos tutari conservarique cupiunt, Cic. Sull. 21, 61: tutata possessio, Symm. Ep. 9, 11.

tūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. tutor], *of* or *belonging to a guardian*: tutorio nomine regnum administrare, Just. 30, 3, 4.

tutrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female guardian, tutrix.* **I.** Lit.: filiarum suarum, Cod. Just. 5, 35, 3.—**II.** Transf., of the Muses, Fulg. Myth. praef. *fin.*

tūtŭbo, āre, *v. n.* [onomatop.], *to cry like an owl, to hoot*: noctua lucifugax tutubat in tenebris, Auct. Carm. Philom. 41 (al. cucubat); cf. Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 96.

tŭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tutulus], *having* or *wearing a* tutulus, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 44 Müll.; and in Fest. s. v. tutulum, pp. 354 and 355 ib. (Ann. v. 124 Vahl.); Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 16.

tŭtŭlus, i, *m.*, *a high head-dress, formed by plaiting the hair in a cone over the forehead*, worn esp. by the Flamen and his wife, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 44 Müll.; Fest. pp. 354 and 355 ib.; and v. Böttig. Sabina, 1, p. 132.

Tūtūnus, i, *m.*, i. q. *Priapus*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; Arn. 4, 131 and 133.

tūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tueor.

tŭus, a, um, *pron. poss.* [tu], *thy, thine, your, yours.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tuŏs est servus, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 63: ex tuâ accepi manu, id. ib. 2, 2, 132: imperium tuom, id. ib. 2, 1, 84: *Me.* Quojus nunc es? *So.* Tuos, nam pugnis usu fecisti tuom, id. ib. 1, 1, 219: tuos sum, id. ib. 2, 1, 7 and 14: vigebat auditor Panaetii illius tui Mnesarchus, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: de tuis unus est, id. Fam. 13, 16, 3: numquam tu ... tam longe a tot tuis et hominibus et rebus carissimis et suavissimis abesse voluisses, id. Att. 4, 15: tuâ istuc refert, si curaveris, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 109 (v. refert): *Ly.* Bene ego volo illi facere, si tu non nevis. *Ph.* Nempe de tuo. *Ly.* De meo: nam quod tuomst, meumst: omne meum autem tuomst, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 47 sq.: tuae potestatis semper tu tuaque omnia sint, Liv. 22, 39, 21.—**2.** Esp.: tuum est, *it is thy part, duty, custom*, etc.; with *inf.*: haud tuom istuc est vereri te, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 36: tuomst, si quid praeter spem evenit, mihi ignoscere, Ter. And. 4, 1, 53.—**3.** Made emphatic by the suffix *pte* or *met* (ante-class. and late Lat.): tuopte ingenio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 11: tuopte consilio, id. Mil. 3, 1, 11: scio te sponte non tuâpte errasse, id. Trin. 3, 2, 40: tuismet litteris, App. Mag. p. 337.—**B.** Pregn. **1.** *Your, your own*, i. e. *favorable, auspicious, proper, suitable*, or *right for you*: tempore non tuo, Mart. 10, 19, 12: haec hora est tua, id. 10, 19, 19: tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. 38, 45, 10: neque occasioni tuae desis neque suam occasionem hosti des, id. 22, 39, 21 (v. suus).—**2.** *Your own, your own master, self-possessed*: compositus semperque tuus, Stat. S. 2, 2, 72; cf. id. Th. 4, 836; Arn. 1, 12.—**II.** Transf., for the *obj. gen.* tui: desiderio tuo, *through desire for you*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 66: odio tuo, id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 27: omnis gratas amicitias in tuâ observantiâ vincam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 1.

tuxtax, an exclamation imitative of the sound of blows: tuxtax meo tergo erit, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 12; cf. Naev. ap. Charis. 2, p. 185 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 6 Rib.), tax pax.

Tўăna, ōrum, *n.*, = Τύανα, *a city in Cappadocia, the birthplace of the philosopher Apollonius*, now *Kiz Hissar*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; Amm. 23, 6, 19.—Hence, **Tўănēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tyana*: incola, Ov. M. 8, 719.—Collat. form **Tўănaeus,** a, um (late Lat.), Amm. 21, 14, 5.

Tyba, ae, *f.*, *a village on the Euphrates*, now *Taibe*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2.

Tўbris, v. Tiberis.

Tўcha, ae, *f.*, = Τύχη (fortuna), *the name of a part of Syracuse in the west of the Achradina, called after the temple of the goddess* Τύχη, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119; Liv. 24, 21, 7; 25, 25, 5.

Tўchĭus, ii, *m.*, = Τυχίος (Hom. Il. 7, 220), *a celebrated shoemaker of Bœotia*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196; Ov. F. 3, 824.

Tўdeus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Τυδεύς, *the son of Œneus and Periboea, and father of Diomedes*, Verg. A. 6, 479; Stat. Th. 8, 664; Hyg. Fab. 69 and 70.—Hence, **Tўdīdes,** ae, *m.*, *the son of Tydeus*, i. e. *Diomedes*, Verg. A. 1, 97; 1, 471; 2, 164; 2, 197; Hor. C. 1, 6, 16; 1, 15, 28; Ov. M. 12, 622; 13, 68 al.

Tўmōlus, v. Tmolus.

* **tympănĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [tympanum], *a small drum, a taboret, tambourine*, Arn. 6 *fin.*

+ **tympănista,** ae, *m.*, = τυμπανιστής, *a drummer, taborer*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 49, 19.

† **tympănistrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = τυμπανίστρια, *a female drummer* or *player on the tambourine*, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*; Vulg. Psa. 67, 26; Inscr. Orell. 2451.

† **tympănītes,** ae, *m.*, = τυμπανίτης, *a kind of dropsy that swells the belly like a drum, tympanites*, Veg. Vet. 1, 43; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 101 (in Cels. 3, 21, written as Greek).

† **tympănītĭcus,** i, *m.*, = τυμπανιτικός, *one who is afflicted with tympanites, a dropsical person*, Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 60; Veg. Vet. 3, 27.

† **tympănĭum,** ii, *n.*, = τυμπάνιον, *a precious stone shaped like a tambourine*, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109; Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 9.

† **tympănīzans,** antis, *Part.* [τυμπανίζω], *playing on a drum* or *timbrel*, Suet. Aug. 68 *fin.*

† **tympănŏtrība,** ae, *m.*, = τυμπανοτρίβης, *a taborer, a timbrel-player*, a term of reproach for a soft, effeminate person (alluding to the priests of Cybele), Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 49; cf. tympanum.

† **tympănum,** i (collat. form **tўpănum,** Cat. 63, 8 sq.), *n.*, = τύμπανον, *a drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Esp., as beaten by the priests of Cybele, Lucr. 2, 618; Cat. 63, 8 sq.; Verg. A. 9, 619; Ov. M. 3, 537; 4, 29; 4, 391; id. F. 4, 213; Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 38; Caes. B. C. 3, 105; Curt. 8, 11, 20; 8, 14, 10; Tac. H. 5, 5.—Also by the Bacchantine females, Ov. M. 11, 17.—Beaten by the Parthians as a signal in battle in place of the tuba, Just. 41, 2, 8.—**B.** Trop., *a timbrel*, etc., as a figure of something effeminate, enervating: tympana eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 12, 21: in manu tympanum est, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13, 3.—**II.** Transf., of things of a like shape. **A.** *A drum* or *wheel*, in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, etc., Lucr. 4, 905; Verg. G. 2, 444; Vitr. 10, 4; Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 332; Dig. 19, 2, 19.—**B.** In archit. **1.** *The triangular area of a pediment*, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*—**2.** *A panel* of a door, Vitr. 4, 6 *med.*—**3.** *A part of the clepsydra, called also* phellos, Vitr. 9, 9.

Tyndăreus (trisyl.; but quadrisyl. Ov. H. 8, 31; 17, 250), ĕi (**Tyndărus,** i, Hyg. Fab. 77; 78; Lact. 1, 10, 11), *m.*, = Τυνδάρεως, *a king of Sparta, son of Œbalus, and husband of Leda; he was the father of Castor and Pollux, and of Helen and Clytemnestra*, Pac. ap. Non. 496, 31; Att. ap. Prisc. p. 1325 P.; Cic. Fat. 15, 34; Ov. H. 8, 31; 17, 250; Hyg. Fab. 77; 78.—Hence, **A.** **Tyndărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tyndareus, Tyndarian*: fratres, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Val. Fl. 1, 570: puer, id. 1, 167 (al. Tyndareos as Gr. *gen.*, v. Tyndareus).—In *plur.*: **Tyndărĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, poet. for *Spartans*, Sil. 15, 320.—**B.** **Tyndărĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Tyndareus*, i. e. *Castor* or *Pollux*; most freq. in *plur.* for both, Tyndaridae, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352; id. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6; Ov. F. 5, 700; id. M. 8, 301; Hor. C. 4, 8, 31.—Also for *the children of Tyndareus*, in gen.: (Clytaemnestra) fortissima Tyndaridarum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100.—In *sing.*, of *Pollux*, Val. Fl. 4, 247; 6, 212.—**C.** **Tyndăris,** ĭdis, *f.* **1.** *A female descendant of Tyndareus*; of *Helen*, Lucr. 1, 464; 1, 473; Verg. A. 2, 601; 2, 569; Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 31; 3, 8 (4, 7), 30; Ov. A. A. 1, 746; id. M. 15, 233.—Of *Clytemnestra*, Ov. Tr. 2, 396; id. A. A. 2, 408.—**2.** *The name of a town on the northern coast of Sicily*, near the modern *Capo Tindaro*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; 2, 92, 94, § 206; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128.—Hence, **b.** **Tyndărĭtāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tyndaris*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 156; id. Att. 15, 2, 4.—**3.** *The name of a female friend of Horace*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 10.

Tўphōeus (trisyl.), ĕos, *m.*, = Τυφωεύς, *a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter and buried under Mount Ætna*, Verg. A. 9, 716; Ov. M. 5, 321 sq.; id. F. 4, 491; Hor. C. 3, 4, 53; Sil. 14, 196 al.—As a gigantic monster, called centimanus, Ov. M. 3, 303.—Hence, **A.** **Tўphōïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Typhōeus, Typhœan*: tela, Verg. A. 1, 665: cervix, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 183.—**B.** **Tўphōïs,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *of Typhōeus, Typhœan*: Aetna, Ov. H. 15, 11.

† **1. tўphon,** ōnis, *m.*, = τυφών. **I.** *A violent whirlwind, a typhoon*, Plin. 2, 48, 49, § 131; App. de Mundo, p. 64, 5.—The same, accompanied by lightning, Val. Fl. 3, 130.—Hence, **tўphōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: ventus, *a typhoon*, Vulg. Act. 27, 14.—**II.** *A name given by the king of Egypt to a comet* or *meteor*, Plin. 2, 25, 24, § 91.

2. Tўphōn (scanned Tўphōn, Mart. Cap. 2, 43), ōnis, *another name for the giant Typhōeus*, Luc. 4, 595; 6, 92; Ov. F. 2, 461; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 22; Hyg. Fab. 152.—Hence, **1.** **Tўphōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Typhon, Typhonian*: specus, *the Typhon's cave* in Cilicia, Mel. 1, 13, 4.—**2.** **Tўphōnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *daughter of Typhon*: Harpyiae, Val. Fl. 4, 428.

† **tўphus,** i, *m.*, = τῦφος, *pride* (late Lat.): mentis elatio et typhus qui appellatur a Graecis, Arn. 2, 43; 2, 53; 2, 56; 2, 63; 2, 88; Aug. Conf. 3, 3; 7, 9; Mart. Cap. 5, § 566.

tўpĭcālis, e, *adj.* [typicus], *typical* (late Lat.), Inc. Visit. Infirm. 2, 4.

† **tўpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τυπικός, *figurative, typical*: typicus Moses (Christus), Sedul. 3, 208: cruor, id. 1, 192.—**II.** *Periodical, recurring at intervals*: tremor, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 15, 95: accessiones, id. Tard. 3, 8, 118.

† **tȳpus**, i, *m.*, = τύπος. **I.** *A figure, image*, on a wall, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3; Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151; Lampr. Heliog. 3 and 7.—**II.** In medic. lang., *a form, type, character* of intermittent fevers, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 108; App. Herb. 102.

Tȳra, ae, v. Tyras.

* **tȳranna**, ae, *f.* [tyrannus], *a princess, a female tyrant* (with tyrannis), Treb. XXX. Tyr. 31 *fin.*

tȳrannĭcē, *adv.*, v. tyrannicus *fin.*

tȳrannĭcīda, ae, *m.* [tyrannus-caedo], *a killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide*, Sen. Ira, 2, 23, 1; Plin. 7, 23, 23, § 87; Suet. Tib. 4; id. Vit. Luc.; Quint. 5, 10, 36; 5, 10, 59; 7, 3, 7; 7, 7, 2; 7, 7, 5; Tac. Or. 35.

tȳrannĭcīdium, ii, *n.* [id.], *the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide*, Sen. Contr. 1, 7; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72; Quint. 7, 3, 10.

† **tȳrannĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τυραννικός, *tyrannous, tyrannical:* tetrum facinus, crudele, nefarium, tyrannicum, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 49: leges, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: ira, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 2: crudelitas, Just. 16, 4, 11: dominatio, id. 16, 4, 16: vitia, id. 21, 5, 9: regia et paene tyrannica facere, Eutr. 6, 25.—*Adv.:* **tȳrannĭcē**, *tyrannically:* ea quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 115.

Tȳrannĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a grammarian and geographer contemporary with Cicero*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2; id. Att. 2, 6, 1; 4, 4, b, 1; 4, 8, a, 2.

† **tȳrannis**, ĭdis (*acc.* tyrannida, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 2), *f.*, = τυραννίς. **I.** *The sway of a tyrant, arbitrary* or *despotic rule, tyranny:* o di boni! vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 2; cf.: sublato tyranno tyrannida manere video, id. ib. 14, 14, 2: tyrannidem occupare, id. Off. 2, 23, 90; so Quint. 5, 11, 8: affectare, id. 7, 2, 54; 9, 2, 81: delere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: destruere, Quint. 1, 10, 48; Just. 16, 4, 6; 21, 5, 11; Val. Max. 2, 10, ext. 1; 8, 9, ext. 2: (Pythagoras) odio tyrannidis exsul Sponte erat, Ov. M. 15, 61: tyrannis saeva crudaque Neronis, Juv. 8, 223.—**B.** Transf., *the region ruled by a tyrant:* quinque et viginti talenta tyrannidem tuam exhaurirent? Liv. 28, 14.—**II.** *A female tyrant*, Treb. XXX. Tyr. 31 *fin.;* cf. tyranna.

† **tȳrannoctŏnus**, i, *m.*, = τυραννοκτόνος, *the killer of a tyrant:* nostri tyrannoctoni, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 2; 16, 15, 3.

† **tyrannŏpŏlīta**, ae, *m.*, = τυραννοπολίτης, *a citizen of a town ruled by a tyrant*, Sid. Ep. 5, 8.

† **tȳrannus**, i, *m.*, = τύραννος. **I.** In gen., *a monarch, ruler, sovereign, king* (rare, and mostly poet.): tyrannusque fuerat appellatus (Miltiades), sed justus ... omnes autem et dicuntur et habentur tyranni, qui potestate sunt perpetuâ in eâ civitate, quae libertate usa est, Nep. Milt. 8, 3; Verg. A. 4, 320; 7, 266; Ov. M. 6, 436; 6, 581; Luc. 7, 227; Val. Fl. 5, 388; 5, 548.—Of the Spartan king Nabis, Liv. 35, 12, 7.—Of Neptune, Ov. M. 1, 276.—Of Pluto, Ov. M. 5, 508.—Of the constellation Capricornus, because it ruled over, influenced the ocean, Hor. C. 2, 17, 19.—**II.** In partic., *a cruel* or *severe ruler, a despot, tyrant:* tyrannorum vita, Cic. Lael. 15, 52; id. Phil. 13, 8, 18; id. Vatin. 9, 23: importunus atque amens, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 103; id. Mil. 13, 35; id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: cum exitiabilis tyrannus (urbem) vi atque armis oppressit, Liv. 29, 17, 19: tyrannorum ingeniis mors est remedium, Sen. Ben. 7, 20, 3; Flor. 1, 7, 3; Val. Max. 3, 1, 2; Verg. G. 4, 492; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58: animus noster modo rex est, modo tyrannus; ubi impotens, cupidus, delicatus est, transit in nomen detestabile ac dirum, et fit tyrannus, Sen. Ep. 114, 24.—*Gen. plur.:* tyrannûm novi temeritudinem, Pac. ap. Non. 181, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 79 Rib.: non tyrannum novi, as *acc. sing.*).

Tȳras, ae, *m.*, = Τύρας, *a river in Sarmatia*, now the *Dniester*, Mel. 2, 1, 7; Ov. P. 4, 10, 50.—Called also **Tȳra**, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82.

† **tȳrĭanthĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τυριάνθινος, *of a color between purple and violet:* pallium, Vop. Carin. 19.—As *subst.:* **tȳrĭanthĭna**, ōrum, *n.*, *garments of a purple-violet color*, Mart. 1, 54, 5.

Tȳrĭus, a, um, v. Tyrus.

Tȳro, ūs, *f.*, = Τυρώ, *a daughter of Salmoneus*, Prop. 2, 28, 51 (3, 26, 5); Hyg. Fab. 60; 254.

† **tȳrŏpătĭna**, ae, *f.* [vox hibrida from τυρός, cheese, and patina], *a kind of cheese-cake*, Apic. 7, 11 *fin.*

Tȳrŏs, i, v. Tyrus.

† **tȳrŏtărīchŏs**, i, *m.*, = τυροτάριχος, *a dish of salt-fish prepared with cheese*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7; 9, 16, 9; id. Att. 4, 8, a, 1; 14, 16, 1.—*Adj.:* patella tyrotaricha, Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

Tyrrhēni, ōrum, *m.*, = Τυρρηνοί, *the Tyrrhenians, a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etrurians*, Verg. A. 11, 171; 11, 733; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50.—Hence, **A. Tyrrhēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Tyrrhenians* or *Etrurians, Tyrrhenian, Etrurian, Tuscan:* mare, Mel. 1, 3, 3; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75; Hor. C. 1, 11, 6; 3, 24, 4: aequor, id. ib. 4, 15, 3; Verg. A. 1, 67.—Also personified: **Tyrrhēnus**, i, *m.*, *the Tuscan Sea*, Val. Fl. 4, 715: flumen, i. e. *the Tiber*, Verg. A. 7, 663: orae, id. ib. 7, 647: gens, Ov. M. 3, 576: rex, Verg. A. 8, 555: regum progenies, Hor. C. 3, 29, 1: parens, id. ib. 3, 10, 12: corpora, i. e. *of Tyrrhenians*, Ov. M. 4, 23: sigilla, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180.—Poet., for *Italian:* pubes, Sil. 1, 111.—**B. Tyrrhēnĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Tyrrhenians, Tyrrhenia, Etruria*, Ov. M. 14, 452.—**C. Tyrrhēnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Tyrrhenians* or *Etruscans, Tyrrhenian, Etrurian:* Tarraco, *situated on the Tuscan Sea*, Aus. Ep. 24, 88; Suet. Claud. 42.

Tyrrheus (dissyl.), ĕi, or **Tyrrhus**, i, *m.*, *the shepherd of King Latinus*, Verg. A. 7, 485.—Hence, **Tyrrhīdae**, ārum, *m.*, *the sons of Tyrrheus*, Verg. A. 7, 484.

Tyrtaeus, i, *m.*, = Τυρταῖος, *an Athenian poet, who flourished about* 680 B.C., Hor. A. P. 402; Just. 3, 5.

Tȳrus or **-ŏs**, i, *f.*, = Τύρος (Heb. צוֹר). **I.** Lit., *Tyre, a famous maritime and commercial city of the Phœnicians, especially celebrated for its purple*, now the ruins of *Soor*, Mel. 1, 12, 2; Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 76; Curt. 4, 2 sq.; Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; id. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145; Tib. 1, 7, 20; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 7; Verg. A. 1, 346; Ov. M. 3, 539; 15, 288.—Hence, **Tȳrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Tyre, Tyrian:* purpura, Cic. Fl. 29, 70: murex, Ov. A. A. 3, 170; id. M. 11, 166: fucus, id. ib. 6, 222: colores, id. ib. 9, 340; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18: vestes, id. S. 2, 4, 84: chlamys, Ov. M. 5, 51: merces, Hor. C. 3, 29, 60: puella, i. e. *Europa*, Ov. F. 5, 605; also called Tyria paelex, id. M. 3, 258; cf. taurus (that carried her), Mart. 10, 51, 1: Tyria maria in proverbium deductum est, quod Tyro oriundi Poeni adeo potentes maris fuerunt, ut omnibus mortalibus navigatio esset periculosa. Afranius in Epistula: hunc in servum autem maria Tyria conciet, Fest. p. 355 Müll.—**2.** Poet., for *Theban* (because Thebes was founded by the Phœnician, Cadmus): montes, *in the neighborhood of Thebes*, Stat. Th. 1, 10; 12, 693: agri, id. ib. 9, 406: ductor, i. e. *Eteocles*, id. ib. 11, 205: exsul, i. e. *Polynices*, id. ib. 3, 406: plectrum, i. e. *of Amphion*, id. S. 3, 1, 16; cf. chelys, id. Th. 8, 232.—**3.** *Carthaginian:* arces, Verg. A. 1, 20: virgines, id. ib. 1, 336: urbs, id. ib. 1, 388: doli, Sil. 7, 268: patres, id. 2, 24: ductor, i. e. *Hannibal*, id. 10, 171; cf. miles, *the army of Hannibal*, id. 8, 13.—**4.** *Purple, of a purple color:* torus, Tib. 1, 2, 75: sinus, id. 1, 9, 70: vestes, id. 1, 7, 47: palla, id. 4, 2, 11: subtemen, id. 4, 1, 121: amictus, Ov. A. A. 2, 297: cocco tinctum Tyrio, Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 140.—*Subst.:* **Tȳrĭum**, i, *n.*, *a purple color:* Tyria atque conchylia et omnis alios colores, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 3; 35, 6, 26, § 45.—*Plur. subst.:* **Tȳrĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tyre, the Tyrians*, Mel. 3, 6, 1; Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 35; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2; Luc. 5, 108 al.—Poet., transf. (cf. supra), for *Thebans*, Stat. Th. 1, 10; 2, 73; 9, 489.—For *Carthaginians*, Verg. A. 1, 574; 4, 111; Sil. 1, 82 al.—**II.** Transf., poet., *purple*, Mart. 2, 29, 3; 6, 11, 7.

U.

U, u (orig. V, v, a modification of the Greek Υ, Marc. Vict. p. 2459 P.), the twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet (*i* and *j* being counted as one), a vowel, which was early distinguished by the old grammarians from the consonant V, though represented by the same sign; v. the letter V. The long *u* corresponded in sound to the Greek *ου*, and to the German and Italian *u* (Engl. *oo*); the short *u* seems to have been an obscure sound resembling the German *ü* and the French *u;* hence *ŭ* sometimes represented the Greek *υ*, as in fuga from φυγή, cuminum from κύμινον, etc.; and sometimes was exchanged with the Latin *i*, as in op*t*imus and opt*u*mus, carn*u*fex and carn*i*fex, sat*u*ra and sat*i*ra, in the old inscriptions CAPVTALIS and NOMINVS LATINI, in the emperor Augustus's pronunciation of s*i*mus for s*u*mus, etc.; v. the letter I. For the affinity of *u* with *o* and with *v*, v. under those letters. U inserted in Alcumena, Alcumaeo, Æsculapius, Tecumessa, drachuma al.; v. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge, 8, p. 475 sq.; 9, p. 480; and cf. the letters A and O.—As an abbreviation, V. (as the sign of the vowel *u*) stands for uti, so V. V. uti voverant; and especially for urbs (i. e. Roma); as, U. C. (urbis conditae), or A. U. C. (ab urbe conditâ). For its meanings when used as a sign of the consonant V, v. under the letter V *fin.*

1. ūber, ĕris, *n.* [Gr. οὖθαρ; Sanscr. ūdhar; cf. O. H. Germ. uter; Engl. udder; cf. the letter B], *a teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (*α*) *Sing.*, Lucr. 1, 887: lactantes ubere toto, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 103 P. (Ann. v. 71 Vahl.): (vitula) binos alit ubere fetus, Verg. E. 3, 30: ut vix sustineant distentum cruribus uber, Ov. M. 13, 826: vituio ab ubere rapto, id. F. 4, 459: cum a nutricis ubere auferretur, Suet. Tib. 6.—(*β*) *Plur.* (so most freq.): saepe etiam nunc (puer) Ubera mammarum in somnis lactantia quaeret, Lucr. 5, 885: lactea, Verg. G. 2, 524: capreoli Bina die siccant ovis ubera, id. E. 2, 42; cf.: ad sua quisque fere decurrunt ubera lactis (agni), Lucr. 2, 370: lactis, Tib. 1, 3, 46: mammarum, Gell. 12, 1, 7: candens lacteus umor Uberibus manat distentis, Lucr. 1, 259: distenta, Hor. Epod. 2, 46: equina, id. ib. 8, 8: tenta, id. ib. 16, 50: natos uberibus gravidis vitali rore rigabat, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 20; cf.: (Romulus) cum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, id. Rep. 2, 2, 4: uberaque ebiberant avidi lactantia nati, Ov. M. 6, 342: sua quemque mater uberibus alit, Tac. G. 20.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of the earth, *the fruitful breast*, etc.: alma tellus annuâ vice mortalibus distenta musto demittit ubera, Col. 3, 21, 3: ubera campi, id. poët. 10, 90.—**B.** *A cluster* or *mass in the shape of an udder*, of bees hanging from trees when swarming, Pall. Jun. 7, 6 and 9.—**C.** *Richness, fruitfulness, fertility:* quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus, Verg. G. 2, 185: divitis agri, id. A. 7, 262: glebae, id. ib. 1, 531: in denso non segnior ubere Bacchus, id. G. 2, 275; cf.: pecorique et vitibus almis Aptius uber erit, id. ib. 2, 234: vitis, Col. 4, 27, 5: palmitis Etrusci, Claud. B. G. 504.

2. ūber, ĕris (*abl.* uberi; but ubere campo, Col. 6, 27, 1), *adj.* [1. uber; cf. ibid. II. C.], *rich* in something, *full, fruitful, fertile, abundant, plentiful, copious, productive* (class.; syn.: ferax, fertilis, fecundus). **I.** Lit.: seges spicis uberibus et crebris, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: messis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 23: fruges, Hor. C. 4, 15, 5: itaque res uber fuit, antequam vastassent regiones, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 647 P.: Umbria me genuit terris fertilis uberibus, Prop. 1, 22, 10; cf.: in uberi agro, Liv. 29, 25, 12: uber solum, Tac. H. 5, 6: (Neptunus) Piscatu novo me uberi compotivit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 6: onus, id. Ps. 1, 2, 64; cf. Col. 6, 27: bellum, *productive* in booty, Just. 38, 7, 9: gravis imber et uber, *copious*, Lucr. 6, 290: guttae, id. 1, 349: aquae, Ov. M. 3, 31: aqua profluens et uber, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 3: rivi, Hor. C. 2, 19, 10.—*Comp.:* agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec spe-

cie ornatius, Cic. Sen. 16, 57: neque enim robustior aetas Ulla nec uberior (aestate), Ov. M. 15, 208: subtemen, *fuller, stouter*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20.—*Sup.:* uberrimi laetissimique fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156.—With *abl.:* arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis, Ov. M. 4, 89: (Sulmo) gelidis uberrimus undis, id. Tr. 4, 10, 3: uberrimus quaestus, *the most profitable*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22: equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, *exceedingly stout, plump*, or *fat*, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11.—With *gen.:* regio cum aeris ac plumbi uberrima, tum et minio, Just. 44, 3, 4: frugum, Att. ap. Non. 498, 6.—*Absol.:* teneant uberrima Teucer Et Libys, *the most fruitful regions*, Val. Fl. 1, 510.—**II.** Trop., *full, rich, copious*, esp. of style and language: hoc Periclem praestitisse ceteris dicit oratoribus Socrates, quod is Anaxagorae physici fuerit auditor, a quo censet eum uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic. Or. 4, 15: motus animi, qui ad explicandum ornandumque sint uberes, id. de Or. 1, 25, 113: theses ad excitationem dicendi mire speciosae atque uberes, Quint. 2, 4, 24.—*Comp.:* nullus feracior in eâ (philosophiâ) locus est nec uberior quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5; id. Div. 1, 3, 6: aut majore delectatione aut spe uberiore commoveri, id. de Or. 1, 4, 13: quis uberior in dicendo Platone? id. Brut. 31, 121: uberiores litterae, id. Att. 13, 50, 1: Catoni seni comparatus C. Gracchus plenior et uberior, Tac. Or. 18: haec Africanus Petreiusque pleniora etiam atque uberiora Romam ad suos perscribant, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: tuasque Ingenio laudes uberiore canunt, Ov. Tr. 2, 74: in juvenibus etiam uberiora paulo et paene periclitantia feruntur, Quint. 11, 1, 32.—*Sup.:* doctissimi homines ingeniis uberrimis adfluentes, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57 (dub.; bracketed by B. and K.): uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, *full of*, id. Pis. 40, 97: uberrimae litterae, id. Att. 4, 16, 13: nec decet te ornatum uberrimis artibus, id. Brut. 97, 332: oratorum eâ aetate uberrimus erat, Tac. A. 3, 31 *fin.*—Hence, *adv.*, used only in the *comp.* and *sup.* **1.** Lit., *more fruitfully, more fully, more copiously* or *plentifully:* uberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. P. 4, 2, 12: flere uberius, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: mores mali quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrime, *most luxuriantly*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9.—**2.** Trop., of style, etc., *copiously, fully*, Quint. 10, 3, 2: haec cum uberius disputantur et fusius, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: loqui (with planius), id. Fam. 3, 11, 1: dicere (with latius), Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 11: explicare (with latius), Suet. Rhet. 1: locus uberrime tractatus, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3.

ūbĕrĭus, *comp. adv.; sup.* **ūberrĭmē,** v. 2. uber *fin.*

ūbĕro, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* [2. uber]. ***I.** *Neutr., to be fruitful* or *productive, to bear fruit:* neque enim olea continuo biennio uberat, Col. 5, 9, 11.—**II.** *Act., to make fruitful, to fertilize:* hoc velut coitu steriles arbores uberantur, Pall. Oct. 8, 3; id. Febr. 17, 4.

ūbertas (on coins also VBERITAS; v. Rasche, Lex. Rei Num. V. 2, p. 759), ātis, *f.* [id.], *richness, fulness, plenteousness, plenty, abundance, copiousness, fruitfulness, fertility, productiveness* (class.; syn.: fecunditas, copia). **I.** Lit.: mammarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: Asia ubertate agrorum ... facile omnibus terris antecellat, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: amnium fontiumque, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 41: ubertas in percipiendis fructibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: frugum et fructuum, id. N. D. 3, 36, 68; cf.: rami bacarum ubertate incurvescere, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: vini (opp. frumenti inopia), Suet. Dom. 7: pabuli, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201: lactis, id. 22, 22, 39, § 82: piscium, Just. 18, 3: praedae, id. 25, 1: opum, Sil. 15, 412.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of mind, character, etc., *richness, fulness:* ubertates et copiae virtutis, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: ingenii, id. post Red. in Sen. 1, 1; id. Marcell. 2, 4: immortalis ingenii ubertas beatissima, Quint. 10, 1, 109; Ambros. Fug. Saec. 8, 48: utilitatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 195.—**B.** Of style or language, *copiousness, fulness:* ubertas in dicendo et copia, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50: ubertas et quasi silva dicendi, id. Or. 3, 12: illa Livii lactea ubertas, Quint. 10, 1, 32: verborum, id. 10, 1, 13; 10, 1, 109; 12, 2, 23: oratoris, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 1; Gell. 12, 1, 24.

ūbertim, *adv.* [2. uber], *plentifully, abundantly, copiously* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): ubertim lacrimulas fundere, Cat. 66, 17: flere, Suet. Caes. 81; id. Tit. 10; Sen. Contr. 4, 25; Petr. 134; App. M. 5, p. 161; Claud. Laud. Seren. 214.

ūberto, āre, *v. a.* [2. uber; cf. ubero], *to make fruitful, to fertilize* (post-Aug. and very rare): ut omnes simul terras ubertet foveatque, Plin. Pan. 32, 2: agros (imber), Eum. Grat. Act. ad Const. 9 *fin.*

ŭbĭ, *adv.* [for quo-bi; cf. Gr. πoῦ, πό-θι; Ion. κό-θι]. **I.** Lit. **A.** A relative local particle, denoting rest in a place, *in which place, in what place, where.* **1.** With corresp. *ibi:* in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: velim, ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quam istic, ubi solus sapere videare, Cic. Fam. 1, 10; cf.: nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, id. ib. 6, 1, 1: ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi ... dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43: ibi unde huc translata essent, atque ubi primum exstitissent, id. ib. 2, 16, 30.—**2.** Referring to other expressions of place: omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: non modo ut Spartae, rapere ubi pueri et clepere discunt, id. ib. 4, 5, 11: in ipso aditu atque ore portus, ubi, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30.—**3.** With the interrogative particle *nam* suffixed: in quâ non video, ubinam mens constans possit insistere, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24.—**4.** With *terrarum, loci* (v. terra and locus): non edepol nunc, ubi terrarum sim, scio, si quis roget, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 180: quid ageres, ubi terrarum esses, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 4: ubi loci fortunae tuae sint, facile intellegis, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 5: ut inanis mens'quaerat, ubi sit loci, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90.—**5.** Repeated ubi ubi, also written as one word ubiubi, *wherever, wheresoever* = ubicumque (very rare): ubi ubi est, fac, quamprimum haec audiat, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 12: sperantes facile, ubiubi essent se ... conversuros aciem, Liv. 42, 57, 12.—With *gentium:* ubi ubi est gentium, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 21.—**B.** In a direct interrogation, *where? So.* Ubi patera nunc est? *Me.* In cistulâ, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 264: ubi ego perii? ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidi? id. ib. 300: ubi inveniam Pamphilum? Ubi quaeram? Ter. And. 2, 2, 1; 2, 2, 6: ubi sunt, qui Antonium Graece negant scire? Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59: heu! ubi nunc fastus altaque verba jacent? Ov. H. 4, 150 Ruhnk.—**2.** Esp., with *gentium:* ubi illum quaeram gentium? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 13; and with the interrog. particle *nam* suffixed: ubinam est is homo gentium? id. Merc. 2, 3, 97: o di immortales! ubinam gentium sumus? ... in quâ urbe vivimus? Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9 (v. gens).—**II.** Transf. **A.** Most freq. of time, *when, whenever, as soon as, as:* ubi summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 6: ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia. Nunc, etc., id. ib. 1, 1, 284: ubi friget, huc evasit, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11: ubi lucet, magistratus myrrhâ unguentisque unguentur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 87 Müll.: ut sol, victis ubi nubibus exit, Ov. M. 5, 571: qualis, ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta Deserit (Apollo), Verg. A. 4, 143: ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36: hoc ubi Amphitruo erus conspicatu'st meus, Ilico, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 87: ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: ubi ea dies venit, etc., id. ib. 1, 8: quem ubi vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic. Rep. 6, 14, 14: ubi galli cantum audivit, id. Pis. 27, 67: at hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt ... impetu facto, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 12; Quint. 7, 1, 6.—With *subj.*, Hor. C. 3, 6, 41.—With *inf. hist.*, Tac. A. 12, 51.—**2.** With correl. *adv.* of time (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic. or Cæs.). (α) With *tum:* otium ubi erit, tum, etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 13: ubi convivae abierint, tum venias, id. Stich. 4, 2, 14; id. Pers. 4, 7, 18; Quadrig. ap. Gell. 2, 2, 13: cetera maleficia tum persequare, ubi facta sunt, Sall. C. 52, 4; Cato, R. R. 33, 2; 33, 45 *fin.:* ubi conticuerit recte tumultus, tum in curiam patres revocandos esse, Liv. 22, 55, 8; 25, 38, 4; 43, 5, 6; 44, 34, 5: ut, cum admissa et perpetrata fuerint, tum denique, ubi, quae facta sunt infecta fieri non possunt, puniantur, Gell. 6 (7), 3, 42.—Esp., with *tum demum:* ubi jam caro increscit, tum demum et balineis raris utendum erit, Cels. 7, 4 *fin.;* 3, 6; 7, 27; Gell. 16, 8, 16.—(β) With *tunc:* ubi vis acrior imminet hostium, tunc, etc., Veg. Mil. 1, 24: tunc est consummata infelicitas, ubi, etc., Sen. Ep. 39, 6; 89, 15; 89, 19.—Esp., with *tunc demum*, Cels. 3, 10.—**B.** In colloq. lang., referring to things or persons, instead of the relative pronoun, *in which, by which, with which, wherewith*, etc.; or of persons, *with whom, by whom*, etc.: ne illi sit cera, ubi facere possit litteras, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 22: hujusmodi res semper comminiscere, Ubi me excarnifices, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9: cum multa colligeres et ex legibus et ex senatusconsultis, ubi, si verba non rem sequeremur, confici nihil posset, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243: si rem servassem, fuit, ubi negotiosus essem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 38; cf.: est, ubi id isto modo valeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23; v. sum, I. B. 5. b. β: neque nobis adhuc praeter te quisquam fuit, ubi nostrum jus contra illos obtineremus, *with whom*, Cic. Quint. 9, 34: Alcmene, questus ubi ponat aniles, Iolen habet, Ov. M. 9, 276.

ŭbĭ-cumque (**-cunque,** old Lat. **-quomque:** in tmesi: istius hominis ubi fit quomque mentio, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 18), *adv., wherever, wheresoever.* **I.** Relative: ubicumque est lepidum unguentum, ungor, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 10: etsi, ubicumque es, in eâdem es navi, Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 1: ego uni Servor, ubīcumque est, Ov. M. 7, 735; cf.: sis licet felix, ubicumque mavis, Hor. C. 3, 27, 13: des operam, ut te ante Calendas Januarias, ubicumque erimus, sistas, Cic. Att. 3, 25: ubicumque eris, id. Fam. 5, 17, 4; Quint. 9, 4, 126: *De.* Si quid te volam, ubi eris? *Li.* Ubicumque libitum fuerit animo meo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 97.—With *terrarum, locorum, gentium:* qui ubicumque terrarum sunt, ibi, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 113: ubicumque locorum Vivitis, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 34: ubicumque erit gentium, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 121.—Very rarely with *subj.:* nostrum est intellegere, utcumque atque ubicumque opus sit, obsequi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 17: istuc est sapere, qui, ubicumque opus sit, animum possis flectere, id. Hec. 4, 3, 2.—**II.** Indefinitely, *wherever it may be, anywhere, everywhere* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): bonam deperdere famam, Rem patris oblimare, malum est ubicumque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 62: quicquid loquemur ubicumque, Quint. 10, 7, 28: in senatu et apud populum et apud principem et ubicumque, id. 7, 4, 18 Zumpt *N. cr.*

Ubĭi, ōrum, *m., a Germanic people, who in Cæsar's time occupied the territory on the east bank of the Rhine*, near the mod. *Cologne, but were transferred to the left bank of the Rhine by Agrippa*, B.C. 39, Caes. B. G. 1, 54; 4, 3; 4, 16; 6, 9; Tac. G. 28; id. A. 1, 31; 1, 36: oppidum Ubiorum, *their chief city*, id. ib. 1, 39; 1, 57.—Hence, **Ubĭus,** a, um, *adj., Ubian, of the Ubii:* mulier Ubia, Tac. H. 5, 22.

* **ŭbĭ-lĭbet,** *adv., in any place, anywhere:* cibus parabilis facilisque, ubilibet non defuturus, Sen. Tranq. 1, 6.

ŭbĭnam, v. ubi, I. A.

ŭbĭ-quāquĕ, *adv., wherever, in every place whatsoever:* te, dea, munificam gentes ubiquâque locuntur, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 5 Merkel (dub.; Jan. ubicumque.—Instead of ubiquâque, ubi fit quomque is now restored, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 18 Fleck.; cf. Ritschl ad loc.; and cum omnia quaeque, App. de Mundo, p. 69, 31 Hildebr.).

ŭbĭ-quĕ, *adv., wherever, wheresoever, in any place whatever, anywhere, everywhere:* quicumque ubique sunt, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 1: illud, quicquid ubique Officit, evitare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 60: litterae, quae ubique depositae essent, Liv. 45, 29, 1: tum navium quod ubique fuerat, in unum locum coëgerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: quod ubique habeat frumenti ac navium, ostendit, id. B. C. 2, 20: onerarias naves, quas ubique possunt, deprehendunt, id. ib. 1, 36; cf. id. ib. 3, 112; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 59, § 132: nec quidquid ubique est Gentis, Verg. A. 1, 601: studendum est sem-

per et ubique, Quint. 10, 7, 27; so (with semper) id. 1, 1, 29; 3, 9, 5; 11, 1, 14: crudelis ubique Luctus, ubique pavor, Verg. A. 2, 368: longa mora est, quantum noxae sit ubique repertum, Enumerare, Ov. M. 1, 214: ubique versus, Lact. Opif. 5, 11. — So the phrase, freq. in Cic., omnes, qui ubique sunt, for an unlimited number, *all wherever they may be, all in the world:* ceteri agri omnes qui ubique sunt ... decemviris addicentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57; cf.: aut Epicurus, quid sit voluptas, aut omnes mortales qui ubique sunt nesciunt, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6; 2, 4, 13; id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35; id. N. D. 2, 66, 164; id. Div. 2, 63, 129; 2, 44, 93; id. Fin. 4, 27, 74; id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172; id. Phil. 10, 5, 12.—Cf. without omnes: utinam qui ubique sunt propugnatores hujus imperii, possent in hanc civitatem venire, etc., Cic. Balb. 22, 51: quae res itineris ubique nos comitantur, *everywhere on the journey*, App. M. 1, p. 113, 8.

☞ The *adv.* ubique is to be distinguished from ubi with the enclitic -que, each retaining its force, as in Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 36; id. Merc. 5, 1, 11; id. Rud. 2, 3, 58; Cat. 63, 46; Sall. C. 21, 1; Liv. 36, 2, 5; Hor. S. 2, 2, 84.

ŭbĭŭbi, v. ubi, I. A. 2.

ŭbĭ-vīs, *adv.* [volo], *where you will, be it where it may, wherever it may be, anywhere, everywhere:* nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 1: qui mihi videntur ubivis tutius quam in senatu fore, id. Att. 14, 22, 2: ubivis facilius passus sim, quam in hac re, me deludier, *in any thing*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 32: nec recitem cuiquam, nisi amicis, idque coactus, Non ubivis coramve quibuslibet, Hor. S. 1, 4, 74. — With *gentium:* quanto fuerat praestabilius, ubivis gentium agere aetatem, i. e. *anywhere in the world*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4.

Ūcălĕgōn, ontis, *m.*, = Οὐκαλέγων, *the name of a Trojan:* ardet Ucalegon, i. e. *his house*, Verg. A. 2, 312; cf. Juv. 3, 199.

Ucubis, is, *f.* (*acc.* -im; *abl.* -i), *a city of* Hispania Baetica, Auct. B. Hisp. 7; 24.

1. ūdo, āvi, āre, *v. a.* [udus], *to wet, moisten* (post-class.): quae udanda sunt corporis (opp. siccanda), Macr. S. 7, 12: labra vappâ, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 13 *fin.*

2. ūdo (**ōdo**), ōnis, *m.*, = οὐδών, *a sock of felt* or *fur*, Mart. 14, 140 *in lemm.*; Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 4.

ūdus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for uvidus from uveo], *wet, moist, damp, humid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cum sint umidae (nubes), imo udae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 25: paludes, Ov. F. 6, 401: litus, Hor. C. 1, 32, 7: humus, id. ib. 3, 2, 23: argilla, id. Ep. 2, 2, 8: salictum, id. C. 2, 5, 7: pomaria rivis, id. ib. 1, 7, 13: Tibur, id. ib. 3, 29, 6: apium, id. ib. 2, 7, 23: palatum, Verg. G. 3, 388: oculi, Ov. H. 12, 55; cf. lumina, Prop. 2, 7, 10: genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 84: Lyaeo tempora, Hor. C. 1, 7, 22; cf. aleator, *soaked, fuddled*, Mart. 5, 84, 5: vere madent udo terrae, Verg. G. 3, 429: udae Vocis iter, id. A. 7, 533. — Poet.: gaudium, i. e. *tearful*, Mart. 10, 78, 8. — In mal. part.: inguina, Juv. 10, 321: puella, Mart. 11, 16, 8. —*Neutr. absol.:* udo colores illinere, i. e. *to paint in fresco*, Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49; cf. Vitr. 7, 3, 7.

Ūfens (**Oufens**, ap. Fest. p. 194 Müll.), entis, *m.* **I.** *A small river in Latium, that flows past Tarracina*, now *Ufente*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60; Verg. A. 7, 802; Sil. 8, 383. — Hence, **Ūfentīnus** (**Oufent-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Ufens, Ufentine:* tribus, *one of the thirty-five Roman tribes*, Liv. 9, 20, 6; cf. Fest. p. 194. — **II.** *A man's name*, Verg. A. 7, 745; 8, 6; Sil. 4, 339; 4, 343.

Uffugum, i, *n.*, *a town in the territory of the Bruttii*, now *Fagnano*, Liv. 30, 19.

ulcĕrāria, ae, *f.* (sc. herba) [ulcus], *the plant horehound*, App. Herb. 45.

ulcĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [ulcero], *a breaking out into sores, ulceration; a sore, ulcer*, Plin. 34, 11, 27, § 115 (dub.; al. exulcerationes). — In *plur.*, Sen. Const. 6, 3.

ulcĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ulcus], *to make sore, cause to ulcerate* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: nondum ulcerato Philocteta serpentis morsu, Cic. Fat. 16, 36: mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. S. 1, 6, 106. — ***II.** Trop.: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla, i. e. *wound with love*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 72.

ulcĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ulcus], *full of sores, ulcerous* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: facies, Tac. A. 4, 57. — **B.** Transf., of trees, *knobby, full of knots*, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106.— ***II.** Trop.: jecur, i. e. *wounded* (with love), Hor. C. 1, 25, 15.

ulcisco, ĕre, v. ulciscor *fin.*

ulciscor, ultus, 3, *v. inch. dep.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** *To avenge one's self on, take vengeance on*, or *punish* for wrong done (very freq. and class.; cf.: vindico, punio, persequor). **A.** With a personal object: ego pol illum ulciscar hodie Thessalum veneficum, Qui, etc., Plaut. Am. 4, 5, 9: ego illum fame, ego illum Siti, maledictis, malefactis, amatorem Ulciscar, id. Cas. 2, 1, 10: inimicos, id. Trin. 3, 1, 18: aliquem pro scelere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: ulciscendi Romanos pro iis, quas acceperant, injuriis occasio, id. ib. 5, 38: odi hominem et odero: utinam ulcisci possem! sed illum ulciscentur mores sui, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 2: numquam illum res publica suo jure esset ulta, id. Mil. 33, 88: quos ego non tam ulcisci studeo, quam sanare, id. Cat. 2, 8, 17: quos intellegis non, ut per te alium, sed ut per alium aliquem te ipsum ulciscantur, laborare, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 22: victos acerbius, Sall. J. 42, 4: Alphesiboea suos ulta est pro conjuge fratres, Prop. 1, 15, 15 (19): ulta pellicem, Hor. Epod. 3, 13; 5, 63; cf.: inimici ulciscendi causâ, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: ejus casûs, quem ulciscitur, Quint. 6, 1, 18.—*Absol.:* has tris ulciscendi rationes Taurus scriptas reliquit, Gell. 7, 14, 5. — **B.** *To take revenge for, to avenge, punish* injustice, wrongs, etc.; with a non-personal object: quâ in re Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: statuerunt, istius injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 9; id. Fam. 12, 1, 2: injurias rei publicae, id. Phil. 6, 1, 2: Etruscorum injurias bello, id. Rep. 2, 21, 38: cum alii ulcisci dolorem aliquem suum vellent, id. Sest. 20, 46: injuriam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 28, § 72: peccata peccatis et injurias injuriis, id. Inv. 2, 27, 81 al.; cf.: ultum ire injurias festinare, *to proceed to revenge, to revenge*, Sall. J. 68, 1: ultum ire scelera et injurias, Quint. 11, 1, 42: istius nefarium scelus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 68: patrui mortem, id. Rab. Perd. 5, 14: senis iracundiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 12: offensas tuas, Ov. Tr. 2, 134: barbaras Regum libidines, Hor. C. 4, 12, 8: illatum a Persis Graeciae bellum, Just. 2, 15, 13. — **II.** Transf., with the person to whom wrong has been done as the object, *to take vengeance for, to avenge* a person (much less freq. but class.): quos nobis poëtae tradiderunt patris ulciscendi causâ supplicium de matre sumpsisse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66; Auct. Her. 1, 16, 26: caesos fratres, Ov. M. 12, 603: fratrem, id. ib. 8, 442: patrem justa per arma, id. F. 3, 710: numen utrumque, id. ib. 5, 574: cadentem patriam, Verg. A. 2, 576: quibus (armis) possis te ulcisci lacessitus, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: se, id. Mil. 14, 38; id. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 87; Plin. Ep. 8, 7, 2; Ov. M. 7, 397; id. P. 1, 8, 20: Hannibal se a transfugis ultus est, Front. Strat. 3, 16, 4.— Transf., of things: a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur: contactum namque eo celerius subinde rubiginem trahit, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 146. — With the two constructions combined: non hercle ego is sum, qui sum, ni hanc injuriam meque ultus pulcre fuero, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 7.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form **ulcisco**, ĕre: nisi patrem materno sanguine exanclando ulciscerem, Enn. ap. Non. 292, 16 (Trag. v. 184 Vahl.). — **2. ulciscor**, ci, in a passive signif.: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. J. 31, 8: ob iras graviter ultas, graviter ultae, Liv 2, 17, 7; so, ultus, *avenged*, Val. Fl. 4, 753: ulta ossa patris, Ov. H. 8, 120.

ulcus (**hulc-**), ĕris, *n.* [ἕλκος], *a sore, ulcer.* **I.** Lit., Cels. 5, 9; 5, 14; 5, 26, n. 31; 5, 28, n. 6 al.; Plin. 23, 6, 60, § 112; 23, 9, 81, § 161; 22, 23, 49, § 103; Lucr. 6, 1148; 6, 1166; Verg. G. 3, 454; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24; Pers. 3, 113 al. — Prov.: ulcus tangere, *to touch a sore spot, touch on a delicate subject*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 9. — **B.** Transf., of trees, *an excrescence*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227: montium hulcera, i. e. *marble quarries*, id. 36, 15, 24, § 125. — **II.** Trop.: ulcus (i. e. amor) enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr. 4, 1068: quicquid horum attigeris, ulcus est, *it will prove a sore place*, i. e. *will turn out absurd*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 104: si tu in hoc ulcere tamquam inguen exsisteres, id. Dom. 5, 12.

ulcuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [ulcus], *a small sore* or *ulcer*, Cels. 5, 28, 15; Sen. Ep. 72, 5; Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 259.

ulex, icis, *m.*, *a shrub resembling rosemary*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 76.

Ulia, ae, *f.*, *a town of* Hispania Baetica, Auct. B. Hisp. 3; Auct. B. Alex. 61; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 15.

ūlīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [uligo], *full of moisture, wet, moist, damp, marshy* (syn. umidus): locus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6: campi, Col. 2, 4, 3: terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 33: caprile, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: viscera, i. e. *dropsical*, Arn. 1, 30. — *Subst.:* **ūlīgĭnōsa**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. loca), *swamps, marshes*, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176.

ūlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [contr. from uviligo, from uveo, uvens, uvesco, uvidus, etc.], *moisture, marshy quality* of the earth (syn. umor), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7; Col. 1, 6, 16; 2, 9, 9; Verg. G. 2, 184; cf. Serv. ad loc.; Sil. 8, 381; Tac. A. 1, 64.

Ŭlixes (sometimes, on account of the Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς, erroneously written **Ŭlysses**), is (also Ulixei, Hor. C. 1, 6, 7; id. Epod. 16, 60; 17, 16; Aus. Ep. 16, 13; also, by synizesis, Ulixei, trisyl., Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 40; Ov. M. 14, 159; 14, 671; Aus. Ep. 24; and, Ulixi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; Verg. E. 8, 70; id. A. 2, 7; 3, 273; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63), *m.* [from the Etruscan Uluxe, or from the Sicilian Οὐλίξης; v. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 279], *the Latin name for Odysseus*, Engl. *Ulysses, king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of Laertes and Anticlea, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; 2, 21, 49; 5, 3, 7; id. Off. 1, 31, 113; Prop. 3, 12, 25 (4, 11, 23) sq.; Ov. H. 1, 84; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 18; 1, 6, 63; id. C. 1, 6, 7; id. Epod. 16, 60; 17, 16.

ullātĕnus, *adv.* [ullus-tenus], *in any respect whatever*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 21; Greg. Ep. 2, 8.

ullus, a, um; *gen.* ullīus; *dat.* ulli (*gen. sing.* ulli, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 38), *adj. dim.* [for unulus, *dim.* of unus], *any, any one* (usu. in neg. sentences; corresp. with aliquis in affirmations). **I.** In negative declarations (so most usually): neque praeter te in Alide ullus servus istoc nomine est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 58: nec vobis auctor ullus est nec vosmet estis ulli, id. Curc. 4, 2, 12: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis quam illa, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51: nullum, inquam, horum (signorum) reliquit, neque aliud ullum tamen, praeter unum pervetus ligneum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 7: nullâ aliâ in civitate ... ullum domicilium libertas habet, id. Rep. 1, 31, 47: Cluentii nummus nullus judici datus ullo vestigio reperietur, id. Clu. 36, 102: omnino nemo ullius rei fuit emptor, cui, etc., id. Phil. 2, 38, 97; cf.: neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei nummum ullum crederet, id. Fl. 20, 47: non possum equidem dicere, me ullâ in cogitatione, etc., id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: neve ipse navem ullam praeter duos lembos haberet, Liv. 34, 35, 5. — After sine: ut plane sine ullo domino sint, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67: aditus sine ullâ facultate navium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 6: sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7; Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: negant sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicae partem, id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: communis lex naturae, quae vetat ullam rem esse cujusquam, nisi ejus, etc., id. ib. 1, 17, 27.— Esp., haud ullus, non ullus, emphat. for nullus: di sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 41: deinceps explicatur differentia rerum, quam si non ullam esse diceremus, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 50; id. Brut. 90, 112; cf.: non ullam rem aliam extimescens, quam, etc., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: non ille honorem a pueritiâ ... non ullum existimationis bonae fructum umquam cogitarat, Cic. Clu. 13, 39; id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: virus haud ullum magis noxium est, Curt. 9, 1, 12. — **2.** *Subst.*, *any one, anybody*, etc. (rare but class.): *Tr.* Quasi non sit intus (erus)! *Am.* Neque pol est, neque ullus quidem huc venit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 10: nec ulli

verbo male dicat, id. As. 4, 1, 55: numquam ulli supplicabo, id. Rud. 5, 2, 49: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: nec prohibente ullo, Liv. 5, 40, 4: ne quam societatem cum ullo Cretensium aut quodam alio instituere, id. 34, 35, 9: reor non ullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: nec ullis aut gloria major aut augustior honor, Tac. Or. 12.—**B.** In questions implying a negation (rare but class.): est ergo ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expetendum, ut viri boni nomen amittas? Cic. Off. 3, 20, 82: an deus est ullus suavis Suaviatio? Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 12: cui nescio an ulla pars operis hujus sit magis elaborata, Quint. 9, 4, 1.—**C.** In hypothetical clauses: hunc si ullus deus amaret, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 20: si ullo pacto ille huc conciliari potest, id. Capt. 1, 2, 28; cf.: si posset ullo modo impetrari ut abiret, id. Mil. 4, 5, 8: si ullo modo est ut possit, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 102: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, etc., Cic. Mil. 4, 9: si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit, id. Fam. 13, 40: filio meo, si erit ulla res publica, satis, etc., id. ib. 2, 16, 5: si ullam partem libertatis tenebo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 15: si vero non ulla tibi facta est injuria, sine scelere eum accusare non potes, id. Div. in Caecil. 18, 60.—**II.** In affirmative clauses (very rare; perh. not in Cic.): ita fustibus sum mollior miser magis, quam ullus cinaedus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 8; cf. id. Rud. 3, 4, 49: ultra quam ullus spiritus durare possit, Quint. 8, 2, 17: dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, Verg. G. 3, 428: nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum, Facti crimen habet, Juv. 13, 209.

* **ulmārium,** ii, *n.* [ulmus], *a plantation* or *nursery of elms*, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76.

ulmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to an elm-tree, of elm, elm-*: frons, Col. 6, 3, 6: cena, Juv. 11, 141: virgae, i. e. *rods for whipping with*, Plaut. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 478: qui tibi subnectabant rure huc virgas ulmeas, id. As. 2, 2, 74; so, virgidemia, id. Rud. 3, 2, 22: pigmenta, id. Ep. 5, 1, 20; cf.: mihi tibique interminatu'st, nos futuros ulmeos, nisi, etc., *that we shall be changed into elm-rods*, i. e. *shall be soundly scourged*, id. As. 2, 2, 96; cf. the foll. art. and ulmus.

† **ulmĭtrĭba,** ae, *m.* [vox hibrida, from ulmus and τρίβω, tero], an elm-rubber, i. e. *one that wears out elms, is often beaten with elm-rods*, a term of abuse, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 7; cf. ulmus.

ulmus, i, *f.* (*masc.*, Cat. 62, 54; v. infra), *an elm, elm-tree.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76; Col. 5, 6; Verg. G. 1, 2; 2, 446; Ov. M. 10, 100; 14, 661; Hor. C. 1, 2, 9; 2, 15, 5; id. Ep. 1, 16, 3; Quint. 8, 3, 8 al.—Poet.: (vitis) conjuncta ulmo marito, Cat. 62, 54.—**II.** Transf.: ulmorum Acheruns, *the Acheron of elm-rods*, of one who is often beaten, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 9; cf. ulmitriba: Falernae, i. e. *Falernian vines*, for *Falernian wine*, Juv. 6, 150: viduae, *without vines*, id. 8, 78.

ulna, ae, *f.* [Gr. ὠλένη; Goth. aleina; Germ. Elle; cf. Ellenbogen; Engl. ell], *the elbow.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 11, 43, 98, § 243.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., in gen., *the arm*: tremula patris dormientis in ulnâ, Cat. 17, 13; Prop. 2, 18 (3, 10), 9; Ov. M. 7, 847; 9, 652; 11, 63; Luc. 3, 664; Sil. 3, 457; 10, 499; Stat. S. 5, 3, 266 al.—**B.** As a measure of length. **1.** *An ell*, Verg. E. 3, 105; id. G. 3, 355; Hor. Epod. 4, 8; Ov. M. 8, 748.—**2.** As much as a man can clasp with both arms, *a fathom*, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 202.

† **ūlŏphŏnon,** i, *n.*, = οὐλοφόνον, *a variety of the plant* chamaeleon, Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 47; App. Herb. 109.

Ulpĭānus, i, *m.*: Domitius Ulpianus, *a celebrated Roman jurist under the emperors Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus, fragments of whose writings are found in the Pandects; he was murdered in Gaul*, A.D. 230, Lampr. Heliog. 16, § 4.

ulpĭcum, i, *n.*, *a kind of leek*, Cato, R. R. 71; Col. 11, 3, 20; 10, 113; Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 35.

Ulpius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* So esp., M. Ulpius Trajanus, *the celebrated Roman emperor of that name.*—Hence, **Ulpĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ulpius*: porticus, Sid. Carm. 8, 8.

uls (ouls; v. infra), *prep.* with *acc.* [from the pronominal root il, whence ille], *beyond*; opp. to cis (ante-class.): uls Cato pro ultra posuit, Fest. p. 379 Müll.: ouls lucum facutalem (followed by cis lucum Esquilinum), Form. Sacr. Argeor. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 ib.: et uls et cis Tiberim, Varr. ib. 5, § 83: quinqueviri constituti sunt cis Tiberim et uls Tiberim, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 31; cf. Gell. 12, 13, 8.

‡ **ulter,** tra, trum, *adj.* (*comp.* ulterior, us; *sup.* ultimus) [cf.: uls, ollus, olim; and the *advv.* ultra, ultro], prop. *that is beyond* or *on the other side.* The *posit.* is not found, but the *comp.* and *sup.* are very freq. **I.** *Comp.*: **ultĕrior,** ius, *farther, on the farther side, that is beyond, ulterior*: quis est ulterior? Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 10: quorum alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syriâ, alter citeriorem, i. e. *transalpine*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: Gallia, id. Att. 8, 3, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 7: portus, id. ib. 4, 23: Hispania, Suet. Caes. 7; 18; 56: pars urbis, Liv. 34, 20, 5: ripa, Verg. A. 6, 314; Vell. 2, 107, 1: ulterius medio spatium sol altus habebat, Ov. M. 2, 417.—**B.** As *subst.* **1. ultĕrĭōres,** um, *m.* (sc. homines), *the more remote*, or *more distant* persons, *those beyond*: cum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: recurritur ex proximis locis; ulteriores non inventi, Liv. 3, 60, 7: proximi ripae neglegenter, ulteriores exquisitius, Tac. G. 17.—**2. ultĕrĭōra,** um, *n.* (sc. loca or negotia). (*a*) Of places, *the more remote parts* or *regions, the districts beyond*: Mosellae pons, qui ulteriora coloniae annectit, Tac. H. 4, 77.—(β) In gen., of things, *that which is beyond, things beyond, farther*, or *in addition; things future*: ulteriora mirari, praesentia sequi, Tac. H. 4, 8: ut dum proxima dicimus, struere ulteriora possimus, *things beyond, what is to come*, Quint. 10, 7, 8; cf.: pudor est ulteriora loqui, Ov. F. 5, 532; id. A. A. 3, 769: semper et inventis ulteriora petit, id. Am. 2, 9, 10.—**3.** Rarely *sing.*: **ultĕrius,** ōris, *n.*, *something more, any thing further*: cujus (fero, tuli) praeteritum perfectum et ulterius non invenitur, Quint. 1, 6, 26.—**II.** *Sup.*: **ultĭmus,** a, um, that is farthest beyond, i. e. *the farthest, most distant, most remote, the uttermost, extreme, last*; often to be rendered as a *subst.*, *the farthest* or *most distant part of any thing*, etc. (opp. to citimus, while extremus is opp. to intimus). **A.** Lit., of space: illa minima (luna) quae ultima a caelo, citima terris luce lucebat aliena, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16: partes, id. ib. 6, 20, 20: in ultimam provinciam se conjecit, id. Att. 5, 16, 4: devehendum in ultimas maris terrarumque oras, Liv. 21, 10, 12: orae, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 3; Hor. C. 3, 3, 45; Liv. 5, 37, 2: campi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 95: Hesperia, Hor. C. 1, 36, 4: Africa, id. ib. 2, 18, 4: Geloni, id. ib. 2, 20, 18: in plateâ ultimâ, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 28; id. Mil. 3, 1, 15: in ultimis aedibus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: spelunca draconis, Phaedr. 4, 18, 3: cauda, i. e. *the end of*, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 11: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79.—**2.** *Subst.* (*a*) **ultĭmi,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. homines), *the farthest* or *most remote* people: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 43.—(β) **ultĭma,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. negotia), *the farthest* or *most remote things*: praeponens ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59: ultima signant, *the goal*, Verg. A. 5, 317.—(γ) Rarely *sing.*: **ultĭmum,** i, *n.*, *the last, the end*: caelum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of time or order of succession, *the remotest, earliest, oldest, first; the last, latest, final*: ultimi et proximi temporis recordatio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: tam multis ab ultimâ antiquitate repetitis, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: tempora, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: initium, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: principium, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 5: memoria pueritiae, id. Arch. 1, 1: memoria saeculorum, Just. 12, 16, 3: vetustas hominum, id. 2, 1, 20: sanguinis auctor, Verg. A. 7, 49: ultima quid referam? Ov. H. 14, 109: scilicet ultima semper Exspectanda dies homini est, *last*, id. M. 3, 135: aetas est de ferro, id. ib. 1, 127: vox, id. ib. 3, 499: dicta, id. ib. 9, 126: lapis, i. e. *a gravestone*, Prop. 1, 17, 20: cerae, i. e. *a last will, testament*, Mart. 4, 70, 2: aetas, Quint. 12, 4, 2: senectus, id. 11, 1, 10: virtute pares, necessitate, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, superiores estis, Liv. 4, 28, 5: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum senatus consultum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.—As *subst.*: **ultĭma,** ōrum, *n.*: perferto et ultima exspectato, *final events, the end*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 2: ultima vitae, Calp. Ecl. 3, 91.—Rarely *sing.*: matrem ultimo aetatis affectam, Aus. Vict. Or. Gent. Rom. 10.—Adverb.: si fidem ad ultimum fratri praestitisset, *to the last*, Liv. 45, 19, 17; 3, 64, 8; 3, 64, 11; also (more freq.) *at last, lastly, finally*, = ad extremum, ad postremum, postremo: si qualis in cives, talis ad ultimum in liberos esset, Liv. 1, 53, 10; 5, 10, 3; 3, 10, 3: ne se ad ultimum perditum irent, id. 26, 27, 10; so, ultimo, Suet. Ner. 32 *fin.*; Petr. 20, 139; and, ultimum, *for the last time*, Liv. 1, 29, 3; Curt. 5, 12, 8; App. M. 2, p. 126.—**2.** Of degree or rank, and denoting the highest as well as the lowest extreme of either. **a.** *The utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest*, = summus, extremus: summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 30: ultimae perfectaeque naturae, id. N. D. 2, 12, 33: ut absit ab ultimis vitiis ipse praeceptor ac schola, Quint. 2, 2, 15: ultimae causae cur perirent, etc., Hor. C. 1, 16, 18: scelus, Curt. 5, 12, 17: rex ad ultimum periculum venit, id. 7, 6, 22: facinus, id. 8, 8, 2; 6, 3, 13; 6, 9, 11: necessitas, id. 9, 12, 6; Liv. 2, 43, 3; 3, 4, 9; Sen. Clem. 1, 12, 5: ad ultimam inopiam adducere, Liv. 6, 3, 4; 37, 31, 2: ad ultimos casus servari, id. 27, 10, 11: dedecus, Curt. 9, 5, 11: exsecrationes, Just. 24, 2, 8: ultimum supplicium, *extreme* (i. e. *capital*) *punishment*, Caes. B. C. 1, 84; so, poena, Liv. 3, 58, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 8: desperatio, Tac. H. 2, 48; 2, 44; Curt. 10, 8, 9; Liv. 42, 66, 1; Sen. Contr. 4, 29, 2: discrimen ultimum vitae et regni, Liv. 37, 53, 16; 23, 21, 2: ad ultimam perductus tristitiam, Petr. 24.—Esp., as *subst.*: **ultĭma,** ōrum, *n.*: omnia ultima pati, *every extremity, the worst*, Liv. 37, 54, 2: ultima pati, Ov. M. 14, 483; id. Tr. 3, 2, 11; Curt. 3, 1, 6: ultima audere, Liv. 3, 2, 11: priusquam ultima experirentur, id. 2, 28, 9.—Rarely *sing.*: paene in ultimum gladiorum erupit impunitas, Vell. 2, 125, 2: ad ultimum inopiae adducere, *to the last degree*, Liv. 23, 19, 2; 31, 38, 1: ad ultimum periculi pervenire, Curt. 8, 1, 15.—Trop.: ut in pecude, nisi quae vis obstitit, videmus naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35.—Adverb.: ad ultimum pro fide morituri, Curt. 3, 1, 7: consilium sceleratum, sed non ad ultimum dementis, *in the extreme, utterly, to the last degree*, Liv. 28, 28, 8.—**b.** *The lowest, meanest* (very rare): qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, cum esset ultimae, Vell. 1, 11, 1: principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 35: ultima sit laudes inter ut illa tuas, Auct. Cons. ad Liv. 17: ultima pistoris illa uxor, *the worst*, App. M. 9, p. 224, 26.—*Subst.*: ut vigiliis et labore cum ultimis militum certaret (consul), Liv. 34, 18, 5: in ultimis laudum, id. 30, 30, 4: in ultimis ponere, *the lowest, meanest things*, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 91.

ultĕrior, us, v. ulter, I.

ultĕrius, *adv.*, v. ultra, I. D.

ultĭmē, *adv.*, v. ultra, I. E.

1. ultĭmō, *adv.*, v. ultimus, under ulter, II. B. 1. *fin.*

2. ultĭmo, āre, *v. n.* [ultimus], *to come to an end, be at the last*: cum ultimarent tempora patriae, Tert. Pall. 1 *fin.*

ultĭmum, *adv.*, v. ultimus, under ulter, II. B. 1. *fin.*

ultĭmus, a, um, v. ulter, II.

ultio, ōnis, *f.* [ulciscor], *a taking vengeance, avenging, revenge* (not ante-Aug.; cf. vindicta): quamquam serum auxilium perditis erat, tamen ultionem petens, Liv. 31, 24, 1: ultionem violatae per vim pudicitiae confessa viro est, id. 38, 24, 10: inhumanum verbum est et quidem pro isto receptum, ultio, Sen. Ira, 2, 32, 2: voluptas ultionis, Quint. 5, 13, 6; cf. id. 7, 4, 33; Sen. Ira, 2, 32, 3; 3, 3, 3; 3, 4, 4; 3, 5, 8; 3, 27, 1; id. Clem. 1, 27, 1; 1, 27, 2; Tac. A. 2, 13; 3, 7; 4, 25 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 25; Juv. 13, 2; 191 al.—Personified as a deity: aram Ultioni statuendam, Tac. A. 3, 18.—With *gen.* of the passion, *indulgence*: si ultio irae haec et

non occasio cupiditatis explendae esset, Liv. 7, 30, 14.

ultor, ōris, *f.* [ulciscor], *a punisher, avenger, revenger.* **I.** In gen. (class.): conjurationis investigator atque ultor, Cic. Sull. 30, 85: Publius nostrarum injuriarum ultor, id. Brut. 77, 268; id. Pis. 10, 23: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Verg. A. 4, 625.—A t t r i b u t i v e l y, Ov. Ib. 340: deus ultor = Anteros, id. M. 14, 750: ultores dii, Tac. H. 4, 57: ultore ferro, Just. 4, 18, 5: ultores ignes, Prop. 4, 1, 115; Sil. 2, 495.—**II.** Ultor, a surname of Mars, *the Avenger*, Ov. F. 5, 577; Tac. A. 3, 18; Suet. Aug. 21; 29; id. Calig. 24 *fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 121, 9; 232 *med.*; 317, 8.

ultōrius, a, um, *adj.* [ultor], *of* or *belonging to vengeance, avenging* (post-class.): mala, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

ultrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [ulter]. **I.** *Adv.* **A.** P r o p., *on the other side:* dextera nec citra mota nec ultra, *neither on that side nor on this, neither backwards nor forwards*, Ov. M. 5, 186.—**B.** T r a n s f., in gen., *beyond, farther, over, more, besides;* of space (rare): ultra procedendi facultas, Auct. B. Afr. 50, 3.—**2.** Of time, degree, etc.: estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 119: ne quid ultra requiratis, id. Univ. 3: ut nihil possit ultra, id. Att. 15, 1, B, 2: quia ultra nihil habemus, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: melius ultra quam citra stat oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 76; 3, 1, 9: quid ultra Provehor? Verg. A. 3, 480: jam nihil ultra exspectantibus, Quint. 9, 4, 30; cf. id. 7, 1, 59: eam (mortem) cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere; ultra neque curae neque gaudio locum esse, Sall. C. 51, 20: hac tempestate serviundum aut imperandum ... nam quid ultra? id. Or. Lepid. contra Sull. 5: nullum ultra periculum vererentur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39: quos alios muros, quae jam ultra moenia habetis? Verg. A. 9, 782.—Of time: usque ad Attium et ultra porrectas syllabas geminis vocalibus scripserunt, *farther, later*, Quint. 1, 7, 14: nec ultra bellum Latinum dilatum, Liv. 2, 19, 2.—**C.** E s p., on account of its comparative sense, freq. followed by *quam:* ultra enim quo progrediar, quam ut veri videam similia, non habeo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 17: ultra quam homini datum est provehi, Quint. 6, prooem. § 10: ultra quam satis est, Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 91; 1, 18, 26; Quint. 12, 7, 12: ultra quam oporteat, id. 2, 4, 7; 2, 5, 24: ultra quam ullus spiritus durare possit, id. 8, 2, 17; Liv. 40, 30, 5: nec ultra moratus, quam, etc., Tac. A. 6, 44.—**D.** *Comp.:* **ulterius,** in the signif. of the *posit.*, *beyond, farther on, farther* (mostly poet.; in prose rare and only post-Aug.). (*a*) = ultra, cum quo Riphaeos possim conscendere montes Ulteriusque domo vadere Memnonia, Prop. 1, 6, 4: abire, Ov. M. 2, 872: ulterius nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus, id. Tr. 3, 4, 51.—(*β*) T r a n s f., = longius or amplius; procedere, Quint. 5, 11, 34: ulterius ne tende odiis, Verg. A. 12, 938: si me ulterius provexerit ira, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 19: revocavit me cogitationi aptae traditum, et iturum, si licuisset, ulterius, Sen. Ep. 102, 1: robur ulterius adversus eam saeviendi gentem, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: nec ulterius dare corpus inutile leto Aut vacat aut curat, *farther, longer, more*, Ov. M. 12, 344: non tulit ulterius, id. ib. 3, 487: rogabat Ulterius justo, *beyond what was right, more than was right*, id. ib. 6, 470.—**E.** *Sup.:* **ultimē.** **1.** *Extremely, to the last degree:* nudam flagris ultime verberat, App. M. 10, p. 250, 33: affectus, id. ib. 1, p. 105, 22.—**2.** *At last*, Sen. Ep. 76, 22 (dub.; al. ultimum).

II. *Prep.* with *acc.*, *on the farther side of, beyond, past:* cis Padum ultraque, Liv. 5, 35, 4: ultra Silianam villam, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 1: milibus passuum II. ultra eum (montem) castra fecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 1, 49; id. B. C. 3, 26; 3, 66: ultra Terminum, Hor. C. 1, 22, 10: dextra paulum prolata ultra sinum, Quint. 11, 3, 159; cf. id. ib. § 118.—Placed after the noun: sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 107: portas ultra procedere, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 29: Euphratem ultra, Tac. A. 15, 17 *fin.*—**b.** T r a n s f. (*a*) Of time, *beyond, past, longer than:* (Gorgias) et illorum fuit aemulus ut ultra Socratem usque duravit, Quint. 3, 1, 9: non durat ultra poenam abdicationis, id. 9, 2, 88: ultra rudes annos, id. 1, 1, 20: ultra pueriles annos, id. 1, 11, 19.—(*β*) Of number, measure, degree, quality, etc., *beyond, above, over, more than,* = supra: paulo ultra eum numerum, Auct. B. Alex. 21: non ultra heminam aquae assumere, Cels. 4, 2, 4 *fin.*: adhibent modum quendam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: ultra fidem, Quint. 8, 6, 73: modum, id. 10, 3, 32; 11, 1, 90: quid est ultra pignus aut multam? Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: ultra Romanorum et mortalium etiam morem aliquem curare, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: juvenis ultra barbarum, promptus ingenio, Vell. 2, 118, 2: Maecenas otio ac mollitiis paene ultra feminam fluens, id. 2, 88, 2: si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 31: ultra Legem tendere opus, id. S. 2, 1, 1: vires ultra sortemque senectae, Verg. A. 6, 114: si ultra placitum laudarit, id. E. 7, 27.

ultrā-mundānus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is beyond the world, ultra-mundane* (post-class.): ille deus, App. Dogm. Plat. 8, 7: pater, Mart. Cap. 2, § 185.

ultrix, īcis, *adj.* [ultor], *avenging, vengeful.* **I.** *Adj.* (poet.): ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae, *the avenging goddesses*, i. e. *the Furies*, Verg. A. 4, 473; cf. Furiae, Claud. Ep. 1, 14; and, deae, Sen. Med. 967: Curae, Verg. A. 6, 274: dextra, Sen. Herc. Fur. 895: irae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 104: rotae, id. Laud. Stil. 1, 98.—In *neutr. plur.:* ultricia bella, Sil. 2, 423: tela ultricia, Stat. Th. 10, 911.—* **II.** *Subst.*, *she that avenges, an avenger:* ultrix afflictae civitatis, Cic. Dom. 43, 112 (dub.; B. and K. victrix).

ultrō, *adv.*, *to the farther side, beyond, on the other side.* **I.** L i t., so most usually in the connection ultro citroque, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9; id. Ac. 1, 7, 28; Caes. B. G. 1, 42; Liv. 3, 5, 11; Auct. B. Hisp. 21: ultro et citro, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56; id. Lael. 22, 85; id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60: ultro ac citro, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16; or, without a copula, ultro citro, *on this side and on that, this way and that, to and fro, on both sides, mutually*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 29; Suet. Calig. 19; App. M. 8, p. 211; v. citro; and cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 87 sqq.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** Of distance, *afar, away, off* (so only in Plautus): *Ty.* Proin' tu ab istoc procul recedas. *He.* Ultro istum a me! Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 19 Brix ad loc.: ultro istunc, qui exossat homines! id. Am. 1, 1, 164: ultro te amator apage te a dorso meo, id. Cas. 2, 8, 23.—**B.** To denote that which is or is done over and above something else, *besides, moreover, too:* et mulier ut sit libera, atque ipse ultro det argentum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 26: celavit suos cives ultroque eis sumptum intulit, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: cavendo, ne metuant homines, metuendos ultro se efficiunt, Liv. 3, 65, 11: Sex. Naevius, qui, cum ipse ultro deberet, cupidissime contenderet, etc., Cic. Quint. 23, 74; cf.: non debui tibi pecuniam ... ultro a me mutuatus es, Quint. 5, 10, 107; 12, 8, 7 Spald. *N. cr.*: his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Verg. A. 2, 145: nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius Adsumus, id. ib. 5, 55 Forbig. ad loc.: ultro animos tollit dictis atque increpat ultro, id. ib. 9, 127.—**2.** T r o p., *superfluously, gratuitously, wantonly:* qui ita putant, Sibi fieri injuriam ultro si quam fecere ipsi expostules, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 4: sibi ultro per contumelias hostem insultare, Liv. 3, 62, 1.—**C.** From beyond, from the other side, i. e. without influence or assistance from this side (cf. sponte, whose opposite is external compulsion or aid: ultro facio, non rogatus; sponte facio, non coactus neque adjutus; hence, ultro is esp. freq. with verbs of giving, offering, proposing, approaching, assailing, etc.), *on his part, on their part, of himself, of themselves*, etc.; *of one's own accord, without being asked, spontaneously, voluntarily:* *Gn.* Jam haec tibi aderit supplicans Ultro. *Thr.* Credin'? *Gn.* Immo certe. Novi ingenium mulierum: Nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 42 sq.: O audaciam! etiam me ultro accusatum advenit? id. Phorm. 2, 3, 13: monstrum etiam ultro derisum advenit, id. Eun. 5, 2, 21: qui quoniam Erus quod imperavit neglexisti persequi, nunc venis etiam ultro inrisum dominum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 40: ut homines Galli spem imperii ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam neglegerent, id non divinitus factum esse putatis? Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: ultro aliquid offerre, id. Planc. 10, 26; cf. Quint. 7, 1, 50: offerendum ultro rati, Liv. 1, 17, 8: offerentibus ultro sese militibus, id. 27, 46, 3: cum id, quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: omnia ei ultro pollicitus sum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1: nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Caesar detulerit, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2: has (tabulas) donavit his ultro, Quint. 5, 10, 111: subinvideo tibi, ultro te etiam arcessitum ab eo, *of his own motion*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 1: ultroque animam sub fasce dedere, Verg. G. 4, 204: quod divom promittere nemo Auderet, volvenda dies, en, attulit ultro, id. A. 9, 7: ultro ad terram concidit, id. ib. 5, 446: ultro ad me venit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 73; id. Eun. 1, 1, 2; Pers. 5, 172: ad aliquem ultro venire, Cic. Fam. 7, 21; cf. id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: quod occurrit ultro, Quint. 7, 1, 59: interrogantibus libenter respondeat, non interrogantes percontetur ultro, id. 2, 2, 6: quemadmodum impetum occupemus facere ultro in regem, Att. ap. Non. 355, 11: cum rex ab Attalo et Rhodiis ultro se bello lacessitum diceret, num Abydeni quoque, inquit, ultro tibi intulerunt arma? Liv. 31, 18, 2; 21, 1, 3; 1, 17, 8; 2, 13, 2: ne collegae auxilium, quod acciendum ultro fuerit, suâ sponte oblatum sperneretur, id. 10, 19, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: Cappadocem illum non modo recipiebat (Asia) suis urbibus, verum etiam ultro vocabat, Cic. Fl. 18, 61.—So, ultro tributa (and sometimes written as one word, ultrotributa), *expenditures made by the State for public works*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 11 Müll.; Liv. 39, 44, 2; 43, 16, 2 and 7.—T r o p.: virtus saepius in ultro tributis est, *gives rather than receives*, Sen. Ben. 4, 1, 2.

* **ultrōnĕĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [ultroneus], *free-will, voluntariness:* ultroneitas, quam libertatem arbitrii dicimus, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6 *fin.*

ultrōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ultro], *of one's own accord, voluntary* (late Lat.): exsilium, App. M. 1, p. 111, 15: ultroneam te dominae tuae reddis (i. e. ultro, tuâ sponte), *voluntarily*, id. ib. 6, p. 175, 17; cf. id. Flor. 2, p. 350, 10; Vulg. Exod. 25, 2 (but in Sen. Q. N. 2, 59, 8, the correct read. is nati).

* **ultrorsum,** *adv.* [contr. from ultroversum], *farther onwards:* pergere, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 26.

ultrōtrĭbūta, ōrum, v. ultro *fin.*

ultus, a, um, *Part.* of ulciscor.

Ŭlŭbrae, ārum, *f.*, *a small town of Latium, by the Pontine Marshes*, now *Cisterna*, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 30; Juv. 10, 102; Inscr. Orell. 121 sq.—Hence, **A.** **Ŭlŭbrānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ulubræ, Ulubran:* populus, *the inhabitants of Ulubræ*, Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2.—**B.** **Ŭlŭbrenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ulubræ, the Ulubrans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

* **ulucus,** i, *m.*, *a screech-owl*, = ulula, Serv. Verg. E. 8, 55 (al. alucos).

ŭlŭla, ae, *f.* (sc. avis) [kindr. with Sanscr. ulūka; old Germ. uwila, ûla; new Germ. Eule; Engl. owl; cf. Gr. ὀλολύζω], *a screech-owl* whose cry was of ill omen, Varr. L. L. 5, 11, § 75 Müll.; Plin. 10, 12, 16, § 34; cf. id. 30, 13, 39, § 118; Verg. E. 8, 55.—P r o v.: homines eum pejus formidant quam fullo ululam, Varr. Sat. Men. 86, 4.

ŭlŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ululo, the shrieker], *howling, yelling, wailing* (post-class.): plangor, App. M. 4, p. 143, 31: vox, id. ib. 5, p. 161, 40: clamor, id. ib. 10, p. 240, 28; Amm. 24, 1, 7.

* **ŭlŭlāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a howling, wailing, howl*, Prud. Cath. 10, 122.

‡ **ŭlŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a howling, wailing, lamentation* over a deceased person, Inscr. Grut. 705, 11.

ŭlŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a howling, wailing, shrieking*, as a sound of mourning or lamentation, Verg. A. 4, 667; Ov. M. 3, 179; 5, 153; 8, 447; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145: lugubris, Curt. 4, 15, 29; 5, 12, 12; Stat. Th. 9, 178 al.—*The wild yells* or *warwhoops* of the Gauls, Caes. B. G. 5, 37; 7, 80.—*The wild cries and shouts* of the Bacchanals, Cat. 63, 24; Ov. M. 3, 528; 3, 706.

ŭlŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [ulula; cf. Gr. ὑλάω]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to howl, yell, shriek, utter a mournful cry.* **A.** L i t.: canis ululat acute, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. nictare, p. 177 Müll. (Ann. v. 346 Vahl.): canes, Verg. A. 6, 257; Ov. M. 15, 797 lupi,

Verg. G. 1, 486; cf. id. A. 7, 18: simulacra ferarum, Ov. M. 4, 404: summoque ululavit vertice Nymphae, Verg. A. 4, 168; Cat. 63, 28; Hor. S. 1, 8, 25: Tisiphone thalamis ululavit in illis, Ov. H. 2, 117: per vias ululasse animas, id. F. 2, 553; id. M. 3, 725; 9, 642; Luc. 6, 261 al.; cf.: ululanti voce canere, Cic. Or. 8, 27.—**B.** Transf., of places, *to ring, resound, re-echo* with howling: penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes Femineis ululant, Verg. A. 2, 488: resonae ripae, Sil. 6, 285: Dindyma sanguineis Gallis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 269.—**II.** *Act., to cry* or *howl out to* any one; *to howl forth, utter with howlings, cry out; to wail* or *howl over* any thing; *to fill* a place *with howling, with yells* or *shrieks* (poet., and mostly in *part. perf.*): quem sectus ululat Gallus, Mart. 5, 41, 3: nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbem, Verg. A. 4, 609: ululata Lucina, Stat. Th. 3, 158: orbatam propriis ululavit civibus urbem, *wailed over, bewailed*, Prud. Ham. 452: ululataque tellus intremit, Val. Fl. 4, 608: juga lupis, Stat. S. 1, 3, 85: antra Ogygiis furoribus, id. Th. 1, 328: aula puerperiis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 139; cf.: tu dulces lituos ululataque proelia gaudes, *filled with howling*, Stat. Th. 9, 724.

Ulurtīni, ōrum, *m., a people of Lower Italy*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

ulva, ae, *f.* [root or-, ol-; cf. origo], *sedge:* Ulva conferva, Linn.; Plin. 16, 1, 1, § 4; 17, 23, 35, § 209; 21, 17, 68, § 111; Cato, R. R. 37, 2; Col. 4, 13, 2; Verg. G. 3, 175; id. E. 8, 87; Ov. M. 4, 299; 6, 345; 8, 336; Hor. S. 2, 4, 42.

ulvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ulva], *abounding in sedge*, Sid. Ep. 1, 5; id. Carm. 7, 324.

Ŭlysses, is, v. Ulixes.

umbella, ae, *f. dim.* [umbra] (a little shadow, i. e. meton.), *a sunshade, parasol, umbrella*, Mart. 14, 28 *in lemm.;* 11, 73, 6; Juv. 9, 50.

Umber, bra, brum, v. Umbri, A.

* **umbĭlīcāris,** e, *adj.* [umbilicus], *of* or *belonging to the navel, umbilical:* nervus, *the navel-string, umbilical cord*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 20 *med.*

* **umbĭlīcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *navel-shaped, umbilicate:* in alvo mediâ plerisque umbilicatum, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 32.

umbĭlīcus, i, *m.* [akin to ὀμφαλός], *the navel.* **I.** Lit., Cels. 7, 14; 6, 17; Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 220; Liv. 26, 45, 8; Auct. B. Afr. 85, 1; Isid. Orig. 11, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The umbilical cord*, Cels. 7, 29, § 41.—**B.** *The middle, centre:* dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 45: qui locus, quod in mediâ est insulâ situs, umbilicus Siciliae nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: terrarum, i. e. *Delphi*, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 17 Müll.; and in Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115; also called umbilicus orbis terrarum, Liv. 38, 48, 2; and, umbilicus medius Graeciae, id. 41, 23, 13: qui (Aetoli) umbilicum Graeciae incolerent, id. 35, 18, 4: Italiae, Varr. ap. Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 100.—**C.** *The projecting end of the cylinder on which an ancient book was rolled*, Mart. 2, 6, 11; 1, 67, 11; 3, 2, 9; 5, 6, 15; 8, 61, 4; Cat. 22, 7: iambos ad umbilicum adducere, i. e. *to bring to a close*, Hor. Epod. 14, 8; cf.: ohe, jam satis est, ohe libelle: Jam pervenimus usque ad umbilicos, *to the end*, Mart. 4, 91, 2.—**D.** *A projection in the middle of plants*, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 89; 16, 7, 10, § 29; 18, 14, 36, § 136; Pall. Nov. 7, 8.—**E.** *A small circle*, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 78; 18, 33, 76, § 327.—**F.** *The pin* or *index on a sundial*, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 212; 2, 72, 74, § 182.—**G.** *A kind of sea-snail, sea-cockle*, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22; Val. Max. 8, 8, 1; Aur. Vict. Vit. Caes. 3.—**H.** Umbilicus Veneris, *the herb navelwort*, App. Herb. 43.

umbo, ōnis, *m.* [kindr. with ἄμβων, ὀμφαλός, umbilicus; Germ. Nabel; Engl. navel]; prop. any convex elevation; hence, **I.** *A boss* of a shield, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 432 Vahl.); Verg. A. 2, 546: scutis magis quam gladiis geritur res: umbonibus incussâque alâ sternuntur hostes, Liv. 9, 41, 18.—**B.** Transf., *a shield* (in prose not ante-Aug.; syn. clipeus), Verg. A. 7, 633; 9, 810; 10, 884; Sil. 4, 354; Liv. 4, 19, 5; 30, 34, 3; Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 5, 24: junctae umbone phalanges, Juv. 2, 46; cf. Luc. 6, 192: umbone se protegere, Just. 33, 2.—Trop.: judicialis, Val. Max. 8, 5, 4.—**II.** *The elbow*, Mart. 3, 46, 5; Stat. Th. 2, 670; Suet. Caes. 68 *fin.*—**III.** *A promontory*, Stat. Achill. 1, 408.—Hence, transf., Isthmius, *the Isthmus of Corinth*, Stat. Th. 7, 15.—**IV.** *A projecting boundary-stone* in fields, Stat. Th. 6, 352.—**V.** *A projecting part* of a precious stone, *a knob, boss*, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 88.—**VI.** *The full part* or *swelling* of a garment, Tert. Pall. 5.—Hence, transf.: umbo candidus, *a toga*, Pers. 5, 33.

umbra, ae, *f.* [etym. dub.; Curt. compares Sanscr. ambara, an encircling], *a shade, shadow.* **I.** Lit.: cum usque quaque umbra est, tamen Sol semper hic est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 79: illa platanus, cujus umbram secutus est Socrates, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: fiebat, ut incideret luna in eam metam, quae esset umbra terrae, etc., id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; cf. id. Div. 2, 6, 17: colles . . . afferunt umbram vallibus, id. Rep. 2, 6, 11: nox Involvens umbrâ magnâ terramque polumque, Verg. A. 2, 251: spissis noctis se condidit umbris, id. ib. 2, 621: majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbrae, id. E. 1, 84; 5, 70: pampineae, id. ib. 7, 58: certum est mihi, quasi umbra, quoquo ibis tu, te persequi, Plaut. Cas. 1, 4; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 82.—Prov.: umbras timere, *to be afraid of shadows*, i. e. *to fear without cause*, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4: umbram suam metuere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 2, 9: ipse meas solus, quod nil est, aemulor umbras, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 19.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In painting, *the dark part* of a painting, *shade, shadow:* quam multa vident pictores in umbris et in eminentiâ, quae nos non videmus! Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20; so (opp. lumen) Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29; 35, 11, 40, § 131; 33, 3, 57, § 163.—**2.** *A shade, ghost* of a dead person (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: Manes, Lemures): nos ubi decidimus, Quo dives Tullus et Ancus, Pulvis et umbra sumus, Hor. C. 4, 7, 16: ne forte animas Acherunte reamur Effugere aut umbras inter vivos volitare, Lucr. 4, 38; cf.: cornea (porta), quâ veris facilis datur exitus umbris, Verg. A. 6, 894; Tib. 3, 2, 9; Verg. A. 5, 734; Hor. C. 2, 13, 30; id. S. 1, 8, 41; Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 18; Suet. Calig. 59 al.: Umbrarum rex, i. e. *Pluto*, Ov. M. 7, 249; so, dominus, id. ib. 10, 16.—In the *plur.* umbrae, of a single dead person: matris agitabitur umbris, Ov. M. 9, 410; 8, 476; 6, 541; Verg. A. 6, 510; 10, 519 al.—**3.** Like the Greek σκιά, *an uninvited guest*, whom an invited one brings with him (cf. parasitus), Hor. S. 2, 8, 22; id. Ep. 1, 5, 28; Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 27; so, of an *attendant:* luxuriae, Cic. Mur. 6, 13.—**4.** *A shade, shady place, that which gives a shade* or *shadow* (as a tree, house, tent, etc; poet.); of trees: nudus Arboris Othrys erat nec habebat Pelion umbras, Ov. M. 12, 513; so id. ib. 10, 88; 10, 90; 14, 447; Verg. G. 1, 157, id. E. 9, 20; 5, 5; Sil. 4, 681: Pompeiâ spatiabere cultus in umbrâ, i. e. *in the Pompeian portico*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 75; so, Pompeia, Ov. A. A. 1, 67; 3, 387: vacuâ tonsoris in umbrâ, *in the cool barber's shop*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50: studia in umbrâ educata, *in the closet, study*, Tac. A. 14, 53; cf.: rhetorica, i. e. *the rhetorician's school*, Juv. 7, 173: dum roseis venit umbra genis, i. e. *down, beard*, Stat. Th. 4, 336; cf.: dubia lanuginis, Claud. Nupt. Pall. et Celer. 42: nunc umbra nudata sua jam tempora moerent, i. e. *of hair*, Petr. poët. 109: summae cassidis umbra, i. e. *the plume* or *crest*, Stat. Th. 6, 226: sed non erat illi Arcus et ex umeris nullae fulgentibus umbrae, i. e. *quivers*, id. S. 3, 4, 30.—**5.** *A fish, called also* sciaena; *a grayling, umber:* Salmo thymallus, Linn.; Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 7 Vahl.); Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Ov. Hal. 111; Col. 8, 16, 8; Aus. Idyll. 10, 90.—**II.** Trop., like the Engl. *shadow* or *shade.* **A.** Opp. to substance or reality, *a trace, obscure sign* or *image, faint appearance, imperfect copy* or *representation, semblance, pretence* (cf. simulacrum): veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus, umbrâ et imaginibus utimur, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69: umbra et imago civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 30, 53: umbra et imago equitis Romani, id. Rab. Post. 15, 41: o hominem amentem et miserum, qui ne umbram quidem umquam τοῦ καλοῦ viderit! id. Att. 7, 11, 1: in quo ipsam luxuriam reperire non potes, in eo te umbram luxuriae reperturum putas? id. Mur. 6, 13: in comoediâ maxime claudicamus . . . vix levem consequimur umbram, Quint. 10, 1, 100: sub umbrâ foederis aequi servitutem pati, Liv. 8, 4, 2: umbras falsae gloriae consectari, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: umbra es amantum magis quam amator, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 31: mendax pietatis umbra, Ov. M. 9, 459: libertatis, Luc. 3, 146: belli, Sil. 15, 316: umbras quasdam veritatis habere, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 17; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 273.—**B.** *Shelter, cover, protection:* umbra et recessus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: umbrâ magni nominis delitescunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: umbra vestri auxilii tegi possumus, Liv. 7, 30, 18: sub umbrâ auxilii vestri latere volunt, id. 32, 21, 31: sub umbrâ Romanae amicitiae latebant, id. 34, 9, 10: morum vitia sub umbrâ eloquentiae primo latebant, Just. 5, 2, 7.—**C.** *Rest, leisure:* ignavâ Veneris cessamus in umbrâ, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 3; Albin. Ob. Maec. 98.

umbrācŭlum, i, *n.* [umbra] (*any thing that furnishes shade*). **I.** Lit., *a shady place, bower, arbor*, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 2; Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; Verg. E. 9, 42.—**B.** Transf., *a school:* in solem et pulverem, ut e Theophrasti doctissimi hominis umbraculis, Cic. Brut. 9, 37: ex umbraculis eruditorum in solem atque in pulverem, id. Leg. 3, 6, 14.—**II.** *A sunshade, parasol, umbrella*, Ov. F. 2, 311; id. A. A. 2, 209; Mart. 14, 28, 1; Tib. 2, 5, 97; Amm. 28, 4; App. Mag. p. 315, 16.

* **umbrālĭter,** *adv.* [id.], *figuratively, metaphorically*, Aug. Ep. 37 *fin.*

* **umbrātĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [umbra-colo], *one who is fond of the shade, an effeminate person, a lounger*, = umbraticus homo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60.

umbrātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [umbra], *of* or *belonging to the shade*, i. e. *to retirement, seclusion*, or *leisure:* homo, i. e. *who loves to stay in the shade, an idler, lounger*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 24.—**II.** Esp., *retired, private, contemplative* (opp. forensis): Epicureorum delicata et umbratica turba, Sen. Ben. 4, 2, 1: solitaria et velut umbratica vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18 Zumpt *N. cr.* (al. umbratili): doctor, i. e. *one who teaches at home, a private tutor*, Petr. 2: litterae, *composed in one's study*, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 3: negotium, *that is attended to at home*, Gell. 3, 1, 10.

umbrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *remaining in the shade, in retirement*, or *at home; private, retired, contemplative.* **I.** In gen.: vita umbratilis et delicata, *a dreamy life*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: mora segnis et umbratilis, Col. 1, 2, 1: cum inerti et umbratili milite, Amm. 18, 6, 2.—**II.** In partic., of speech, *in the manner of the schools* (opp. to public, political): educenda deinde dictio est ex hac domesticâ exercitatione et umbratili medium in agmen, in pulverem: in clamorem, in castra atque in aciem forensem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, id. Or. 19, 64.—*Adv.:* **umbrātĭlĭter,** *in outline, slightly:* effingimus, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

umbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [umbro], *a shadowing:* sequebatur columna nubis quasi umbratio Spiritus Sancti, Ambros. Sacr. 1, 6, § 22.

Umbrēnus, i, *m.*, Publius, *a fellow-conspirator with Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14; Sall. C. 40, 1 sqq.

umbresco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* [umbra], *to shadow, become shadowy, darken*, Cassiod. Compl. Apoc. 3.

Umbri, ōrum, *m., a people of Italy, in the district of Umbria, which was named after them*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; 3, 14, 19, § 112; Liv. 5, 35; 9, 37 sq.—Hence, **A. Umber,** bra, brum, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Umbrians, Umbrian:* porcus, Cat. 39, 11: aper, Hor. S. 2, 4, 40; Stat. S. 2, 4, 4; 4, 6, 10: villicus, Mart. 7, 31, 9: maritus, Ov. A. A. 3, 303.—*Substt.* **1. Umber,** bri, *m.* (sc. canis), *an Umbrian dog* used in hunting, Verg. A. 12, 753; Sen. Thyest. 497; Val. Fl. 6, 420; Sil. 3, 295; Grat. Cyn. 171 al.—*A kind of sheep in Spain and Corsica*, Plin. 8, 49, 75, § 199.—**2. Umbra,** ae, *f., a female Umbrian*, in a pun with umbra, a shadow, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 84.—**B. Umbrĭa,** ae, *f., a district of Italy so called*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1; Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 48; id. Mur. 20, 42; id. Div. 1, 41, 92.—In apposition: Umbria terra, Gell. 3, 2, 6.—**C. Umbrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*,

of or *belonging to Umbria, Umbrian:* creta, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 197.

Umbricius, ii, *m., a haruspex in the service of Otho,* Tac. H. 1, 27.

umbrĭfĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [umbra-fero]. **I.** *Shade-bringing, shade-giving, casting a shade, shady:* platanus, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 63: nemus, Verg. A. 6, 473: rupes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: Academia, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 13, 22.—**II.** (Acc. to umbra, I. B. 2.) *Bearing* or *carrying the shades of the dead:* linter, Albin. 1, 427: undae, Stat. Th. 8, 18: fundus, id. ib. 1, 57.

umbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [umbra], *to shade, shadow, overshadow, overspread, cover; to make* or *cast a shade* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: (quercus) Umbrabat coma summi fastigia montis, Sil. 5, 488: colles, Stat. S. 4, 2, 36: montes oleā, i. e. *to plant,* Sil. 14, 24: carchedonios purpureos, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 95 (dub.; al. obumbrante): matrem (i. e. tellurem) rosarum floribus, Lucr. 2, 629.—**II.** Transf.: tempora quercu, Verg. A. 6, 772: frontem umbrante capillo, Sil. 1, 403: dux umbratus rosis, Claud. B. Gild. 444; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 164.—In a Greek construction: umbratus tempora ramis, Stat. Th. 6, 554: umbratus genas, i. e. *covered with a beard,* id. S. 3, 4, 79: umbrata tempora galero, Val. Fl. 4, 137: umbrantur somno pupulae, *are shaded,* i. e. *covered,* Varr. ap. Non. 172, 4: telis diem, *to darken,* Claud. in Ruf. 2, 122.—*Absol.:* omnes paene virgae, ne umbrent, abraduntur, *cast a shade,* Col. 5, 7, 2.

umbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of shade, shady, umbrageous* (class.; cf. opacus): locus umbrosior, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3: fere aquosissima sunt quaecumque umbrosissima, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 4: fico folium maximum umbrosissimumque, Plin. 16, 26, 49, § 113: inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos, Verg. E. 2, 3: Silae, Prop. 1, 20, 7; Ov. M. 1, 693: in umbrosis lucis, Hor. C. 1, 4, 11: nemus, Ov. M. 7, 75: salices, id. F. 3, 17: vallis, Verg. G. 3, 331: harundo, id. A. 8, 34: orae Heliconis, Hor. C. 1, 12, 5: arx Parnasi, Ov. M. 1, 467: Ida, id. ib. 11, 762: tecta, Tib. 1, 4, 1: cavernae, Verg. A. 8, 242: ripa, Hor. C. 3, 1, 23: templa, Ov. M. 11, 360. — *Subst. plur.:* **umbrōsa,** ōrum, *n., the twilight, dim light* (opp. tenebrae, clara lux), Sen. Ep. 94, 20.

ūmectātĭo (hūmec-), ōnis, *f.* [umecto], *a moistening, watering, moisture:* oris nauseabilis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 18: inimica (agri), Cassiod. Var. 10, 26.—*Absol.,* Isid. 4, 7, 4; 20, 2, 16.

ūmecto (less correctly **hū-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [umectus]. **I.** *Act., to moisten, wet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quā niger umectat flaventia culta Galaesus, *waters,* Verg. G. 4, 126: et sacer umectat fluvialia rura Capenas, Sil. 13, 85: statque umectata Vomano Adria, id. 8, 439: terras veneno, id. 3, 210: effigiem, id. 5, 5: et lacrimis salsis umectent ora genasque, Lucr. 1, 919; Verg. A. 1, 465; 11, 90; Ov. M. 9, 655: dum meus umectat flaventes Lucifer agros (rore), *bedews,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 121: ejus (agni) os pressis umectare papillis, Col. 7, 3, 17.—Poet.: (mulier) tenet assuetis umectans oscula labris, Lucr. 4, 1190.—**II.** *Neutr.,* of the eyes, *to be moist, tearful, to weep:* ardent (oculi), intenduntur, umectant, conivent, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145; 10, 3, 3, § 10.

ūmectus (less correctly **hū-**), a, um, *adj.* [umeo], *of a moist nature, moist, damp, wet* (ante- and post-class. for umidus): terra exhalat auram atque auroram umidam, umectam, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 9, § 24: locus umectus, Cato, R. R. 6, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Lucr. 4, 634: sapor vini, Pall. Oct. 14, 18: qualitas caeli, id. 1, 16, 6.—*Comp.:* ventres umectiores, Macr. S. 7, 15 *med.:* nubes, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47.—*Sup.:* mulier umectissimo est corpore, Macr. S. 7, 6 *med.;* 7, 10.

ūmĕ-făcĭo (less correctly **hū-**), no *perf.,* factum, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [umeo-facio], *to make moist, to moisten, wet* (post-class.): de halitu terrae aut maris nebula exsistit, quae dispersa umefacit, quicquid texerit, Lact. de Ira Dei, 10: spongia crebro umefacta, Plin. 32, 10, 48, § 138.

ūmĕo (less correctly **hū-**), no *perf.* nor *sup.,* ēre, 2, *v. n.* [v. umor], *to be moist, damp, wet* (poet. and post-Aug.; most freq. in *part. pres.*). **A.** *Verb. finit.:* calidā qui locus umet aquā, Ov. F. 4, 146: stagnata paludibus ument, id. M. 15, 269: ument genae, id. H. 8, 64: arbor lacrimis cadentibus umet, id. M. 10, 509.—**B.** *Part. pres.:* frigida pugnabant calidis, umentia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19: umentes terrae (Nilo), Plin. Pan. 30, 4; Ov. M. 1, 604: litora, Verg. A. 7, 763: umentes spongias, Suet. Vesp. 16: umens caelum, Flor. 2, 4, 2: fluvius, Sil. 13, 123: genae, Tib. 1, 9, 38; so, oculi, Ov. M. 11, 464: oculi atque ora, Sil. 9, 30: umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, i. e. *the cool night,* Verg. A. 3, 589: umentis rores noctis, Sil. 2, 469: astra, Stat. Th. 3, 2.

ŭmĕrāle (not **hŭ-**; v. umerus), is, *n.* [umerus, II. B.], *a covering for the shoulders, a* (military) *cape:* si miles tibiale vel umerale alienavit, Dig. 49, 16, 14.

ŭmĕrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little shoulder* (late Lat.), Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 30; 7, 34; id. Ezech. 41, 26.

ŭmĕrus (incorrectly spelled **hŭmĕrus** in many edd.), i, *m.* [cf. ὦμος]. **I.** Prop., *the upper bone of the arm,* Cels. 8, 1. —**II.** Meton. **A.** *The upper part of the arm* (so only poet. for the usual lacertus): innixus dextro plena trahens umero, *upperarm, arm,* Prop. 1, 20, 44: umeros exsertus uterque, Stat. Th. 5, 439; 4, 235; Ov. F. 1, 409.—**B.** *The shoulder* (of a man; opp. armus of an animal, v. h. v.; the predom. signif. of the word): meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, Umerus aries, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17: id conexum in umero laevo, id. Mil. 4, 4, 44: sagittae pendebant ab umero, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74; cf. Hor. C. 1, 21, 12: umerum apertum gladio appetit, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: Chloris albo sic umero nitens, Hor. C. 2, 5, 18: sparsum odoratis umerum capillis, id. ib. 3, 20, 14: pars umeri ima tui, Ov. A. A. 3, 307.—*Plur.:* (virgines) quas matres student Demissis umeris esse, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23: scutum, gladium, galeam in onere nostri milites non plus numerant quam umeros, lacertos, manus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: ut bracchia modo atque umeri ad sustinenda arma liberi ab aquā esse possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: pedites tantummodo umeris ac summo pectore exstare, id. B. C. 1, 62: cum Milo umeris sustineret bovem vivum, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: quod pupillum filium ipse paene in umeros suos extulisset, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: densum umeris vulgus, Hor. C. 2, 13, 32: nube candentes umeros amictus Augur Apollo, id. ib. 1, 2, 31; so, candidi, id. ib. 1, 13, 10: umeris positurus arcum, id. ib. 3, 4, 60: et quae nunc umeris involitant, deciderint comae, id. ib. 4, 10, 3 et saep.: ex umeris armi fiunt, Ov. M. 10, 700; so id. ib. 12, 396; cf.: terrestrium solus homo bipes: uni juguli, umeri, ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98, § 243.—**2.** Umerus is also used of animals (as, on the other hand, armi is of men; v. armus); of oxen, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.—Of cocks, Col. 8, 2, 9.—**C.** *Of the middle part* of a thing, *the back, ridge* (post-Aug.). **1.** Of trees and plants: certum est ab umeris arborum surculos petendos, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 105; Col. 3, 10, 5; id. Arb. 3, 1.—**2.** Of mountain ridges: montium flexus crebrique vertices et conflexa cubito aut confracta in umeros juga, Plin. 2, 44, 44, § 115 (al. numeros): virides umeros, Stat. Th. 6, 714. —**3.** Of a country: Rhegium oppidum in umero ejus (Italiae) situm, a quo veluti cervicis incipit flexus, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43; so, duo haec oppida... sita sunt utrāque ex parte velut in umeris Helladis, id. 4, 7, 11, § 23.—**III.** Trop., in *plur., the shoulders;* as in Engl., when speaking of bearing a burden: tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, umeris sustineret, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: rem publicam umeris sustinere, id. Fl. 37, 94: cum expertus esset, quam bene umeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10, 6; 57, 4: sumite materiam vestris qui scribitis aequam Viribus, et versate diu, quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant umeri, Hor. A. P. 40.

ūmesco (less correctly **hū-**), no *perf.* nor *sup.,* ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* [umeo], *to grow moist* or *wet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (equi) umescunt spumis, Verg. G. 3, 111: cortex non umescit, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 107: terra umescens rore occulto, id. 18, 34, 77, § 339: solum, Pall. Sept. 10, 3: vidimus umescentes oculos tuos, Plin. Pan. 73, 4.

ūmĭdē, *adv.* [umidus], *moistly, by reason of moisture:* haec tigna umide putrent, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67.

ūmĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *rather damp, dampish, wettish* (poet. and very rare), Ov. A. A. 3, 629: comae, Aus. Ep. 106.

ūmĭdus (less correctly **hū-**), a, um, *adj.* [umeo]. **I.** Prop., *moist, humid, damp, dank, wet* (freq. and class.): simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit vel ignea vel animalis vel umida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34; cf.: terrena et umida, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: tellus, Lucr. 2, 873; so, terra, id. 6, 1100: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque umidis facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, § 45; cf.: (naves) factae subito ex umidā materiā, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: saxa, Lucr. 5, 948 sq.: linguaï templa, id. 4, 622: lumina, Ov. M. 9, 536: creta, Hor. Epod. 12, 10: quanto umidius est solum, Col. 4, 19, 2: ager uliginosus umidissimus, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 9, § 44: umidissimum cerebrum, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 133: subices, Enn. ap. Gell. 4, 17, 14: nox, Verg. A. 2, 8: dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27: nulla dies adeo est australibus umida nimbis, Ov. P. 4, 4, 1: solstitia, Verg. G. 1, 100: regna, i. e. *of the river,* id. ib. 4, 363: caedunt securibus umida vina, i. e. *formerly liquid* (now frozen), id. ib. 3, 364 Heyn.: caligo, quam circa umidi effuderant montes, Curt. 4, 12, 20: maria, Verg. A. 5, 594: mella, id. ib. 4, 486: umidiora et aquosa, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9.—As *subst.:* **ūmĭdum,** i, *n.* (sc. solum), *a moist, wet,* or *damp place:* castra in umido locare, Curt. 8, 4, 13: pontes et aggeres umido paludum imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61: herba in umidis nascens, Plin. 24, 11, 63, § 104: Sirius alto Defluit ab caelo mersumque per umida quaerit, i. e. *the ocean,* Avien. Arat. 755; cf. Cels. praef. 1.—**II.** Fig., *watery, weak:* verba, Gell. 1, 15, 1.

ūmĭ-fer (not **hū-**), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [umor-fero], *containing moisture, moist:* sucus, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9, 15.

ūmĭfĭco (not **hū-**), no *perf.* nor *sup.,* āre, 1, *v. a.* [umificus], *to make moist, to moisten:* sementem Notus umificet, Aus. Idyll. 8, 12.

ūmĭ-fĭcus (not **hū-**), a, um, *adj.* [umor-facio], *that renders moist, moistening:* spiritus lunae, Plin. 2, 100, 101, § 223.

ūmor (not **hu-**), ōris, *m.* [root ug-, found in Sanscr. uksh-, to sprinkle; Gr. ὑγρός; cf.: uva, uveo], *a liquid, fluid* of any kind, *moisture* (class.): itaque et aquilonibus reliquisque frigoribus durescit umor et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: quin et umorem et calorem, qui est fusus in corpore, etc., id. ib. 2, 6, 18: sidera marinis terrenisque umoribus extenuatis aluntur, id. ib. 2, 16, 43: et umor allapsus extrinsecus, ut in tectoriis videmus austro, sudorem videtur imitari, id. Div. 2, 27, 58: nares umorem semper habent ad pulverem multaque alia depellenda non inutilem, id. N. D. 2, 57, 145: nimis concreti umores, id. ib. 2, 23, 59: mollis, id. ib. 3, 12, 31: ranarum et in terrā et in umore vita, Plin. 8, 31, 48, § 110: aquaï, Lucr. 1, 307: liquidus aquaï or aquarum, id. 3, 427; 1, 350 al.; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 32: pluvius, *rain,* Lucr. 6, 496; 6, 515: roscidus, *dew,* Cat. 61, 25: circumfluus, *the ocean,* Ov. M. 1, 30: candens lacteus, *milk,* Lucr. 1, 258; so, lacteus, Ov. M. 9, 358; 15, 79: Massicus Bacchi, *wine,* Verg. G. 2, 143; cf.: dulcis musti, id. ib. 1, 295: umor et in genas Furtim labitur, *tears,* Hor. C. 1, 13, 6: caret os umore loquentis, *saliva,* Ov. M. 6, 354; so, linguam defecerat umor, id. ib. 9, 567: saccatus corporis, *urine,* Lucr. 4, 1028; cf.: praefandi umoris, e corpore effluvium, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171; and: lyncum umor ita redditus glaciatur, id. 8, 38, 57, § 137.—**II.** Meton., comic.: ego jam hic te itidem, quasi peniculus novus exurgeri solet, Ni hunc amittis, exurgebo, quicquid umoris tibi'st, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 70: et ego amoris aliquantum habeo umorisque meo etiam in corpore, id. Mil. 3, 1, 45.

ūmōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [umor], *moist, wet* (post-class.; for class. umidus): loca, App. Herb. 51: corpora, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10 *med.*

umquam (unquam), *adv. temp.* [etym. dub.], *at any time, ever* (opp. never; cf. aliquando); most freq. in neg. clauses, sometimes also in interrogations and in conditional clauses; but very seldom in affirma-

tions. **I.** In neg. clauses. **A.** L i t. : quod (principium) si numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 25, 27: quod nemo umquam homo antehac Vidit, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 16; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 41: neque umquam quicquam me juvat quod edo domi, id. Capt. 1, 2, 33; id. Aul. 3, 1, 3: quam opinionem nemo umquam mortalis assequi potuit sine, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 17; 2, 15, 29: quod nec didicerint, nec umquam scire curaverint, id. ib. 1, 6, 11: atque haud sciam an ne opus sit quidem nihil umquam omnino deesse amicis, id. Lael. 14, 51: nemo umquam adiit, id. Har. Resp. 17, 37: cum ita sim afflictus ut nemo umquam, id. Att. 3, 12, 1: itaque quantus non umquam antea exercitus venit, Liv. 9, 37, 2; 9, 39, 5: non umquam gravis aere domum mihi dextra redibat, Verg. E. 1, 36; cf. Prop. 1, 6, 21: non mehercule hoc umquam dixi, Quint. 6, 3, 74: utinam ne umquam Mede Colchis cupido corde pedem extulisses, Enn. ap. Non. 297, 20 (Trag. v. 311 Vahl.).—**2.** In clauses, affirmative in form, in which a negation is implied (cf. II. infra): cave posthac, si me amas, umquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8: raro umquam, nisi forte, etc., *hardly ever*, Quint. 4, 1, 4; cf.: difficilior (interrogatio) hoc, quod raro umquam possunt ante judicium scire, quid testis dicturus sit, id. 5, 7, 22.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** In interrogations implying a negative: *Le.* Sed tu, en umquam cum quiquam viro Consuevisti? *Si.* Nisi quidem cum Alcesimarcho nemine, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 88; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 15; so, en umquam, very freq.; v. en: *Ps.* Eho an umquam tu hujus nupsisti patri? *Ba.* Di melius faciant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 95: ullamne ego rem umquam in vita meā Volui, quin? etc., Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4: dic mihi hoc; solent tibi umquam oculi duri fieri? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 24; 5, 5, 26: quis homo pro moecho umquam vidit in domo meretriciā Prendi quemquam? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 38.—**2.** In conditional clauses: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid ... tum profecto, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: *Al.* Di me perdant ... Si illam uxorem duxero mihi umquam, quam despondit pater. *Me.* Et me, si umquam tibi uxorem filiam dedero meam, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 31 sq.: date ergo, daturae Si umquam estis hodie uxorem, id. Cas. 4, 4, 11: si te in plateā offendero hac post umquam, periisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 34: mihi si umquam filius erit, nae, etc., id. Heaut. 2, 1, 5: si umquam ullum fuit tempus, mater, cum, etc., id. ib. 5, 4, 1; id. Hec. 3, 3, 29: vovisse hunc dicam, si salvos domum redisset umquam, id. ib. 3, 4, 21: si quando umquam equestri ope adjutam rempublicam meminerint, illo die annitantur, ut, etc., Liv. 10, 14, 11.—**II.** In affirmative clauses (cf. I. A. 2. supra): plus amat quam te umquam amavit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 63; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 14; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 22; 4, 8, 71: ut minime mirum futurum sit, si (Isocrates) ... reliquis praestet omnibus, qui umquam orationes attigerunt, Cic. Or. 13, 41: quod ei praeter spem acciderat, ut illam terram umquam attingeret, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: cum tyranno instituere amicitiam; et tyranno quam, qui umquam fuit, saevissimo, Liv 24, 32, 3: quare nunc quoque, licet major quam umquam moles premat, tamen, etc., Quint. 12, prooem. § 2: utinam sit tempus umquam quo perfectus aliquis orator, etc., *for once, ever*, id. 12, 2, 9: excute: sic umquam longā relevere catenā, Nec tibi perpetuo serva bibatur aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 25: scintillam e stellā cadere et augeri terrae appropinquantem ... semel umquam proditur, Cn. Octavio C. Scribonio Coss., Plin. 2, 35, 35, § 100.

ūnā, *adv.*, v. unus *fin.*

ūnaetvīcēsĭmāni, v. unetvicesimani.

ūnaetvīcēsĭmus, a, um, v. unetvicesimus.

ūnănĭmans, antis, *adj.* [unus-animus], *of one mind, of one accord* (ante- and post-class.): socia, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 80: consensus, Amm. 21, 5, 9: plebs, id. 22, 5, 4.

ūnănĭmis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of one mind, accordant, harmonious, unanimous* (post-class.): fratres, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 231: equi, id. Epigr. 37, 3; cf. unanimis, Schol. Juv. 5, 134.—*Adv.*: **ūnănĭmĭter,** *unanimously, cordially*: me delegistis, Vop. Tac. 4 *fin.*: studere patientiae (opp. discordare), Tert. Pat. 1 *fin.*: vivere, Arn. 1, 33.

ūnănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [unanimus], *unanimity, concord* (very rare; cf.: concordia, consensus): egregia, Pac. ap. Non. 101, 26; 142, 32 (Trag. Rel. v. 109 Rib.): fraterna, Liv. 40, 8, 14; Hilar. Trin. 1, 28.

ūnănĭmĭter, *adv.*, v. unanimis *fin.*

ūnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-animus], *of one mind, heart*, or *will; of one accord, concordant, harmonious, unanimous* (poet.): ego tu sum, tu's ego: unanimi sumus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49 Ritschl *N. cr.*: sodales, Cat. 30, 1: fratres, Stat. Th. 8, 669: venti, Val. Fl. 1, 615; 4, 161 (but in Liv. 7, 21, 5, the correct read. is una animos).

ūnăsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* [vox. hybr. unus-συλλαβή], *of one syllable*: praepositiones, Prisc. 14, p. 984 P.

uncātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [uncatus], *a bending inwards, a hooking, curving*: unguium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 32 *med.*

uncātus, a, um, *adj.* [uncus], *bent inwards, hooked, curved* (post-class.). **I.** L i t.: lanceae, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.—**B.** T r a n s f., *bent down, bowed down*: ut quidam uncati permaneant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 57.—**II.** T r o p., *hooked, barbed*: syllogismi, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*

† **uncĭa,** ae, *f.*, = οὐγκία (Siculian and Etruscan; v. Müller, Etrusk. 1, p. 309 sq.) [akin to unus, unicus, unio; Gr. οἰνός], *the twelfth part* of any thing, *a twelfth.* **I.** L i t. **1.** Of inheritances: mortuus Babullius. Caesar, opinor, ex unciā, etsi nihil adhuc: sed Lepta ex triente, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1: heres, Sen. Contr. 4, 28 *med.*; Cod. Just. 5, 27, 2.—Of a debt: non erit uncia tota, Mart. 9, 3, 5.—**2.** To denote a rate of interest, *one twelfth per cent.* a month, i. e. reckoning by the year, *one per cent.*, Dig. 26, 7, 47, § 4.—**3.** As a weight, *the twelfth part of a pound* (as or libra), *an ounce*, Rhemn. Fan. Pond. 28; Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 3: uncia aloës, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 140: Falerni, Mart. 1, 107, 3.—**4.** As a measure of land, *one twelfth of a* jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 10.—**5.** As a measure of length, *the twelfth part of a foot, an inch*, Front. Aquaed. 24; Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 214.—**II.** T r a n s f., *a trifle, bit, atom*: neque piscium ullam unciam hodie Pondo cepi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 8; Juv. 11, 131: nulla de nostro nobis uncia venit apro, Mart. 9, 49, 12.

uncĭālis, e, *adj.* [uncia], *of* or *belonging to a twelfth part, amounting to a twelfth part*: asses, i. e. *weighing an ounce*, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45; so, uva, id. 14, 3, 4, § 42: altitudo, *of an inch*, id. 18, 16, 43, § 146; so, litterae, Hier. prol. in Job *fin.*

uncĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth*: heres, i. e. *who inherits a twelfth part*, Dig. 30, 1, 34 *fin.*: fenus, i. e. one twelfth of the principal was returned annually as interest, or 8⅓ *per cent.* (cf. Rein, Privatr. 630 sqq.; Marquardt, Röm. Alterth. 3, 2, 48); Tac. A. 6, 16; Liv. 7, 16, 1; 7, 27, 3: lex, i. e. de fenore unciario, Fest. p. 375: unciariā stipe collatā, i. e. *of an* as (weighing one ounce), *from each person*, Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 21: vitis, *bearing grapes that weigh an ounce*, Col. 3, 2, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 17.

uncĭātim, *adv.* [id.], *by twelfths, by ounces.* * **I.** L i t.: (axungia) datur et phthisicis unciatim, cum vini veteris hemina decocta, donec tres unciae e toto restent, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 139.—* **II.** Transf., *by a little at a time, little by little*: quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo ... comparsit miser, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9.

* **uncīnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [uncinus], *furnished with hooks* or *tenters, barbed*: hamata uncinataque corpora, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121.

uncīnus, i, *m.* [1. uncus], *a hook, barb* (late Lat. for 1. uncus), App. M. 3, p. 135, 39; Pall. Mart. 10, 29; Vulg. Exod. 28, 13.—As *adj.*: hamus, *barbed*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 270.

* **uncĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [uncia], *a little ounce*, Juv. 1, 40.

uncĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [2. uncus], *having feet bent in, crook-footed*, Tert. Pall. 5.

unco, āre, *v. n.*, *to sound* or *roar like a bear*, Carm. Philom. 50.

unctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ungo], *a besmearing, anointing.* **I.** L i t.: sudatoriae, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 73: cottidiana, Col. 12, 53, 3: philosophorum omnes unctionis causā relinquunt, i. e. *to go and anoint themselves* for wrestling in the palæstra, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21; Quint. 11, 3, 19.—**II.** T r a n s f., *an ointment, unguent*: ita ut unctio inarescat, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 171.

unctĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to besmear* or *anoint often* (ante-class.): se unguentis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 117: flavo cinere (crinem), Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 698.

* **unctĭuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [unctus, from ungo], *somewhat uncluous*: pulmentum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 85.

unctor, ōris, *m.* [ungo], *an anointer*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22; Mart. 12, 70, 3; 7, 32, 6; 12, 70, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2; Quint. 11, 3, 26; Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 10, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2791; Inscr. Grut. 785, 5.

unctōrĭum, ii, *n.* (sc. cubiculum) [unctor], *the anointing-room* in a bath, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11; cf. elaeothesium.

unctŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [unctus, from ungo], *besmeared, anointed.* **I.** *Adj.*: circumtonsi et terti atque unctuli, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 8.—* **II.** *Subst.*: **unctŭlum,** i, *n.*, *a little ointment*, App. M. 3, p. 139, 2.

unctum, i, *n.*, v. ungo, *P. a. fin.*

* **unctūra,** ae, *f.* [ungo], *an anointing* of the dead: servilis, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60.

1. unctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of ungo.

2. unctus, ūs, *m.* [ungo], *an anointing, anointment*: oleum unctui profer, App. M. 1, p. 113, 3: cochlearum cinis cum melle unctu sanat, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 90 (al. linitu).

† **1. uncus,** i, *m.* [Sanscr. root ak, ank-ami, bend; Gr. ἀγκών, ὄγκος; cf.: ancus, ungulus], *a hook, barb.* **I.** I n g e n., Liv. 30, 10, 16; Col. 3, 18, 2: ferrei, Cato, R. R. 10; 13.—As an attribute of Necessitas, Hor. C. 1, 35, 20.— P o e t., *an anchor*, Val. Fl. 2, 428.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *A hook that was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the Tiber*, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5; id. Rab. Perd. 5, 16; Ov. Ib. 168; Juv. 10, 66; cf.: et bene cum fixum mento discusseris uncum, Nil erit hoc: rostro te premet ansa suo, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 141.—**B.** *A surgical instrument*, Cels. 7, 29.

2. uncus, a, um, *adj.* [1. uncus], *hooked, bent in, crooked, curved, barbed* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: curvus, recurvus): uncus hamus, Ov. M. 15, 476; also called unca aera, id. P. 2, 7, 10: cornua (tauri), Prop. 2, 5, 19: aratrum, Verg. G. 1, 19; Ov. M. 5, 341; 7, 210; cf.: vomer aratri, Lucr. 1, 313; also called dens, Verg. G. 2, 423: pedes (harpyiae), id. A. 3, 233: ungues, Lucr. 5, 1322: manus, Verg. G. 2, 365: digiti, Col. 7, 11, 2: cauda, Ov. M. 15, 371: labrum, Lucr. 4, 588; 5, 1407.—**II.** T r a n s f.: unco non alligat ancora morsu, Verg. A. 1, 169: avis Minervae, i. e. *with crooked beak and talons*, Stat. Th. 3, 507; cf. alites, id. ib. 12, 212.

unda, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. root ud-, und-, to be wet; whence, uda, water; Angl.-Sax. ydhu, wave; Slav. voda, water; Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑάδες; Goth. vatô, water], *a wave, billow, surge* (syn. fluctus). **I.** L i t.: mare plenum undarum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 33: unda, cum est pulsa remis, purpurascit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 162, 30: via, quae fert Acherontis ad undas, Verg. A. 6, 295; Lucr. 1, 374; 1, 380; 3, 494; Hor. C. 1, 12, 32; 4, 14, 20; id. Ep. 2, 2, 176; Ov. M. 1, 570.—C o l l e c t.: prora remissa subito navem undae adfligebat, Liv. 24, 34, 11.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** I n g e n. **a.** *Water, moisture* (mostly poet.; cf.: aqua, lympha): (Proteus) flumen eras, interdum undis contrarius ignis, Ov. M. 8, 737: fontis in undā, id. ib. 4, 98; cf.: fons tenui perlucidus undā, id. ib. 3, 161: (Noti) canis fluit unda capillis, id. ib. 1, 266: nivales, *snow-water*, Mart. 14, 118, 1: ignem Pollux undamque jugalem Praetulit, *fire and water*, as symbols of housekeeping, Val. Fl. 8, 245; hence, faciunt justos ignis et unda viros, i. e. *real, proper husbands*, Ov. A. A. 2, 598.—**b.** *A fluid, liquid*: manans naribus unda Sanguinis, Sil. 10, 245: preli, i. e. *oil*, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5: croci, Mart. 8, 33, 4; 13, 40, 1.—Of the lava from Ætna, Lucil. Aet. 303.—**2.** Of wave-like things (poet.): aëriae, i. e. *the air*, Lucr.

2, 152: quâ plurimus undam Fumus agit, Verg. A. 8, 257.—Of a lion's mane, Mart. 8, 55, 10. — **3.** In architecture, for the Gr. cymatium (κυμάτιον, a little wave), *a talon, ogee*, Vitr. 5, 7.—**II.** Trop., of the wave-like agitation of a multitude, etc., *a surge, billow, stream, tide*, = aestus: campus atque illae undae comitiorum, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16: adversis rerum immersabilis undis, id. ib. 1, 2, 22: curarum, Cat. 64, 62: bellorum, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 507: salutantûm unda, *a stream, crowd, throng*, Verg. G. 2, 462; so, undae Boiorum, Sil. 4, 159.

undābundus, a, um, *adj.* [undo], *full of waves, surging, billowy* (post-class.): mare, Gell. 2, 30, 3: aquae, Amm. 17, 7, 11.

undanter, *adv.*, v. undo *fin.*

undātim, *adv.* [undo], *in a waving manner, like waves:* mensae undatim crispae, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 96: crispum marmor, id. 36, 7, 11, § 55.—**II.** *In a throng*, Amm. 21, 3, 2.

undĕ, *adv.*, *from which place, whence.* **I.** Lit., of place. **A.** Correlatively: petere inde coronam Unde prius nulli velarint tempora musae, Lucr. 4, 5: nec enim inde venit, unde mallem, Cic. Att. 13, 39, 2: ibi, unde huc translata essent, id. Rep. 2, 16, 30: ut eo restituerentur (Galli), unde dejecti essent, id. Caecin. 30, 88; cf.: te redigam eodem, unde orta es, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 13: eodem, unde erant profectae (naves), Caes. B. G. 4, 28; 5, 5; so too, eodem, unde, id. ib. 5, 11: ad idem, unde profecta sunt, redire, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: fontes, unde hauriretis, id. de Or. 1, 46, 203: Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: loca superiora, unde erat propinquus despectus in mare, id. ib. 3, 14: ad summi fastigia culminis unde Tela jactabant Teucri, Verg. A. 2, 458: regna, Unde genus ducis, id. ib. 5, 801: arbor, unde auri aura refulsit, id. ib. 6, 204: montis sublime cacumen Occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes, Ov. M. 1, 667. —**2.** Pregn.: e majoribus castris, unde antea cessatum fuerat, brevi spatio circumductae copiae, i. e. *from the place at which*, etc., Liv. 5, 13, 10: in arcem perfugere, unde biduo post deditio facta, id. 31, 46, 16. —**B.** *Absol.* **1.** In a direct interrog.: hoc verbum unde utrumque declarat, et ex quo loco et a quo loco. Unde dejectus est Cinna? Ex urbe . . . Unde dejecti Galli? A Capitolio. Unde qui cum Graccho fuerunt? Ex Capitolio, etc., Cic. Caecin. 30, 87: *Pa.* Unde is? *Chae.* Egone? nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14: *Mn.* Unde eam (mulierem) esse aiunt? *Ly.* Ex Samo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 68: qui genus? unde domo? *from what country?* Verg. A. 8, 114.—With *gentium:* unde haec igitur gentium est? Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 47.—**2.** In an indirect interrog.: ego instare, ut mihi responderet, quis esset, ubi esset, unde esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 188: quaere unde domo (sit), *what his home is*, or *where he lives*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 53: qualis et unde genus.. Quaeris, *from what stock, of what family*, Prop. 1, 22, 1: non recordor, unde ceciderim, sed unde surrexerim, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: unde initium belli fieret, explorabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: unde domo quisque sit quaere, Sen. Cons. Helv. 6, 3: sciscitari unde natalium provenerit, App. M. 5, p. 165, 32.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Apart from relations of place, and referring to persons or things, from which as an origin, source, cause, means, reason, etc., something proceeds, *from whom, from which.* **1.** Correlatively: (narratio) brevis erit, si, unde necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: unde jumenta nomen traxere, Col. 6, praef. 3: praedonibus, Unde emerat, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 35: qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: potest fieri, ut is, unde te audisse dicis, iratus dixerit, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285; cf.: de eâ (re) multo dicat ornatius, quam ille ipse, unde cognorit, id. ib. 1, 15, 67: illo exstincto Jove, unde discerem, id. Sen. 4, 12: hem, mea lux, unde omnes opem petere solebant, id. Fam. 14, 2, 2: hi, unde ne hostium quidem legati arcentur, pulsi, Liv. 21, 10, 6: non ut ingenium et eloquentiam meam perspicias, unde longe absum, Cic. Brut. 92, 318: est unde haec fiant, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 42: tenuit permagnam Sextilius hereditatem, unde nummum nullum attigisset, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55: si habuerit, unde tibi solvat, id. Har. Resp. 13, 29: quod, unde agger omnino comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, rudis et confusus intellectu caret: unde sequitur alter dictandi labor, Quint. 1, 1, 28; 12, 3, 4: sciat (orator) quam plurima: unde etiam senibus auctoritas major est, quod, etc., id. 12, 4, 2: unde jus stabat, ei victoriam dedit (= a quâ parte stabat), Liv. 21, 10, 9; cf.: turbam, nec satis fido animo, unde pugnabat, stantem, in fugam averterunt, id. 25, 15, 13: ut unde stetisset, eo se victoria transferret, *on whose side*, Just. 5, 4, 12.—**b.** In partic., jurid. t. t.: unde petitur, *of whom demand is made*, i.e. the defendant: si ambo pares essent, illi, unde petitur, potius credendum esse, Cato ap. Gell. 14, 2, 26; cf.: causam dicere Prius unde petitur, aurum quare sit suom, Quam ille qui petit, unde is sit thesaurus sibi, Ter. Eun. prol. 11 sq.: ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim, Cic. Fam. 7, 11, 1: postulabat ut illi, unde peteretur, vetus exceptio daretur, id. de Or. 1, 37, 168. —**2.** *Absol.* **a.** In a direct interrog.: unde haec (patera) igitur est? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 158; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 10: redde, ut huic reddatur. *Strob.* Unde? id. Aul. 5, 20: *Pi.* Bonum habe animum. *Mn.* Unde habeam? id. ib. 4, 3, 17; id. Cas. 2, 2, 25: unde iste amor tam improvisus, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60; Quint. 11, 1, 54: unde sed hos novi? Ov. M. 9, 508.—With *gentium: De.* Face id ut paratum jam sit. *Li.* Unde gentium? *De.* Me defraudato, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 77; Tert. Pall. 4.—**b.** In an indirect interrog.: ut ex ipsâ quaeras, unde hunc (anulum) habuerit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 45: quaerere, unde se ac suos tueri possit, Liv. 5, 4, 5: unde concilietur risus . . . difficillimum dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 35: si cogitaverimus, unde et quousque jam provecta sit orandi facultas, id. 2, 16, 18: unde sit infamis . . . Discite, Ov. M. 4, 285; cf. Flor. 3, 12, 8 sqq. — **B.** *Indef.:* unde unde for undecumque, *from wherever, whencesoever, from whatever quarter* (only poet. and in post-class. prose): et quaerendum unde unde foret nervosius illud, Cat. 67, 27: qui nisi . . . Mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 88: nec tamen vindictae solacium unde unde spernendum est, App. M. 5, p. 165: qui ma lum etsi ipse non fecit, tamen a quocumque et unde unde passus est fieri, Tert. adv. Herm. 10. — **2.** So, unde alone (late Lat.; perh. only in Tert.): certe unde sunt ista, signis potius et ostentis deputanda, Tert. Anim. 51 *fin.:* quamquam possimus unde illas prolatas aestimare, dum ne ex nihilo, id. adv. Herm. 22 *med.*

(**undĕcēni,** a false read. for undenis, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65.)

undēcentēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [unde-centum], *the ninety-ninth:* annus, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 11.

undēcentum, *num. adj.* [unus-de-centum], *ninety-nine:* anni, Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 214.

undĕcies, *num. adv.* [unus-decies], *eleven times:* hanc summam undecies multiplicato, fiunt, etc., Col. 5, 2, 7: surrexi unâ cenâ, Mart. 5, 79, 1.

undĕcim, *num. adj.* [unus-decem], *eleven:* legiones, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 2: milia debeo, Mart. 2, 44, 8; Vitr. 3, 1 *med.:* dies, Macr. S. 1, 13.

undĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [unus-decimus], *the eleventh:* legio, Liv. 30, 18, 10: annus, Verg. E. 8, 39: dies, Plin. 11, 54, 118, § 283.

undĕcĭrēmis, is, *f.* (sc. navis) [undecim-remus], *a ship of eleven banks of oars*, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 203.

undĕcŭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [undecimus], *soldiers of the eleventh legion*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

undĕ-cumque (undĕ-cunque; in tmesi: unde vacefit cumque locus, Lucr. 6, 1017), *adv.*, *from wherever, whencesoever, from what place* or *part soever* (post-Aug.): undecumque moti sunt (fluctus), Sen. Vit. Beat. 27, 3: fluens sanguis, Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 18; cf.: nec undecumque causa fluxit, ibi culpa est, Quint. 7, 3, 33: undecumque inceperis, ubicumque desieris, Plin. Ep. 9, 4, 2: ignes transiliunt protinus in naphtham undecumque visam, Plin. 2, 105, 109, § 235; Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 22, 4. — With *gentium:* undecumque gentium venissent, Vop. Firm. 14.

undĕ-lĭbet, *adv.*, *whence you will, whencesoever, from any place whatever, from anywhere* (very rare): invenire, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: fascia undelibet super fracturam incipere debet, Cels. 8, 10, 1. —Also *rel.*, *from whatever quarter*, Aug. in Psa. 36, Serm. 3.

undēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [undeni], *containing eleven:* numerus, Aug. Serm. 51 *fin.*; 83 *med.*

un-dēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [unus], *eleven each, eleven* distributively: pariuntur undeni, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 91: cubitis, id. 36, 8, 14, § 65 Sillig *N. cr.:* Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, i.e. *with a hexameter and pentameter, elegiac verse*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30: me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, i. e. *forty-four years*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 27.—In *sing.:* bisque undena pars, Manil. 4, 451.

undēnōnāginta, *num. adj.* [unus-de-nonaginta], *eighty-nine:* classis undenonaginta navium, Liv. 37, 30, 1.

undēoctōginta, *num. adj.* [unus-de-octoginta], *seventy-nine:* unde-Octoginta annos natus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 118.

undēquadrāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [undequadraginta], *the thirty-ninth:* volumen, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 10.

undēquadrāgies or **-ĭens,** *num. adv.* [id.], *thirty-nine times:* dimicare, Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 92.

undēquadrāginta, *num. adj.* [unus-de-quadraginta], *thirty-nine:* anni, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 27.

undēquinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [undequinquaginta], *the forty-ninth* dies, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35; Vell. 2, 17, 3.

undēquinquāginta, *num. adj.* [unus-de-quinquaginta], *forty-nine:* coronae aureae, Liv. 37, 58, 4: genera, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 40.

undēsexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [undesexaginta], *the fifty-ninth:* pars, Censor. de Die Nat. 19.

undēsexaginta, *num. adj.* [unus-de-sexaginta], *fifty-nine:* undesexaginta (Carthaginiensium) vivi capti, Liv. 23, 37, 6: dies, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122.

undētrīcēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [undetriginta], *twenty-nine each, twenty-nine* distributively: menses undetricenum tricenumque (dierum) numero alternaverunt, Macr. S. 1, 13, § 4.

undētrīcēsĭmus or **undētrīgēsĭmus,** a, um, *num. adj.* [id.], *the twenty-ninth:* dies, Liv. 25, 36, 14: in commentariorum undetricesimo, Gell. 10, 5, 1.

undētrīgēsĭmus, a, um, v. undetricesimus.

undētrīginta, *num. adj.* [unus-de-triginta], *twenty-nine:* menses, Vitr. 9, 4: dies, Macr. S. 1, 15, § 6.

undēvīcēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [undeviginti], *nineteen each, nineteen* distributively: pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 44.

undēvīcēsĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [undevicesimus], *soldiers of the nineteenth legion:* cum quinque cohortibus undevicesimanorum egreditur, Auct. B. Alex. 57, 2; Tac. A. 1, 51.

undēvīcēsĭmus or **undēvīgēsĭmus,** a, um, *adj.* [undeviginti], *the nineteenth:* anno undevicesimo post ejus mortem, Cic. Sen. 5, 14: expleto aetatis undevicesimo anno, Quint. 6, praef. § 4; Tac. A. 1, 45 (al. unetvicesimus): die undevigesimo, Col. 8, 5, 14.—The second and third syllable scanned short: senserat ire aquilas legio undevigesima, cujus, etc., Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 21.

undēvīginti, *num. adj.* [unus-de-viginti], *nineteen:* undeviginti annos natus, Cic. Brut. 64, 229: signa militaria, Liv. 23, 46, 4.

undĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [unda-colo], *wave-dwelling*, i. e. *inhabiting the waves, dwelling in the sea:* Naïades, Varr. ap. Non. p. 250, 14: pistris, Avien. Arat. 808.

undĭfluus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-fluo], *flow-*

ing with waves: amnes, Dracont. Hexaëm. 1, 607.

undĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-frango], *wave-breaking, that breaks the waves* or *water:* fluctus, Ven. 3 prol.

undĭquĕ, *adv. indef.* [unde-que, prop. whencesoever; hence], *from all parts, sides,* or *places, from every quarter, on all sides, on every part, everywhere:* ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, id. ib. 3, 1: cinctus periculis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30: rebus undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, id. de Or. 3, 24, 92; cf.: carpere et colligere, id. ib. 1, 42, 191: carpere atque delibare, id. Sest. 56, 119: sic undique omni ratione concluditur, *on all grounds,* id. N. D. 2, 53, 132: omnes undique copiae conferuntur, id. Rep. 3, 17, 27: concurritur undique ad istum Syracusas, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133: undique ad inferos tantumdem viae est, id. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: natura undique perfecta, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26; cf. id. ib. 5, 24, 69: omnes enim partes ejus (i. e. mundi) undique medium locum capessentes nituntur aequaliter, id. N. D. 2, 45, 115: delirus et amens Undique dicatur, Hor. S. 2, 3, 108: soluta ac velut labens undique toga, Quint. 11, 3, 147: undique omnes conisi hostem avertunt, Liv. 3, 63, 4: undique omnis copias contrahit, Curt. 3, 1, 10; Flor. 4, 2, 38.—**2.** *Utterly, entirely, completely, in all respects:* aut undique religionem tolle aut usque quâque conserva, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: vita undique referta bonis, id. Tusc. 5, 31, 86: nam quid fere undique placet? Quint. 1, 2, 15.—**II.** Esp. **1.** With *gentium, in every quarter, in every part of the world:* pacato undique gentium toto, quâ patet, orbe terrarum, Edict. Aurelian. ap. Vop. Firm. 5.—**2.** With *laterum:* canes rabidi et immanes undique laterum circumfusi, App. M. 8, p. 209, 11.—**3.** With *versus* (*versum*): marinae aurae undique versus assidui flatus, Just. 44, 1, 10: cum Oceanus omnes terras omnifariam et undique versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13, 20; 7, 16, 6; App. Mag. p. 322, 22; Sol. 40 *med.*—**4.** With *secus:* undique secus agris arentibus, Sol. 27, 46.

undĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-sono], *wave-sounding, sounding* or *roaring with the waves* (poet.): rupes, Stat. Achill. 1, 198: saxum, Val. Fl. 4, 44: Psamathe, id. 1, 364: dei, i. e. *sea-gods,* Prop. 3 (4), 21, 18.

undĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-vagus], *wandering in waves* (late Lat.): latices, Coripp. Johan. 6, 342: salum, id. ib. 7, 344: Tethys, Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 303 Burm.

undo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [unda]. **I.** *Neutr., to rise in waves* or *surges, to throw up waves, to surge, swell* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: undantem salum, Enn. ap. Non. 223, 24 (Trag. v. 226 Vahl.); cf.: undanti in freto, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: solet aestus aequinoctialis ... undare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28, 6: ad caelum undabat vortex, Verg. A. 12, 673: aëna undantia flammis, id. ib. 6, 218.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To overflow with, be full of, abound in* any thing, = abundare: regio Undat equis floretque viris, Val. Fl. 1, 539: vultus sanguine, Stat. Th. 1, 449: silva favis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 25: ima (aedium) viris, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 545.—**2.** *To wave, undulate:* vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, Verg. G. 1, 472: undantes flammae, Sil. 9, 446: undante fumo, Sen. Troad. 19: undans buxo Cytorus, Verg. G. 2, 437: undans chlamys, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 55: undantes habenae, *waving, flowing, hanging loosely,* Verg. A. 12, 471; so, undantia lora, id. ib. 5, 146: ipsa (puella) decenter undabat, *undulated,* App. M. 2, p. 117, 38.—**C.** Trop., *to waver, fluctuate, be agitated:* undans curis, Val. Fl. 5, 304: undantes spumis furialibus irae, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 76.—**II.** *Act.* (very rare), *to overflow, inundate, deluge:* sanguine campos, Stat. Achill. 1, 87: sinus cruore, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 67.—*P. a.:* **undātus,** a, um, *in a wavy* or *wave-like form:* concharum genera imbricatim undata, cancellatim reticulata, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.—Hence, **undanter,** *adv., in a waving manner, like waves:* capillus undanter fluens, App. M. 2, p. 122, 7 (al. fluenter undans): evomere talia, Mart. Cap. 2, § 138.

undōsē, *adv.,* v. undosus *fin.*

undōsus, a, um, *adj.* [unda], *full of waves* or *surges, surgy, billowy:* aequor, Verg. A. 4, 313: Plemyrium, id. ib. 3, 693: regna, Sil. 5, 21. — *Comp.:* fluctus, Sol. 12 *fin.*—*Sup.:* torrentes, Aug. Civ. Dei, 27, 11. —*Adv.:* **undōsē,** *in waves; comp.:* undosius labens, Amm. 27, 4, 7.

* **undŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [undo, I. B. 2. and II. *p. a.*], *diversified as with waves* (like watered stuffs), *undulated:* togae, Varr. ap. Non. 189, 26 (cited also in Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195).

ūnĕdo, ōnis, *m., the arbute* or *strawberry-tree;* and also *its fruit,* Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 98; 23, 8, 79, § 151.

Unelli, ōrum, *m., a people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *bordering on the Curiosolitæ and Lexovii, whose country formed part of the* Tractus Armoricus; *their chief city was* Constantini Castra, now *Coutances,* Caes. B. G. 2, 34; 3, 11; 3, 17; 7, 75; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 (Jahn, Venelli).

ūnetvīcēsĭmāni (ūnăet-), ōrum, *m.* [unetvicesimus], *soldiers of the twenty-first legion,* Tac. H. 2, 43.

ūnetvīcēsĭmus (ūnăet-), a, um, *num. adj.* [unus-et-vicesimus], *the twenty-first:* legio, Tac. A. 1, 45 (al. undevicesimus).

ungella (unguella), ae, *f. dim.* [ungula], *a little claw* or *talon,* Apic. 4, 5; Marc. Emp. 20 *med.*

ungo or **unguo,** nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* [root in Sanscr. ang, to besmear; cf. Gr. ἄγος], *to smear, besmear, anoint* with any fat substance, an unguent, oil, etc. (class.; syn.: lino, linio): unguentis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77: aliquam unguentis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 115; id. Truc. 2, 2, 34: unctus est, accubuit, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1: gloria quem supra vires unguit, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 76.—Of the anointing of corpses, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 219 (Ann. v. 156 Vahl.); Ov. P. 1, 9, 47; id. F. 4, 853; id. H. 10, 122; Mart. 3, 12, 4; Hor. S. 2, 1, 7: corpus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: globos melle, Cato, R. R. 79: postes superbos amaracino, Lucr. 4, 1175 et saep.—Of the anointing of a Jewish king: unctus est in regem, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 45, 5: caules oleo, *to dress with oil,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 125: caules impensius, Pers. 6, 68: pingui oluscula lardo, Hor. S. 2, 6, 64: labitur uncta carina, *daubed with pitch, the pitchy keel,* Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, and ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1 (Ann. v. 379 and 476); imitated by Verg. A. 4, 398; cf.: labitur uncta vadis abies, id. ib. 8, 91: ungere tela manu ferrumque armare, *to smear* or *anoint with poison* (ἰοὺς χρίεσθαι), id. ib. 9, 773: arma uncta cruoribus, *smeared, stained,* Hor. C. 2, 1, 5: tela cruore hostili, Sil. 9, 13: ova ranae sanguine, Hor. Epod. 5, 19: puer unctis Tractavit calicem manibus, i. e. *greasy,* id. S. 2, 4, 78; so, uncta aqua, id. ib. 2, 2, 68.—**II.** Trop., Vulg. Act. 10, 38; id. 2 Cor. 1, 21.—Hence, **unctus,** a, um, *P. a.;* prop. *anointed, oiled:* cur quisquam caput unctius referret, Cat. 10, 11: magis diliges ex duobus aeque bonis viris nitidum et unctum quam pulverulentum et horrentem, Sen. Ep. 66, 24: Achivi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 33: nudus, unctus, ebrius est contionatus, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 12.—**B.** Transf., *rich, luxurious, sumptuous* (syn. lautus). **a.** *Adj.:* captus es unctiore cenâ, Mart. 5, 44, 7: melius et unctius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44: cenae unctissimae, Sid. Ep. 2, 9: ita palaestritas defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctior abiret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 54: accedes siccus ad unctum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12: patrimonia, Cat. 29, 23: Corinthus, *luxurious, voluptuous,* Juv. 8, 113: Tarentus, Sid. Carm. 5, 430: pro isto asso sole, quo tu abusus es in nostro pratulo, a te nitidum solem unctumque repetemus, i. e. *sunshine and ointment,* Cic. Att. 12, 6, 2: unctior splendidiorque consuetudo loquendi, *rich, copious,* id. Brut. 20, 78.—**b.** *Subst.:* **unctum,** i, *n.* **1.** *A rich banquet, sumptuous feast:* unctum qui recte ponere possit, Hor. A. P. 422: cenare sine uncto, Pers. 6, 16.—**2.** *An ointment:* haurito plusculo uncto, corporis mei membra perfricui, App. M. 3, p. 139; Veg. 3, 71, 5.

* **unguēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [unguo, ungo], *an ointment, unguent,* App. M. 3, p. 138, 26.

unguen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a fatty substance, fat; an ointment, unguent:* in aënum caldum unguen indito, Cato, R. R. 79; 80: pingues unguine ceras, Verg. G. 3, 450: crassum, Pers. 6, 40: pingue, Val. Fl. 6, 360; 8, 302 al.

unguentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [unguentum], *of* or *belonging to ointments* or *unguents, ointment-.* **I.** *Adj.:* taberna, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117; Sen. Ep. 108, 4; Suet. Aug. 4: cella, Sid. Ep. 2, 2: vasa, Plin. 36, 8, 12, § 60.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. unguentārĭus,** ii, *m., a dealer in unguents, a perfumer,* Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; id. Att. 13, 46, 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 228; Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 91; Inscr. Orell. 2988. —**B. unguentārĭa,** ae, *f.* **1.** *A female perfumer,* Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 14; Inscr. Orell. 4301; 4991.—**2.** (Sc. ars.) *The art of making unguents* or *perfumes,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 90.—**C. unguentārĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. argentum), *money for buying perfumes,* Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23.

unguento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to rub with sweet ointments, to anoint, perfume* (in *verb. finit.* very rare): DEAS VNGVENTAVERVNT, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. Orell. 2271, 391 (cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77).—More freq. in *part. perf.:* **unguentātus,** a, um, *anointed, perfumed:* unguentatus per vias, ignave, incedis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 23: cincinni, id. Truc. 2, 2, 32: homo, P. Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5; Sen. Fragm. ib. 12, 2, 11: maritus, Cat. 61, 142.

unguentum, i (*gen. plur.* unguentûm, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 5; id. Poen. 3, 3, 88), *n.* [unguo], *an ointment, unguent, perfume:* non omnes possunt olere unguenta exotica, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41; 1, 3, 115 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; id. Cat. 2, 3, 5; id. Sest. 8, 18; id. Cael. 11, 27; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62; Hor. C. 2, 3, 13; 2, 7, 23; id. A. P. 375; Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 23; Ov. F. 3, 561; Mart. 11, 54, 1; Plin. 1, 1, 1, § 3.

unguĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [unguis], *a finger-nail:* integritas unguiculorum omnium, Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 80; Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 17; Sen. Q. N. 6, 2, 5.—Prov.: a teneris unguiculis, a transl. of the Gr. ἐξ ἁπαλῶν ὀνύχων, *from early infancy, from childhood,* Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2 (for which: de tenero ungui, Hor. C. 3, 6, 24): ex unguiculis (= ἐξ ὀνύχων), *from the very finger-tips,* i. e. *through and through,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 20; App. M. 10, p. 249, 11.

* **unguilla,** ae, *f.* [unguo, ungo], *an ointment-box,* Sol. 27 *fin.*

unguĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [unguen], *full of fat* or *oil, fat, oily, unctuous:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 17: opus, Cels. 5, 26, 20.—*Comp.:* nuces, Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 147.

unguis, is (*abl.* ungui, Cat. 62, 43; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 46; id. C. 2, 8, 4; Prop. 1, 20, 39; cf. Charis. p. 120), *m.* [cf. Gr. ONYX-, ὄνυξ; Sanscr. nakha], *a nail* of a person's finger or toe. **I.** Lit., Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 247; 10, 35, 52, § 106; 28, 2, 5, § 28; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51; 1, 19, 46; id. S. 1, 3, 101; Prop. 1, 20, 39; Ov. Am. 1, 7, 64; 2, 6, 4; id. A. A. 3, 708.—**2.** Of animals, *a claw, talon, hoof,* Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 247; Hor. C. 2, 19, 24; Ov. M. 4, 717; 10, 540; Col. 6, 12; Mart. 14, 199 al.—**B.** Proverbial phrases. **1.** Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from top to toe, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot,* Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.—**2.** A rectâ conscientiâ transversum unguem non discedere, *not to depart a finger's breadth in the least,* Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4; cf. ellipt.: urge igitur, nec transversum unguem, quod aiunt, a stilo, id. Fam. 7, 25, 2: si tu ex isto loco digitum transvorsum aut unguem latum excesseris, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 17 sq.; Hier. Ep. 127, 8 (v. transversus and digitus).—**3.** Cum medium ostenderet unguem, i. e. *showed utter derision, the greatest contempt* (because the middle finger was regarded as indecent), Juv. 10, 53.—**4.** Incestos amores De tenero meditatur ungui, i. e. *from childhood,* ἐξ ἁπαλῶν ὀνύχων, Hor. C. 3, 6, 24 (for which: a teneris unguiculis, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2).—**5.** Ad or in unguem, after the Gr. εἰς ὄνυχα or ἐπ' ὄνυχος, *to a hair, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly* (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail; or joiners, who test the accuracy of joints in wood by the nail: materiem dolare ad unguem, Col. 11, 2, 13: ad unguem Factus homo, *highly polished, perfectly accomplished,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 32; cf.: carmen decies castigare ad unguem, id. A. P. 294 Jan. ad loc.: suturae ca-

pitis in unguem committuntur, Cels. 8, 1, § 12; Verg. G. 2, 277 Serv.; Vitr. 4, 6, 2; cf. also: carmina molli numero fluere, ut per leve severos effundat junctura unguis, Pers. 1, 65.—**6.** Homo, cujus pluris erat unguis, quam tu totus es, *a man whose little finger was worth more than your whole body*, Petr. 57 *fin.*—**7.** Rodere ungues, *to bite the nails*, i. e. *to be buried in thought*, etc.: ille in versu faciendo Saepe caput scaberet vivos et roderet ungues, Hor. S. 1, 10, 71; cf.: ungue meam morso saepe querere fidem, Prop. 3 (4), 25, 4: et saepe inmeritos corrumpas dentibus ungues, id. 2, 4, 3 (13).—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of plants, *a nail-like spot, the tip, extremity*, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 36; 21, 18, 73, § 121; Col. 4, 24, 7; Pall. Febr. 12, 5.—**B.** *A kind of shell-fish*, perh. *the razor-fish*, Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23.—**C.** *A hook:* ferrei, Col. 12, 18, 2.—**D.** *A white skin on the eye, a web, haw*, πτερύγιον, Cels. 7, 7, 4.

ungŭla, ae, *f.* [unguis]. **I.** Lit., *a hoof, claw, talon;* of a horse: totam quatit ungula terram, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 231 Vahl.); Verg. A. 8, 596; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11.—Of a swine, Cato, R. R. 158, 1; Cels. 2, 17; 4, 14.—Of oxen: bisulca, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72.—Of the *claws* of hens, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 8.—Of vultures' and eagles' *talons*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 63.—Prov.: toto corpore atque omnibus ungulis, i. e., as we say, *with tooth and nail, with might and main*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., *a horse:* cum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114; Mart. 12, 50, 5.—**B.** *A claw*, an instrument of torture (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 9, 18, 7 *fin.;* Prud. στεφ. 1, 44; Hier. Ep. 1, 3.—**III.** *An aromatic spice*, Vulg. Ecclus. 24, 21.

ungŭlatros ungues magnos atque asperos Cato appellavit, Fest. p. 279 Müll. *N. cr.*

ungŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [ungula], *having claws* or *hoofs* (post-class.): altero pede ungulatus, Tert. Apol. 16 *fin.;* so, aliquis, Mart. Cap. 4, § 378.

ungŭlus, i, *m.* [Oscan; Sanscr. ankami, bend; Gr. ἀγκύλος, crooked; Lat. ancus, aduncus; cf. angulus], *a finger-ring, a ring* (ante-class.): ungulus Oscorum linguâ anulus, Fest. p. 375 Müll.; cf.: (anulum) apud nos prisci ungulum vocabant, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10; Poët. ap. Fest. l. l.; so Pac. ib. (Trag. Fragm. v. 64, 215 Rib.).

unguo, ĕre, v. ungo.

‡ **ungustus** fustis uncus, Fest. p. 377 Müll.

ūnĭ-ănĭmis, e, = unanimis, Schol. Juv. 5, 134.

* **ūnĭ-călămus,** a, um, *adj.* [unus], *having a single stem* or *straw:* frumentum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69.

ūnĭ-caulis, e, *adj.* [id.], *having a single stalk:* genus carduorum silvestrium, Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 262: faba leguminum, id. 18, 7, 10, § 57: cuminum, id. 19, 10, 57, § 176.

ūnĭcē, *adv.*, v. unicus *fin.*

ūnĭceps, cipitis, *adj.*, *one-headed* (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 5, 15.

ūnĭ-cŏlor, ōris (collat. form *acc. plur.* unicoloras animas, Prud. Ham. 821), *adj.* [unus], *of one color, all of one* or *the same color* (opp. varius, differens): sues, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3: oculus, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145: torus, Ov. M. 11, 611.

ūnĭcornis, e, *adj.* [unus-cornu], *one-horned, having a single horn.* **I.** *Adj.:* Indici boves, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72: animal, id. 11, 46, 106, § 255: rhinoceros, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18; id. adv. Jud. 10.—**II.** *Subst.*, Vulg. Psa. 91, 11.

ūnĭcornŭus, ui, *m.* [unicornis], pure Lat. for monoceros, *the unicorn*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18; id. adv. Jud. 10; Ambros. Off. Min. 2, 16, 85.

* **ūnĭcorpŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [unus-corpus], *having one body, single-bodied:* signum in caelo (taurus), Firm. Math. 2, 12 *med.*

ūnĭcŭba, ae, *f.* [unus-cubo], *that has lain with but one husband*, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 49 *fin.*

* **ūnĭ-cultor,** ōris, *m.* [unus], *a worshipper of one God, a monotheist*, Prud. στεφ. 13, 90.

ūnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *one and no more, only, sole, single* (class.). **I.** Lit., of number: tuus unicus gnatus, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 1: gnatus, id. Poen. prol. 68; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 79; 3, 2, 29: gnata, id. And. 3, 3, 8; 1, 1, 73: filius, Plaut. Poen. prol. 65; id. Cas. 2, 3, 45; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 41; Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 41: quid me patrem par facere'st, quoi ille'st unicus? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 38 (44): filia, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 41; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 104; Verg. Cir. 334; Just. 1, 4, 2: consul, Liv. 7, 25, 11: maritus, Hor. C. 3, 14, 5: vestis, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 26: anser erat, Ov. M. 8, 684: orbis, id. ib. 13, 853: ancillula, App. M. 1, p. 112, 6.—Strengthened by *unus:* qui me unum atque unicum amicum habuit, Cat. 73, 6: idque unum et prae omnibus unicum effice, App. M. 4, p. 156, 32.—By *solus:* quamlubet esto Unica res quaedam nativo corpore sola, Lucr. 2, 542: unica solaque res, id. 2, 1078.—**B.** In partic., of abstract subjects: spes unica imperii populi Romani, L. Quinctius, Liv. 3, 26, 8: unicum doloris levamentum studia, Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 1: satis tutum praesidium, quod unicum est, Cels. 7, 33: unicum afflictae mihi solamen hoc est, Sen. Troad. 703; id. Phoen. 89.—**II.** Trop., of nature, character, or quality, *alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique* (cf.: egregius, eminens): homo unica est natura ac singularia, Turp. ap. Non. 491, 3: quis tam... ingenio unico? Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. sagaces, p. 321 Müll.: eximius imperator, unicus dux, Liv. 7, 12, 13; so, imperator, id. 6, 6, 17: vir unicus in omni fortunâ, id. 7, 1, 9: juvenis, id. 8, 32, 13: dictator, id. 22, 14, 9: spectator caeli siderumque (Archimedes), id. 24, 34, 2: ultor Romanae ignominiae, id. 9, 15, 10: puer, Ov. M. 3, 454: volucris, id. ib. 8, 239; cf. id. ib. 12, 531: liberalitas, Cic. Quint. 12, 41: fides, Liv. 33, 21, 4: spes, Quint. 6, praef. § 2: mors, Luc. 4, 509: concordia, Liv. 3, 33, 8: exemplum, id. 1, 21, 2: nam tu poëta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, *singularly fit*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 3: tibi ille unicu'st, mihi etiam unico magis unicus, *more than an only one, more than a darling*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 47; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 3.—**B.** Esp., in a bad sense, *singularly bad, detestable* (rare): unica malitia atque nequitia, Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: scelus, Vell. 2, 7, 2: luxuria, Fest. s. v. Sardanapalus, p. 322 Müll.—Hence, *adv.:* **ūnĭcē,** *alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree:* aliquem unice diligere, Cic. Or. 1, 1: eximie et unice delectare, Gell. 11, 13, 4: eo ornamento P. Vergilius unice est usus, Quint. 8, 3, 24: cujus amator unice Vergilius fuit, id. 9, 3, 14: quid Tiridaten terreat, unice Securus, i. e. *utterly regardless*, Hor. C. 1, 26, 5: mammarum vitiis aizoum unice medetur, Plin. 26, 15, 92, § 163.—In Plaut. with *unus:* me unice unum ex omnibus te atque illam amare aiebas mihi, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 56: immo unice unum plurimi pendit, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 29; id. Stich. 1, 1, 12; id. Truc. 1, 2, 91.

ūnĭ-fīnis, e, *adj.* [unus], *possessing the same termination* (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 117.

ūnĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [unus-forma], *having only one shape* or *form, uniform* (post-Aug.): simplex quiddam et uniforme doceri, Tac. Or. 32: facies deorum dearumque, App. M. 11, p. 259, 3: humanum genus, id. Asclep. p. 98, 18: alimonia, Macr. S. 7, 5: institutum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9 *med.*—*Adv.:* **ūnĭformĭter,** *in one and the same manner, uniformly*, App. Asclep. p. 77, 18; Arn. 2, 88.

ūnĭformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [uniformis], *uniformity* (opp. varietas; post-class.), Macr. S. 7, 5 *med.;* Arn. 7, 212; Tert. Anim. 17 *med.*

ūnĭformĭter, *adv.*, v. uniformis, *fin.*

ūnĭgĕna, ae (collat. form **oenĭgĕnŏs** unigenitus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 195 Müll.), *adj.* [unus-gigno]. **I.** *Only-begotten, only:* idcirco singularem deus hunc mundum atque unigenam procreavit, Cic. Univ. 4, 10.—In Christian authors, of Christ: dominus deusque, Paul. Nol. Carm. 5, 46; cf. unigenitus.—**II.** *Born of one parent, of one* or *the same family* (poet.): te, Phoebe, relinquens Unigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri, i. e. *Diana;* sister of Phoebus, Cat. 64, 301; of *Zephyrus*, as brother of Memnon, id. 66, 53.

ūnĭ-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *only-begotten, only* (eccl. Lat.; cf. unicus): unigenitus ille vocatur, qui parentibus solus sit, Hier. adv. Helv. 9: filius, Tert. adv Gnost. 7; Aug. Civ. Dei, 11, 24; Vulg. Johan. 1, 14.

ūnĭ-jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-jugum], *having one yoke:* vinea, *fastened to a single yoke* or *cross-beam.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 183.—* **II.** Transf., *that has been married only once:* Joseph, Tert. Monog. 6 *fin.*

ūnĭmammae, ārum, *f. plur.* [unus-mamma], *one-breasted* women, i. e. *Amazons*, Titian. ap. Isid. 9, 2, 64; Auct. Itin. Alex. 41; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 50.

ūnĭmănus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-manus], *having only one hand, one-handed.* **I.** In gen.: puer natus, Liv. 35, 21, 3; 41, 21, 13.—**II.** Unimanus, *the surname of a certain Claudius*, Flor. 2, 17, 16.

ūnĭmŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-modus], *of one fashion* or *sort, simple* (post-class.): compages, Prud. Psych. 768: virtus, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, 15.

ūnĭnōmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-nomen], = ὁμώνυμος, *of one name, bearing the same name*, Isid. 1, 6, 17.

1. ūnĭo, ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [unus], *to join together, unite* (post-Aug. and very rare; cf. conjungo): caelum mari, Tert. Anim. 17, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 43, 1: corpora, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2, 4; Dig. 39, 2, 15, § 13; App. Mag. p. 283, 30.

2. ūnĭo, ōnis, *f.* and *m.* [id.]. **I.** *Fem.* **A.** *The number one, oneness, unity* (eccl. Lat.): decas decimâ unione completur, Hier. in Amos, 2, 5, 5; Tert. Monog. 4; id. Res. Carn. 2 *fin.*—**B.** *A unity, union* (late Lat.): Maria Dei unione fecunda, Hier. Ep. 22, 19; 18, 14.—**II.** Transf., concr. **A.** *Masc.*, *a single large pearl* (cf. margarita), Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 112; 9, 35, 59, § 122; Sen. Ben. 7, 9, 4; Mart. 8, 81, 4; 12, 49, 13.—*Fem.:* Cleopatranae, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 32 *fin.*—**B.** *Fem.*, *a kind of single onion* caepam, quam vocant unionem rustici, Col. 12, 10, 1.

ūnĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [2. unio], *a plant*, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 77.

Ūnĭōnĭtae, ārum, *m.* [id.], *Unionites, Unitarians*, a religious sect that denied the Trinity, Prud. Apoth. 246 sq.

* **ūnĭpĕtĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [unus-pes], *having only one stalk:* urtica, Marc. Emp. 15 *med.*

* **ūnistirpis,** e, *adj.* [unus-stirps], *having only one stem* or *trunk*, Plin. 16, 30, 54, § 125.

ūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [unus], *the state of being one, oneness, unity.* **I.** Lit.: singularis numeri unitas, Gell. 19, 8, 11: linum duplex triplexve sic tortum, ut unitas in eo facta sit, Cels. 7, 4, 4: Monotes et Henotes, id est solitas et unitas, Tert. adv. Valent. 37: alvei, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48: mundi, Just. 2, 1, 14: in unitatem coire, Cels. 4, 19: inter se implicantur et quasi unitatem faciunt, Col. 11, 3, 43.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Sameness, uniformity:* si alterum horum diceretur Priamus, alterum Hecuba, nullam unitatem assignificaret, quae apparet in lego et legi et in Priamus et Priamo, Varr. L. L. 8, § 3 Müll.: foliorum unitas in suo cuique genere permanet, praeterquam populo, hederae, etc., Plin. 16, 22, 35, § 85: in unitatem venit equester ordo, *are brought under one name* (that of Equites), id. 33, 2, 8, § 32.—**B.** *Unity of sentiment, agreement, concord:* virtutes ibi esse debebunt, ubi consensus atque unitas erit: dissident vitia, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 5.

ūnĭter, *adv.* [id.], *into one, together in one, conjointly*, = in unum (Lucretian): cum corporis atque animaï Discidium fuerit, quibus e sumus uniter apti, Lucr. 3, 839; 3, 846; 5, 555; 5, 558: cedere, Schol. Juv. 3, 298.

ūnĭusmŏdi, v. unus, I. B. 1.

ūnĭversālis, e, *adj.* [universus], *of* or *belonging to all* or *the whole, universal* (post-Aug.): praecepta universalia vel perpetualia, Quint. 2, 13, 14; so, quaestiones, id. 3, 5, 5; 3, 5, 12: vox, id. 8, 5, 3: nihil inveniebam aut proprium aut universale, Plin. Ep. 10, 71, 2.

ūnĭversālĭter, *adv.* [universalis], *all together:* si grex venierit universaliter uno pretio, Dig. 18, 1, 35 *fin.*

* **ūnĭversātim,** *adv.* [universus], *al-*

together, wholly, entirely: consecrare aliquem, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

ūnĭversē, *adv.*, v. universus *fin.*

ūnĭversim, *adv.* [universus], *all together, as a whole* (ante- and post-class.), Naev. Bell. Pun. 3, 7: generibus rerum summatim universimque utitur, Gell. 1, 3, 22.

ūnĭversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *the whole.* **I.** Lit.: universitas generis humani, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 164: in universitate rerum, i. e. *in the universe*, id. ib. 1, 43, 120: communem rerum naturam universitatemque omnia continentem, id. ib. 1, 15, 39 B. and K.: hoc interdictum ad universitatem bonorum, non ad singulas res pertinet, Dig. 43, 2, 1: aedificii, ib. 41, 1, 7: aedium, ib. 41, 3, 23: non tantum universitati ejus attendas, verum etiam particulas persequaris, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3: orationis, id. ib. 2, 5, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 15, 5: res per universitatem adquirere, *in the aggregate*, of succession to the entire property of a person, Gai Inst. 2, 97 sq.; 2, 191; Dig. 43, 3, 1, § 13.—**II.** Transf., concr. **A.** *The whole number of things, the whole world, the universe:* universitatis corpus, Cic. Univ. 5; so id. ib. 12: volubilis, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 11: ambitus terrae totius ad magnitudinem universitatis instar obtuet puncti, Amm. 15, 1, 4.—**B.** *A number of persons associated into one body, a society, company, community, guild, corporation*, etc. (jurid. Lat.): universitatis sunt, non singulorum, veluti quae in civitatibus sunt theatra et stadia et similia et si qua alia sunt communia civitatum, Dig. 1, 8, 6: quae (res) publicae sunt nullius in bonis creduntur, ipsius enim universitatis esse creduntur, Gai Inst. 2, 11: quod cujusque universitatis nomine vel contra eam agetur, Dig. 3, 4, 2: de libertis universitatum, ib. 38, tit. 3; Gai Inst. 2, 11.

ūnĭversus, a, um (poet. contr., unvorsum, Lucr. 4, 262; *plur.* OINVORSEI, S. C. Bacch.), *adj.* [unus-verto, turned into one, combined into one whole], *all together, all taken collectively, whole, entire, collective, general, universal* (opp. singuli). (α) *Sing.:* universa provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 168: terra, id. Rep. 1, 17, 26: familia, id. Caecin. 20, 58: mare, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112; 4, 2, 3: universum mundum complecti, id. N. D. 1, 43, 120: Gallia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39, 2: triduum, *three days together*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18: vita, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: odium tantum ac tam universum, id. Pis. 27, 65: confusa atque universa defensio, id. Sest. 2, 5: universa et propria oratoris vis, id. de Or. 1, 15, 64: de universâ philosophiâ, id. Tusc. 3, 3, 6: bellum, Liv. 7, 11, 1: dimicatio, *a general engagement*, id. 22, 32, 2; so, pugna, id. 27, 12, 9.—Strengthened by *totus:* lupus Gregem universum voluit totum avortere, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 134.—(β) *Plur.:* de universis generibus rerum dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71: ex iis rebus universis eloquentia constat, quibus in singulis elaborare permagnum est, id. ib. 1, 5, 19: ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque et universorum, id. Off. 3, 6, 26: quae (virtus) etiam populos universos tueri soleat, id. Lael. 14, 50: in illum universi tela coniciunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 44; 4, 26; 7, 17: qui (Democritus) ita sit ausus ordiri: haec loquor de universis. Nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur: quid enim esse potest extra universa? Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73.—Strengthened by *omnes:* id genus hominum omnibus Universis est adversum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 40: talibus dictis universi omnes assensere, App. M. 7, p. 189.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. ūnĭversi,** ōrum, *m., the whole body* of citizens, *all men* together: cum crudelitate unius oppressi essent universi, Cic. Rep. 3, 31, 43: et earum urbium separatim ab universis singulos diligunt (di), id. N. D. 2, 66, 165: si universi videre optimum et in eo consentire possent, nihil opus esset pluribus, id. Rep. 1, 34, 52; Suet. Galb. 10.—**B. ūnĭversum,** i, *n., the whole world, the universe:* tum censet imagines divinitate praeditas inesse in universitate rerum: tum principia mentis, quae sunt in eodem universo, deos esse dicit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120: genitor universi, Col. 3, 10, 10.—**2.** Adverb.: in universum, *as a whole, in general, generally* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv. 9, 26, 8: terra etsi aliquando specie differt, in universum tamen aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5; so id. ib. 6; Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50.—Hence, *adv.:* **ūnĭversē,** *in general, generally* (cf.: omnino, generatim, communiter): singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: cetera universe mandavi: illud proprie, ne pateretur prorogari nobis provincias, id. Att. 5, 2, 1; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 268.

ūnĭvira (**ūnĭvĭrĭa,** Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 32; Inscr. Grut. 307, 3), ae, *f.* [unus-vir], *a woman that has had only one husband* (post-class.), Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 13; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 11.—*Adj.:* univira viduitas, Tert. adv. Psych. 8.

ūnĭvĭrātus, ūs, *m.*, [univira], *the state* or *condition of a woman who has married but once*, Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 13; id. ad Uxor. 1, 9; 2, 1.

ūnĭvĭrĭa, ae, v. univira.

ūnĭvŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-vox], *that has but one meaning, univocal* (logical t. t.): univocis aequivoca conectere, Mart. Cap. 4, § 339; 4, § 356.

* **ūno,** āre, *v. a.* [unus], *to make one, to join, unite:* dividere potius quam unare, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

ūnŏcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-oculus], *one-eyed:* Cyclops, Att. ap. Gell. 3, 11, 5: gens (Arimaspi), Sol. 15 *med.*—*Subst.:* **ūnŏcŭlus,** i, *m., a one-eyed person*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 22 sqq.

Ūnŏmammĭa, ae, *f.* [unus-mamma], *Single-breasted land*, a comically-formed name to denote the country of the Amazons, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75.

ūnōsē, *adv.* [unus], *at once, at the same time, together*, Pac. ap. Non. 183, 21 (Trag. Rel. v. 213 Rib.).

unquam, *adv.*, v. umquam.

ūnus (old forms OINOS and OENOS; cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9; C. I. L. 1, 32, 35), a, um (scanned *gen. sing.* unĭus, Lucr. 2, 379; Verg. A. 1, 41; Hor. S. 1, 6, 13 al.: unīus, Verg. A. 1, 251; Ov. M. 13, 181 al.; ante-class. collat. form of the *gen. sing.* uni, Titin. ap. Prisc. pp. 694 and 717 P.; *dat. m.* uno, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 6; *dat. f.* unae, Cato, R. R. 19, 1; *acc.* OINO, C. I. L. *l. l.*; *voc.* une, Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 673 P.; Cat. 37, 17; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 63 Müll.; Aug. Conf. 1, 7), *num. adj.* [cf. Gr. οἴνη, οἶος; Goth. ains; Germ. eins; Engl. one]. **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen., *one, a single.* **1.** *Sing.:* dabitur tibi amphora una et una semita, Fons unus, unum aënum et octo dolia, Plaut. Cas. 1, 33 sq.: mulieres duas pejores esse quam unam, id. Curc. 5, 1, 2: pluris est oculatus testis unus, quam auriti decem, id. Truc. 2, 6, 8: unius esse negotium diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: mors Tiberii Gracchi ... divisit populum unum in duas partes, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 31: cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, id. ib. 1, 26, 42: qui uno et octogesimo anno scribens est mortuus, id. Sen. 5, 13; cf. Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 141.—Corresponding to *alter:* Helvetii continentur unâ ex parte flumine Rheno, alterâ ex parte monte Jurâ, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: unum, alterum, tertium annum Sassia quiescebat, Cic. Clu. 64, 178; id. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 66; 2, 5, 29, § 76: exercituum unus ... alter, Liv. 24, 44, 1: ratio triplex: una de vitâ et moribus, altera de naturâ, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: cum duas cerneret vias, unam Voluptatis, alteram Virtutis, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: unam Nicaeam, alteram Bucephalen vocavit, Just. 12, 8, 8; and, connected with *alter:* habetur una atque altera contio vehemens, *repeated, several*, Cic. Clu. 28, 77: neque in uno aut altero animadversum est, sed jam in pluribus, *one or two*, id. Mur. 21, 43: meae verecundiae sufficit unus aut alter, ac potius unus, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 3; 4, 3, 1: excepto patre tuo, praeterea uno aut altero, id. Pan. 45: unus atque alter et mox plures, Suet. Claud. 12: unus et alter assentiuntur, Curt. 5, 7, 4: sed postquam amans accessit ... Unus et item alter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50: amici, Qui modo de multis unus et alter erant, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 16; rarely unus post unum (= singuli deinceps): interiere, Aur. Vict. Epit. 26, 41: uno plus Tuscorum cecidisse in acie (sc. quam Romanorum), Liv. 2, 7, 2; cf.: legem unâ plures tribus antiquarunt quam jusserunt, id. 5, 30, 7.—**b.** With *gen. part.:* Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres: quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 1: totam philosophiam tres in partes diviserunt ... quarum cum una sit, etc., Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 5: superiores tres erant, quarum est una sola defensa, id. ib. 5, 7, 20: orare ut trium harum rerum unam ab se impetrari sinerent, Liv. 42, 23, 5.—**2.** *Plur.:* ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 1, 50: molas asinarias unas, et trusatiles unas, Hispanienses unas, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; so, molae, id. ib. 13, 1: quadrigae, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14: similitudines, unae rerum, alterae verborum, Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33: adductus sum tuis unis et alteris litteris, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 1: decumae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: tibi invideo, quod unis vestimentis tam diu lautus es, id. Fl. 29, 70: satis una superque Vidimus excidia, Verg. A. 2, 642; Luc. 4, 548.—**b.** With *gen. part.:* tria Graecorum genera sunt, quorum uni sunt Athenienses, etc., Cic. Fl. 27, 64.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Adverbial expressions. **a.** Ad unum, *all together, unanimously, to a man, without exception:* amplius duûm milium numero ad unum terga vertebant, Auct. B. Afr. 70: consurrexit senatus cum clamore ad unum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: Juppiter, si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Verg. A. 5, 687: cui sunt adsensi ad unum (senatores), Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 2: ipsos ad unum caedere, Curt. 7, 5, 32; usu. with omnes, Cic. Lael. 23, 86; Liv. 21, 42, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 27; cf. ad, C. 2.—**b.** In unum, *into one, to one place, together:* Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec alluit, rapideque dilapsus cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; cf. Sall. J. 51, 3; Liv. 30, 11, 4; 44, 7, 8; Verg. E. 7, 2; Ov. R. Am. 673.—**2.** Of that which is common to several persons or things, *one and the same.* **a.** Alone. (α) *Sing.:* cum suo sibi gnato unam ad amicam de die Potare, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 16: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, id. Mil. 3, 1, 132; cf. id. Capt. prol. 20: unius aetatis clarissimi et sapientissimi nostrae civitatis viri, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: illa cum uno tempore audîsset, etc., id. Clu. 9, 28: atque uno etiam tempore accidit, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 15: omnibus hic erit unus honos, Verg. A. 5, 308: omnes una manet nox, Hor. C. 1, 28, 15: unus utrique Error, id. S. 2, 3, 51: parentum injuriae Unius modi sunt ferme, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias nec unius modi fore, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5; so, unius modi, id. Univ. 7.—Esp., uno ore, *with one voice, all together, unanimously:* ceteri amici omnes Uno ore auctores fuere, ut, etc., Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 20: de cujus utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg. A. 11, 132.—(β) *Plur.:* aderit una in unis aedibus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 76: unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Fl. 26, 63.—**b.** Connected with *idem:* exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 97: in quâ (sc. causâ) omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: ferar unus et idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 200; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 18.—**c.** Corresponding to *idem:* non semper idem floribus est honor Vernis, neque uno Luna rubens nitet Vultu, Hor. C. 2, 11, 10.—**3.** For solus, of that which is alone, by itself; *one, alone, only, sole, single.* **a.** *Sing.* (α) Alone: hic unus, ut ego suspicor, servat fidem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 21: unum hoc scio, hanc meritam esse, ut memor esses sui, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46; cf.: unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: cum mihi sit unum opus hoc a parentibus meis relictum, id. ib. 1, 22, 35: nunc vero eversis omnibus rebus, una ratio videtur, id. Fam. 6, 21, 1: itaque unum illud erat insitum priscis illis, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: quóve praesidio unus per tot gentes pervenisset? Liv. 1, 18, 3: erat omnino in Galliâ ulteriore legio una, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: Pompejus plus potest unus, quam ceteri omnes, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: cui (sc. mihi) semper uni magis, quam universis, placere voluisti, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46: qui (sc. Demosthenes) unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, id. Or. 29, 104: te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse adsensorem, id. Fam. 6, 21, 1.—*Absol.:* de Antonio nihil dico praeter unum, Cic. Sest. 3, 8.—(β) With *ex:* cum te unum ex omnibus ad dicendum maxime natum aptumque cognôssem, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99: ille unus ex omnibus Italicis intactus pro-

fugit, Sall. J. 67, 3; 69, 4.—(γ) With *gen.*: ille unus ordinis nostri discessu meo palam exsultavit, Cic. Sest. 64, 133: quod post Cannensem cladem unus Romanorum imperatorum prospere rem gessisset, Liv. 23, 30, 19.—(δ) With *sup.*: tu, quam ego unam vidi mulierem audacissumam, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 16: unus istic servos est sacerrumus, id. Most. 4, 2, 67: rem unam esse omnium difficillimam, Cic. Brut. 6, 25: urbem unam mihi amicissimam declinavi, id. Planc. 41, 97: quo ego uno equite Romano familiarissime utor, id. Fam. 13, 43, 1: virum unum totius Graeciae doctissimum Platonem accepimus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23.—(ε) With *magis*: quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam Posthabitâ coluisse Samo, Verg. A. 1, 15.—(ζ) With *comp.*: sagacius unus odoror, Hor. Epod. 12, 4.—(η) Strengthened by *solus*: unus est solus inventus, qui, etc., Cic. Sest. 62, 130; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 13: ex uno oppido solo, id. ib. 2, 2, 75, § 185: nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, Solaque, quae, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1: te unum, solum suum depeculatorem, vexatorem ... venisse senserunt, Cic. Pis. 40, 96: unus solusque censebat, Plin. Pan. 76.—(θ) Strengthened by *tantum* (rare before the Aug. age; once in Cic.; cf. Halm ad Cic. Sull. 22, 62): inter bina castra... unum flumen tantum interérat, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: excepit unum tantum, nihil amplius, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74: unius tantum criminis in vincla te duci jubeo, Liv. 3, 56, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: unâ tantum perforatâ navi, id. 21, 50, 6; 34, 9, 5; 44, 43, 6; Just. 8, 5, 5; Sen. Ep. 79, 1; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120; 11, 37, 47, § 131; Cels. 5, 28, 14; cf. *absol.*: unum defuisse tantum superbiae, quod, etc., Liv. 6, 16, 5.—(ι) Strengthened by *modo* (class.): nam aliis unus modo, aliis plures, aliis omnes eidem videntur, Cic. Or. 54, 180: hi unum modo quale sit suspicantur, id. ib. 9, 28: hoc autem si ita sit, ut unum modo sensibus falsum videtur, id. Ac. 2, 32, 101; id. Phil. 1, 6, 14; Sall. J. 89, 6; id. H. 3, 61, 12 Dietsch; Liv. 22, 45, 4; 23, 42, 5.—(κ) Unus for unus omnium maxime: quae tibi una in amore atque in deliciis fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 3; so, Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas Quem docuit, Verg. A. 5, 704.—(λ) Emphat., with negatives, *no one* person or thing, *not a single one, none whatever*: eum si reddis mihi, praeterea unum nummum ne duis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 81: nemo de nobis unus excellat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: ut unum signum Byzantii ex maximo numero nullum haberent, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: nullâ re unâ magis oratorem commendari, quam, etc., id. Brut. 59, 216: haec adhortatio praetoris non modo quemquam unum elicuit ad suadendum, sed ne fremitum quidem movit (i. e. non modo non... sed), Liv. 32, 20, 7: quia nemo unus satis dignus regno visus est, id. 2, 6, 3: eo mortuo ad neminem unum summa imperii redit, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: Rhodiis ut nihil unum insigne, ita omnis generis dona dedit, Liv. 41, 20, 7; cf. id. 3, 45, 4.—**b.** *Plur.*: sequere me Tres unos passus, *three single steps, only three steps*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 34: unae quinque minae, id. Ps. 1, 1, 52: ruri dum sum ego unos sex dies, id. Trin. 1, 2, 129; id. Cist. 4, 2, 68: sese unis Suebis concedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: Ubii, qui uni legatos miserant, id. ib. 4, 16: ut unis litteris totius aestatis res gestas ad senatum perscriberem, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 3: abs te ipso, qui me accusas, unas mihi scito litteras redditas esse, id. Att. 1, 5, 4.

II. Transf., *indef.*, *a* or *an, one, some, some one.* **A.** Without a *pron.* **1.** *Absol.*: inter mulieres, Quae ibi aderant, forte unam aspicio adulescentulam, etc., Ter. And. 1, 1, 91: ibi una aderit mulier lepida, etc., Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 38: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132; cf.: me una haec res torquet, quod non Pompejum tanquam unus manipularis secutus sim, id. Att. 9, 10, 2.—**2.** With *ex*: ut me sic audiatis ut unum e togatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 22, 36; cf.: qui non fuit orator unus e multis: potius inter multos prope singularis fuit, id. Brut. 79, 274: ex principibus unus nomine Polyaenus, Liv. 24, 22, 1: unus ex ultimâ turbâ, id. 24, 27, 1.—**3.** With *de*: tenuis L. Verginius unusque de multis, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66.—**4.** With *gen. part.* (not in Cic.): e regione unius eorum pontium, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: Apollonides principum unus orationem habuit, Liv. 24, 28, 1: pastorum unus, id. 10, 4, 8: servus unus exulum initium fecit, id. 25, 23, 6: scortum transfugarum unius, id. 26, 12, 16; 26, 33, 11; 30, 42, 30; 37, 23, 7; 40, 5, 10: unus turbae militaris, id. 22, 42, 4; 6, 40, 6: unus hostium Latinae linguae sciens, Tac. A. 2, 13: una Amazonum, id. ib. 4, 56: unum se civium (esse) respondit, id. ib. 12, 5.—**5.** With *sup.*: est huic unus servos violentissimus, Qui, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 39; cf.: tanquam mihi cum M. Crasso contentio esset, non cum uno gladiatore nequissimo, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 7.—**B.** With, **1.** *Aliquis*: ex quibus si unum aliquod in te cognoveris, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27; cf.: ad unum aliquem confugere, id. Off. 2, 12, 41: unius alicujus, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 62; 2, 2, 3, § 9; id. Phil. 10, 1, 3.—In the order aliquis unus, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48.—**2.** *Quidam*: est enim eloquentia una quaedam de summis virtutibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 55: unius cujusdam, id. ib. 2, 10, 40.—**3.** *Quivis*: si tu solus aut quivis unus, etc., Cic. Caecin. 22, 62.—**4.** *Quilibet*: queratur unus quilibet militis mei injuriam, Liv. 42, 42, 3: unus Quiritium quilibet, id. 6, 40, 6: quilibet unus ex iis, quos, etc., id. 9, 17, 15.—**5.** *Quisque*: ponite ante oculos unum quemque regum, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11; so, unus quisque (and sometimes in one word, unusquisque): unâquâque de re, id. Font. 10, 21: unum quodque, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: unum quidque, id. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 132; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 29: domini capitis unius cujusque, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48.—**6.** *Quisquis*: sin unum quicquid singillatim et placide percontabere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 39: unum quicquid, Lucr. 5, 1388.—**C.** *Private, unofficial, a private person, a private citizen* (post-class.): dicentes publicam violationem fidei non debere unius lui sanguine, Vell. 2, 1, 5: pro uno homine jactura publica pacisceris, Sen. Suas. 7, 3.—*Adv.*: **ūnā** (acc. to I. B. 1.), *in one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together*: qui cum Amphitruone hinc una ieram in exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 248: hic Juppiter hodie ipse aget, Et ego una cum illo, id. ib. prol. 95: quod summi puerorum amores saepe una cum praetextâ togâ ponerentur, Cic. Lael. 10, 33: i mecum, obsecro, una simul, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 43: mandata eri perierunt, una et Sosia, id. Am. 1, 1, 182: si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit, una et id quod facio probabit, et, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: qui una venerant, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: cum et ego essem una et pauci admodum familiares, id. Lael. 1, 2: si in Italiâ consistat (Pompejus), erimus una, id. Att. 7, 10; id. Fin. 2, 24, 79; id. Brut. 21, 81.—Poet., with *dat.*: Pallas huic filius una, Una omnes juvenum primi pauperque senatus Tura dabant, *at the same time, along with him*, Verg. A. 8, 104 sq.

ūnusquisque, v. unus, II. B. 5.

Unxia, ae, *f.* [ungo], *the goddess of anointing*, Arn. 3, 115; 7, 227; Mart. Cap. 2, § 149.

ūpĭlĭo (collat. form of ōpĭlĭo, q. v.), ōnis, *m.* [ovis], *a shepherd*, Verg. E. 10, 19; App. Mag. p. 279, 35.

Upis, is. **I.** *Masc.*, *the father of the third Diana*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.—**II.** *Fem.*, *the third Diana*; *acc.* Upim, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.

upŭpa, ae, *f.* [ἔποψ]. **I.** Lit., *a hoopoe*, Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86; 10, 25, 36, § 73; Varr. L. L. 5, § 75 Müll.; cf. epops.—**II.** Transf., *a kind of hoe* or *mattock*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 7.

† **ūra scorpiu** = οὐρὰ σκορπίου, *scorpion's-tail, a plant*, App. Herb. 49.

† **ūraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = οὐραῖος, *of* or *belonging to the tail*: cybia, *tail-pieces of tunny-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151 (dub.; Jahn, terna cybia); cf. uraeon = οὐραῖον, *fishtail*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.

Ūrănĭa, ae, or **Ūrănĭē**, ēs, *f.*, = Οὐρανία or Οὐρανίη (the Heavenly), *Urania, the Muse of astronomy*, Cic. Div. 1, 11, 17; id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 1; Ov. F. 5, 55; Aus. Idyll. 20, 8; Mart. Cap. 1, §§ 7 and 28; Hyg. Fab. 161.—**II.** *The name of one of Actæon's hounds*, Hyg. Fab. 181.

† **ūrănoscŏpus**, i, *m.* = οὐρανοσκόπος (the heaven-gazer), *a sea-fish, called also* callionymus, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 69; 32, 11, 53, § 146.

Ūrănus, i, *m.*, = Οὐρανός, *the father of Saturn* (pure Lat. Caelus), Lact. 1, 11, § 61; 1, 13, § 15.

urbānātim, *adv.* [urbanus], *after the manner of city people, politely, urbanely*: at ego rusticatim tangam, urbanatim nescio, Pomp. ap. Non. 409, 2, and 166, 31.

urbānē, *adv.*, v. urbanus *fin.*

urbānĭcĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [urbanus]; in milit. lang., *garrisoned in the city* (of Rome): milites, Dig. 4, 6, 35, § 4; Spart. Carac. 4; id. Get. 6 (called urbanae cohortes, Dig. 25, 1, 8, § 9).

urbānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *a living in a city, city life.* **I.** Lit.: desideria urbis et urbanitatis, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1: in urbis urbanitatisque desiderio, id. ib. 7, 17, 1.—**II.** Transf., *city fashion, city manners*, both in a good and in a bad sense. **A.** In a good sense. **1.** *Refinement, elegance of manner, politeness, courtesy, affability, urbanity*: addo urbanitatem, quae est virtus, ut Stoici rectissime putant, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.—**2.** *Refinement, delicacy*, or *elegance* of speech: urbanitate quâdam quasi colorata oratio, Cic. Brut. 46, 170; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 17 (opp. rusticitas); 6, 3, 103 sq.—**b.** In partic., *wit, humor, pleasantry, raillery*: contumelia si petulantius jactatur, convicium; si facetius, urbanitas nominatur, Cic. Cael. 3, 6: in quantam hominum facetorum urbanitatem incurratis, non dico, id. Fin. 2, 31, 103: ut aliquando subtilitatem veteris urbanitatis et humanissimi sermonis attingerem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: vides exaruisse jam veterem urbanitatem, id. Fam. 7, 31, 2: mancipiorum urbanitas in dominos contumeliosa, Sen. Const. 11, 3: in jocis, Quint. 2, 5, 8: oratoria, id. 6, 3, 14: risus si aptus est, urbanitatis nomen adsequitur, id. 8, 6, 74; 10, 1, 115.—**B.** In a bad sense, *trickery, roguery, knavery*: incuriosos milites (vernaculâ utebantur urbanitate) quidam spoliavere, Tac. H. 2, 88; so, vernula, Petr. 24.

urbānus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs], *of* or *belonging to the city* or *town, city-, town-* (opp. rusticus; cf.: urbicus, oppidanus). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.*: nostri majores non sine causâ praeponebant rusticos Romanos urbanis, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 1: rustica et urbana vita, id. ib. 3, 1, 1: vita (opp. rustica), Quint. 2, 4, 24; cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 17: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 165: scurra, id. Most. 1, 1, 14: leges, id. Rud. 4, 3, 85: tribus, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: praetor, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: plebes, Sall. C. 37, 4: servitia, id. ib. 24, 4: exercitus, Liv. 27, 3, 9: administratio rei publicae (opp. provincialis), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: res, Plaut. Cas. 1, 13; Caes. B. G. 7, 6: motus, id. ib. 7, 1: luxus, Tac. A. 2, 44: praedia, *land and houses, all land covered by buildings* (v. praedium), Dig. 50, 16, 198; 8, 1, 1; cf. ib. 8, tit. 2: fundus, Cato, R. R. 8, 2: rus, Just. 31, 2: cohortes, Dig. 25, 1, 8, § 9.—**2.** *Subst.*: **urbānus**, i, *m.*, *an inhabitant of a city, a city man, citizen*: urbani fiunt rustici, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 15 sq.: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 77: sermo omnis non modo urbanorum, sed etiam rusticorum, id. Or. 24, 81: otiosi, Liv. 5, 20, 6: obrepere urbanis, Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 2.—**B.** Esp., *devoted to the city, fond of city life*: diligere secessum, quem tu nimis urbanus es, nisi concupiscis, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 29.—**II.** Transf., *in the city fashion, in the city style, citizen-like*, both in a good and a bad sense. **A.** In a good sense. **1.** *Polished, refined, cultivated, courteous, affable, urbane* (syn.: comis, humanus): hominem non solum sapientem, verum etiam, ut nunc loquimur urbanum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 34 sq.; so Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17.—**b.** Transf., of plants, *improved, cultivated, ornamental*: sunt arborum quaedam urbaniores, quas his placet nominibus distinguere. Hae mites, quae fructu atque aliqua dote umbrarumve officio humanius juvant, non improbe dicantur urbanae, Plin. 16, 19, 32, § 78: acanthi topiariae et urbanae herbae, id. 22, 22, 34, § 76.—**2.** Of speech. **a.** In gen., *refined, polished, elegant, nice, choice*: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut. 46, 171: genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4: os facile, explanatum, jucundum, urbanum, id est, in quo nulla neque rusticitas neque peregrinitas resonet, id. 11, 3, 30: distinctior et urbanior et altior Cicero, Tac. Or. 18.—**b.** In

p a r t i c., of wit, *witty, humorous, facetious:* urbanus homo erit, cujus multa bene dicta responsaque erunt: et qui in sermonibus, circulis, conviviis, item in contionibus, omni denique loco ridicule commodeque dicet, Domit. Mars. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 105: dictum per se urbanum, id. 6, 3, 54: circumfertur Marcii Philippi velut urbanissimum factum atque dictum, Col. 8, 16, 3: qui est in isto genere urbanissimus, Cic. Cael. 15, 36: Romani veteres atque urbani sales, id. Fam. 9, 15, 2: homines lauti et urbani, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17: hic tibi comis et urbanus liberque videtur, *witty, clever,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 90: urbanus coepit haberi, id. Ep. 1, 15, 27: in senatu dicax et urbanus et bellus, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 3: urbanos qui illa censuerunt dicam an miseros? Dicerem urbanos, si senatum deceret urbanitas, id. ib. 8, 6, 3.—**B.** In a bad sense, *bold, forward, impudent:* frontis ad urbanae descendi praemia, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11: audacia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.—*Adv.:* **urbānē** (acc. to II. A.). **1.** *Courteously, civilly, affably, politely, urbanely:* severe et graviter et prisce agere, an remisse ac leniter et urbane, Cic. Cael. 14, 33: urbanius agere, id. ib. 15, 36: urbanissime et prudentissime adjuvit, Treb. Gallien. 14.—More freq., **2.** Of speech, *wittily, acutely, elegantly, happily:* aliquem facete et urbane ridere, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: bene et urbane dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 42; 5, 7, 26; 6, 1, 46 al.: interrogare, id. 11, 3, 126: emendare, id. 8, 3, 54: urbanius elabi, id. 2, 11, 2: urbanissime respondere, Gell. 15, 5, 3.

* **urbĭcăpus,** i, *m.* [urbs-capio], *a city taker, taker of cities:* urbicape, occisor regum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

urbĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [urbicus], *of* or *belonging to the city* (post-class.): regiones, Cod. Th. 11, 28, 14: praefectura, Cod. Just. 3, 24, 1.

* **urbĭcrĕmus,** a, um, *adj.* [urbs-cremo], *city burning:* nubes (of the destruction of Sodom), Prud. Ham. 729.

1. urbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs], *of* or *belonging to the city, city-, civic* (post-Aug.): res rusticae et urbicae, Gell. 15, 1, 3: annona, Suet. Aug. 18: res, id. Ner. 14: negociatores, id. Caes. 49: magistratus, id. Aug. 46: praefectus, Lampr. Heliog. 20; Mart. 1, 54, 5: viae, Dig. 43, 8, 1.

2. Urbĭcus, i, *m., the name of a poet,* Juv. 6, 71; Mart. 1, 42, 11.

Urbigenus pāgus, *a canton in Helvetia,* perh. the mod. *Orbe,* in Vaud, Caes. B. G. 1, 27; Inscr. Orell. 403.

Urbīnum, i, *n., a town in Umbria,* Tac. H. 3, 62; Inscr. Orell. 3714.—Hence, **Urbīnas,** ātis, *adj., of* or *belonging to Urbinum:* Petissius, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 19; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 84 Müll.—In *plur.:* **Urbīnātes,** um, *m., the inhabitants of Urbinum,* Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114; Inscr. Orell. 999.

Urbĭus (**Orbĭus,** Fest. p. 182 Müll.) clivus, *in Rome on the Esquiline Hill,* Liv. 1, 48, 6; Sol. 1, § 25; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 525; and Müll. ad Fest. l. l.

urbs, urbis (*dat.* VRBEI, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 206), *f.* [Sanscr. vardh-, to make strong; cf. Pers. vard-ana, city], *a walled town, a city.* **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: hi coetus sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causâ constituerunt: quam cum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, delubris distinctam spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41; cf.: post ea qui fiebat orbis, urbis principium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll.: urbs dicitur ab orbe, quod antiquae civitates in orbem fiebant, id. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 12: interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Verg. A. 5, 755 Serv.: veni Syracusas, quod ab eâ urbe ... quae tamen urbs, etc., Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: certabant urbem Romam Remoramne vocarent, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 85 Vahl.): arce et urbe sum orba, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 114 ib.): urbes magnae et imperiosae, id. Rep. 1, 2, 3: urbs illa praeclara (Syracusae), id. ib. 3, 31, 43: duabus urbibus eversis inimicissimis huic imperio, id. Lael. 3, 11.—Rarely, and mostly poet., with the name of the city in *gen.:* urbs Patavi, Buthroti, Verg. A. 1, 247; 3, 293: Cassius in oppido Antiochiae cum omni exercitu, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1.—With *adj. prop.:* urbs Romana = Roma, Liv. 9, 41, 16; 22, 37, 12; 40, 36, 14; Flor. 1, 13, 21.—Of other cities (rare and post-class.): Lampsacenae urbis salus, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 4: in urbe Aquilejensi, Paul. v. S. Ambros. 32: urbs urbium, *a metropolis,* Flor. 2, 6, 35.—**2.** In p a r t i c., *the city of Rome* (like ἄστυ, of Athens): postquam Urbis appellationem, etiamsi nomen proprium non adiceretur, Romam tamen accipi sit receptum, Quint. 6, 3, 103; cf. id. 8, 2, 8; 8, 5, 9: hujus urbis condendae principium profectum a Romulo, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 47, 71; 1, 1, 1; 1, 37, 58: (Caesar) maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: de urbe augendâ quid sit promulgatum, non intellexi, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 1: conditor urbis (Romulus), Ov. F. 1, 27: (pater) Dextera sacras jaculatus arces Terruit urbem, Hor. C. 1, 2, 4: minatus urbi vincla, id. Epod. 9, 9; called also urbs aeterna, Amm. 14, 6, 1.—Ad urbem esse, *to stop at* or *near Rome;* in publicists' lang., of returning generals, who had to remain outside of the city till the Senate decreed them the right of entrance; or of provincial magistrates who were preparing for departure to their provinces, Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 45 Ascon.; 2, 2, 6, § 17; Sall. C. 30, 4; Caes. B. C. 6, 1.—**B.** T r a n s f., as in Engl. **1.** *The city,* for *the citizens* (rare; cf. civitas): invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Verg. A. 2, 265: maesta attonitaque, Juv. 11, 198: bene moratae, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 24.—**2.** *The capital city, metropolis* (post-class.): si tam vicinum urbi municipium sit, ut, etc., Dig. 39, 2, 4 *fin.;* Cod. Th. 14, 1, 3.—***II.** T r o p.: urbem philosophiae, mihi crede, proditis, dum castella defenditis, i. e. *the main point,* Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37.

* **urcĕātim,** *adv.* [urceus], *with pitchers:* Jovem aquam exorabant: itaque statim urceatim pluebat, i. e. *in pailfuls* (as we say), Petr. 44.

urcĕŏlāris, e, *adj.* [urceolus], *of* or *belonging to pitchers, pitcher-:* herba, a plant used for polishing glass pitchers, *pellitory of the wall:* Parietaria officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 44; Scrib. Comp. 39; App. Herb. 81.

urcĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [urceus], *a little pitcher* or *water-pot,* Col. 12, 16, 4; Juv. 3, 203; 10, 64; Mart. 14, 105 *in lemm.*

urcĕus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form **urcĕum,** Cato, R. R. 13, 1) [Gr. ὕρχα, a jar; cf. orca], *a pitcher, water-pot, ewer,* Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 3; Hor. A. P. 22; Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18; Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 10, 24, 10; Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 71; Col. 12, 52, 8; Mart. 11, 56, 3; 12, 32, 16 al.

ūrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [uro]. **I.** *A blast, blight of plants,* Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86; Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 279; Col. 3, 20, 1.—**II.** *A burning itch,* Plin. 9, 45, 68, § 147; cf. App. M. 8, p. 215, 18.

ūrēthra, ae, *f.,* = οὐρήθρα, *the excretory canal of the urine, the urethra,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 66; 5, 10, 91.

ūrētĭcus, a, um, *adj.,* = οὐρητικός, *of* or *relating to urine, urinary:* pori, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 16.

urgens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of urgeo.

urgeo (less correctly **urgueo**), ursi (*perf.* rare; *past part.* not found), 2, *v. a.* [Gr. Ϝεργ-, εἴργνυμι, to shut in; Sanscr. varg-, vargami, prevent; Germ. Merk; Engl. work], *to press, push, force, drive, impel, urge.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.; syn.: pello, trudo): unda impellitur undâ Urgeturque eadem veniens urgetque priorem, Ov. M. 15, 182: urgeris turbâ circum te stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135: angustoque vagos pisces urgere catino, id. ib. 2, 4, 77: trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget, Verg. A. 12, 748; cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: aut petis aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphe, saxum, i. e. *roll up,* Ov. M. 4, 460: versaque in obnixos urguentur cornua vasto Cum gemitu, Verg. G. 3, 222: tres (naves) Eurus ab alto In brevia et Syrtes urget, id. A. 1, 111: miserum tenues in jecur urget acus, Ov. H. 6, 92: equites in oppidum, Auct. B. Afr. 6, 3: (Mars) aetherias currus urgebat ad arces, Stat. Th. 3, 222.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *To press upon* (as something burdensome or compulsory). **a.** *To bear hard* or *close upon; press hard, beset* (class.): Caesar cum septimam legionem, quae juxta constiterat, urgeri ab hoste vidisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 26; 2, 25; Sall. J. 56, 6; cf.: hinc Pallas instat et urget Hinc contra Lausus, Verg. A. 10, 433: urgent impavidi te Salaminius Teucer, te Sthenelus, Hor. C. 1, 15, 23: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, id. S. 2, 2, 64.—**b.** *To weigh* or *bear down, to burden, oppress:* at onus urget, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 35; cf.: onus aut jam urgentis aut certe adventantis senectutis, Cic. Sen. 1, 2: quod latus mundi nebulae malusque Juppiter urget, Hor. C. 1, 22, 20: quem scabies aut morbus urget, id. A. P. 453; cf.: ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor Urget, id. C. 1, 24, 5: omnes illacrimabiles Urgentur ignotique longa Nocte, id. ib. 4, 9, 27: populus militiâ atque inopiâ urguebatur, Sall. J. 41, 7: praesens atque urgens malum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 61.—**c.** *To urge, press, stimulate, drive, solicit* (syn. insto): quod te urget, scelus, Qui huic sis molestus? Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 47: etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, Cic. Planc. 19, 48: quamobrem, ut facis, urge, insta, perfice, id. Att. 13, 32, 1: Lepidus ursit me et suis et Antonii litteris, ut, etc., Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 4: nihil urget, *is pressing,* Cic. Att. 13, 27, 2: cur patrem non urserit ad exsolutionem, Dig. 23, 3, 33.—**2.** *To press, strain, exert in excess,* etc.: vox autem ultra vires urgenda non est, Quint. 11, 3, 51; cf. orationem, id. 11, 3, 102.—**3.** *To press upon* (by too great nearness), *to crowd, hem in, confine:* ne urbem hanc urbe aliâ premere atque urgere possitis, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: vallis, quam densis frondibus atrum Urget utrimque latus, Verg. A. 11, 524; 7, 566: quaque pharetratae vicinia Persidis urget, id. G. 4, 290.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *To press, ply, urge* with argument (a favorite expression of Cic.): urgerent praeterea philosophorum greges ... instaret Academia, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: illum neque ursi, neque levavi, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: sed urges me meis versibus, id. Div. 2, 20, 45: urguebat Arcesilas Zenonem, cum ipse falsa omnia diceret, etc., id. N. D. 1, 25, 70.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* sed urguetis identidem hominum esse istam culpam non deorum, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76: illud urgeam, non intellegere eum, quid, etc., id. Fin. 5, 27, 80.—*Absol.:* ut interrogando urgeat, Cic. Or. 40, 137: urgent tamen et nihil remittunt, id. Fin. 4, 28, 77; id. Off. 3, 9, 39; id. Lig. 3, 9 (also ap. Quint. 9, 2, 57).—**B.** *To follow up, keep to, stick to, ply hard, push forward, urge on* any thing: eundem locum diutius, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97: quin tu urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id. Fam. 7, 8, 2: jus, aequitatem, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: idem illud de provinciis, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 3: propositum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6: et durum terrae rusticus urget opus, Tib. 1, 9, 8; Ov. M. 4, 390; cf.: non tacta ligonibus arva, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 26: vestem, Verg. A. 9, 489: iter, Ov. F. 6, 520: vestigia ad manes, Sil. 12, 419: Romae cum sum et urgeo forum, *am often in the Forum,* Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 4; cf. altum, *to force* or *plunge into,* Hor. C. 2, 10, 2.—Urgeri, with *gen., to be hard pressed, prosecuted* for any thing: male administratae provinciae aliorumque criminum, Tac. A. 6, 29.—P o e t., with *inf.:* marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges Summovere litora, Hor. C. 2, 18, 20.—Hence, **urgens,** entis, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 1.), *pressing, cogent, urgent* (post-class. and very rare): urgentior causa, Tert. Res. Carn. 2 *med.:* urgentissima ratio, Cod. Just. 3, 11, 1.—*Adv.:* **urgenter,** *pressingly* (late Lat.), Cypr. Ep. 30, 1.

* **ūrīca,** ae, *f.,* i. q. eruca, *a caterpillar, canker-worm,* Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 154.

ūrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [uro], *lustful heat, desire, pruriency* (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 215, 16; 1, p. 105, 27; Arn. 5, 187 (but in Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238, the correct read. is ustio).

ūrīna, ae, *f.* [kindr. with Sanscr. vâri, water; Gr. οὖρον; cf. urna and urceus], *urine.* **I.** Lit., Cic. Fat. 3, 5; Cels. 2, 7; 2, 19; Plin. 24, 11, 56, § 94; 24, 6, 17, § 27; Juv. 6, 313.—*Plur.,* Plin. 24, 13, 71, § 115; Suet. Aug. 80 *fin.;* id. Ner. 56; id. Vesp. 23; Gell. 19, 4, 3 et saep.—**II.** T r a n s f.: genitalis, *seed, semen,* Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168; cf.: urina concepta, Juv. 11, 170.—*Plur.,* Veg. Vet. 3, 15, 19.

‡ **ūrīnal,** οὐροδοχεῖον, Gloss. Philox.

ūrīnālis, e, *adj.* [urina], *of* or *belonging to urine, urinary, urinative:* viae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3; cf. fistula, Veg. 3, 15: vir-

tutes, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2: medicamenta, id. ib. 1, 4; 5, 1.

ūrīnātor, ōris, *m.* [urinor], *a diver*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 126 Müll.; Liv. 44, 10; Dig. 14, 2, 4; Inscr. Orell. 4115.

ūrīno, āre, v. urinor.

ūrīnor, āri, *v. dep.* (ante-class. collat. form **ūrīno,** āre) [urina; Gr. οὐρέω], *to plunge under water, to dive:* urinare est mergi in aquam, Varr. L. L. 5, § 126 Müll.; Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 474, 27; Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188.—*Part.:* urinantes, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91.

† **ūrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = οὔρινος, *full of wind, windy:* ovum, *a wind-egg*, Plin. 10, 58, 79, § 158.

ūrĭon (ūrĭum), ii, *n.* [perh. from οὖρος, Ion. for ὄρος, a mountain], *a kind of earth in mines*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 75.

Urĭŏs (-ŭs), i, *m.*, = Οὔριος, *a title of Jupiter*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 128.

urna, ae, *f.* [prop. a vessel of burnt clay; root uro], *a vessel for drawing water, a water-pot, water-jar, urn.* **I.** Lit.: urnae dictae, quod urinant in aquâ hauriendâ ut urinator, Varr. L. L. 5, § 126 Müll.; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 24; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 16; 4 (5), 11, 28; Ov. F. 3, 14; id. M. 3, 37; 3, 172; Hor. C. 3, 11, 22; id. S. 1, 5, 91; 1, 1, 54.—As an attribute of personified rivers, Verg. A. 7, 792; Sil. 1, 407.—Of the constellation Aquarius, Ov. F. 2, 457; Sen. Thyest. 865.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *an urn* used for any purpose. **A.** Most freq., *a vessel into which were thrown the voting-tablets* or *lots* of any kind. **1.** *A voting-urn* (syn. sitella): senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6; Ov. M. 15, 44; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 49; Hor. S. 2, 1, 47; Sil. 9, 27; Juv. 13, 4: educit ex urnâ tres (judices), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; Suet. Ner. 21; Verg. A. 6, 22; Val. Fl. 2, 484; Sen. Contr. 1, 2, § 7; Just. 22, 3, 6; Plin. Ep. 10, 20, 2; Sen. Troad. 974; Tert. Spect. 16.—**2.** *The urn of fate*, from which is drawn the lot of every one's destiny: omnium Versatur urna serius ocius Sors exitura, Hor. C. 2, 3, 26: omne capax movet urna nomen, id. ib. 3, 1, 16; Verg. A. 6, 432; Stat. S. 2, 1, 219: nomina in urnam coicere, Liv. 23, 3, 7; Plin. Ep. 10, 3, 2.—**B.** *A vessel to hold the ashes of the dead, a cinerary urn*, Ov. H. 11, 124; id. M. 4, 166; 11, 706; 12, 616; 14, 441; id. Tr. 3, 3, 65; Suet. Calig. 15; Luc. 7, 819; Sen. Troad. 375.—**C.** *A money-pot, money-jar:* argenti, Hor. S. 2, 6, 10.—**D.** *A liquid measure containing half an amphora, an urn*, Cato, R. R. 148, 1; Col. 12, 41; Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 263; Pers. 5, 144.—**2.** *A measure* in gen., Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 13, 3; Juv. 15, 25.

urnālis, e, *adj.* [urna, II. D.], *containing an urn, holding half an amphora:* urcei, Cato, R. R. 13, 3: caliculi, Trebius Niger ap. Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 93.—*Plur. subst.:* **urnālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *vessels of such capacity*, Dig. 33, 6, 16.

urnārĭum, ii, *n.* [urna, I.], *a table on which water-vessels were set, an urn-table*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 126 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 544, 20.

* **urnĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [urna-gero], *urn-bearing:* puer, i. e. *the constellation Aquarius*, Auct. Carm. Sign. Cael. 12 (in Anth. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 314).

urnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [urna], *a little urn.* * **I.** *A water-urn*, Varr. ap. Non. 544, 9: fictiles urnulae, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11.—**II.** *A cinerary urn*, Spart. Sev. 24.

ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v. a.* [for uso from root us; cf. Gr. εὕω, to singe; αὔω, to kindle], *to burn* (class.). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: (sacer ignis) urit corpore serpens Quamcumque arripuit partem, Lucr. 6, 660: urere ne possit calor amplius aridus artus, id. 4, 871: calidum hoc est: etsi procul abest, urit male, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 81: urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum, Verg. A. 7, 13: homines in usum nocturni luminis, Tac. A. 15, 44: picem et ceras alimentaque cetera flammae, Ov. M. 14, 533.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To burn up, destroy by fire, consume* (syn. cremo): hominem mortuum, inquit lex in XII., in urbe ne sepelito neve urito, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58 Mos.; so XII. Tab. ib. 2, 24, 60: flamma cum corpora fulva leonum soleat torrere atque urere, Lucr. 5, 898 (902): in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique patimur, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: agros, Liv. 26, 21, 15: urbes hostium, Tac. H. 2, 12: superbas Carthaginis arces, Hor. Epod. 7, 6: Achaïcus Ignis Iliacas domos, id. C. 1, 15, 35; cf.: usto ab Ilio, id. Epod. 10, 13: ustis navibus, id. ib. 9, 8: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, id. S. 1, 3, 37: cum frondibus uritur arbos, Ov. M. 2, 212 et saep.: acanthi radices ustis laxatisque mire prosunt, *burned, scorched*, Plin. 22, 22, 34, § 76: a sole usti, id. 23, 4, 42, § 85: ecce sexus infirmus se uri perpetitur, Lact. 5, 13, 14: urbis hostium, Tac. H. 2, 12: praedas, id. A. 4, 48: regionem, Curt. 4, 9, 8; 4, 14, 2.—**b.** Of encaustic painting, *to burn in* (very rare): picta coloribus ustis puppis, Ov. F. 4, 275: tabulam coloribus, id. ib. 3, 831.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To burn*, i. e. *to scorch, parch, dry up; to sting* or *pain acutely* (syn. torreo): videmus ceteras partes incultas (terrarum), quod aut frigore rigeant aut urantur calore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: cum Sol gravis ureret arva, Ov. M. 6, 339: terras (Sol), id. ib. 4, 194: campum (seges), Verg. G. 1, 77 sq.: solum (cicer), Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124: vineas (fimum suillum), id. 17, 27, 46, § 258: urentes harenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 31; v. Orell. ad h. l.: sitis usserat herbas, Ov. F. 4, 299: sitis arida guttur Urit, id. M. 11, 130: fauces urit sitis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: nec febribus uror anhelis, Ov. P. 1, 10, 5: pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros, Liv. 10, 47, 6: dysenteria si urat, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 128: calx urit, discutit, extrahit, *burns, heats* (when taken as a medicine), id. 36, 24, 57, § 180: uri, vinciri, ferroque necari, Sen. Ep. 37, 1: hae sunt, quarum Delicias et panniculus bombycinus urit, *oppresses*, Juv. 6, 260.—**2.** *To rub sore; to gall, fret, chafe, corrode:* calceus . . . si pede minor, uret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43: si te gravis uret sarcina chartae, id. ib. 1, 13, 6: teneros urit lorica lacertos, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 23: uri virgis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58: loris non ureris, id. Ep. 1, 16, 47: antiqua terebra urit eam partem quam perforat: Gallica excavat nec urit, Col. Arb. 8, 3: ut prensos urant juga prima juvencos, Ov. R. Am. 235.—**3.** *To pinch with cold; to nip, blast, wither:* pernoctant venatores in nive, in montibus uri se patiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: Scythae continuis frigoribus uruntur, Just. 2, 2, 9: iis, quae frigus usserit, sunt remedio, Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 119; Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 8; id. F. 1, 680: urebant montana nives, Luc. 4, 52; Val. Fl. 2, 287.—**II.** Trop., *to burn, inflame, consume* with passion; in *pass.*, *to burn, glow, be heated, be inflamed, be enamored;* of love or lust: me tamen urit amor, Verg. E. 2, 68: Daphnis me malus urit, id. ib. 8, 83: vires urit videndo Femina, id. G. 3, 215: urit me Glycerae nitor, Urit grata protervitas, Hor. C. 1, 19, 5 sq.—*Pass.:* uritur infelix Dido, Verg. A. 4, 68: Hor. Epod. 14, 13; Ov. M. 1, 496; 3, 464; 7, 22; 13, 763 al.: meum jecur urere bilis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 66: ira communiter urit utrumque, id. Ep. 1, 2, 13.—*Pass.:* uror, seu, etc., Hor. C. 1, 13, 9.—Of envy: urit fulgore suo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To vex, annoy:* uro hominem, *I gall the fellow*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 42; cf. *pass.:* id nunc his cerebrum uritur, Me esse hos trecentos Philippos facturum lucri, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25.—**2.** In gen., *to disturb, harass, annoy, oppress:* eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv. 10, 17, 1; cf. *pass.:* quo (bello) Italia urebatur, id. 27, 39, 9: labor aliquem urens, id. 36, 23, 5: captos legibus ure tuis, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 70: populum gravis urebat infesto mari annona, Vell. 2, 77, 1: urebat nobilem populum ablatum mare, Flor. 2, 6, 2.

* **urruncum,** i, *n.* [cf. Gr. οὐρά, tail], *the lowest part of an ear of corn*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3.

ursa, ae, *f.* [ursus], *a she-bear.* **I.** Lit., Ov. M. 2, 485; 13, 803; 13, 836; 15, 379; id. F. 2, 181; Mart. 6, 25, 2.—**B.** Poet., *a bear*, in gen., Verg. A. 5, 37; Ov. M. 12, 319; 14, 255.—**II.** Transf.: Ursa, as *a constellation*, either Ursa Major, *the Greater Bear*, or Ursa Minor, *the Lesser Bear*, Ov. H. 18 (17), 152; id. Tr. 1, 4, 1; 3, 11, 8; 5, 3, 7; Val. Fl. 4, 724; Suet. Aug. 80.

ursīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a bear, bear's-.* **I.** *Adj.:* sanguis, Col. Arb. 15: fel, Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 219: adeps, id. 28, 17, 71, § 235: rabies, id. 8, 36, 54, § 130: allium, *a kind of wild garlic*, id. 19, 6, 34, § 116.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ursīna,** ae, *f.*, *bear's meat*, Petr. 66.

ursus, i, *m.* [for urcsus; Sanscr. arĉa; Gr. ἄρκτος], *a bear*, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 131; Ov. M. 2, 494; 10, 540; Hor. Epod. 16, 51; id. C. 3, 4, 18; id. A. P. 472; Juv. 4, 100; Sen. Ira, 2, 31, 6; 3, 43, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.—Prov.: fumantem nasum vivi tentaveris ursi, i. e. *to provoke a dangerous person*, Mart. 6, 64, 28: ursum poscunt, *a bear-baiting in the circus*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 186.

urtīca, ae, *f.* [uro]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *A nettle, stinging-nettle*, Plin. 21, 15, 55, § 92; 22, 13, 15, § 31; Cat. 44, 15; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 8; Pers. 6, 70 al.—**B.** Transf., *a sea-nettle*, a kind of zoophyte, Plin. 9, 45, 68, § 146; also called marina urtica, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9.—**II.** Trop., *lustful desire, pruriency*, Juv. 2, 128; 11, 166 (168).

uruca, v. Plin. vocab. and eruca.

†† **ūrus,** i, *m.* [Celtic], *a kind of wild ox, a ure-ox, urus*, Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Plin. 8, 15, 15, § 38; Verg. G. 2, 374; 3, 532; cf. Macr. S. 6, 4 *fin.*

urvo (urbo), āre, *v. n.* [urvum], *to plough round, mark out with a plough:* urvat, Ennius in Andromedâ significat circumdat, ab eo sulco, qui fit in urbe condendâ urvo aratri . . . Ait autem: Circum sese urvat ad pedes, etc., Fest. p. 375 Müll. *N. cr.* (Trag. v. 141 Vahl.); cf.: urvare est aratro definire, Dig. 50, 16, 239, § 6.

urvum (urbum), i, *n.*, *the curved part of a plough, the plough-tail*, with which the bounds of cities were marked out, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10 Schneid. *N. cr.;* cf. id. L. L. 5, §§ 127 and 135 Müll.; Dig. 50, 16, 239, § 6.

Uscāna, ae, *f.*, *a town of Illyria*, Liv. 43, 18 sqq.—Hence, **Uscānenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Uscana*, Liv. 43, 18; 43, 19.

ūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [utor], *use* (ante- and post-class.): domini usioni recipitur, Cato, R. R. 149, 2: quae tibi usioni supererunt, id. ib. 38, 4: usioni quod satis esset, Varr. ap. Non. 231, 6: usionis gratiâ, Scaevola ap. Gell. 4, 1, 17: usionis causâ, Dig. 34, 2, 28.—*Plur.*, Arn. 7, p. 238 dub.

Usĭpĕtes, um, *m.*, *a Germanic people on the Rhine, near the Tenchteri*, Caes. B. G. 4, 1; 4, 4; 4, 16; Tac. A. 1, 51.—Called also **Usĭpĭi,** Tac. A. 13, 56; id. H. 4, 32; id. G. 32; id. Agr. 28; 32.

ūsĭtātē, *adv.*, v. usitor, *P. a. fin.*

ūsĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of usitor.

ūsĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. freq. dep.* [utor], *to use often, be in the habit of using;* as a *verb. fin.* only a few times in Gellius in the *perf.;* with *abl.:* verbo, Gell. 17, 1, 9; 10, 21, 2: anulis, id. 10, 10, 1.—Much more freq. and quite class.: **ūsĭtātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, in the passive sense, *usual, wonted, customary, common, ordinary, accustomed, familiar:* hoc jam vetus est et majorum exemplo multis in rebus usitatum, Cic. Caecin. 16, 45: usitatus honos pervulgatusque, id. Phil. 14, 4, 11: nomen, Quint. 3, 6, 53: vocabula, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 4: apud eos omne genus cuniculorum notum atque usitatum est, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: usitato more peccare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 9: penna, Hor. C. 2, 20, 1: potiones, id. Epod. 5, 73: oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 4: alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit: usitatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 117; cf., with *acc.* and *inf.:* cum eas non solum refelli, sed etiam accusari sciamus usitatum esse, Quint. 5, 5, 1.—*Comp.:* faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum et tritius, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 27: quod usitatius esse coepit, Quint. 3, 9, 4.—*Sup.:* utatur verbis quam usitatissimis, Cic. Or. 25, 85: mos, Quint. 1, 7, 14.—*Adv.:* **ūsĭtātē,** *in the usual manner:* loqui, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72; 5, 29, 89: dictum, Gell. 19, 7, 3.—*Comp.:* dicere, Gell. 13, 20, 21; Aug. Trin. 9.

Uspē, ēs, *f.*, *a town of Asiatic Scythia*, Tac. A. 12, 16.—Hence, **Uspenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Uspe*, Tac. A. 12, 17.

uspĭam, *adv.* [us-piam, v. usque], *at* or *in any place, anywhere, somewhere* (rare but class.; mostly in affirmative clauses; cf. usquam): sive est illa (lex) scripta uspiam, sive nusquam, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: si avenam uspiam videris, id. Fin. 5, 30, 91: non dubitabam, quin te ille aut Dyrrhachii aut in istis locis uspiam visurus esset, id.

Att. 1, 17, 2: utrum consistere uspiam velit, an mare transire, nescitur, id. ib. 7, 12, 2: malo esse in Tusculano aut uspiam in suburbano, id. ib. 16, 13, b, 1: perscrutabor fanum, si inveniam uspiam Aurum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 13: ne uspiam insidiae fient, id. Mil. 3, 1, 2: metuo ne opsint mihi, neve opstent uspiam, id. ib. 4, 2, 6.—With *gen.:* nec uspiam ruris reperitur ille, App. M. 7, p. 119: scripturarum, Aug. Ep. 164, 7.—**II.** Transf., *in any business* or *affair: Ol.* Nimis tenax es. *St.* Num me expertus uspiam? Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 19; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 2 supra.

usquam, *adv.* [us for ubs, from ubi; indef. suffix quam, as in quisquam, etc.; cf. usque], *at* or *in any place, anywhere* (usu. in neg. clauses, while uspiam, corresp. to quispiam, is used also affirmatively). **I.** Lit.: iste, cui nullus esset usquam consistendi locus, etc., Cic. Fl. 21, 50: numquam etiam fui usquam, quin, etc., Ter. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 62: neque quiescam usquam noctu neque interdiu, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 21: nec usquam insistentes, Quint. 10, 7, 6: neque omnino hujus rei meminit usquam poëta ipse, id. 11, 2, 16.—Of place in books or in history: quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum neque celerius factum usquam legimus, Nep. Dat. 6, 8.—With *gen.:* nec sane usquam terrarum locum, etc., Just. 3, 3, 9.—(β) In neg. interrog. sentences: num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat? Ter. And. 5, 3, 7.—With *gen.:* an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 13.—(γ) In conditional clauses: si quid Usquam justitia est, Verg. A. 1, 604: si usquam, Quint. 6, 1, 51; 11, 1, 54.—**b.** Affirmatively: miror te, cum Romā absis, usquam potius esse, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2: unde quod est usquam . . . Inspicitur, Ov. M. 12, 41: implorare quod usquam est, Verg. A. 7, 311.—**B.** Of other relations than those of place, *in any thing, in any way;* with neg., *by no means, in no respect,* etc. (rare but class.): neque istic neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9: neque esset usquam consilio aut auctoritati locus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: Jugurtha neque advorsus iram ejus (populi Romani) usquam nisi avaritiā nobilitatis et pecuniā suā spem habere, Sall. J. 13, 5.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** Of value: alicui usquam esse, *to be of any account* or *importance* (cf.: nullo loco habere, etc.): quasi jam usquam tibi sint viginti minae, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 15 (Bentl. ex conj.: quasi hujus jam tibi).—**B.** With verbs of motion, *to any place, anywhither, anywhere:* duci potis est si ea usquam gentium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 91: velut usquam Vinctus eas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 30.—**2.** In gen., *at all:* nec vero usquam discedebam, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: neque progredi usquam, Varr. R. R. 2. 4, 11: (formica) non usquam prorepit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 37: moveri Haud usquam potuit, Ov. M. 4, 553: prius, quam Tissaphernes usquam se moveret, Nep. Ages. 3, 2.

usquĕ, *adv.* [us- for ubs-, from ubi with locative *s;* and que for qued, old *abl.* of quis; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 471; 838; cf.: quisque, usquam]. **I.** Lit., *all the way to* or *from* any limit of space, time, etc. (cf.: fine, tenus); of place, *all the way, right on, without interruption, continuously, constantly.* **A.** With prepositions. **1.** With *ab:* qui a fundamento mihi usque movisti mare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 55: usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, Cic. Clu. 68, 192: ex omnibus spectaculis usque a Capitolio plausus excitatus, id. Sest. 58, 124: usque a rubro mari, Nep. Hann. 2, 1.—Poet.: Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno, Verg. A. 7, 289 (sometimes as one word, v. abusque).—**2.** With *ex:* usque ex ultimā Syriā atque Aegypto navigare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 60, § 157.—**3.** With *ad:* usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigaverunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: usque ad Iconium, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4: ab Atticā ad Thessaliam usque, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63: usque ad Numantiam misit, Cic. Dejot. 7, 19: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. B. G. 1, 51 (poet. and post-Aug. ad usque; often as one word, v. adusque).—**4.** With *in* and *acc.:* cum ad eum usque in Pamphyliam legatos misissent, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: portūs usque in sinūs oppidis et ad urbis crepidines infusi, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43.—**5.** With *trans:* trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12.—**6.** With *sub* and *acc.:* admōrunt oculis usque sub ora faces, Ov. Ib. 240 (236).—**B.** With *adverbs of place:* quod eos usque istinc exauditos putem, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4.—**2.** Esp., with *quaque* (less correctly as one word, usquequaque; v. II. A. 3. e. and II. B. 3. infra), *everywhere:* non usque quaque idoneum invenias locum, ubi, etc., Afran. ap. Non. p. 518, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 198 Rib.): immo vero, quom usquequaque umbra'st, tamen Sol semper hic est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 79: mari terrāque illas usque quaque quaeritat, id. Poen. prol. 105: aut undique religionem tolle, aut usque quaque conserva, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: effugere non est, Flacce, basiatores. Instant . . . occurrunt, et hinc et illinc, usquequaque, quacunque, Mart. 11, 98, 3; cf.: QVAQVE VSQVE, Inscr. Grut. 611, 13.—**C.** With *acc. of the place whither, all the way to, as far as, to.* **1.** With names of towns (class.; acc. to Reisig. Vorles. p. 216, usque ad Numantiam means *all the way to* the town, i. e. to its walls or gates: usque Numantiam, *all the way to* or *into* it, implying entrance of the town; cf. the passages cited infra): theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: Miletum usque? obsecro, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 21.—**2.** With other names than those of towns (post-Aug.): ab hac (sc. Siciliā) Cretam usque Siculum (mare) vocat, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75: imperium usque extremos Orientis terminos prolatum, Just. 7, 1, 4: terminos usque Libyae, id. 1, 1, 5: ab Atticā Thessaliam usque, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63: ab eo usque Jovem, id. 2, 22, 20, § 84: horrendus ab astris Descendit vos usque fragor, Stat. Th. 11, 89.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Of time, *all the time, continually, perpetually, all the while* from or to a period, *as long* or *as far as, until.* **1.** With prepositions. **a.** With *ab:* mihi magna cum eo jam inde usque a pueritiā Fuit semper familiaritas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9: primus esses memoriter Progeniem nostram usque ab avo proferens, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 48: augures omnes usque a Romulo, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20: opinio jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, *from as far back as the heroic ages,* id. Div. 1, 1, 1: usque a Thale Milesio, id. N. D. 1, 33, 91: bona paterna et avita et usque a nobis repetita, id. Cael. 14, 34.—**b.** With *ad:* usque a mane ad vesperum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97: a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, id. Most. 3, 1, 3: inde usque ad diurnam stellam crastinam potabimus, id. Men. 1, 2, 62; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: ille nihil difficilius esse dicebat, quam amicitiam usque ad extremum vitae diem permanere, id. Lael. 10, 33: deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, *as far as, up to,* id. Rep. 1, 37, 58.—**2.** With *acc.* (post-Aug.): paucae, aegre se defendentes, usque tempora Alexandri Magni duraverunt, Just. 2, 4, 32: a rege Romulo usque Caesarem Augustum, Flor. 1, prooem. 1 (al. usque in).—**3.** With adverbs. **a.** With *inde:* pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens, etc., Cic. Arch. 1, 1.—**b.** With *antehac:* ut animus in spe usque antehac attentus fuit, Ita, etc., Ter. And. 2, 1, 3.—**c.** With *adhuc:* quod occultatum'st usque adhuc nunc non potest, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 10: qui me tam leni passus animost usque adhuc facere, etc., Ter. And. 1, 5, 27: cessatum usque adhuc est, *until now, hitherto,* id. Ad. 4, 4, 23: qui mos usque adhuc est retentus, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35: usque adhuc certe animum meum probastis, Suet. Dom. 18; v. adhuc, II. A.—**d.** With *eo:* tamen usque eo se tenuit, quoad, etc., Cic. Dejot. 4, 11: usque eo animadverti eum jocari, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60; v. 2. eo, II. C.—**e.** With *quaque, continually, always:* Chrusalus mihi usque quaque loquitur nec recte, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 83: usque quaque sapere oportet, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; so, usque quaque, Cat. 39, 2; Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 2; 1, 7, 5; Gell. 16, 3, 1: usquequaque, de hoc cum dicemus, *whenever,* Cic. Att. 4, 9, 1.—Opp. nusquam: atque hoc non alienum est, quod ad multa pertineat, ne aut nusquam aut usquequaque dicatur, hic admonere, Cic. Inv. 2, 21, 63.—**f.** With *dum:* usque dum regnum optinebit Juppiter, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 28: conplebo familiam adeo usque satietatem dum capiet pater, id. Am. 1, 2, 9: usque id egi dudum, dum loquitur pater, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 30; Cato, R. R. 156: mihi quidem usque curae erit, quid agas, dum, quid egeris, sciero, Cic. Fam. 12, 19, 3; id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 12; 2, 1, 6, § 16; Hor. C. 3, 30, 7; cf. dum, I. B. 1. b.—**g.** With *interea:* nam usque dum ille vitam colet Inopem . . . Interea usque illi de me supplicium dabo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 84 sqq.—**h.** With *donec:* ibo odorans quasi canis venaticus Usque donec persecutus volpem ero vestigiis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 114.—**k.** With *quoad:* usque illum, quoad ei nuntiatum esset consules descendisse, omnibus exclusis commentatum, etc., Cic. Brut. 22, 87: dandum ordeum, usque quoad erunt lactentes, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 12.—**l.** With *adeo:* usque adeo in periculo fuisse, quoad, etc., Cic. Sest. 38, 82; cf. Cato, R. R. 67: instare usque adeo, donec se adjurat, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 40; id. Rud. 3, 5, 32: usque adeo, dum, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 10, 3, 5; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 10 sub f. supra.—**m.** With *nunc* (post-class.): nunc usque, *to this day,* Amm. 14, 2, 12: usque nunc, Hier. Ep. 3, 87.—**B.** In other relations. **1.** Of extent or degree, *even to, quite up to,* or *as far as.* **a.** *Absol.:* ego vapulando, ille verberando, usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5 Fleck. (al. verberando usque, ambo: incerta est distinctio, Don. ad loc.): poenasque dedit usque superque (= usque eo quod satis esset), Hor. S. 1, 2, 65.—**b.** With *ad:* usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: usque ad necem, Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67: usque ad eum finem, dum, etc., id. Verr. 1, 6, 16; v. dum: assenserunt consules designati, omnes etiam consulares usque ad Pompeium, *up to,* i. e. *except Pompey,* Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 20.—**c.** With *adeo:* undique totis Usque adeo turbatur agris, *to so great an extent,* Verg. E. 1, 12.—**d.** With terminal adverbs: Anco regi familiaris est factus (sc. L. Tarquinius) usque eo, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35; v. eo, under is *fin.:* usque quo non vis subici mihi? *how long?* Vulg. Exod. 10, 3; cf. quousque.—**2.** *Right on, always, without stop, continuously, constantly, incessantly: Ep.* Ne abeas, priusquam ego ad te venero. *Ap.* Usque opperiar, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 122: Ctesipho me pugnis miserum Usque occidit, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: an usque In nostrum jacies verba superba caput? Prop. 2, 8, 16: cantantes licet usque, minus via laedit, eamus, Verg. E. 9, 64; cf.: nec vidisse semel satis est, juvat usque morari, id. A. 6, 487: naturam expelles furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24.—Repeated: allatres licet usque nos et usque, Mart. 5, 60, 1: ergo, qui prius usque et usque et usque Furum scindere podices solebam, Auct. Priap. 78.—**3.** Esp.: usque quāque (less correctly as one word, usquequaque), *in every thing, on every occasion:* nolite usque quaque idem quaerere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 10: an hoc usque quaque, aliter in vitā? id. Fin. 5, 30, 91 Madv. ad loc.: et id usquequaque quantum sit appareat, *in each particular,* id. Or. 22, 73; Plin. Ep. 7, 12, 5: religionum usque quaque contemptor, praeter unius Deae Syriae, Suet. Ner. 56 *init.*

usquĕquāque, v. usque, I. B. 2.; II. A. 3. e.; II. B. 3.

usta, ae, *f.* [uro], *a kind of red color, burnt cinnabar,* Plin. 35, 6, 20, § 38; Vitr. 7, 11 *fin.;* Isid. Orig. 19, 17.

Ustĭca, ae, *f.* **I.** *A small hill in the Sabine country, near Horace's villa,* still called *Val d'Ustica,* Hor. C. 1, 17, 11.—**II.** *A small island north of Sicily,* Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92.

ustĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [uro], of a color *produced by burning,* i. e. *brown* (post-class.), Isid. Orig. 19, 28.

ustĭlāgo, inis, *f., a plant, called also* carduus silvaticus, App. Herb. 109.

ustio, ōnis, *f.* [uro], *a burning, searing,* or *cauterizing* (post-Aug. and very rare): si costa cariosa est, inutilis ustio, Cels. 8, 2 *fin.:* quaedam ustione sanantur, Plin. 34, 15, 44, § 151: vehementior sinapis, id. 20, 22, 87, § 239.

ustor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a burner* of dead bodies, *a corpse-burner,* Cic. Mil. 33, 90; Cat. 59, 5; Mart. 3, 93, 26; Luc. 8, 738.

ustrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ustor], *a female hair-curler,* Tert. Pall. 4 dub.

ustrīna, ae, *f.* [uro]. * **I.** *A burning, burn*, App. M. 7, p. 196, 30.—**II.** *A place for burning corpses*, Inscr. Orell. 4517; cf. Fest. s. v. bustum, p. 32.—Called also ‡ **ustrīnum,** i, *n.*, Inscr. Grut. 656, 3; 755, 4; 1044, 7 al.

ustŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to burn a little, to scorch, singe* (very rare; syn. amburo): palos, Vitr. 5, 12: taleas oleagineas, id. 1, 5: caput ferventi ferro, i. e. *to crisp the hair*, Auct. Priap. 46.—* **B.** Pregn., *to burn up, consume* by fire: scripta lignis, Cat. 36, 8.—* **II.** Transf., *to pinch, nip*, or *blast* with cold: gemmas (arboris) frigoris aurâ, Auct. Priap. 62.

ustūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *the burning* (late Lat.): fervoris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 14, 93: ignis, id. ib. 3, 8, 96: ignis ad usturam infertur injustis, Arn. in Psa. 74.

ustus, a, um, *Part.* of uro.

ūsŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. usus]. **I.** *That is for use, fit for use* (post-class.): mancipia, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 3.—* **II.** *Usual, common, ordinary:* sermo, Sid. Ep. 4, 10; Ambros. in Luc. 7, n. 150.—Hence, *adv.:* **ūsŭālĭter,** *in the usual manner* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 2, 39.

ūsŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to use, usuary*, viz., **I.** *Pass.*, *that is used, made use of:* servus, i. e. *whom one has the use of, but does not own*, Dig. 7, 8, 14; Gell. 4, 1, 23.—**II.** *Act.*, as *subst.:* **ūsŭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who uses* or *has the use of* a thing, but no right of property in it: usus aquae personalis est: et ideo ad heredem usuarii transmitti non potest, Dig. 7, 8, 21: eadem et in usuario dicenda sunt, ib. 7, 1, 13, § 2.

1. ūsū-căpĭo (in recent edd. usually separate, **ūsū căpĭo**), cēpi, captum, 3, *v. a.* [id.]; jurid. t. t., *to acquire ownership* of a thing *by long use, to acquire by prescription* or *usucaption:* quoniam hereditas usu capta esset, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 6: scio jam biennium transisse, omniaque me usucepisse, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 10: nullam penes se culpam esse, quod Hannibal jam velut usu cepisset Italiam, Liv. 22, 44, 6: subsiciva, ut usu capta, concessit, Suet. Dom. 9 *fin.:* filius pro donato non capiet usu, Dig. 41, 7, 1: propius est, ut usu eas capere non possis, ib. 41, 3, 29.

2. ūsū-căpĭo, ōnis, *f.;* jurid. t. t., *the acquisition of ownership by long use* or *possession, usucaption:* usucapio est dominii adeptio per continuationem possessionis anni vel biennii; rerum mobilium anni, immobilium biennii, Ulp. Fragm. tit. 19; cf. Gai Inst. 2, 41 sqq.; 2, 61; 2, 68; 2, 204; 4, 36; Paul. Sent. 5, 2; 1, 17, 1; Dig. 41, 3, 3; Cic. Caecin. 26, 74; Just. Inst. 2, 6; Dig. 41, tit. 3; Cod. Just. 7, 24; 7, 28 sq.; cf.: usus capio, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55.—Sometimes separated: usu quoque capio, Dig. 41, 10, 1.

ūsūcaptus, a, um, *Part.* of usucapio.

ūsū-făcĭo, v. 2. usus, I. B. 2. b. *β.*

ūsūfructŭārĭus, ii, *m.* [usufructus; v. 2. usus, I. B. 2. a.], *one who has the use and profit but not the property of a thing, a usufructuary*, Gai Inst. 2, 30; 3, 93; Dig. 7, 1, 7 al.

ūsūra, ae, *f.* [utor], *a using, use*, or *enjoyment* of a thing (class.). **I.** In gen.: solis usura, Att. ap. Non. 231, 4: hujus lucis, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: unius horae, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29: parva exigui temporis, id. Agr. 3, 1, 2: longi temporis, id. Fam. 3, 1, 1: vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: corporis, Plaut. Am. prol. 108; cf. id. Trin. 1, 2, 144: gloriae, Vell. 2, 34, 2.—**II.** In partic., in mercantile lang., *a use of money lent:* ab aliquo pecuniam pro usurâ auferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 168.—**B.** Meton., *interest* paid for the use of money, *usury* (reckoned by the month among the Romans; cf. fenus): lex, ut sexenni die sine usuris creditae pecuniae solvantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: alicui usuram pendere, Cic. Att. 12, 22, 3: usuras dare, accipere, Dig. 22, 1, 17: usuram perscribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 3: minuere, Plin. Ep. 10, 62, 2: vorax, Luc. 1, 181: certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, i. e. *to spend the whole income of their estates in paying interest*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: neque aes alienum patiebatur multiplicandis usuris crescere, Nep. Att. 2, 5: usura plurium annorum, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 5: debitor usuram pariter sortem que negabit, Mart. 5, 43, 3; Suet. Aug. 39: pecuniam sub usuris mutuam dare, Dig. 14, 6, 7, § 9.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *interest:* terra, quae numquam recusat imperium, nec umquam sine usurâ reddit quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: diutius servata usuram adiciunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1: primâ quâque occasione (litteras) mitte, appositis quidem usuris, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 5: has usuras voluptatium pendimus, Sen. Ep. 95, 23.

ūsūrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [usura]. **I.** *That serves* or *is fit for use, of which one has the use* or *enjoyment*, = usuarius: puer, Plaut. Curc. 3, 12: uxor, id. Am. 1, 2, 36.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to interest* or *usury, that pays interest:* aera, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 53: pecunia, *at interest*, Dig. 16, 2, 11: debitum, ib. 3, 5, 5 *fin.;* 3, 5, 37 *fin.:* debitor, ib. 21, 1, 7.

ūsū-rĕceptĭo (also separately **ūsū rĕceptĭo**), ōnis, *f.;* law t. t., *a recovery by usucaption of property once alienated:* quae species usucapionis dicitur usureceptio, quia id quod aliquando habuimus recipimus per usucapionem, Gai Inst. 2, 59 sqq.

ūsū-rĕcĭpĭo, cēpi, 3, *v. a.;* law t. t., *to recover by usucaption property once alienated*, Gai Inst. 2, 61.

* **ūsurpābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [usurpo], *that may be used:* homo, Tert. adv. Mart. 2, 6.

ūsurpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a taking into use, a making use, using, use* of a thing (cf. usus). **I.** In gen.: usurpatio et renovatio doctrinae, Cic. Brut. 71, 250: civitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 166: vocis, Liv. 27, 19, 5: superba nominis, Plin. 33, 2, 7, § 31: vetustatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31: itineris insoliti, *the undertaking of a journey so uncommon*, Liv. 41, 23, 14: bonae mentis, *enjoyment, possession*, Val. Max. 4, 4, 1.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., **A.** *A seizing* or *using unlawfully, usurpation:* qui sanctitatem baptismatis illicitâ usurpatione geminaverit, Cod. Just. 1, 6, 1: per vim et usurpationem vindicare ac tenere aliquid, ib. 1, 4, 6.—**B.** *A using by another party, whereby a prescription* or *usucaption is interrupted:* usurpatio est usucapionis interruptio, Dig. 41, 3, 2.

ūsurpātīvē, *adv.*, v. usurpativus *fin.*

ūsurpātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [usurpo, II. B. 2.], *wrongly used, unusual, improper, usurpative* (late Lat.): species verborum, Diom. p. 389 P.; Macr. Diff. Verb. p. 2764 ib. —*Adv.:* **ūsurpātīvē,** *in an unusual manner, improperly, wrongly:* usurpative ait hordea, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 210; id. ad Verg. A. 7, 289.

ūsurpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who uses* or *takes possession unlawfully, a usurper* of a thing (late Lat.): indebitae potestatis, Amm. 26, 7, 12: tanti nominis, Symm. Or. ap. Val. 1, 22.—**II.** In gen., *one who accomplishes:* ardui operis, Jul. Sev. Syn. praef. 1.

ūsurpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [usurpator], *usurping, usurpatory:* temeritas, Cod. Just. 10, 47, 8.—*Adv.:* **ūsurpātōrĭē,** *presumptuously, pretentiously*, Ambros. Hexaëm. 3, 15, n. 64; id. in Psa. 118, Serm. 5, § 23 al.

ūsurpātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that assumes* or *takes to herself without right* (late Lat.): innocentiae (arrogantia), Salv. Gub. Dei, 3, 12.

usurpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [perh. contr. from usu rapio, to seize to one's own use], *to take into use; to make use of; to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise, enjoy* (class.; cf. utor). **I.** In gen.: inter novam rem verbum usurpabo vetus, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 29: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas: quid ipsa valeat, ignoras, Cic. Par. 2, 17: at quam crebro usurpat Et consul, et Antonius! id. Phil. 2, 28, 70; cf.: praeclare est hoc usurpatum a doctissimis, id. Par. 5, 1, 33: peregrinae condicionis homines vetuit usurpare Romana nomina, duntaxat gentilicia, Suet. Claud. 25: o barathrum! ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens! *I would occupy thee* (*cast myself into thee*), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 41: hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives hac in re publicâ esse usurpatum recordatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: conclusio, quâ credo usuros veteres illos fuisse, si jam nota atque usurpata res esset, id. Or. 51, 169: id nunc jure imperii nostri quotannis usurpatum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 20, § 51: consolationes, a sapientissimis viris usurpatae, id. Fam. 5, 16, 3: paucas tribus ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, id. Agr. 2, 7, 17: officium, quod semper usurpavi, id. Lael. 2, 8: quis est, qui C. Fabricii, M'. Curii non cum caritate aliquâ benevolentiae memoriam usurpet? *who does not cherish the memory of*, id. ib. 8, 28: nec patrum nec avorum memoriâ quemquam id jus usurpasse, Liv. 27, 8, 9: solita munia, Tac. H. 4, 49 *fin.:* modo comitatem et temperantiam, saepius violentiam ac libidines usurpans, id. A. 11, 16: otium post labores, id. ib. 14, 55: nec puduit has vestis usurpare etiam viros, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 78: sibi quisque dominorum usurpat servitutem, Dig. 8, 6, 6, § 1.—With *de:* sed de hoc post erit usurpandum, cum de poëtis dicemus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll.—*Impers.:* usurpatum est, *it is usual, customary;* with a foll. *ut*, Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 6: quod in quibusdam provinciis usurpatur, Co.. 2, 2, 22.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Aliquid oculis, auribus, etc., *to take possession* or *cognizance of*, i. e. *to perceive, observe*, etc., through the senses (ante-class.): nec calidos aestus tuimur, nec frigora quimus Usurpare oculis, Lucr. 1, 301: advenio ex Seleuciâ, Macedoniâ atque Arabiâ, Quas ego neque oculis neque pedibus umquam usurpavi meis, *I have never seen nor set foot in*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 4: aliquid sensibus, Lucr. 4, 975: unde meae usurpant aures sonitum? Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 9.—**B.** In jurid. lang., *to get possession of, to acquire, obtain* a thing: amissam possessionem ex jure civili surculo defringendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110: nec interest is qui usurpaverit (possessionem) dominus sit, necne, Dig. 41, 3, 5: mercatores, qui de fundis fiscalibus mercari consuerunt, nullam immunitatem solvendi publici vectigalis usurpare possunt, ib. 39, 4, 9, § 8.—*Absol.:* Mucium dicere solitum, lege non isse usurpatum mulierem, quae, cum Kal. Jan. apud virum matrimonii causâ esse coepisset, a. d. IIII. Kal. Jan. sequentis usurpatum isset; non enim posse impleri trinoctium, quod abesse a viro usurpandi causâ ex XII. tabulis deberet, because, unless absent from him at least three full days of the year, she became subject to him as his wife by prescription, Gell. 3, 2, 12 sq. Weiss (Herz. legi: non esse usurpatam mulierem); cf. Macr. S. 1, 3, 9; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 31; Gai Inst. 1, 111; Gell. 18, 6, 8 sq.—**2.** *To assume* or *appropriate unlawfully, to usurp* (not ante-Aug.): civitatem Romanam usurpantes securi percussit, Suet. Claud. 25: dominium totius loci, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 8: cognomina, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 71: illicitum collegium, Dig. 47, 22, 2: cujus jus tyranni quaque usurparunt, Liv. 34, 32, 2: alienam possessionem, id. 33, 40, 5: possessionem Armeniae, Tac. A. 14, 26.—**C.** To make use of or be acquainted with under any name, i. e. *to name* or *call, to speak of* habitually, *adopt, assume* in words or speech (cf. nuncupo): Jovem atque Junonem, reliquos, quos fratres inter se agnatosque usurpari atque appellari videmus, Cic. Univ. 11: soleo saepe ante oculos ponere idque libenter crebris usurpare sermonibus, omnis posse, etc., id. Marcell. 2, 5: Graecum verbum usurpavi, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1: admonet saepe usurpatae Dionysi tyranni vocis, quâ, etc., Liv. 24, 22, 8: saepe eum usurpasse vocem, multo miserius seni exilium esse, id. 2, 40, 11: tabulata instituenda sunt: hoc enim nomine usurpant agricolae ramos truncosque prominentes, Col. 5, 6, 11: C. Laelius, is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; Vulg. Deut. 5, 11: cum hoc decere . . . quod semper usurpamus in omnibus dictis et factis . . . cum hoc, inquam, decere dicimus, *speak of, insist on*, Cic. Or. 22, 73.

1. ūsus, a, um, *Part.* of utor.

2. ūsus, ūs, *m.* [utor], *the use* or *using* of any thing, in the widest sense (cf.: consuetudo, mos). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** *The use, employment, exercise* of any thing; with *gen. obj.:* virtus in usu sui tota posita est: usus autem ejus est maximus civitatis gubernatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2: cetera, ad virtutis usum idonea, id. Ac. 1, 6, 22.—*Absol.:* Quaeque ipsi doceant in usu habere, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 10: nec rhus Latinum nomen habet, cum in usum pluribus modis veniat, Plin. 24, 11, 54, § 91.—**2.** *Wear, a wearing out* or *away* (poet.): ferreus adsiduo consumitur anulus usu, Ov. A. A. 1, 473: silices tenuantur ab usu, id. ib. 3, 91.—**3.** *Use, en-*

joyment, fruition: et usu rerum necessarium et dignitate spoliatum iri, Caes. B. G. 7, 66: tantumque nobis in nostrum privatum usum, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: cave sis ne tu te usu perduis (i.e. ex usu tui), *lose control of yourself*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 225 Ussing ad loc. — **4.** *Use, practice, exercise:* tantum usu cottidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 33: quod adsiduus usus uni rei deditus et ingenium et artem saepe vincit, Cic. Balb. 20, 45: cum rerum magnarum tractatio atque usus cum illarum artium studiis et cognitione conjungitur, id. Rep. 3, 3, 5: ad eam doctrinam, quam suo quisque studio adsecutus esset, adjungeretur usus frequens, id. de Or. 1, 4, 15: docuit nos longa vita ususque rerum maximarum, id. ib. 2, 50, 204: usu quidem in re publicâ rerum maximarum facile omnis viceris, id. Rep. 1, 23, 37.— **5.** *Use, experience, discipline, skill* acquired by practice (cf. experientia): *Da.* O Geta, provinciam Cepisti duram. *Ge.* Mi usus venit, hoc scio, i.e. *I have found it so by experience*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 23 (al. usu venit; v. infra, II. C. 2.): vir tali prudentiâ, etiam usu atque exercitatione praeditus, Cic. Clu. 31, 84: res posita in usu militari, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: usum in re publicâ magnum habere, id. Phil. 10, 2, 6: magnum in re militari usum habere, Caes B G. 1, 39; id. B. C. 2, 34: non recusare se, quin nullius usus imperator existimaretur, id. ib. 3, 45: nullo usu rei militaris percepto, id. B. G. 6, 40; id. B. C. 3, 84: usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, id. B. G. 3, 8: ne usu manuque reliquorum opinionem fallerent, id. B. C. 3, 86: et Marius aut belli usum aut studia volgi amissurus, Sall. J. 84, 3; cf. id. ib. 89, 6: dantur duo usu sapientiâque praestantes, Nep. Timoth. 3, 2: seris venit usus ab annis, Ov. M. 6, 29: tum foeda clades, Romanisque usu incognita, Flor. 2, 2, 23. —P e r s o n i f i e d : adiciam quod me docuit usus, magister egregius, *experience*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 12: usum et esse et haberi optimum dicendi magistrum, id. ib. 6, 29, 4.— **6.** *Use, habit, usage, custom, practice:* usum loquendi populo concessi: scientiam mihi reservavi, Cic. Or. 48, 160: dicendi omnis ratio in medio posita communi quodam in usu, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: neque quem usum belli haberent, aut quibus institutis uterentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: (vitulos) ad studium atque usum formabis agrestem, Verg. G. 3, 163: est omnino Capitoni in usu claros viros colere, *it is his custom*, Plin. Ep. 1, 17, 3: populum auctoritate suâ ad usum frugalitatis revocavit, Just. 20, 4, 5: ab his Galli usum vitae cultioris didicerunt, id. 43, 4, 1: at horum recitatio usu jam recepta est, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 3: cadent vocabula, si volet usus, Hor. A. P. 71. — **B.** In p a r t i c. **1.** In jurid. lang. **a.** Usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and more frequently in one word, **ūsusfructus**, *the use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct:* usus enim ejus fundi et fructus testamento viri fuerat Caesenniae, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: sibi horum usus fructusque contingat, Sen. Ep. 73, 9: rem nobis eripit casus, usum fructumque apud nos relinquit, id. ib. 98, 11: usumfructum omnium bonorum suorum Caesenniae legat, ut frueretur una cum filio, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11; cf.: ususfructus est jus alienis rebus utendi fruendi, salvâ rerum substantiâ, Dig. 7, 1, 1; v. the entire title, usufructu: dominus proprietatis alii usumfructum in jure cedere potest, Gai Inst. 2, 30 sqq.; 2, 86; Ulp. Fragm. 15, 3.—**b.** *A use that creates ownership, acquisition by prescription, usucaption.* (α) In the connection usus et auctoritas, or without the copula, usus auctoritas; v. auctoritas; and cf. Rein, Röm. Privatr. p. 144 sq. — (β) In the phrase usu capere, *to acquire by prescription* (often as one word; v. 1. usucapio); hence, com.: *Mer.* Quojus nunc es? *Sos.* Tuos: nam pugnis usu fecisti tuom, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 218.—**2.** *Intercourse, familiarity, association, intimacy, society* (cf.: consuetudo, conversatio): domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: quocum mihi est magnus usus, id. Fam. 7, 32, 1; 9, 25, 2: conjunctus magno usu familiaritatis, id. ib. 13, 52: in tanto usu nostro tantâque amicitiâ, id. Planc. 2, 5: inter nosmet ipsos vetus usus intercedit, id. Fam. 13, 23, 1: ut insinuaret se in quam maxime familiarem usum, Liv. 40, 21, 11: recens praestat nec longo cognitus usu, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 9: natio nullo commercio colens mutuos usus, Curt. 7, 3, 5: neminem in usu habes nisi tibi dilectum, Plin. Pan. 88.— Hence, **b.** In mal. part., Tib. 1, 9, 55; Ov. R. Am. 357.—**3.** *Use, practice, reality* (opp. species): ut (liberi) in usum boni sint et in speciem populo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 42: illam alteram (partem Numidiae) specie quam usu potiorem Adherbal possedit, Sall. J. 16, 5: ut non in usum sic ad speciem imperii, Flor. 3, 13, 4.

II. T r a n s f. **A.** *Use, usefulness, value, utility, benefit, profit, advantage:* levis fructus, exiguus usus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26: (arborum) consectio magnos usus affert ad navigia facienda, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: propter lini inopiam atque ejus usus inscientiam, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: naves factae subito ex umidâ materiâ non eundem usum celeritatis habebant, *capacity, fitness*, id. B. C. 1, 58: natis in usum laetitiae scyphis Pugnare, *service*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 1: aurum cogere humanos in usus, id. ib. 3, 3, 51: pater, si das hujus mihi nominis usum, Ov. M. 2, 36: nescis, quo valeat numus? quem praebeat usum? Hor. S. 1, 1, 73: quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne trahat nos, id. ib. 2, 6, 75: neque quisquam omnium libidini simul et usui paruit, Sall. C. 51, 2: plures quam quot satis in usum erant ignes, Liv. 36, 10, 12: servos quos domum quis ducet suo usu, Dig. 50, 16, 203: cicuta quoque venenum est... ad multa tamen usus non omittendi, Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 151.—I n p a r t i c., usui or ex usu esse, *to be of use, service*, or *benefit, to be useful, serviceable, advantageous*, or *profitable:* esse usui civitati, ea, quae sunt usui ad armandas naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; id. B. C. 1, 19; Liv. 3, 33, 5; cf.: (Satrius) fuit et mihi et Quinto fratri magno usui in nostris petitionibus, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 3: magno usui rei publicae esse, id. Phil. 10, 11, 26; Caes. B. G. 3, 14: bono usui esse, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 15: peritos legum ad condenda nova jura usui fore credebant, Liv. 3, 33, 5: declararent, utrum proelium ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; so, ex usu esse, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 14; Plin. 25, 13, 110, § 175: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nec magis ex usu tuo Nemo'st, Ter. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 47. —**B.** *Use, occasion, need, want, necessity:* non te instruere domum tuam voluerunt in provinciâ, sed illum usum provinciae supplere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 9: quae belli usus poscunt, suppeditare, Liv. 26, 43, 7: illuc euntium, quâ quemque suorum usuum causae ferrent, id. 6, 25, 9. — **2.** Usus est, or usus venit, *there is need, it is necessary, becomes requisite.* **a.** Usus est (most freq. ante-class., esp. after the analogy of opus est with the *abl.*). (α) *Absol.:* egomet mihi fero, quod usu'st, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 13: ubicumque usus siet, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 9; and, with *ellipsis* of *subst. verb:* dico ut usus fieri, id. As. 2, 2, 109: si quando usus esset, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: *Me.* Mihi sic est usus: tibi ut opus facto'st, face. *Ch.* An cuiquam est usus homini, se ut cruciet? *Me.* Mihi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28 sq.; cf.: ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, cum adesset usus, sustinere non possent, Caes. B. C. 3, 84, 4.—(β) With *abl.:* viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 76; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 4, 55; 4, 9, 47: mulier quae se suamque aetatem spernit, speculo ei usus est, id. Most. 1, 3, 93: curatore usus est, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 10: ad eam rem usus est tuâ mihi operâ, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 27: tacere nequeo misera, quod tacito usus est, id. Cist. 1, 2, 10: argento invento, id. Ps. 1, 1, 48: facto, id. Am. 1, 3, 7; id. Rud. 2, 3, 67; id. Stich. 1, 1, 56 al.: dicto, id. Trin. 2, 4, 102: navis, quibus usus non est, omnis praecidisse, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3: quibus (navibus) consuli usus non esset, Liv. 30, 41, 8: nunc viribus usus, Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistrâ, Verg. A. 8, 441: ad eam rem usu'st homine astuto, docto, scito et callido, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 151.—P l e o n a s t.: non usus facto'st mihi nunc hunc intro sequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 47.—(γ) With *ut:* nunc ad me ut veniat usu'st Acroteleutium, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 39; cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28 supra.—(δ) With *gen.:* alii offerunt se, si quo usus operae sit, Liv. 26, 9, 9.—**b.** Usus venit (not in Cic.): si quis usus venerit, Meminisse ego hanc rem vos volo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 28: quom ad praetorem usus veniet, id. Poen. 3, 4, 17; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 129: si usus venerit, id. Merc. 3, 1, 20: non usus veniet, spero, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 42: ut, si usus veniat, suum quisque locum teneat, *if occasion should arise*, Caes. B. G. 7, 80. — (β) With *abl.:* ubi usus veniat contra consertâ manu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 3.—**C.** *A fit occasion* or *opportunity* to be used. **1.** Usus est or adest, *an occasion* or *opportunity offers:* de ceteris studiis alio loco dicemus, si usus fuerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 5.—**2.** E s p.: usu venit, *it happens, occurs, befalls, chances:* nam quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius aut acerbius usu venire? Cic. Quint. 15, 49; id. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 101: si id culpa senectutis accideret, eadem mihi usu venirent, id. Sen. 3, 7: idem solet in demonstratione usu venire, id. Inv. 1, 10, 14; 1, 54, 104: quod item in poëmatis, in picturis usu venit, id. Off. 3, 3, 15: hoc illud eis usu venire solet, ut, etc., id. Ac. 2, 11, 35: cum praesertim mihi usu venturum non arbitrarer, ut, etc., id. Fam. 3, 8, 6: et, id quod usu venerat, Eumolpidas demigravit, *actually occurred* (however strange), Nep. Alcib. 4, 5: id quod numquam antea usu venerat, id. ib. 6, 3: praemeditatus, quid sibi esset usu venturum, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: Caesar biduum in iis locis moratus, quod haec de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione perceperat, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: usu venire ut abhorreant, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 8.—Separated or in a reversed order: non venit idem usu mihi quod tu tibi scribis, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: quod cuipiam Thraco venisse usu fabula est, Gell. 19, 12, 6: quid, quod usu memoria patrum venit, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183.

ūsusfructus, ūs, v. usus, I. B. 2. a.

ut or **ŭti** (old form **ŭtei,** C. I. L. 1, 196, 4 sq.; 1, 198, 8 et saep.), *adv.* and *conj.* [for quoti or cuti, from pronom. stem ka-, Lat. quo-, whence qui, etc., and locat. ending -ti of stem to-, whence tum, etc.]. **I.** As *adv. of manner.* **A.** Interrog.=quomodo, *how, in what way* or *manner.* **1.** In independent questions (colloq.; rare in class. prose; not in Cic.): *De.* Quid? ut videtur mulier? *Ch.* Non, edepol, mala. *De.* Ut morata'st? *Ch.* Nullam vidi melius meâ sententiâ, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 56 sq.: salve! ut valuisti? quid parentes mei? Valent? id. ib. 5, 2, 107; id. Pers. 2, 5, 8: ut vales? id. Most. 2, 19, 29; 3, 2, 28; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 26: ut sese in Samnio res habent? Liv. 10, 18, 11: ut valet? ut meminit nostri? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12; id. S. 2, 8, 1. — **2.** In exclamatory sentences (in all periods of the language): ut omnia in me conglomerat mala! Enn. ap. Non. p. 90, 14 (Trag. Rel. v. 408 Vahl.): ut corripuit se repente atque abiit! Hei misero mihi! Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 76: ut dissimulat malus! id. ib. 5, 4, 13: ut volupe est homini si cluet victoria! id. Poen. 5, 5, 15: ut multa verba feci; ut lenta materies fuit! id. Mil. 4, 5, 4: ut scelestus nunc iste te ludos facit! id. Capt. 3, 4, 47: ut saepe summa ingenia in occulto latent, id. ib. 1, 2, 61; id. Rud. 1, 2, 75; 2, 3, 33 sq.: ut falsus animi est! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 42: heia! ut elegans est! id. Heaut. 5, 5, 19: fortuna ut numquam perpetua est bona! id. Hec. 3, 3, 46; cf. id. Phorm. 5, 8, 52: Gnaeus autem noster... ut totus jacet, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1: quae ut sustinuit! ut contempsit, ac pro nihilo putavit! id. Mil. 24, 64: qui tum dicit testimonium ex nostris hominibus, ut se ipse sustentat! ut omnia verba moderatur, ut timet ne quid cupide... dicat! id. Fl. 5, 12: quod cum facis, ut ego tuum amorem et dolorem desidero! id. Att. 3, 11, 2: quanta studia decertantium sunt! ut illi efferuntur laetitiâ cum vicerint! ut pudet victos! ut se accusari nolunt! etc., id. Fin. 5, 22, 61: ut vidi, ut perii! ut me malus abstulit error! Verg. E. 8, 41: ut melius quidquid erit pati! Hor. C. 1, 11, 3: ut tu Semper eris derisor! id. S. 2, 6, 53: o superbia magnae fortunae! ut a te nihil accipere juvat! ut omne beneficium in injuriam convertis! ut te omnia nimia delectant! ut te omnia dedecent! Sen. Ben. 2, 13, 1: ut me in supremis consolatus est! Quint. 6, prooem. 11. — **3.** In dependent questions. (α) With *indic.* (ante-class. and poet.): divi hoc audite parumper ut pro Romano populo... animam de corpore mitto, Enn. ap. Non. p. 150, 6 (Ann. v. 215 Vahl.): edoce eum uti res se habet, Plaut.

Trin. 3, 3, 21: hoc sis vide ut avariter merum in se ingurgitat, id. Curc. 1, 2, 33: hoc vide ut dormiunt pessuli, id. ib. 1, 2, 66: illud vide os ut sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3: vide ut otiosus it, si dis placet, id. ib. 5, 3, 10: illud vide, Ut in ipso articulo oppressit, id. Ad. 2, 2, 21; 3, 5, 3: viden ut faces Splendidas quatiunt comas? Cat. 61, 77: viden ut perniciter exiluere? id. 62, 8: adspicite, innuptae secum ut meditata requirunt, id. 62, 12: aspice, venturo laetantur ut omnia saeclo! (= omnia laetantia), Verg. E. 4, 52 Forbig. ad loc.: nonne vides, croceos ut Tmolus odores, India mittit ebur, id. G. 1, 56; id. E. 5, 6; id. A. 6, 779. —(β) With *subj.* (class.): nescis ut res sit, Phoenicium, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 1: oppido Mihi illud videri mirum, ut una illaec capra Uxoris dotem simiae ambadederit, id. Merc. 2, 1, 16: nam ego vos novisse credo jam ut sit meus pater, id. Am. prol. 104: narratque ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70: tute scis quam intimum Habeam te, et mea consilia ut tibi credam omnia, id. Eun. 1, 2, 48: videtis ut omnes despiciat, ut hominem prae se neminem putet, ut se solum beatum se solum potentem putet? Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: videtisne ut Nestor de virtutibus suis praedicet? id. Sen. 10, 31; id. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: credo te audisse ut me circumsteterint, ut aperte jugula sua pro meo capite P. Clodio ostentarint, id. Att. 1, 16, 4: videte ut hoc iste correxerit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115: docebat ut omni tempore totius Galliae principatum Aedui tenuissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: veniat in mentem, ut trepidos quondam majores vestros ... defenderimus, Liv. 23, 5, 8: aspice quo submittat humus formosa colores, Prop. 1, 2, 9: infinitum est enumerare ut Cottae detraxerit auctoritatem, ut pro Ligario se opposuerit, Quint. 6, 5, 10: vides ut altâ stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor. C. 1, 9, 1: nonne vides, ut... latus et malus Antennaeque gemant, id. ib. 1, 14, 3 Orell. ad loc.: audis ... positas ut glaciet nives Puro numine Juppiter, id. ib. 3, 10, 7; id. S. 1, 8, 42; 2, 3, 315; Verg. A. 2, 4; Tib. 2, 1, 26; Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 57: mirum est ut animus agitatione motuque corporis excitetur, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 2.—**B.** Relative adverb of manner = eo modo quo, *as.* **1.** Without demonstr. as correlatives: ut aiunt, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 101 Müll. (fr inc. 1. 10 Vahl.): ego emero matri tuae Ancillam ... formâ malâ, ut matrem addecet familias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 79: apparatus sum ut videtis, id. ib. 5, 2, 10: verum postremo impetravi ut volui, id. Mil. 4, 5, 5: ero ut me voles esse, id. Capt. 2, 1, 32: faciam ut tu voles, id. Men. 5, 9, 90: ut vales? *Tox.* Ut queo, id. Pers. 1, 1, 16: ut potero feram, Ter. And. 5, 3, 27: faciam ut mones, id. Hec. 4, 4, 97: Ciceronem et ut rogas amo, et ut meretur et ut debeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9: cupiditates quae possunt esse in eo qui, ut ipse accusator objecit, ruri semper habitarit? id. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: ut ex propinquis ejus audio, non tu in isto artificio callidior es, quam hic in suo, id. ib. 17, 49: homo demens, ut isti putant, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: cumulate munus hoc, ut opinio mea fert, effecero, id. ib. 1, 46, 70: non ut olim solebat, sed ut nunc fit, mimum introduxisti, id. Fam. 9, 16, 7: Labienus, ut erat ei praeceptum, ne proelium committeret nisi, etc., monte occupato nostros exspectabat, proelioque abstinebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: cuncta ut gesta erant exposuit, Liv. 3, 50, 4: (Postumius) fugerat in legatione, ut fama ferebat, populi judicium, id. 10, 46, 16: sed, ut plerumque fit, major pars meliorem vicit, id. 21, 4, 1: nec temere, et ut libet conlocatur argentum, sed perite servitur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 2: servus, ut placet Chrysippo, perpetuus mercenarius est, id. Ben. 3, 22, 1.—Esp. parenthet., to denote that the facts accord with an assumption or supposition made in the principal sentence (= sicut): si virtus digna est gloriatione, ut est, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 51: quorum etiamsi amplecterer virtutem, ut facio, tamen, etc., id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: quamvis fuerit acutus, ut fuit, id. Ac. 2, 22, 69; cf.: incumbite in causam, Quirites, ut facitis, id. Phil. 4, 5, 12: tu modo istam imbecillitatem valetudinis sustenta, ut facis, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: satis enim erat, probatum illum esse populo Romano, ut est, id. Phil. 1, 15, 37.—**2.** With the correlative *ita* or *sic*: VTI LEGASSIT SVPER PECVNIA TVTELAVE SVAE REI, ITA IVS ESTO, Leg. XII. Tab. 5, fr. 3: alii, ut esse in suam rem ducunt, ita sint; ego ita ero ut me esse oportet, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 24 sq.: sic sum ut vides, id. Am. 2, 1, 57: omnes posthabui mihi res, ita uti par fuit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 15: ut viro forti ac sapienti dignum fuit, ita calumniam ejus obtrivit, Cic. Caecin. 7, 18. — In partic. with a superlative belonging to the principal sentence, attracted to the relative clause: haec ut brevissime dici potuerunt, ita a me dicta sunt (= ita breviter dicta sunt ut dici potuerunt), Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 174.—So ut qui, with *sup.*: te enim semper sic colam et tuebor ut quem diligentissime, Cic. Fam. 12, 62 *fin.*; without *sic* or *ita*: causas ut honorificentissimis verbis consequi potero, complectar, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29: sed exigenda est ut optime possumus, Quint. 12, 10, 38.—And with *comp.*: eruditus autem sic ut nemo Thebanus magis, Nep. Epam. 2, 1; cf.: ad unguem Factus homo, non ut magis alter, amicus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 33: cocto Chium sic convenit, ut non Hoc magis ullum aliud, id. ib. 2, 8, 48.—**3.** Doubled ut ut, as indefinite relative, = utcumque, *in whatever manner, howsoever* (mostly ante-class.; only with *indic.*): gaudeo, ut ut erga me est merita, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 52: age jam, ŭtut est, etsi'st dedecori, patiar, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 85: utut est, mihi quidem profecto cum istis dictis mortuo'st, id. Ps. 1, 3, 76: utut res sese habet, pergam, etc., id. Most. 3, 1, 14: non potis est pietati opsisti huic, ututi res sunt ceterae, id. Ps. 1, 3, 36; id. Cist. 1, 1, 110: sed ut ut haec sunt, tamen hoc faciam, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 46; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 4; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 26; id. Ad. 2, 2, 40; 4, 4, 22: ut ut est res, casus consilium nostri itineris judicabit, Cic. Att. 15, 25 B. and K. (dub.; v. Orell. ad loc.): sed ut ut est, indulge valetudini tuae, id. Fam. 16, 18, 1 dub. (al. ut est).—**4.** Causal, *as*, = prout, pro eo ut. **a.** Introducing a general statement, in correspondence with the particular assertion of the principal clause, ut = *as, considering ... that, in accordance with*: atque, ut nunc sunt maledicentes homines, uxori meae mihique objectent, lenociniam facere, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 75: ut aetas mea est atque ut huic usus facto est, id. Men. 5, 2, 1: haud scio hercle ut homo'st, an mutet animum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 9: praesertim, ut nunc sunt mores, id. ib. 1, 2, 5: atque ille, ut semper fuit apertissimus, non se purgavit, sed, etc., Cic. Mur. 25, 51: permulta alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historiâ curiosus, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: magnifice et ornate, ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, convivium comparat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65: Kal. Sextilibus, ut tunc principium anni agebatur, consulatum ineunt, Liv. 3, 6, 1: tribuni, ut fere semper reguntur a multitudine magis quam regunt, dedere plebi, etc., id. 3, 71, 5: transire pontem non potuerunt, ut extrema resoluta erant, etc., id. 21, 47, 3.—Ellipt.: mortales multi, ut ad ludos, convenerant (ut fit, si ludi sunt), Plaut. Men. prol. 30: Epicharmi, acuti nec insulsi hominis, ut Siculi, *as was natural, he being a Sicilian*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15; so, Diogenes, liberius, ut Cynicus ... inquit, id. ib. 5, 33, 92: ceterum haec, ut in secundis rebus, segniter otioseque gesta, Liv. 23, 14, 1.—**b.** Reflecting the assertion to particular circumstances, etc., ut = *for, as, considering*: hic Geta ut captus est servorum, non malus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34: ut est captus hominum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Themistocles ut apud nos perantiquus, ut apud Athenienses non ita sane vetus, *in regard to us*, etc., Cic. Brut. 10, 41: Caelius Antipater, scriptor, ut temporibus illis, luculentus, *for those times*, id. ib. 26, 102: nonnihil, ut in tantis malis est profectum, *considering the unfortunate state of affairs*, id. Fam. 12, 2, 2: (orationis genus) ut in oratore exile, *for an orator*, id. Or. 3, 18, 66: multae (erant in Fabio) ut in homine Romano, litterae, id. Sen. 4, 12: consultissimus vir, ut in illâ quisquam esse aetate poterat, Liv. 1, 18, 1: florentem jam ut tum res erant, id. 1, 3, 3: Apollonides orationem salutarem, ut in tali tempore, habuit, id. 24, 28, 1: Sp. Maelius, ut illis temporibus praedives, id. 4, 13, 1: insigni, ut illorum temporum habitus erat, triumpho, id. 10, 46, 2: Ardeam Rutuli habebant, gens ut in eâ regione atque in eâ aetate divitiis praepollens, id. 1, 57, 1: vir, ut inter Aetolos, facundus, id. 32, 33, 9: Meneclidas, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet, Nep. Epam. 5, 2: ad magnam deinde, ut in eâ regione, urbem pervenit, Curt. 9, 1, 14: multum, ut inter Germanos, rationis ac sollertiae, Tac. G. 30. —**c.** Ut before relatives, with *subj.*, *as it is natural for persons who, like one who, since he, since they*, etc.; *seeing that they*, etc. (not in Cic.): non demutabo ut quod certo sciam, *seeing that I know it for certain*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 153: primâ luce sic ab castris proficiscuntur ut quibus esset persuasum non ab hoste, sed ab homine amicissimo consilium datum, Caes. B. G. 5, 31, 6: facile persuadent (Lucumoni) ut cupido honorum, et cui Tarquinii materna tantum patria esset, Liv. 1, 34, 6: inde consul, ut qui jam ad hostes perventum cerneret, explorato, etc., procedebat, id. 38, 18, 7: Philippus, ut cui de summâ rerum adesset certamen, adhortandos milites ratus, etc., id. 33, 4, 11: Tarquinius ad jus regni nihil praeter vim habebat, ut qui neque populi jussu, neque auctoribus patribus regnaret, id. 1, 49, 3; 25, 23, 3: Aequorum exercitus, ut qui permultos annos imbelles egissent, sine ducibus certis, sine imperio, id. 9, 45, 10: igitur pro se quisque inermes, ut quibus nihil hostile suspectum esset, in agmen Romanum ruebant, id. 30, 6, 3; 23, 15, 4; 23, 29, 12: omnia nova offendit, ut qui solus didicerit quod inter multos faciendum est, *as is natural in one who, since he*, Quint. 1, 2, 19: in omni autem speciali inest generalis, ut quae sit prior, id. 3, 5, 9: ignara hujusce doctrinae loquacitas erret necesse est, ut quae vel multos vel falsos duces habeat, id. 12, 2, 20; 5, 14, 28; 11, 3, 53.—Rarely with participle: ne Volsci et Aequi ... ad urbem ut ex parte captam venirent, Liv. 3, 16, 2: gens ferox cum procul visis Romanorum signis, ut extemplo proelium initura, explicuisset aciem, etc., id. 7, 23, 6. — **d.** With *perinde* or *pro eo*, with reference to several alternatives or degrees to be determined by circumstances, *as, according as, to the extent that, in the measure that*, etc.: perinde ut opinio est de cujusque moribus, ita quid ab eo factum et non factum sit, existimari potest, Cic. Clu. 25, 70: in exspectatione civitas erat, perinde ut evenisset res, ita communicatos honores habitura, Liv. 7, 6, 8: pro eo ut temporis difficultas aratorumque penuria tulit, Metell. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 126. — **C.** Transf. of local relations, like Gr. ἵνα, *where* (very rare): in eopse astas lapide, ut praeco praedicat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17: flumen uti adque ipso divortio (aquae sunt), Lucil. 8, 18 Müll.: in extremos Indos, Litus ut longe resonante Eoâ Tunditur undâ, Cat. 11, 2 sqq.; 17, 10; cf. Verg. A. 5, 329; Lucr. 6, 550 Munro ad loc.

II. *Conj.* **A.** Introducing comparative clauses of manner, = eodem modo quo, *as, like.* **1.** In gen. (α) With *sic* as correlative: haec res sic est ut narro tibi, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 40: quae si ut animis sic oculis videre possemus, nemo de divinâ ratione dubitaret, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: Pomponium Atticum sic amo ut alterum fratrem, id. Fam. 13, 1, 5: si sic ageres ut de eis egisti qui jam mortui sunt ... ne tu in multos Autronios incurreres, id. Brut. 72, 251: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole, id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: ut dicere alia aliis magis concessum est, sic etiam facere, id. Quint. 11, 3, 150 (for ut ... sic, in similes, v. sic, IV. 1. a.).—(β) With *ita* as correlative: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, Cic. Or. 2, 65, 261: quamobrem, ut ille solebat, ita nunc mea repetat oratio populi origines, id. Rep. 2, 1, 3: non ut injustus in pace rex ita dux belli pravus fuit, Liv. 1, 53, 1: ut haec in unum congeruntur, ita contra illa dispersa sunt, Quint. 9, 3, 39. — (γ) With other correlatives: in balteo tracta ex caseo ad eundem modum facito ut placentum sine melle, Cato, R. R. 78: encytum ad eundem modum facito uti globos, id. ib. 80: cum animi inaniter moveantur eodem modo rebus his quae nulla sint ut iis quae sint, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 47: disputationem exponimus, eisdem fere verbis, ut disputatumque est, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: scelerum caput, ut tute es item omnis censes esse'

Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 55: ut filium bonum patri esse oportet, item ego sum patri, id. Am. 3, 4, 9: fecisti item ut praedones solent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 21: item ut illo edicto de quo ante dixi ... edixit, etc., id. ib. 2, 1, 45, § 117; so with item, id. Or. 60, 202: is reliquit filium Pariter moratum ut pater eius fuit, Plaut. Aul. prol. 21.—With *atque:* nec fallaciam astutiorem ullus fecit Poëta atque ut haec est fabrefacta a nobis, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 7.—And after *aliter* = *than:* si aliter ut dixi accidisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7.—(δ) Without correlative: rem omnem uti acta erat cognovit, Sall. J. 71, 5: quare perge ut instituisti, Cic. Rep. 2, 11, 22: apud me, ut apud bonum judicem, argumenta plus quam testes valent, id. ib. 1, 38, 59: miscent enim illas et interponunt vitae, ut ludum jocumque inter seria, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 2: comitetur voluptas, et circa corpus ut umbra versetur, id. ib. 13, 5: ut in animum ejus oratio, ut sol in oculos, incurrat, Quint. 8, 2, 23.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Ut ... ita or ut ... sic; co-ordinate, introducing contrasted clauses. (α) = cum ... tum, *as ... so, as on the one hand ... so on the other, both and:* ut errare potuisti, sic decipi te non potuisse, quis non videt? Cic. Fam. 10, 20, 2: ut Poeni ad moenia urbis Romanae nullo prohibente se pervenisse in gloriâ ponebant, ita pigebat irriti incepti, Liv. 26, 37, 6: Dolabellam ut Tarsenses ita Laodiceni ultra arcessierunt, Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4: fert sortem suam quisque ut in ceteris rebus ita in amicitiis, Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 3.—(β) Concessive, = etsi ... tamen, *although ... yet:* consul, ut fortasse vere, sic parum utiliter in praesens certamen, respondit, etc., Liv. 4, 6, 2: Saguntini, ut a proeliis quietem habuerant per aliquot dies, ita non cessaverant ab opere, id. 21, 11, 5: ut quies certaminum erat, ita ab apparatu operum nihil cessatum, id. 21, 8, 1: haec omnia ut invitis, ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, id. 3, 55, 15: in agrum Nolanum exercitum traducit, ut non hostiliter statim, ita ... nihil praetermissurus, id. 23, 14, 6; 23, 34, 12: uti longe a luxuriâ, ita famae propior, Tac. Agr. 6: ut multo infirmior, ita aliquatenus lucidior, Quint. 10, 1, 74: ut est utilis saepe ... ita obstabit melioribus, id. 12, 2, 12: quod, ut optimum est, ita longe quidem, sed sequitur tamen, id. 5, 12, 9; cf. id. 10, 1, 62.—With *certe* in place of ita: ut non demens, crudelis certe videtur, Quint. 9, 2, 91.—**b.** Ita ... ut; in oaths or strong asseverations: ita me di amabunt ut ego hunc ausculto lubens, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 22: ita me di ament ut ego nunc non tam meâpte causâ Laetor quam illius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: ita me di amabunt, ut nunc Menedemi vicem Miseret me, id. ib. 4, 5, 1: ita vivo ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2.—So with *sic:* sic me di amabunt ut me tuarum miseritum'st fortunarum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 54.—**c.** In exemplifications. (α) In gen., *as for example, for instance:* nam aut ipsa cognitio rei perquiritur, ut: virtus suam ne, etc., aut agendi consilium exquiritur, ut: sitne sapienti, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 29, 112: sunt bestiae in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis, ut in leonibus, ut in canibus, in equis, etc., id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis, nemo est civium qui, etc., id. Rep. 1, 31, 47: qui rem publicam constituissent, ut Cretum Minos, Lacedaemoniorum Lycurgus, etc., id. ib. 2, 1, 2; id. Ac. 2, 24, 76; id. Inv. 2, 52, 157: est aliquid quod dominus praestare servo debeat, ut cibaria, ut vestiarium, Sen. Ben. 3, 21, 2: est etiam amarum quiddam ... et aere, ut illud Crassi Ego te consulem putem? etc., Quint. 8, 3, 89; 4, 3, 12.—Where several instances are adduced, if each of them singly is made prominent, ut is repeated with each; if they are taken in a group, ut occurs but once, e. g. quod erant, qui aut in re publicâ, propter sapientiam florerent, ut Themistocles, ut Pericles, ut Theramenes, aut, qui .. sapientiae doctores essent, ut Gorgias, Thrasymachus, Isocrates, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 59.—(β) Ut si, *if for instance; for example, if,* etc.; with *subj.:* ut si accusetur is qui P. Sulpicium se fateatur occidisse, Auct. Her. 1, 15, 25: ut si quis hoc velit ostendere, eum qui parentem necarit, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 15, 48: ut si qui docilem faciat auditorem, etc., id. ib. 1, 18, 26: ut si qui in foro cantet, id. Off. 1, 40, 145: ut si quis ei quem urgeat fames venenum ponat, Liv. 6, 40, 12; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 4; 2, 27, 43; 3, 2, 2; Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 92: ut si obsessi de faciendâ ad hostem deditione deliberent, Quint. 3, 8, 23: ut si des arma timidis et imbellibus, id. 12, 5, 2; 5, 10, 34; 2, 4, 18; 9, 2, 79 et saep.—So with *cum:* ut cum marem feminamque filios dicimus; Quint. 9, 3, 63; 1, 6, 22; 3, 8, 30; 9, 1, 3.—**d.** Before an appositive noun, *as, the same as, like:* qui canem et felem ut deos colunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 32: ut militiae Africanum ut deum coleret Laelius, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: suam vitam ut legem praefert suis civibus, id. ib. 1, 34, 52: habuit (ei) honorem ut proditori, non ut amico fidem, id. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 38: Hannibalem, non ut prudentem tantum virum, sed ut vatem omnium quae tum evenirent admirari, Liv. 36, 15, 2: (Dionysium) dimisi a me ut magistrum Ciceronum non lubenter; ut hominem ingratum non invitus, *in his capacity of,* Cic. Att. 8, 10: qui ante captas Syracusas non desciverant ... ut socii fideles accepti, quos metus post captas Syracusas dediderat, ut victi a victore leges acceperunt, Liv. 25, 40, 4: qui et ipsum, ut ambiguae fidei virum, suspectum jam pridem habebat, id. 24, 45, 12: Cicero ea quae nunc eveniunt cecinit ut vates, Nep. Att. 16: et ipsam (virtutem) ut deos, et professores ejus ut antistites colite, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 7: hunc ut deum homines intuebuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 65: id ut crimen ingens expavescendum est, id. 9, 3, 35.—**e.** Ut si = quasi, velut si, tamquam si, *as if, just as if:* mater coepit studiose ... educere ita uti si esset filia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37: Rufio tuus ita desiderabatur ut si esset unus e nobis, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1: ejus negotium sic velim suscipias ut si esset res mea, id. ib. 2, 14, 1: ita se gerant in istis Asiaticis itineribus ut si iter Appiâ viâ faceres, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: qui aliis nocent ut in alios liberales sint, in eâdem sunt injustitiâ ut si in suam rem aliena convertant, id. Off. 1, 14, 42; id. Opt. Gen. 4, 10: similes sunt ut si qui gubernatorem in navigando nihil agere dicant, *like men who should say,* Cic. Sen. 6, 17: similiter facere eos ... ut si nautae certarent, etc., *they act like sailors who,* etc., id. Off. 1, 25, 87.—**f.** Ut quisque ... ita (sic), with superlatives (= eo magis ... quo magis, with indefinite subjects): ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspicatur, *the better a man is, the more difficult it is for him to,* etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 12: ut quaeque res est turpissima, sic maxime et maturissime vindicanda est, id. Caecin. 2, 7: ut quisque (morbus) est difficillimus, ita medicus nobilissimus quaeritur, id. Clu. 21, 57: ut quisque te maxime cognatione ... attingebat, ita maxime manus tua putabatur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 27; id. Off. 1, 16, 50; 1, 19, 64: nam ut quaeque forma perfectissima ita capacissima est, Quint. 1, 10, 40.—This construction is variously modified, (α) With *ita* understood: facillime ad res injustas impellitur ut quisque altissimo animo est, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 65.—(β) With virtual superlatives: ut quisque in fugâ postremus ita in periculo princeps erat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90: ut quisque optime institutus est, esse omnino nolit in vitâ, si, etc., id. Fin. 5, 20, 57.—(γ) The superlatives omitted in either clause: ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, Cic. Sen. 18, 64: ut quisque aetate et honore antecedebat, ita sententiam dixit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 143: pro se quisque, ut in quoque erat auctoritatis plurimum, ad populum loquebatur, id. ib. 2, 1, 27, § 68: ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominiae objectus, Liv. 9, 6, 1: ut quisque maxime laboraret locus, aut ipse occurrebat, aut aliquos mittebat, id. 34, 38, 6.—And with *tum* = ita: nec prodesse tantum, sed etiam amari potest, tum ... ut quisque erit Ciceroni simillimus, *in proportion to his resemblance,* Quint. 2, 5, 20.—(δ) With a comparative in one of the terms: major autem (societas est) ut quisque proxime accederet, Cic. Lael. 5, 19.—(ε) Without superlative, *as, according as:* de captivis, ut quisque liber aut servus esset, suae fortunae a quoque sumptum supplicium est, Liv. 3, 18, 10 (for ut quisque ... ita, in temporal clauses, v. B. 3. γ infra).—**B.** Introducing a temporal clause, the principal predicate being an immediate sequence; orig. = quo tempore. **1.** With *perf. indic.* **a.** In gen., *as soon as:* principio ut illo advenimus ... continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 49: ut hinc te intro ire jussi, opportune hic fit mi obviam, Ter. And. 3, 4, 11: ut abii abs te fit forte obviam Mihi Phormio, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 12: ut modo argentum tibi dedimus apud forum, recta domum Sumus profecti, id. ib. 5, 6, 19; id. Hec. 3, 3, 5; 5, 1, 26; id. Eun. 4, 7, 12: qui ut peroravit, surrexit Clodius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: eumque ut salutavit, amicissime apprehendit, id. Rep. 1, 11, 7: qui ut huc venit ... hominesque Romanos bellicis studiis ut vidit incensos, existimavit, etc., id. ib. 2, 13, 25; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 48; id. Phil. 9, 4, 9; id. Brut. 8, 30: ut vero aquam ingressi sunt ... tum utique egressis rigere omnibus corpora, Liv. 21, 54, 9: ut haec dicta in senatu sunt, dilectus edicitur, id. 3, 10, 9; 23, 34, 6; 24, 44, 10.—**b.** In oblique discourse: Ariovistum, ut semel Gallorum copias vicerit, superbe et crudeliter imperare, Caes. B. G. 1, 31.—**c.** With *primum, when first, as soon as ever:* atque ego, ut primum fletu represso loqui posse coepi, Quaeso inquam, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15: Siculi, ut primum videre volgari morbos, in suas quisque urbes dilapsi sunt, Liv. 25, 26, 13: ut primum lingua coepit esse in quaestu, curam morum qui diserti habebantur reliquerunt, Quint. prooem. 13.—**d.** Rarely of coincidence in time: nam ut dudum adcurrimus ad Alcesimarchum ... tum mi puto prae timore hic excidisse Cistellam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 46.—**e.** Ut = ex quo tempore, *since:* ut Brundusio profectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae litterae, Cic. Att. 1, 15, 2.—**2.** With *imperf. indic.* (α) In gen.: Fabii oratio fuit qualis biennio ante; deinde, ut vincebatur consensu, versa ad P. Decium collegam poscendum, Liv. 10, 22, 2: deinde ut nullâ vi perculsos sustinere poterat, Quid ultra moror, inquit, etc., id. 10, 28, 20: Marcellus, ut tanta vis ingruebat mali, traduxerat in urbem suos, id. 25, 26, 15: ut vero ... exurebatur amoenissimus Italiae ager, villaeque passim incendiis fumabant ... tum prope de integro seditione accensi, id. 22, 14, 1.—And with *perf.* and *imperf.* in co-ordinate clauses: consules, ut ventum ad Cannas est, et in conspectu Poenum habebant, Liv. 22, 44, 1: ut in extrema juga ventum, et hostes sub oculis erant, id. 22, 14, 3: ut Poenus apparuit in collibus, et pauci ... adferebant, etc., id. 24, 1, 6.—(β) Of repeated past actions, *whenever:* ut quaeque pars castrorum nudata defensoribus premi videbatur, eo occurrere et auxilium ferre, Caes. B. G. 3, 4.—**3.** With *plupf.* (α) = postquam (rare): ut hinc forte ea ad obstetricem erat missa, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 10: ut ad mare nostrae cohortes excubuerant, accessere subito primâ luce Pompejani, Caes. B. C. 3, 63.—(β) In epistolary style = the Engl. *perf.:* litteras scripsi ... statim ut tuas legeram (= litteras nunc scribo, ut tuas legi), Cic. Att. 2, 12, 4: ut Athenas a. d. VII. Kal. Quinct. veneram, exspectabam ibi jam quartum diem Pomptinium (= ut veni, exspecto), id. ib. 5, 10, 1.—(γ) Of repeated past actions, *whenever:* ut cujusque sors exciderat ... alacer arma capiebat, Liv. 21, 42, 3 dub.: ut quisque istius animum offenderat, in lautumias statim coniciebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: ut quidque ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, id. Clu. 19, 52: ut cuique erat locus attributus, ad munitiones accedunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 81; cf.: ut quisque arma ceperat ... inordinati in proelium ruunt, Liv. 23, 27, 5.—With *ita* as correl.: ut enim quisque contra voluntatem ejus dixerat, ita in eum judicium de professione jugerum postulabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 39.—**4.** With *fut. perf.,* or, in oblique discourse, *plupf. subj.:* neque, ut quaeque res delata ad nos erit, tum denique scrutari locos debemus, Cic. Or. 2, 34, 146: traditum esse ut quando aqua Albana abundasset, tum ... victoriam de Veientibus dari, Liv. 5, 15, 11 (for ut after simul, v. simul, VI.).—**C.** Introducing substantive clauses, *that;* always with *subj.* (cf. ut as interrog. adverb in dependent clauses, I. A. 3. supra). **1.** In object clauses. **a.** In clauses which, if independent, would take the imperative mood, often rendered by the Engl. infinitive. (α) After verbs denot-

ing to wish, request, pray, demand, or invite: malim istuc aliis ita videatur quam uti tu, soror, te collaudes, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 18: equidem mallem ut ires, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: equidem vellem ut pedes haberent (res tuae), id. Fam. 7, 31, 2: volo uti mihi respondeas num quis, etc., id. Vatin. 7, 17: precor (deos) ut his infinitis nostris malis contenti sint, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 9: postulo ut ne quid praejudicati afferatis, id. Clu. 2, 5: petebant uti equites praemitterent, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: tibi instat Hortensius ut eas in consilium, Cic. Quint. 10, 34: hoc ut aliquando fieret, instabat, Sen. Clem. 2, 1, 2: illum Dolabellae dixisse (= eum rogasse) ut ad me scriberet (= me rogaret), ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 2: cupio ut quod nunc natura et impetus est, fiat judicium, Sen. Clem. 2, 2, 2: senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant, Cic. Lael. 2, 4: exigo a me, non ut optimis par sim, sed ut malis melior, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 3.—With *ut ne* = ne: Trebatio mandavi, ut, si quid te eum velles ad me mittere, ne recusaret, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2; Tac. H. 4, 58 *fin.*—Also without verb, like utinam, to express a wish; esp. in imprecations (ante-class.): ut te cum tua Monstratione magnus perdat Juppiter, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 2: ut illum di deaeque perdant, id. Eun. 2, 3, 10; id. Heaut. 4, 6, 6.—(β) After verbs expressing or implying advice, suggestion, or exhortation: ego vos hortari tantum possum ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 5, 17: quod suades ut ad Quinctium scribam, etc., id. Att. 11, 16, 4: tibi auctor sum ut eum tibi ordinem reconcilies, id. Fam. 1, 9, 26: censeo ut iter reliquum conficere pergas, *I propose*, id. Or. 2, 71, 200; Caes. B. C. 1, 2; Liv. 30, 40, 4: dixeram a principio ut sileremus, *I had advised*, Cic. Brut. 42, 157: Pompejum monebat ut meam domum metueret, id. Sest. 64, 133: equidem suasi ut Romam pergeret, id. Att. 16, 8, 2: M. Messalae et ipsi Attico dixit ut sine curâ essent, *exhorted*, id. ib. 16, 16, A, 5.—(γ) After verbs expressing resolution or agreement to do something: rus ut irem jam heri constitiveram, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 136: decrevistis ut de praemiis militum primo quoque tempore referretur, Cic. Phil. 5, 2, 4: constitueram ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, id. Att. 16, 10, 1: statuunt ut decem millia hominum in oppidum submittantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: Hasdrubal paciscitur cum Celtiberorum principibus ut copias inde abducant, Liv. 25, 33, 3: illos induxisse in animum, ut superbo quondam regi, tum infesto exuli proderent (patriam), id. 2, 5, 7; 27, 9, 9; 42, 25, 11: ut ne plebi cum patribus essent conubia sanxerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 27, 63: servitia urbem ut incenderent conjurarunt, Liv. 4, 45, 1.— (δ) After verbs of command or prohibition: imperat Laelio ut per collis circumducat equites, Liv. 28, 33, 11: illud praecipiendum fuit ut ... diligentiam adhiberemus, Cic. Lael. 16, 60: M. Aemilio senatus negotium dat ut Patavinorum seditionem comprimeret, Liv. 41, 27, 3: consul edicere est ausus ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic. Pis. 8, 18: jubet sententiam ut dicant suam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 50: hic tibi in mentem non venit jubere ut haec quoque referret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 28.—With *ne:* iis praedixit, ut ne prius Lacedaemoniorum legatos dimitteret, quam ipse esset remissus, Nep. Them. 7, 3.—(ε) Verbs expressing permission: atque ille legem mihi de XII. tabulis recitavit quae permittit ut furem noctu liceat occidere, Cic. Tull. 20, 47: concedo tibi ut ea praetereas quae, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: dabis mihi hanc veniam ut eorum ... auctoritatem Graecis anteponam, id. de Or. 1, 6, 23: ille tibi potestatem facturus est ut eligas utrum velis, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: illud natura non patitur ut aliorum spoliis nostras facultates augeamus, id. Off. 3, 5, 22.— **b.** In dependent clauses implying an aim or end. (α) After verbs denoting direction and inclination of the mind, care, purpose, intention, or striving: ut plurimis prosimus enitimur, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 6: facilior erit ut albam esse nivem probet quam erat Anaxagoras, *he will be more inclined, disposed*, id. ib. 2, 36, 117: ne ille longe aberit ut argumento credat philosophorum, *far remote from believing* = *not inclined*, id. ib. 2, 47, 144: qui sibi hoc sumpsit ut corrigat mores aliorum, quis huic ignoscat si, *who undertakes to correct*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 2: navem idoneam ut habeas diligenter videbis, *care*, id. Fam. 16, 1, 2: ille intellexit id agi atque id parari ut filiae suae vis afferretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: pater potuit animum inducere ut naturam ipsam vinceret, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: cum senatus temptaret ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, id. Rep. 2, 12, 23: equidem ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, id. Planc. 20, 50: omni contentione pugnatum est ut lis haec capitis existimaretur, id. Clu. 41, 116: omnis spes ad id versa ut totis viribus terra adgrederentur, Liv. 24, 34, 12: omnis cura solet in hoc versari, semper ut boni aliquid efficiam dicendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 306: se miliens morituros potius quam ut tantum dedecoris admitti patiantur, Liv. 4, 2, 8; 2, 34, 11.—(β) Verbs of effecting: nec potui tamen Propitiam Venerem facere uti esset mihi, Plaut. Poen. 2, 6: prior pars orationis tuae faciebat ut mori cuperem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 112: caritas annonae faciebat ut istuc ... tempore magnum videretur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 215: sol efficit ut omnia floreant, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: potest praestare ut ea causa melior esse videatur, id. Or. 1, 10, 44: non committam ut tibi ipse insanire videar, id. Fam. 5, 5, 3: di prohibeant, judices, ut hoc praesidium sectorum existimetur, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: effecisti ut viverem et morerer ingratus, Sen. Ben. 2, 25, 1: quibus nihil aliud actum est quam ut pudor hominibus peccandi demeretur, id. Vit. Beat. 26, 6.—(γ) Verbs of obtaining: Dumnorix a Sequanis impetrat ut per fines suos Helvetios ire patiantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: quid assequitur, nisi hoc ut arent qui ... in agris remanserunt, *what does he gain*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 128: facile tenuit ut (Chalcidis) portae sibi aperirentur, Liv. 35, 51, 6: vicerunt tribuni ut legem perferrent, id. 4, 25, 13.— (δ) Verbs of inducing and compelling: nec ut omnia quae praescripta sunt defendamus necessitate ullâ cogimur, Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 8: civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis exirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: exspectatione promissi tui moveor ut admoneam te, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1: Parhedrum excita ut hortum ipse conducat, id. ib. 16, 18, 2: ille adduci non potest ut ... ne lucem quoque hanc eripere cupiat, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150: impellit alios avaritia, alios iracundia ut levem auditionem pro re compertâ habeant, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: ut de clementia scriberem, Nero Caesar, una me vox tua maxime compulit, Sen. Clem. 2, 1, 1.—(ε) After verbs implying duty, right, rule, condition, or possibility: cum mihi ne ut dubitem quidem relinquatur, *not even the possibility of doubt*, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 119: obsides inter se dent, Sequani ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant, Helvetii ut sine maleficio transeant, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: se ita a majoribus didicisse ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, id. ib. 1, 13: mea lenitas hoc exspectavit ut id quod latebat erumperet, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: (natura) nobis insculpsit in mentibus, ut eos (deos) aeternos et beatos haberemus, id. N. D. 1, 17, 45: hoc mihi Metellus non eripuit, hoc etiam addidit ut quererer hoc sociis imperari, *he gave the additional right*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 68, § 164: ut vero conloqui cum Orpheo, Musaeo, Homero liceat, quanti tandem aestimatis? *the privilege of conversing*, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98: respondet Socrates sese meruisse ut amplissimis honoribus decoraretur, id. Or. 1, 54, 272: meruit ut suspendatur, Sen. Ep. 7, 5: quia enim non sum dignus prae te ut figam palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4.—So after dignus, Liv. 24, 16, 19; Quint. 8, 5, 12.—**c.** After verbs of fearing, where ut implies a wish contrary to the fear; *that not:* rem frumentariam, ut satis commode supportari posset, timere se dicebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: vereor ut satis diligenter actum sit in senatu de litteris meis, Cic. Att. 6, 4, 2: verebar ut redderentur, id. Fam. 12, 19, 1: sin homo amens diripiendam urbem daturus est, vereor ut Dolabella ipse satis nobis prodesse possit, id. ib. 14, 14, 1: veretur Hiempsal ut foedus satis firmum sit, id. Leg. 2, 22, 58: timeo ut sustineas, id. Fam. 14, 2, 3: o puer, ut sis vitalis, metuo, et majorum ne quis amicus Frigore te feriat, Hor. S. 2, 1, 60.—So sometimes after video, with weakened force: vide ut sit, nearly = *perhaps it is not* (cf. Roby, Gr. 2, p. 280): considerabitis, vestri similes feminae sintne Romae; si enim non sunt, videndum est, ut honeste vos esse possitis, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 1.—Very rarely ut stands for *ne* after verbs of fearing: quia nihil minus, quam ut egredi obsessi moenibus auderent, timeri poterat, Liv. 28, 22, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.: ut ferulâ caedas meritum ... non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120 Jan. and Orell. ad loc. —**d.** In interrogative clauses represented as untrue, rejecting a supposition or thought with indignation (nearly = fierine potest ut): me ut quisquam norit, nisi ille qui praebet cibum? Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 52: te ut ulla res frangat, tu ut umquam te corrigas? Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22: egone ut te interpellem? id. Tusc. 2, 18, 42: pater ut in judicio capitis obesse filio debeat? id. Planc. 13, 31: egone ut prolis meae fundam cruorem? Sen. Med. 927.—**2.** In subject clauses, with impersonal predicates. **a.** With a predicate adjective. (α) With the idea of rule, duty, etc.: id arbitror Adprime in vitâ utile esse, ut ne quid nimis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34: reliquum est ut de Catuli sententiâ dicendum videatur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 20, 59: praeclarum est et verum ut eos qui nobis carissimi esse debeant, aeque ac nosmet ipsos amemus, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 73: ergo hoc sit primum ut demonstremus quem imitetur, id. de Or. 2, 22, 90: proximum est ut doceam, etc., id. N. D. 2, 29, 73: extremum est ut te orem, etc., id. Fam. 4, 13, 7: ei (Dionysio) ne integrum quidem erat ut ad justitiam remigraret, *permission*, id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62. —With predicates, aequum est, par (ante-class. and rare): aequom videtur tibi ut ego alienum quod est Meum esse dicam? Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 4: non par videtur ... praesente ibus una paedagogus ut siet, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 31.—(β) In clauses expressing result and consequence: magnificum illud etiam et gloriosum ut Graecis de philosophia litteris non egeant, illud, *that result of my labors*, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 5: consentaneum est huic naturae ut sapiens velit gerere et administrare rem publicam, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68. —(γ) In clauses represented as real, true, false, certain, or probable (where the *acc.* and *inf.* might be used): concedetur verum esse ut bonos boni diligant, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: sin autem illa veriora ut idem interitus animorum et corporum, etc., id. ib 4, 14; cf.: concedant ut hi viri boni fuerin (= concedant vere factum esse ut, etc.), id. ib. 5, 18: si verum est ut populus Romanus omnis gentes virtute superarit, etc., Nep. Hann. 1, 1: de ipso Roscio potest illud quidem esse falsum ut circumligatus fuerit angui, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66: non est verisimile ut Chrysogonus horum litteras adamarit aut humanitatem, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 121: deos verisimile est ut alios indulgentius tractent propter parentis, alios propter futuram posterorum indolem, Sen. Ben. 4, 32, 1; so, rarum est ut, Quint. 3, 19, 3: quid tam inusitatum quam ut, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 62.—And after potius: multi ex plebe spe amissâ potius quam ut cruciarentur ... se in Tiberim praecipitaverunt, Liv. 4, 12, 11.—**b.** With predicate nouns. (α) Expressing the idea of a verb which would require an object clause, with *ut:* quoniam ut aliter facias non est copia, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 30: Romano in hostico morandi causa erat ut hostem ad certamen eliceret, Liv. 6, 31, 7: vetus est lex amicitiae ut idem amici semper velint, Cic. Planc. 2, 5: consensus fuit senatus ut mature proficisceremur (= decretum est a senatu), id. Fam. 3, 3, 1: fuit hoc sive meum, sive rei publicae fatum ut in me unum omnis illa inclinatio temporum incumberet, *ordained by fate*, id. Balb. 26, 58: tempus est ut eamus ad forum, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 72: dicasque tempus maximum esse ut eat, id. ib. 4, 3, 9: primum est officium ut homo se conservet in naturae statu, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20: ejus culturae hoc munus est ut efficiat, etc., id. ib. 4, 14, 38: caput illud est ut Lyconem recipias in necessitudinem tuam, *duty*, id. Fam. 13, 19, 3; so, caput est ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 19, 87: fuit hoc quoddam inter Scipionem et Laelium jus ut Scipio Laelium observaret parentis loco, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: mea ratio in dicendo haec esse solet ut boni quod habeat id amplectar, id. de Or. 2, 72, 292; so, ratio est ut, id. Verr. 1, 11, 34: est mos hominum ut

nolint eundem pluribus excellere, id. Brut. 21, 84: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 5.—(β) Expressing result and consequence: est hoc commune vitium in magnis liberisque civitatibus ut invidia gloriae comes sit, Nep. Chabr. 3, 3.— **c.** With impersonal verbs. (α) Including the idea of a verb requiring an object clause, with *ut:* convenit, victi utri sint eo proelio, urbem, agrum ... seque uti dederent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 71: mihi cum Dejotaro convenit ut ille in meis castris esset, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14: placitum est ut in aprico loco considerent, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: postea mihi placuit ut, etc., id. Or. 1, 34, 155: ad Appii Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam ut caecus esset, id. Sen. 6, 16.—So after fit, *it happens:* fit ut naturâ ipsâ ad ornatius dicendi genus incitemur, Cic. Or. 2, 83, 338: potest fieri ut res verbosior haec fuerit, illa verior, *it may be that*, id. Att. 8, 3, 6; id. Ac. 2, 11, 36; id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190.— So with accidit, evenit, contigit: accidit ... ut illo itinere veniret Lampsacum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63; so id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: sed tamen hoc evenit ut in vulgus insipientium opinio valeat, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: utinam Caesari contigisset ut esset optimo cuique carissimus, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49.—(β) Denoting consequence: ex quo efficitur ut quidquid honestum sit, idem sit utile, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 10: sequitur ut dicamus quae beneficia danda sint et quemadmodum, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 1: sequitur ut causa ponatur, Cic. Or. 2, 81, 331.—(γ) Est, in the meaning fit, or causa est: est ut plerique philosophi nulla tradant praecepta dicendi, *it is a fact that*, Cic. Or. 2, 36, 152: non est igitur ut mirandum sit ea praesentiri, *there is no reason for wondering*, id. Div. 1, 56, 128: quando fuit ut quod licet non liceret? id. Cael. 20, 48; so, in eo est ut, prope est ut, *to be on the point of, to be near to:* jam in eo rem fore ut Romani aut hostes aut domini habendi sint, Liv. 8, 27, 3: cum jam in eo esset ut comprehenderetur, Nep. Paus. 5, 1; id. Milt. 7, 3: jam prope erat ut ne consulum quidem majestas coërceret iras hominum, Liv. 2, 23, 14: prope est ut lamentationem exigat, Sen. Clem. 2, 6, 4.— Here belongs the circumlocution of the periphrastic future by futurum esse or fore, with *ut;* generally in the *inf.:* arbitrabar fore ut lex de pecuniis repetundis tolleretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 41.—Very rarely in the *indic.:* futurum est ut sapiam, Sen. Ep. 117, 29.—**3.** In attributive clauses, dependent on nouns not belonging to the predicate. **a.** With the idea of resolve, etc.: vicit sententia ut mitterentur coloni, Liv. 9, 26, 4: sententiam dixit (= censuit) ut judicum comitia haberentur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; id. Fam. 4, 4, 5; id. Tusc. 5, 41, 119; id. Leg. 3, 15, 33.—**b.** Of agreement: fide acceptâ ut remitterent eum, Liv. 24, 48, 8. —**c.** Of law, rule, etc.: praetores rogationem promulgarunt ut omnes regiae stirpis interficerentur, Liv. 24, 25, 10: senatus consultum factum est ut M. Fulvius litteras extemplo ad consulem mitteret, id. 35, 24, 2: haec ei est proposita condicio ut aut juste accusaret aut acerbe moreretur, Cic. Clu. 14, 42: Suevi in eam se consuetudinem induxerunt ut locis frigidissimis lavarentur in fluminibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1.— **d.** Of duty: jusjurandum poscit ut quod esse ex usu Galliae intellexissent, communi consilio administrarent, Caes. B. G. 8, 6. —**e.** Of purpose, inclination, etc.: vobis dent di mentem oportet ut prohibeatis, etc., *make you inclined*, Liv. 6, 18, 9: causa mihi fuit huc veniendi ut quosdam hinc libros promerem, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 8: confectio tabularum hanc habet vim (= efficit) ut quidquid fingatur aut non constet, appareat, id. Font. 2, 3.—**f.** Of effect, result, etc.: fuit ista quondam virtus ut viri fortes acrioribus suppliciis civem perniciosum quam hostem everterent, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3: habet hoc virtus ut viros fortis species ejus et pulchritudo etiam in hoste posita delectet, id. Pis. 32, 81: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat ut igni cremaretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 4.—**4.** In clauses of manner, *that, so that.* **a.** With ita, sic, adeo, tantus, talis, or tam as antecedent (v. hh. vv.; ante-class. ut qui = ut): Adeon' me fungum fuisse ut qui illi crederem? Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 49.—**b.** With is or hic as antecedent: eos deduxi testes et eas litteras deportavi ut de istius facto dubium esse nemini possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91: ejusmodi res publica debet esse ut inimicus neque deesse nocenti possit, neque obesse innocenti (ejusmodi = talis), id. ib. 2, 3, 69, § 162: eo perducam servum ut in multa liber sit, Sen. Ben. 3, 19, 2: non eo loco res humanae sunt ut vobis tantum otii supersit, id. Vit. Beat. 27, 6: haec aequitas in tuo imperio fuit, haec praetoris dignitas ut servos Siculorum dominos esse velles, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 38, § 87: hoc jure sunt socii ut eis ne deplorare quidem de suis incommodis liceat, id. ib. 2, 2, 27, § 65.—**c.** Without antecedents, *so that:* cujus aures clausae veritati sunt ut ab amico verum audire nequeat, hujus salus desperanda est, Cic. Lael. 24, 90: in virtute multi sunt ascensus, ut is maximâ gloriâ excellat qui virtute plurimum praestet, id. Planc. 25, 60: mons altissimus impendebat ut perpauci prohibere possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: accessit quod Domitius Heracleâ iter fecerat, ut ipsa fortuna illum obicere Pompejo videretur, id. B. C. 3, 79: pecunia a patre exacta crudeliter, ut divenditis omnibus bonis aliquamdiu trans Tiberim veluti relegatus viveret, Liv. 3, 13, 10: fama Gallici belli pro tumultu valuit ut et dictatorem dici placeret, id. 8, 17, 6: nihilo minus . . . magnas percipiendum voluptates, ut fatendum sit, etc., Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 1.—**d.** Idiomat. with *non.* (α) Ut non, when the principal sentence is negative, *without:* non possunt unâ in civitate multi rem ac fortunam amittere ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem, *without dragging*, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: flaminem Quirinalem neque mittere a sacris neque retinere possumus ut non deum aut belli deseramus curam, Liv. 24, 8, 10: non ita fracti animi civitatis erant ut non sentirent, etc., id. 45, 25, 12: nusquam oculi ejus flectentur ut non quod indignentur inveniant, Sen. Ira, 2, 7, 2: ajunt, nec honeste quemquam vivere ut non jucunde vivat, nec jucunde ut non honeste quoque, id. Vit. Beat. 6, 3: nemo in eo quod daturus es gratiam suam facere potest ut non tuam minuat, id. Ben. 2, 4, 3; cf. also: ut non conferam vitam neque existimationem tuam cum illius; neque enim est conferenda (= ut omittam conferre), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 45.—(β) Non ut, followed by sed quod, causal (= non quod, sed quod; rare): earum exempla tibi misi non ut deliberarem reddendaene essent, sed quod non dubito, etc., *not that ... but because*, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 4: haec ad te scribo non ut queas tu demere solitudinem, sed, etc., id. ib. 11, 15, 3.— Followed by sed ut: benigne accipe (beneficium): rettulisti gratiam, non ut solvisse te putes, sed ut securior debeas, Sen. Ben. 2, 35, 5; and in reversed order: quorsum haec praeterita? Quia sequitur illud, etc.; non ut eas res causam adferrent amoris, Cic. Fat. 15, 35.—Rarely nedum ut, in the sense of nedum alone, *much less that, not to mention that* (mostly post-class.; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 573): ne voce quidem incommodâ, nedum ut illa vis fieret, paulatim permulcendo mansuefecerant plebem, Liv. 3, 14, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: quando enim ... fama in totam urbem penetrat? nedum ut per tot provincias innotescat, Tac. Or. 10.—**e.** Conditional or concessive. (α) *Granting that* (*for argument's sake*): quod ut ita sit—nihil enim pugno—quid habet ista res aut laetabile aut gloriosum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 49: sed ut haec concedantur, reliqua qui tandem intellegi possunt? id. N. D. 3, 16, 41: ut tibi concedam hoc indignum esse, tu mihi concedas necesse est, etc., id. Clu. 53, 146: quae, ut essent vera, conjungi debuerunt, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: quae natura ut uno consensu juncta sit et continens ... quid habere mundus potest cum thesauri inventione conjunctum? id. Div. 2, 14, 33: nihil est prudentiâ dulcius, quam, ut cetera auferat, adfert certe senectus, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94.—(β) *Even if, although:* qui (exercitus) si pacis ... nomen audiverit, ut non referat pedem, insistet certe, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: ut ea pars defensionis relinquatur, quid impediet actionem? etc., id. Ac. 2, 34, 108: ut quaeras omnia, quomodo Graeci ineptum appellant non reperies, id. de Or. 2, 4, 18: ut enim neminem alium nisi T. Patinam rogasset, scire potuit, illo ipso die a Milone prodi flaminem, id. Mil. 17, 46: verum ut hoc non sit, tamen praeclarum spectaculum mihi propono, id. Att. 2, 15; id. Leg. 1, 8, 23; id. Fat. 5, 9; id. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 151; 2, 1, 45, § 117; id. Planc. 25, 62: qui, ut non omnis peritissimus sim belli, cum Romanis certe bellare didici, Liv. 36, 7, 20: neque equites armis equisque salvis tantum vim fluminis superasse verisimile est, ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati travexerint utres, id. 21, 47, 5: at enim, ut jam ita sint haec, quid ad vos, Romani? id. 34, 32, 13: ut jam Macedonia deficiat, id. 42, 12, 10: cum jam ut virtus vestra transire alio possit, fortuna certe loci hujus transferri non possit, id. 5, 54, 6; 22, 50, 2; cf.: ac jam ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, tamen se plurimum navibus posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: ut desint vires tamen est laudanda voluntas, Ov. P. 3, 4, 79: ut dura videatur appellatio, tamen sola est, Quint. 3, 8, 25; 6, prooem. 15.—Ut maxime = si maxime: quaere rationem cur ita videatur: quam ut maxime inveneris ... non tu verum testem habere, sed eum non sine causâ falsum testimonium dicere ostenderis, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81.—With *nihilominus:* quae (res) nihilominus, ut ego absim, confici poterunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 2, 2.—(γ) *Provided that:* ambulatiuncula, ut tantum faciamus quantum in Tusculano fecimus, prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic. Att. 13, 39, 2: dabo egenti, sed ut ipse non egeam; succurram perituro, sed ut ipse non peream, Sen. Ben. 2, 15, 1.—**5.** In clauses of purpose (final clauses; distinguished from object clauses with ut; v. C. 1., in which the verb itself contains the idea of purpose, the clause completing the idea of the verb), *in order that, so that, so as to.* **a.** In gen.: quin voco, ut me audiat, nomine illam suo? Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 17: haec acta res est uti nobiles restituerentur in civitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: intellego, tempus hoc vobis divinitus datum esse ut odio ... totum ordinem liberetis, id. Verr. 1, 15, 43: Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos praefecit uti eos testes suae quisque virtutis haberet, Caes. B. G. 1, 52.—And with *ut ne*, instead of ne, *lest:* id ut ne fiat, haec res sola est remedio, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 49; v. 1. ne, I. B. 4. a.—Very rarely, *ut non* for ne, expressing a negative purpose: ut plura non dicam neque aliorum exemplis confirmem quantum valeat (= ut praeteream), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44; cf. d. α *fin.* supra.—**b.** Esp., after certain antecedents. (α) After id, *for the purpose* (ante-class.): id huc reverti uti me purgarem tibi, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 28.—(β) After idcirco: idcirco amicitiae comparantur ut commune commodum mutuis officiis gubernetur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: legum idcirco omnes servi sumus ut liberi esse possimus, id. Clu. 53, 146; id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137.—(γ) After ideo and eo: non ideo Rhenum insedimus ut Italiam tueremur, sed ne quis, etc., Tac. H. 4, 73: Marionem ad te eo misi ut aut tecum ad me quam primum veniret, aut, etc., Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 1.—(δ) After ad eam rem, ad hoc, in hoc: ad eam rem vos delecti estis ut eos condemnaretis quos sectores jugulare non potuissent? Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: praebere se facilem ad hoc ut quem obligavit etiam exsolvi velit? Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 6: homo natus in hoc ut mores liberae civitatis Persica servitute mutaret, id. ib. 2, 12, 2.—(ε) After eâ mente, hac mente: navis onerarias Dolabella eâ mente comparavit ut Italiam peteret, Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 1: hac mente laborem Sese ferre senes ut in otia tuta recedant Ajunt, Hor. S. 1, 1, 30.—(ζ) After potius quam: potius ad delendam memoriam dedecoris, quam ut timorem faciat, Liv. 6, 28, 8: potius quodcumque casus ferat passuros, quam ut sprevisse Tarentinos videantur, id. 9, 14, 8.—**c.** Idiomat. (α) With the principal predicate, referring to the conception of the writer, understood; mostly parenthet. = the Engl. *inf.:* ut in pauca conferam, testamento facto mulier moritur, *to be brief*, etc., Cic. Caecin. 6, 17: ecquid tibi videtur, ut ad fabulas veniamus, senex ille Caecilianus minoris facere filium rusticum? *to come to the drama*, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: reliquum judicium de judicibus, et, vere ut dicam, de te futurum est, *to tell the truth*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 177: Murena, si nemini, ut levissime dicam, odio fuit, *to say the least*, id. Mur. 40, 87: ut nihil de illo tempore, nihil de calamitate rei publi-

cae querar, hoc tibi respondeo, etc., *not to complain of that time*, etc., id. Caecin. 33, 95: quae cum se disposuit, et partibus suis consensit, et, ut ita dicam concinuit, summum bonum tetigit, *and, so to speak, chimes in*, etc., Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 5: ecce— ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur —Hernici nuntiant Volscos et Aequos reficere, etc., Liv. 3, 10, 8.—(β) Satis ut, *enough to* (lit. *enough for the purpose of*): satis esse magna incommoda accepta ut reliquos casus timerent, *disasters large enough to make them afraid*, Caes. B. C. 3, 10.—(γ) Quam ut after comparatives, *too much to*: quod praeceptum, quia major erat quam ut ab homine videretur, idcirco adsignatum est deo, *too great to come from man*, Cic. Fin. 5, 16, 44: quis non intellegit, Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitentur veritatem? id. Brut. 18, 70: clarior res erat quam ut tegi ac dissimulari posset, *too clear to be covered up*, Liv. 26, 51, 11: potentius jam id malum apparuit quam ut minores per magistratus sedaretur, id. 25, 1, 11: est tamen aliquis minor quam ut in sinu ejus condenda sit civitas, Sen. Ben. 2, 16, 2.

ut-cumque (**-cunq-**; ante-class. ut quomque), *adv.* **I.** *In what way soever, howsoever, however* (class.). **A.** Conjunctive, with independent verb and correl.-clause: (orator) utcumque se affectum videri et animum audientis moveri volet, ita, etc., Cic. Or. 17, 55: utquomque animo conlubitumst meo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 187: utquomque in alto ventus est, id. Ep. 1, 1, 47: utcumque erit, juvabit tamen, etc., Liv. praef. § 3: utcumque esset igitur, id. 32, 9, 11: utcumque res sese habet, id. 37, 54, 7; 42, 40, 3: utcumque casura res est, Tac. A. 6, 8: infelix! utcumque ferent ea facta minores, Verg. A. 6, 822: utcumque se ea res habuit, Tac. A. 1, 5: utcumque res postularet, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11: utcumque aut locus opportunitatem daret, aut, etc., Liv. 21, 35, 2.—**B.** Simply limiting a *verb* or *adj.*, *in any way whatever, in one way or another* (not ante-Aug.): quae dubiis in rebus utcumque tolerata essent, ea non ultra pati, Liv. 29, 15, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: gaudentes utcumque compositā cum Philippo pace, id. 31, 15, 10. —So ellipt.: sed utcumque, seu injuncta seu suscepta foret militia, et eam exhaustam, etc., *however it might be*, Liv. 32, 3, 4; 45, 8, 5: ea quoque temptata utcumque, id. 42, 66, 3: dum utcumque explicaretur agmen, id. 42, 66, 7: committendam rerum summam in discrimen utcumque ratus, id. 33, 7, 10: arduum et impeditum saxis iter primo utcumque tolerabant, Curt. 8, 2, 34: intellegitur enim utcumque dictum, Quint. 3, 6, 6: tamen esset (securitas) utcumque tolerabilis, id. 2, 3, 4; 4, 1, 21; 2, 5, 11; Suet. Tib. 11: adeo difficilis est hominibus utcumque conceptae spei mora, Vell. 2, 67, 1. — **II.** (Acc. to ut, I. B. 5.) *At whatever time, whenever*, = quandocumque (rare): utcumque exaestuat aut deficit mare, Liv. 26, 42, 8: utcumque defecere mores, Indecorant bene nata culpae, Hor. C. 4, 4, 35: ibimus, ibimus, Utcumque praecedes, id. ib. 2, 17, 11; cf.: utcumque mecum vos eritis, libens Insanientem navita Bosporum Temptabo, id. ib. 3, 4, 29.

1. ūtens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of utor.

2. Utens or **Utīs,** entis, *m.*, = Οὔτεις, -εντος, *a river in Cisalpine Gaul*, now *the Montone*, Liv. 5, 35, 3; called **Vitis,** Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115.

ūtensĭlis, e, *adj.* [utor], in econom. lang., *that may be used, fit for use, of use, useful.* **I.** *Adj.*: quid in Italiā utensile non modo non nascitur, sed etiam non egregium fit? Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6: quid utensile, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 22. — **II.** *Subst.*: **ūtensĭlĭa,** ium, *n.*, *things for use*, i. e. *utensils, materials, necessaries*, etc. (syn.: supellex, vasa): utensilia, quibus aut alitur hominum genus aut etiam excolitur, Col. 12, praef. § 3: exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv. 3, 42, 5: divina humanaque, id. 26, 33, 13: vasorum, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 72: apes collectis utensilibus, etc., Col. 9, 5, 1; 2, 12, 9; 1, 3, 3; Tac. A. 1, 70; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 28.

* **ūtensĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [utensilis], *fitness for use, usefulness, use*: ferri et aeris, Tert. Hab. Mul. 5.

1. ūter, tris, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form of *plur.* utria, Liv. And. ap. Non. p. 231, 31; *gen. plur.* utrium, Sall. J. 91, 1) [kindr. with uterus; v. Isid. Orig. 20, 6, 7], *a bag* or *bottle* made of an animal's hide, *a skin* for wine, oil, water, etc., Plaut. Truc. 5, 11: unctos salire per utres, Verg. G. 2, 384; Curt. 7, 5, 10; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 29; Juv. 15, 20; Plin. 12, 7, 15, § 31; 28, 18, 73, § 240; Scrib. Comp. 84; Just. 1, 8, 13; Dig. 33, 6, 3. — Often inflated and used for crossing streams, Caes. B. C. 1, 48 Herz.; Liv. 21, 27, 5; Front. Strat. 3, 13, 6; Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176; Amm. 30, 1, 9.—P o e t.: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, *the swelling skin*, i. e. *the vain man*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98.

2. ūter, tri, *m.*, v. uterus *init.*

3. ŭter, ŭtra, ŭtrum (*gen.* utrīus; *dat.* utri; *gen. sing.*, scanned utrius, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 15; cf. uterque; *gen.* and *dat. fem.* utrae, acc. to Charis. p. 132 P.), *pron.* [for cuter, in form-*comp.* of quis; cf. Engl. who, whe-ther; cf. also Sanscr. katara, uter, and Gr. πότερος; Ionic, κότερος]. **I.** I n t e r r o g a t i v e l y. **A.** In direct questions. **1.** With *gen. part.*; sed uter vostrorum'st celerior? Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 42: agnūm horum uter est pinguior? id. ib. 2, 5, 1: uter nostrum popularis est? tune an ego? Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: uter est insanior horum? Hor. S. 2, 3, 102: peccat uter nostrum cruce dignius? id. ib. 2, 7, 47. — **2.** With *ex* and *abl.*: uter ex his tibi sapiens videtur? Sen. Ep. 90, 14. — **3.** *Neutr.* and with *apposit.-clause*: utrum est melius? virginemne an viduam uxorem ducere? Naev. ap. Non. p. 136, 7 (Com. Rel. v. 53 Rib.): utrum igitur mavis? statimne nos vela facere, an ... paululum remigare? Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9; id. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 84.—With *plur. verb*: uter meruistis culpam? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 29: uter eratis, tun' an ille, major? id. ib. 5, 9, 60.—*Plur.*, of two parties: sed utriscum rem esse mavis? Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 51.—**B.** In indirect questions. **1.** With *gen. part.*: nostrum uter sit blandior, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 58: harum duarum condicionum utram malis vide, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 85: is vestrorum uter sit, cui signum datum est, Cette, Pac. ap. Non. p. 85, 4 (Trag. Rel. v. 62 Rib.): quod utri nostrum sanctius sit, jam pridem sentis, Liv. 40, 9, 7: utrius horum Verba probes et facta, doce, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 15.— **2.** With *ex* and *abl.*: de praemiis quaeritur: ex duobus, uter dignior; ex pluribus, quis dignissimus, Quint. 7, 4, 21.—**3.** With *de* and *abl.* (very rare): utrum de his potius, dubitasset aliquis, quin alterum, nemo, Cic. Brut. 50, 189.— **4.** *Absol.*: omnibus cura viris uter esset induperator, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 86 Vahl.): et tamen utrum malis scio, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 15: utro frui malis, optio sit tua, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: sortirenturve, uter comitiis ejus anni praeesset, Liv. 35, 20, 3: non tantum utrum melius, sed quid sit optimum quaeritur, Quint. 3, 8, 33: dijudicari, uter populus alteri pariturus esset, Vell. 2, 90, 3: elige, utrum facias, Ov. M. 9, 548: ignorante rege uter Orestes esset, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: considerando, utra lex ad majores res pertineat, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: dubitare visus est Sulpicius et Cotta, utrius oratio propius ad veritatem videretur accedere, id. de Or. 1, 62, 262: ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluit (flumen), judicari non possit, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: certamen consulibus inciderat, uter dedicaret aedem, Liv. 2, 27, 5: videamus uter plus scribere possit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 16.—*Plur.*, of two parties or sets: sed utros ejus habueris libros—duo enim sunt corpora—an utrosque, nescio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 4: quaestio sequitur ex ipsis (testibus), utri meliores viri, Quint. 5, 7, 34: nec promptum est dicere, utros peccare validius putem, id. 10, 3, 12.—*Neutr.* with *apposit.-clause*: cogitare, utrum esset Agrigentinis utilius, suisne servire anne populo Romano obtemperare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73: videte utrum sit aequius, hominem dedi inimicissimis nationibus an reddi amicis, id. Font. 18, 41 (14, 31).—**5.** Repeated, *which of two ... the other*: ut nihil jam aliud quaerere debeatis, nisi uter utri insidias fecerit, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: ut ... neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute antefe-rendus videretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: scire de filiis tuis, uter ab utro petitus fraude et insidiis esset, Liv. 40, 55, 3: ambigitur uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55: si non intellegitur, uter ab utro eversus sit, Dig. 9, 2, 45.—**6.** Strengthened by *ne*: uterne Ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius, hic qui Pluribus assuerit mentem, etc., An qui contentus parvo? Hor. S. 2, 2, 107.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *Indef. rel.*, *whichsoever* of two, *the one which*: utram harum vis condicionem accipe, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 13: convenit, victi utri sint in eo proelio ... focos, seque uti dederent, id. Am. 1, 1, 71: horum utro uti nolumus, altero est utendum, Cic. Sest. 42, 92: utrum enim horum dixeris, in eo culpa et crimen haerebit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 45, § 106: quotiens ille tibi optionem facturus sit, ut eligas utrum velis, factum esse necne ... utrum dixeris, id contra te futurum, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: utrum igitur eorum accidisset, verum oraculum fuisset, id. Div. 2, 56, 116: uter enim ... penetrarit et uter ... accesserit, is vincat necesse est, id. Part. Or. 36, 123: utrum placet, sumite ... daret, utrum vellet subclamatum est, Liv. 21, 18, 13: utri eorum dedicatio jussu populi data esset, eum praeesse annonae, id. 2, 27, 5: utrius partis melior fortuna belli esset, ad ejus societatem inclinaturos, id. 31, 32, 5: uter aedilis fueritve Vestrum praetor, is sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 180; 2, 5, 28: utro exercitu mallet ex duobus, quos, etc., Liv. 36, 1, 9: ut ipse optet, ex duobus ab lege constitutis suppliciis utrum velit pendere, Sen. Contr. 7, 23, 6.—**B.** *Indef.*, *either* of the two, *one or the other*, *one* of two: uti tu ad Laelium Luciumve consulem sive quem ad uter eorum jusserit proferes, Vet. Form. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 2: omnium controversiarum, quae essent inter aratorem et decumanum, si uter velit, edicit se recuperatores daturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 35: quid? si una tabula sit, duo naufragi aeque sapientes; sibine uter rapiat, an alter cedat alteri? id. Off. 2, 23, 90: si cum utro eorum actum est, cum altero agi non potest, Dig. 9, 2, 45, § 3. —* **C.** *Whichsoever* of more than two: quorum utrum ei acciderit, Vitr. 7 praef.— Hence, *adv.*: **ŭtrō,** *to which of two places, to which side* or *part*: nescit utro potius ruat et ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179; v. also utrum.

* **ūtercŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [uterus], *a small paunch* or *belly*: apum, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31.

ŭter-cumque (**-cunq-**), utrăcumque, utrumcumque, *pron.* **I.** *Whichever of the two, whichsoever, whichever* (rare but class.): magnae utrimque copiae ita paratae ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, ut, utercumque vicerit, non sit mirum futurum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 1: in quo bello, non, utracumque pars vicisset, tamen aliqua forma esset futura rei publicae, id. Brut. 1, 15, 10: ea res, utrocumque dicitur modo, Quint. 9, 2, 6: utrumcumque erit, prima sit curarum, ut, etc., id. 4, 2, 89; cf. id. 5, praef. § 3: ne sententia sua, utramcumque in partem dicta esset, ipsa sese rescinderet, Gell. 5, 10, 15. — **II.** *Indef.*: utrocumque modo sequetur summa confusio, *either way*, Quint. 3, 6, 29; id. 6, praef. § 11; 12, 10, 59.

ŭtĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [uterus], *born of the same mother, uterine*: fratres, Cod. Just. 5, 61, 21: soror, ib. 6, 59, 15; Cod. Th. 9, 42, 9, § 3; Vulg. Gen. 43, 29.

ŭter-lĭbet, utrălibet, utrumlĭbet, *pron.* **I.** *Which of the two you please, whichsoever of the two* (rare but class.): utrumlibet elige, alterum incredibile est, alterum nefarium et ante hoc tempus utrumque inauditum, Cic. Quint. 26, 81.—**II.** *Indef.*, *either one* (of two), *either of the two*: eos consules esse, quorum utrolibet duce bellum Etruscum geri recte possit, Liv. 10, 24, 17: quae non dicere, si utrum libet esset liberum, maluissemus, Quint. 11, 1, 60; cf. id. 9, 1, 7: fingamus utrumlibet non recte dictum, id. 1, 5, 35; cf. id. 5, 10, 70; 6, 4, 18: si parti utrilibet omnino alteram detrahas, id. 2, 19, 2: ubi utrolibet modo curatum est, Cels. 6, 18, 10: adjecto vel irino vel laureo oleo, sic ut utrilibet paulum aceti misceatur, id. 6, 7, 7: sanguinem fluentem ex utrālibet parte sistit, Plin. 24, 4, 8, § 13: in utramlibet partem, Scrib. Comp. 101; 255.—Hence, **A. ŭtrālĭbet,** *adv.*, *on whichever of two sides, on either side*, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 79. — **B. ŭtrōlĭbet,** *adv.*, *to either one of two sides, to either side*: ne inclinata utrolibet cervix, Quint. 1, 11, 9.

ŭter-que, utrăque, utrumque (*gen. sing.* utriūsque, always with ĭ, Plaut. Truc.

4, 3, 20; Lucr. 4, 503; Cat. 68, 39; Hor. C. 3, 8, 5; Ov. M. 6, 506; old *gen.* and *dat. sing. fem.* utraeque, acc. to Charis. 2, 3, p. 132; *gen. plur.* utrumque, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 129 B. and K.), *pron.*, *each* (of two), *either*, *each one*, *one and the other*, *one as well as the other*, *both* (applied to two subjects regarded severally, while ambo regards the two as a pair; cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 141, Anm. 2). **I.** *Sing.* **A.** In gen. **1.** With *substt.* (α) In gen.: imperator uterque hinc et illinc Jovi Vota suscipere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 74: tibi in utrâque parte pollet et pariter potest, Afran. ap. Non. p. 375, 5 (Com. Rel. v. 226 Rib.): causae utriusque figurae, Lucr. 4, 503; 4, 1212: quascumque (insulas) in liquentibus stagnis Marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus, Cat. 31, 3: parique fastigio steterit in utrâque fortunâ, Nep. Att. 14, 2: docte sermones utriusque linguae, *Greek and Latin*, Hor. C. 3, 8, 5; cf.: insignis utriusque linguae monimentis, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9: Quid... gentes ab utroque jacentes Oceano numerem? Ov. M. 15, 829: litora sub utroque jacentia Phoebo, i. e. *the rising and the setting sun*, id. ib. 1, 338: nutu (Jovis) tremefactus uterque Est polus, id. F. 2, 489: limes uterque poli, Stat. Th. 1, 157: deus est in utroque parente, *father and mother*, Ov. M. 13, 147: cum jam tempus esset deducendi ab Samnio exercitus aut utriusque aut certe alterius, Liv. 10, 44, 6: densis ictibus heros Creber utrâque manu pulsat versatque Dareta, Verg. A. 5, 460: numen utriusque Dianae, Mart. Spect. 13, 5.—(β) Esp. in the phrase in utramque partem, *in either way* or *direction*, *on both sides*, *for and against*, etc.: vemens in utramque partem es nimis. Aut largitate nimiâ aut parsimoniâ, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31: magnam vim esse in fortunâ in utramque partem, vel ad secundas res, vel ad adversas, quis ignorat, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19; 2, 10, 37: in utramque partem disserere = pro et contra, id. Rep. 3, 6, 4; id. de Or. 3, 27, 107: utramque in partem multa dicuntur, id. Ac. 2, 39, 124: magna est vis conscientiae, et magna in utramque partem, ut neque timeant... et putent, etc., id. Mil. 23, 61: suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam, *on either assumption*, Caes. B. G. 5, 29.—**2.** *Absol.* (α) In gen.: aequom'st, quod in rem esse utrique arbitremur, Et mihi te et tibi me consulere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 10: conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, id. Truc. 4, 3, 20: verum utrique mos geratur amborum ex sententiâ, id. ib. 5, 69: sed uterque (sapiens appellatus est) alio quodam modo, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: ut aut uterque inter se aut neuter satis duret, id. Quint. 8, 30: tu mihi videris utrumque facturus, id. Rep. 2, 11, 22: quare qui utrumque voluit et potuit, id. ib. 3, 3, 6: uterque cum equitatu veniret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: hic, qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20: cum utrique sis maxime necessarius, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, 2; opp. unus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 140: quod tibi non utriusque petenti copia facta'st, Cat. 68, 39: utque fide pignus dextras utriusque poposcit, Ov. M. 6, 506: vitium est utriusque, Mart. 3, 27, 3: cum esset et aequalis Mars utriusque, id. Spect. 29, 2.—(β) Esp. in apposit. with nouns or clauses: apud Antiphonem uterque, mater et pater, Quasi deditâ operâ domi erant, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 1: Maecenas atque Coccejus, missi magnis de rebus uterque Legati, Hor. S 1, 5, 28: ego utrumque meum puto esse, et quid sentiam ostendere et quod feceris defendere, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25.—With *pron.* understood: verum, Demea, Curemus aequam uterque partem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 50; so freq. with *neutr. pron.* where the *gen.* would be ambiguous (cf. 3. infra): id utrumque tardum fructum reddit, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 176: quod (aquam et pabulum) utrumque large palus praebere poterat, Auct. B. Alex. 1 *fin.*—Once with *nom. masc.*: nam qui instat alicui... aut contra de alicujus periculo festinatur, is uterque infestus dicitur, Nigid. ap. Gell 9, 12, 6.—**3.** With *gen. part.* (class. with *pers. pronn.*, etc.; cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 429): utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, Cic. Lael. 4, 16: uterque nostrum id sibi suscipiendum putavit, id. Sull. 4, 13: horum uterque ita cecidit victus ut victor idem regnaverit... utrique horum secunda fortúna regnum est largita, id. Har. Resp. 25, 54: domus utriusque nostrum aedificatur strenue, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2: cum eorum, de quibus dicimus, aut utrumque, aut unum quodque certe concluditur verbo, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37: ante utriusque horum obitum, Vell. 2, 103, 1; v. also I. B. 1. and 3. infra.—Also with *substt.*, accompanied by *adj. pron.*: earum enim rerum utramque a corde proficisci, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: quarum civitatum utraque foederata est, id. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 56: quorum generum in utroque magnus noster Cato est, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: utriusque harum rerum expers, id. Tusc. 1, 26, 65.—Rarely with *substt.* alone (poet. and post-Aug.): et haec utinam Viscorum laudet uterque! Hor. S. 1, 10, 83: uterque legatorum et quisquis... remissi, Vell. 2, 50, 3: post utriusque adulescentium obitum, id. 2, 103, 2: obiit, utroque liberorum superstite, Tiberio Drusoque Neronibus, Suet. Tib. 4 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** With *plur. predic.* (rare in the best prose; not in Cic.; cf. infra): uterque insaniunt, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 31: deinde uterque imperator in medium exeunt, id. Am. 1, 1, 68; cf. Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 1, A, 2, β, supra: facite ut uterque sublimiter stent, Cato, R. R. 70, 2: uterque eorum ex castris exercitum ducunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: illae (naves) conflixerunt, ut utraque ex concursu laborarent, id. ib. 2, 6: uterque cum illo gravis inimicitias exercebant, Sall. C. 49, 2: utraque festinant, Ov. M. 6, 59: uterque ambigui, Tac. H. 2, 97: uterque opibus perviguere, id. A. 4, 34: decernitur ut uterque in regnum restituantur, Just. 38, 3, 4; Val. Max. 5, 4, 6; Vell. 2, 66, 1; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 20; cf. *plur.* in consecutive clauses: hic cum uterque me intueretur, seseque ad audiendum significarent paratos, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 1 Madvig ad loc.: quorum utrumque audivi, cum mihi nihil sane praeter sedulitatem probarent, etc., id. ib. 1, 5, 16.—**2.** With predicate in first or second person (mostly post-Aug.): sed uterque mensuram implevimus, ego et tu, Tac. A. 14, 54 *init.*: quid ergo inter me et te interest, si uterque habere volumus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 1: uterque magnum beneficium dedistis, id. Contr. 4 (8), 24, 4: quod uterque cuperemus, Front. Ep. ad Am. 1, 5; cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14, II. B. infra.—**3.** In reciprocal uses, one... *the other*, *each... the other*, *either... the other*, *one another*, etc. (α) Uterque repeated in another case (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): quia uterque utrique est cordi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 17: cum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu, Caes. B. G. 7, 35 (al. uterque utrimque): cum uterque utrique insidiaretur, Auct. B. Alex. 4, 1: uterque utrumque vituperato, Varr. Fragm. p. 131 Durdr.—(β) With a case of *alter*: ita est utraque res sine alterâ debilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: quorum uterque suo studio delectatus contempsit alterum, id. Off. 1, 1, 4: cum enim uterque alteri officiat, palam est utrumque fecisse, Quint. 11, 3, 168: invictum tamen ab altero utrumque servavit, Just. 6, 2, 9: arceri utrumque genus ab altero narrant, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171; Cels. 5, 26, 35 *fin.*; Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. § 30.—**II.** *Plur.* **A.** Regularly of two parties, sets, or classes, each including a plurality: Praenestini et Lanuvini hospites: suopte utrosque decuit acceptos cibo, etc., Naev. ap. Macr. S. 3, 18, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 21 Rib.): non cauponantes bellum sed belligerantes, Ferro non auro vitam cernamus utrique, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 202 Vahl.): utrosque pergnovi probe, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50: quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: a quibus utrisque (actoribus et poëtis) summittitur aliquid, etc., id. de Or. 3, 26, 102: quos ego utrosque in eodem genere praedatorum direptorumque pono, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: his utrisque (Atrebatis et Viromanduis) persuaserant, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: Aetolorum utraeque manus Heracleam sese incluserunt, Liv. 36, 16, 5; Sall. J. 76, 4: utrique (plebis fautores et senatus) victoriam crudeliter exercebant, id. C. 38, 4; Suet. Claud. 21; cf.: hic igitur Q. Ligarius... nunc a te supplex fratris salutem petit: quam hujus admonitus officio cum utrisque his dederis, tris fratres optimos... rei publicae condonaveris, i. e. *two* brothers on one side and Ligarius on the other, Cic. Lig. 12, 36: Marius impigre suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, cognoscere, quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall. J. 88, 2: cujus flamma ut ab oppidanis et oppugnatoribus est visa, utrisque venit in opinionem, etc., Nep. Milt. 7, 3.—So with collective nouns: primo impetu simul utraque cornua et Numidae pulsi, Liv. 30, 8, 7; cf.: utraque oppida, id. 42, 54, 8: utraque nationes Rheno praetexuntur, Tac. G. 34.—**B.** Freq. also of two individual subjects, esp. when regarded as belonging together (cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 1175): nec clam te est quam illi utraeque nunc inutiles Et ad pudicitiam et ad rem tutandam sient, Ter. And. 1, 5, 52: hoc beneficio utrique ab utrisque vero devincimini, Ut, etc., id. Heaut. 2, 4, 14: utrique imperatores exeunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 68 Ussing (Fleck., uterque imperator): sed qui utrosque error vos agitat, Expedibo, Pomp. ap. Non. 505, 7 (Com. Rel. v. 175 Rib.): suis utrisque superstitibus praesentibus istam viam dico, Leg. Form. ap. Cic. Mur. 12, 26: binos habebam (scyphos): jubeo promi utrosque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: duae fuerunt Ariovisti uxores... utraeque in eâ fugâ perierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: hi utrique ad urbem imperatores erant (Q. Marcius et Q. Metellus), Sall. C. 30, 4: animus ferox inopia rei familiaris et conscientia scelerum, quae utraque eis artibus auxerat, id. ib. 5, 7: illa utrosque (patrem et aviam) intuens, Tac. A. 16, 11; id. Or. 2: palmas utrasque tetendit, Verg. A. 6, 685: quod utrorum Dionysiorum opibus Corinthi saepe adjuti fuerant, Nep. Timol. 2, 2: utrique (Mithridates et Datames) locum qui explorarent mittunt, id. Dat. 2, 2: laudare senis utraque consilia, Liv. 9, 12, 2: utrisque consulibus Italia decreta est, id. 27, 22, 2: in invidiâ censores cum essent... Cn. Baebius diem ad populum utrisque dixit, id. 29, 37, 17; 32, 17, 15; 34, 25, 5; 42, 54, 8: Suillium accusandis utrisque immittit, Tac. A. 11, 1 *init.*: Natalem multa cum Scaevino collocutum, et esse utrosque C. Pisonis intimos, id. ib. 15, 55 *fin.*: pater filiam, avia neptem, illa utrosque intuens, id. ib. 16, 11: nam Mago Cambyses aures utrasque praeciderat, Just. 1, 9, 17; 9, 7, 8: crederes imperatum, ut acies utraeque tela cohiberent, Curt. 7, 4, 35.—Hence, **A. ŭtrōquĕ**, *adv.* **1.** Lit., of place, *to both places*, *parts*, or *sides*, *in both directions*: utroque citius quam vellemus, cursum confecimus, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1: exercitus utroque ducti, Liv. 8, 29, 7: jactantem utroque caput, Verg. A. 5, 469: nunc huc, nunc illuc et utroque sine ordine curro, Ov. H. 10, 19: nescit, utro potius ruat, et ruere ardet utroque, id. M. 5, 166.—**2.** Transf., *in both directions*, *in either point of view*, *both ways*, etc.: auctores utroque trahunt, Liv. 1, 24, 1: medium maxime et moderatum utroque consilium, id. 2, 30, 1: utroque firmiores qui in callibus versentur, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 1.—(β) Esp., connected with *versum* (*vorsum*; sometimes written in one word, utroqueversum): utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 8: accidit, ut quaedam vocabula ambigua sint et utroque versum dicantur, i. e. *in a twofold sense*, denoting augmentation or diminution, Gell. 5, 12, 10.—**B. ŭtrasquĕ**, *adv.* (acc. to the analogy of alias, alteras), *both times* (ante-class.): in Hispaniâ pugnatum bis: utrasque nostri loco moti, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. 183, 24; Caecil. ib. 183, 25.

ŭtĕrus, i, *m.* (collat. form **ŭter**, Caecil. ap. Non. 188, 15; *neutr.* collat. form **ŭtĕrum**, i, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 10, acc. to Non. 229, 33; Turp. and Afran. ib.) [Sanscr. uttara, later; Gr. ὕστερος; cf. Gr. ὑστέρα, womb; Sanscr. udaram, belly; Engl. udder], *the womb*, *matrix* (syn. volva). **I.** Lit.: utero exorti dolores, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40: perii, mea nutrix, uterum dolet! id. Aul. 4, 7, 10; id. Truc. 1, 2, 96: quae te beluam ex utero, non hominem fudit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 139; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 97; Hirt. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 54; Prop. 4, 1, 100; Hor. C. 3, 22, 2; Ov. M. 9, 280; 9, 315; 10, 495; id. F. 2, 452; Tac. A. 1, 59; Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of *the cavities* of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth, Lucr. 5, 806; cf. Lact. 2, 11 *init.*—**B.** *The fruit of the womb*, *a fetus*, *child*, *young*: feminae uterum gerentes, i. e. *pregnant*, Cels. 2, 10; Tac. A. 1, 59.—Of animals, Varr. R. R. 2; 2, 14; Plin. 8, 40, 62, § 151.—**C.** In gen., *the belly*, *paunch*: me puero uterus erat solarium: ubi iste monebat esse, etc., Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5; Verg. A. 7, 499;

Cels. 4, 1; Juv. 10, 309; Luc. 6, 115; 9, 773.—Of swans, Plin. 10, 47, 66, § 131.—**2.** Of inanimate things; of the Trojan horse, Verg. A. 2, 52: dolii, Col. 12, 4, 5: lato utero (navium), Tac. A. 2, 6.

ŭter-vīs, utrăvis, utrumvis, *pron. indef.*, *which of the two you will, either one of the two, either* (be it which it may) *of the two:* qui utramvis recte norit, ambas noverit, Ter. And. prol. 10: si utrumvis horum umquam tibi visus forem, id. Hec. 4, 1, 10: at minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: vel ego amare utramvis possim, si probe appotus siem, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 8: tange utramvis digitulo minimo modo, id. ib. 3, 4, 15: ut utrumvis salvo officio se facere posse arbitrarentur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 4. — Prov.: in aurem utramvis otiose dormire, i. e. *to be free from care*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101; cf.: *Ps.* De istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito. *Cal.* Utrum oculum anne aurem? *Ps.* At hoc pervolgatumst nimis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 121 (Gr. ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα καθεύδειν, sc. τὰ ὦτα, Menand. Fragm. C. G. F. 4, 189).

1. ūti, *inf.* of utor.

2. ŭti, v. ut *init.*

ūtĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [utor], *that can be used, fit, appropriate, useful, serviceable* (colloq. and ante-class.): non utibilis hic locus factis tuis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 45: servi eris, id. Most. 4, 1, 2; id. Men. 5, 6, 23: ad rem utibile, id. Mil. 3, 1, 19; cf. id. Trin. 3, 3, 19: quid minus utibile fuit quam hoc ulcus tangere? Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 10: neque aqua utibilis reperta, Auct. Itin. Alex. 37.

Ŭtĭca, ae, *f.*, *a very old town in* Africa Propria, *north of Carthage, where the younger Cato killed himself*, now *Boushater*, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24; Liv. 25, 31; 28, 4; id. Epit. 114; Caes. B. C. 1, 31; 2, 36; Cic. Scaur. 2, 45; id. Att. 12, 2, 1; Vell. 1, 2, 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 13.—Hence, **Ŭtĭcensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Utica:* ager, Liv. 27, 5: conventus, Auct. B. Afr. 68, 4: ptisana, Plin. 18, 7, 15, § 75; Cato ap. Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 113.—*Plur. subst.:* **Ŭtĭcenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Utica*, Caes. B. C. 2, 36; Auct. B. Afr. 87, 2 sq.

ūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [utor]. **I.** In gen. **A.** *Useful, serviceable, beneficial, profitable, advantageous*, etc. (cf. commodus). **1.** *Absol.:* hae hamae utiles sunt, Cato, R. R. 135, 2: non faciat quod utile sit, quod expediat? Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: utiles et salutares res, id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: quid Sophocles et Aeschylus utile ferrent, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 163: quernaque glans victa est utiliore cibo, Ov. F. 1, 676.—**2.** With *dat. pers.:* tibi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 10: quam id mihi sit facile atque utile, Aliorum exempla commonent, Ter. And. 4, 5, 16: nec clam te est, quam illi utraeque res nunc utiles Et ad pudicitiam et ad rem tutandam sient, id. ib. 1, 5, 52; id. Hec. 1, 2, 76: si eam legem vobis adcommodatam atque utilem esse intellegerem, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 14: sic fuit utilius finiri ipsique tibique, id. Tusc. poët. 1, 48, 115; id. Inv. 1, 1, 1: non enim mihi est vita utilior quam animi talis affectio, id. Off. 3, 6, 29 dub.; Nep. Milt. 3, 5; id. Them. 7, 6: alicui utiles esse amicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: quod tibi utilissimum erit consilii capies, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 2: loci muniti et sibi utiles, Sall. J. 97, 1.—So with *dat.* of thing benefited: fons . . . Infirmo capiti fluit utilis, utilis alvo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 14: vivit siliquis et pane secundo; Militiae quamquam piger et malus, utilis urbi, id. ib. 2, 1, 124: glycyrrhizae sucus utilissimus voci, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 25: palmae non utiles stomacho, id. 23, 4, 51, § 97: ver utile silvis, Verg. G. 2, 323; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 138.—**3.** With *ad* and *acc.:* quem hominem inveniemus ad eam rem utilem, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 108; cf. Ter. And. 1, 5, 52 (supra, A. 2.): nonne igitur sapiens, si fame ipse conficiatur, abstulerit cibum alteri, homini ad nullam rem utili? Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29; cf.: quaecumque herba potens ad opem radixque medendi Utilis, Ov. H. 5, 148.—**4.** With *abl. instr.:* ter et viciens volneratus est, ob id neutrâ manu, neutro pede satis utilis, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104: pedibus, naribus, Ov. M. 3, 212: bis pomis utilis arbos, Verg. G. 2, 150.—**5.** With *inf.* (poët.): adspirare et adesse choris erat utilis (tibia), Hor. A. P. 204.—**B.** *Neutr. absol.:* **ūtĭle,** is, *n.*, *what is useful, the useful:* omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. A. P. 343: bonus atque fidus Judex honestum praetulit utili, id. C. 4, 9, 41: utilium tardus provisor, id. A. P. 164: sententiae de utilibus honestisque, Quint. 3, 8, 13; cf. id. 1, 2, 29.—**C.** Utile est, with a *subject-clause:* amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam . . . est utile Et conducibile, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 2: numquam est utile peccare, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 64: nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141: id arbitror Apprime in vitâ esse utile, ut ne quid nimis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34; cf.: ut tu, si arbitrarere utile exque re publicâ esse, persequerere bello Dolabellam, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 5, 1: utilissimum ratus inpendentem evitare tempestatem, Nep. Alcib. 4, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Fit, suitable, adapted, proper*, etc.: utilissimus ad vitilia holoschoenos, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 113: hic castrensibus utilis armis, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 19: utilium bello studiosus equorum, Ov. M. 14, 321: fraxinus hastis, id. ib. 10, 93: lignum Navigiis, Verg. G. 2, 442: passo psithia utilior, id. ib. 2, 93: calamus fistulis, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 164: ventri lactuca movendo utilis, Mart. 11, 52, 6: (lapathum) silvestre ad multa medicamina utile est, Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 185.—Poet. with *gen.:* radix medendi Utilis, Ov. H. 5, 147.—**B.** In jurid. lang.: utilis actio, exceptio, interdictum, judicium, etc., i. e. *which was brought on general principles of justice, in cases for which there was no express legal provision*, or, as we say, *in equity:* actio, Dig. 13, 5, 5, § 9; 39, 3, 22 *fin.* al.: exceptio, ib. 4, 4, 41: interdictum, ib. 43, 20, 1, § 35 sq.: judicium, ib. 10, 2, 2, § 11.—Hence, *adv.:* **ūtĭlĭter,** *usefully, profitably, beneficially, advantageously.* **1.** In gen.: utiliter a naturâ permotiones istas animis nostris datas, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: modo ne laudarent iracundiam et dicerent utiliter a naturâ datam, id. Off. 1, 25, 89; 2, 5, 17: utiliter in certamen respondere, Liv. 4, 6, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; 28, 19, 3; Quint. 4, 1, 45; 6, 1, 8: serviet utiliter (captivus), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70 al.—*Comp.:* utilius starent etiam nunc moenia Phoebi, Ov. H. 1, 67.—*Sup.:* a Cicerone quidem utilissime praedicta sunt omnia, Quint. 4, 2, 57; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 110.—**2.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *rightly, duly, lawfully:* stipulari, Dig. 45, 1, 97; 45, 1, 45; 45, 1, 46: agere ex empto, ib. 19, 1, 30 *fin.*

ūtĭlĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* utilitatum and utilitatium), *f.* [utilis], *use, usefulness, utility, serviceableness, service, expediency, benefit, profit, advantage* (used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*): commodis utilitatique servire, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 24: enitendum est, ut ostendas, in eâ re, quam defendas, aut dignitatem inesse aut utilitatem . . . nihil ad utilitatem suam referre, id. de Or. 2, 51, 207: etiamsi nulla sit utilitas ex amicitiâ, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69: si ea (justitia) quae propter utilitatem constituitur, utilitate aliâ convellitur, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42: incidunt multae saepe causae, quae conturbent animos utilitatis specie, id. Off. 3, 10, 40: nihil tam secundum naturam quam utilitas, id. ib. 3, 8, 35: utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98: persaepe evenit, ut utilitas cum honestate certet, Cic. Part. Or. 25, 89: usus est familiâ, si utilitate judicandum est, optima, si forma, vix mediocri, Nep. Att. 13, 3: satin' ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere an parum? i. e. *have I the right use of my eyes? do I see aright?* Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 28: in eâ re utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam, i. e. *how useful I can be*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18: si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, *what is useful for war*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: neque de fortitudine quid detrahitur neque de utilitate, Dig. 21, 1, 38, § 7.—*Plur.:* nihil de utilitatibus, nihil de commodis suis cogitare, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34: natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: utilitates ex amicitiâ maximae capientur, id. Lael. 9, 32: (Trio) mirabiles utilitates mihi praebet, id. Att. 7, 5, 2: teque Alexandrinum bellum gerente utilitatibus tuis paruit, id. Deiot. 5, 13: utilitatibus tuis possum carere, i. e. *I can do without your services*, id. Fam. 16, 3, 2: utilitates aut in constituendis aut in conservandis civitatibus constitutas, id. de Or. 1, 9, 36; 1, 43, 193.

ūtĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. utilis *fin.*

ŭtĭ-nam, *adv.* [ut, II. A.], a particle of wishing, *oh that! I wish that! if only! would to heaven! would that!* etc. **I.** Affirmatively. **A.** Alone. **1.** With primary tenses: *Ar.* Hem! aspecta: rideo. *De.* Utinam, male qui mihi volunt, sic rideant! Plaut. As. 5, 1, 13: utinam quae dicis, dictis facta suppetant! id. Ps. 1, 1, 106: utinam mea mihi modo auferam quae huc adtuli salva, id. Aul. 3, 2, 19: utinam id sit, quod spero, Ter. And. 5, 4, 28: utinam sciam ita esse istuc, id. Hec. 4, 1, 21: atque utinam ipse Varro incumbat in causam! Cic. Att. 3, 15, 3: (Tibur) Sit meae sedes utinam senectae! Hor. C. 2, 6, 6: utinam hinc abierit in malam crucem! Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 4: cui quidem utinam vere fideliter abundiente auguraverim, Cic. Rep. 4, 8, 8 (from Non. p. 469, 15).—**2.** With secondary tenses: *Am.* Homo hic ebrius est. *So.* Utinam ita essem! Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 24: utinam lex esset eadem, quae uxori est, viro! id. Capt. 4, 6, 7: utinam esset mihi Pars aequa amoris tecum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 11: utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 27: utinam promissa liceret Non dare! Ov. M. 2, 51: *Me.* Fugit te ratio. *So.* O utinam istuc pugni fecissent tui! Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 230: quod utinam ipse fecisset, Quint. 10, 1, 131: o utinam primis arsisses ignibus infans Idque ego passa forem! Ov. M. 8, 501: atque utinam aut verus furor ille aut creditus esset Nec comes hic Phrygias umquam venisset ad arces! id. ib. 13, 43.—**3.** Elliptically, without a verb: habetis sermonem bene longum hominis, utinam non impudentis! *not, I trust*, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: Caesaris . . . cursus quid efficiat, exspecto: utinam aliquid simile Parthicis rebus (sc. efficiat), id. Att. 7, 11, 7: ego adero, atque utinam tu quoque eodem die, id. ib. 13, 22, 4; cf. id. N. D. 3, 31, 78.—**B.** Esp. after *quod:* Quod utinam me suis arquitenes telis mactasset dea! Att. ap. Non. p. 341, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 52 Rib.): quod utinam inspectare possis timorem de illo meum, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 4, 7: quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus! Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1; Sall. J. 14, 21; cf. App. Flor. 4, p. 359, 22; cf. elliptically: quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodo! Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1.—**II.** Negatively: utinam ne and utinam non (equally in use), *oh that . . . not; would that . . . not:* utinam ne in nemore Pelio securibus Caesa accidisset abiegna ad terram trabes, Enn. ap. Cic. Top. 16, 61: quod utinam ne Phormioni id suadere in mentem incidisset! Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 5: illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem, aut ne quid ex eâdem matre postea natum esset! id. Att. 11, 9, 3: Clitus utinam non coëgisset me sibi irasci, Curt. 8, 8, 7: utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus? Quint. 1, 2, 6: utinamque non pejora vincant, id. 9, 3, 1; cf.: utinam non inquinasset (Afranius) argumenta puerorum foedis amoribus, id. 10, 1, 100: utinam nec . . . nec, *would that neither . . . nor*, Phaedr. 4, 6, 6 sq.

1. ŭtĭ-quĕ, *and that*, v. ut (uti) and que.

2. ŭtĭ-quĕ, *adv.* [ut, I., and therefore, prop., in whatever way, be it as it may; hence], a restrictive particle of confirmation, *in any case, at any rate, certainly, surely, assuredly, by all means, particularly, especially, at least, without fail, undoubtedly*, etc., = certe, saltem (good prose; in Cic. for the most part only in epistolary style): velim, Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollii utique, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 2: illud vero utique scire cupio, id. ib. 13, 13, 1; 5, 9, 2: nam et Piliae satisfaciendum est et utique Atticae, id. ib. 12, 8 *fin.:* Pythagoras et Plato, quo in somnis certiora videamus, praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum jubent: faba quidem Pythagorei utique abstinere, id. Div. 2, 58, 119: quo die venies, utique cum tuis apud me sis, id. Att. 4, 4, 2; 5, 1, 2: hoc tibi mando . . . ut pugnes, ne intercaletur: annum quidem utique teneto, id. ib. 5, 9, 2: haec ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia . . . at in Graeciâ, utique olim, magnae laudi erant, Nep. Epam. 2, 3; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3: saevire inde utique consulum

alter patresque, Liv. 2, 27, 7: ne ipsi quidem inviolati erant, utique postremis mensibus, id. 3, 65, 8; 23, 48, 5: nomen, de quo ambigitur, utique in aliâ re certum est, Quint. 7, 3, 10; Sen. Ep. 102, 17; Cels. 5, 26, 22; Col. 1, 4, 8: sciendum est, non omnes hac severitate tractari debere, sed utique humiliores, *only*, *merely*, = duntaxat, Dig. 26, 10, 3 *fin.*—(β) With negatives (freq. only in post-Aug. writers, esp. in Quint.; perh. not in Cic.): concurrunt ad eum legati, monentes, ne utique experiri vellet imperium, *by no means*, Liv. 2, 59, 4: ut iterum periremus . . . nec ad perniciem nostram Carthaginensi utique aut duce aut exercitu opus esse, *not even*, id. 28, 39, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; 8, 10, 11; 9, 16, 16: utique numquam, id. 9, 19, 15: sapienti propositum est in vitâ agendâ, non utique, quod tentat, efficere, sed omnino recte facere: gubernatori propositum est, utique navem in portum perducere, Sen. Ep. 85, 27: haec ut honestior causa, ita non utique prior est, Quint. 3, 2, 2: non utique accedit parti, quod universum est, id. 12, 2, 18: ut cogitatio non utique melior sit ea, sed tutior, id. 10, 7, 19 et saep.: nec ignoro igitur quos transeo, nec utique damno, etc., id. 10, 1, 57: neque utique cor ejus vulneratum esse, qui perit, id. 6, 9, 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 21.

ūto, ĕre, *act.* collat. form of utor, q. v. **I.** *Act.* form only *imp.* utito, *use*, *employ*, *make use of*: eodem in omnes quadrupedes utito, Cato, R. R. 96, 2; so, utito, id. ib. 107, 2; 123; 126; and, VTVNTO, C. I. L. 204, 1, 8.—**II.** *Pass.*: quia supellex multa, quae non utitur, emitur, Nov. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 4: utetur veris usibus hasta rudis, Auct. Priap. 45.—For the *gerund.* and *part.* v. utor.

ūtor (old form **oetor**, oesus, etc., from oitor, oisus, Lex. Thor. lin. 11; *inf.* parag. oetier, Rogat. Tribun. ap. Fest. p. 246 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 3, 4), ūsus (*inf.* utier, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 4; Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 13), 3, *v. dep.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** Prop., *to use.* **A.** With *abl.* **1.** *To make use of*, *employ*: cave . . . ne tibi hoc scipione malum magnum dem. *Paeg.* Jam utere eo, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 36: *Th.* Oh Epidicumne ego conspicor? *Ep.* Certe oculis utere, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 4: hoc oculo, id. Mil. 4, 7, 25: sola potest animi per se natura . . . durare et sensibus uti, Lucr. 3, 560: de rebus ipsis utere tuo judicio, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: utinam, quem ad modum oratione sum usurus alienâ, sic mihi ore uti liceret alieno, id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: utor neque perantiquis neque inhumanis ac feris testibus, *cite*, *appeal to*, id. ib. 1, 37, 58: neque enim accusatore muto neque teste quisquam utitur eo, qui de accusatoris subsellio surgit, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: num argumentis utendum in re ejus modi? id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 11: mancipium, quo et omnes utimur, et non praebetur a populo, id. ib. 2, 4, 5, § 9: quo interprete non ad linguam Graecam, sed ad furta et flagitia uti solebat, id. ib. 2, 3, 37, § 84: ut postea numquam dextro (oculo) aeque bene usus sit, Nep. Hann. 4, 3: si licet exemplis in parvo grandibus uti, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 25: viribus utendum est, quas fecimus, Luc. 1, 347.—With *ad*: ad eam rem usus est tuâ mihi operâ. *Sa.* Utere, ut vis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 27: earum (navium) materiâ atque aere ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus, id. ib. 6, 16: ut eâ potestate ad quaestum uteretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11: ad quam rem (deus) motu mentis ac ratione utatur, id. N. D. 1, 37, 104.—With *pro*: utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12.—**2.** Esp. **a.** *To manage*, *control*, *wield*: bene ut armis, optime ut equis uteretur, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: nemo est quin eo ipso (equo), quo consuevit, libentius utatur quam intractato, id. Lael. 19, 68.—**b.** *To spend*, *use*: velim cum illâ videas ut sit qui utamur (sc. pecunia), Cic. Att. 11, 11, 2: tantis vectigalibus ad liberalitatem utens, id. Fin. 2, 26, 84: cum horis nostris nos essemus usi, *spent*, *exhausted*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 30.—*Absol.*: notum et quaerere et uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 57.—**c.** *To wear*: pellibus aut parvis renonum tegimentis utuntur, magnâ corporis parte nudâ, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.*: ne insignibus quidem regiis Tullus nisi jussu populi est ausus uti, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31.—**d.** *To accept*, *adopt*: eâ condicione, quae a Caesare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: praeposteris enim utimur consiliis et acta agimus, Cic. Lael. 22, 85.—**e.** *To resort to*, *consult*: neque Vectium ad se arcessit, quaestorem suum, cujus consilio uteretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 114: oraculo, Tac. A. 2, 54.—**f.** Of a form or style of speech, sentiment, etc., *to make*, *adopt*, *employ*: sermonibus morologis utier, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 21: si provincia loqui posset, hac voce uteretur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: hac unâ defensione, id. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 8: haec oratio, quâ me uti res publica cogit, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 143: cum hortatione non egeas, non utar eâ pluribus verbis, id. Fam. 11, 5, 3: illa criminatio, quâ in me absentem usus est, id. Agr. 3, 1, 3.—**g.** *To perform*, *exercise*, *practise*, etc.: crucior, patrem . . . nunc inprobi viri officio uti, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 14: eâdem nos disciplinâ utimur, id. As. 1, 3, 49; cf.: nec vero habere virtutem satis est quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare: etsi ars quidem, cum eâ non utare, scientiâ ipsâ teneri potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2: diuturni silentii, quo eram his temporibus usus, finem hodiernus dies attulit, *observed*, *kept*, id. Marcell. 1, 1: eos (senes) ego fortasse nunc imitor et utor aetatis vitio, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: ratione utuntur, *exercise moderation*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 27: ut anteponantur . . . ratione utentia rationis expertibus, Cic. Top. 18, 69: ne tu, leno, postules Te hic fide lenoniâ uti: non potis, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 30: viribus uteris per clivos, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10.—With *adverb. acc.*: ut hoc utimur maxime more moro multum, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 1: ita aperte ipsam rem locutus nil circuitione usus es, Ter. And. 1, 2, 31.—**h.** In gen., *to use*, *enjoy*, *profit by*, *take advantage of*, etc.: otio qui nescit uti plus negoti habet, quam, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 20, 12 (Trag. Rel. v. 252 Vahl.): sinite . . . eodem ut jure uti senem Liceat, quo jure sum usus adulescentior, i. e. *enjoy*, *exercise*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 2: commodius esse opinor duplici spe utier, id. Phorm. 4, 2, 13: serius a terrâ provectae naves neque usae nocturnâ aurâ in redeundo offenderunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: commoda quibus utimur lucemque quâ fruimur ab eo nobis dari, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: in maximo meo dolore hoc solacio utor, quod, etc., id. Fam. 11, 26 *init.*: usus est hoc cupidine, tamdiu, dum, etc., *had the use of*, i. e. *borrowed*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6; cf. I. B. 2. infra: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, id. N. D. 1, 37, 103: propter nauticarum rerum scientiam plurimisque maritimis rebus fruimur atque utimur, id. ib. 2, 60, 152: si fortunâ permittitis uti, *to try*, *take advantage of*, Verg. A. 9, 240: nostrâ utere amicitiâ, ut voles, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 38; cf.: decet hunc ordinem . . . bene utier amicitiâ, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 24: libertate modice utantur, Liv. 34, 49, 8: deorum Muneribus sapienter uti, Hor. C. 4, 9, 48: Ofellam Integris opibus novi non latius usum Quam nunc accisis, id. S. 2, 2, 113: quia parvo nesciet uti, id. Ep. 1, 10, 41: temporibus sapienter utens, *taking advantage of*, Nep. Epam. 3, 1.—Prov.: foro uti, *to make one's market*, i. e. accommodate one's prices, actions, etc., to circumstances, take advantage of events: scisti uti foro, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 29.—*Absol.*: opportunae sunt divitiae ut utare (sc. eis), Cic. Lael. 6, 22.—With *adverb. acc.*: ne Silius quidem quicquam utitur (sc. suis hortis), Cic. Att. 12, 22, 3.—**k.** Of passions, traits of character, etc., *to indulge*, *practise*, *exercise*, *yield to*, etc.: inter nos amore utemur semper subrepticio? Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 49: alacritate ac studio, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: severitas, quâ tu in iis rebus usus es, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: usus est ipse incredibili patientiâ, id. Phil. 1, 4, 9: ego pervicaciam (esse hanc) aio, et eâ me uti volo, Att. ap. Non. 433, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 5 Rib.): dementer amoribus usa, Ov. M. 4, 259.—With *in* and *acc.*: ut suâ clementiâ ac mansuetudine in eos utatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 14.—**l.** *To experience*, *undergo*, *receive*, *enjoy*, etc., ne simili utamur fortunâ atque usi sumus, Quom, etc., Ter. Phorm. prol. 31: hoc honore usi togati solent esse, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32: homines amplissimis usos honoribus, id. Fl. 19, 45: nobiles amplis honoribus usi, Sall. J. 25, 4: neminem curuli honore usum praeterierunt, Liv. 34, 44, 4: primus externorum usus illo honore quem majores Latio quoque negaverint, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136: quoniam semel est odio civiliter usus, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 41.—**m.** To use as food or medicine, *to take*, *drink*, etc.: lacte mero veteres usi memorantur et herbis, Ov. F. 4, 369: aquis frigidis, Cels. 1, 1: antidoto, Scrib. Comp. 171: medicamento, id. ib. 228: vino modice, Cels. 8, 11: ex altero (loco, i. e. ex lacu) ut pecus uti possit (sc. aquâ), Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2.—**B.** With the thing used, etc., as direct obj. (class. only in *gerund.* constr.; v. infra): nuptias abjeci, amicos utor primoris viros, Turp. ap. Non. p. 497, 15 (Com. Rel. v. 164 Rib.): facilitatem vulgariam, Nov. ib. 481, 21 (Com. Rel. v. 98 ib.): res pulchras, quas uti solet, id. ib. 500, 16 (Com. Rel. v. 69 ib.): ita uti eum oportet libertatem, Titin. ib. 481, 19 (Com. Rel. v. 98 ib.): cetera quae volumus uti Graecâ mercamur fide, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 47: dic mihi, an boni quid usquam'st, quod quisquam uti possiet, id. Merc. 1, 2, 37: diutine uti bene licet partum bene, id. Rud. 4, 7, 15: profecto uteris ut voles operam meam, id. Poen. 5, 2, 128: mea, quae praeter spem evenere, utantur sine, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 29: BALINEVM . . . QVOD VSI FVERANT AMPLIVS ANNIS XXXX., Inscr. Orell. 202: si quid est, quod utar,-utor: si non est, egeo, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23, 1: oleam albam, quam voles uti, condito, id. R. R. 118: quam rem etiam nomine eodem medici utuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23: ferrum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17, 4.—**2.** Hence, esp. *gerund.* in phrases dare utendum, *to lend*; recipere or rogare or petere utendum, *to borrow*, etc. (class.; freq. in Plaut.): quod datum utendum'st, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 7: quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, id. Aul. 1, 2, 18; 2, 4, 32; 2, 9, 4; id. Pers. 1, 3, 47 sq.; id. Mil. 2, 3, 76; id. Rud. 3, 1, 10: auris tibi contra utendas dabo, Enn. ap. Non. 506, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 364 Vahl.); Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 81: quae bona is Heraclio omnia utenda ac possidenda tradiderat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 46: te, quod utendum acceperis, reddidisse, id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: multa rogant utenda dari, data reddere nolunt, Ov. A. A. 1, 433.—**II.** Transf. (through the intermediate idea of having and using). **A.** Pregn., *to enjoy the friendship of* any one; *to be familiar* or *intimate with*, *to associate with* a person. **a.** With *abl*: his Fabriciis semper est usus Oppianicus familiarissime, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: quâ (Caeciliâ) pater usus erat plurimum, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 27: Trebonio multos annos utor valde familiariter, id. Fam. 1, 3, 1: Lucceius qui multum utitur Bruto, id. Att. 16, 5, 3: utere Pompeio Grospho, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 22: quo pacto deceat majoribus uti, id. ib. 1, 17, 2: si sciret regibus uti, ib. ib. 14: ita me verebatur ut me formatore morum, me quasi magistro uteretur, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 2.—**b.** With *acc.*: vilica vicinas aliasque mulieres quam minimum utatur, Cato, R. R. 143, 1.—**B.** *To be in possession of* a thing, esp. *to have*, *hold*, or *find* a thing in some particular mode or character; with *abl.*: mihi si unquam filius erit, ne ille facili me utetur patre, *he shall find an indulgent father in me*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 5; cf.: patre usus est diligente et diti, Nep. Att. 1, 2: bonis justisque regibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50: quae (sc. libertas) non in eo est, ut justo utamur domino, sed ut nullo, id. ib. 2, 23, 43; cf. id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: hic vide quam me sis usurus aequo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 154: ut is illis benignis usus est ad commodandum, id. ib. 2, 4, 3, § 6: ne bestiis quoque immanioribus uteremur, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque A puero est, Hor. S. 1, 4, 95: uteris monitoribus isdem, id. Ep. 2, 2, 154: valetudine non bonâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: quo (sc. Philoctete) successore sagittae Herculis utuntur, Ov. M. 13, 52.—*Absol.*: nam pol placidum te et clementem eo usque modo ut volui usus sum in alto (= placidum te esse ut volui, sic te usus sum), Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 8.—Hence, *P. a.*: **ūtens**, ntis, *m.*, *possessing*, *that possesses*: utentior sane sit, i. e. *a larger possessor*, *richer*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71.

ut-pŏtĕ, *adv.*, *as namely*, *namely*, *as being*, *as*, *seeing that*, *inasmuch as*, *since* (rare but class.; cf. quippe); introducing an explanation. **1.** Usually with a *pron. rel.*: satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim amare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 5: ea nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere soleamus, non pertimescebamus, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 4 B. and K. (al. solemus): Lucius quidem frater

ejus, utpote qui peregre depugnarit, familiam ducit, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: similiorem mulierem Magisque eandem, utpote quae non sit eadem, non reor Deos facere posse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 49: amo hercle, opinor, utpote quod pro certo sciam, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 13: utpote quae mi Speraret nec linguam esse nec auriculam, Cat. 67, 44.—**2.** With *cum:* nec retinuissem (legiones), si uno loco habuissem, utpote cum singulae quaedam cohortes seditionem fecerint, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 4: incommoda valetudo, quâ jam emerseram, utpote cum sine febri laborassem, id. Att. 5, 8, 1.—**3.** With participles: inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum Carpentes iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 94: puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, Nep. Hann. 2, 3.—**4.** In adjectival phrases: quin id erat curae, quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Utpote res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, Hor. S. 2, 4, 9: quod sunt quos genus hoc minime juvat, utpote plures Culpari dignos, id. ib. 1, 4, 24: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus Et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat, id. A. P. 206.

utpŭta, v. puto.

ŭtrālĭbet, *adv.*, v. uterlibet *fin.*

* **ŭtrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [1. uter], in milit. lang., *one who brings water in skins, a water-carrier:* sequi se utrarios ad mare jussit, Liv. 44, 33, 1.

ŭtrasquĕ, *adv.*, v. uterque *fin.* B.

ŭtrĭbi, v. utrubi.

* **ŭtrĭcīda,** ae, *m.* [1. uter-caedo], *one who cuts skins* or *bags in pieces, a skin-slayer, utricide:* non homicidam sed utricidam amplecterer, App. M. 13, p. 137, 26.

ŭtrĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [1. utriculus]. **I.** *A bagpiper*, Suet. Ner. 54; Inscr. Orell. 4119 sq.—**II.** *The master of a raft floated on bladders, used for ferriage*, Inscr. Grut. 431, 4; 428, 10; 547, 8; Inscr. Donat. p. 470, 9.

1. ŭtrĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. uter], *a small skin* or *leathern bottle*, Cels. 2, 17; App. M. 1, p. 108, 16.

2. ŭtrĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [uterus]. **I.** Lit., in gen., *the belly, abdomen*, of bees, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31.—**B.** Esp., *a little womb* or *matrix*, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 209; 30, 14, 43, § 124.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *a bud* or *calycle* of a flower, *a hull* or *husk* of grain, Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94; 18, 11, 29, § 115.

ŭtrimquĕ (ŭtrinquĕ), *adv.* [uterque], *from* or *on both sides* or *parts, on the one side and on the other.* **I.** Lit.: horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 385 Vahl.): tollitur in caelum clamor exortus utrimque, id. ib. p. 500 (Ann. v. 422 ib.): clamor utrinque, undique concursus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 77: postquam utrimque exitum est maxumâ copiâ, Dispertiti viri ... tubae utrimque canunt: contra Consonat terra: clamorem utrimque efferunt, Imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 65 sq.: magnae utrimque copiae, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 1: acriter utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: multis utrimque interfectis, id. ib. 7, 42: ceteros utrimque aggreditur, Sall. C. 60, 5: ni utrimque praemissi equites rem exploravissent, id. J. 53, 7: tigna binis utrinque fibulis distinebantur, *one on each side*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: continebitur marginibus, Quint. 1, 1, 27: sustinentium manibus, id. 1, 2, 7: praecisa vipera, *at both ends*, i. e. *head and tail*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 121.—**B.** Connected with *secus* (sometimes written in one word, utrimquesecus), *along* or *on both sides, on either hand* (ante- and post-class.): quare utrimque secus cum corpus vapulet, Lucr. 4, 939 (936): canes utrimque secus deae latera muniunt, App. M. 2, p. 116, 8; Mart. Cap. 5, § 464; 6, § 719.—**II.** Trop.: (Alcumena) Utrimque est gravida et ex viro et ex summo Jove, Plaut. Am. prol. 111: utrimque constitit fides, *both parties kept their word*, Liv. 2, 13, 9: Piso M. Crasso et Scriboniâ genitus nobilis utrimque, Tac. H. 1, 14 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 163 (al. utrique); cf. id. 8, 47, 72, § 187: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9: alia sunt non necessaria, vel utrimque vel ab alterâ parte, Quint. 5, 10, 81; 5, 13, 1: causas veras modo et utrimque tractet, i. e. pro et contra, id. 10, 5, 20.

ŭtrimquĕsĕcus, v. utrimque, I. B.

ŭtrindĕ, *adv.* [uter-inde], *from* or *on both sides:* de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, utrinde iram, utrinde factiones tibi pares, Cato ap. Charis. p. 198 P.—With *gen.:* utrinde orarum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

* **ŭtrin-sĕcus,** *adv.* [uter-secus], *on both sides:* incolumi fervore cadunt utrinsecus ignes, Auct. Aetn. 503.

ŭtrō, *adv.*, v. 3. uter *fin.*

ŭtrŏbi, *adv.*, v. utrubi.

ŭtrŏbīdem, *adv.*, v. utrubidem.

ŭtrŏbīquĕ (ŭtrŭbīquĕ), *adv.* [utrubi-que], *on both parts* or *sides, on the one side and the other* (rare but class.): quia utrobique magnos inimicos habebam, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 2: utrobique autem conventicium accipiebant, Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 48: depopulatus Hypatensem primo, deinde Heracleensem agrum, inutili utrobique auxilio Aetolorum, Liv. 36, 16, 5: ut eodem tempore utrobique respublica prospere gereretur, id. 27, 40, 2: utrobique Eumenes plus valebat, *with land and naval forces*, Nep. Hann. 10, 3.—Trop.: sequitur ut eadem veritas utrobique sit eademque lex, i. e. *with gods and with men*, Cic. N. D. 2. 31, 79: assunt multa ejus rei exempla tam laesae hercle quam conservatae sanctissime utrobique opinionis, Quint. 1, 2, 4; 3, 7, 27; 4, 2, 91: qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem, Quo cupiens, pacto: pavor est utrobique molestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 10.

ŭtrŏlĭbet, *adv.*, v. uterlibet *fin.* B.

ŭtrŏquĕ, *adv.*, v. uterque *fin.*

ŭtrŏquĕversum, *adv.*, v. uterque *fin.*

ŭtrŭbi (ŭtrŏbi and **ŭtrĭbi),** *adv.* [uter-ubi], *at which of two places, on which of the two sides, where* (when two are spoken of; ante- and post-class.): utrubi cenaturi estis? hiccine an in triclinio? Naev. ap. Charis. p. 198 P.: *St.* Utrubi accumbo? *Sa.* Utrubi tu vis. *St.* Cum ambobus volo, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 9; cf. id. ib. 5, 4, 14: de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, Cato ap. Charis. p. 198 P.: utrubi hic homo fuit, Edict. Praet. in Dig. 43, 31 pr. (De utrubi); cf. Gai Inst. 4, § 148 sq.; 4, § 151; Aus. Idyll. 11, 63.

* **ŭtrŭbīdem (ŭtrŏbīdem),** *adv.* [utrubi-dem], *on both sides, on each* or *either side* (when the two sides are spoken of): utrosque percognovi utrubidem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50 (dub.; Speng. utrosque pergnovi probe).

ŭtrŭbīquĕ, *adv.*, v. utrobique.

ŭtrum, *adv.* [uter]. **I.** Introducing an alternative question (direct or indirect), with *an* beginning the second clause (v. an); in Engl. represented in direct questions simply by the tone of voice, and in indirect questions by *whether.* **A.** In a direct interrogation. **1.** With *ne*, (α) Attached to the emphatic word of the first clause: utrum tu masne an femina es? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 16: *Ba.* Simulato me amare. *Pi.* Utrum ego istoc jocon' assimulem, an serio, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42: utrum studione id sibi habet an laudi putat Fore? Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 28: utrum igitur tandem perspicuisne dubia aperiuntur an dubiis perspicua tolluntur? Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67: utrum censes illum tuamne de se orationem libentius auditurum fuisse an meam? id. ib. 2, 19, 60.—(β) With *ne* attached to utrum, utrumne ... an (poet. and post-Aug.): utrumne jussi persequemur otium ... An hunc laborem, etc. Hor. Epod. 1, 7: utrumne salvum eum nolet orator, an? etc., Quint. 12, 1, 40: utrumne igitur ego sum, Domiti, exemplo gravis an tu, qui, etc., Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 4.—(γ) With *ne* repeated in place of *an* (very rare): sed utrum terraene motus, sonitusne inferum Pervasit auris? Att. ap. Prisc. 6, p. 680 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 479 Rib.).—**2.** Without *ne*, utrum ... an (class.): utrum pro ancillâ me habes, an pro filiâ? Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 13: utrum hac me feriam, an ab laevâ, latus? id. Cist. 3, 13: sed utrum nunc tu coelibem ted esse mavis liberum, an maritum servom, etc., id. Cas. 2, 4, 11: utrum pro dimidiâ parte, an pro totâ societate? Utrum pro me an pro me et pro te? Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 32: utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? id. Ac. 2, 29, 95; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.—**B.** In an indirect interrogation: **1.** With *ne* attached, (α) To the emphatic word of the first clause: sed utrum strictimne attonsurum dicam esse an per pectinem Nescio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 18: videndum'st primum utrum eae velintne an non velint, id. Most. 3, 1, 151: cum animo depugnat suo, Utrum itane esse mavelit ... an ita potius, id. Trin. 2, 2, 26; id. Ps. 2, 4, 19; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 1: de istac rogas Virgine? *Py.* Ita, utrum praedicemne an taceam? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 53: ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se parsimonia defendere, an, etc., Cic. Quint. 30, 92: videamus, utrum ea fortuitane sint an eo statu, quo, etc., id. N. D. 2, 34, 87; id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; cf.: est ... illa distinctio, utrum ... an ... et utrum illudne ... an, etc., id. Tusc. 4, 27, 59.—(β) With *ne* attached to utrum; utrumne ... an (poet. and post-Aug.): nec quidquam differre utrumne in pulvere ... ludas opus, an meretricis amore Sollicitus plores, Hor. S. 2, 3, 251: utrumne Divitiis homines an sint virtute beati, id. ib. 2, 6, 73: in eo plures dissenserunt, utrumne hae partes essent rhetorices, an ejusdem opera, an elementa, Quint. 3, 3, 13: Dareus dubitaverat utrumne circa Mesopotamiam subsisteret, an interiora regna sui peteret, Curt. 4, 9, 1; Col. 11, 1, 50; Suet. Caes. 80; Tac. Or. 37.—(γ) With *ne* attached to *an;* utrum ... anne: me jussit percontarier utrum aurum reddat anne eat secum simul, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 1, 4: est quaerendumque utrum una species sit earum anne plures, Cic. Or. 61, 206: id autem utrum illi sentiant anne simulent, tu intelleges, id. Att. 12, 51, 2; cf. uter, I. B. 4. *fin.*—**2.** Without *ne:* quid tu, malum, curas, Utrum crudum an coctum edim, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16: facite indicium, utrum hac an illac iter institerit, id. Cist. 4, 2, 11: utrum stultitiâ facere ego hunc an malitiâ Dicam, incertus sum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 54: id utrum Romano more locutus sit, an, quomodo Stoici dicunt, postea videro, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 3: permultum interest, utrum perturbatione aliquâ animi, an consulto fiat injuria, id. Off. 1, 8, 27: quid interest utrum hoc feceris, an, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 75, § 174; id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: multum interest, utrum laus imminuatur, an salus deseratur, id. Fam. 1, 7, 8: quomodo transierit, utrum rate an piscatorio navigio, nemo sciebat, Cael. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 41; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8; Cat. 17, 21.—**3.** With *necne* (rarely *ne*) in place of the second clause with *an;* utrum ... necne, *whether ... or not:* jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35: di utrum sint necne sint quaeritur, id. N. D. 3, 7, 17: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: deliberent, utrum traiciant legiones necne ... et Brutum arcessant necne, et mihi stipendium dent an decernant, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 26; Liv. 39, 48, 2.—So, utrum ... ne: cum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret? matrem inquit, Nep. Iphic. 3, 4.—**II.** Introducing a disjunctive question with more than two members, with *an* beginning each clause after the first. **A.** A direct question: utrum hoc tu parum commeministi, an ego non satis intellexi, an mutasti sententiam? Cic. Att. 9, 2: utrum hoc signum cupiditatis tuae an tropaeum necessitudinis an amoris indicium esse voluisti? id. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115; 2, 3, 36, § 83: utrum hostem an vos an fortunam utriusque populi ignoratis? Liv. 21, 10, 6; 6, 7, 3: utrum major ... an majores ... an aetas ... an cum Karthaginiensi, etc., id. 28, 43, 12.—**B.** An indirect question: in quo (convivio) nemo potest dicere utrum ille plus biberit an vomuerit an effuderit, Cic. Pis. 10, 22: utrum admonitus an temptatus an sine duce ullo ... nescio, id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105.—**III.** Introducing a single question without an expressed alternative (cf. the similar use of an). **a.** In a direct interrogation: utrum enim in clarissimis est civibus is, quem judicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic. Fl. 19, 45: utrum igitur hactenus satis est? id. Top. 4, 25: utrum majores vestri omnium magnarum rerum et principia exorti ab diis sunt et finem eum statuerunt? Liv. 45, 39, 10.—**b.** In an indirect interrogation: neque utrum ex hoc saltu damni salvum scio eliciam foras, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 30: an hoc dicere audebis, utrum de te aratores, utrum denique Siculi universi bene existiment, ad rem id non pertinere? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 167:

Nep. Eum. 6, 1.—With the interrog. particle *nam:* cum percontatus esset, utrumnam Patris universa classis in portu stare posset, Liv. 37, 17, 10 dub. Weissenb. ad loc. (Hertz and Madv. possetne).

ūtut, *adv.*, v. ut, I. A. 3.

ūva, ae, *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. for ug-va, root ug-, to be moist; Gr. ὑγρός; Lat. uvere; cf.: umor, uvidus, etc.; so Corss.; Curt. refers it to root ug-; Sanscr. ugras, strong; Gr. ὑγιής, healthful]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *The fruit of the vine, a grape:* a quâ (gemmâ) oriens uva se ostendit, Cic. Sen. 15, 53; Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 1; Cato, R. R. 24: puella adservanda nigerrimis diligentius uvis, Cat. 17, 16: quo Duceret apricis in collibus uva colorem, Verg. E. 9, 49: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, id. G. 1, 54: illa videntur prodigialiter accidisse, ut aliqua vitis excederet uvarum numerum MM., Col. 3, 3, 3: terra feracior uvis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 7: uva ejus indecora visu, sapore jucunda, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 28; Pall. Feb. 29, 1: uva non alibi gratior callo, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14.—**B.** Collect., *grapes:* pressantes inquinet uva pedes, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 18; 4 (5), 2, 13: pressos pedibus dedit uva liquores, Tib. 2, 1, 45; cf. Hor. C. 2, 5, 10; 1, 20, 10; Juv. 5, 31.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A bunch* or *cluster of grapes:* uvis, quae magnitudinem infantium puerorum exsuperant, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14: gemellarum, quibus hoc nomen uvae semper geminae dedere, id. 14, 1, 4, § 22; Varr. R. R. 1, 25; Col. 3, 1 sq.; Cic. Sen. 15, 53.—**B.** *A vine:* fert uva racemos, Verg. G. 2, 60.—**C.** Of other plants, *a bunch* or *cluster of fruit:* amomi, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48: lauri, id. 16, 29, 52, § 120.—**D.** *A cluster*, like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they alight in swarming, Verg. G. 4, 558; Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 55; Juv. 13, 68.—**E.** The soft palate, *the uvula*, κίων, Cels. 7, 12, 3; 7, 6, 14; Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 129; 23, 8, 80, § 157; 30, 4, 11, § 31; 34, 12, 29, § 118; Mart. 10, 56, 5.—**F.** *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 3; 32, 10, 49, § 138; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

ūvens, entis, *Part.* [uveo, whence uvesco, uvidus, etc.], *moist, wet, humid* (post-Aug.): oculi, Petr. 115: palatum, Sil. 7, 651: nox, id. 2, 469: scopuli, Stat. S. 3, 1, 144.

ūvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [uveo, uvens], *to grow* or *become moist, wet, damp, dank*, or *humid* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: suspensae in litore vestes Uvescunt, Lucr. 1, 306; Avien. Arat. 254.—**II.** Transf., poet., *to moisten* or *refresh one's self*, i. e. *to drink freely, to tipple:* seu quis capit acria fortis Pocula, seu modicis uvescit laetius, * Hor. S. 2, 6, 70.

ūvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.*, *moisture* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Signif. Diaet. Pass. 68.

* **ūvĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [uvidus], *moist, wet:* uvidulam a fletu, Cat. 66, 63.

ūvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [uveo, uvens; v. uva *init.*], *moist, wet, damp, dank, humid.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: umidus, madidus): rete, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5: vestimenta, id. ib. 2, 7, 15: (mulieres) id. ib. 2, 3, 78; Hor. C. 1, 5, 14: gemma, Ov. F. 3, 238: uvidus ventosusque status caeli, Col. 7, 3, 3; cf. Juppiter, Verg. G. 1, 418: Menalcas, *wet with the dew*, id. E. 10, 20: Tiburis ripae, i.e. *well-watered*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 30; cf.: rura assiduis aquis, Ov. F. 4, 686: terra, Col. 3, 2, 9.—*Comp.:* poma, i. e. *juicy*, Tert. Jejun. 1 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Drunken:* Bacchus, Hor. C. 2, 19, 18; cf.: dicimus integro Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi, id. ib. 4, 5, 39.—**B.** *Vapid:* verba, Gell. 1, 15, 1.

ūvĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [uva-fero], *cluster-bearing, bearing* or *producing grapes* (in post-Aug. poetry): Massicus, Stat. S. 4, 3, 64: glebae, Sil. 7, 263: arvae, id. 7, 207.

ūvor, ōris, *m.* [uveo, uvens; v. uva *init.*], *moistness, moisture, humidity:* uvae ab uvore, Varr. L. L. 5, § 104 Müll.

Uxăma, ae, *f.*, *a town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27; Sil. 3, 384.

Uxellŏdūnum, i, *n.*, *a town in Aquitaine, in the territory of the Cadurci*, now *Capdenac*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 32; 40, 1.

uxor, ōris (for the form VXSOR in inscrr. v. the letter X), *f.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. vaca, wife], *a wife, spouse, consort* (syn. conjux). **I.** Lit.: licuit uxorem dotatam ducere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 86: duxit me uxorem liberorum sibi quaesendûm gratia, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. quaeso, p. 258 (Trag. v. 161 Vahl.); so very freq. ducere uxorem, v. duco: uxorem adjungere, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68: ridicule illud L. Nasica censori Catoni, cum ille Ex tui animi sententiâ tu uxorem habes? Non hercle, inquit, ex animi mei sententiâ, id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: erus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *must go without a wife*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 12; 1, 3, 11: quod tu dicis, mea uxor, non te mihi irasci decet, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 24.—On the legal condition of Roman married women, v. Rein, Röm. Privatr. p. 182 sq.; Dict. of Antiq. s. v. uxor.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals: olentis uxores mariti, i. e. *she-goats*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 7.—**B.** Humorously, of *the cloak* (abolla) as inseparable from the poor man, Mart. 4, 53, 5.

uxorcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [uxor], *a little wife* (ante- and post-class.): erat ei uxorcula satis quidem tenuis, App. M. 9, p. 219, 8.—As a term of endearment: mea uxorcula! Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 19; 5, 2, 38; Varr. ap. Non. 83, 25.

uxōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a wife* or *married woman.* **I.** In gen. **A.** *Adj.:* in arbitrio rei uxoriae, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; id. Top. 17, 66: abhorrens ab re uxoriâ, i. e. *averse to marriage*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 10: dos, Ov. A. A. 2, 155: quam formam modicam et modestam Favorinus non inscite appellabat uxoriam, *appropriate for a wife*, Gell. 5, 11, 13.—Poet.: imber, i. e. *tears for the death of a wife*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 31: jus, Dig. 32, 29 pr.: levamentum, Tac. A. 3, 34: nomen, Suet. Calig. 25.—**B.** *Subst.:* **uxōrium,** ii, *n.*, *a tax laid on old-bachelors, the old-bachelor tax*, Fest. p. 379 Müll.—**II.** In partic., *excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious:* pulcramque uxorius urbem Exstruis, Verg. A. 4, 266: amnis (Tiberis), as the husband of Ilia, Hor. C. 1, 2, 19: Vulcanus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 59: juvenis, Auct. Paneg. ad Maxim. et Constantin. 4.

Uzīta, ae, *f.*, *a town of Byzacene in* Africa Propria, Auct. B. Afr. 41; 51; 56; 58.

V.

V, v, a character derived from the Greek Υ, Mar. Victor. p. 2459 P. A consonant which, though originally written with the same sign as the vowel *u* (v. the letter U), was by the ancients themselves considered as essentially different from it, Charis. p. 57 P.; Diom. p. 416; 420 P.; Prisc. p. 539; 542; 544 sq. P.; Vel. Long. p. 2215; 2222 P.; just as the consonant *i* (*j*) and the vowel *i* were regarded as two distinct letters; v. the letter J. **I.** The sound of V seems to have been the same with that of English initial W. It corresponded to the Æolic digamma; hence it is called, Quint. 12, 10, 29, Aeolica littera, and the emperor Claudius used the Greek digamma inverted Ⅎ to represent it (because in its proper position it already formed the Latin letter F), Quint. 1, 7, 26; Prisc. p. 545 sq. P.; Gell. 14, 5, 2; v. also the inscrr. of the period during and immediately succeeding the reign of Claudius, Inscr. Orell. 710 sq.; Marini Atti, p. 97. In very many words which were originally common to both languages, the initial or medial *v* in Latin represents a lost digamma in Greek; cf.: ver, ἦρ; vis, ἴς; video, ΙΔ; vestis, ἐσθής; vitulus, ἰταλός; vomo, ἐμέω; voco, ἔπω; volvo, εἴλω; vinum, οἶνος; viola, ἴον; vespera, ἑσπέρα; Vesta, Ἑστία; silva, ὕλη; ovis, ὄϊς; divus, δῖος; aevum, αἰών; scaevus, σκαιός; vicus, οἶκος; levis, λεῖος al. (For a full discussion of the sound of V, see Roby, Gram. I. praef. p. xxxiii. sqq.).—**II.** V has the closest affinity to the vowel *u*, and hence, in the course of composition and inflection, it often passed into the latter: solvo, solutum, from solvĭtum, solŭĭtum; caveo, cautum, from cavitum; fautor, from faveo; lautum, from lavo; nauta, from navita; audeo, cf. avidus; neu, seu, from neve, sive; tui, cf. Sanscr. tvam; sui, Sanscr. sva-; suavis, Sanscr. svadus, and is resolved into it by the poets from prosodial necessity: silŭa (trisyl.) for silva; dissŏlŭo, evŏlŭam (quadrisyl.), for dissolvam, evolvam; dissŏlŭenda, evolŭisse (quinquasyl.), for dissolvenda, evolvisse, etc., just as, for the same cause, although less freq., *u* passed into *v:* gĕnva, tĕnvis (dissyl.), for gĕnŭa, tĕnŭis; tenvia, tĕnvius (trisyl.), for tĕnŭia, tĕnŭius.—For the affinity of *v* to *b*, v. the letter B.—**III.** V as a medial between two vowels was very freq. elided, esp. in inflection, and the word underwent in consequence a greater or less contraction: amavisti, amâsti; deleverunt, delêrunt; novisti, nôsti; audivisti, audîsti, or audiisti; siveris, siris, or sieris; obliviscor, oblitus; dives, dis; aeviternus, aeternus; divitior, ditior; bovibus, bubus, etc.; providens, prudens; movimentum, momentum; provorsus, prorsus; si vis, sis; si vultis, sultis; Jovis pater, Juppiter; mage volo, mavolo, malo; non volo, nolo, etc. An example of the elision of *v* without a further contraction of the word is found in seorsus, from sevorsus (v. seorsus).—This etymological suppression of *v* is to be distinguished from its purely orthographical omission before or after *u* in ancient MSS. and inscriptions, as serus for servus, noum for novum, festius for festivus, Pacuius for Pacuvius; cf. the letters J and Q.—V is sometimes elided after a mute: dis for dvis from duo; likewise after *s:* sibi for svibi (from su-ibi); sis. sas, sos, for suis, suas, suos; sultis for si vultis; so Lat. si corresponds to Umbr. sve and Osc. svai; v. esp. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 310 sqq.—**IV.** As an abbreviation, V (as the sign of the consonant) stands for vir, vivus, vixit, voto, vale, verba, etc.; V. C., or also VC., vir clarissimus; VCP., voti compos posuit; V. V., virgo Vestalis; V. F. Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. I. C., verba fecerunt. Quid de eâ re fieri placeret, de eâ re ita censuerunt.—As a numeral, the letter V stands for half of the geometrical cross X or ten, Zumpt, Gr. § 115 Anm. 1.

Văcălus, i, *m.*, *a river of Gaul, tributary to the Rhine*, now *the Wahal*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; called also Vahalis, q. v.

văcans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of vaco.

văcanter, *adv.*, v. vaco, *P. a. fin.*

văcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaco], *a being free* from a duty, service, etc.; *freedom, exemption, immunity; a freeing, exempting, dispensation* (class.; syn. immunitas). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*a*) With *gen. obj.:* vacatio omnium munerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: publici muneris, id. Fam. 9, 6, 5: sumptus, laboris, militiae, rerum denique omnium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23: militiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 14; Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53; Just. 1, 9, 12: quinquennii militiae vacatio, Liv. 23, 20, 2; 42, 33, 4: rerum omnium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 58: malorum, Sen. Ep. 85, 5.—(*β*) With *ab:* a causis vacatio, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 11: ab belli administratione, Liv. 23, 32, 15: ab opere, Col. 6, 14, 3: a sacerdotio, Gell. 1, 12, 7.—(*γ*) With *quominus:* vacationem augures, quominus judiciis operam darent, non habere, Cic. Brut. 31, 117.—(*δ*) *Absol.:* falsum est, ob vacationem pretium datum, Cic. Font. 4, 7: cum sacerdotes deorum vacationem habeant, quanto est aequius habere ipsos deos, id. Ac. 2, 38, 121: deprecari vacationem adulescentiae, id. Cael. 12, 30: rerum gestarum, id. Sull. 9, 26: aetatis, Nep. Att. 7, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** (Sc. militiae.) *Exemption from military service:* P. Vatinius ... et agro a senatu et vacatione donatus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: delectum habere sublatis vacationibus, id. Phil. 5, 12, 31: senatus decrevit, ut ... dilectus haberetur, vacationes ne valerent, id. Att. 1, 19, 2: scribere exercitum sine ullâ vacationis veniâ, Liv. 8, 20, 3; 7, 28, 3; 27, 38, 3: locupletissimus quisque miles labore fatigari, donec vacationem emeret, Tac. H. 1, 46.—**2.** (Sc. culpae.) Neque ei suam vacationem eripio, quâ ille apud omnis utitur, ut nihil malitiose fecisse videntur, *freedom from blame*, Cic. Verr. 2, 7, 68, § 164 B. and K. (dub.; al. purgationem; al. culpae vacationem).—**II.** Transf., *a sum paid for exemption from military service:* vacationes annuas exsolvere, Tac. H. 1, 46: vacationes centurionibus ex fisco numerat, id. ib. 1, 58.

1. vacca, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. vaça, cow; root vaç, to bellow; cf. vagire], *a cow*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6; Col. 6, 21, 1; Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77; Verg. E. 9, 31; id. G. 2, 524; 3, 177; id. A. 4, 61; Ov. M. 2, 694; Hor. C. 4, 2, 53: boves operariae, used in ploughing, Col. 6, 24, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 4.

2. Vacca, ae, *f.* **I.** *A town of Byzacene in Africa*, Auct. B. Afr. 74. — **II.** *A town of Numidia, called also Vaga*, now *Beja*, Sall. J. 29, 4; 47, 1; 68, 3; Sil. 3, 259. — Hence, **Vaccensis** or **Vagensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Vacca.:* Vagense oppidum, i. e. *Vaga*, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30.— **Vaccenses (Vagen-),** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Vacca*, Sall. J. 66, 2.

3. Vacca, v. Vagia.

Vaccaei, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the river Durius*, Liv. 21, 5; 35, 7; Cic. Planc. 34, 84; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19.

vaccīnĭum, ii, *n.*, *the blueberry, whortleberry:* Vaccinium myrtillus, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 77; Verg. E. 2, 18; 2, 50; 10, 39; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 5; Vitr. 7, 14, 2.

vaccīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vacca], *of* or *from cows:* caro, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 185: lac, id. 25, 8, 53, § 94: caseus, id. 28, 14, 58, § 204.

vaccŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little cow* or *heifer*, Cat. 20, 14; Val. Cat. Dir. 132.

Vaccus, i, *m.;* Vitruvius Vaccus, *a general of Fundi, taken captive by L. Papirius.* The vacant site of his house at Rome was called Vacci prata, Liv. 8, 19 sq.; Cic. Dom. 38, 101.

văcēfīo, fĭĕri, *v. pass.* [vacuus-facio], *to become* or *be made empty* (only in the two foll. passages): multusque vacefit In medio locus, Lucr. 6, 1005; 6, 1017.

văcerra, ae, *f.*, *a log, stock, post.* **I.** Lit., Col. 9, 1, 3; 9, 1, 9; 6, 19, 2. — **II.** Transf., like stipes, and our *stock, block*, as a term of abuse applied to a stupid person: vecorde et malefica vacerra, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. p. 375 Müll. (Com. Fragm. v. 7 Rib.).

* **văcerrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [vacerra, II.], freq. used by the emperor Augustus for cerritus, *mad, crazed, crack-brained*, acc. to Suet. Aug. 87.

Văchălis, is, v. Vahalis.

văcillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vacillo], *a rocking to and fro, see-saw, a wavering, reeling motion:* indecora in dextrum ac laevum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 128: foeda, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.*

văcillo (*a* scanned long, Lucr. 3, 502), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [cf. Sanscr. vak-, to roll; vank-, to shake], *to sway to and fro; to waddle, stagger, reel, totter, waver, vacillate* (class.; a favorite word with Cic.; cf.: nuto, titubo). **I.** Lit., of drunken persons: quosdam ex vino vacillantes, quosdam hesternā potatione oscitantes, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: videre quosdam ex vino vacillantis, Quint. 11, 3, 165: praepediuntur crure vacillanti, Lucr. 3, 479; cf. Ruhnk. ad Rutil. Lup. 2, 7, p. 164 Frotsch.: in utramque partem toto corpore vacillans, Cic. Brut. 60, 216: arbor ventis pulsa vacillans aestuat, Lucr. 5, 1096; so, ambusta, id. 1, 806: vacillant omnia tecta, id. 6, 575: sub pedibus tellus cum tota vacillat, id. 5, 1236: accepi tuam epistulam vacillantibus litterulis, Cic. Fam. 16, 15, 2. — **II.** Trop., *to waver, hesitate, stagger, be untrustworthy, to vacillate:* tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107: Erotem ad ista expedienda factum mihi videbar reliquisse, cujus non sine magnā culpā vacillarunt, *have fallen into confusion*, id. Att. 14, 18, 2: justitia vacillat vel jacet potius, id. Off. 3, 33, 118: stabilitas amicitiae vacillat, id. Fin. 1, 20, 66: legio vacillans, *wavering in fidelity*, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: γεροντικώτερον est memoriola vacillare, id. Att. 12, 1, 2: partim sumptibus in vetere aere alieno vacillant, *are staggering beneath a load of old debts*, id. Cat. 2, 10, 21: aegrotat fama vacillans, Lucr. 4, 1124: gentes vacillantes, Vell. 2, 130, 3: cum animus paulum vacillavit, Sen. Ep. 114, 22: testes, qui adversus fidem testationis suae vacillant, audiendi non sunt, Dig. 22, 5, 2: cujus (testis) ita anceps fides vacillat, ib. 48, 10, 27.

văcīvē, *adv.*, v. vacivus *fin.*

* **văcīvĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [vacivus], *emptiness, lack, want:* cibi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 40.

văcīvus or **vŏcīvus** (so always in Plautus; cf. Trin. prol. 11 Brix; Ritschl, Nov. Exc. I. p. 59 sq.), a, um, *adj.* [vaco], *empty, void* (ante-class.); *absol.:* aedes facere alicui, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 6: aedes aurium, id. Ps. 1, 5, 54; for which, aures, id. Cas. prol. 29; id. Trin. prol. 11.—With *gen.:* valens afflictet me vocivum virium, i. e. *destitute of strength, powerless*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 46: tempus laboris, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38. —*Adv.:* **văcīvē,** *at leisure, leisurely:* libellum perlegere, Phaedr. 5, praef. 14.

văco, āvi, ātum, 1 (*perf.* vacui, Tert. Pall. 4; id. Pud. 8 *fin.;* id. adv. Val. 9), *v. n.* [etym. dub.], *to be empty, void,* or *vacant; to be void of,* or *without; not to contain* (class.; cf.: careo, egeo). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., of space, etc. **1.** *Absol.:* quâcumque vacat spatium, quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 507; so, spatium, id. 2, 1053; 6, 1029: inane, id. 1, 520: villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix triclinium . . . vacaret, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1: tota domus superior vacat, id. ib. 13, 12, 10: aedes, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 7: maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, *to be uninhabited, uncultivated*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: locus, id. ib. 1, 28; Quint. 8, 6, 18; 9, 4, 118; 10, 3, 33: ostia septem Pulverulenta vacant, septem sine flumine valles, Ov. M. 2, 256: odi cum late splendida cera vacat, id. Am. 1, 11, 20: haec fiunt dum vacat harena, Sen. Ep. 7, 4.—**2.** With *abl.* (so most freq.): illa natura caelestis et terra vacat et umore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; cf. id. N. D. 2, 24, 64: mens vacans corpore, id. ib. 1, 10, 25: hoste vacare domos, Verg. A. 3, 123: (domus) quae Igne vacet, Ov. M. 2, 764: custode vacans, id. ib. 2, 422: ora vacent epulis, i. e. *abstain from*, id. ib. 15, 478: ea pars oppidi, quae fluminis circuitu vacabat, Auct. B. G. 8, 41. —**3.** With *ab:* haec a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 25.— **B.** Transf., *to be vacant, free from, without, unoccupied*, etc. **1.** With *abl.:* ejusmodi (nimiis animi) motibus sermo debet vacare, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 136: nulla vitae pars vacare officio potest, id. ib. 1, 2, 4: omni curatione et administratione rerum (dii), id. N. D. 1, 1, 2; studiis, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43: curā et negotio, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: vitio, id. ib. 3, 3, 10: culpā, id. Fam. 7, 3, 4: criminibus, Quint. 10, 1, 34: febri, Cels. 2, 14 *med.:* morbis, Dig. 21, 1, 53: amplitudo animi pulchrior, si vacet populo, *keeps free from, remains aloof from*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: respublica et milite illic et pecuniā vacet, *be free from the necessity of furnishing*, Liv. 2, 48, 9.—**2.** With *ab* and *abl.:* nullum tempus illi umquam vacabat aut a forensi dictione aut a scribendo, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: (rex) quicquid a bellis populi Romani vacabat, cum hominibus nostris consuetudines jungebat, id. Deiot. 9, 27: a publico officio et munere, id. Div. 2, 2, 7: ab opere (milites), Caes. B. C. 3, 76: ne quando a metu ac periculis vacarent, Liv. 7, 1: vacant ab imbecillis valetudinaria, Col. 12, 3, 8: a culpā, Sen. Ep. 97, 1: a periculo, id. Q. N. 6, 1, 1: a negotiis, Phaedr. 3 prol.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To be free from labor, not busied, idle, at leisure; to have leisure* or *time:* quamvis occupatus sis, otii tamen plus habes: aut, si ne tu quidem vacas, noli, etc., Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 1; cf. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1; Quint. 10, 3, 27: festus in pratis vacat otioso Cum bove pagus, Hor. C. 3, 18, 11: si vacabis, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 2: si forte vacas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 95.—**2.** After the Aug. per. esp. freq. **a.** Vacare alicui rei, *to be free to attend, apply,* or *devote one's self to* something; *to have leisure* or *time for* a thing (cf. studeo): philosophiae, Quinte, semper vaco, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10: in itinere, quasi solutus ceteris curis, huic uni vacaret, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15: huic uni negotio vacare, Vell. 2, 114, 1: ille non vacasse sermoni suo regem causatus discessit, Curt. 6, 7, 21: paulum etiam palaestricis, Quint. 1, 11, 15: studio operis pulcherrimi, id. 12, 1, 4: foro, id. 10, 1, 114: clientium negotiis, Tac. A. 16, 22: non discendo tantum juri, sed etiam docendo, Quint. 12, 1, 10: libellis legendis ac rescribendis, Suet. Aug. 45: queruntur de superiorum fastidio, quod ipsis adire volentibus non vacaverint, *have no leisure for them, can not attend to them*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 2, 5.— Rarely *absol.:* dum perago tecum pauca sed apta, vaca, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 2.—**b.** Vacare ad aliquid: non vaco ad istas ineptias, Sen. Ep. 49, 9; cf. (poet.): in grande opus, Ov. P. 3, 3, 36; also, with *inf.:* sternere acies, Stat. Th. 8, 185. — **c.** Vacat (alicui), *impers., there is time, room,* or *leisure for* a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (α) With *inf.* (so most freq.): si primā repetens ab origine pergam Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, Verg. A. 1, 373: tunc et elegiam vacabit in manus sumere, Quint. 10, 1, 58: non vacabit incohare haec studia, id. 1, 12, 12: hactenus indulsisse vacat, *it is permitted*, i. q. licet, Verg. A. 10, 625 Heyne; imitated by Sil. 17, 374.—(β) With *dat.*, *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *have leisure* or *time for* a thing: nobis venari nec vacat nec libet, Plin. Ep. 9, 16, 1: non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi, Ov. Tr. 2, 216: nec nostris praebere vacet tibi cantibus aures, id. M. 5, 334: obstat enim diligentiae scribendi etiam fatigatio et abunde, si vacet, lucis spatia sufficiunt, Quint. 10, 3, 27: cui esse diserto vacet, id. 11, 1, 50: quo magis te, cui vacat, hortor, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 11; 8, 15, 1; Curt. 10, 10, 12; Vell. 1, 15, 1; 2, 124, 1.— *Absol.:* teneri properentur amores, Dum vacat, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 70: si vacat, Juv. 1, 21. — **B.** Of possessions, lands, etc., *to be unoccupied, vacant, ownerless:* cum agri Ligustini . . . aliquantum vacaret, senatūs consultum est factum, ut is ager viritim divideretur, Liv. 42, 4, 3: fundi possessionem nancisci, quae ex neglegentiā domini vacat, Dig. 41, 3, 37: si nemo sit, bona vacabunt, ib. 38, 7, 2 *fin.*—**2.** Esp., of offices, relations, positions, employments, etc., *to be vacant, without incumbent*, etc.: si Piso adesset, nullius philosophiae vacaret locus, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: quid enim nostrā victum esse Antonium, si victus est, ut alii vacaret, quod ille obtinuit? *may stand open*, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17, 6: rogo ut Suram praeturā exornare digneris, cum locus vacet, Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (7), 1: rogo dignitati . . . vel auguratum vel septemviratum, quia vacant, adicere digneris, id. ib. 10, 13 (8).— Hence, **văcans,** antis, *P. a.* **A.** *Empty, unoccupied, without an owner, vacant:* locus, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 16, 8: metaphora . . . vacantem locum occupare debet, Quint. 8, 6, 18: regnum, Just. 42, 4, 2; 25, 2, 4; 27, 3, 1: saltus, Verg. G. 3, 477: balneae, Tac. H. 3, 11: bona, Dig. 30, 1, 93; 30, 1, 111.— *Subst.:* **văcantia,** ium, *n.*, *vacant estates, property without an owner:* ut, si a privilegiis parentum cessaretur, velut parens omnium populus vacantia teneret, Tac. A. 3, 28.—**B.** Of women, *single, unmarried, without a husband:* qui vacantem mulierem rapuit vel nuptam, Dig. 48, 6, 5; Quint. Decl. 262 (cf. vacua, Ov. H. 20, 149).—**C.** Of persons, *at leisure, unoccupied, idle:* nec petiit animum vacantem, Ov. M. 9, 612.— *Subst.:* **văcantia,** ium, *n.*, *that which is superfluous, useless* (post-class.): vacantia ex quāque re ac non necessariā auferre et excidere, Gell. 6, 5, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **văcanter,** *superfluously*, Gell. 17, 10, 16.

văcŭē, *adv.*, v. vacuus *fin.*

văcŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [vacuus], *to make empty; to empty, clear, free.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16: domum novis nuptiis, id. ib. 1, 6, 14: Scyrum vacuefecit, Nep. Cim. 2, 5; id. Timol. 3, 2: fasces securibus, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1: turpi sentinā exercitus vacuefactus, id. 2, 7, 1: venas inedia, Macr. S. 7, 12: locum alicui in cenā, *to clear a place, make room*, id. ib. 1, 2.—**II.** Trop.: circumcisiones, i. e. *to abolish*, Lact. 4, 17, 1.

văcŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., concr., *empty space, a vacancy, vacuity:* intervenientium vacuitates, Vitr. 2, 7.—**II.** Transf., *a being without, a freedom, absence, exemption from* any thing (class.; cf. vacatio). **1.** With *gen.:* liberatio et vacuitas omnis molestiae, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: doloris, id. ib. 2, 5, 16; 2, 6, 18; 2, 11, 35; 2, 12, 37: aegritudinis, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 42.—**2.** With *ab* and *abl.:* vacuitas ab angoribus, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73.—**B.** Esp., *a vacancy* in an office: consulum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 2.

Văcūna, ae, *f.* [vacuus, II. A.], *the goddess of rural leisure*, esp. honored by the Sabines, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49 Acr.; Ov. F. 6, 307; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Aus. Ep. 4, 98.— Hence, **Văcūnālis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vacuna:* foci, Ov. F. 6, 308.

văcŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vacuus], *to make empty* or *void; to empty, clear, free* (mostly post-Aug.): locus inanitus ac vacuatus, Lucr. 6, 1023: sulcum, Col. 3, 13, 10: dolia a mercatoribus vacuata, id. 12, 50, 14: Elysium nemus, Mart. 11, 5, 6: saecula putr.

penso, Stat. Th. 3, 642: sanguine vacuatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 43.

văcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vaco], *empty, void, free, clear, devoid of, without* something (freq. and class.; cf. inanis.) **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., in material sense. (α) *Absol.:* spatium vacuum, Lucr. 1, 523; cf. id. 1, 394; 1, 509: vacua castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna, Verg. A. 6, 269: atria, id. ib. 7, 379; 2, 528: porticus, id. ib. 2, 761: videntur Aëra per vacuum ferri, id. G. 3, 109: Acerrae, *unpeopled*, id. ib. 2, 225: Cumae, Juv. 3, 2: Ulubrae, id. 10, 102: agri, Verg. G. 2, 54: aurae, id. A. 12, 592: caelum, id. ib. 5, 515: oppida, Auct. B. Afr. 9: aliquam partem aedium vacuam facere, Liv. 39, 14, 2: aër, Hor. C. 1, 3, 34: theatrum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 130: aula, id. C. 4, 14, 36: tabellae, Quint. 10, 3, 32: numerus peditum in vicem prolapsorum equitum vacuos capientium ad pugnam equos, Liv. 44, 26, 3: lectus, Prop. 2, 2, 1: Ov. M. 11, 471: per vacuum locum inrupe-runt, Liv. 25, 3, 18: manus, Quint. 11, 2, 42: ossa vacuis exsucta medullis, Juv. 8, 90: si vacuo ventre mulier fuit, *not pregnant* (opp. plenus), Dig. 29, 2, 84: vultus, *without eyes*, Sen. Oedip. 1012.—(β) With *abl.:* nihil igni vacuum videri potest, Cic. Univ. 4: gladium vaginâ vacuum in urbe non vidimus, id. Marcell. 6, 17: moenia defensoribus, Liv. 42, 63, 6: viae occursu hominum, id. 5, 41, 5: cultoribus agri, Ov. M. 7, 653: ense ebur, id. ib. 4, 148: arvum arboribus, Col. 3, 11, 3: loca fetu in vite, id. 3, 10, 5: pectus velamine, Stat. Th. 1, 593.—(γ) With *ab* and *abl.:* Messana ab his rebus ... vacua ac nuda est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 3: oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus, *without*, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: pars Galliae ab exercitu, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: vacuum ab hostibus mare, Liv. 37, 13, 6.—(δ) With *gen.* (rare; mostly poet.): ager aridus et frugum vacuus, Sall. J. 90, 1: Romana urbs annonae, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 14.—**b.** *Subst.:* **văcŭum,** i, *n., an empty space, an open* or *vacant place, a void, vacuity:* vacuum minus intus habere, Lucr. 1, 367: in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, Verg. G. 2, 287: ne per vacuum incurreret hostis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 37: libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 21.—**B.** Transf., *free from, clear, devoid of, without.* (α) With *abl.:* animus per somnum sensibus et curis vacuus, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: molestiis, id. Fam. 4, 4, 2: cupiditate et timore, id. Fin. 2, 10, 30: consilium periculo, id. Att. 10, 16, 2: cum vacui curis etiam quid in caelo fiat scire avemus, id. Fin. 2, 14, 46: vacui negotiis vivere possimus, id. ib. 4, 5, 12: his rebus mens vacua, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9: vacuus duellis Janus, Hor. C. 4, 15, 8: crimine nox vacua est, Ov. F. 4, 581: ille metu vacuus, id. M. 3, 582: nullum tempus sterile et vacuum beneficio, Plin. Pan. 56, 2: aemulatione, Tac. A. 12, 2: curâ domesticâ vacuus, id. H. 1, 88: tali culpâ, id. A. 6, 16: tributo, id. ib. 12, 61: vacuam laboribus egi vitam, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 9.—(β) With *ab* and *abl.:* Mamertini soli vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestiâ, munere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23: a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34; 12, 61: hora nulla vacua a furto, a scelere, crudelitate, flagitio reperietur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 34: nullus dies ab exercitationibus oratoriis, id. Brut. 90, 309: animus a talibus factis vacuus et integer, id. Inv. 2, 7, 24: cum ab omni molestiâ vacuus esses, id. Fam. 11, 16, 1: domus a suspitione religionis vacua atque pura, id. Har. Resp. 6, 11: ab odio, amicitiâ, irâ atque misericordiâ, Sall. C. 51, 1: a culpa, id. ib. 14, 4: censores vacui ab operum locandorum curâ, Liv. 24, 18, 1.—(γ) With *gen.:* vacuas caedis habete manus, Ov. A. A. 1, 642: operum vacuus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 119: vacuas habuissem criminis umbras, Ov. M. 6, 541: composuit ad Caesarem litteras, quasi confecto bello verbis magnificas, rerum vacuas, Tac. A. 15, 8.—(δ) With *dat.* of that for which room or a vacancy exists or is made: Aruns Tarquinius et Tullia minor, prope continuatis funeribus cum domos vacuas novo matrimonio fecissent, junguntur, Liv. 1, 46, 9: necato filio vacuam domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, Sall. C. 15, 2: quanto molimine circumspectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus aedem (Apollinis), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 94.—*Subst.:* **văcŭum,** i, *n., leisure:* aliquid invenire vacui, Quint. 10, 6, 1.—**II.** In partic. (cf. vaco, II.). **A.** *Free from labor* or *occupation, without business, at leisure, clear, disengaged, unoccupied, idle:* quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: si es animo vacuo, expone nobis quod quaerimus ... hunc elegimus diem, cum te sciremus esse vacuum, id. Brut. 5, 20: animus vacuus ac solutus, id. Verr. 1, 9, 26: aures vacuae atque eruditae, Quint. 10, 1, 32: aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 26; Ov. M. 4, 41; 12, 56: pedibus vacuis terere Porticum, id. A. A. 1, 491: si quid vacui sub umbrâ Lusimus, Hor. C. 1, 32, 1: cetera, quae vacuas tenuissent carmine mentes, Verg. G. 3, 3: ne vacuum esse me nunc ad narrandum credas, Ter. And. 4, 2, 23: ut animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas afferam, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 3: cum per tot menses vacuâ civitate nemo controversiam fecerit, Liv. 3, 40, 10.—*Sup.:* nec rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quaeras, Ov. P. 3, 1, 141.—Poet., transf., of places in which to lounge or enjoy leisure, *quiet, peaceful, undisturbed*, etc.: Tibur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45: Athenae, id. ib. 2, 2, 81: tonsoris in umbrâ, id. ib. 1, 7, 50 (cf.: otiosa Neapolis, id. Epod. 5, 43).—Rarely of persons, *free from care, calm, composed:* Rutilius animo vacuus, i. e. *careless, without apprehension*, Sall. J. 52, 6: haud animi vacuus, *quiet*, Stat. Th. 5, 644: cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur, Hor. C. 1, 6, 19; so of one *free from love*, id. ib. 1, 5, 10.—Of female animals, *not bearing young:* equa, Col. 6, 37, 10.—*Impers.:* vacuum est, with *inf., there is leisure, time*, Sall. H. 1, 10; Tac. H. 2, 28.—**B.** Of time, *free, vacant, disengaged, leisure:* etiam si spatium ad dicendum nostro commodo vacuosque dies habuissemus, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 56: cum vacui temporis nihil haberem, id. Att. 2, 23, 1: vacuam noctem operi dedere, Liv. 3, 28, 7: tempora, Col. 12, 4, 1; cf. Luc. 3, 26.—**C.** Of women, *free, unmarried, single:* ubi mulier vacua fuit, Tac. A. 13, 44: vacuis indicere nuptias, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 376: Hersilia, i. e. *widowed*, Ov. M. 14, 831.—**D.** Of possessions, *free, vacant, without an occupant* or *master:* vacuam possessionem regni sperans, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio ... quasi caduca atque vacua, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: centuria, id. Tull. § 17: sese praedia vacua filio traditurum, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: vacuam rempublicam tradere Hannibali, Liv. 23, 2, 7: ut impetus fiat in vacuam rempublicam, Sall. C. 52, 23: sacerdotia, ut vacua contulit in alios, Tac. A. 6, 40; cf.: Syriam provinciam vacuam tum morte Atilii Rufi, id. Agr. 40: vacua Armenia, *without a ruler*, id. A. 12, 50: bona, Dig. 38, 9, 1, § 12: possessio, ib. 41, 3, 4, § 22; Gai Inst. 4, 131.—*Subst.:* **văcŭum,** i, *n.:* si quis casus puerum egerit Orco, In vacuum venias, *into the vacant property*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50: ut in vacuum lege praeditoriâ venalis pependerit, Suet. Claud. 9; cf. Quint. 12, 9, 8.—**E.** *Without value, worthless, useless, empty, vain, unprofitable*, = vanus (rare; not ante-Aug.): si respublica et senatus et populus vacua nomina sunt, Tac. H. 1, 30: rem, Petr. 102: vacua et inanis productio verbi, Gell. 11, 15, 6: tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, *her empty head*, Hor. C. 1, 18, 15: pecunia, *unused, unproductive*, Dig. 19, 5, 24; cf. ib. 16, 3, 28.

1. Vada, ae, *f., a stronghold in* Gallia Belgica, in the country of the Batavi, Tac. H. 5, 20 sq.

2. Văda, ōrum, *n., a city in Liguria*, now *Savona*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 3; called Vada Sabatia, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48.

3. Văda Volaterrana, ōrum, *n., a port in Etruria south of Pisa*, now *Torre di Vado*, Cic. Quint. 6, 24; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50.

Vădĭmōnis lăcus, *a small lake in Etruria near Ameria*, now *Laghetto di Bassano*, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209; Liv. 9, 39, 5; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 3; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 8; in the order lacus Vadimonis, Flor. 1, 13, 11; cf. Dennis, Etruria, 1, p. 107 sq.

vădĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [1. vas]; jurid. t. t., *a promise secured by bail* for appearance on a particular day before a tribunal, *bail, security, recognizance.* **I.** Lit.: cum autem in jus vocatus fuerit adversarius ni eo die finitum fuerit negotium, vadimonium ei faciendum est, id est, ut promittat, se certo die sisti, Gai Inst. 4, 184; cf. as to the several kinds of vadimonia, id. ib. 4, 185 sqq.: ubi tu's, qui me convadatu's Veneriis vadimoniis? *to appear before Venus*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5: se jam neque vadari amplius neque vadimonium promittere, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: hominem in praesentia non vadatur; ita sine vadimonio disceditur, id. ib. 6, 23: ne quis extra suum forum vadimonium promittere cogatur, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38; id. Quint. 20, 63; so, promittere (alicui Romam Lilybaeum, etc.), id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141; id. Tull. 8, 20: constituere, *to fix by agreement*, id. Sen. 7, 21: concipere, *to draw up a form of recognizance*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 3; cf.: aptius hae capiant vadimonia garrula cerae, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 23: res esse in vadimonium coepit, *comes to giving bail*, i. e. *is to be tried by due course of law*, Cic. Quint. 5, 22: vadimonium est mihi cum aliquo, *am under recognizance, am bound to appear*, id. ib. 18, 56: sistere, *to keep one's recognizance, make one's appearance, present one's self in court*, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 14, 1; Cic. Quint. 8, 29; Nep. Att. 9, 4; v. sisto, I. C. 2.: ad vadimonium venire, Cic. Quint. 21, 67; 5, 22: non venire, id. ib. 15, 48; 16, 52 sq.: quâ (horâ) tibi vadimonium non sit obitum, id. ib. 16, 53; so, obire, id. ib. 17, 54; Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 3: descendere ad vadimonium, Sen. Ep. 8, 5: occurrere ad vadimonium, Suet. Calig. 39: ad vadimonium currere, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 57: facere, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 19; Cic. Quint. 18, 57; Val. Max. 3, 7, 1; Liv. 23, 32, 1; Juv. 3, 298: differre, *to put off the day of appearance*, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2; id. Fam. 2, 8, 1: ceteris quae habebat vadimonia differt, id. Quint. 6, 23 *fin.:* imponere alicui, *to exact*, Nep. Timol. 5, 2: deserere, *to forfeit one's recognizance, fail to appear*, Cic. Quint. 23, 75; id. Cat. 2, 2, 5; Plin. prooem. § 23: missum facere, *to release one's bail*, Cic. Quint. 14, 46; cf. on the vadimonium, Dict. of Antiq. s. v.—**II.** Transf., *an appointment, a fixed time:* ex eventu significationum intellegi sidera debebunt, non ad dies utique praefinitos exspectari tempestatum vadimonia, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231: tibi amatorem vadimonio sistam, App. M. 9, p. 227, 17; 10, p. 240, 10 al.

1. vādo (vāsi, Tert. Pall. 3), 3, *v. n.* [cf. Sanscr. root gâ-, go; Gr. ΒΑ, βαίνω], *to go, walk;* esp. *to go hastily* or *rapidly, to rush* (syn. incedo). **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): vadunt solidâ vi, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 277 Vahl.): ingenti cursu, id. ap. Fest. p. 363 Müll. (Ann. v. 470 Vahl.): cum feras bestias videamus alacres et erectas vadere, ut alteri bestiae noceant, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: vadit fremit refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat. 63, 86: vadimus inmixti Danais, Verg. A. 2, 396: ad eum (Pompeium) postridie mane vadebam, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 2: ad amnem, Ov. M. 11, 137: inde in primum aditum pontis, Liv 2, 10, 5: in hostem, *to stride on, advance*, id. 7, 24, 6: haud dubi am in mortem, Verg. A. 2, 359: per hostes, Tac. H. 3, 41: cras mane vadit, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 2: vadite, et haec memores regi mandata referte, Verg. A. 11, 176; 4, 223; Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19.—**B.** Of inanimate things: Euphrates in Mesopotamiam vadit per ipsam Seleuciam, Plin. 5, 26, 21, § 90: circulus per medios Parthos, id. 6, 34, 39, § 213.—**II.** Trop.: ardua per praeceps gloria vadit iter, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 74: vadit animus in praeceps sciens, etc., Sen. Hippol. 180: eruditi et rude vulgus in eam (sententiam) cursu vadit, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 23; App. M. 2, p. 117, 27.

2. vădo, āre, *v. a.* [vadum], *to wade through, ford:* flumina, quae sine pontibus vadari nequeunt, Veg. Mil. 2, 25: quia neque navium copia pro tempore erat, neque vadari fluvius poterat, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 22, 3.

vădor, ātus (*inf.* vadarier, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 40), 1, *v. dep. a.* [1. vas]; jurid. t. t., *to bind over by bail* to appear in court: *Sa.* Vadatur hic me. *Poe.* Utinam vades desint, in carcere ut sis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 18: postulat, ut sibi liceret milvom vadarier, id. Aul. 2, 4, 40: neque vadari amplius neque vadimonium promittere ... hominem vadari, Cic. Quint. 6, 23; cf. id. ib. 19, 61: (Apronius) cum ex Leontino usque ad Lilybaeum aliquem vadaretur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38: tot vadibus accusator vadatus

est reum, Liv. 3, 13, 8: jamque vadaturus, lecticâ prodeat, inquit, Ov. R. Am. 665: casu tunc respondere vadato Debebat (= ei, qui eum vadatus erat, vadimonio obligaverat), Hor. S. 1, 9, 36.

☞ **vădātus**, a, um, in *pass.* signif. (prop. *bound over* to appear in court; hence, transf., in gen.), *bound, pledged, engaged* to do any thing (ante- and post-class.): vadatus = obstrictus vel sub fidejussione ambulans; sicut Fenestella ait: apud quem vadatus amicitiae nodulo tenebatur, Fulg. Expos. Serm. Ant. p. 567: ita me vadatum amore vinctumque attines, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 3: trico, Lucil. ap. Non. 8, 24: memineris mihi reliqua vitae tuae curricula vadata, *devoted*, App. M. 11, p. 259, 40; Pac. Pan. Theod. 17.

vădōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vadum], *full of shallows* or *fords, shallow, shoal:* mare, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: amnis, Verg. A. 7, 728: Syrtes, Sall. J. 78, 2: ostium portûs, Liv. 37, 14, 7: fretum, id. 33, 17, 6: litora, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 1: navigatio, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99.—Poet.: aquae. i. e. *restless*, Luc. 8, 698.—*Sup.:* Ganges ubi vadosissimus est, Sol. 52.

vădum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat form, **vădus**, i, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 111; Sall. H. 1, 68 Dietsch) [cf. the root BA, βαίνω, whence, also, vado; hence, that through which one can go], *a shallow place in water, a shallow, shoal, ford.* **I.** Lit. **1.** *Sing.:* Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; 5, 58; 7, 55: vadum in flumine efficere, id. B. C. 1, 61: vadum fluminis temptare, si transire possent, id. ib. 1, 83: exercitum vado transducere, id. ib. 3, 37: vado flumen penetrare, Tac. A. 2, 68: vado superari amnis non poterat, Liv. 38, 13, 9; 38, 18, 7: piscis qui vivit in vado, Cels. 2, 18: amnis incerto vado, Tac. A. 12, 33.—**2.** *Plur.*, so esp. of a shallow place where a river is crossed, *a ford:* ibi vadis repertis partem suarum copiarum transducere conati sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 9; 1, 8; 3, 13; Liv. 26, 45, 8; 31, 1, 5; Tac. A. 2, 23; id. H. 4, 27; Lucr. 1, 200; Ov. M. 1, 370; 3, 19. — Also of *shallows*, as dangerous in navigation: mystica ad dextram vada Praetervecti, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 19 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 687 Rib.): brevia, Verg. A. 5, 221: caeca, id. ib. 1, 536: dura saxis Lilybeia caecis, id. ib. 3, 706; cf.: Nessus, scitus vadorum, Ov. M. 9, 108.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A body of water, a sea, stream*, etc. (poet.): longâ sulcant vada salsa carinâ, Verg. A. 5, 158; 7, 198; Cat. 64, 58: si tamen Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada, Hor. C. 1, 3, 24; Ov. P. 4, 9, 2; Sen. Hippol. 181 al.—**2.** *The bottom* of a body of water, *the depths* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): saxa Vadis levata, Hor. Epod. 16, 26; Plin. 3, praef. § 4: ostrea capta solido vado, id. 32, 6, 21, § 59: sedit limoso pressa carina vado, Ov. F. 4, 300. — **3.** *The bottom* of a well, Phaedr. 4, 9, 12; Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 39.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of shallow water, as a place of safety to the swimmer: haec propemodum jam esse in vado salutis res videtur, i. e. *in safety*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 73: at in vado'st: jam facile enabit, id. Rud. 1, 2, 81: omnis res est jam in vado, Ter. And. 5, 2, 4.—**B.** Of shallows, as dangerous to the mariner: emersisse jam e vadis et scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, Cic. Cael. 21, 51: cera vadum tentet, rasis infusa tabellis, *explore the way*, i. e. *make a first attempt*, Ov. A. A. 1, 437.

vădus, i, v. vadum *init.*

vae, *interj.* [οὐαί], an exclamation of pain or dread, *ah! alas!* (α) *Absol.:* Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, Verg. E. 9, 28; Hor. C. 1, 13, 3: vae verbero! Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 51.—(β) Very freq. like the Gr. οὐαί and our *woe!* with *dat.:* vae misero mihi! Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 94; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9: mihi, id. Eun. 4, 4, 42: illi, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 7: tergo meo, id. Men. 2, 2, 3; cf. id. Capt. 3, 4, 117: capiti atque aetati tuae, id. Rud. 2, 3, 44. — Esp., in the exclamation ascribed to Brennus: vae victis! intoleranda Romanis vox, Liv. 5, 48, 9; Flor. 1, 13, 17; Fest. p. 372 Müll.; Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 19; also, as title of a Satire by Varro, v. Non. 82, 17; 156, 13; 492, 8 (Müll. de victis).—(γ) Very rarely with *acc.:* vae te! *woe to you!* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 75: scelesta, vae te! Cat. 8, 15: vae me! Sen. Apocol. 4, 3.

vaecors, v. vecors.

vaenĕo, īre, and **vaenum**, i, v. veneo and venum.

‡ **văfellus**, a, um, *adj. dim.*, from vafer, acc. to Fest. s. v. altellus, p. 7 Müll.

văfer, fra, frum, *adj.*, *sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle* (class.; syn.: callidus, versutus): (hominis) non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui, non justi, non viri boni, versuti potius, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57: in disputando vafri, id. Rep. 3, 16, 26 (cited ap. Non. 19, 33); Afran. ap. Non. 20, 3; Hor. S. 1, 3, 130; 2, 5, 24; id. C. 3, 7, 12; Ov. H. 20, 30: lingua, Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 32: jus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 131: Flaccus, Pers. 1, 116; 1, 132: ars, Mart. 12, 61, 3: mores Hannibalis, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 8: vafra et fallaciosa argumenta, Gell. 7, 3, 34. — *Comp.*, Hier. Ep. 38, 5. — *Sup.:* Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpres, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: interrogationes, Sen. Ep. 48, 5. — *Adv.:* **văfrē**, *slyly, cunningly, artfully:* nihil sane vafre nec malitiose facere conatus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 132: tam vafre Telluri impressum osculum, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 2.

văfrāmentum, i, *n.* [vafer], *a crafty device, a trick, quirk, artifice* (post-class.), Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 7; so id. 7, 3, ext. 2; 7, 3, ext. 4.

văfrē, *adv.*, v. vafer *fin.*

* **văfrĭtĭa**, ae, *f.* [vafer], *craftiness, cunning, artfulness:* vafritiam meam experiri, Sen. Ep. 49, 7; Val. Max. 7, 3 prooem.

Văgă and **Vagenses**, v. 2. Vacca.

văgābundus, a, um, *adj.* [vagor], *strolling about, vagabond* (ante- and post-class.), Fenest. ap. Fulg. 3, 9: per annos ferme novem, quibus eos vagabundus audivi, Aug. Conf. 5, 6; 13, 5: flamma, Sol. 5, 24; Dracont. Hexaëm. 1, 257.

văgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a strolling about, wandering, roaming:* incerta, App. de Deo Socr. p. 50, 15.—Transf.: quam in certas facies inter vitam ac mortem coloris est vagatio, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18, 1 Haase.

văgātus, us, *m.* [id.], = vagatio (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 4, 38.

văgē, *adv.*, v. vagus *fin.*

Vagĭa (**Vacēa**), ae, *m.*, *a river of Lusitania*, now *the Vonga* or *Conga*, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 113.

Vagienni (**-genni**), ōrum, *m.*, *an Alpine people of Liguria*, whose chief town was Augusta Vagiennorum, Plin. 3, 5, 7, §§ 47 and 49; 3, 16, 20, § 117; 3, 20, 24, § 135; called **Bagenni**, Sil. 8, 607.

vāgīna, ae, *f.* [cf. vas], *a scabbard, sheath.* **I.** Lit., of a sword, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; id. Marcell. 7, 57; Caes. B. G. 5, 44; Verg. A. 4, 579; 6, 260; 10, 475; Hor. S. 2, 1, 41; Ov. M. 10, 475; Val. Max. 8, 9, 2: (delphinus) pinnae aculeos velut vagina condens, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 25; cf. id. 8, 15, 17, § 41; 7, 52, 53, § 174; 11, 37, 77, § 198. — Trop.: senatus consultum inclusum in tabulis tamquam in vaginâ reconditum habere, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: ut gladius ... ita vox in vaginâ silentii condita hebetatur, App. Flor. 3, p. 357, 32. — **II.** Transf., *the covering, sheath, holder* of any thing. **1.** In gen.: omnia principalia viscera membranis propriis ac velut vaginis inclusit natura, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 198; cf.: cremato eo (corpore), inimici ... remeanti animae veluti vaginam ademerint, id. 7, 52, 53, § 174. — **2.** *The sheath* of an ear of grain, etc., *the hull, husk*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1 sq.; Cic. Sen. 15, 51.— Cf. of a frame or mould to shape a growing gourd, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 70.—**3.** *The female vagina*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 85.—**4.** *The sheath of a claw*, in cats, Plin. 8, 15, 17, § 41.

* **vāgīnŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [vagina, II.], *a little sheath, husk* of ears of grain, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 61.

văgĭo, īvi or ii, 4, *v. n.* [root vāk-, vāg-; cf. Ved. vaçati, roars; Lat. vacca, 2. vagor]: idcirco vagire dicitur, exprimente verbo sonum vocis recentis, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 17, 2]; of young children, *to cry, squall.* **I.** Lit.: audivisse vocem pueri visu'st vagientis, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 2: repuerascere et in cunis vagire, Cic. Sen. 23, 83: videtis ... populum non ut in cunabulis vagientem, sed adultum, id. Rep. 2, 11, 21; Ov. F. 2, 405; 4, 208; 6, 146; Stat. S. 4, 8, 35 al. — Of young goats, acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll.; cf. vagitus.— Of young hares, Auct. Carm. Philom. 60. — Of swine, Mart. 3, 58, 37. — * **II.** Transf., *to sound:* clamor ad caelum volvendu' per aethera vagit, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll. (Ann. v. 520 Vahl.).

vāgītus, ūs, *m.* [vagio], *a crying, squalling* of young children: vagitus et ploratus, Plin. 7, praef. § 2: vagituque locum lugubri complet, Lucr. 5, 226: continuo auditae voces vagitus et ingens Infantumque animae flentes, Verg. A. 6, 426: edere vagitum, Quint. 1, 1, 21: dare, Ov. H. 11, 85: sonare vagitibus, Mart. 9, 21, 3.—Of the *bleating* of young goats, Ov. M. 15, 466; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll.—Of a *crying* for pain: nec nox ulla ... Quae non audierit mixtos vagitibus aegris Ploratus, Lucr. 2, 579; Cels. 7 praef. *med.*

văgo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *act.* collat. form of vagor (ante-class.), *to wander:* te adloquor ... quae circum vicinos vagas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 14 Brix: exsul incerta vagat, Pac. ap. Non. 467, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 225 Rib.): vagant matronae percitatae insaniâ, Att. ap. Non. ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 236 ib.); cf. Varr., Turp., and Pompon. ib.

1. văgor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [vagus], *to stroll about, go to and fro, to ramble, wander, roam, range, rove* (class.; syn.: erro, palor). **I.** Lit.: enim metuo ut possim reicere (boves) in bubile, ne vagentur, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 18: quae (natura) efficiat volucres huc illuc passim vagantes, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: cum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, id. Phil. 11, 2, 6: volitabit et vagabitur in foro, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51: toto foro, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184; id. Font. 15, 33 (11, 23): totâ urbe, Verg. A. 4, 68: tibicines feriati vagantur per urbem, Varr. L. L. 6, § 17 Müll.: Germani latius jam vagabantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 6; 1, 2; id. B. C. 1, 59: libera vagandi facultas, Hirt. B. G. 8, 32: qui populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur, Liv. 3, 5, 13; 2, 60, 2: ad quattuor milia hominum frumentatum egressa cum in agris passim vagarentur, id. 36, 39, 20; 3, 58, 11; Ov. F. 1, 545; Quint. 5, 9, 12: canes circum tecta vagantur, Verg. G. 3, 540; id. A. 5, 560: circum vicos ludibundus, Suet. Ner. 26: ultra Terminum curis vagor expeditis, Hor. C. 1, 22, 11.—Of inanimate things: luna isdem spatiis vagatur quibus Sol, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: stellae sponte suâ, jussaene vagentur et errent, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17 (cf.: stellae quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22): late vagatus est ignis, Liv. 5, 42, 2; cf. id. 44, 29, 6.—*(β) Poet., with *acc.:* Ino etiam primâ terras aetate vagata est, i. e. *wandered through the earth*, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 19 (al. fugata est).—**II.** Trop., *to wander about, roam, be unsettled, waver, spread abroad, diffuse itself*, etc.: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26: etiam cum manent corpore, animo tamen excurrunt et vagantur, id. ib. 2, 4, 7: quorum vagetur animus errore, id. Off. 2, 2, 7: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, id. de Or. 1, 48, 209: eo fit, ut errem et vager latius, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66; cf. id. Div. 1, 40, 88: verba ita soluta, ut vagentur, id. de Or. 3, 44, 176; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: idcircone vager scribamque licenter, Hor. A. P. 265: non vagans oratio, sed defixa in unâ re publicâ, Cic. Rep. 2, 11, 22: video, qui de agri culturâ scripserunt ... latius vagatos, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 13: Viennensium vitia inter ipsos residunt, nostra late vagantur, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 7: ea fama vagatur, *is spread abroad*, Verg. A. 2, 17; cf. Ov. M. 12, 54: quare mors immatura vagatur, Lucr. 5, 221: vagantibus Graeciae fabulis, i. e. *variously related, fluctuating*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31.

2. văgor, ōris, *m.* [vagio], *a sounding, sound:* vagorem pro vagitu, Enn. (16, 32): qui clamos oppugnantis vagore volanti, Lucr. (2, 577), Fest. p. 375; cf. Non. 184, 22.

văgŭlātĭo, ōnis, v. obvagulo.

* **văgŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [vagus], *wandering, roving:* animula vagula, i. e. *hastening away*, Hadrian. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

văgus, a, um, *adj.* [root vagh-; Sanscr. vāhas; Gr. ὄχος, wagon; cf. veho], *strolling about, rambling, roving, roaming, wander-*

ing, unfixed, unsettled, vagrant (freq. and class.; syn. errabundus). **I.** Lit.: cum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: itaque vagus esse cogitabam, id. Att. 7, 11, 5: dum existimabam vagos nos fore, id. ib. 7, 26, 3: Gaetuli vagi, palantes, Sall. J. 18, 2; cf. id. ib. 19, 5: multitudo dispersa atque vaga, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 40 (from Aug. Ep. 138, 10): quae circum vicinos vaga es, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 14: navita, Tib. 1, 3, 39: mercator, Hor. A. P. 117: Hercules, id. C. 3, 3, 9: scurra, id. Ep. 1, 15, 28: tibicen, id. A. P. 215: pecus, id. C. 3, 13, 12: aves, id. ib. 4, 4, 2: cornix, id. ib. 3, 27, 16: pisces, id. S. 2, 4, 77: vagi per silvas ritu ferarum, Quint. 8, 3, 81; cf. also: saepe vagos extra limina ferte pedes, Ov. A. A. 3, 418: refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat. 63, 84: ne bestiae quidem ... facile patiuntur sese contineri motusque solutos et vagos a naturâ sibi tributos requirunt, *unrestrained*, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56: peregrinationes, Sen. Tranq. 2, 13: errores, Ov. M. 4, 502: gressus, Mart. 2, 57, 1. — Of inanim. things: quae (sidera) autem vaga et mutabili erratione labuntur, Cic. Univ. 10; cf.: quae (stellae) errantes et quasi vagae nominarentur, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: Aurorâ exoriente vagi sub limina Solis, Cat. 64, 271: luna, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21: aequora, Tib. 2, 6, 3: flumina, Hor. C. 1, 34, 9: Tiberis, id. ib. 1, 2, 18: venti, id. ib. 3, 29, 24: fulmina, Ov. M. 1, 596: flamma, Hor. S. 1, 5, 73: crines, Ov. M. 2, 673: harena, *flying, light*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 23: domus (Scytharum), id. ib. 3, 24, 10: lumina noctis, Stat. Th. 3, 63: febres, *sporadic*, Cels. 3, 5: fel toto corpore, *diffusing itself*, Plin. 11, 37, 75, § 193.— **II.** Trop., *wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague*: (in oratione) solutum quiddam sit nec vagum tamen, *capricious*, Cic. Or. 23, 77: genus orationum, id. Brut. 31, 119; cf.: pars quaestionum vaga et libera et late patens, *indefinite, vague*, id. de Or. 2, 16, 67: nomen Ambrosiae et circa alias herbas fluctuatum, Plin. 27, 4, 11, § 28: de dis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: vaga volubilisque fortuna, id. Mil. 26, 69: vaga popularisque supplicatio, *irregular*, i. e. celebrated as men chanced to meet, without legal appointment, Liv. 3, 63, 5: incertum diu et quasi vagum imperium, Suet. Vesp. 1: vagus adhuc Domitius, i. e. *vacillating between the parties*, Vell. 2, 76, 2: puellae, *inconstant in love*, Prop. 1, 5, 7: vagae moderator juventae, *flighty, giddy*, Mart. 2, 90, 1; Stat. S. 4, 6, 2: concubitu prohibere vago, i. e. *promiscuous*, Hor. A. P. 398; so Col. 12, 1, 2; Mart. 6, 21, 6.—Poet., with *gen.*: vagus animi, *wandering in mind*, Cat. 63, 4. — *Adv.*: **văgē,** *here and there, far and wide, dispersedly*: vage effusi per agros palatique, etc., Liv. 26, 39, 22: res sparsae et vage disjectae, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: dispergere, id. ib. 4, 31, 42: dicere, Sen. Q. N. 2, 48, 2.

vah (fuller form **vaha,** Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 25; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 187 P.), *interj.*, = Gr. οὐά, οὐᾶ; an exclamation of astonishment, joy, anger, etc., *ah! oh!* vah! solus hic homo'st, qui sciat divinitus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 33; 2, 3, 79; id. Trin. 5, 2, 13 (ante-class. and late Lat.); id. Most. 1, 3, 99: vah! Homo amicus nobis jam inde a puero, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 86: vah consilium callidum! id. And. 3, 4, 10; cf.: cum dolentes dicimus heu! vel cum delectamur vah dicimus, Aug. Tract. in Joan. 51: vah! apage te a me, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 32; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 17; 4, 2, 39; id. Eun. 4, 5, 4: vah! perii! hoc malum integrascit, id. And. 4, 2, 5; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 12; Vulg. Job, 39, 25; id. Matt. 27, 40.

vaha, *interj.*, v. vah *init.*

Vāhălis, is, *m.*, *the Waal, the left arm of the Rhine*, Tac. A. 2, 6; Eum. Pan. ap. Constant. 8; Pacat. Pan. ap. Theod. 5.—The same with the Vacalus, q. v.: ne conspectum quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt, Curt. 3, 4, 5; 7, 7, 7; 9, 6, 25; Plin. Pan. 46, 1; Just. 25, 4, 2. — Called also **Văchălis,** Sid. Carm. 12, 31; 23, 244.

Valdăsus, i, *m.*, *a river in Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148.

valdē, *adv.*, v. validus *fin.* B.

vălē, v. valeo, I. B. 2. b.

vălē-dīco, ĕre, *v. n.*; more freq. separately, **vălē dīco,** v. valeo, I. B. d. ε.

1. Vălens, entis, *m.*, *the father of the third Mercury*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56. — **II.** *A Roman emperor, brother and colleague of Valentinian*, Cod. Th. 11, 28, 9. — **III.** *A nobleman of Cremona*, Tac. A. 2, 67; 2, 70.

2. vălens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of valeo.

vălenter, *adv.*, v. valeo, *P. a. fin.*

1. vălentĭa, ae, *f.* [valens, from valeo], *bodily strength, vigor* (ante- and post-class.): sapientia gubernator navem torquet, non valentia, Titin. ap. Non. 186, 25; Naev. ib.; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 *med.*; Tert. adv. Jud. 9.— **B.** *Capacity, endowment*: ultra communem hominum valentiam perspicaces, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 1.

2. Vălentĭa, ae, *f.*, *the name of several towns.* **I.** *A town of the Editani, in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Valencia*, Mel. 2, 6, 6; Sall. H. 2, 18 al. — **II.** *A town of* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Valence*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36. — **III.** Vibo Valentia (called also simply Vibo or Vibon), *a town in the territory of the Bruttii*, now *Monteleone*, Mel. 2, 4, 9.— Hence, **Vălentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Valentia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 40. —**IV.** *A name given to the southern part of Scotland, in honor of the emperor Valentinian*, Amm. 28, 3, 7. — **V.** *A translation of* Gr. Ῥώμη, *an ancient name of Rome*, Sol. 1.

Vălentīnĭāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a sect of heretics in the second century, against whom Tertullian wrote a book.* They were named from Valentius, Tert. adv. Val. 2; Lact. 4, 30, 10; Cod. Th. 10, 5, 65, § 2.

* **vălentŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [valens, from valeo], *strong, stout*: ut valentula est! Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 26.

vălĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. n.* [kindr. with Sanscr. bála, vis, robur, balishtas, fortissimus; cf. debilis], *to be strong.* **I.** Lit., of physical strength, vigor, or health. **A.** In gen., *to be strong, stout*, or *vigorous, to have strength* (cf.: polleo, vigeo). **1.** *Absol.*: verum illi valent, qui vi luctantur cum leonibus, Pomp. ap. Non. 112, 4 (Com. Rel. v. 176 Rib.): puer ille (Hercules recens natus) ut magnus est et multum valet! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 51: plus potest, qui plus valet: Vir erat; plus valebat, id. Truc. 4, 3, 38 sq.: sanus homo, qui bene valet, Cels. 1, 1 *init.*: si magis valet, id. 3, 18: si satis valet (= si satis validae vires sunt, just before), id. 4, 7 *init.*: prout nervi valent, id. 8, 16. — Of plants: vitem novellam resecari tum erit tempus ubi valebit, Cato, R. R. 33, 3 sq.— **2.** *To be strong* in or for something, *to have the power* or *strength, be in condition* to do something, etc. **a.** Of personal subjects, etc. (α) With *ad* and *acc.*: alios videmus velocitate ad cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107.— (β) With *inf.*: manibus pedibusque morbo distortissimis, ut neque calceum perpeti nec libellos evolvere valeret, Suet. Galb. 21: mustela cum mures veloces non valeret assequi, Phaedr. 4, 1, 10: valet ima summis Mutare deus, Hor. C. 1, 34, 12; cf. II. B. 2. h. infra; cf.: illud mirari mitte, quod non valet e lapide hoc alias impellere res, Lucr. 6, 1057: versate diu quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant umeri (sc. ferre), Hor. A. P. 40: nec valuere manus infixum educere telum, Ov. M. 13, 393; 12, 101; Col. 6, 25 *fin.*— **b.** Of remedies or medicines, *to be efficacious, be good for* any thing; with *ad* and *acc.*: fimum potum ad dysentericos valet, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 105.—With *contra*: cimices valent contra serpentium morsus, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 61.—With *eodem*: id quoque collyrium eodem valet, Cels. 6, 6, 21.—With *pro*: ruta per se pro antidoto valet, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 132.—With *abl.*: dictamnus valet potu et illitu et suffitu, Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 153.— With *inf.*: sandaracha valet purgare, sistere, excalfacere, perrodere, Plin. 34, 18, 55, § 177. — **c.** Of sounds: cum *C* ac similiter *G* non valuerunt, in *T* ac *D* molliuntur, i. e. *were not pronounced strongly*, Quint. 1, 11, 5.— **B.** Esp., in respect of the natural condition of the body, *to be well* in health, *to be in a sound* or *healthy condition, to be healthy, hale, hearty.* **a.** In gen. (α) *Absol.*: equidem valeo recte et salvus sum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 36: perpetuon' valuisti? id. Ep. 1, 1, 15; 1, 1, 18: valen'? Valuistin? valeo et valui rectius, id. Trin. 1, 2, 12 sq.: facile omnes, quom valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: dicit vilicus servos non valuisse, Cato, R. R. 2, 3 sq.; 5, 6: boves ut recte valeant, id. ib. 103: optime valere et gravissime aegrotare, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43; 4, 25, 69: cura est, ut valeat, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 4: ego valeo recte et rem gero, id. Pers. 2, 3, 34: te recte valere operamque dare, ut cottidie melius, Cic. Fam. 11, 24, 1: deterius quam soleo, Luccei. ib. 5, 14, 1: commode, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 11: *Ni.* Beneue usque valuit? *Chr.* Pancratice atque athletice, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14: minus valere ... melius valere, Cic. Att. 4, 14, 1: nam matri oculi si valerent, mecum venisset simul, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 8.—(β) With *abl.*: si corpore valuisset, Cic. Brut. 20, 77: nec melius valeo quam corpore, mente, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 33; cf. Sall. J. 11, 5: pedibus, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1: stomacho, Juv. 6, 100.—(γ) With *ab* and *abl.*: ab oculis, Gell. 13, 30, 10: a morbo, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 26; and facetiously: *Me.* Ain tu te valere? *Eu.* Pol ego haud a pecuniâ perbene, *as to money, not very well*, id. Aul. 2, 2, 9.—**b.** Esp., at the commencement of letters (very freq.), si vales, bene est, and abbreviated S. V. B. E.; and, more fully, with the addition ego or equidem valeo (abbrev. E. V. or E. Q. V.), Cic. Fam. 13, 6; 14, 11; 14, 16; 14, 17; 14, 21; 14, 22; 14, 23; 14, 24; 15, 1; 15, 2; Metell. ib. 5, 1; Vatin. ib. 5, 9; Luccei. ib. 5, 14 al.; cf.: mos antiquis fuit usque ad meam servatus aetatem, primis epistulae verbis adicere: Si vales bene est, Sen. Ep. 15, 1; so too: S. V. G. V. (si vales, gaudeo, valeo) et Tullia nostra recte V. Terentia minus belle habuit: sed certum scio jam convaluisse eam, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1.— **c.** Rarely *impers. pass.*: quid agitur, Sagaristio? ut valetur? Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 8. — **d.** Vale or valeas, in leave-taking, *farewell, adieu* (cf.: salve, ave). (α) In gen.: *Di.* Valeas. *Ph.* Vale, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 79: *Ar.* Vale. *Ph.* Quo properas? *Ar.* Bene vale, id. As. 3, 3, 16; id. Mil. 4, 8, 51: bene vale, Alcumena, id. Am. 1, 3, 1: vale atque salve, id. Capt. 3, 5, 86; id. Curc. 4, 2, 36: vale atque salve. *Th.* Male vale, male sit tibi, id. ib. 4, 4, 32; v. salvus: *Ly.* Ad portum propero. *De.* Bene ambulato. *Ly.* Bene valeto. *De.* Bene sit tibi, id. Merc. 2, 2, 55: bene valete et vivite, id. Mil. 4, 8, 30: ite intro cito: valete, id. As. 3, 3, 155: abeo: valete, judices justissimi, id. Capt. prol. 67: vos valete et plaudite, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 64: in hoc biduom vale, id. ib. 1, 2, 110: vive valeque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110. — Before a vowel, scanned vălĕ: et longum, Formose vale, valĕ, inquit Iolla, Verg. E. 3, 79; Ov. M. 3, 501.—(β) At the conclusion of letters: Vale, Cic. Fam. 6, 22, 3; 6, 21, 3; 4, 8, 2; Luccei. ib. 5, 14, 3: cura ut valeas, Cic. Fam. 7, 15, 2; 7, 20, 3; rarely bene vale, Mat. ib. 11, 28, 8; Cur. ib. 7, 29, 2; cf.: tu me diligis et valebis, Cic. ib. 9, 22, 5; 15, 18, 2: fac valeas meque mutuo diligas, Planc. ib. 10, 7, 2; Mat. ib. 11, 28, 8.—(γ) Also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, Aeternumque vale, Verg. A. 11, 97; Stat. S. 3, 3, 208; cf. Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. l. l.; v. salvus: in perpetuom, frater, ave atque vale, Cat. 101, 10: terque, Vale, dixit, Ov. F. 3, 563: supremumque vale ... dixit, id. M. 10, 62. — (δ) As an expression of dismission, refusal, or scorn, *be off, begone*: valeas, tibi habeas res tuas, reddas meas, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 46: immo habeat, valeat, vivat cum illâ, Ter. And. 5, 3, 18: valeas, habeas illam quae placet, id. Ad. 4, 4, 14: si talis est deus, ut nullâ hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, *good-by to him, let me have nothing to do with him*, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 124: valeat res ludicra, si me Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: valeant, Qui inter nos discidium volunt, *away with those*, etc., Ter. And. 4, 2, 13: quare ista valeant: me res familiaris movet, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 5: castra peto, valeatque Venus, valeantque puellae, *farewell to Venus*, etc., Tib. 2, 6, 9: valete curae, Petr. 79; cf. Cat. 8, 12; 11, 17; Ov. Am. 1, 6, 71 sqq. — (ε) With valere jubere or dicere (sometimes as one word, **vălēdīco,** ĕre, 3, *v. n.*), *to bid one good-by, farewell, adieu*: illum salutavi: post etiam jussi valere, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2: vix illud potui dicere triste vale, Ov. H. 13, 14: saepe vale dicto rursus sum multa locutus, id. Tr. 1, 3, 57: tibi valedicere non licet gratis, Sen. Ep. 17, 11; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 3, 1: obstina-

tissime retinuit, ut liberti servique bis die frequentes adessent ac mane salvere, vesperi valere sibi singuli dicerent, Suet. Galb. 4 *fin.*; id. Aug. 53; id. Tib. 72. — So (late Lat.): vale facere (or valefacere), August. Ep. 65; App. M. 4, p. 150, 24.

II. T r a n s f., *to have power, force*, or *influence; to be powerful, effective, valid; to avail, prevail, be strong, effective*, etc. **A.** I n g e n.: fiet enim quodcunque volent, qui valebunt: valebunt autem semper arma, *will always have the power*, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 1: fuit enim populi potestas: de civitate ne tam diu quidem valuit quam diu illa Sullani temporis arma valuerunt, id. Dom. 30, 79: dicitur C. Flaminius ad populum valuisse dicendo, id. Brut. 14, 57: tribunus plebis tulit ... ut lex Aelia et Fufia ne valeret, id. Red. in Sen. 5, 11: in more majorum, qui tum ut lex valebat, id. Leg. 2, 10, 23: valuit auctoritas, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: verba si valent, id. Caecin. 21, 61: (ejus) valet opinio tarditatis, *is established*, id. de Or. 1, 27, 125: si conjuratio valuisset, id. ib. 17, 7: cujus ratio non valuit, Nep. Milt. 3, 7: jus tamen gentium valuit, Liv. 2, 4, 7: praetor ... ratus repentinum valiturum terrorem, succedit, etc., id. 44, 31, 6: et vestrae valuere preces, Ov. M. 13, 89; id. P. 3, 3, 92; id. Ib. 241. — **B.** E s p. **1.** With respect to the source, character, or mode of exercise of the strength ascribed to the subject. **a.** With *abl.*: non metuo mihi ... Dum quidem hoc valebit pectus perfidiâ meum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 50: reliqui duo sic exaequantur, ut Domitius valeat amicis, Memmius commendetur militibus, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6 (17, 2): multa sanxit quae omnia magistratuum auctoritate et Halaesinorum summâ voluntate valuerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122: ita istam libertatem largior populo, ut auctoritate et valeant et utantur boni, id. Leg. 3, 17, 38: quae (voluntas militum) cum per se valet multitudine, id. Mur. 18, 38: parum valent (Graeci) verbo, i. e. *have no precise word*, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: qui aut gratiâ aut misericordiâ valerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 44: dicendo, Nep. Ages. 1, 2: qui pedum cursu valet, Verg. A. 5, 67; Quint. 9, 2, 78: Battiades ... Quamvis ingenio non valet, arte valet, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 14: plerique plus ingenio quam arte valuerunt, Quint. 1, 8, 8: rogando, Ov. M. 2, 183: subtilitate vincimur, valeamus pondere, Quint. 12, 11, 8.— **b.** With *in* and *abl.*: Sp. Thorius satis valuit in populari genere dicendi, Cic. Brut. 36, 136: quid facilius est quam probari in uno servulo nomen familiae non valere, id. Caecin. 19, 55: in his maxime valet similitudo, Quint. 6, 3, 57: mire in causis valet praesumptio, id. 9, 2, 16: (digitus) in exprobrando et indicando valet, id. 11, 3, 94.—**2.** With some definite end expressed, upon or towards which influence or power is exercised or directed, *to be strong enough for, adequate to*, or *capable of* any thing, *to be able* to do, *to have force* or *efficacy, to be effectual, to avail, to be applicable*. **a.** With *in* and *acc.*: hoc evenit, ut in volgus insipientium opinio valeat honestatis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: quaecumque est hominis definitio, una in omnes valet, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29; cf. id. Div. 2, 56, 116: cum illud verbum unde in utramque rem valeat, id. Caecin. 31, 89: num etiam in deos inmortales inauspicatam legem valuisse? Liv 7, 6, 11: utrumque hoc genus semel injectum in L. annos valet et frugum et pabuli ubertate, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 44: etiamsi in utramque partem valent arma facundiae, Quint. 2, 16, 10: hoc etiam in praeteritum valet, id. 9, 2, 20; cf.: cum ... idque in omnis partis valeret, Cic. Fam. 4, 10, 2. — **b.** With *eo*: oratio me cohortabatur, ut, etc. ... quod eo, credo, valebat, ut caerimonias religionesque defenderem, *the force* or *point of which was*, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 2, 5: id responsum quo valeat, cum intellegeret nemo, Nep. Them. 2, 6; cf. II. B. 3. ι, infra. — **c.** With *ad* and *acc.* of thing: tu non solum ad neglegendas leges ... verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: astrorum affectio valeat, si vis, ad quasdam res; ad omnis certe non valebit, id. Fat. 4, 8: illud perficiam ut invidia mihi valeat ad gloriam, id. Cat. 3, 12, 29: vitae adjuncta esse dicebant, quae ad virtutis usum valerent, id. Ac. 1, 5, 21: ista quaestura ad eam rem valet, ut, etc., id. Div. in Caecil. 19, 62: neque, quod Samnites ... amici vobis facti sunt, ad id valere arbitror, ne nos in amicitiam accipiamur, Liv. 7, 30, 4: eadem fictio valet et ad qualitates, Quint. 5, 10, 99; cf. II. B. 3. infra.—**d.** With *apud* or *ad* and *acc. of person* influenced, etc. (α) With *apud*: ibit ad illud ilico, Quo maxume apud te se valere sentiat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 79: non quin eam (commendationem) valituram apud te arbitrarer, Cic. Fam. 13, 16, 3: apud te veritas valebit, id. Quint. 1, 5: sed haec eadem nunc censes apud eos ipsos valere, a quibus ... conscripta sunt? id. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: magnis meritis apud regem ... valebat, Nep. Con. 3, 1: jus bonumque apud eos non legibus magis quam naturâ valebat, Sall. C. 9, 1: apud magnam partem senatûs et magnitudine rerum gestarum valebat et gratiâ, Liv. 31, 48, 1: apud nos valeant ea, quae apud judices valere volumus, Quint. 6, 2, 28. — (β) With *ad*: dicitur enim C. Flaminius ... ad populum valuisse dicendo, Cic. Brut. 14, 57: clementiae fama ... ad ferociores jam populos valuit, Liv. 21, 6, 4: metus ad omnis valuit, ne deditionem recusarent, id. 38, 28, 6. — **e.** With *contra* and *acc.*: hoc nonne videtur contra te valere? Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 86: quae valeant contra falsam criminationem, id. de Or. 2, 79, 321: ne quid esset ... quod contra caput suum aut existimationem valere posset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 71, § 173: ne meae vitae modestia parum valitura sit contra falsos rumores, Mat. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8: cum pro falsis contra veritatem (rhetorice) valet, Quint. 2, 16, 2; cf. f. infra. — **f.** With *pro* and *abl.*: multa in adversos effudit verba penates Pro deplorato non valitura viro, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 46: epitheton valet pro nomine, Quint. 8, 6, 29; cf. I. A. 2. b. supra. — **g.** With *dat. gerund.* (post-class. and rare): nam et augendae rei et minuendae valet (particula), Gell. 5, 12, 10.— **h.** With *inf.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.): nam si certam finem esse viderent Aerumnarum homines, aliquâ ratione valerent Religionibus ... obsistere, Lucr. 1, 108: hanc ob rem vitam retinere valemus, id. 3, 257: nec continere suos ab direptione castrorum valuit, Liv. 38, 23, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: quam (urbem) neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi, Hor. Epod. 16, 3: cetera ... adeo sunt multa, loquacem Delassare valent Fabium, id. S. 1, 1, 13; id. C. 4, 7, 27: nec valuit locos coeptos avertere cursus, Tib. 4, 1, 55: qui relicti erant ... ne conspectum quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt, Curt. 3, 4, 5: neque ex eo infamiam discutere valuit, Suet. Caes. 79. — With things as subj.: ergo fungar vice cotis, acutum Reddere quae ferrum valet, Hor. A. P. 305; cf. I. A. 2. β, supra. — E s p., **3.** With adverbial qualifications expressing the degree of power or influence exerted, etc.; very freq. with *accs.* multum, plus, plurimum, parum, minus, minimum, nihil, tantum, quantum, quid, id, idem, quiddam, quidquam, quidquid, etc. (α) Edepol, Cupido, cum tu tam pusillu's, nimis multum vales, Naev. ap. Non. 421, 25 (Com. Rel. v. 55 Rib.): plus potest qui plus valet, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 38: neque ita inperita (sum), ut quid amor valeat nesciam, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 42. — So *absol.*: nam opulenti cum locuntur pariter atque ignobiles, Eadem dicta eademque oratio aequa non aeque valet, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4, 3 (Trag. Rel. v. 230 Vahl.): ignari quid gravitas ... quid denique virtus valeret, Cic. Sest. 28, 60: illa obnuntiatio nihil valuit, aut, si valuit, id valuit, ut, etc., id. Div. 1, 16, 30: omnia veniebant Antonio in mentem; eaque suo quaeque loco, ubi plurimum proficere et valere possent ... collocabantur, id. Brut. 37, 139: cur minus Venena Medaeae valent? Hor. Epod. 5, 62. — (β) With *abl.*: quod tibi lubet fac, quoniam pugnis plus vales, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 240; cf. v. 234: quicquid possunt, pedestribus valent copiis, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: qui plus opibus, armis, potentiâ valent, perfecisse mihi videntur ... ut etiam auctoritate jam plus valerent, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10: quasi vero ego ... in isto genere omnino quidquam aut curatione aut potestate valuissem, id. Dom. 6, 14: Ti. Coruncanium longe plurimum ingenio valuisse, id. Brut. 14, 55: quantum gratiâ, auctoritate, pecuniâ valerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: Caesar multum equitatu valebat, id. B. C. 1, 61: cum tantum equitatu valeamus, id. ib. 3, 86: equitatu plurimum valere, id. B. G. 3, 20; Nep. Alcib. 8, 2. — (γ) With *in* and *abl.*: nihil putas valere in judiciis conjecturam, nihil suspitionem, nihil ante actae vitae existimationem, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 146: hic multum in Fabiâ (tribu) valet, ille Velinâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52. — (δ) With *ad* and *acc.*: multum valuisse ad patris honorem pietas filii videbitur, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 12: ex quo intellegitur, plus terrarum situs, quam lunae tractus, ad nascendum valere, id. Div. 2, 46, 97: valet igitur multum ad vincendum probari mores eorum, qui agent causas, id. de Or. 2, 43, 182: ad subeundem periculum et ad vitandum multum fortuna valuit, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: genus ad probandam speciem minimum valet, Quint. 5, 10, 56. — (ε) With *apud* and *acc. of pers., to have influence, be influential, have weight with, influence*: apud quem (Caesarem) quicquid valebo vel auctoritate, vel gratiâ, valebo tibi, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13: utrum apud eos pudor atque officium, an timor plus valeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: tantum apud homines barbaros valuit, esse repertos aliquos principes belli inferendi, id. ib. 5, 54: potestis constituere, hanc auctoritatem quantum apud exteras nationes valituram esse existimetis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 46: non modo praemiis, quae apud me minimum valent, sed ne periculis quidem conpulsus ullis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 11: facinus esse indignum, plus impudicissimae mulieris apud te de Cleomenis salute quam de suâ vitâ lacrimas matris valere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 112: apud quem ut multum gratiâ valeret, effecit, Nep. Con. 2, 1.—(ζ) With *contra*: cur desperemus veritatem contra fallacem facundiam valituram? *prevail*, Lact. Opif. Dei, 20, 5; cf. Mat. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8, II. B. 2. e. supra. — (η) With *pro*: pro periculo magis quam contra salutem valere, Cic. Part. Or. 35, 120; cf.: quod minus multitudine militum legionariorum pro hostium numero valebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 51. — (θ) With *inter*: plurimum inter eos Bellovacos et virtute, et auctoritate, et hominum numero valere, Caes. B. G. 2, 4. — (ι) With *adv. of purpose*: hoc eo valebat, ut ingratiis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur, Nep. Them. 4, 4: non tamen hoc eo valet, ut fugiendae sint magnae scholae, Quint. 1, 2, 16: nescis quo valeat nummus, quem praebeat usum? Hor. S. 1, 1, 73; cf. II. B. 2. b. supra. —**C.** Idiomatic uses. **1.** Of money value, *to be of the value of, be worth*: denarii, quod denos aeris valebant; quinarii, quod quinos, Varr. L. L. 5, § 173 Müll.: dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv. 38, 11, 8: ita ut scrupulum valeret sestertiis vicenis, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47: si haec praedia valeant nunc decem, Dig. 24, 1, 7, § 4: quasi minimo valeret hereditas, ib. 19, 1, 13: quanti omnibus valet (servus), ib. 9, 2, 33; 5, 3, 25, § 1.—**2.** Of the signification of words, sentences, etc.; like the Gr. δύνασθαι, *to mean, signify, import*: quaerimus verbum Latinum par Graeco et quod idem valeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: non usquam id quidem dicit omnino; sed quae dicit, idem valent, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 24: quamquam vocabula prope idem valere videantur, id. Top. 8, 34: hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: cui nomen Becco fuerat; id valet gallinacei rostrum, Suet. Vit. 18: pransus quoque atque potus diversum valent quam indicant, Quint. 1, 4, 29 et saep.: et intellego et sentio et video saepe idem valent quod scio, id. 10, 1, 13: duo quae idem significant ac tantumdem valent, id. 1, 5, 4.—Hence, **vălens**, entis, *P. a., strong, stout, vigorous, powerful* (class.). **A.** L i t. **1.** I n g e n.: nil moro discipulos mihi esse plenos sanguinis; valens adflictet me, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 44: virgatores, id. As. 3, 2, 19: robusti et valentes et audaces satellites, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: cum homo imbecillus a valentissimâ bestiâ laniatur, id. Fam. 7, 1, 3: valentissimi lictores, id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: homines, id. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Suet. Aug. 35: hic membris et mole valens, Verg. A. 5, 431: membris valens, Ov. M. 9, 108: corpore esse vegeto et valenti, Gell. 3, 1, 11: nervi musculique, Cels. 8, 20: trunci, Verg. G. 2, 426: scire oportet, omnia legumina generis valentissimi esse: valentissimum voco, in quo plurimum alimenti est ... Ex leguminibus valentior faba quam pisum, etc., *strongest*, i. e. *most nutritive*, Cels. 2, 18: tunicae, *stout, thick*, Ov. A. A. 3, 109: providendum ne infirmiores (apes) a va-

lentioribus opprimantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 35. — **2.** In partic. **a.** *Well* in health, *healthy, hale, hearty:* valeo et venio ad minus valentem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 24: medicus plane confirmat, propediem te valentem fore, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2: puer, horâ undecimâ cum valens in publico visus esset, ante noctem mortuus est, id. Clu. 9, 27; cf. valens (opp. imbecillus), id. Fam. 16, 5, 2: (sensus) si sani sunt et valentes, id. Ac. 2, 7, 19: si valens corpus est neque magno opere vexatum, Cels. 7, 26, 5: sive aegra, sive valens, Prop. 2, 21 (3, 14), 20.—*Subst.:* qui enim aegris subveniretur, quae esset oblectatio valentium, nisi, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 4, 15; so opp. aeger, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186.— **b.** Of medicines, *strong, powerful, active:* valens est adversus cancerem intestinorum minii gleba, Cels. 4, 15 *fin.:* medicamenta, id. 1, 3 *med.:* silvestri (papaveri capita) ad omnes effectus valentiora, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 202; cf. id. 22, 22, 43, § 87.—**B.** Trop., *strong, powerful, mighty:* mallem tantas ei (Caesari) vires non dedisset (res publica) quam nunc tam valenti resisteret, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 4: fuit quondam ita firma haec civitas et valens, id. Har. Resp. 28, 60: cum valentiore pugnare, id. Fam. 5, 21, 2: valens dialecticus, id. Fat. 6, 12: ut fieri nihil possit valentius, id. Brut. 16, 64: Philippus jam tum valens multa moliebatur, Nep. Timoth. 3, 1: opibus jam valentes, id. Eum. 10, 3: argumenta valentiora, Quint. 5, 13, 12: quid pars adversa habeat valentissimum, id. 5, 13, 52: nec fraus valentior quam consilium meum, Cic. Univ. 11: ad letum causae satis valentes, Ov. M. 5, 174; so, causae, id. Tr. 1, 8, 29: causa valentior, id. P. 1, 10, 35: deus morbo omni valentior, Stat. S. 1, 4, 111: oppida valentissima, Nep. Ham. 2, 4. — Hence, *adv.:* **vălenter,** *strongly, stoutly, powerfully, violently* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **1.** Lit.: resistere, Col. 1, 5, 9; 3, 2, 15: nimis valenter ibi retenta materia, Cels. 5, 26, 21: praeceps spirare valentius Eurus (coepit), Ov. M. 11, 481.—**2.** Trop., of speech, *forcibly, energetically:* non diu dicebat sed valenter, Sen. Contr. 3, 22 *med.:* si verba numeres, breviter et abscise: si sensum aestimes, copiose et valenter, Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 6.

vălĕrĭa, ae, *f., a kind of eagle,* called by the Greeks melanaëtos, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 6.

1. Vălĕrĭānus, a, um, v. Valerius.

2. Vălĕrĭānus, i, *m.;* Licinius, *a Roman emperor,* A.D. 253–260, *father of the emperor Gallienus,* Treb. Val. 1 sqq.; *after him were named* Valeriani aurei, Treb. Claud. 17.

Vălĕrĭus (old form **Vălĕsĭus,** acc. to Fest. s. v. Aureliam, p. 23 Müll.; v. letter R), i, *m.;* **Vălĕrĭa,** ae, *f., the name of a Roman* gens. **I.** *The favorite of the people,* P. Valerius Publicola, Liv. 1, 58; 2, 2; 2, 8; Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55; id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: Laevinum, Valerî genus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 12.—**II.** *The historian,* Q. Valerius Antias, Gell. 1, 7, 10. — **III.** *The poets* C. Valerius Flaccus and M. Valerius Martialis, Plin. Ep. 3, 21. —**IV.** *The writer of Memorabilia,* Valerius Maximus, al.—As *adj.* **1. Vălĕrĭus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to a Valerius:* gens, Cic. Fl. 1, 1; 11, 25: lex, *of the* interrex *L. Valerius Flaccus,* id. Agr. 3, 2, 6; id. Rosc. Am. 43, 125; *of the* Consul suffectus, 668 A. U. C., *L. Valerius Flaccus,* id. Font. 1: tabula, *a place in the forum beside the* Curia Hostilia (so called from the tablet erected there in memory of M. Valerius Maximus Messala, consul 491 A. U. C., victorious in Gaul, Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Vatin. p. 318 Orell.), Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2; id. Vatin. 9, 21.—**2. Vălĕrĭānus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to a Valerius, Valerian:* praedatores, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 24.

vălesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [valeo], *to grow strong, acquire strength* (rare; not in Cic.): (puerorum aetas) tali pacto recreata valescat, Lucr. 1, 942; 4, 17: sucus ex quo omne corpus valescit, Ambros. de Noë et Arca, 9, 28. — **II.** Trop.: scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valescere, Tac. H. 1, 32: falsa, id. A. 2, 39: superstitiones, id. ib. 11, 15: meditatio et labor in posterum, id. ib. 4, 61.

vălētūdĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [valetudo], *sickly, infirm, weak, valetudinary* (not in Cic.). **I.** *Adj.:* pecus (opp. sanum), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 15: fenerator, Sen. Ira, 3, 33, 2. — **II.** *Subst.* **A.** **vălētūdĭnārĭus,** ii, *m., one in infirm health, an invalid, valetudinarian:* ebrioso vina mittere aut valetudinario medicamenta, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 6; Dig. 49, 16, 12, § 2; 27, 1, 41. — **B.** **vălētūdĭnārĭum,** ii, *n.* **1.** *A sick-room, hospital, infirmary,* Cels. praef.; Sen. Ep. 27, 1; id. Ira, 1, 16, 3; 2, 16, 4; id. Q. N. 1, praef. 5 *fin.;* Tac. Or. 21; Col. 11, 1, 18; 12, 3, 8.—**2.** *A military lazar-house* or *hospital,* Veg. Mil. 2, 10; 3, 2; Dig. 50, 6, 6.

vălētūdo (**vălĭtūdo**), ĭnis, *f.* [valeo], *habit, state,* or *condition of body, state of health, health,* whether good or bad. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: optimâ valetudine uti, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: valetudine minus commodâ uti, id. ib. 3, 62: integra, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 47: bona, Lucr. 3, 102; Cic. Lael. 6, 20; Quint. 10, 3, 26; Cato, R. R. 141, 3: melior, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 120: commodior, Quint. 6, 3, 77: incommoda, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 1: infirma atque etiam aegra, id. Brut. 48, 180: quam tenui aut nullâ potius valetudine, id. Sen. 11, 35: adversa, Just. 41, 6: dura, Hor. S. 2, 2, 88: confirmata, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46; id. de Or. 1, 62, 265: ut valetudini tuae diligentissime servias, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46: multum interest inter vires et bonam valetudinem, Sen. Q. N. 1, praef. 6.—*Plur.:* sic caecitas ferri facile possit, si non desint subsidia valetudinum, *of different states of health,* i. e. whatever they may be, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A good state* or *condition, soundness of body, good health, healthfulness* (syn.: salus, sanitas): valetudo decrescit, adcrescit labor, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4: valetudo (opportuna est), ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic. Lael. 6, 22: cui Gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 10: valetudo sustentatur notitiâ sui corporis et observatione, quae res aut prodesse soleant aut obesse, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 86: melior fio valetudine, quam intermissis exercitationibus amiseram, id. Fam. 9, 18, 3: id pecus valetudinis tutissimae est, Col. 7, 22: hoc cibo . . . firmitatem valetudinis custodiri, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 42; cf.: Quaque valetudo constat, nunc libera morbis, Nunc oppressa, Manil. 3, 140; cf. also Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 265. — **2.** *A bad state* or *condition, ill health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition* (syn.: infirmitas, imbecillitas): curatio valetudinis, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 123: gravitas valetudinis, quâ tamen jam paulum videor levari, id. Fam. 6, 2, 1: affectus valetudine, Caes. B. C. 1, 31: gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, id. ib. 3, 2: quodam valetudinis genere tentari, Cic. Att. 11, 23, 1: quod me propter valetudinem tuam . . . non vidisses, id. Fam. 4, 1, 1: quod his Nonis in collegio nostro non affuisses, valetudinem causam, non maestitiam fuisse, id. Lael. 2, 8: excusatione te uti valetudinis, id. Pis. 6, 13: quibus (latere, voce) fractis aut imminutis aetate seu valetudine, Quint. 12, 11, 2: medicus quid in quoque valetudinis genere faciendum sit, docebit, id. 7, 10, 10: Blaesus novissimâ valetudine conflictabatur, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7: major, i. e. morbus comitialis, Just. 13, 2: oculorum, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6: calculorum, Plin. 21, 27, 100, § 173.—*Plur.:* medicus regere valetudines principis solitus, Tac. A. 6, 50: valetudinibus fessi, id. H. 3, 2: quod ad febrium valitudines attinet, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 48: graves et periculosas valetudines experiri, Suet. Aug. 81; id. Tib. 11; Vitr. 1, 4.—**II.** Trop. (rare but class.), of the mind, *health, soundness, sanity:* ii sunt constituti quasi malâ valetudine animi, sanabiles tamen, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde tunc corporis, Sen. Ep. 10, 4; cf.: valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, *unsound state of mind, mental infirmity,* Suet. Calig. 50. — Rarely without *animi:* qui valetudinis vitio fyrerent et melancholici dicerentur, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 81.—**B.** Of style: quos (Lysiae studiosi), valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. Brut. 16, 64. —**III.** Personified: Valetudo, *Health,* as a divinity, Mart. Cap. 1, § 55.

valgĭter, *adv.,* v. valgus *fin.*

Valgĭus, i, *m., the name of a Roman* gens. **1.** T. Valgius Rufus, *an epic poet,* Tib. 4, 1, 180; Hor. S. 1, 10, 82.—**2.** C. Valgius, *a rhetorician,* Quint. 3, 1, 8; 3, 5, 17.—**3.** Valgius, father-in-law of Rullus, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3.

valgus, a, um, *adj.* [root varg, to turn awry, twist; Sanscr. vrginas, twisted; cf. ruga, for fruga, and Anglo-Sax. wrinkle], *having the calves of the legs bent outwards, bow-legged.* **I.** Lit.: valgos Opilius Aurelius aliique complures aiunt dici, qui diversas suras habeant, Fest. p. 375 Müll.; cf. Cels. 8, 20; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. l. l.; Nov. ap. Non. 25, 12. — * **II.** Transf.: suavia, *wry mouths,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16.—Cf. *adv.:* **valgĭter,** *awry, wryly:* valgiter commovebat labra, Petr. 26: obtorto valgiter labello, id. Fragm. ap. Fulg. Prisc. serm. 566, 2.

vălĭdē, *adv.,* v. validus *fin.* A.

vălĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [validus], *strength* of body: validitas et tenuitas, App. Trism. p. 97, 2: virilis, Ambros. Abr. 2, 11, 84.

vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [valeo], *strong, stout, able, powerful, robust, vigorous* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cæs.; very rare in Cic.; cf. valens). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quasi incudem me homines octo validi caedant, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 7: quantus et quam validus est, id. ib. 1, 1, 143: lictores, id. As. 3, 2, 29: videmus ea, quae terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus valida servari, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33: legiones, Lucr. 5, 1228: leo, id. 5, 985; 5, 1310: tauri, Ov. M. 7, 538; 9, 186: lacerti, Lucr. 4, 829; Ov. M. 9, 223: vires, Verg. A. 2, 50: robur pectoris, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 11: validissima forma, Quint. 12, 10, 5: ventus, Lucr. 6, 137; 3, 509: aestus, id. 1, 300: fulmen, id. 6, 228: flumen, id. 1, 291: pontes, id. 1, 285: turres, id. 5, 1440: tormenta, id. 6, 329: bipennis, Verg. G. 4, 331: urbs valida muris, Liv. 1, 15, 4: validiores munitiones, id. 36, 17, 4; 24, 37: praesidia, id. 44, 35: robustis apta materia validissima est, *the strongest, most nourishing food,* Cels. 2, 18 *fin.* (cf. valens, A.): ptisanae usus validissimus saluberrimusque, Plin. 18, 7, 15, § 74.—With *inf.:* pondus sustinere valida abies, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 222: (canis) validus servare gregem, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 34.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Well* in body, *in good health, sound, healthy:* salvus atque validus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 7: jamne isti abierunt, Qui me vi cogunt, ut validus insaniam? *of sound body,* Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 2: si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 3: validus male filius, i. e. *sickly,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 45: necdum ex morbo satis validus, Liv. 3, 13, 2: color validus, *healthy complexion,* Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 42.— **2.** Of medicines, *strong, powerful, active, efficacious:* medicamen, Ov. M. 15, 533; 7, 262: sucus, id. ib. 7, 316: venenum, id. ib. 7, 123; Tac. A. 13, 15 *fin.:* validissima faex aceti contra cerastas, Plin. 23, 2, 32, § 67.— **II.** Trop., *strong, mighty, powerful, effective:* Jovi opulento, incluto . . . valido viripotenti, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1: aevi leges, Lucr. 5, 58: valida urbs et potens, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: fama validissima, Tac. A. 13, 8: ducibus validiorem quam exercitu rem Romanam esse, Liv. 2, 39, 2: delecti, quibus corpus annis infirmum, ingenium sapientiâ validum erat, Sall. C. 6, 6: mente minus validus quam corpore toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 7: quam sit ingenio validus, Quint. 10, 1, 62: opibus, ingenio validus, Tac. H. 1, 57: vir gratiâ et facundiâ validus, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 12: Tiberius spernendis rumoribus validus, Tac. A. 3, 10; 4, 37: auctor validissimus mittendi secretos nuntios, id. ib. 6, 31: ad Caesaris amicitiam validus, id. ib. 6, 8: adversus consentientis nec regem quemquam satis validum nec tyrannum fore, Liv. 34, 49, 9: cum validae tum breves vibrantesque sententiae, Quint. 10, 1, 60: validissimum genus (dicendi), id. 12, 10, 63. —With *gen.:* orandi validus, Tac. A. 4, 21: colonia virium et opum, id. H. 2, 19: aevi, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16 *fin.*—Hence, *advv.* **A.** **vălĭdē,** *strongly, stoutly, vehemently, mightily, powerfully, exceedingly, very,* etc. (not in Cic. or Cæs.): ut valide tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: quam valide tonuit, id. ib. 5, 1, 78: fluctuat valide mare, id. Rud. 2, 1, 14: ne tua vox valide valet! id. Pers. 3, 3, 22: vostra latera loris faciam valide varia uti sint, id. Ps. 1, 2, 12: amare valide coepi hinc meretricem, id. Merc. prol. 42;

48.—*Comp.:* validius clamare, Phaedr. 3, 16, 6: quo me validius cruciaret, Quint. 6, praef. § 8: quanto validius bonos inhibet pudor quam metus, id. 9, 2, 76: utros peccare validius putem, id. 10, 3, 12: abrogant fidem validius, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 20: poëtae sunt molesti validius, Phaedr. 4, epil. 9.—*Sup.:* validissime alicui favere, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1: cupere, Plin. Ep. 9, 35, 1; 3, 15, 2.—* **2.** As a reply in the affirmative, *certainly, by all means, to be sure: Ca.* Legirupa. *Ba.* Valide. *Ps.* Pernicies adulescentum. *Ba.* Acerrime, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130; cf. v. 110.— **B.** In a contr. form, **valdē,** an *intens. adv., strongly, vehemently, energetically, vigorously, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly* (freq. and class.; cf.: graviter, multo, bene, magnopere, etc.). (*a*) With *verbs:* quidquid volt, valde volt, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: nunc inhibere illud tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: epistula tua, quae me valde levavit, id. ib. 4, 7, 1: de Vergilii parte valde probo, id. ib. 13, 26, 1: alicui valde interdicere, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 39, 61: non valde moveri, id. ib.: hos sermones . . . lacessivi numquam, sed non valde repressi, id. Fam. 3, 8, 7: litteras tuas valde exspecto, id. ib. 16, 19: ille se profecisse sciat, cui Cicero valde placebit, Quint. 10, 1, 112.—Strengthened by *nimis:* tu vero eum nec nimis valde umquam nec nimis saepe laudaveris, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1.—By *tam:* hoc est in vitio, dissolutionem naturae tam valde perhorrescere, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: nil mihi tam valde placeat, quod, etc., Cat. 68, 77: quem tam diu tamque valde timuissent, Nep. Eum. 11, 2: de remedio non tam valde laboro, Petr. 17.—By *quam:* vosmet videte, quam mihi valde placuerit, Plaut. Merc. prol. 103: quam valde universi admurmuraverint, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 41: significare quam valde probetis ea, quae, etc., Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, C, 1.—(*β*) With adjectives: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: aetas valde longa, id. ib. 1, 37, 58: exspectatio valde magna, id. Fam. 15, 17, 3: cui me praeripere desponsam laudem, valde est iniquum, id. Har. Resp. 3, 6: homo et acutus, ut Poenus, et valde studiosus ac diligens, id. Ac. 2, 31, 98: mala valde est Bestia, Cat. 69, 7: quoties verbum verbo aut non dissimile valde quaeritur, Quint. 9, 3, 75.—With *tam:* quasi vero quicquam sit tam valde, quam nihil sapere, vulgare, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 81.—With *quam:* nam suos valde quam paucos habet, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3.—(*γ*) With adverbs: insanum valde uterque deamat, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 127, 26: valde vehementer et libere dicere, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: illud valde graviter tulerunt, id. ib. 1, 17, 8: rem valde bene gerere, id. Fam. 1, 8, 7: valde multum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9.—**b.** *Comp.* (rare; cf. valide, supra): novit me valdius ipso, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 6: valdius oblectat populum, id. A. P. 321.—**c.** *Sup.:* quos valdissime diligunt, Sen. Brev. Vit. 8, 4.—* **2.** As a strongly confirmative reply, *yes, certainly: Ca.* Meam tu amicam vendidisti? *Ba.* Valde, viginti minis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 110.

vallāris, e, *adj.* [vallum], *of* or *belonging to a rampart:* corona, *given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart,* Liv. 10, 46, 3; 30, 28, 6; Suet. Aug. 25; Plin. 16, 4, 3, § 7; 22, 3, 4, § 6.

vallātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vallo], *an intrenchment* (late Lat.), only trop.: medicorum, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

valles or **vallis** (the former, Caes. B. G. 7, 47; Verg. A. 11, 522; the latter, Ov. M. 3, 155; 8, 334 al.; cf. Fest. s. v. convallis, p. 42 Müll.), is, *f.* [Gr. ἕλος, lowland, Ἧλις; Lat. Veliae, Velitrae], *a valley, vale.* **I.** Lit.: quod satis magna valles intercedebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: vicus positus in valle, id. ib. 3, 1: per supinam vallem fusi sunt, Liv. 4, 46, 5: supinâ valle praecipites egistis, id. 7, 24, 5: continui montes, nisi dissocientur opacâ Valle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: in reductâ valle, id. C. 1, 17, 17; Verg. A. 6, 703: qui (colles) afferunt umbram vallibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: valles cavae, Verg. G. 2, 391: saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles, id. E. 5, 84: est curvo anfractu valles, id. A. 11, 522: rivos de pronâ praeceps est valle volutus, Cat. 68, 59: domus est imis in vallibus, Ov. M. 2, 761: sub opacâ valle, id. ib. 11, 277; cf.: (eloquentia) ut latissimi amnes totis vallibus fluat, Quint. 5, 14, 31.—**B.** Trop.: vallis plorationis, Aug. Conf. 9, 2: lacrimarum, Vulg. Psa. 83, 7.—**II.** Poet., transf., *a hollow:* valle sub alarum, Cat. 69, 6: femorum, Aus. Epigr. 128, 5.

‡ **vallescit** perierit, dictum a vallo militari, quod fit circa castra, quod qui eo eiciuntur pro perditis habentur, Fest. p. 377 Müll. (where Lachm. reads vallessit; cf.: valle feci, Varr. ap. Non. p. 217, 24; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 191).

vallestrĭa, ium, *n.* [vallis], *valleys, vales,* Ambros. Hexaëm. 3, 3, 14 al.

vallĭcŭla (vallĕcŭla, Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 522), ae, *f. dim.* [valles], *a little valley, a glen, dell:* vallis deminutivum vallicula facit, Fest. s. v. convallis, p. 42 Müll.: deformes, *little hollows,* Vulg. Lev. 14, 37.

vallis, is, v. valles.

vallo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vallum], in milit. lang., *to surround with a rampart and palisades, to palisade, intrench, circumvallate* (syn. saepio). **I.** Lit.: castra vallantem Fabium adorti sunt, Liv. 9, 41, 15: castra vallari placuit, Tac. H. 2, 19; so, castra, Auct. B. Alex. 27, 6; 30, 2; Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 76: vallare noctem, i. e. *to intrench themselves at night,* Tac. G. 30: nulli vallârant oppida muri, Luc. 4, 224.—*Absol.:* muniendo vallandoque militem firmabant, Tac. H. 4, 26.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to fortify, protect, defend* with something: elephantis aciem utrimque vallaverat, Flor. 2, 8 *fin.:* Macedoniam suam armis ferroque, id. 2, 12, 4: Pontus et regiis opibus et ipsâ naturâ regionis vallatus, Cic. Arch. 9, 21: urbs Capsa in mediâ Africâ sita anguibus arenisque vallata, Flor. 3, 1, 14: cum gladio te vallare scieris, vallum ferre desinito, Liv. Epit. 57: vallatus bello, Luc. 6, 29: videbant Catilinam . . . vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: haec omnia quasi saepimento aliquo vallabit disserendi ratione, id. Leg. 1, 24, 62: jus legatorum divino jure esse vallatum, id. Har. Resp. 16, 34: ignotae cumulis vallatus harenae, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 29: templa praesenti numine vallata, Val. Max. 9, 11, ext. 4: hydra venenatis vallata colubris, Lucr. 5, 27; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 697; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1932; Sil. 7, 407: sol radiis frontem vallatus acutis, Ov. H. 4, 159: vallantur planctibus arae, Stat. Th. 10, 564.—*To surround:* abyssus vallavit me, Vulg. Jonae, 2, 6.

Vallōnĭa, ae, *f., the goddess of valleys:* collibus deam Collatinam, vallibus Valloniam praefecerunt, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8.

vallum, i, *n.* [collective of 1. vallus; the line of palisades about an intrenchment; hence], *an earthen wall* or *rampart set with palisades, a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation.* **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll.; Liv. 33, 5, 4 sq.: castra vallo fossâque munire, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: aliquem vallo et fossâ saeptum tenere, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 3: oppidum vallo et fossâ cingere, id. ib. 5, 20, 5: oppidum vallo et fossâ circumdare, id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Sall. J. 76, 2; Liv. 7, 23, 5; Verg. A. 9, 146; 9, 506; 9, 524; Hor. Epod. 9, 13 al.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a wall, rampart, fortification;* with *gen.:* non Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum obicio et oppono, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: India vallo munitur eburno, Lucr. 2, 538: saepes pastorum munita vallo arboris, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 22: (spica) contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: munitae sunt palpebrae tamquam vallo pilorum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: dentium, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10, 9.—*Absol.:* si interdicta petes vallo (i. e. stola) circumdata, etc., Hor. S. 1, 2, 96.

1. vallus, i, *m.* [cf. Gr. ἧλος, nail], *a stake, pale.* **I.** In gen. (rare). **a.** For supporting vines, Verg. G. 1, 264; 2, 25.—**b.** A pole set with teeth and fastened to a cart, pushed forwards by oxen placed behind; used by the Gauls for cutting grain, Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 296 (in Pall. 7, 2, called vehiculum).—**II.** Esp., in milit. lang., *a stake, palisade,* used for intrenchment (freq. and class.): qui labor, quantus agminis; ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria . . . ferre vallum, etc., Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: Scipio Africanus militem cottidie in opere habuit et triginta dierum frumentum, ad septenos vallos ferre cogebat, Liv. Epit. 57: virgulta vallo caedendo, id. 25, 36, 5: vallum caedere et parare jubet, id. 33, 5, 4: vallum secum ferente milite, id. 33, 6, 1: quo qui intraverant, se ipsi acutissimis vallis induebant: hos cippos appellabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Collect. for vallum, *a rampart set with palisades,* Caes. B. C. 3, 63; Auct. B. Alex. 2, 3; Tib. 1, 10, 9.—**2.** In gen., *a point, spike:* pectinis, *a tooth,* Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15.

2. vallus, i, *f. dim.* [contr. for vannulus, from vannus], *a little winnowing-van* for grain or provender, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2; 1, 23, 5; id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 166.

vălor, ōris, *m.* [valeo], *value:* valor, τιμή, Gloss. Lab.

valva, ae, *f., the leaf of a door, a folding-door; sing.* rare, Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 23; Petr. 96; Sen. Herc. Fur. 999.—Mostly *plur.:* **valvae,** ārum, *the leaves, folds,* or *valves of a door, a folding-door,* Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; 2, 4, 56, § 124; Caes. B. C. 3, 105; Juv. 4, 63; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 51; Ov. M. 1, 172; 2, 4; Hor. S. 2, 6, 112; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 5; 5, 6, 19; 5, 6, 38.

valvātus, a, um, *adj.* [valvae], *having folding-doors:* valvata et fenestrata triclinia, Varr. L. L. 8, § 29 Müll.; cf.: lumina fenestrarum (in tricliniis), Vitr. 6, 6: fores, id. 4, 6 *fin.*

valvŏlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [id.] (quasi double-flaps, i. e.), *the pod, shell, pericarp, valvules* of leguminous plants: fabarum, Col. 2, 17, 7: lentis, id. 6, 10, 1; 6, 4, 3; 7, 4, 2 (ap. Fest. p. 375 Müll. *masc.* valvoli).

Vandălĭi or **Vandĭli** or **Vandĭlĭi,** ōrum, *m., the Vandals, a people in the northern part of Germany in the time of Tacitus,* Tac. G. 2 (Vandalii, Halm; Vandilii, Ritter); Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99 (Vandili, Jan. and Sillig).—*Sing.:* Vandalus, *a Vandal,* Sid. Carm. 2, 369.—Hence, **A. Vandălus,** a, um, *adj., Vandal:* hostis, Sid. Carm. 2, 348.—**B. Vandălĭcus,** i, *m., a surname of Justinian, as conqueror of the Vandals,* Jornand. R. Get. *fin.*

vānē, *adv.,* v. vanus *fin.*

vānesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vanus], *to pass away, disappear, vanish* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: incipiunt gravidae vanescere nubes, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 107: Ceres in sterilem herbam, id. Am. 3, 7, 31: spiritus meus in auras, id. H. 12, 85: cuncta in cinerem, Tac. H. 5, 7: nigra sed infusâ vanescat sepia lymphâ, Pers. 3, 13: (nubes) pondere suo victa in latitudinem vanescebat, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 6.—**II.** Trop.: vanescitque absens et novus intrat amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 358: inanis credulitas tempore ipso, Tac. A. 2, 40; cf.: tempore ac spatio vanescere, id. ib. 2, 82: ira plebis, id. ib. 5, 9: dicta per auras, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 41: vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum, i. e. *to be in vain,* Cat. 64, 199: cavendum est ne ipsa expositio vanescat, Quint. 4, 3, 8: quod magnificum alio referente fuisset, ipso qui gesserat recensente vanescit, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15.

vanga, ae, *f., a kind of mattock,* or, acc. to others, *a spade with a cross-bar to put the foot upon* (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 43, 3.

Vangĭo, ōnis, *m., a prince of the Suevi,* Tac. A. 12, 99 sq.

Vangĭŏnes, um, *m.* **I.** Lit., *a German people on the Rhine,* about the mod. *Worms,* Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Tac. G. 28; id. A. 12, 27; id. H. 4, 70; Luc. 1, 431; Amm. 15, 11, 8.—**II.** Transf., *the capital of the Vangiones,* now *Worms,* Amm. 15, 11, 8.

vānĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vanus-dico], *vain-speaking; false-speaking; subst., a liar* (ante- and post-class. and rare): cum probis potius quam cum improbis vivere vanidicis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 37; Amm. 16, 7, 2.

Vānĭenses, ium, *m., a people of* Gallia Transalpina, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130.

vānĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [vaniloquus], *empty* or *idle talk, prating, vaunting* (rarely; not in Cic.), Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14: hac vaniloquentiâ primum Aristaenum praetorem Achaeorum excitavit, Liv. 34, 24, 1; Tac. A. 3, 49; 6, 31.—*Plur.,* Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 10.

Vānĭlŏquĭdōrus, i, *m.* [vanus-loquor-δῶρον], *gabble-giver,* a facetiously-formed name of a liar, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 20.

vānĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [vaniloquus], *empty* or *idle talk, gabble, prate, vaunting* (late Lat.): seductionis, Aug. Ep. 134, 4; 166, 6.

vānĭlŏquus (-lŏcus), a, um, *adj.* [vanus-loquor], *talking emptily* or *idly, gabbling, prating*, i. e., **I.** *Lying:* quia vanilocu's, vapulabis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 223.—Ambros. Ep. 63, 7.—**II.** *Boastful, bragging, vaunting*, Liv. 35, 48, 2: ore, Sil. 14, 280: genus, id. 8, 17.

vānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vanus]. **I.** Lit., *emptiness, nothingness, nullity, want of reality:* nulla in caelo nec fortuna, nec temeritas, nec erratio, nec vanitas inest; contra omnis ordo, veritas, ratio, constantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56: ne vanitas itineris ludibrio esset, *uselessness, purposelessness*, Liv. 40, 22, 5: Romanis Gallici tumultus adsueti, etiam vanitates notae sunt, id. 38, 17, 5 Weissenb. —**B.** Esp., *falsity, falsehood, deception, untruth, untrustworthiness, fickleness*, etc. **1.** *Absol.:* non pudet Vanitatis? Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41: imbuimur erroribus, ut vanitati veritas cedat, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: mercatura . . . multa undique apportans, multisque sine vanitate impertiens, etc., id. Off. 1, 42, 151: nec vero quicquam turpius est vanitate, id. ib. 1, 42, 150: quamvis blanda ista vanitas apud eos valeat, etc., id. Lael. 26, 99: cum ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas, id. ib. 25, 94. —*Plur.:* Magicae vanitates, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 18; cf. id. 27, 8, 35, § 57.—**2.** With *gen.:* quid de iis existimandum est, qui orationis vanitatem adhibuerunt? Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: opinionum vanitas, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: suum imperium minui per vanitatem populi, *fickleness*, Liv. 44, 22, 10: multa circa hoc non Magorum solum vanitate, sed etiam Pythagoricorum, Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 20 Jan.—**II.** Trop., *vanity, vainglory:* huic homini non minor vanitas inerat quam audacia, Sall. C. 23, 2; id. J. 38, 1: qui se propalam per vanitatem jactassent tamquam amicos Persei, Liv. 45, 31, 7: vanitas atque jactatio, Quint. 11, 2, 22: vanitas atque insolentia, Suet. Vit. 10: Quintius Atticus consul umbrâ honoris et suâmet vanitate monstratus, Tac. H. 3, 73: nec Agricola prosperitate rerum in vanitatem usus, etc., id. Agr. 18 *fin.:* Statius veniam . . . vanitate exitûs corrupit, id. A. 15, 71.

vānĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.], *emptiness, nullity, folly* (late Lat.): plebeia, Amm. 29, 1, 13.—**II.** Esp., *vanity, vainglory:* ad extollendam ejus vanitiem sidera quoque, si jussisset, exhiberi posse promittens, Amm. 29, 1, 11.

vānĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *emptiness, nothingness, vainglory, vanity* (ante-class.): ne turpasse vanitudine aetatem suam, Pac. ap. Non. 184, 7: vera vanitudine convincere, *by empty, lying talk*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 37.

Vannĭus, ii, *m.*, *a king of the Quadi in the time of Tiberius*, Tac. A. 2, 63; 12, 29 sq.—Hence, **Vannĭānus**, a, um, *of Vannius:* regnum, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81.

vanno, ĕre, *v. a.* [vannus], *to fan, winnow* (ante-class.): frumentum, Lucil. ap. Non. 19, 25 and 27.

vannus, i (*abl. heterocl.* vannu, Non. 19, 21), *f.*, *a fan, van* for winnowing grain, Col. 2, 20, 4; App. M. 11, p. 260, 9; 11, p. 269, 2: mystica Iacchi, *borne about in the Bacchic festival*, Verg. G. 1, 166.

vāno, āre, *v. n.* [vanus], *to utter empty words*, Att. ap. Non. 16, 22; 184, 2.

vānus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. vaco], *that contains nothing, empty, void, vacant.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): sed illos Exspectata seges vanis elusit aristis, Verg. G. 1, 226: leve ac vanum granum, Col. 2, 9, 13: ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, Liv. 1, 8, 5: vanior jam erat hostium acies, id. 2, 47, 4: videtis ordines raros, cornua extenta, mediam aciem vanam et exhaustam, Curt. 4, 14, 14: vanam aciem esse ratus, i. e. *thin, weak*, id. 4, 14, 8: non vanae redeat sanguis imagini, i. e. *to the shade of the dead* (so called as being without a body), Hor. C. 1, 24, 15; 3, 27, 41.—**II.** Trop., *empty* as to purport or result, *idle, null, groundless, unmeaning, fruitless, vain* (freq. and class.): omnes dant consilium vanum, Enn. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 13 (Trag. Rel. v. 419 Vahl.): falsum aut vanum aut fictum (opp. vera), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24: oratio, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: vana quaedam atque inania polliceri, id. Planc. 42, 101: vana falsaque, Plin. 30, 2, 5, § 14: res tumida, vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep. 84, 11: orationi vanae crediderunt, *idle, delusive*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: non bellum sed vanam imaginem belli insedisse, Liv. 3, 16, 5: verba, Ov. M. 13, 263: convicia, id. ib. 9, 303: historiae, Quint. 1, 8, 20: argumentum, id. 7, 2, 34: error, Lucr. 1, 1068: agitatio armorum, Liv. 7, 10, 8: metus, Hor. C. 1, 23, 3; Ov. H. 16, 342: gaudia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 188: spes, Ov. M. 14, 364: ira, Val. Fl. 8, 374; Liv. 1, 10, 4: fides, Verg. A. 4, 12: omen, Ov. M. 2, 597: vox auguris, id. ib. 3, 349: cuspis, id. ib. 8, 346: pila omnia, Liv. 7, 23, 8: pleraque tela, id. 30, 10, 13: ensis, id. 7, 10, 9: ictus, id. 34, 39, 2: promissa, Tac. A. 3, 16: vana et irrita testamenta, Suet. Calig. 38: vaniore dicendi genere inflata (gens), Quint. 12, 10, 17: sententiarum vanissimus strepitus, Petr. 1. —With *abl.:* postquam equestris pugna effectu quam conatibus vanior erat, Liv. 7, 7, 8: oratio non suis vana laudibus, non crimine alieno laeta, id. 4, 41, 1.—**2.** *Subst.:* **vānum**, i, *n.*, *emptiness, nothingness, naught:* ad vanum et irritum redacta victoria, *brought to nothing*, Liv. 26, 37, 8: nec tota ex vano criminatio erat, i. e. *groundless, without cause*, id. 33, 31, 4: ex vano habere spem, id. 27, 26, 1: cedit labor in vanum, Sen. Hippol. 182. —*Plur.:* haud vana adtulere, Liv. 4, 37, 6.—*Neutr. plur. adverb.:* ut vidit (Arruntem) laetantem animis ac vana tumentem, i. e. *vainly, with vain show*, Verg. A. 11, 854.—With *gen.:* corruptus vanis rerum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 25: vana rumoris, Tac. A. 4, 59.—**3.** Vanum est, with *subject-clause:* vanum arbitror esse circa canis ortum angues candidos membranam eam exuere, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 25.—**B.** Transf., of persons, *false, lying, deceptive, delusive, untrustworthy:* vanus et perfidiosus et impius, *false*, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: vanus mendaxque, Verg. A. 2, 80: haruspices, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 36: haec mihi non vani (neque erat cur fallere vellent) Narravere senes, i. e. *veracious*, Ov. M. 8, 721; cf.: ingenium dictatoris, Liv. 1, 27, 1: vane Ligus frustraque animis elate superbis, Verg. A. 11, 715: vir omnium vanissimus, Vell. 2, 30, 1: invidia vulgi vanum ingenium dictatoris corrupit, *weak, wavering*, Liv. 1, 27, 1: ne irrisus ac vanus iisdem castris assideret, etc., *in vain*, Tac. H. 2, 22 *fin.*—With *gen.:* aut ego (i. e. Juno) veri Vana feror, Verg. A. 10, 631: voti vanus, i. e. *deceived*, Sil. 12, 261: turba vana sanctitudinis, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43, 1.—**2.** Esp., *vainglorious, ostentatious, boastful, vain:* Cn. Lentulus perincertum stolidior an vanior, Sall. H. 4, 35 Dietsch ad loc.: laudare se vani, vituperare stulti est, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 8.—With *abl.:* hunc ingenio vanum Aetoli inpulerant in spem regni, Liv. 35, 47, 7.—Hence, *adv.:* **vānē**, *idly, vainly* (post-class.): vane gaudere, Tert. Apol. 49: vanius excogitatum, App. Mag. p. 300, 41: praecavere vanissime, Tert. Pud. 1.

văpĭdē, *adv.*, v. vapidus *fin.*

văpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [vapor], *that has emitted steam* or *vapor*, i. e. *that has lost its life and spirit, spoiled, flat, vapid.* **I.** Lit.: vinum, Col. 12, 5, 1.—**II.** Transf., *spoiled, bad.* **A.** Lit.: pix, Pers. 5, 148.—**B.** Trop.: astutam vapido servas sub pectore vulpem, Pers. 5, 117.—*Adv.:* **văpĭdē**, *poorly, badly, ill:* se habere, for male se habere, a favorite expression of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 87.

văpor (ante-class. form **văpos**, Naev. ap. Non. 487, 10; Lucr. 6, 952; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 13), ōris, *m.* [Sanscr. kapis, incense; Gr. καπύω, καπνός, smoke; cf. vappa], *steam, exhalation, vapor* (syn. exhalatio). **I.** In gen.: aquarum vapores, qui a sole ex agris tepefactis et ex aquis excitantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: aquarum quasi vapor quidam aër habendus est, id. ib. 2, 10, 27; Lucr. 6, 271: aquae calidae, Cels. 7, 7, 10; Scrib. Comp. 20: terrenus vapor siccus est et fumo similis, qui ventos, tonitrua et fulmina facit: aquarum halitus umidus est et imbres et nives creat, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, 4: nocturnos formidare vapores, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 93: volat vapor ater ad auras, *smoke*, Verg. A. 7, 466; Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 40; Stat. Th. 10, 110; Sen. Herc. Fur. 911.—**II.** In partic., *a warm exhalation, warmth, heat*, etc. **A.** Lit.: (terra semen) tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffundit, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: aestifer ignis uti lumen jacit atque vaporem, Lucr. 1, 663: solis, id. 1, 1032; 2, 150; 4, 185; 4, 201; 6, 236; Curt. 7, 5, 3; of the heat of the thunderbolt: inusta vaporis signa, Lucr. 6, 220: finditque vaporibus arva (Phoebus), Ov. M. 3, 152: siderum, Hor. Epod. 3, 15: lentusque carinas Est vapor, Verg. A. 5, 683; cf. id. ib. 698: locus torridus et vaporis plenus, Liv. 5, 48, 1: vapore foveri, Cels. 7, 7, 2; 7, 7, 10; 7, 9 *fin.;* 8, 4; 8, 7; Col. 1, 4, 10; 7, 3, 8 al.—**B.** Trop., *warmth, ardor* of love: pectus insanum vapor amorque torret, Sen. Hippol. 640.

văpōrālis, e, *adj.* [vapor], *of* or *belonging to steam* or *vapor, vapory* (late Lat.): tenuitas, Aug. Genes. ad Lit. 2, 5.—*Adv.:* **văpōrālĭter**, *like a vapor*, Aug. Genes. ad Lit. 2, 4 *fin.;* 3, 10 *fin.*

văpōrārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a steam-pipe* in the Roman baths, which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2; Sen. Q. N. 3, 24, 3 Haase.

văpōrātē, *adv.* [vaporatus], *with heat, hotly*, Amm. 24, 4, 17.

văpōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaporo], *a steaming, reeking, steam, vapor* (post-Aug.): inundantium aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 6, 11: urinae impubium, Plin. 28, 6, 18, § 65: balinearum, *a steam-bath, vapor-bath*, id. 28, 4, 14, § 55.—Esp., *a fomentation*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17, 171 al.

văpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vapor-fero], *emitting steam, full of vapors* or *exhalations, vaporous* (poet.): fornaces, Stat. S. 1, 3, 45: Baiae, id. ib. 3, 5, 96: specus, Schol. Juv. 9, 57.

văpōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [vapor]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to emit steam* or *vapor, to steam, reek.* **A.** Lit.: aquae vaporant et in mari ipso, Plin. 31, 2, 2, § 5: aquae fontanae vaporantes, Sol. 21. — * **B.** Trop., *to glow, burn:* invidiâ quoniam, ceu fulmine, summa vaporant Plerumque, Lucr. 5, 1132.—**II.** *Act.*, *to fill with steam* or *vapor, to steam, smoke, fumigate, heat, warm:* vaporatae nebulae (opp. frigidae), Col. 1, 5, 4: nebula est exhalatio vaporata, *filled with vapor*, App. de Mundo, p. 61, 6: templum ture vaporant, *fumigate, perfume*, Verg. A. 11, 481: altaria, Stat. Th. 1, 455: vaporato caespite, Calp. Ecl. 2, 62: cantharides suspenduntur super acetum fervens, donec per linteolum vaporentur, i. e. *are suffocated by the fumes*, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 95: glebae solibus aestivis vaporatae, *warmed*, Col. 2, 15, 6; cf.: laevum decedens (sol) curru fugiente vaporet, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 7: dum coquuntur carnes oculos vaporari his praecipiunt, *to be steamed, to receive the vapor*, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 170: oculos spongiis expressis, Scrib. Comp. 20; cf.: morbi, quos vaporari oportet, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 128.—Poet.: inde vaporata lector mihi ferveat aure, Pers. 1, 126.

văpōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of steam* or *vapor, steaming, vaporous* (post-class.): caligo, App M. 9, p. 222, 31: fontes balnearum, id. ib. 5, p. 165, 24.

văpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *steaming, reeking, smoking* (post-class.): tus, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 63: ardor, Prud. στεφ. 6, 115.

vappa, ae, *f.* [kindr. with vapor; cf. vapidus], *wine that has lost its spirit and flavor; palled, flat, vapid wine.* **I.** Lit.: vitium musto quibusdam in locis iterum sponte fervere, quâ calamitate deperit sapor vappaeque accipit nomen, probrosum etiam hominum, cum degeneravit animus, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 125; Hor. S. 2, 3, 144; 1, 5, 16; Mart. 12, 48, 14.—**II.** Transf., *masc.*, *a spoiled* or *worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing*, Cat. 28, 5; Hor. S. 1, 1, 104; 1, 2, 12; Auct. Priap. 14; cf. Plin. l. l. supra.

vappo, ōnis, *m.* [root vap-, to flutter; cf. Gr. ἠπίολος, moth], *a moth, butterfly*, Lucr. (or Lucil.) Fragm. ap. Prob. p. 1450 P. (v. Lindem. Corp. Gram. I. p. 109, n. 32; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 165 sq.).

* **vāpŭlāris**, e, *adj.* [vapulo], *that gets a flogging:* tribunus, facetiously, qs. *the head floggee*, of a slave, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 22.

vāpŭlo, āvi, 1, *v. neutral pass.* [perh. root vap-; cf. vappo; prop. to wriggle, flutter; hence], *to get a cudgelling* or *flogging, to be flogged.* **I.** Lit.: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5; so (opp. verberare), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 178: vapulo ego invitus, id. Cas. 5, 3, 15: ergo istoc magis, Quia vaniloquus, vapula-

bis, id. Am. 1, 1, 223: cum corpus vapulet, Lucr. 4, 936: non ego, sed tenuis vapulat umbra mea, Prop. 3, 3 (2, 12), 20: qui illum viderant ab illo flagris vapulantem, Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. 15, 2: testis in reum rogatus, an ab reo fustibus vapulasset, Quint. 9, 2, 12; 1, 3, 16: saepe territus quasi vapulaturus, Dig. 47, 10, 15: coctum ego, non vapulatum dudum conductus fui, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 9.—**2.** Vapula, vapulet, as an opprobrious expression, *you be flogged! he be flogged!* like the vulg. Engl., *you be hanged! he be hanged!* nunc profecto vapula ob mendacium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 214; id. As. 2, 4, 72; id. Truc. 5, 53: vapulet! Ne sibi me credat supplicem fore! id. Pers. 2, 3, 17: vapulare te vehementer jubeo, id. Curc. 4, 4, 12.—Hence, prov.: vapula Papiria, of doubtful signif.; v. Fest. p. 372 Müll. —**B.** Transf. **1.** Of troops, like our *to be beaten*, i. e. *to be conquered:* septimam legionem vapulasse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4.—**2.** Of property, *to be dissipated, squandered:* vapulat peculium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 10: multa, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7, 6.—**3.** In gen., of inanim. things, *to be struck, beaten:* (olea) quae vapulavit macescit, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 1: turris pluvio, Sen. Agam. 93.—**II.** Trop., *to be lashed, attacked:* omnium sermonibus vapulare, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.—**B.** *To be in trouble, to be afflicted:* sub Veneris regno vapulo, non sub Jovis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 15.

vāra, ae, *f.* **I.** *A wooden horse* or *trestle* for spreading nets upon; hence, prov.: sequitur varam vibia, *one evil follows the other*, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef. monos.—**II.** *A forked pole* for spreading nets upon, Luc. 4, 439; to support a bough, Col. 5, 9, 2.

vărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [varo], *a bending, winding* (late Lat.): fluminis, Auct. Limit. pp. 257 and 285 Goes.

Varciāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148.

Vardaei, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Dalmatia*, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 143.

Vardŭli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Lusitania*, Mel. 3, 10, 7; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27; 4, 20, 34, § 110.

Vărēnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, esp. L. Varenus, *who was defended by Cicero, but convicted of assassination*, Cic. Fragm. pro Var. 14, p. 5 B. and K.; Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 7.

Vargŭla, ae, *m.*, *a talkative friend of* C. Julius Cæsar Strabo, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244; 2, 60, 247.

Varguntēius, i, *m.*, L., *a Roman senator who was engaged in Catiline's conspiracy*, Sall. C. 17, 3; 28, 1; 47, 1; Cic. Sull. 2, 6; 5, 15.

vargus, i, *m.* [Gallic], *a vagabond*, Eum. Pan. Const. 9, 3; Sid. Ep. 6, 4.

1. vărĭa, ae, v. varius, I. A. 2.

2. Vărĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A small city of the Sabines*, now *Vicovaro*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 3; Phaedr. 5, prol. 14.—**II.** *A town in Appulia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.

vărĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vario], *changeable, variable* (post-class.): aër, App. de Mundo, p. 58, 31.

vărĭantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a difference, diversity, variety* (Lucretian; cf.: varietas, vicissitudo): rerum, Lucr. 1, 653; 3, 318.

1. vărĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [varius], *divers-colored, variegated:* uvae, a particular kind so called, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

2. Vārĭānus, a, um, v. 3. Varus.

vărĭātim, *adv.* [vario], *in various ways, variously:* dici, Gell. 5, 12, 9; Apic. 4, 1, § 120.

* **vărĭātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a difference, variation:* sine variatione ullâ, Liv. 24, 9, 3.

vărĭātus, a, um. **I.** *Part.* of vario.—**II.** *P. a.*, *diverse, manifold, varied:* lyra concentu variatior, App. Flor. p. 357 *fin.*

vārĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [varico], *one that walks with his legs spread apart, a straddler:* praevaricator est quasi varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat, proditâ causâ suâ, Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 4; 47, 15, 1.

vārĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [1. varicus], *to spread the legs apart, to straddle:* varicare supra modum et in stando deforme est et accedente motu prope obscenum, Quint. 11, 3, 125: vallum, quod eâ varicare nemo potest, i. e. *can stride over it*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll.—With a homogeneous object: superbus quin etiam varicatis gressibus patet, i. e. *striding, strutting, swaggering*, Cassiod. Var. 6, 6.

vārĭcōsē, *adv.*, v. varicosus *fin.*

vārĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [varix], *full of dilated veins, varicose:* centuriones, Pers. 5, 189: haruspex, Juv. 6, 397: Arpinas, i. e. *Cicero*, Sid. Ep. 5, 5 (cf. Quint. 11, 3, 143; and Vatin. ap. Macr. S. 2, 3).—* *Adv.:* **vārĭcōsē**, *full of dilated veins:* varicosius onera portare, Fest. s. v. muli marini, p. 149 Müll. (acc. to others, from varicus or varico, *with feet spread apart*).

vārĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small varix*, Cels. 5, 26, 32.

* **1. vārĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. varus], *with feet spread apart, straddling:* illa ambulat varica, Ov. A. A. 3, 304.

* **2. vārĭcus**, *adv.* [id.], *with feet spread apart, straddlingly*, App. M. 1, p. 108, 19.

vărĭē, *adv.*, v. varius *fin.*

vărĭēgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [varius-ago] (post-class.). **I.** *Act.*, *to make of various sorts* or *colors, to variegate:* figuras alius alio scientius, Aus. Idyll. 13 praef.: balteus miris coloribus variegatus, App. Flor. p. 346, 15: navis picturis miris, id. M. 11, p. 264, 34.—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *to be party-colored* or *variegated:* lyra gemmis variegat, App. Flor. p. 342, 7.

vărĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [varius], *difference, diversity, variety* (class.; used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*): varietas Latinum verbum est, idque proprie quidem in disparibus coloribus dicitur: sed transfertur in multa disparia: varium poëma, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna; voluptas etiam varia dici solet, cum percipitur ex multis dissimilibus rebus dissimiliter efficientibus voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: florum omnium, id. Sen. 15, 54: Asia varietate fructuum facile omnibus terris antecedit, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, id. Off. 1, 30, 107; cf. id. Div. 2, 44, 92: varietates vocum, id. ib. 2, 3, 9: caeli, id. ib. 1, 36, 79: rerum publicarum, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4: bellum in multâ varietate terrâ marique versatum, i. e. *changes, vicissitudes*, id. Arch. 9, 21: (Timaeus) sententiarum varietate abundantissimus, id. de Or. 2, 14, 58: esse in varietate ac dissensione, *variety of opinion*, id. N. D. 1, 1, 2: voluntatis, *difference of wish*, id. Att. 1, 17, 1: utilitatis varietates, id. Rep. 1, 32, 49: nec varietatem natura patitur, id. ib. 3, 11, 18: extimescens varietatem atque infidelitatem exercitûs, *changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: ad varietates annonae horreum fore, *vicissitudes*, Liv. 7, 31, 1: figurarum, Quint. 10, 2, 1: juris, id. 3, 6, 90: nullum exspirantem versicolori quâdam et numerosâ varietate spectari proceres gulae narrant, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 66: cum videamus tot varietates circumagi, *fluctuations of fortune*, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 6.—**II.** Transf., *varied clothing, colored attire:* circumamictâ varietate, Aug. Civ. Dei, 17, 16, 2: circumamicta varietatibus, Vulg. Psa. 44, 15.

Varīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a German tribe on the Baltic Sea*, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99; Tac. G. 40, 3.

vărĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [varius]. **I.** *Act.*, *to diversify, variegate, change* (class.). **A.** Lit.: (principia) omne genus gignunt variantque colores, Lucr. 2, 759: maculis ortum (sol), Verg. G. 1, 441: caeruleis corpora guttis, Ov. M. 4, 578: tempora cani, id. ib. 12, 465: capillos (gemma), id. Am. 1, 2, 41: ubi caeruleum variabunt sidera caelum, id. F. 3, 449: variare virgis et loris, *to beat of all colors, black and blue*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 26: putrida pectora palmis, Cat. 64, 352: vestes picto auro, Val. Fl. 3, 11: variante se uvâ, *becoming colored, turning*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189; for which *mid.:* simulatque uva variari coeperit, Col. Arb. 12, 1.—In *part. perf.:* vestis priscis hominum variata figuris, *variegated, embroidered*, Cat. 64, 50: pluribus ille (anguis) notis variatam pingitur alvum, Luc. 9, 713: arcus vix ullâ variatus luce colorem, id. 4, 79: eluere calculos nigros paulum candore variatos, Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 157.—Poet.: formas variatus in omnes, *changed, metamorphosed*, Ov. M. 12, 559.—**B.** Trop., *to cause to change, make different* or *various; to alter, change, vary, interchange, cause to alternate*, etc.: vocem variare et mutare, Cic. Or. 18, 59; so, aliquid (with mutare), Gell. 14, 1, 9: orationem variare et distinguere, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: ergo ille variabit (vocem) et mutabit, id. Or. 18, 59: voluptatem (with distinguere), id. Fin. 1, 11, 38: qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam, Hor. A. P. 29: in oratione multa summittere, variare, disponere, Quint. 2, 12, 10; cf. id. 2, 13, 8; 11, 3, 152: cum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variassent, Liv. 2, 57, 2: vices, Verg. A. 9, 164: bellum variante fortunâ eventum ferre, *with varying success*, Liv. 23, 5, 8: et variebant secundae adversaeque res non fortunam magis quam animos hominum, id. 25, 1, 6: fremitus variantis multitudinis fuit partim adsensu partim indignatione, id. 35, 31, 13: ex vernâ intemperie variante calores frigoraque, id. 22, 2, 10: laborem otio, otium labore, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 4: variatis hominum sententiis, i. e. *various, at variance*, Cic. Mil. 3, 8: quae de Marcelli morte variant auctores, *report differently, vary*, Liv. 27, 27, 12; cf.: certe variata memoria actae rei, id. 21, 28, 5.—*Impers. pass.:* sitne ea (beata vita) in potestate sapientis, an, etc. . . . in eo nonnumquam variari inter eos et dubitari videtur, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: senatus consuli coeptus; ibi cum sententiis variaretur, *were of different opinions*, Liv. 22, 60, 3; cf.: variatum deinde proeliis, *fought with varying success*, Vell. 2, 51, 3: nisi de familiae condicione variatum esset, i. e. *differently reported*, Suet. Vit. 1.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be diversified, variegated; to change, alter, waver, vary*, etc. **A.** Lit.: prima mihi variat liventibus uva racemis, *becomes variegated, colored*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 13: bacae, Col. 12, 52, 9: variant ostrea coloribus, *are different*, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 60: universitas (arietum) tergoris maculis, Col. 7, 3, 2: inter se multum variare figurae Non possunt, Lucr. 2, 484; cf. id. 4, 648: variantes edere formas, id. 5, 722; cf.: volucres variantibu' formis, id. 5, 825: non ita Carpathiae variant Aquilonibus undae, *fluctuate*, Prop. 2, 5, 11.—**B.** Trop., *to be various* or *different; to change, vary; absol.:* variante fortunâ, Liv. 23, 5, 8: inpatiens variantis caeli, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 28: sic abeunt redeuntque mei variantque timores, Ov. Tr. 2, 153: dissidet et variat sententia, id. M. 15, 648: ita fama variat, ut, etc., Liv. 27, 27, 14.—With *abl.:* haec de tanto viro, quamquam et opinionibus et monumentis litterarum variarent, proponenda erant, Liv. 38, 57, 8: si (lex) nec causis nec personis variet, id. 3, 45, 2.—*Impers.:* ibi si variaret, *if there were a difference of opinion*, Liv. 1, 43, 11; cf.: nec variatum comitiis est, id. 7, 22, 10.—With *adverb. acc.:* si nunc quoque fortuna aliquid variaverit, Liv. 23, 13, 4.—Of differences in the text of an author (late Lat.): ipsi codices Graeci variant, Aug. in Psa. 118, 7: nulla in eo variat codicum auctoritas, id. C. Faust. 11, 4.—Hence, *P. a.:* **vărĭans**, antis, *varied, manifold:* (terra) fudit aërias volucres variantibus formis, Lucr. 5, 822: variantis edere formas, id. 5, 720: astra, Manil. 2, 466.

(**vārĭtus**, *adv.*, a false read. for varicus, App. M. 1, p. 108, 19.)

1. vărĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *diverse, different, manifold, changing, varying, various* (cf.: diversus, distinctus). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of color, etc., *variegated, party-colored, mottled*, etc.: arietis lingua nigra aut varia, vestis, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4: variâ veste exornatus fuit, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 16; so of color: uvae, Cato, R. R. 33, 4; 33, 73: lynces, Verg. G. 3, 264: serpens, Ov. M. 6, 114: anguis, id. ib. 4, 619: pica, Petr. 28 *fin.:* flores, Tib. 1, 7, 45; Ov. M. 10, 123: plumae, Hor. A. P. 2: lapides, id. S. 2, 4, 83: columnae, *of variegated marble*, id. Ep. 1, 10, 22: auctumnus purpureo colore, id. C. 2, 5, 12: colores, Ov. M. 1, 270; cf.: vestra latera loris faciam ut valide varia sint, i. e. *black and blue*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 12; id. Mil. 2, 2, 61: tergum varium, Pomp. ap. Non. 19, 31 (Com. Rel. v. 139 Rib.): sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula caelo videt, *diversified*, i. e. *with constellations of various forms*, Ov. M. 2, 193.—**2.** *Subst.:* **vărĭa**, ae, *f.* (i. e. bestia, a mottled animal). **a.** *A panther*, Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 63 sq.—**b.** *A kind of magpie*, Plin.

10, 29, 41, § 78. — **B.** In rural lang.: terra, *wet above and dry beneath*, Col. 2, 4, 5: sulcus, Cato, R. R. 61, 2; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 174.—**II.** Trop., *diverse, different, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various*, etc.: varium poëma, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna; voluptas etiam varia dici solet, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: (qualitates) variae et quasi multiformes, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26: et ea, quae videntur acerba, quae multa et varia in hominum vitâ fortunâque versantur, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: curricula multiplicium variorumque sermonum, id. Or. 3, 12: res varia et multiplex, id. Fl. 3, 6: multae, copiosae variaeque rationes, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222; cf.: varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; cf. id. de Or. 3, 16, 61; 1, 61, 262: varium jus et dispar condicio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 49: eventus varii fortunae, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: victoria, *wavering*, = anceps, Sall. J. 5, 1; Liv. 2, 6, 10; so, bellum, Flor. 4, 12, 26. —Of opinions: varias esse opiniones intellego: sunt qui putant, etc., i. e. *divergent opinions, differences* where there is yet substantial agreement (while diversae opiniones are opposite views), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25. —**2.** Varium est, with a *rel.-clause:* quales sint (dii), varium est, *various opinions prevail*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 13.—**B.** Esp., of persons, etc. **1.** Of abilities, *versatile:* Plato et varius et multiplex et copiosus fuit, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; cf.: antequam scirem quam varium, quam flexibile quam multiplex (ejus ingenium) esset, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 1: Antonius ingenio varius, Flor. 4, 3, 4.—**2.** Of character, *fickle, inconstant, changeable, untrustworthy:* miror quid sit, quod pater tuus, homo constantissimus, te nobis varium reliquit (*beaten black and blue*, and *fickle-minded*,) Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 48: animus audax, subdolus, varius, Sall. C. 5, 4: varius incertusque agitabat, id. J. 74, 1: voltu et oculis pariter atque animo varius, *agitated, irresolute*, id. ib. 113, 3: Pausanias magnus homo, sed varius in omni genere vitae fuit, Nep. Paus. 1, 1; cf.: varium et mutabile semper Femina, *a fickle thing*, Verg. A. 4, 569.—Hence, *adv.:* **vărĭē.** **A.** Lit., *with diverse colors, in a variegated manner:* mithrax gemma multicolor, contra solem varie refulgens, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173: smaragdi Cyprii varie glauci, id. 37, 5, 18, § 67. —**B.** Trop., *variously, changeably, diversely, differently, in various ways:* varie moveri, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: qui (sermones) ab his, qui illum audierunt, perscripti varie et copiose sunt, id. Ac. 1, 4, 16: numerus hujus generis late et varie diffusus est, id. Sest. 45, 97: varie sum affectus tuis litteris, id. Fam. 16, 4, 1: postea decernitur, ac non varie, sed prope cunctis sententiis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 145: ita varie per omnem exercitum laetitia, maeror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C. 61, 9: in Aequis varie bellatum, Liv. 5, 28, 5: agere varie, rogando alternis suadendoque coepit, id. 2, 2, 9: hiemem aut negotia varie causari, Tac. A. 1, 47: sagittarios varie passimque collocare, Auct. B. Afr. 60: disserere, Tac. A. 1, 11.—With a punning allusion to 1. varia: *Ep.* Perpetuon' valuisti? *Th.* Varie. *Ep.* Qui varie valent, caprigenum hominum non placet mihi neque pantherinum genus, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 15.

2. Vărĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens;* esp., **I.** Q. Varius *of Sucro, in Spain, called Hybrida, a tribune of the people* A. U. C. 663, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117; id. Brut. 49, 182; 62, 221; Val. Max. 4, 3, 7.—**II.** L. Varius, *a tragic poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace*, Verg. E. 9, 35; Hor. S. 1, 10, 44; Quint. 10, 1, 98; Mart. 8, 18, 7.

vārix, ĭcis, *m.* and *f.* [1. varus], *a dilated vein, varix*, esp. in the thighs, Cels. 7, 8; 7, 17 *fin.;* 7, 31; Varr. ap. Non. 26, 13; 167, 25; Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35; Sen. Ep. 78, 17; Plin. 11, 45, 104, § 252; Quint. 11, 3, 143; Macr. S. 2, 3, 5.

* **1. vāro,** ōnis, *m.*, *a stupid, boorish fellow, a clodpate*, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. squarrosi, pp. 328 and 329 Müll.

2. vāro, āre, *v. a.* [1. varus], *to bend, curve* (late Lat.): alveos pontium, Auct. Limit. p. 257 Goes.: flumen, id. ib. p. 285.

Varro, ōnis, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Terentia, e. g. **I.** M. Terentius Varro, *a contemporary of Cicero, who wrote* De Re Rusticâ *and* De Linguâ Latinâ.—**II.** *The poet* P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 46.—**III.** *The consul* C. Terentius Varro, *defeated at Cannæ*, Liv. 22, 34, 2.—Hence, **Varrōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Varro, Varronian:* milites, i. e. *of the consul C. Terentius Varro*, Liv. 23, 38, 9: ingenia, *of M. Terentius Varro*, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.: comoediae, *the collection of the twenty-one genuine comedies of Plautus, arranged by M. Terentius Varro*, Gell. 3, 3, 3.

1. vārus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. root kar, kvar; whence Sanscr. kakras, wheel; Lat. circus, curvus, and vārus, for cvarus; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 412], *bent, stretched*, or *grown inwards*, or *awry*. **I.** Lit.: (canes) debent esse cruribus rectis et potius varis quam vatiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4; hence of persons *with legs bent inwards, knock-kneed* (cf. valgus): hunc varum distortis cruribus; illum Balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47 (cf. Orelli et Dillenb. ad loc.); Lucil. ap. Non. 26, 12; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54; Dig. 21, 1, 10 *fin.:* manus, i. e. *bent, crooked*, Ov. M. 9, 33: bracchia, Mart. 7, 32, 9; Stat. Th. 6, 850: cornua, Ov. M. 12, 382; id. Am. 1, 3, 24: talea, Col. 5, 9, 2.—**II.** Trop., *diverse, different* (poet.); *absol.:* geminos, Horoscope, varo Producis genio, Pers. 6, 18.—With *dat.:* alterum (genus hominum) et huic varum et nihilo sapientius, *different from this*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 56.

2. vărus, i, *m.*, *an eruption* on the face, *a blotch, pimple*, Gr. ἴονθος, Cels. 6, 5; Plin. 22, 25, 73, § 151; 23, 1, 14, § 19; 23, 4, 42, § 85; 23, 4, 45, § 89.

3. Vārus, i, *m.*, *a surname*, esp. in the gens Quintilia; e. g. P. Quintilius Varus, *defeated by Arminius*, Vell. 2, 117; Suet. Aug. 23; id. Tib. 17; Tac. A. 1, 3; 1, 43; 1, 55; 1, 60 al.—Hence, **Vārĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Varus, Varian:* clades, Suet. Aug. 23; 49; id. Tib. 17; 18; id. Calig. 3; 31.

Varvari, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Istria*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130.

Varvarini, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Liburnia*, Plin. 3, 22, 25, § 139.

1. văs, vădis, *m.*, *a bail, security, surety* (in gen., while praes is confined to pecuniary matters; cf. also sponsio): vas appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat, Varr. L. L. 6, 74 Müll.: vas factus est alter (Damon) ejus sistendi, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: vades poscere, id. Rep. 2, 36, 61: se dare vadem pro amico, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: deserere vades, Liv. 39, 41, 7; Hor. S. 1, 1, 11 Heind.—**B.** Trop.: vestram virtutem rerum quas gesturus sum, vadem praedemque habeo, Curt. 9, 2, 25.

2. vās, vāsis; *plur.* **vāsa,** ōrum (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **vāsum,** Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23, 1; Fab. Pict. ap. Non. 544, 26; Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 33 sq.: vasus fictilis, Petr. 57, 8; *dat. plur.* vasibus, Gargil. Martial. Pomif. Arb. 4, 4; apocopated, vas' argenteis, for vasis, acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 153), *n.* [Sanscr. root, vas-, to put on; vastram, clothing; Gr. ἕννυμι, εἷμα; Lat. vestis]. **I.** In gen., *a vessel, dish;* also, *a utensil, implement* of any kind: vasa ahena ex aedibus (rapere), Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 61: aliquod vasum argenteum Aut aliquod vasum ahenum, id. Truc. 1, 1, 33: nihil relinquo in aedibus Nec vas nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89: corpus quasi vas est, aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52; cf. Vulg. 1 Thess. 4, 4: quassatis undique vasis, Diffluere umorem, Lucr. 3, 435: sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: vinarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: argentea, id. ib.; Hor. S. 2, 7, 72: Corinthia et Deliaca, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: Samia, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 41; Cic. Mur. 36, 75: escaria, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 18.—Of *implements* for supporting any thing: si vasa sint legata, non solum ea continentur, quae aliquid in se recipiunt edendi bibendique causâ paratum, sed etiam quae aliquid sustinent: et ideo scutellas vel promulsidaria contineri, Dig. 34, 2, 20.—**2.** *Military equipments, baggage:* ille ex Siciliâ jam castra commoverat et vasa collegerat, *had packed up*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 40: vasa colligere, Liv. 21, 47, 2; 27, 47, 8; cf. trop.: vasa in senectute colligere, Sen. Ep. 19, 1: vasa conclamare, *to give the signal for packing up*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66; 3, 37.—**3.** *Agricultural implements:* vasa quae utilia culturae sunt, aratrum, ligones, sarcula, falces, bidentes, Dig. 33, 7, 8.—**4.** Of *beehives*, Col. 9, 6, 1.—**5.** Of *hunting implements*, Grat. Cyn. 219.—**II.** In mal. part., Auct. Priap. 70; cf. in a double sense, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 41.

vāsārĭum, ii, *n.* [2. vas]. **I.** *Furniture-money, equipage-money*, given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment, Cic. Pis. 35, 86.—**II.** *Money given for the hire of an oil-mill*, Cato, R. R. 145, 3.—**III.** *The furniture, movables* in a bath, Vitr. 5, 10.—**IV.** *Archives, records*, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 162; Cod. Th. 13, 11, 12; Cassiod. Var. 7, 45 *fin.*

Văsātes, um, and **Văsātae,** ārum, *m.*, *a people of Aquitania*, Aus. Parent. 24; Amm. 15, 11, 14.—Hence, **Văsātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Vasates:* rheda, Aus. Ep. 7, 18.

vāsātus, i, *m.* [2. vas *fin.*], i. e. magnâ mentulâ instructus (late Lat.), Lampr. Heliog. 5; 8; 9, 31.

‡ **vascellum,** i, *n. dim.* [2. vas], *a small vase* or *urn*, Inscr. Orell. 4555.

Vascŏnes, um, *m.*, *a people in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Pyrenees, in the modern Navarra, the parent stock of the Basques*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; Juv. 15, 93.—As *adj.:* **Vascŏnis,** e, *of the Vascones:* saltu, i. e. *the Pyrenees*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 311. —**A. Vascŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Vascones*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 202.—**B. Vascŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Vascones*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 217.

vascŭlārĭus (contr. VASCLARIVS, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 291, 9; Inscr. Fabr. p. 17, n. 75), ii, *m.* [vasculum], *one who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, a whitesmith, goldsmith*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54; Dig. 19, 5, 21 *fin.;* 34, 2, 39 pr.; Inscr. Orell. 4276.

vascŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [2. vas], *a small vessel.* **I.** Lit. **1.** Cato, R. R. 111; Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3; id. Trin. 4, 2, 46; Quint. 1, 2, 28; 7, 10, 9; Juv. 9, 141.—**2.** *A small beehive*, Pall. Jun. 7, 8.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *The seed-capsule* of certain plants, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 115; 18, 7, 10, § 52.—**2.** = membrum virile, Petr. 24 *fin.*

vascus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. incorrectly for vastus]: tibia, *a kind of flute*, Sol. 5; Serv. Verg. A. 11, 737.

* **vastābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [vasto], *wasting, desolating, devastating*, Amm. 31, 8, 6.

vastātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a laying waste, desolating, ravaging, devastation:* omnium, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: domuum, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1, 4: villarum, Tac. H. 4, 34: agri, Liv. 7, 15 11; 10, 4, 7; Quint. 8, 4, 14: Italiam a vastatione defendere, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 4.—*Plur.:* intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac. A. 15, 27.

vastātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a desolater, ravager, devastater* (mostly poet.): Arcadiae aper, Ov. M. 9, 192: ferus (i. e. lupus), id. ib. 11, 395: ferarum Amycus, *destroyer*, Verg. A. 9, 772: Trojae, Stat. Achill. 2, 318: gentium (Alexander), Sen. Ben. 1, 13, 3.

vastātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wasting, ravaging, devastating* (late Lat.): manus hostium, Amm. 18, 6, 9: globus, id. 19, 9, 7.

* **vastātrix,** īcis, *f.* [vastator], *a* (female) *waster, ravager, devastater;* trop.: luxuria terrarum marisque vastatrix, Sen. Ep. 95, 19.

vastē, *adv.*, v. vastus *fin.*

* **vastesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vastus], *to become desert* or *waste:* ne scelere tuo Thebani vastescant agri, Att. ap. Non. 185, 10.

* **vastĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [vastus-facio], *laying waste, ravaging, devastating:* Erymanthia vastifica belua, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

vastĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vastus], *an empty place, a waste, desert.* **I.** Lit.: te propter tot tantasque habemus vastitatis funerum, Att. ap. Non. 417, 12 (Trag. Rel. v. 175 Rib.): audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam inculta, quam relicta omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 114; so (with solitudo) Tac. A. 13, 55: judiciorum et fori, Cic. Brut. 6,

21.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to vastus, II.). **A.** *Desolation, devastation, ruin, destruction:* cum caedem a vobis, vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italiâ depellebam, Cic. Fl. 1, 1: Italiam totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: vastitatem efficere, id. Pis. 35, 85: inferre vastitatem tectis atque agris, id. Har. Resp. 2, 3: ut studiis civilibus bellum atque vastitas Italiae finem faceret, Sall. J. 5, 2: vastitatem reddere, Liv. 3, 26, 2: et plus vastitatis hinc urbi secunda nostra fortuna faciet, quam adversa fecit? id. 5, 51, 3: fugam ac vastitatem late fecerunt, id. 8, 9, 12: protritis arboribus ac frugibus dira vastitas, Tac. H. 2, 70. — **2.** Trop., of persons: et has duplices pestis sociorum, publicanorum ruinas, provinciarum vastitates, *destroyers*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 13.— **B.** *Terrible size, hugeness, immensity, vastness* (post-Aug.; but cf. vastus, II. B.): beluae pari vastitate, *of like vast size*, Col. 3, 8, 3: roborum Hercyniae silvae, Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6; cf.: immensa aequorum, id. 3, praef. 1, § 1: hostis formidandae vastitatis, Gell. 9, 13, 4: caeli, Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 110: solis, id. 2, 11, 8, § 49: odoris, id. 31, 6, 32, § 60: vocis, Col. 1, 9, 2. —**2.** Trop.: vastitas instantis laboris, *the fearful magnitude, immensity, vastness*, Col. 4, 18, 2: scientiae rei rusticae, id. 5, 1, 1.

* **vastĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [vastus], = vastitas, II. A., *ruin, destruction:* voluptatum omnium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 68.

vastĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** = vastitas, II. A., *ruin, destruction* (ante-class.): Mars pater, te precor ... ut tu morbos visos invisosque, viduertatem vastitudinemque, calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, an old formula of prayer ap. Cato, R. R. 141, 2: quae vastitudo haec aut unde invasit mihi? Att. ap. Non. 184, 32 (Trag. Rel. v. 455 Rib.); Pac. ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 314 ib.).—* **II.** = vastitas, II. B., *fearful size, hugeness, immensity:* corporis, Gell. 5, 14, 9.

vasto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.; hence, Ital. guastar, and Fr. gâter], *to make empty* or *vacant, to leave untenanted* or *uninhabited, to desert.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): lex erat lata de vastato ac relicto foro, Cic. Sest. 24, 53: vastati agri sunt, Liv. 3, 32, 2: venator vastata lustra fugit, i. e. *destitute of game*, Val. Fl. 1, 480: pati terram stirpium asperitate vastari, *to lie waste* or *untilled*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99. — **II.** Transf., *to empty* or *deprive of inhabitants, to lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate; to ruin, destroy* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: populor, vexo). (α) *Absol.:* cum equitatus liberius praedandi vastandique causâ se in agros ejecerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19.—(β) With *acc.:* ipse ad vastandos depopulandosque fines Ambiorigis proficiscitur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24: agros, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; Cat. 66, 12; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119 (with exinanire): Italiam (with diripere), id. Cat. 4, 6, 13: terram, id. N. D. 2, 39, 99: partem provinciae incursionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: omnia caedibus, incendiis, ruinis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25: omnia ferro ignique vastata, Liv. 7, 30, 15; 10, 12, 7: omnia (with invadere, polluere), Sall. J. 41, 9: omnia igni ferroque, Vell. 2, 110, 6: Tydides multâ vastabat caede cruentus, Verg. A. 1, 471: omnia late vastant, id. G. 4, 16: fana Poenorum tumultu, Hor. C. 4, 4, 47: (zonae) vastantur frigore semper, Tib. 4, 1, 153: cuncta (panthera), Phaedr. 3, 2, 14: direpti vastatique classe, Tac. H. 2, 16: quos (Mardos) vastavit, id. A. 14, 23 *fin.* — *Pass.:* ipsi cultores arvaque maturis jam frugibus ut hostile solum vastabantur, Tac. H. 2, 87 *fin.*—With *abl.* of that which is destroyed or removed: et latos vastant cultoribus agros, Verg. A. 8, 8: agrosque viris annosaque vastant oppida, Stat. Th. 3, 576. — **B.** Trop.: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, *harassed, perplexed*, Sall. C. 15, 5.

***vastŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [vastus, II.], *rather huge* or *bulky:* corpora, App. M. 2, p. 128, 14.

vastus, a, um, *adj.* [cf.: vanus, vacuus], *empty, unoccupied*, i. e. *waste, desert.* **I.** Lit. (so rare but class.; syn.: vacuus, desertus): genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 69: lex erat lata vasto ac relicto foro, id. Sest. 24, 53: agrum vastum ac desertum habere, Liv. 28, 11, 10: vasta ac deserta urbs, id. 24, 3, 11; 28, 7, 12: vasta incendiis ruinisque urbs, id. 5, 53, 1: mons vastus ab naturâ et humano cultu, *uncultivated*, Sall. J. 48, 3: urbs a defensoribus vasta, *without*, Liv. 23, 30, 7 (al. ex conj. vacua).—**B.** Trop. (the fig. taken from tracts of country lying waste or untilled), *uncultivated, unpolished, rude, rough, harsh:* vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: vastus homo atque foedus, id. ib. 1, 25, 117: vasti quidam et insubidi, Gell. 19, 9, 9: fugiemus crebras vocalium concursiones, quae vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, ut hoc est: baccae aeneae amoenissimae impendebant, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: omnia vasta ac temeraria esse, Liv. 24, 48, 7: littera vastior, *too harsh-sounding*, Cic. Or. 45, 153.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Desolate, deserted:* abs te viduae et vastae virgines sunt, *made lonely*, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 52 (Trag. v. 279 Vahl.): dies per silentium vastus, Tac. A. 3, 4.—**B.** *Wasted* by destruction, *laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed* (rare; cf. vastatus): fit vasta Troja, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 130: jam hanc urbem ferro vastam faciet Peleus, Att. ap. Fest. pp. 372 and 373: haec ego vasta dabo, Verg. A. 9, 323: nec solum modo vastum hosti relictum, sed castellis etiam vicisque illatus ignis, Liv. 10, 12, 8.—**C.** With the predom. idea of extent, *vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous* (syn.: ingens, immanis). **1.** Of size: jamque fere pulvis ad caelum vasta videtur, Enn. ap. Non. 217, 11 (Ann. v. 286 Vahl.): immani et vastae insidens beluae, Cic. Rep. 2, 40, 67: vasta et immanis belua, id. Div. 1, 24, 49; cf.: vastissimae beluae, id. Rep. 2, 26, 49: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior; ad figuram quae vastior? id. N. D. 1, 35, 97: summa erat vasto atque aperto mari, difficultas navigandi, Caes. B. G. 3, 12; cf.: in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano, id. ib. 3, 9, 7: fossa vastissima, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: solitudines, id. ib. 2, 6, 19: campi, Verg. A. 3, 13: Charybdis, Lucr. 1, 722: antiquus crater, quem vastum vastior ipse Sustulit Aegides, Ov. M. 12, 236: antrum, Verg. A. 1, 52: hiatus speluncae, id. ib. 6, 237: suspectus turris, id. ib. 9, 530: manus, Ov. F. 2, 322: arma, Verg. A. 10, 768: corpus, Col. 7, 12, 3.—**2.** Transf., of degree, etc., *immense, enormous, prodigious, vast*, etc.: iter, i. e. *on the vast ocean*, Ov. M. 14, 438: certamen, Verg. A. 12, 553: impetus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 30: pugnae Cannensis clades vastissima, Gell. 5, 17, 5: tempestas, Col. 2, 20, 5; cf.: vapores vastissimi, id. 2, 20, 1: clamor, Verg. A. 10, 716; Ov. M. 12, 494: murmur, Verg. A. 1, 245: latratus, Col. 7, 12, 3: tonitru, Val. Fl. 1, 617: pondus, Verg. A. 5, 447; Ov. H. 9, 88.—**3.** Trop.: vastus animus, i. e. *insatiable*, Sall. C. 5, 4.—Rarely with abstr. nouns: quam vasta potentia nostra est, Ov. M. 2, 520: varia vastaque scientia, Col. 1, pr. 28: nefas, Sen. Herc. Oet. 767.—*Adv.:* **vastē**. **1.** (Acc. to vastus, I. B.) *Rudely, harshly:* loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: ne vastius diducantur verba, id. ib. 3, 43, 172.—**2.** (Acc. to II. B.) *Widely, vastly, immensely, violently, enormously:* vaste cedentia litora, Mel. 1, 1, 4: vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. M. 11, 530: vastius podagra correpti, Scrib. Comp. 107.

vāsum and **vāsus**, i, v. 2. vas *init.*

vātes (**vātis**, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 12 Christ.), is (*gen. plur.* vatium, id. Leg. 2, 8, 20 al.), *comm.* [perh. kindr. with Sanscr. vad, dicere, loqui; cf.: vas, vadis, and old Irish, fáith], *a foreteller, seer, soothsayer, prophet.* **I.** Lit.: bonus vates poteras esse: nam quae sunt futura dicis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 37: falsus utinam vates sim, Liv. 21, 10, 10; 4, 46, 5; 36, 15, 2; Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. v. 356 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 102; Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; id. N. D. 1, 20, 55; Liv. 25, 1, 8; 39, 8, 3; 39, 16, 8; Sall. H. 1, 48, 3 Dietsch; Verg. G. 3, 491; 4, 387; 4, 392; id. A. 3, 246; 5, 524; Hor. S. 2, 5, 6 al. —*Fem.:* tuque, o sanctissima vates, Praescia venturi, Verg. A. 6, 65: vatis sub tecta Sibyllae, id. ib. 6, 211; 3, 187; 6, 636; Sen. Troad. 37.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A poet; a poetess* (the oldest name for a poet; but it fell into contempt, and was discarded for poëta, until restored to honor by Vergil; v. Munro ad Lucr. 1, 102; Müll. de re Metr. p. 65 sq.): versibu' quos olim Fauni vatesque canebant, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 222 Vahl.); Verg. E. 7, 27; 9, 34; Hor. C. 1, 1, 35; 2, 20, 3; 4, 6, 44; 4, 9, 28; Tac. Or. 9; Quint. 10, 1, 48; 12, 10, 24; Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 56; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 36 Müll.—*Fem.:* sola tuum vates Lesbia vincit opus, i. e. *Sappho*, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 20. —**B.** *An oracle*, i. e. *a teacher, master, authority* in any art or profession (post-Aug. and rare): Herophilus medicinae vates mirandâ arte, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219: Q. Scaevola legum clarissimus et certissimus vates, Val. Max. 8, 12, 1.

vătĭa, ae, v. vatius.

vatica herba, *a plant, called also* Apollinaria, App. Herb. 74.

Vātĭcānus (*i* short, Hor. C. 1, 20, 7, but lengthened in Juv. and Mart.), a, um, *adj.* (sc. mons, collis), *the Vatican Hill in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber*, Hor. C. 1, 20, 7; Juv. 6, 344; Fest. p. 379 Müll.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 659 sq.; also *plur.*, for *the hill and the space around it:* montes Vaticani, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4: campus, id. ib.: ager, id. Agr. 2, 35, 96: vallis, *between the Vatican and the Janiculum*, Tac. A. 4, 14: Circus, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 201: Vaticana (sc. vina), *Vatican wine* (a very inferior sort), Mart. 6, 92, 3; 10, 45, 5; cf. cadus, id. 1, 19, 2; 12, 48, 14.—*Subst.:* in Vaticano, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 37; 16, 44, 87, § 237; 18, 3, 4, § 20: Vaticanus, *the divinity presiding over the Vatican*, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 17, 2; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8, 12.

vātĭcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaticinor], *a foretelling, soothsaying, prophesying; a prediction, vaticination*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10; id. Att. 8, 12, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 50; Val. Max. 1, 8, 10; Suet. Caes. 59; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 19.

vātĭcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a soothsayer, prophet*, Ov. P. 1, 1, 42; Prud. Ham. 343.

vātĭcĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [vaticinator], *a prophetess, female fortune-teller*, Serv. ad Verg. E. 9, 13; id. A. 3, 443; Mythogr. Lat. 1, 10; 3, 3, 9 Bode.

vātĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [vaticinus], *a prediction, prophecy* (post-Aug. for vaticinatio, oraculum, praedictio), Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 178; Gell. 16, 17, 1; Lact. 1, 4, 3; 2, 10, 6; 4, 6, 3; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 1, 109.

vātĭcĭnĭus, a, um [vaticinor], *prophetic, vaticinal:* libri, Liv. 25, 1, 12; 39, 16, 8 Weissenb. (al. vaticinos).

vātĭcĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [vates], *to foretell, predict, prophesy, forebode, vaticinate* (syn.: ominor, divino). **I.** Lit.: furor vera vaticinatur, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67: quod et somniantibus saepe contingit et vaticinantibus per furorem, id. ib. 1, 18, 34: haec duce praedico vaticinorque deo, Ov. P. 3, 4, 94; cf. Liv. 2, 41, 5; 5, 15, 4; Quint. 4, 2, 3; Ov. H. 16, 278; id. Ib. 268 al.—With *object-clause:* saevam laesi fore numinis iram Vaticinatus erat, Ov. M. 4, 9; 8, 773.—Poet.: parcite, vaticinor, cognatas caede nefandâ Exturbare animas, i. e. *I warn you as a prophet*, Ov. M. 15, 174; cf.: venturi praescia Manto Per medias fuerat ... Vaticinata vias, id. ib. 6, 159: vaticinor moneoque, id. P. 1, 1, 47.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To sing* or *celebrate* as a poet: Agrigentinum quidem doctum quendam virum carminibus Graecis vaticinatum ferunt, quae in rerum naturâ totoque mundo constarent quaeque moverentur, ea contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: *Ps.* Parricida ... Sacrilege ... Perjure. *Ba.* Vetera vaticinamini, *you're singing the old song*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 129.—**B.** *To rave, rant, talk foolish stuff:* vaticinari atque insanire, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6.

vātĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prophetical, vaticinal* (poet. and rare; cf. vaticinius): furores, Ov. M. 2, 640.

Vatĭēnus, i, *m.:* P. Vatienus, *a countryman to whom Castor and Pollux are said to have announced the victory of the Romans over Perseus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2; 3, 5.

Vātīnĭānus, a, um, v. Vatinius, I.

Vātīnĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*, Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254.—So esp., **I.** P. Vatinius, *a Roman vehemently denounced by Cicero*, Cic. Vatin. 1, 1 sqq.—Hence, **Vātīnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vatinius*, whose name became a proverb

of disrepute: Vatiniana crimina, Cat. 53, 2: Vatinianum odium, id. 14, 3; cf. Sen. Const. 17, 3.—**II.** *A shoemaker and maker of four-nozzled drinking-cups*, Mart. 14, 96, 1.—**B.** Transf., *plur.*, *drinking-cups made by Vatinius*, Mart. 10, 3, 4.

vătĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *bent outwards:* (canes) sint cruribus rectis et potius varis quam vatiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4; hence, of *persons with legs bent outwards, bowlegged:* quaesitum est, an balbus et blaesus ... et varus et vatius sanus sit, Dig. 21, 1, 10 *fin.*; Mart. 12, 70, 1.—*Subst.*: **vătĭa,** ae, *m.*, *a bowlegged man:* imitari vatias, Varr. L. L. 9, § 10 Müll.; cf. Plin. 11, 45, 105. § 204.

***vătrax,** ācis, and **vătrĭcōsus,** i, *adj. m.*, *with crooked feet, club-footed:* vatrax et vatricosus pedibus vitiosis, Non. 25, 16; Lucil. 28, ap. Non. l. l.

Vătrenus, i, *m.*, *a river of* Gallia Cispadana *falling into the Po*, now *the Santerno*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119; Mart. 3, 66, 2 (al. Vaterno).

1. vĕ [perh. from same root with vel, volo; but cf. Sanscr. va, or], *or; leaving the choice free between two things or among several (always enclitic): quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13: telum tormentumve, Caes. B. C. 3, 51; 3, 56: lubidines iracundiaeve, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: albus aterve fueris, ignorans, id. Phil. 2, 16, 41: si id facis facturave es, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 13: ne quid plus minusve faxit, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 21: ne quid plus minusve, quam sit necesse, dicat, Cic. Fl. 5, 12: duabus tribusve horis, id. Phil. 14, 6, 16: Appius ad me ex itinere bis terve litteras miserat, id. Att. 6, 1, 2: amici regis duo tresve perditi vites sunt, id. ib. 6, 1, 3: cum eam (quercum) tempestas vetustasve consumpserit, id. Leg. 1, 1, 2: alter ambove, etc., id. ib. 5, 19, 53; v. alter: aliquis unus pluresve, id. Rep. 1, 32, 48: ne cui meae Longinquitas aetatis obstet mortemve exspectet meam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 20: eho, Mysis, puer hic unde est? quisve huc attulit? id. And. 4, 4, 9: si quando aut regi justo vim populus attulit regnove eum spoliavit, aut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65: decretumque, ut consules sortirentur conpararentve inter se, uter, etc., Liv. 24, 10, 2: quae civitates habent legibus sanctum, si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore ac famâ acceperit, uti ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet, *or* (sc. it is ordered by law) *that he shall not*, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 20.—**2.** Esp. in neg. sentences, or questions implying a negat., = -que: nullum (membrum rei publicae) reperies perfecti, quod non fractum debilitatumve sit, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3; num leges nostras moresve novit? id. Phil. 5, 5, 13.—**B.** Repeated or with *correl. part.* **1.** Ve ... ve, *either ... or* (poet.): corpora vertuntur: nec quod fuimusve sumusve, Cras erimus, Ov. M. 15, 215: nullaque laudetur plusve minusve mihi, id. F. 5, 110; id. M. 11, 493: illa tamen se Non habitu mutatve loco, peccatve superne, Hor. S. 2, 7, 64.—**2.** Ve ... aut, *either ... or* (very rare): regnave prima Remi aut animos Carthaginis altae, Prop. 2, 1, 23.

2. vē- (sometimes **vae-**) [perh. = Sanscr. vi-in-, vi-dha-va; Lat. vidua; but cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 3809, 135]; an inseparable particle denoting origin, *out*, which serves either to negative the positive idea lying in the simple word, or to strengthen a simple notion: vegrandis, *small;* vecors, *senseless;* vepallidus, *very pale;* ve-stigo, *to search out;* Vejovis, *an anti-Jove;* cf. Gell. 5, 12, 9 sqq.

Vecilius, i, *m.*, *a mountain in Latium*, perh. a spur of the Algidus, Liv. 3, 50.

vēcordĭa, ae, *f.* [vecors], *want of reason, senselessness, silliness, folly; madness, insanity* (not in Cic.): tanta vecordia innata cuiquam, Ter. And. 4, 1, 2: prorsus in facie voltuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15, 5: alicui vecordiam objectare, id. J. 94, 4; cf.: studia plena vecordiae, Tac. A. 3, 50: formidine quasi vecordiâ exagitari, Sall. J. 72, 2; 99, 3: plurima vecordia constantiam exemerat, Tac. A. 1, 32; 4, 22 *fin.*; Ov. M. 12, 227: mentes vatum in vecordiam vertere, Just. 24, 6, 9: egregie homo improbus atque immani vecordiâ, Gell. 20, 1, 13; 12, 1, 8.

vē-cors (vāecors), cordis, *adj.* [cor], *destitute of reason; senseless, silly, foolish; mad, insane* (syn.: excors, delirus, vesanus): aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vaecordes concordesque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; cf.: vecors est turbati et mali cordis, Fest. p. 372 Müll.: ego te non vaecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste dementiorem putem? Cic. Pis. 20, 47; Liv. 4, 50, 4; 4, 49, 11; Ov. M. 5, 291; Hor. S. 2, 5, 74: scelere et metu vecors, Tac. H. 2, 23: pavidi vecordesque in primam pugnantium aciem procurrunt, Just. 24, 8, 3; also: deformis habitu more vecordium in publicum evolat, id. 2, 7, 10: mens, Cic. Sest. 55, 117: impetus prope vecors, Liv. 7, 15, 3: pertinacia, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4.—*Comp.*: vecordior, Aur. Vict. Caes. 40 *med.*—*Sup.*: istius vecordissimi mentem terrebant, Cic. Dom. 55, 141; App. Mag. p. 274, 31.

Vecta, ae, *f.*, v. Vectis.

***vectābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [vecto], *that can be carried, portable:* materia insulae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 9.

***vectābŭlum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a carriage, vehicle*, Gell. 20, 1, 28.

vectācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a carriage, vehicle*, Tert. Bapt. 3; id. Anim. 53.

***vectārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for carrying* or *conveying:* equus, *a pack-horse, draught-horse*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15 (acc. to Schneid. we should read vectuarius).

vectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a carrying* or *being carried, a riding* (post-Aug.): vectatio et iter reficiunt animum, Sen. Tranq. 17, 8: assidua equi post cibum, Suet. Calig. 3.—Also in *act.* sense, *a carrying* or *bearing:* sarcinae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8, 11.

vectĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [1. vectis], *one who works the lever* in machines, Vitr. 6, 9 *med.*

vectĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.*: vecticularia vita dicitur eorum, qui vectibus parietes alienos perfodiunt furandi gratiâ. Cato: vecticulariam vitam vivere, repente largiter habere, repente nihil, Fest. p. 378 Müll.

vectĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj*, *having a bolt, well bolted* (late Lat.), Aldh. Virg. 447.

vectīgal, ālis (*gen. plur.* vectigaliorum, Suet. Aug. 101; id. Calig. 16: vectigalium, id. Tib. 49), *n.* [vectus, from veho], *a toll, tax, impost* paid to the State (cf.: tributum, census, stipendium). **I.** Lit.: in vectigalibus non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse affert calamitatem ... ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scripturâ vectigal conservari potest, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15; C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10, 3; Caes. B. C. 1, 35; id. B. G. 1, 18; 1, 36: pensitare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 16: imponere agro, id. Agr. 2, 21, 55 sq.: levare agrum vectigali, id. Brut. 36, 136.—**B.** Esp., *an honorarium* or *contribution paid to a magistrate:* praetorium, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11: aedilicium, *the contribution of a province to the games instituted by an ædile*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 26.—**II.** Transf., of private affairs, *revenue, rents, income*, etc.: vectigalia urbana rusticis (anteponantur), Cic. Off. 2, 25, 88; cf.: ex meo tenui vectigali, id. Par. 6, 3, 49; Hor. C. 3, 16, 40; Col. praef. § 27; Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168; 26, 3, 8, § 15; Plin. Ep. 7, 18, 2 sq.—Prov.: magnum vectigal est Parsimonia, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49.

vectīgālĭārĭus, ii, *m* [vectigal], *a collector* or *receiver of taxes:* publicani et vectigaliarii, Firm. Math. 3, 13.

vectīgālis, e, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to imposts* or *taxes:* pecunia, i. e. *impost, tribute*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35, § 89; cf.: annuum tributum, Just. 13, 1, 9.—**B.** *Paying tribute, subject to imposts, tributary:* civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, § 79: agri, id. ib. 2, 3, 43, § 103: hos Suevi ... vectigales sibi fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 3; 3, 8; cf.: (Hannibal) vectigalis stipendiariusque et servus populi Romani, Liv. 21, 41, 7.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the revenue, that brings in revenue* or *income:* equos vectigales tradere, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: ita ei lecti sui contumelia vectigalis est, App. Mag. p. 323, 11: libertas, Tert. Apol. 18: quadrigae, Ascon. ap. Cic. Or. in Tog. Caud. p. 94, 14 Bait.

***vectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [veho], *a carrying, conveyance:* quadrupedum vectiones, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

1. vectis, is (*acc.* vectim, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 153; *abl.* vecti, Prisc. p. 766; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 469), *m.* [vectigal], *a strong pole* or *bar;* esp., **1.** *A lever:* saxa quam maxima possunt vectibus promovent, Caes. B. C. 2, 11; 3, 40; Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19.—In a trial of strength: (Pompeius) cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu, cum validis vecte certabat, Sall. H. 2, 11 dub. Dietsch *N. cr.*—**2.** For moving machines, *a handspike*, Vitr. 6, 9.—**3.** For carrying, *a carrying-pole*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 571.—**4.** For breaking up or tearing down any thing, *a crow, crow-bar:* demoliri signum ac vectibus labefactare conantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; Caes. B. C. 2, 11: cum vecti, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4; Hor. C. 3, 26, 7: vecte in pectus adacto, Ov. M. 12, 452.—**5.** For fastening a door, *a bar, bolt:* cum ad eum (conjectorem) retulisset quasi ostentum, quod anguis domi vectem circumjectus fuisset: tum esset, inquit, ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62; Verg. A. 7, 609; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 125.

2. Vectis, is, *f.*, *an island south of Britain*, now *the Isle of Wight*, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 130; Suet. Vesp. 4.—Also called **Vecta,** *f.*, Eutr. 7, 19.

vectĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [vectito, acc. to Gell. 9, 6, 3; Caper, p. 2246 P.], *borne* or *carried about:* curru quadrijugo vectitatus, Arn. 5, 183; Sol. 11, 9.

Vectĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*, Tac. A. 11, 30; 11, 31; 11, 35; Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199.

vecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [veho], *to bear, carry, convey* (perh. not ante-Aug.): delphinum dorso super fluctus edito vectavisse (Arionem), Gell. 16, 19, 16: corpora viva nefas Stygiâ vectare carinâ, Verg. A. 6, 391: plaustris ornos, id. ib. 11, 138: saucia corpora vectet aquâ, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 46; cf. v. 39.—*Pass.*, *to be carried* or *borne, to ride:* vectabor umeris, Hor. Epod. 17, 74: vectari equis, *to ride on horseback*, Ov. M. 8, 374; Just. 41, 3, 4; Curt. 3, 3, 22: octophoro, App. Mag. p. 323.

Vectōnes or **Vettōnes,** um, *m.*, *a people of Lusitania*, in the modern *Salamanca* and *Estremadura*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19; 4, 20, 34, § 112; Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Liv. 35, 22, 8; Luc. 4, 9; Sil. 3, 378.—Hence, **Vettōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the territory of the Vettones*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 187; Inscr. Grut. 383, 7.

vector, ōris, *m.* [veho]. **I.** *Act.*, *one that bears, carries*, or *conveys* any thing; *a bearer, carrier* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (equus) gradarius optimu' vector, Lucil. ap. Non. 17, 25: Sileni (asellus), Ov. F. 1, 433: puellae (taurus), Sen. Herc. Oet. 553: stelligeri Olympi (Atlas), id. ib. 1907: vector meus, i. e. *my horse*, App. M. 1, p. 111; 3, p. 140.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *one that rides upon* any thing; *a rider, traveller, passenger* (class.); on a ship: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: ingratis vectoribus bene gubernare, id. Att. 2, 9, 3; Ov. H. 18, 148; Verg. E. 4, 38; Luc. 5, 581: animosius a mercatore quam a vectore solvitur votum, Sen. Ep. 73, 5; 85, 35; Petr. 107; Dig. 4, 9, 1 *fin.*—In mal. part.: numquam nisi navi plenâ tollo vectorem, Macr. S. 2, 5.—On horseback, *a rider, horseman:* vector equum regit, Ov. A. A. 3, 555; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 84.

vectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for carrying:* navigia, *transport-ships*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; Suet. Caes. 63.

vectrix, īcis, *f.* [vector, I.], *she that carries* or *transports:* navis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 8 *fin.*: equa, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. Burm. 1, p. 628.

vectūra, ae, *f.* [veho], *a bearing, carrying, conveying, transportation* by carriage or by ship; *a riding*, etc. **I.** Lit. (class.): equi idonei ad vecturam, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15: misimus qui pro vecturâ solveret, *for the transportation*, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 2: mercium, Dig. 4, 9, 4: sine vecturae periculo, *of transportation by sea*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 4.—*Plur.*: remiges, arma, frumenta, vecturae imperabantur, *transport, conveyance*, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit, id. ib. 3, 42: onerum, Gell. 5, 3, 1.—**II.** Transf., *passage-money, freight-money, fare, freight*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 138; Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 4; Petr. 101, 5.

vectūrārĭus, ii, *m.* [vectura], *a driver* of a vehicle, Cod. Th. 14, 6, 1.

vectus, a, um, *Part.* of veho.

1. Vēdĭus, a, um, *the name of a Roman* gens: Vedius Pollio, notorious for his cruelty to his slaves, Sen. Ira, 3, 40, 2; id. Clem. 1, 18, 2; Tac. A. 1, 10; Plin. 9, 23, 39, § 77 al.

2. Vēdĭus, ii, *m.*, *another name for* Vejovis, q. v., *Pluto*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 166.

vēĕmens, v. vehemens.

vĕgĕo, ēre, *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. ugras, strong; Gr. ὑγιής, healthful; cf. vigeo, vigor; augeo, vigil]. **I.** *Act.*, *to move, excite, quicken, arouse* (ante-class.): aequora salsa veges ingentibu' ventis, Enn. ap. Non. 183, 3 (Com. v. 2, p. 153 Vahl.): cum magno strepitu Volcanum ventu' vegebat, id. ap. Fest. s. v. metonymia, p. 153 Müll. (Ann. v. 477 Vahl.): animos Venus veget voluptatibus, Pompon. ap. Non. 183, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be lively, active:* viget, veget utpote plurimum, Varr. ap. Non. 183, 6.

vĕgĕtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vegeto], *animating, enlivening* (post-class.): flabra Favonii, Mart. Cap. 6, § 694: quaedam radix, Amm. 22, 8, 28.

vĕgĕtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *the animating power, vivifying principle* (post-class.), Prud. Ham. 75: nostrae vegetamina vitae, id. ib. 299.

* **vĕgĕtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an enlivening, quickening, excitement:* incessus, App. M. 1, p. 102, 8.

vĕgĕtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an enlivener, exciter, quickener:* inertum, Aus. Ephem. in Orat. 16; Orient. Trin. 35: irrequies, Paul. Nol. Carm. 5, 16.

Vĕgĕtĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* **I.** Flavius Vegetius Renatus, *a writer on military affairs in the latter half of the fourth century.*—**II.** P. Vegetius, *a later writer* De Re Veterinariâ; cf. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 424.

vĕgĕto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vegetus], *to arouse, enliven, quicken, animate, invigorate* (post-class.): spiritus, qui animalia omnia vitali et fecundâ ope vegetat, App. de Mundo, p. 61, 36; id. M. 11, p. 257; id. Ascl. 92, 37: structum Adam (anima), Prud. Ham. 448; id. Cath. 10, 7: anima carnem vegetat, Vulg. Gen. 9, 15: gaudia non illum vegetent, Aus. Ep. 25, 64: memoriae vegetandae gratia, Gell. 17, 2, 1.

vĕgĕtus, a, um, *adj.* [vegeo], *enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, brisk, sprightly* (class.; cf.: acer, alacer, valens). **I.** Lit.: te vegetum nobis in Graeciâ siste, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 6: fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv. 22, 47, 10: vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81: nigris vegetisque oculis, valetudine prosperâ, Suet. Caes. 45: vegetior ab inferis recurrit, App. M. 6, p. 181, 32.—*Comp.:* vegetior aspectus (tauri), Col. 6, 20.—*Sup.:* vegetissimus color conchyliorum, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 46.—**II.** Trop.: mens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: sed vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, Liv. 6, 22, 7: tertia pars rationis et mentis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: libertas, Sen. Hippol. 459: gustus, *keen*, Aus. Eph. Ord. Cog. 3.—*Sup.:* hoc intervallum temporis vegetissimum agricolis maximeque operosum est, *the liveliest, busiest*, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 238.

vē-grandis, e, *adj.*, *not very large, little, small, diminutive* (very rare): oves vegrandes atque imbecillae, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 13: farra, Ov. F. 3, 445: frumentum, Fest. p. 372: gradus, Plaut. Fragm. ib.—**II.** *Very great*, = valde grandis, Non. 183, 30: non idcirco extollitur, nec vitae vegrandi datur, Lucil. ap. Non. l. l. (Sat. 26, 35): homo vegrandi macie torridus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93 (dub.; Zumpt; B. and K. ut grandi).

* **vĕhātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [veho], *a carrying, conveying, transportation*, Cod. Th. 14, 6, 3 (perh. vectatio should be read).

vĕhĕmens (veemens, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120 K. and H.; more freq. **vēmens**, Ter. And. 1, 1, 123; Cat. 50, 21; and Lucr. always, Lachm., Munro), entis, *adj.* [perh. Sanscr. vahis, out of, and mens; cf. vē-], *very eager, violent, furious, impetuous, ardent, vehement*, etc. (syn. violentus). **I.** Lit.: vehemens in utramque partem, Menedeme, es nimis, Aut largitate nimiâ aut parsimoniâ, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31: Galba non in agendo solum, sed etiam in meditando vehemens atque incensus, Cic. Brut. 22, 88: in alios, id. Sull. 31, 87: vehemens feroxque naturâ, id. Vatin. 2, 4; with severus (opp. lenissimus), id. Cat. 4, 6, 12; with inexorabilis, id. Sull. 31, 87; with dissolutus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 104; with acer, id. Caecin. 10, 28; with fortis, id. Off. 1, 28, 100: vehemens lupus et sibi et hosti Iratus pariter, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 28: canis, Phaedr. 2, 3, 1.—Of abstract things: acer et vehemens incitatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: genus orationis vehemens atque atrox, id. ib. 2, 49, 200: vehemens et pugnax exordium dicendi, id. ib. 2, 78, 317: vehemens et aspera quaestio, Quint. 5, 10, 113: vehemens et grave senatusconsultum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, mighty, strong:* satis vemens causa ad objurgandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 123: Arcturus signum sum omnium acerrimum: Vehemens sum exoriens: quom occido vehementior, Plaut. Rud. prol. 71: imber, Lucr. 6, 517: vehementior cursus fluminum, Quint. 9, 4, 7: vehementissimus cursus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: fuga, id. ib. 8, 48: ictus, Lucr. 6, 311: pilum ... vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19, 7: impetus, Amm. 19, 11, 15: brassica ... tenui suco vehementissima, *very powerful, very efficacious*, Cato, R. R. 157, 2: medicamentum efficacius et vehementius, Scrib. Comp. 70: vitis vehementioribus statuminibus impedanda est, *stronger*, Col. 4, 16, 2: vitis vehemens multaque materia frondens, *vigorous*, id. 3, 1, 5: palus, *thick, stout*, id. 4, 12, 1: violentia vini, Lucr. 3, 482: vis frigorum aut calorum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 235; cf.: vis in oratione vehementissima, Quint. 9, 4, 13: vehementior lethargus, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238: dolor capitis, id. 24, 9, 38, § 62: usus strigilis, Suet. Aug. 80: argumentum vehementius, Quint. 7, 6, 7: conviva salibus vehemens intra pomoeria natis, Juv. 9, 11.

vĕhĕmenter (vēmenter), *adv.* [vehemens]. **I.** (Acc. to vehemens, I.) *Eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, earnestly, vehemently*, etc.: vehementer irata, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64; id. Merc. 5, 2, 82: vos credere hoc mihi vehementer velim, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 39: se agere, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 16: quae vehementer, acriter, animose fiunt, id. Tusc. 4, 23, 51: vehementer eos incusavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: commotus, id. ib. 1, 37.—*Comp.:* insectari aliquem vehementius, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: nisi alicui vehementius minari, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149: vehementius equos incitare, Caes. B. C. 2, 41.—*Sup.:* vehementissime contendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 17: proeliari, Auct. B. G. 8, 30: vehementissime sibi animum ad virtutem adcendi, Sall. J. 4, 5.—**II.** (Acc. to vehemens, II.) *Strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much:* fluctuare video vehementer mare, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 12: astringere manus, id. Capt. 3, 5, 9; cf. id. Curc. 4, 4, 12; id. Mil. 2, 2, 50: vehementer id retinebatur, Cic. Rep. 2, 32, 56: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, id. Att. 16, 16, D: displicere, id. ib. 13, 21, 3: quod vehementer ad has res Attinet, Lucr. 4, 29: (res) vehementer ad me pertinet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 10: vitium vehementer effugere, Lucr. 4, 823.—*Comp.:* ingemere vehementer, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12.—*Sup.:* se vehementissime exercere in aliquâ re, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: probare, Licin. Calv. ap. Charis. p. 198 P.

vĕhĕmentesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to become violent* or *vehement* (late Lat.): passio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 2, 51; 2, 6, 92: fluor, id. ib. 4, 6, 91.

vĕhĕmentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Eagerness, fervency, vehemence:* Pollio Asinius fuit acris vehementiae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33: Gracchi, Gell. 1, 11, 14.—**II.** *Strength:* odoris, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59: saporis, id. 19, 5, 27, § 88; cf. id. 23, 1, 21, § 36: venarum, i. e. *a strong pulse*, id. 23, 1, 24, § 48: linteorum strigilumque, i. e. *a copious use*, id. 28, 4, 14, § 55.—**B.** Of language: inter hujus generis et illius superioris vehementiam hoc interest, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26.

vĕhes, is, *f.* [veho], *a carriage loaded* with any thing, *a cart-load, wagon-load* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: faeni large onusta, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 108: stercoris, Col. 11, 2, 86: fimi, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 193: qui lapis etiam nunc ostenditur magnitudine vehis, *so big as to be a cart-load*, id. 2, 58, 59, § 149.—**II.** Transf., as a measure, *a load*, Col. 11, 2, 13.

vĕhĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [vehiculum], *of* or *belonging to carriages* or *vehicles:* res, *the post*, Dig. 50, 4, 1; called also cursus, ib. 50, 4, 18, § 4.

vĕhĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vehiculum], *of* or *belonging to carriages* or *vehicles, carriage-:* fabricator, *a carriage-maker*, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5: cursus, *the post*, id. Anton. 12; called also res, Amm. 14, 11, 5.

vĕhĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [veho], *a means of transport, a carriage, conveyance, vehicle.* **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: ceterae animantes quae vel sedendi vehiculum praebent, vel, etc., Lact. 20, 12, 3: mihi aequum est dari vehicula, qui vehar, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28: junctum vehiculum, i. e. *drawn by a span*, Liv. 34, 1, 3; 42, 65, 3; Vell. 2, 114, 2; Suet. Calig. 39; Tac. A. 12, 47; id. H. 2, 41; Plin. Pan. 20, 3.—**2.** *A wagon, cart*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 186.—**3.** *A ship:* furtorum vehiculum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59.—* **II.** Transf., *an agricultural implement for cutting down grain, a reaping-machine*, Pall. Jun. 2, 2.

vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. vahâmi, conduct; Gr. ὄχος, carriage; ὄχλος, crowd; Germ. Wagen; Engl. wagon; cf. Lat. via, vexo]. **I.** *Act.*, *to bear, carry, convey*, on the shoulders, by wagon, by horse, by ship, etc. (syn.: fero, gero, porto): quicquid inponas, vehunt, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 95: ille'st oneratus recte et plus justo vehit, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 115: siquidem'st decorum erum vehere servom, id. As. 3, 3, 111: reticulum panis onusto umero, Hor. S. 1, 1, 48: formica ore cibum, Ov. A. A. 1, 94: ille taurus, qui vexit Europam, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78: uxorem plaustro, Tib. 1, 10, 52; cf.: Tantalides ... Pisaeam Phrygiis equis, Ov. Tr. 2, 386: cum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 5, 28, 1; cf.: te, Bacche pater, tuae Vexere tigres, Hor. C. 3, 3, 14: Troica qui profugis sacra vehis ratibus, Tib. 2, 5, 40: dum caelum stellas, dum vehet amnis aquas, id. 1, 4, 66: quodque suo Tagus amne vehit aurum, Ov. M. 2, 251: quod fugiens semel horâ vexit, *has brought along, has brought*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 48.—*Absol.:* navim prospexi, quanti veheret interrogavi, Quint. 4, 2, 41.—*Pass.*, *to be carried* or *borne, to ride, sail, go*, etc.: mihi aequom'st dari ... vehicla qui vehar, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28: visus est in somnis curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144: vehi in essedo, id. Phil. 2, 24, 58: vectus curru, Vell. 2, 82, 4; Ov. M. 5, 360: vehi per urbem, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: in navibus vehi, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: in navi, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 73: navi, id. Am. 2, 2, 220: lintribus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 156 Müll.: puppe, Ov. H. 16, 113: parvâ rate, id. M. 1, 319; cf. huc, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 176: navem, ubi vectus fui, id. Mil. 2, 1, 40; id. Merc. 2, 3, 37; id. Stich. 4, 1, 25; id. Trin. 4, 3, 81: in equo, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 140: in niveis victor equis, Ov. F. 6, 724: nympha vehitur pisce, id. M. 2, 13.—Of other swift motions: ut animal sex motibus veheretur, Cic. Univ. 13: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, Verg. A. 7, 65.—With *acc.:* ventis maria omnia vecti, Verg. A. 1, 524.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be borne, to ride, sail*, etc., upon any thing (rare, and perh. only in the *part. pres.* and in the gerund): consuli proconsul obviam in equo vehens venit, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 2, 2, 13: per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: partim scripserunt, qui ovarent, introire solitos equo vehentes, Gell. 5, 6, 27; Just. 11, 7, 13: cui lectica per urbem vehendi jus tribuit, Suet. Claud. 28.

Vēii or **Vēji**, ōrum, *m.*, *a very ancient city in Etruria, one of the twelve towns of the Etrurian confederacy, conquered by Camillus*, near the mod. village of *Isola*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 125; Liv. 4, 61; 5, 1; 5, 7 sq.; Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; Suet. Ner. 39.—Hence, **A. Vēiens** or **Vējens**, entis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Veii, Veientian:* ager, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. Fam. 9, 17, 2: arvum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 167: senatus, Liv. 4, 58: bellum, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; Liv. 4, 58; 5, 52.—*Subst.:* **Vēiens**, entis, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Veii*, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100.—Mostly *plur.:* Veientes, *the inhabitants of Veii, the Veientes*, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; id. Tusc. 3, 12, 27; id. Phil. 9, 2, 4 sq.; Liv. 1, 15; 1, 27; 4, 1 sq.—**B. Vēientānus (Vējen-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Veii, Veientian:* ager, Liv. 4, 19; 5, 30: uva, Mart. 2, 53, 4.—*Subst.:* **Vēientāna**, ae, *f.* (sc.

gemma): Italica, *a black precious stone found near Veii*, Plin. 37, 10, 69, § 184.—**Vējentānum,** i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *an inferior sort of wine*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 143; cf. Pers. 5, 147; Mart. 1, 104, 9; 3, 49, 1.—**Vējentāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Veii, the Veientians*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—**C. Vejus** (dissyl.) or **Vēius** (trisyl.), a, um, *adj.*, *of Veii, Veian:* dux Veīus, i. e. *Tolumnius*, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 31.—*Subst.:* **Vēia** or **Vēja,** ae, *f.*, *a proper name of a woman*, Hor. Epod. 5, 29.

Vējento, ōnis, *m.*, *a surname in the Fabrician* gens.; esp., **1.** *A contemporary of Cicero, a judge in Rome*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6; 7, 3, 6.—**2.** A. Fabricius Vejento, *a courtier under Nero*, Tac. A. 14, 50; cf. Juv. 3, 185; 4, 113 al.

Vējŏvis, Vēdiŏvis, or **Vēdiiŏvis,** is, *m.* [2. ve- and Jov-; cf. Juppiter; prop. anti-Jove], *an Etruscan divinity, a god of the under world, whose power to injure corresponded to the power of Jupiter to help; worshipped at Rome, where his temple stood in the hollow between the Arx and the Capitol; he was sometimes identified with Apollo;* v. Preller, Röm. Myth. p. 235; form Vejovis, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62; Amm. 17, 10, 2; Mart. Cap. 1, § 58; 2, § 167; Macr. S. 3, 9.—Form Vediovis, Ov. F. 3, 430; Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 74 Müll.; Inscr. Orell. 1287; cf. Kal. Praenest., Mens. Jan. 1 and Mens. Mart. 7 ap. Orell. Inscr. 2, pp. 382, 386.—Form Vediiovis, Gell. 5, 12, 11.—**II.** With a fanciful comment on the etymology, identified with the infant Jupiter, Ov. F. 3, 447; Paul. ex Fest. p. 379 Müll.; cf. also Vedius.

vĕl, *conj.* and *adv.* [old *imv.* of volo] prop., *will, choose, take your choice;* hence, **I.** As disjunctive conjunction, to introduce an alternative as a matter of choice or preference, or as not affecting the principal assertion (while aut introduces an absolute or essential opposition; cf. Madv. Gr. § 436; Zumpt, Gr. § 339; Fischer, Gr. § 383). **A.** Singly. **1.** In gen., *or* (if you will), *or else*, *or* (at your pleasure), *or* (at least), *or* (it is indifferent), *or* (what is the same thing), etc.: dic igitur me passerculum … haedillum me tuom dic esse vel vitellum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77: viginti minis? *Ba.* Utrum vis, vel quater quinis minis, id. Ps. 1, 3, 111: lege vel tabellas redde, id. ib. 1, 1, 29: in solem ponito vel sine sale in defrutum condito, Cato, R. R. 7: orabant (sc. Ubii), ut sibi auxilium ferret … vel … exercitum modo Rhenum transportaret, *or at least*, i. e. *or, if he preferred it*, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: in unius voluntate vel moribus, id. ib. 2, 28, 51: in unâ urbe vel in hac ipsâ, id. ib. 3, 10, 17: constituere vel conservare, id. ib. 2, 38, 64: in ardore caelesti, qui aether vel caelum nominatur, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: transfer idem ad modestiam vel temperantiam, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60; cf. Madv. ad id. ib. 2, 25, 81: unum illud extimescebam, ne quid turpiter facerem, vel dicam, jam effecissem, id. Att. 9, 7, 1: haec neque confirmare argumentis neque refellere in animo est; ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem, Tac. G. 3.—**2.** Esp. **a.** With *potius*, to correct or make more precise what has been said, *or rather:* ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68: post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, id. ib. 2, 30, 53: cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri vel potius paruit, id. Lig. 7, 22: vide quid licentiae nobis tua liberalitas det, vel potius audaciae, id. ib. 8, 23: ludorum plausus vel testimonia potius, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione meâ laetatus! id. Att. 16, 7, 5; id. Phil. 13, 9, 19: novem tibi orbibus, vel potius globis conexa sunt omnia, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: plurimas vel potius omnes ex se ipso virtutes contulit, Quint. 10, 1, 109.—In climax after a negative: tu certe numquam in hoc ordine vel potius numquam in hac urbe mansisses, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 38.—**b.** So corrective, without potius: sed haec tu melius vel optime omnium, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 7: clariore vel plane perspicua, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55; id. Lael. 12, 41: Capua ab duce eorum Capye, vel, quod propius vero est, a campestri agro appellata, Liv. 4, 37, 1: cum P. Decius se in Samnium vel in Etruriam proficisci paratum esse ostendisset, id. 10, 26, 4.—Esp. in the phrase vel dicam, *or let me rather say, or rather:* quando enim nobis, vel dicam aut oratoribus bonis aut poëtis, ullus … ornatus defuit? Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10; id. Brut. 57, 207; id. Cael. 31, 75; id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; id. Att. 9, 7, 1; Suet. Calig. 13.—So intensive, *or I may even say* (cf. II. A. 3. infra): omnes binos consules, vel dicam amplius, omnia nomina, Varr. L. L. 8, p. 106 Bip.: a plerisque vel dicam ab omnibus, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 3; id. Brut. 70, 246.—**c.** Vel etiam, *or even:* ut expositio quarundam rerum gestarum vel etiam fabulosarum, Quint. 4, 3, 12.—**d.** = aut, *or else.* (*α*) With an alternative necessary consequence: id autem nec nasci potest nec mori, vel concidat omne caelum omnisque natura consistat necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54 Tischer ad loc.: vel tu ne faceres tale in adulescentiâ, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 22.—(*β*) In gen. (poet. and post-class.): si copias armatorum … secum expenderent, vincendum illâ acie vel cadendum esse, Tac. A. 14, 35: mortem omnibus ex naturâ aequalem oblivione apud posteros vel gloriâ distingui, id. H. 1, 21; cf. id. A. 14, 61; 14, 62: quod imperium variâ sorte laetum rei publicae aut atrox, principibus prosperum vel exitio fuit, id. H. 2, 1 *init.*; 2, 10; 2, 68; cf. Ov. M. 9, 624 sq.; 15, 601 sq.—**e.** In a subordinate alternative after aut: nec aut tibi ipsi aut huic Secundo vel huic Apro ignotas, Tac. Or. 28: ne contra Gai quidem aut Claudii vel Neronis … domum, id. H. 2, 76: abscedens in hortos aut Tusculanum vel Antiatem in agrum, id. A. 14, 3 *init.*: dementiae quoque judicia aut propter id quod factum est aut propter id quod adhuc fieri vel non fieri potest instituuntur, Quint. 7, 4, 29.—**B.** As co-ordinate. **1.** Vel … vel, *either … or, be it … or;* in gen. (class.; but where the alternatives are necessary and exclusive, that is, where one must be right and the other wrong, aut … aut is used; v. infra, and cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 4, 11, 27): sed hic numquis adest? *Pa.* Vel adest vel non, i. e. *just as you please*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 28 Brix ad loc.: paucis me misit ad eam.. vel ut ducentos Philippos reddat aureos, vel ut hinc eat secum, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 18 sq.: ubi illic biberit, vel servato meum modum vel ego dabo, id. Stich. 5, 4, 37: vel tu me vende, vel face quod tibi lubet, id. Pers. 3, 1, 70: nunc quamobrem huc sum missa, amabo, vel tu mihi ajas, vel neges, id. Rud. 2, 4, 14; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 44: Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros … existimabant, vel vi coacturos, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 6: ut (Romani) vel sibi agros attribuant vel patiantur eos tenere, etc., id. ib. 4, 7: vel sumptuosae vel desidiosae illecebrae, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8: in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, id. ib. 2, 21, 37: maximum virtutis vel documentum, vel officium, id. ib. 1, 20, 33: pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim, id. Off. 3, 10, 42: erant quaestiones vel de caede vel de vi, id. Mil. 5, 13; 7, 20; id. Leg. 3, 14, 32; id. Lig. 6, 17; id. Deiot. 1, 1; 5, 13; id. Brut. 69, 242: animus vel bello vel paci paratus, Liv. 1, 1, 8: hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit vel paci decorum vel bello, id. 1, 42, 5: Etruriam et Samnium provincias esse; utram mallet eligeret: suo exercitu se vel in Etruriâ vel in Samnio rem gesturum, id. 10, 19, 9: gladioque ruptis omnibus loris, oraculi sortem vel elusit vel implevit, Curt. 3, 1, 18: nihil illo fuisset excellentius vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus, Nep. Alcib. 1, 1; 2, 1; id. Milt. 3, 4.—**b.** Connected with *aut*, but not corresponding to it (cf. infra, 2. e.): num aut tuum aut cujusquam nostrum nomen vel Caucasum hunc transcendere potuit vel illum Gangem transnatare? Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22: ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? id. Sen. 16, 57: si velim scribere quid aut legere aut canere vel voce vel fidibus, aut geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum explicare, etc., id. Div. 2, 59, 122.—**2.** Esp. **a.** With weakened disjunctive force (nearly = et … et): quemadmodum ille vel Athenis vel Rhodi se doctissimorum hominum sermonibus dedisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 3: multos sine ratione, sine litteris, quâ vel inpudentia vel fames duxit, ruentes, Quint. 2, 20, 2: affectus vel illos mites vel hos concitatos in suâ potestate habuisse, id. 10, 1, 48: eadem quaestio potest eundem vel accusatorem facere vel reum, id. 3, 6, 18: et nundina vetera ex ordine instituit, vel dies vel tempora, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43: pestilentia tanta exstiterat vel Romae, vel Achaicis urbibus, ut, etc., Treb. Gall. 5.—**b.** More than twice, *either … or … or*, etc.: tu vel suda, vel peri algu, vel tu aegrota, vel vale, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 24: hance tu mihi vel vi vel clam vel precario Fac tradas: meâ nil re fert, dum potiar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: vel in tempestate, vel in agris, vel in corporibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68: vel quod ita vivit vel quod ita rem publicam gerit vel quod ita factus est, id. Phil. 2, 5, 10: vel spectator laudum tuarum vel particeps vel socius vel minister consiliorum, id. Fam. 2, 7, 2; id. Red. Quir. 9, 23; so eight times, id. Rep. 1, 3, 6.—**c.** The second (or last) vel strengthened, (*α*) By etiam: quae vel ad usum vitae vel etiam ad ipsam rem publicam conferre possumus, *or even*, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 30; so id. ib. 1, 29, 45; 2, 1, 1; cf.: ut vel ea defendam, quae Pompejus velit, vel taceam, vel etiam ad nostra me studia referam litterarum, id. Fam. 1, 8, 3.—(*β*) By vero etiam: in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4.—(*γ*) By omnino: haec vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos judicum movendos ex iis quae sunt ante posita, sumentur (*or in general*), Cic. Part. Or. 36, 128.—**d.** Rarely after a negative = neque, *nor:* neque satis Bruto … vel tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 14.—**e.** In irregular construction, without the second vel: utrumque est in his, quod ab hoc oratore abhorreat: vel quod omnis, qui sapientes non sint, insanos esse dicunt … accedit quod, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 65; id. Att. 11, 7, 5; cf. esp. Lucr. 5, 383 sqq. Munro ad loc.—**f.** Vel … vel = aut … aut: habere ea, quae secundum naturam sint, vel omnia vel plurima et maxima, i. e. *so nearly all that the difference is unimportant*, Cic. Fin. 4, 11, 27; cf. Madv. ad loc.: cum bonâ quidem spe, ut ait idem, vel vincendi vel in libertate moriendi, id. Att. 7, 9, 4.—For vel .. vel, in a subordinate alternative after aut, v. the examples under I. B. 1. b. supra.—**g.** Vel, correl. with *aut* (post-Aug. and rare): verborum quoque vis ac proprietas confirmatur vel praesumptione … aut reprehensione, Quint. 9, 2, 18: voces … aut productione tantum vel correptione mutatae, id. 9, 3, 69 (but the line Ov. M. 1, 546, is spurious); so, aut … aut … vel: ut aut de nomine aut scripto et sententiâ vel ratiocinatione quaeratur, Quint. 3, 6, 72: aut … aut … aut … aut … vel, id. 8, 6, 68 sq.; cf.: ubi regnat Protogenes aliquis vel Diphilus aut Erimarchus, Juv. 3, 120.

II. As intens. particle (prop. ellipt., implying an alternative the first member of which is omitted, something else *or even* this, etc.). **A.** In gen., *or even, if you will, or indeed, or … itself, even, assuredly, certainly.* **1.** With *subst.:* tum opsonium autem pol vel legioni sat est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 24; id. Capt. 1, 2, 23; id. Curc. 5, 2, 13: ita me di ament, vel in lautumiis, vel in pistrino mavelim Agere aetatem, Quam, etc., Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 5: *Ep.* Si arte poteris accubare. *Ge.* Vel inter cuneos ferreos, id. Stich. 4, 2, 39: vel rex semper maxumas Mihi agebat gratias, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 7: sed tamen vel regnum malo quam liberum populum, Cic. Rep. 3, 34, 46: isto quidem modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23: cum se vel principes ejus consilii fore profiterentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: vel Priamo miseranda manus, Verg. A. 11, 259: ego vel Prochytam praepono Suburae, Juv. 3, 5: facile me paterer vel illo ipso acerrimo judice quaerente vel apud Cassianos judices … pro Sex. Roscio dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85: populus Romanus auctoritatem suam vel contra omnes defendere potest, *even if necessary*, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 63: id se probaturum vel ipso Verginio judice, Liv. 3, 44, 10: belli necessitatibus eam patientiam non adhibebimus, quam vel lusus ac voluptas elicere solet? id. 5, 6, 3: timebant ne Romana plebs … vel cum servitute pacem acciperet, *even if it should involve their enslavement*, id. 2, 9, 5.—**2.** With *adjj.:* *Ch.* Pax, te tribus verbis volo. *Sy.* Vel trecentis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 122: *Ca.* Ut opperiare hos sex dies saltem modo … *Ba.* Animo bono es. Vel sex mensis opperibor, id. Ps. 1, 3, 89; cf.: jam hercle vel du-

centae minae, id. ib. 1, 3, 68; 1, 3, 111: hoc ascensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem arcuerint, Liv. 9, 24, 7: *Ph.* Dane suavium? *Di.* Immo vel decem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 22: ego illum eunuchum, si opus sit, vel sobrius, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 26: si sit opus, vel totum triduom, id. ib. 2, 1, 17: haec sunt omnia ingenii vel mediocris, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 119.— **3.** With *verbs:* namque edepol quamvis desubito vel cadus vorti potest, *may even be turned over*, i. e. *will be empty*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 39: ubi ego hinc abiero, vel occidito, *if you will, even*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 93: per me vel stertas licet, inquit Carneades, non modo quiescas, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 93: ut ipsis sententiis, quibus proluserunt, vel pugnare possint, id. de Or. 2, 80, 325: cum vel abundare debeam, cogor mutuari, id. Att. 15, 15, 3.—**4.** With *pronn.:* videndum erit, quid quisque vel sine nobis aut possit consequi aut non possit, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: existiment quod velint, ac vel hoc intellegant, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: est tibi ex his ipsis qui assunt bella copia, vel ut a te ipso ordiare, *especially as you can begin with yourself*, id. Rep. 2, 40, 67.—**B.** With superlatives, to denote the highest possible degree, *the very; the utmost; the most...possible.* **1.** With *adjj.:* hoc invenisset unum ad morbum illum homini vel bellissimum, *the very loveliest, the most beautiful possible*, Lucil. ap. Non. 527, 28: vidi in dolore podagrae ipsum vel omnium maximum Stoicorum Posidonium, Cic. Fragm. ib. 32: hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum, suavitatis autem est vel plurimum, *the very least... the utmost possible*, id. Or. 26, 91: quarum duarum (civitatum) si adessent (legationes), duo crimina vel maxima minuerentur, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 14: patre meā sententiā vel eloquentissimo temporibus illis, *the most eloquent possible*, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: quod erat ad obtinendam potentiam nobilium vel maximum, vehementer id retinebatur, id. Rep. 2, 32, 56: cujus (sc. Hannibalis) eo tempore vel maxima apud regem auctoritas erat, Liv. 36, 41, 2: vident unum senatorem vel tenuissimum esse damnatum, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 46: fora templaque occupabantur, ut vel exspectatissimi triumphi laetitia praecipi posset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: sed vel potentissima apud Amphictyonas aequi tractatio est, Quint. 5, 10, 118; 11, 1, 81.—**2.** *With advv.:* vel studiosissime quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15: cum Sophocles vel optime scripserit Electram, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: vel maxime confirmare, id. N. D. 2, 65, 162; so, vel maxime, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; id. de Or. 1, 8, 32; id. Att. 9, 12, 3; Quint. 1, 3, 12; 4, 3, 4.—**C.** In adding an instance implying that other instances might be mentioned at will, *or* this one; *for instance, for example, as for example, in particular:* Per pol quam paucos reperias Fideles amatores... Vel hic Pamphilus jurabat quotiens Bacchidi, etc., Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 3: vel heri in vino quam inmodestus fuisti, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 7: nullast tam facilis res quin difficilis siet Quom invitus facias; vel me haec deambulatio... ad languorum dedit, id. ib. 4, 6, 1: sed suavis accipio litteras, vel quas proxime acceperam, quam prudentis! Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 1: cujus innumerabilia sunt exempla, vel Appii majoris illius, qui, etc., id. de Or. 2, 70, 284.—**D.** Concessive. **1.** With superlatives, *perhaps:* adulescens vel potentissimus nostrae civitatis, Cic. Rosc. A. 2, 6: domus vel optima Messanae, notissima quidem certe, *the best known, at any rate, if not the finest*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 3.—**2.** = saltem, *at least:* quā re etsi minus veram causam habebis, tamen vel probabilem aliquam poteris inducere, Cic. Fam. 11, 22, 2: plurimi semetipsos exhortantur vel aliquas partes earum (scientiarum) addiscere, quamvis universas percipere non possint, Col. 11, 1, 11: ac, ni flexisset animos, vel Aegypti praefecturam concedi sibi oraret, Suet. Ner. 47: ut messe vel unā releves colla perusta, Mart. 10, 12, 5; Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 8; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 4, 16, 43.

vela, ae, *f.*, *the Gallic name for the plant* erysimon, Plin. 22, 25, 75, § 158.

Vēlābrensis, e, v. 2. Velabrum.

1. vēlābrum, i, *n.* [velo], *a covering* or *awning* stretched above the theatre, Amm. 14, 6, 25.

2. Vēlābrum, i, *n.* **I.** *A street in Rome on the Aventine Hill, between the Vicus Tuscus and the Forum Boarium, where especially oil-dealers and cheese-mongers sold their wares*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 43 sq. Müll.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29; id. Curc. 4, 1, 22; Hor. S. 2, 3, 229; Tib. 2, 5, 33; Prop. 4 (5), 9, 5; Ov. F. 6, 405.—Hence, **Vēlābrensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Velabrum, Velabrian:* caseus, Mart. 13, 32, 2; cf. id. 11, 52, 10.—**II.** Velabrum Minus, *a small street in Rome*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 156 Müll.

vēlāmen, inis, *n.* [velo], *a cover, covering, clothing, robe, garment, veil* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Verg. A. 1, 649; 6, 221; Ov. M. 6, 566; id. F. 4, 147; 6, 579; id. A. A. 3, 267; Juv. 3, 178; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11, 2; Tac. G. 17.

vēlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a cover, covering.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Infantis, Cels. 7, 29 *fin.:* estque id aliquanto melius velamentum cerebro quam caro, id. 8, 4; cf. id. 7, 18.—* **B.** *A veil, curtain*, = velum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 15, 2.—**C.** Velamenta, *olive-branches wound about with woollen fillets*, or *rods wound about in like manner*, which suppliants bore before them: velamenta manu praetendens supplice, Ov. M. 11, 279: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes orare, ut reciperent sese, Liv. 24, 30, 14 Weissenb. ad loc.; 25, 25, 6; 30, 36, 5; 36, 20, 1; cf. id. 29, 16, 6: velamenta et infulas praeferentes, Tac. H. 1, 66; v. velo, I. *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *a cover, concealment, screen:* quaerentes libidinibus suis patrocinium aliquid seu velamentum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 4: pudoris, Lampr. Elag. 11: amicitiae, *pretence*, Amm. 19, 11, 4.

vēlāris, e, *adj.* [velum], *of* or *belonging to a veil* or *curtain:* anuli, *curtain-rings*, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62.

vēlārium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a covering, screen, awning*, stretched above the theatre to keep off the sun, Juv 4, 122.

‡ **vēlārius,** ii, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A slave who attended to closing the curtains at the entrance of an apartment, a door-keeper*, Inscr. Grut. 599, 7 sq.—**II.** *A sailor who attended to furling and unfurling the sails*, Inscr. Orell. 3642.

vēlāti, v. velo, I. B.

vēlātio, ōnis, *f.* [velo], *a veiling, giving the veil*, Aug. Ep. 150 *fin.*

vēlātō, *adv.*, v. velo *fin.*

Vĕlauni or **Vellavii,** ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Aquitania, between the Gabali and the Segusiani, in Vélay*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Vĕlĕda, ae, *f.*, *a prophetic virgin among the Germans, regarded as a divine being*, Tac. G. 8; id. H. 4, 61; 4, 65; 5, 22; 5, 24; cf. Stat. S. 1, 4, 90.

vĕlĕs, itis, *m.* [volare, velox, flying troops], *a kind of light-armed soldier, who attacked the enemy out of the line of battle, a skirmisher.* **I.** Lit., usually in the *plur.:* velites, Liv. 26, 4, 4 sq.; 21, 55, 11; 23, 29, 3; 38, 21, 13; 30, 33, 3; Varr. ap. Non. 552, 30; Ov. Ib. 48 (Merkel, militis); Val. Max. 2, 3, 3.—*Sing.*, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. sub vitem, p. 308; Titin. ap. Non. 552, 26.—* **II.** Transf.: me autem a te, ut scurram velitem, malis oneratum esse, non moleste tuli, *as the clown of the troop*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1.

Vĕlia, ae, *f.* **I.** *An elevated part of the Palatine Hill at Rome*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 54 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54; Liv. 2, 7, 6.—Hence, **Vĕliensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Velia, Velian:* Veliense sexticeps in Veliā apud aedem deum penatium, an old formula ap. Varr. L. L. l. l.—**II.** *A town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocæans*, orig. called Ὑέλη, afterwards Ἐλέα, Lat. Elea (v. h. v.), now *Castellamare della Bruca*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71; Gell. 10, 16, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 19, 1; 7, 20, 1; id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 99; 2, 5, 17, § 44; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 1 al.—Hence, **1. Vĕliensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Velia, Velian:* sacerdotes, Cic. Balb. 24, 55.—*Plur.:* **Vĕlienses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Velia, the Velians*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.—**2. Vĕlīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Velia, Velian:* portus, i. e. *Velia*, Verg. A. 6, 366.—**III.** *A Spanish tribe*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 26.

vēlĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [velum-fero], *sail-bearing:* carina, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 35; Ov. M. 15, 719; Luc. 1, 495: malus, Val. Fl. 1, 126: venti, Sen. Thyest. 129.

vēlĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [velifico], *a making sail, sailing.* **I.** Lit.: mutatā velificatione, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21.—**II.** Trop.: velificatione plenā in rempublicam ferebatur, Amm. 18, 5, 6: velificatione tranquillā, ut aiunt, ferebatur ad gloriam, id. 29, 2, 22.

* **vēlĭfĭcium,** ii, *n.* [id.], *a making sail, sailing:* velificia primum invenit Isis, Hyg. Fab. 277.

vēlĭfĭco, āre (*act.* collat. form of velificor), *to sail, make sail:* nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 6: per summa aequora, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103; 9, 29, 47, § 88: erectis capitibus, id. 8, 13, 13, § 35.—*Pass.:* velificatus Athōs, *sailed through*, Juv. 10, 174.

vēlĭfĭcor, ātus (*inf.* parag. velificarier, Afr. Com. 267), 1, *v. dep. n.* [velum-facio], *to make sail, spread sail, sail.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): (ratis) Caerula ad infernos velificata lacus, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 25), 40: velificantes triumphantium in modum, Flor. 3, 7, 3; Mel. 3, 7, 2.—**II.** Trop., with *dat.*, *to make sail for*, i. e. *to exert one's self to effect, procure*, or *gain* a thing (class.): honori suo velificari, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: ne aut velificatus alicui dicaris, aut, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2: favori civium, Flor. 1, 9, 5.

* **vēlĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [velificor], *made with sails, sailing:* cursu navigii, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 70.

vēlĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [velum-gero], *sail-bearing, covered with sails:* mare, Cassiod. Var. 7, 9.

1. Vĕlīnus lăcus or simply **Vĕlīnus,** *a lake in the Sabine territories, between Reate and Interamnum*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108; Verg. A. 7, 517: Rosea rura Velini, id. ib. 7, 712.—It gave its name to **Vĕlīna trĭbus,** *the people who dwelt around this lake*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 9; Liv. Epit. 19 *fin.*; called also Velina, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52; Pers. 5, 73.

2. Vĕlīnus, a, um, v. Velia, III. 2.

vĕlĭtāris, e, *adj.* [veles], *of* or *belonging to the* velites: arma, Sall. J. 105, 2: hastae, Liv. 26, 4, 4; 38, 20, 1; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 201: auxilium, Amm. 20, 1, 3.—*Subst.:* **vĕlĭtāres,** ium, *m.*, = velites (late Lat.), Amm. 19, 3, 1.

vĕlĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [velitor], *a skirmishing* with words, *a bickering, wrangling, dispute* (Plautin.): velitatio dicta est ultro citroque probrorum objectatio, ab exemplo velitaris pugnae, Fest. p. 369 Müll.: velitatio dicitur levis contentio, dicta ex congressione militum (i. e. velitum), Non. p. 3: verbis velitationem fieri, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 41 (al. as one word, verbivelitationem; cf. Ussing ad loc.): me ad velitationem exerceo, id. Rud. 2, 6, 41.

Vĕlĭternīnus, a, um, v. Velitrae, B.

1. Vĕlĭternus, a, um, v. Velitrae, A.

2. Vĕlĭternus, i, *m.*, *a proper name*, Sil. 13, 229.

vĕlĭtes, um, v. veles.

vĕlĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [veles], *to fight like the* velites or *light troops, to skirmish* (ante- and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: in eum lapidibus crebris, App. M. 9, p. 234, 25: equus postremis calcibus, id. ib. 7, p. 195, 12.—In mal. part.: primis Veneris proeliis, App. M. 5, p. 168, 6.—**II.** Trop.: tunc saga illa primis adhuc armis disciplinae suae velitatur, i. e. *makes the first attempt, essays*, App. M. 9, p. 230: contra aliquem scurrilibus jocis, id. ib. 8, p. 213, 11: calumniis in aliquem, id. Mag. p. 274: nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duo, i. e. *have wrangled*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 28: adversus impudentes et improbos in maledictis (with decertare convicio), Gell. 6, 11, 1: periculum alicui, *to threaten with danger*, App. M. 5, p. 164.

Vĕlĭtrae, ārum, *f.*, *a town of the Volsci, in Latium, whence came the Octavian family*, now *Velletri*, Liv. 2, 31; 2, 34; 6, 36; Suet. Aug. 1; 6; 94; Sil. 8, 379.—Hence, **A. Vĕlĭternus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Velitræ:* ager, Liv. 2, 31; 30, 38: hostis, id. 6, 22: rus, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 10: populus, Liv. 8, 12: coloni, id. 6, 36.—*Plur.:* **Vĕlĭterni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Velitræ*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Liv. 8, 14; Suet. Aug. 94.—**B. Vĕlĭternīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Velitræ, Veliternian:* vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65.

* **vēlĭvŏlans,** antis, *adj.* [velum-volo], *sail-flying, flying with sails*, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67; cf. velivolus.

vēlĭvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *sail-flying, winged with sails*, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (Ann. v. 381, and Trag. v. 111 Vahl.); Ov. P. 4, 5, 42.—*Absol.*: mare velivolis florebat puppibus, i. e. *with ships*, Lucr. 5, 1442 (1440).—Transf., an epithet of the sea: maria alta velivola, Liv. And. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5: mare, Verg. A. 1, 224; Ov. P. 4, 16, 21.

vella, ae, v. villa *init.*

* **vellātūra,** ae, *f.* [contr. from vehelatura, from veho], *a carrying, conveyance*: vellaturam facere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14.

Vellaunodūnum, i, *n.*, *a town of* Gallia Celtica, *in the territory of the Senones*, prob. the modern *Beaune*, Caes. B. G. 7, 11.

Vellēius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. **I.** C. Velleius Paterculus, *an historian under Augustus and Tiberius*; v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 203 sq.—**II.** C. Velleius, *an Epicurean, friend of Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 78; id. N. D. 1, 6, 15.—Hence, **A. Vellēius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Velleius, Velleian*: lex, perh. *called after the consul* C. Velleius Tutor, Dig. 28, 2, 29; 28, 3, 3; Just. Inst. 2, 13.—**B. Vellēiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of a Velleius, Velleian*: senatusconsultum, *called after the consul* C. Velleius Tutor, Dig. 16, 1, 2.

* **vellĭcātim,** *adv.* [vellico], qs. *by pinches* or *twitches*, i. e. *piecemeal, disconnectedly*: vellicatim ac saltuatim scribere, Sisenn. ap. Non. 188, 1.

vellĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a plucking, twitching*; trop., *a twitting, taunting* (post-Aug.): cum non tantum lacerationes, sed etiam vellicationes effugerit, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5, 3; id. Ira, 3, 43, 5.

vellĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vello], *to pluck, twitch, pinch, nip* (syn. carpo). **I.** Lit.: cornix vulturios vellicat, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 148: puer, quid fieret, interrogatus, a paedagogo se vellicari respondit, Quint. 6, 1, 41: saetas, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 32: vellicata blande auricula suscitavit, Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 3.—**B.** Transf., of bees: nullius opus, *to suck*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To wake up, arouse* by twitching: excitandus e somno et vellicandus est animus admonendusque, Sen. Ep. 20, 11; 63, 1.—**B.** *To pluck* or *twitch* in speaking, i. e. *to twit, taunt, carp, rail at* (cf. rodo): contemplent, conspiciant omnes, nutent, nectent, sibilent, vellicent, vocent, etc., Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 73: more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: quod vellicet absentem Demetrius, Hor. S. 1, 10, 79; cf.: nullum est tam plenum beneficium, quod non vellicare malignitas possit, *belittle*, Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 2: (puella) te vellicet, Prop. 2, 5, 8; Gell. 4, 15, 1.

vello, vulsi, vulsum (*perf.* velli, Calp. Ecl. 4, 155; Prisc. 10, 6, 36, p. 897 P.; Diom. 1, p. 369 ib.; ante-class. form of *sup.* volsum; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 576), 3, *v. a.* [prob. akin to ἕλ-κω]. **I.** Prop. **A.** Of animals, *to pluck* or *pull*; i. e. *to deprive of the hair, feathers*, etc.: oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9; Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 190: anseres, id. 10, 22, 27, § 53.—**B.** Of things. **1.** In gen., *to pluck, pull*, or *tear out, away*, or *up*; in simple constr.: plumas anserum, Col. 8, 13, 3: caudae pilos equinae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: barbam, id. S. 1, 3, 133: tot spicula, Verg. A. 10, 889: comam, Mart. 5, 37, 19: cuneum vellito, statimque surculos in ea foramina immittito, Col. 5, 11, 5; cf. id. Arb. 26, 4: signa, *to take up*, i. e. *march*, Verg. A. 11, 19; cf.: ut vellerent signa et Romam proficiscerentur, Liv. 3, 50, 11: mors viscera vulsit, Luc. 6, 546.—With *ab* and *abl.*: postes a cardine vellit, Verg. A. 2, 480: albos a stirpe capillos, Prop. 3 (4), 25, 13: asparagum ab radice, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 149.—With *abl.* alone: aut castris audebit vellere signa, Verg. G. 4, 108: genae florem primaevo corpore vulsit, Luc. 6, 562: adfixam oculo sagittam, id. 6, 218: vulsis pectore telis, id. 6, 232; cf.: unguibus et raras vellentem dentibus herbas, Ov. M. 8, 800.—With *de* and *abl.*: hastam ... de cespite vellit, Verg. A. 11, 566: herbas de caespite, Luc. 4, 414.—**2.** Esp. **a.** *To pluck, pull*, or *tear down* or *away*: cum pars vellerent vallum, atque in fossas proruerent, Liv. 9, 14, 9; 10, 2, 5: munimenta, id. 2, 25, 3.—**b.** *To pluck, pull, pick*, or *gather* fruit, etc.: modo nata malā vellere poma manu, Tib. 3, 5, 20.—**c.** *To pull, twitch*, etc.: aurem, Verg. E. 6, 4; cf. id. Cop. 38; Calp. Ecl. 4, 155; Amm. 22, 3, 12: vellere coepi Et prensare manu lentissima bracchia, Hor. S. 1, 9, 63: latus digitis, Ov. A. A. 1, 606.—**d.** *To be plucked* or *pulled*, i. e. *to have the hair pulled out by the roots*: circa corporis curam morosior, ut non solum tonderetur diligenter ac raderetur, sed velleretur etiam, Suet. Caes. 45.—**II.** Trop., *to tear, torment*: sed mea secreto velluntur pectora morsu, Stat. S. 5, 2, 3.—Hence, *P. a.*:

vulsus (volsus), a, um. **A.** Lit., *shorn, plucked, smooth, beardless, hairless*: istum gallum Glabriorem reddes mihi quam volsus ludius, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 6: vulsi levatique et inustas comas acu comentes, Quint. 2, 5, 12: corpus vulsum, id. 5, 9, 14: eadem (corpora) si quis vulsa atque fucata muliebriter comat, id. 8, prooem. 19: nepos, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 23.—**2.** Trop., *effeminate*: mens, Mart. 2, 36, 6.—**B.** *Suffering convulsions, spasmodic*, Plin. 21, 19, 74, § 126; 23, 1, 16, § 25.

vellus, ĕris, *n.* [Sanscr. ura for vara, sheep; root var, to cover; Gr. ἔρ-ιον, εἶρος, wool; Goth. vulla; Germ. Wolle]. **I.** Lit., *wool shorn off, a fleece*: pastores Palatini ex ovibus ante tonsuram inventam vellere lanam sunt soliti: a quo vellera dicuntur, Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 54 and 130 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 11, 9; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 50; Lucr. 6, 504; Hor. Epod. 12, 21; id. Ep. 1, 10, 27; Ov. M. 6, 21; 14, 264.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *The skin of a sheep with the wool on it, the fell* or *pelt* entire, Col. 7, 4, 4; Tib. 2, 1, 62; Verg. E. 3, 95; id. A. 7, 95; Ov. H. 18, 144; id. F. 5, 102. **2.** *The hide, pelt* of any other animal: fulvi leonis, Ov. F. 2, 340; cf. id. ib. 5, 396: cervina, id. M. 6, 593; cf. id. ib. 3, 197: ferina, id. ib. 11, 4.—**3.** *A sheep*: cultrosque in guttura velleris atri Conicit, Ov. M. 7, 244; cf. Calp. Ecl. 2, 7.—**B.** Of woolly material. **1.** *Wool, down*: velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres, i. e. *the fleeces* or *flocks of silk*, Verg. G. 2, 121.—**2.** Of *light, fleecy clouds*: tenuia nec lanae per caelum vellera ferri, Verg. G. 1, 397; so Luc. 4, 124.—**3.** Of *snow-flakes*, Mart. 4, 3, 1.—**C.** Of things made of wool: Parnasia, *woollen bands* or *fillets*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 8.

vēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [velum], *to cover, cover up, wrap up, wrap, envelop, veil*, etc. (class.; syn.: contego, induo). **I.** Lit.: capite velato, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10; Quint. 2, 13, 13; 6, 1, 48: caput velatum filo, Liv. 1, 32, 6; cf.: capita ante aras Phrygio amictu, Verg. A. 3, 545: varices, Quint. 11, 3, 143: partes tegendas, Ov. M. 13, 479: velanda corporis, Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 3: antennas, *covered with* or *supporting the sails*, Verg. A. 3, 549.—Of clothing: velatus togā, *enveloped, clothed*, Liv. 3, 26, 10: purpurea veste, Ov. M. 2, 23: tunicā, id. F. 3, 645: stolā, Hor. S. 1, 2, 71; Tib. 1, 5, 25 (3, 4, 55): amiculis, Curt. 3, 3, 10: umeros chlamyde, Spart. Sev. 19.—Of other objects: maternā tempora myrto, Verg. A. 5, 72: tempora purpureis tiaris, *to wrap round, bind round*, Ov. M. 11, 181: tempora vittis, id. P. 3, 2, 75: coronā, id. ib. 4, 14, 55; cf. in a Greek construction: Amphicus albenti velatus tempora vittā, id. M. 5, 110: cornua lauro, id. ib. 15, 592: frondibus hastam, id. ib. 3, 667: serta molas, id. F. 6, 312: Palatia sertis, id. Tr. 4, 2, 3: delubra deūm fronde, Verg. A. 2, 249: velatis manibus orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, i. e. *holding the* velamenta (v. h. v. I. C.), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 101; cf.: velati ramis oleae, Verg. A. 11, 101.—**B.** Milit. t. t.; *P. a.* as *subst.*: **vēlāti,** ōrum, *m.*, *soldiers who wore only a cloak*; only in the phrase accensi velati, *a kind of supernumerary troops who followed the army to fill the places of any who might fall*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40; and in late Lat. inscrr. freq. *sing.*: ACCENSVS VELATVS, one such soldier, Inscr. Orell. 111; 1368; 2153; 2182; v. accenseo, *P. a.* B.—**II.** Trop., *to hide, conceal* (post-Aug.; several times in Tac.; otherwise rare): odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac. A. 14, 56: externa falsis armis, id. H. 4, 32; cf. id. A. 12, 61: primas adulescentis cupidines, id. ib. 13, 13: culpam invidiā, id. ib. 6, 29: scelere velandum est scelus, Sen. Hippol. 721: nihil (with omittere), Plin. Pan. 56, 1.—Hence,

* **vēlātō,** *adv.*, *through a veil, darkly, obscurely*: deum discere, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

Velocasses, ium, v. Bellocassi.

vēlōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [velox], *swiftness, fleetness, speed, rapidity, velocity*. **I.** Lit.: velocitate ad cursum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: pernicitatem et velocitatem, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, id. ib. 4, 13, 31; Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Hirt. B. G. 8, 36; 8, 48; Quint. 2, 16, 13; 2, 20, 9; Nep. Epam. 2, 3: illa in rebus moliendis velocitas, Curt. 5, 7, 1; 5, 8, 2: velocitate opus est, quā celeritatem famae antecedas, id. 7, 2, 15.—In *plur.*: non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, sed, etc., Cic. Sen. 6, 17.—**II.** Trop. (so perh. only post-Aug.): velocitas cogitationum animique celeritas, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 52: animi exercitata studio, Quint. 5, 10, 123: mali, Tac. A. 15, 38: occasionum, id. H. 1, 83: sagacitatis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 4.—Of speech, style, *rapidity*: immortalis illa Sallustii, Quint. 10, 1, 102; 9, 4, 83; 10, 7, 8.

vēlōcĭter, *adv.*, v. velox *fin.*

vēlox, ōcis, *adj.* [akin to volare; cf. veles], *swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy* (class.; syn.: celer, pernix, praepes). **I.** Lit.: juvenes, Liv. 26, 4, 4: pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: velocissimus quisque, Quint. 2, 3, 7: Breuni, Hor. C. 4, 14, 11: cervi, Verg. A. 5, 253: catuli, id. G. 3, 405: Pristis, id. A. 5, 116: pes, Ov. M. 1, 551: flamma, Lucr. 6, 688: jaculum, Verg. G. 2, 530: procella, Hor. C. 3, 27, 63: arbores, *rapidly growing*, Plin. 17, 13, 20, § 95: toxicum, *quickly working*, Hor. Epod. 17, 61; so, genus herbae ad mortem, etiam opio velocius, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180: horae, Ov. M. 2, 118: anni, Mart. 8, 8, 1: navigatio, Quint. 12, 2, 24: celeritas, Plin. 10, 24, 35, § 73: Victoria, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64: moenia (thermae), *quickly built*, Mart. Spect. 2, 7.—Poet., for the *adv.*: ille velox ... Desilit in latices, Ov. M. 4, 352; Hor. C. 4, 12, 22; Luc. 9, 829.—With *inf.*: nec jam hic absistere velox, Stat. Th. 6, 797.—With *ad* and *acc.*: piger ad poenas princeps, ad praemia velox, Ov. P. 1, 2, 123.—**II.** Trop.: nihil est animo velocius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: ingenio veloci ac mobili, Quint. 6, 4, 8: natura humani ingenii agilis ac velox, id. 1, 12, 2: velox ingenio, Tac. Agr. 13: animus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13: acutior atque velocior in urbanitate brevitas, Quint. 6, 3, 45; cf.: decurrere materiam stilo quam velocissimo, id. 10, 3, 17: velocior (in conjectando), Phaedr. 3, 3, 1.—*Adv.*: **vēlōcĭter,** *swiftly, quickly, speedily*, Ov. M. 4, 509; 11, 586; Quint. 1, 1, 28; 2, 4, 28; 8, 3, 81; Plin. 16, 44, 90, § 241.—*Comp.*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 29.—*Sup.*, Cic. Univ. 9; Caes. B. G. 5, 35; Suet. Tit. 3.

vēlum, i, *n.* [root var, to cover; cf. vellus, and v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 459], *a cloth, covering, awning, curtain, veil*: tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30: velis amictos non togis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: eadem (i. e. uxor) si quando recito, in proximo, discreta velo, sedet, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3.—So of *chamber-curtains, hangings*, Suet. Claud. 10; Juv. 6, 228; 9, 105: adlevare, Sen. Ep. 80, 1.—Of the *awnings* stretched over the theatre or other public places as a protection from the sun, Lucr. 4, 75; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 15; Ov. A. A. 1, 103; Inscr. Orell. 2219; Val. Max. 2, 4, 6; cf. Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 23: multis simulationum involucris tegitur et quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cujusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15.—**II.** Esp., *a sail* (in good prose usually in *plur.*). (*a*) *Plur.*: scindere vela, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: dare, id. Or. 23, 75; Liv. 31, 45, 11; Quint. 10, 3, 7; Hor. C. 1, 34, 4: facere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9; Verg. A. 5, 281; cf. fieri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: pandere, Quint. 6, 1, 52: solvere, Verg. A. 4, 574: deducere, Ov. M. 3, 663: dirigere ad castra Corneliana, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: quo utinam velis passis pervehi liceat! Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: contrahere, id. Att. 1, 16, 2; Quint. 12, praef. § 4; Hor. C. 2, 10, 24: subducere, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 3: legere, Verg. G. 1, 373: tendunt vela Noti, id. A. 3, 268: ventis inplere, id. ib. 7,

23: classem velis aptare, id. ib. 3, 472. — Poet., of wings: pennarum, Lucr. 6, 744. —(β) *Sing.:* navale velum, Macr. S. 5, 21, 5: in pontum vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 45; id. Mil. 4, 8, 7; id. Ep. 1, 1, 47; Verg. A. 1, 103; 1, 400; Ov. H. 13, 101: pleno concita velo puppis, id. M. 7, 491; 11, 483 al.—**b.** Prov.: remis velisque, *with oars and sails*, i. e. *with tooth and nail, with might and main:* res velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25; cf.: remigio veloque quantum potis es festina et fuge, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 5 (cf. the similar phrase, remis ventisque, sub remus); cf.: non agimur tumidis velis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 201: plenissimis velis navigare, Cic. Dom. 10, 24.—**B.** Trop.: utrum panderem vela orationis statim, an, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9: dare vela Famae, Mart. 8, 70, 6: voti contrahe vela tui, Ov. P. 1, 8, 72: velis majoribus, *with more zeal*, id. A. A. 2, 725; id. F. 2, 3: in quo tu ingenii simul dolorisque velis latissime vectus es, Plin. Ep. 4, 20, 2: dedimus vela indignationi, dedimus irae, id. ib. 6, 33, 10: pande vela, ac, si quando alias, toto ingenio vehere, id. ib. 8, 4, 5.

***vēlūmen,** inis, *n.* [vello], *a fleece:* lanam demptam ac conglobatam alii vellera, alii velumina appellant, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9 Schneid. *N. cr.*

vĕl-ut or **vĕl-ŭti,** *adv.* (cf. vel, II.), *even as, just as, like as.* **I.** Correl., with a foll. *sic* or *ita* (very rare). **A.** In gen.: velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius naturâ et figurâ varios motus ciere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20 (al. vel ut): cum velut Sagunti excidium Hannibali, sic, etc., Liv. 31, 18, 9: velut per fistulam, ita per apertam vitis medullam umor trahitur, Col. 3, 18, 5.—**B.** In partic., to introduce comparisons: veluti Consul, cum, etc. . . . sic exspectabat populus, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 87 Vahl.): ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coorta est Seditio . . . Sic, etc., Verg. A. 1, 148; v. infra, II. B. 2., and atque, II. 4.—**II.** *Absol.* **A.** In gen.: studeo hunc lenonem perdere, velut meum erum macerat, Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 2: cum repente instructas velut in acie certo gradu legiones accedere Galli viderent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: ne vitam silentio transeant veluti pecora, quae, etc., Sall. C. 1, 1: veluti qui sentibus anguem Pressit, Verg. A. 2, 379. —With *abl. absol.:* cum velut inter pugnae fugaeque consilium trepidante equitatu, Liv. 1, 14, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. id. 1, 31, 3; 1, 29, 4; 1, 53, 5; 2, 12, 13.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To connect, by way of example, a single instance with an established general proposition, *as, for instance, for example:* hoc est incepta efficere pulchre, veluti mihi Evenit, ut ovans praedâ onustus incederem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 145; id. Rud. 3, 1, 4; id. Merc. 2, 1, 3; cf. id. Aul. 3, 4, 3; id. Curc. 5, 3, 4; id. Truc. 2, 1, 35; 2, 7, 19: numquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant: veluti in hac re aiebant, In labores Herculis, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 95: ut illi dubia quaedam res . . . probetur: velut apud Socraticum Aeschinem demonstrat Socrates, etc., id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: est etiam admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus iis, quae gignuntur in terrâ. Veluti crocodili, etc., id. N. D. 2, 48, 124; id. Fin. 2, 35, 116; cf.: multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, velut hoc, etc., id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23: velut in hac quaestione plerique dixerunt, id. N. D. 1, 1, 2: velut iste chorus virtutum in eculeum impositus imagines constituit, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: aliae quoque artes minores habent multiplicem materiam, velut architectonice, Quint. 2, 21, 8: sermonibus ejus fruebar, veluti fuit illa sermocinatio, Gell. 19, 8, 1.—**2.** To introduce a comparison or figurative expression, *as, like, as it were:* concurrunt veluti venti, cum spiritus Austri, etc., Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 423 Vahl.); 6, 3 (ib. v. 431 ib.): frena dabat Sipylus, veluti cum, etc., Ov. M. 6, 231: migrantes cernas totâque ex urbe ruentes, Ac, veluti ingentem formicae farris acervum Cum populant, etc., Verg. A. 4, 402; cf. supra, I. B.: hic velut hereditate relictum odium paternum conservavit, etc., Nep. Hann. 1, 3: quoddam simplex orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente judicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19: ducetur rerum ipsâ serie velut duce, id. 10, 7, 6: haec velut sagina dicendi, id. 10, 5, 17: inaequalia tantum et velut confragosa, id. 8, 5, 29: haec est velut imperatoria virtus, id. 7, 10, 13.—**3.** To introduce a hypothetical comparative clause, *just as if, just as though, as if, as though.* **a.** Usually velut si: absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: tantus patres metus de summâ rerum cepit, velut si jam ad portas hostis esset, Liv. 21, 16, 2; Quint. 2, 13, 1: velut si urbem adgressurus Scipio foret, ita, etc., Liv. 29, 28, 9: facies inducitur illis (corporibus mixtis) Una, velut si quis, etc., Ov. M. 4, 375.—**b.** Sometimes, in this sense, velut alone: saepe, velut gemmas ejus signumque probarem, Per causam memini me tetigisse manum, Tib. 1, 6, 25 (21); Ov. M. 4, 596: velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinuisset, Liv. 2, 36, 1: velut abundarent omnia, id. 2, 41, 9: me quoque juvat, velut ipse in parte laboris ac periculi fuerim, ad finem pervenisse, etc., id. 31, 1, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.

vēmens, v. vehemens.

vēna, ae, *f.* [perh. root veh-, to carry, etc.; prop. a pipe, channel; Gr. ὀχετός], *a blood-vessel, vein.* **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: venae et arteriae a corde tractae et profectae in corpus omne ducuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: venam incidere, id. Pis. 34, 83; Cels. 2, 10: bracchiorum venas interscindere, Tac. A. 15, 35: abrumpere, id. ib. 15, 59: abscindere, id. ib. 15, 69: exsolvere, id. ib. 16, 17; 16, 19: pertundere, Juv. 6, 46: secare, Suet. Vit. Luc.: ferire, Verg. G. 3, 460: solvere, Col. 6, 14, 3.—**2.** In partic., *an artery:* si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 8, 15; Cels. 3, 6: tentare, *to feel the pulse*, Suet. Tib. 72 *fin.*; for which, tangere, Pers. 3, 107; Sid. Ep. 22: si protinus venae conciderunt, i. e. *the pulse has sunk* or *fallen*, Cels. 3, 5; cf.: venis fugientibus, Ov. P. 3, 1, 69.—**B.** Transf., of things that resemble veins. **1.** *A water-course*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43; Auct. B. Alex. 8, 1: fecundae vena aquae, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 16; Mart. 10, 30, 10.—**2.** *A vein of metals*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151; Juv. 9, 31.—**3.** *The urinary passage*, Cels. 4, 1.—**4.** *A vein* or *streak* of wood, Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 184; 13, 15, 30, § 97. —Of stone, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 91; Stat. S. 1, 3, 36.—**5.** *A row* of trees in a garden, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76.—**6.** = membrum virile, Mart. 4, 66, 12; 6, 49, 2; 11, 16, 5; Pers. 6, 72.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The strength:* vino fulcire venas cadentes, Sen. Ep. 95, 22; id. Ben. 3, 9, 22; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 153.—**B.** *The interior, the innate* or *natural quality* or *nature* of a thing: periculum residebit et erit inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: (orator) teneat oportet venas cujusque generis, aetatis, ordinis, *the innermost feelings, the spring, pulse*, id. de Or. 1, 52, 223: si ulla vena paternae disciplinae in nobis viveret, Sev. ap. Spart. Pesc. 3.—**C.** For a person's *natural bent, genius, disposition, vein* (the fig. taken from veins of metal): ego nec studium sine divite venâ, Nec rude quid possit video ingenium, Hor. A. P. 409: tenuis et angusta ingenii, Quint. 6, 2, 3: benigna ingenii, Hor. C. 2, 18, 10: publica (vatis), Juv. 7, 53.

vēnābŭlum, i, *n.* [venor], *a hunting-spear.* **I.** Lit., Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3; Verg. A. 4, 131; Ov. H. 4, 83; id. M. 8, 419; 8, 404; 9, 205; 10, 713; 12, 453; Mart. 14, 31, 1.—**II.** Transf.: sagittarum, *large spear-like arrows*, for killing elephants, Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 26.

Vĕnāfrum, i, *n.*, *a very ancient town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil*, now *Venafro*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Cato, R. R. 135; 136; Cic. Att. 7, 13, b, 7; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3; Hor. C. 2, 6, 16; Mart. 13, 101, 1.—Hence, **A. Vĕnāfer,** fra, frum, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Venafrum:* oleum, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6.—**B. Vĕnāfrānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Venafrum, Venafran:* agri, Hor. C. 3, 5, 55; Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 7.—*Subst.:* **Vĕnāfrānum,** i, *n.* (sc. oleum), *Venafran-oil:* ipse Venafrano piscem perfundit, Juv. 5, 86.

vēnālĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venalicius], *of* or *belonging to slave-selling.* **I.** *Adj.:* vita, i. e. *slave-dealing*, Dig. 32, 1, 73, § 4.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vēnālĭcĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a slave-dealer*, Dig. 14, 4, 1; 21, 1, 44; 50, 16, 207 al.

vēnālĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [venalis], *of* or *belonging to selling, for sale.* **I.** In gen. **A.** *Adj.:* jumenta, Petr. 76. —**B.** *Subst.:* **vēnālĭcĭum,** ii, *n.*, *taxes on sales*, Cod. Just. 12, 19, 4.—**II.** In partic., *of* or *belonging to slave-selling.* **A.** *Adj.:* familiae, i. e. *young slaves exposed for sale*, Suet. Aug. 42; so, greges, Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 201.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. vēnālĭcĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a slave-dealer*, Cic. Or. 70, 232; Plin. 21, 26, 97, § 170; Suet. Rhet. 1.—**2. vēnālĭcĭum,** ii, *n.* **a.** *Slave-selling*, Dig. 21, 1, 65; Petr. 29; Inscr. Orell. 3023 and 4777.— **b.** *Plur.*, concr., *young slaves*, Dig. 28, 8, 5.

vēnālis, e, *adj.* [2. venus], *of* or *belonging to selling, to be sold, for sale, purchasable.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 67: aedis venalis hasce inscribit litteris, id. Trin. 1, 2, 131: horti, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: venales ac proscriptae possessiones, id. Agr. 3, 4, 15: cibus uno asse, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 54: ut ne opera quidem pistoria proponi venalia sinerent, Suet. Tib. 34: essedum, id. Claud. 16: cibumque coctum venalem proponi vetuit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 2: vox, i. e. *of a public crier*, Cic. Quint. 3, 13: otium non gemmis venale, Hor. C. 2, 16, 7: postremo dixisse (Jugurtham), Urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit, Sall. J. 35, 10: ubi non sit, quo deferri possit venale, non expediat colere (hortos), Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 3: familia, i. e. *a gang of slaves for sale*, Quint. 7, 2, 26.—**B.** In partic.: **vēnālis,** is, *m.*, *a young slave offered for sale*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 4; id. Rud. 4, 3, 35; id. Trin. 2, 2, 51 al.; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; Sen. Ben. 4, 13, 3; id. Ep. 80, 8; Hor. S. 1, 1, 47; Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 199; cf. Quint. 8, 2, 8.—Hence, **Caesărī vēnāles** (or as one word, **Caesărīvēnāles**), ium, *m.*, *a name given to the inhabitants of Castulo, in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.—**II.** Transf., *that can be bought* by bribes or presents, *venal:* quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jusjurandum, veritatem, officium, religionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 144: fidem cum proposuisses venalem in provinciâ, id. ib. 2, 2, 32, § 78: juris dictio, id. ib. 2, 2, 48, § 119: multitudo pretio, Liv. 35, 50, 4: amicae ad munus, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 21: cena, Mart. 3, 60, 1: animae, Sil. 15, 500: amici, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.

vēnālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [venalis, II.], *the capability of being bought* (with bribes, etc.), *venality*, Cod. Just. 4, 59 *fin.*; Sid. Ep. 5, 13 *med.*

vēnālĭtĭus, a, um, v. venalicius.

Venami, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Gaul*, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

Venaria, ae, *f.*, *an island in the Tuscan Sea*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81.

vēnātĭcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [venaticus], *of* or *belonging to hunting* or *the chase* (late Lat.): praeda, *game*, Amm. 29, 3, 3; 30, 1, 15.

vēnātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [venatus], *of* or *belonging to hunting, hunting-.* **I.** Lit.: canis, *a hunting-dog, hound*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 113; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 31; cf.: genus canum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 2: catulus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 65.—* **II.** Transf.: prolatis rebus parasiti venatici sumus, i. e. *lean* or *gaunt like hounds*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 17.

vēnātĭlis, e, *adj.* [vena], *springing from a vein:* aquae, Cassiod. Var. 3, 13.

vēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [venor], *hunting, the chase, venery.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: conditiora facit haec supervacanei operis aucupium atque venatio, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: (Suevi) multum sunt in venationibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1.—**B.** In partic., *a hunting spectacle, hunt, battue;* also, *a combat of wild beasts*, exhibited to the people: ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; id. Fam. 7, 1, 3; id. Att. 16, 4, 1; id. Fin. 2, 8, 23; Suet. Caes. 10; 39; id. Aug. 43; id. Calig. 18; 27; Inscr. Orell. 2556; 2559; v. Smith, Antiq. — **II.** Transf., *that which is* or *has been hunted, game:* cum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio, Liv. 35, 49, 6: capta venatio, id. 25, 9, 8: frequens ibi et varia, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 8; Cels. 5, 26, 30; 5, 2, 20; 5, 2, 24; 5, 2, 26; Col. 9, praef. 1: septum venationis, *a preserve* or *cover for game, a hunting-park*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2.

vēnātĭtĭus, a, um, v. venaticius.

vēnātor, ōris, *m.* [venor], *a hunter.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quasi venator tu qui-

dem es, dies atque noctes cum cane aetatem exigis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 11; Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Hor. C. 1, 1, 26; 1, 37, 19; id. S. 1, 2, 105: COLLEGIVM VENATORVM, Inscr. Murat. 531, 2.—In apposit.: venator canis, *a hunting-dog, hound*, Verg. A. 12, 751: equus, *a hunting-horse, hunter*, Stat. Th. 9, 685; cf. venatrix.—**B.** In partic. (cf. venatio, I. B.), *one who fights with wild beasts* in the arena, Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 11; Tert. ad Mart. 5.—**II.** Trop.: venator adest nostris consiliis cum auritis plagis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 14: physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83.

vēnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venator], *of* or *belonging to a hunter* or *to the chase, hunter's, hunting-*: galea, Nep. Dat. 3: culter, Suet. Aug. 19 *fin.*; id. Claud. 13: instrumentum, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3; Dig. 48, 19, 8.

vēnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a huntress*, Verg. A. 1, 319; 9, 178 Heyne.—As *adj.*: venatrix dea, i. e. *Diana*, Ov. M. 2, 454; cf. id. ib. 2, 492; called also puella, Juv. 13, 80: canis, Mart. 11, 69, 2.—Trop.: venatrix sane optima, non ferarum, sed libidinum, Ambros. Virg. 3, 2, 6.

* **vēnātūra,** ae, *f.* [venor], *hunting, the chase*; trop.: viden' tu illam oculis venaturam facere atque aucupium auribus? *how she hunts about with her eyes? is on the watch?* Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 43.

vēnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *hunting, the chase*: labor in venatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98; Verg. A. 7, 747; 9, 605; Ov. M. 3, 163.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 4, 302; 4, 307; 4, 309.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Fishing*: capere in venatu, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 31.—**B.** *Game*: venatus aggerere, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 58: vesci venatu, id. 7, 2, 2, § 23; Amm. 23, 6, 50.

* **vendax,** ācis, *adj.* [vendo], *fond of selling*: patrem familias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet, Cato, R. R. 2 *fin.*

vendĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that may be sold, salable, vendible.* **I.** Lit.: via vendibilis Herculanea multarum deliciarum et magnae pecuniae, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; so, fundus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47: merx, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 23: proles, Col. 7, 6 *fin.*—*Comp.*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 2; App. M. 8, p. 212, 5.—**II.** Trop., *acceptable, agreeable, popular*: nam ut sint illa vendibiliora, haec uberiora certe sunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 12: vendibilis orator, id. Brut. 47, 174: (C. Visellius Varro) populo non erat satis vendibilis, id. ib. 76, 264: oratio, id. Lael. 25, 96: puella, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 10.—* *Adv.*: **vendĭbĭlĭter,** *salably; pleasantly*, Hier. Ep. 130, 18.

vendĭco, āre, v. vindico *init.*

(**vendĭtārĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, a false read. in Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 103; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

vendĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendito, an offering for sale; hence, trop.], *a specious display, a boasting, vaunting, blazoning*: quin etiam mihi quidem laudabiliora videntur omnia, quae sine venditatione et sine populo teste fiunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: venditatio atque ostentatio, id. Lael. 23, 86: ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiae venditatio, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 25.

vendĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a boaster, vaunter, braggart* (post-Aug. and very rare): famae nec incuriosus nec venditator, Tac. H. 1, 49 *med.*: Sallustianae lectionis, Gell. 18, 4, 1.

vendĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendo], *a selling, sale; a vending.* **I.** Lit.: venditio alienatio est et rei suae jurisque in ea sui in alium translatio, Sen. Ben. 5, 10, 1: bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: proscriptiones venditionesque, id. ib. 44, 128: facere, Dig. 26, 7, 56; cf., on the laws relating thereto, Gai Inst. 3, 139; the title: De emptione et venditione, Just. Inst. 3, 23; Dig. 18, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A thing sold*: antequam venditio transferatur, Dig. 18, 2, 4, § 4; 43, 23, 11.—*Plur.*, *goods sold*, Plin. Ep. 10, 108, 1.—**B.** Venditiones dicebantur olim censorum locationes, quod velut fructus publicorum locorum venibant, Fest. p. 376 Müll.

vendĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to offer again and again for sale, to try to sell* (class., esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: Tusculanum venditat, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 7: mercem, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: agellum (opp. emere), Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 1: piscinas grandi aere, Col. 8, 16, 5: olus, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80: mutationes stativorum, Tac. H. 1, 66: hordeum colonis, App. M. 7, p. 194, 36: non ego possum, quae ipsa sese venditat, tutarier, i. e. *prostitutes herself*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 41; cf. id. Curc. 4, 1, 21.—**II.** Trop., *to cry up, praise, commend, recommend, blazon*: istius omnia decreta, imperia, litteras peritissime et callidissime venditabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 135; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 59, § 133: pacem pretio, Liv. 38, 42, 11: munera principis et adipiscendorum honorum jus, Tac. A. 1, 49 *med.*: suam operam, Liv. 44, 25, 5; Quint. 12, 7, 6: ingenii venditandi aut memoriae ostentandae causâ, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: obsequium amatori, Liv. 39, 43, 9: valde te venditavi, i. e. *have praised you*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 16.—**B.** Esp.: se alicui, *pay court to, conciliate*, etc.: quo modo se venditant Caesari? i. e. *do they ingratiate themselves with him*, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 1: existimationi hominum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 132: quod non florentibus se venditavit, Nep. Att. 11, 3: se plebi, Liv. 3, 35, 5: se senatui litteris, Vell. 2, 63, 3.—**C.** *To betray*: qui perduellionis venditat patriam, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15.

vendĭtor, ōris, *m.* [vendo], *a seller, vender* (opp. emptor): ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor novit, emptor ignoret, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: gemmarum, Cod. Just. 12, 58, 12, § 3; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6; Dig. 18, 1 sq.: librorum, Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 3; cf. Gell. 5, 4, 1.—**II.** Transf., of a bribe-taker: dignitatis vestrae, Cic. post. Red. in Sen. 4, 10.

vendĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [venditor], *she that sells* or *vends*, Dig. 18, 3, 8; Cod. Just. 4, 51, 3.

vendĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of vendo.

vendo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.* [contr. from venum-do, venundo; v. 2. venus], *to sell, vend.* **I.** Lit.: aut hoc emptore vendes pulchre aut alio non potes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 31: juravistin' te illam nulli venditurum? id. Ps. 1, 3, 118: argentum accepi, dote imperium vendidi, id. As. 1, 1, 74: dum quidem hercle ne minoris vendas quam ego emi, pater, id. Merc. 2, 3, 89: vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: quam optime vendere, id. ib.: male, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: dicit, quanti cujusque agri decumas vendiderit, id. ib. 2, 3, 53, § 123 sq.: praedia, id. ib. 2, 1, 54, § 142: fanum pecuniâ grandi, id. Sest. 26, 56.—*Subst.*: **vendĭtum,** i, *n.*, *a sale*: tot judicia, quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *sale*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: constat negotiatio ex empto et vendito, Sen. Ben. 6, 38, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to sell* or *give up* any thing for money, *to betray*: cum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses ... quorum omnium capita regi Cotto vendidisti, Cic. Pis. 34, 84: ut modo se his, modo vendat illis, id. Har. Resp. 22, 47: vendidit hic auro patriam, *sold, betrayed*, Verg. A. 6, 621: suffragia nulli, Juv. 10, 78: sua funera, i. e. *to expose one's life for hire*, id. 8, 192: animam lucro, Pers. 6, 75: verba sollicitis reis, Mart. 5, 16, 6: hoc ridere meum tam nil, nullâ tibi vendo Iliade, *I will not sell it thee for an Iliad*, Pers. 1, 122.—**B.** Transf., *to cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise* a thing (as if offering it for sale): Ligarianam praeclare vendidisti, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 2: vendit poëma, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 75: at tu qui Venerem docuisti vendere primus, Tib. 1, 4, 59: te peregrinis vendere muneribus, Prop. 1, 2, 4: purpura vendit Causidicum, vendunt amethystina, *recommend*, Juv. 7, 135.

☞ The classical passive of vendo is veneo (q. v.), acc. to Diom. p. 365 P. In prose of the golden period, no passive forms of vendo are found, except the *partt.* venditus and vendendus; but from the time of Seneca the *pres.* and *imperf. pass.* are freq.; e. g. Sen. Contr. 1, 2, § 7; Just. 11, 4, 8; 34, 2, 6; Spart. Had. 18, § 8; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45; Diom. p. 365 P.

Vĕnĕdi, ōrum, *m.*, = Οὐενέδαι, *a people of northern Germany, the Wends*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97; called Veneti, Tac. A. 11, 23; id. G. 46.

vĕnēfĭca, ae, v. veneficus, II.

vĕnēfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [veneficus]. **I.** *A poisoning*: de veneficiis accusare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: qui tuis veneficiis remedia invenit, id. Phil. 13, 11, 25; id. Clu. 1, 1 sq.; Liv. 8, 18, 11; Val. Max. 2, 5, 3; Quint. 5, 7, 37; 5, 9, 11; 7, 3, 7: venefici damnari, Tac. A. 12, 66: deferre aliquem venefici reum, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 8 al.—**II.** *The preparation of magic potions, magic, sorcery*: subito totam causam oblitus est: idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum esse dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217; cf.: quosque veneficiis abstulit illa (Medea) suis, Ov. H. 6, 150; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41 sq.; 25, 2, 5, § 10; Petr. 128.

vĕnēfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [venenum-facio], *poisoning, poisonous; sorcerous, magic, magical.* **I.** *Adj.*: verba, Ov. M. 14, 365: artes, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 17: aspectus, id. 28, 3, 6, § 30: chamaeleon, Sol. 25 *med.*: percussor, Curt. 4, 11, 18.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vĕnēfĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a poisoner, sorcerer, wizard*; and **vĕnēfĭca,** ae, *f.*, *a sorceress, witch*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; id. Inv. 2, 19, 58; Quint. 9, 2, 105; Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 1; id. Ben. 5, 13, 4; Quint. 7, 8, 2; Hor. Epod. 5, 71; Ov. H. 6, 19; id. M. 7, 316 (of Medea); Sen. Ep. 9, 6.—*Fem.*, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 7; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9; Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 25.

vĕnēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venenum], *of* or *belonging to poison.* **I.** *Adj.*: calix, *a poisoned cup*, Tert. Res. Carn. 16.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vĕnēnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a poison-mixer, poisoner*, Suet. Ner. 33; Petr. 39; Tert. Pud. 5 *med.*; App. M. p. 291, 8.

vĕnēnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of veneno.

vĕnēnĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [venenum-fero], *containing poison, poisonous, venomous*: palatum, Ov. M. 3, 85.—*Subst.*: **vĕnēnĭfer,** fĕri, *m.*, = Scorpio, *a constellation*, Anthol. Lat. 5, 39, 4.

vĕnēno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [venenum]. **I.** *To poison.* **A.** Lit.: ut spatium caeli quâdam de parte venenet, Lucr. 6, 820: carnem, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126: telum, id. Quint. 2, 8: sagittas, Hor. C. 1, 22, 3.—**B.** Trop.: non odio obscuro morsuque venenat, *harms*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38.—**II.** *To color, dye*: quos (tapetes) concha purpura imbuens venenavit, Cn. Matius poët. ap. Gell. 20, 9, 3: venenatus, Mass. Sabin. ib. 10, 15, 27; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 137.—Hence, **vĕnēnātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *filled with poison, envenomed*; hence, *poisonous, venomous.* **A.** Lit.: colubrae, Lucr. 5, 27: dentes, Ov. H. 12, 95: anguis, id. Ib. 479: morsus, Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 227.—*Comp.*: nihil est usquam venenatius quam in mari pastinaca, Plin. 32, 2, 12, § 25.—*Sup.*: vipera, Tert. Bapt. 1.—*Subst.*: **vĕnēnāta,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. animalia), *venomous animals*, Plin. 29, 4, 23, § 74.—**2.** Transf., *bewitched, enchanted; magic*: virga, Ov. M. 14, 413.—**B.** Trop.: nulla venenato littera mixta joco, *harming, biting*, Ov. Tr. 2, 566: eos vos muneribus venenatis venistis depravatum, *corrupting, dangerous*, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 35: punctu, App. M. 7, p. 196, 11.

vĕnēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of poison, very poisonous*: herba, Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 8, 13.—*Adv.*: **vĕnēnōsē,** *very poisonously*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 25.

vĕnēnum, i, *n.*, orig., like φάρμακον, any thing, esp. any liquid substance, that powerfully affects or changes the condition of the body, *a potion, juice, drug* (cf. virus). **I.** In gen.: qui venenum dicit, adicere debet, utrum malum an bonum; nam et medicamenta venena sunt: quia eo nomine omne continetur, quod adhibitum naturam ejus, cui adhibitum esset, mutat. Cum id quod nos venenum appellamus, Graeci φάρμακον dicunt, apud illos quoque tam medicamenta, quam quae nocent hoc nomine continentur, etc., Dig. 50, 16, 236; cf. ib. 48, 8, 3.—Obsolete, however, in this general signif.: qui venenum malum fecit fecerit, an old legal formula in Cic. Clu. 54, 148: avaritia pecuniae studium habet: ea quasi venenis malis imbuta corpus animum que virilem effeminat, Sall. C. 11, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In a bad sense, like φάρμακον (freq. and class.). **1.** *A potion that destroys life, poison, venom* (cf. toxicum). **a.** Lit.: ipsius veneni quae ratio fingitur? ubi quaesitum est? quem ad modum paratum? cui, quo in loco traditum? Cic. Cael. 24, 58; 21, 51; id. Clu. 60, 165; 61, 169; id. Phil. 11, 6, 13; id. N. D. 3, 33, 81; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: nobis veratrum est acre venenum, Lucr. 4, 638; Verg. A. 4, 514; Hor. C. 1, 37, 28; id. Epod. 3, 5; 5, 22; id. S. 2, 3, 131: dare, Liv. 40, 24, 5.—**b.** Trop., *mischief, evil, destruction* (rare, and not in Cic.): discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus, Liv. 3, 67, 6: regis Rupili pus atque venenum, i. e.

virulence, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1.—Of bad poems, Cat. 44, 12; 77, 5; cf.: humili veneno laedere aliquem, Stat. Th. 1, 171: venena linguarum, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 30: lingua est suffusa veneno, Ov. M. 2, 777.—**2.** Lit., *a magical potion, charm:* item ut Medea Peliam concoxit senem: Quem medicamento et suis venenis dicitur Fecisse rursus ex sene adulescentulum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 81: dira Medeae, Hor. Epod. 5, 62: Colcha, id. C. 2, 13, 8: Colchica, id. Epod. 17, 35; Cic. Or. 37, 129; Hor. C. 1, 27, 22; id. Epod. 5, 22; 5, 87; id. S. 1, 8, 19; 2, 1, 48; Ov. M. 7, 209; 14, 55; 14, 403: qui quodam quasi veneno perficiat, ut veros heredes moveat, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: id quod amatorium appellatur, venenum est, Dig. 48, 8, 3.—**b.** Trop., *charm, seduction:* aetas et corpus tenerum et morigeratio, Haec sunt venena formosarum mulierum, Afran. ap. Non. 2, 7: intactos isto satius tentare veneno (i. e. amore), Prop. 2, 12 (3, 3), 19: blandum, Sil. 7, 453; 11, 309: occultum inspires ignem fallasque veneno (i. e. amoris), Verg. A. 1, 688.—**B.** In a good sense. **1.** *A coloring material, a color, dye, paint* (poet.): alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Verg. G. 2, 465; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 207; Ov. R. Am. 351.—***2.** *A drug* used in embalming, Luc. 8, 691.

vēnĕo (also **vaenĕo**), īvi or ii, ĭtum, 4 (in the *pass.* form, venear, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 365: veneatur, Titian. ib.: vaeniri, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 28 Ritschl: VENIRI, Inscr. Orell. 4388; the *i* of the supine short, acc. to Prisc. p. 907 P.; scanned long by Sedul. Hymn. 1, 21; *fut.* VENIET, Inscr. Grut. 512, 14; *imp.* venibat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 113; *perf. inf.* venisse, Front. 4, 5, 20; Val. Max. 4, 4, 9), *v. n.* [venum-eo; v. 2. venus], *to go to sale*, i. e. *to be sold* (used as *pass.* of vendo; class.): oleam venire oportet . . . oleo venibit, Cato, R. R. 146: auctio fiet; venibunt servi, supellex, fundi, aedes, omnia Venibunt, quiqui licebunt . . . Venibit uxor quoque etiam, si quis emptor venerit, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 96 sq.: venibis tu hodie virgo, id. Pers. 3, 1, 8: cogis eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti venierant, cum magno venissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 39, § 89: ei mandasti, cui expediret illud venire quam plurimo, id. Fam. 7, 2, 1: mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis, id. Att. 5, 20, 5: quia veneat auro Rara avis, Hor S. 2, 2, 25: respondit, a cive se spoliari malle quam ab hoste venire, Quint. 12, 1, 43; 12, 7, 12: liber, quo questus est venire advocationes, venire etiam praevaricationes, Plin. Ep. 5, 13 (14), 6: adicis hos (agros) nongentis milibus posse venire, id. ib. 7, 11, 1: (mullum) missum sibi cum in macellum deferri et venire jussisset, Sen. Ep. 95, 42; Suet. Calig. 40; id. Ner. 16; Flor. 3, 21, 27; Curt. 9, 4, 5; 9, 8, 15; Sen. Const. 3, 1.

vĕnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [veneror]. **I.** *Pass., worthy of respect* or *reverence, reverend, venerable* (not ante-Aug.): venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum . . . venerabilior divinitate credita Carmentae matris, Liv. 1, 7, 8: magnos quidem illos ac venerabiles, Quint. 12, 1, 18: dives, Hor. S. 2, 5, 14: donum, Verg. A. 6, 408: partes eloquentiae (with sacrae), Tac. Or. 10.—**II.** *Act., showing veneration, venerating, revering, reverential* (post-class.): senatus in deum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: verba erga deos, id. 2, 4, 4.

vĕnĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [venerabilis, II.], *with veneration, reverently:* assensus his dictis, Macr. S. 7, 11: exceperunt victorem, Val. Max. 5, 1, 5.

vĕnĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [veneror], *venerating, revering, reverential:* venerabundi templum iniere, Liv. 5, 22; 5, 41; 1, 16; Suet. Calig. 5.

vĕnĕrandus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of veneror.

vĕnĕranter, *adv.*, v. veneror *fin.* B.

vĕnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. Venus], *of* or *belonging to love, venereal* (very rare, for Venereus): res, i. e. *coition*, Petr. 61.

vĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [veneror], *the highest respect, reverence, veneration.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): habet enim venerationem justam quicquid excellit, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: tui, Plin. 1, praef. § 4: capita aperire non venerationis causâ, id. 28, 6, 17, § 60: praeter ingenitam illi genti ergā reges suos venerationem, Curt. 3, 6, 17; 6, 6, 29; 5, 10, 2; 7, 8, 4; 10, 5, 11; Val. Max. 3, 7, 3; 4, 1, 12; 4, 6, 1; 5, 1, 7; Quint. 1, 10, 9; 12, 11, 7; Plin. Pan. 54, 2; id. Ep. 1, 10, 6; 2, 1, 4; Tac. H. 1, 10; 4, 65; id. A. 15, 74.—**II.** Transf., object., *the quality that commands veneration, venerable character, venerableness* (only post-Aug.): amici Alexandri ejus virtutis ac venerationis erant, ut singulos reges putares, Just. 13, 1, 10.

vĕnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [veneror], *a reverencer, venerator:* domûs vestrae, Ov. P. 2, 2, 1: deorum, Arn. 7, 237: idolorum, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

Vĕnĕrĕus and **Vĕnĕrĭus**, a, um, v. 1. Venus.

* **Vĕnĕrĭ-văgus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. Venus], *vagabond in love, libidinous, dissolute*, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 13.

vĕnĕro, āre, v. veneror *fin.*

vĕnĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [Sanscr. vankh, wish, pray; cf. O. H. Germ. wunsc; Engl. wish; and Lat. Venus, venustas], *to reverence with religious awe, to worship, adore, revere, venerate.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of religious worship offered to the gods, etc. (class.; syn.: adoro, colo, revereor): di quos nos colere precari venerarique soleamus, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: venerari et colere deos, id. ib. 2, 28, 71: auguste sancteque deos omnes, id. ib. 3, 21, 53: simulacrum in precibus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: eum (Epicurum) ut deum, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: eos in deorum numero (with colere), id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: lapidem e sepulcro pro deo, id. Planc. 40, 95: Larem Farre pio, Verg. A. 5, 745: majestatem naturae deorum, Quint. 3, 7, 7: templa dei, Verg. A. 3, 84.—**B.** With men or things as objects, *to revere, do homage to, reverence, honor* (not ante-Aug.): quin omne humanum genus secundum deos nomen Romanum veneretur, Liv. 36, 17, 15: veneratur illos populus idem colitque, Sen. Ira, 3, 41, 3: Satrium utque Pomponium venerebamur, Tac. A. 6, 8: sic patris sic mariti memoriam venerari, id. Agr. 46: omnes qui aliquid in studiis faciunt venerari studeo, Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 5; 7, 31, 5: spectacula edentes, Suet. Claud. 12: ut humilitas amplitudinem venerari debet, Val. Max. 3, 8, 7: canos ejus et annos, id. 4, 5, ext. 2: principes, id. 8, 5, 6: antiquorum curam diligentiamque, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 4: (Augustum), Hor. C. 4, 14, 52: amicos, Ov. P. 1, 2, 51: se (scribentes), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 107; 2, 1, 263.—**II.** Transf., *to ask reverently* for any thing, *to beseech, implore, beg, entreat, supplicate;* with *ut:* nunc quisquis est deus, veneror, Ut nos ex hac aerumnâ miseras eximat, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 37; 5, 2, 62; id. Poen. 5, 1, 17; id. Aul. prol. 8; cf. an old formula of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 7: qui multa deos venerati sint contra ejus salutem, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 2: nihil horum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 8: nec tu supplicibus me sis venerata tabellis, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 33.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form **vĕnĕro**, āre: saluto te, vicine Apollo, veneroque te, Ne, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 4: ut venerem Lucinam meam, id. Truc. 2, 5, 23.—**2.** Veneror, as passive, App. M. 11, p. 257, 25; Ambros. Ep. 17, 1.—**vĕnĕrātus**, a, um, in a *pass.* signif.: Ceres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 124: Sibylla, Verg. A. 3, 460; cf. Prisc. p. 794. **A. vĕnĕrandus**, a, um, *P. a., worthy of veneration, venerable:* VENERANDISSIMI CAESARES, Inscr. Grut. 209, 2; Paul. Nol. Ep. 38, 3.—**B. vĕnĕranter**, *adv., with veneration, reverently* (eccl. Lat.): adorant omnes, Tert. Carm. Judic. Dom. 184; Sedul. 5, 432.

Vĕnĕti (Hĕnĕti), ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A people in* Gallia Togata, in the mod. *Venetian territory*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; 6, 2, 2, § 5; Liv. 1, 1; Just. 20, 1, 8; Luc. 4, 134; Sil. 8, 606 al.—Hence, **1. Vĕnĕtus**, a, um, *adj.* **a.** *Of* or *belonging to the Veneti, Venetian:* terrae, Mart. 13, 88, 1: Eridanus, Prop. 1, 12, 4: Mantua, Sid. poët. Ep. 9, 15 *fin.;* hence also, Vergilius, Macr. S. 5, 2.—**b.** (Perh. taken from the color of the sea on the coast.) *Sea-colored, bluish:* color, Veg. Mil. 4, 37: cucullus, Juv. 3, 170: lutum, Mart. 3, 74, 4: conditura (piscium in marinâ aquâ coctorum), Lampr. Heliog. 24.—(β) Factio, *the party clothed in blue, the Blues*, Suet. Vit. 14.—Hence, as *subst.:* **Vĕnĕtus**, i, *m., one of the Blue faction*, Mart. 6, 46, 1; 10, 48, 23; 14, 131, 1; v. factio.—Hence, **Vĕnĕtĭāni**, ōrum, *m., the adherents of the Blues, the Blues*, Capitol. Ver. 6; Inscr. Grut. 1075, 9.—(γ) **Vĕnĕtus lăcus**, *a portion of the lake of Constance*, Mel. 3, 2, 8.—**2. Vĕnĕtĭa**, ae, *f., the country of the Veneti*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126; Liv. 39, 22; 41, 27; Vell. 2, 76, 2 al.—**II.** *A people of* Gallia Lugdunensis, *in the vicinity of the mod. Vannes*, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107; Caes. B. G. 2, 34; 3, 7 sq.; 3, 16 sq.; 7, 75; Flor. 3, 10, 5.—Hence, **1. Vĕnĕtĭa**, ae, *f., the country of the Veneti*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9 *fin.*—**2. Vĕnĕtĭcus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Veneti, Venetic:* insulae, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18; 4, 21.—**III.** *A people of northern Germany*, = Venedi.

Vĕnĕtŭlāni, ōrum, *m., an extinct people of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 80.

vĕnĭa, ae, *f.* [akin to veneror, q. v.], *complaisance, indulgence, kindness, obliging disposition* or *conduct, mercy, grace, favor* (class.; cf. indulgentia), most usual in the phrase veniam dare, *to grant a favor, be favorable, to comply, consent.* **I.** In gen.: Jane, Juppiter, Mars pater, etc. . . . vos precor, veneror, veniam peto feroque uti populo Romano Quiritium vim victoriamque prosperetis, an old formula of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 7: ab Jove Opt. Max. ceterisque dis pacem ac veniam peto precorque ab iis, ut, etc., Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: quaeso a vobis, ut in hac causâ mihi detis hanc veniam, ut, etc., id. Arch. 2, 3; cf.: precor hanc veniam supplici des, ut, etc., Liv. 30, 12, 14: dabis hanc veniam, mi frater, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23: Caesar tibi petenti veniam non dedit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 11: datur haec venia antiquitati, ut miscendo humana divinis, primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. prooem. § 7: mi gnate, da veniam hanc mihi: reduc illam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 29: extremam hanc oro veniam, miserere sororis, Verg. A. 4, 435: datur petentibus venia, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: veniam petenti dedit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: veniam quoque a deis spei alicujus audacioris petimus, in sinum spuendo, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35: veniam mihi quam gravate pater dedit de Chrysalo! Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 3: cum data esset venia ejus diei, *when indulgence had been granted for that day*, Liv. 26, 17, 12: nobile illud nepenthes oblivionem tristitiae veniamque afferens, *a complaisant, mild disposition*, Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 12.—**B.** *Permission* to do any thing, esp. in phrases: veniam petere (poscere) and veniam dare; veniâ petitâ puerum ad canendum ante tibicinem cum statuisset, Liv. 7, 2, 9: petere veniam legatis mittendis, id. 33, 11, 3: veniam dicendi ante alios exposcere, Tac. A. 12, 5: datâ veniâ seducit filiam ac nutricem, Liv. 3, 48, 5; cf. the context: qui censerent, dandam ceteris veniam talium conjugiorum, Suet. Claud. 26.—**C.** Bonâ veniâ or cum bonâ veniâ. **1.** With audire, *kindly, with favor, without prejudice:* bonâ veniâ me audies, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59; cf.: vos oro atque obsecro, judices, ut attente bonâque cum veniâ verba mea audiatis, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: cum bonâ veniâ se auditurum, Liv. 29, 1, 7: cum bonâ veniâ, quaeso, audiatis id quod invitus dico, id. 29, 17, 6.—**2.** With verbs of saying (mostly parenthet.), *by your good leave, with your permission, without offence*, etc.: nisi vero (bonâ veniâ hujus optimi viri dixerim) tu, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242: bonâ hoc tuâ veniâ dixerim, id. Div. 1, 15, 25: atqui, frater, bonâ tuâ veniâ dixerim ista sententia maxime fallit imperitos, id. Leg. 3, 15, 34: bonâ veniâ vestrâ liceat, etc., Liv. 6, 40, 10: primum abs te hoc bonâ veniâ peto . . . mihi ut respondeas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 31: oravit etiam bonâ veniâ Quirites, ne quis, etc., Liv. 7, 41, 3.—Rarely veniâ alone: neminem ex his, quos eduxeram mecum (veniâ sit dicto) ibi amisi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46.—**II.** In partic., *forbearance* in view of any wrong that has been done, *forgiveness, pardon, remission:* venia est poenae meritae remissio, Sen. Clem. 2, 7: errati veniam impetrare, Cic. Lig. 1, 1: pacem veniamque impetrare a victoribus, Liv. 37, 45, 7: veniam et impunitatem dare, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32; cf.: cui non apud senatum . . . maximorum scelerum venia ulla ad ignoscendum duci possit, id. Pis. 41, 98; id. Part. Or. 37, 131: cui errato nulla venia, recte facto exigua laus proponitur, id. Agr. 2, 2, 5: cede deae, veniamque tuis, temeraria, dictis Supplice voce roga, Ov. M. 6, 32; Hor. S. 1, 3, 75; id. Ep. 2, 1, 78: aliquem veniâ donare

in praeteritum, Suet. Dom. 9: veniâ dignus, Quint. 1, 5, 11; cf.: legere cum veniâ, id. 10, 1, 72.

vĕnĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [venia, II.], *pardonable, venial* (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. 943; Sid. Ep. 9, 1; Salv. adv. Avar. 4, 8; cf. the foll. article.

vĕnĭālis, e, *adj.* [venia] (post-class.). **I.** *Gracious:* pax, Amm. 28, 5, 3; Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 333.—**II.** *Pardonable, venial:* ista translatio, Macr. S. 7, 16: quidam errores, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

‡ **1. vĕnīlĭa** unda est quae ad litus venit, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 22.

2. Vĕnīlĭa, ae, *f.*, *the name of several sea-nymphs.* **I.** *The mother of Turnus,* Verg. A. 10, 76.—**II.** *The wife of Janus,* Ov. M. 14, 334.

vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4 (*fut.* venibo, Pompon. ap. Non. 508, 23; *imperf.* venibat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 47; *gen. plur. part.* sync. venientum, Verg. G. 4, 167; id. A. 1, 434; 6, 755), *v. n.* [Sanscr. root gâ, go; Zend root gâ, gam, go; Gr. ΒΑ-, βαίνω; Lat. ar-biter, venio; Goth. quiman; O. H. Germ. quëman, koman; Engl. come; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 466], *to come* (cf. accedo). **I.** Lit.: nunc, cujus jussu venio et quam ob rem venerim, Dicam, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 17: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37: imus, venimus, videmus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 53: maritimus hostis ante adesse potest quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6: venio ad macellum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3: ut veni ad urbem, etc., Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 2: cupio, te ad me venire, id. ib. 16, 10, 1; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 2: mihi si spatium fuerit in Tusculanum veniendi, Cic. Fam. 9, 5, 3: Cato ... cum venerat ad se in Sabinos, *had come home,* id. Rep. 3, 28, 40: quia nudius quartus venimus in Cariam ex Indiâ, Plaut. Curc. 3, 68: sexto die Delum Athenis venimus, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1: Italiam fato profugus, Laviniaque venit Litora, Verg. A. 1, 2: tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam Venimus, id. ib. 2, 743 (cf. devenio): vin' ad te ad cenam veniam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 30: mercator venit huc ad ludos, id. Cist. 1, 3, 9: homo ad praetorem deplorabundus venit, id. Aul. 2, 4, 38: neque ego te derisum venio neque derideo, id. ib. 2, 2, 46: ad istum emptum venerunt illum locum senatorium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 124.—With *inf.:* parasitus modo venerat aurum petere, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 18: non nos Libycos populare penates Venimus, Verg. A. 1, 528.—Of inanimate subjects: navis huc ex portu Persico Venit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 249: denique in os salsi venit umor saepe saporis, Cum mare vorsamur propter, Lucr. 4, 220: (aër) Per patefacta venit penetratque foramina, id. 4, 891: (speculi imago) Dum venit ad nostras acies, id. 4, 279: sub aspectum venire, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: in conspectu, Caes. B. C. 2, 27: in conspectum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: muliebris vox mihi ad aures venit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 13: in Italiâ te moraturum, dum tibi litterae meae veniant, *reaches you,* Cic. Fam. 11, 24, 2: hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, *comes,* i. e. *descends to each of us,* id. Caecin. 26, 74; cf.: hic Verres hereditatem sibi venisse arbitratus est, quod in ejus regnum ac manus venerat is, quem, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, *come forth,* i. e. *grow,* Verg. G. 1, 54; so, arbores sponte suâ, id. ib. 2, 11; 2, 58; Prop. 1, 2, 10.—(β) *Impers. pass., we, they,* etc., *came* or *have come,* etc.: Lilybaeum venitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141: ad me ventum est, *it has fallen to me,* id Quint. 1, 3: dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: (Galli) veniri ad se confestim existimantes, ad arma conclamant, id. B. G. 7, 70: ventum in insulam est, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: ubi eo ventum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: ad quos ventum erat, id. ib. 2, 11; 3, 23: eo cum esset ventum, id. ib. 7, 61.—**B.** Esp., *to come, spring, be descended:* qui se Bebryciâ veniens Amyci de gente ferebat (i. e. qui se ferebat venientem, etc.), Verg. A. 5, 373 Forbig. ad loc.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: vides, quo progrediente oratione venturum me puto, Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62: ut jam a principio videndum sit, quemadmodum velis venire ad extremum orationis, id. Or. 59, 201: contra rem suam me nescio quando venisse questus est, *that I appeared,* id. Phil. 2, 2, 3: contra amici summam existimationem, id. Att. 1, 1, 4: si rem nullam habebis, quod in buccam venerit, scribito, id. ib. 1, 12, 4; v. bucca: si quid in mentem veniet, id. ib. 12, 36, 1.—So in Cic. with *nom.* only of *neutr. pron.* or *res;* but freq. *impers.* with *gen.:* cum matronarum ac virginum veniebat in mentem, *when I thought of,* Cic. Sull. 6, 19: venit enim mihi in mentem oris tui, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95; id. Sull. 14, 38; v. also mens, II. B. *fin.* and the passages there cited: oratorum laus ita ducta ab humili venit ad summum, ut, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: prava ex falsis opinionibus veniunt, Quint. 5, 10, 34: vitium pejus, quod ex inopiâ, quam quod ex copiâ venit, id. 2, 4, 4: non omne argumentum undique venit, id. 5, 10, 21.—With *dat.:* existimabunt majus commodum ex otio meo quam ex aliorum negotiis reipublicae venturum, Sall. J. 4, 4; 8, 2: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; so, dies, id. ib. 7, 3: tempus victoriae, id. ib. 7, 66; cf.: suum tempus eorum laudi, Quint. 3, 1, 21: non sumus omnino sine curâ venientis anni, *for the coming year,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 4: exemplum trahens Perniciem veniens in aevum, Hor. C. 3, 5, 16: veniens aetas, *the future,* Ov. F. 6, 639.—Of events, *to come,* i. e. *to happen:* quod hodie venit, Tac. A. 14, 43.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Venire in aliquid (rarely ad aliquid; v. infra), *to come into, fall into* any state or condition (so esp. freq.): venisse alicui in amicitiam, *to have obtained one's friendship* or *alliance,* Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 4: in calamitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: in cognitionem alicujus, Quint. 7, 2, 20: in consuetudinem, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6; cf.: quaedam in consuetudinem ex utilitatis ratione venerunt, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160: in proverbii consuetudinem, id. Off. 2, 15, 55.—Of a personal subject: (milites) qui in consuetudinem Alexandrinae vitae venerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: ut non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, sed, etc., *had fallen into contempt,* id. B. G. 3, 17: in contentionem, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 63, 129: si falso venisses in suspitionem, P. Sestio, id. Vatin. 1, 2: summum in cruciatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: aut in controversiam aut in contentionem, Quint. 3, 6, 44: in discrimen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: in dubium, id. Quint. 2, 5: in alicujus fidem ac potestatem, *to place one's self under the protection and in the power of a person, to surrender at discretion,* Caes. B. G. 2, 13: ne in odium veniam, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79; cf.: Tarquinii nomen huic populo in odium venisse regium, id. Rep. 1, 40, 62: ipse illi perditae multitudini in odium acerbissimum venerit, id. Att. 10, 8, 6: in eam opinionem Cassius veniebat, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2: in partem alicujus, *to take part in it,* Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3: in periculum, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: in sermonem alicujus, i. e. *to enter into conversation,* Cic. Att. 14, 1, 1; and in another sense: cum loquerer cum Phaniâ, veni in eum sermonem, ut dicerem, etc., *I happened to say that,* id. Fam. 3, 5, 3: nonnullam in spem veneram, posse me, etc., id. de Or. 2, 54, 217: summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire, *to entertain hopes, to hope,* Caes. B. G. 1, 18.—Esp. with *res* as subject, *the affair came to, reached the point,* etc.: res proxime formam latrocinii venerat, Liv. 2, 48, 5; 2, 56, 5: res venit prope secessionem, id. 6, 42, 10: ad ultimum dimicationis rati rem venturam, id. 2, 56, 5: cum speramus eo rem venturam, ut, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 226.—*Impers.:* saepe in eum locum ventum est, ut, etc., *to such a point that,* Caes. B. G. 6, 43; Liv. 7, 30, 9.—(β) Ad aliquid: bene agis, Alba; ad tuam veniam condicionem, *will accept,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 146: ad summum fortunae, *to attain,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 32.—**2.** In speaking, *to come* to a topic: ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: ut ad fabulas veniamus, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: venio ad tertiam epistulam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 14, 12: venio ad recentiores litteras, id. Att. 14, 19, 5: ad Arcesilam Carneademque veniamus, id. Ac. 2, 4, 12: venio nunc ad tertium genus illud, etc., id. Rep. 3, 33, 45: ad istius morbum et insaniam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1 al.

Vennenses, ĭum, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 26.

Vennōnĭus, ĭi, *m.*, *a Roman historian whose works are lost,* Cic. Att. 12, 391; id. Leg. 1, 2, 6.

vēnor, ātus (*inf.* parag. venarier, Lucr. 5, 1248; *gen. plur. part.* venantum, Verg. A. 9, 551 al.), 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.*, *to hunt, chase* (cf.: capto, aucupor). **I.** *Neutr.:* qui venari solent, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2: quo me in silvam venatum vocas? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82: venatum in nemus ire parant, Verg. A. 4, 117: canum alacritas in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: tigris venatur, Val. Fl. 1, 493: tu praecipue curvis venare theatris, Ov. A. A. 1, 89.—Prov.: stultitia est venatum ducere invitas canes, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 82: piscari in aëre, Venari autem jaculo in medio mari, id. As. 1, 1, 87.—*Part.* as *subst.:* voces venantum, *of hunters,* Phaedr. 1, 12, 7.—**II.** *Act.:* i modo, venare leporem, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 81: canibus leporem, dammas, Verg. G. 3, 410: vespae muscas grandiores venantur, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 72: conchae hiantes venantur cibum, id. 32, 11, 54, § 154: fugientes cum mari pisces, id. 16, 1, 1, § 3.—**B.** Trop., *to hunt* or *seek after, to pursue* a thing (mostly poet.): laudem modestiae, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: suffragia ventosae plebis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: viduas avaras frustis et pomis, id. ib. 1, 1, 78: viros oculis (filia), Phaedr. 4, 5, 4; cf.: amores, Ov. Med. Fac. 27.—*Pass.*, Enn. Trag. 335; Prisc. p. 734 P.

vēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vena], *full of veins, veiny, venous.* **I.** Lit.: renes, Cels. 4, 1: folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58: radices, id. 25, 13, 100, § 157: smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18, § 72.—*Comp.:* intybum, Plin. 20, 8, 29, § 73.—* **II.** Trop.: liber Acci, *dry, meagre,* Pers. 1, 76.

venter, tris, *m.* [perh. for gventer; cf. Gr. γαστήρ; Sanscr. gatharas]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *the belly* (syn.: alvus, abdomen), Plin. 11, 37, 82, § 207; Cels. 7, 16; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 4; Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119.—*Plur.*, Mart. 13, 26, 1; Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157.—**B.** In partic., as the seat of the stomach, conveying the accessory idea of greediness, gormandizing, *the paunch, maw:* Cyclopis venter, velut olim turserat alte, Carnibus humanis distentus, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 326 Vahl.); Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 33: ventri operam dare, id. Ps. 1, 2, 43; id. Pers. 1, 3, 18; Hor. S. 1, 6, 128; 2, 8, 5; id. Ep. 1, 15, 32; Juv. 3, 167; 11, 40: proin tu tui cottidiani victi ventrem ad me adferas, i. e. *an appetite for ordinary food,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 75: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, *ye maws,* for *ye gluttons, gormandizers,* Lucil. ap. Non. 11, 8.—In partic.: ventrem facere, *to have a passage at stool,* Veg. Vet. 3, 57.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The womb:* homines in ventre necandos Conducit, Juv. 6, 596.—**2.** *The fruit of the womb, fœtus:* ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, Liv. 1, 34, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19; Col. 6, 24, 2; Dig. 5, 4, 3; 25, 6, 1; 37, 9, 1, § 13; 29, 2, 30; Ov. M. 11, 311; Hor. Epod. 17, 50.—**B.** *The bowels, entrails,* Col. 9, 14, 6; Plin. 11, 20, 23, § 70.—**C.** Of any thing that swells or bellies out, *a belly,* i. e. *a swelling, protuberance:* tumidoque cucurbita ventre, Prop. 4, 2, 23 (5, 2, 43); Verg. G. 4, 122: lagonae, Juv. 12, 60: concavus tali, Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255: parietis, Dig. 8, 5, 17: aquae ductus, Vitr. 8, 7.

Ventĭdĭānus, a, um, v. Ventidius.

Ventĭdĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; so P. Ventidius Bassus, *a partisan of Antony,* Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23; 13, 11, 26; 13, 21, 48; 14, 7, 21; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3; Gell. 15, 4.—Hence, *adj.:* **Ventĭdĭānus,** a, um, *Ventidian, of Ventidius:* milites, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3: rumores, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 92, 21.

ventĭlābrum, i, *n.* [ventilo], *an implement for winnowing grain, a winnowing-fork,* Col. 2, 10, 14; Prud. Apoth. praef. 2, 53; Vulg. Matt. 3, 12; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 3, n. 15.

* **ventĭlābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *swinging to and fro, wavering,* Varr. ap. Non. 356, 28 dub. (al. vertilabundus).

ventĭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an airing, ventilation:* uvarum, Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10.

ventĭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who winnows grain, a winnower.* **I.** Lit., Col. 2, 10, 14.—**II.** Transf. (from tossing up into the air), *a juggler,* Quint. 10, 7, 11 Spald.; Prud. στεφ. 10, 78.

ventĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ventulus], *to toss, swing, brandish in the air; to fan.*

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: facem, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 50: arma, Mart. 5, 31, 4: aureos nummos manu, App. M. 2, p. 126, 14.—*Absol.*: quam stultum est, cum signum pugnae acceperis, ventilare! Sen. Ep. 117, 25: aliud est pugnare, aliud ventilare, id. Excerpt. Contr. 3 praef. *med.*: cubitum utrumque in diversum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 118: populeas ventilat aura comas, *fans, sways, agitates*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 54: incendia (flatus), i. e. *to fan, inflame, kindle*, Sil. 17, 507: frigus, *fans coolness upon him*, i. e. *cools him with fanning*, Mart. 3, 82, 10.—*Absol.*: aestate apertis foribus atque etiam aliquo ventilante cubabat, Suet. Aug. 82: ventilat aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum, i. e. *tosses to and fro* (as it were) *in order to cool it*, Juv. 1, 28: alis, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 109.—Mid.: alio atque alio positu ventilari, *to move one's self*, Sen. Tranq. 2, 10.— **B.** In partic., econom. t. t., *to toss* grain *into the air*, in order to cleanse it from chaff, *to winnow*, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 6; Col. 12, 30, 1; 1, 6, 16; Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 302; 18, 32, 75, § 322.— **II.** Trop., *to set in motion, to move, disturb, agitate, disquiet*: cujus lingua quasi flabello seditionis illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, *Cic. Fl. 23, 54: nomen alicujus pro tribunalibus, i. e. *to bring forward*, App. Mag. p. 337, 30: vitam insontium Manibus accitis, Cod. Th. 9, 16, 5; Cod. Just. 9, 18, 6.

***ventĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [venio], *a coming*: quid tibi huc ventio est, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

ventĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to come often, be wont to come, keep coming, resort* (class.): multum ad eos (Ubios) mercatores ventitant, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: cum ipse ad Scaevolam ventitarem, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: ad aliquem, id. Rep. 1, 9, 14; Caes. B. G. 5, 27: in castra, id. ib. 4, 32: domum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 6: cum ventitabas, quo puella ducebat, Cat. 8, 4: ad potum (elephanti), Sol. 52 *med.*

***vento,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to be wont to come, to come*, Varr. ap. Non. 119, 2.

ventōsē, *adv.*, v. ventosus *fin.*

ventōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ventosus] (post-class.). **I.** Lit., *windiness, flatulence, ventosity*: ventris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 5: stomachi, App. Herb. 126.—**II.** Trop., *a puffing up, inflation, conceit*, Fulg. Myth. 2, 17.

ventōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ventus], *full of wind, windy*. **I.** Lit.: folles, Verg. A. 8, 449: loca, Lucr. 6, 468: speluncae, id. 6, 537: mare, Hor. C. 3, 4, 46: aequora, Verg. A. 6, 335; Ov. H. 16 (17), 5: Alpes, id. Am. 2, 16, 19: dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27; Col. 11, 2, 78: murmur, Verg. E. 9, 58: auctumnus, hiems, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 352: alae, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 3), 5; Verg. A. 12, 848: concha, i. e. *the tuba*, Luc. 9, 349: cucurbita, i. e. *cupping-glass*, Juv. 14, 58; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 11: ictus, Val. Fl. 2, 269.—*Comp.*: Germania, Tac. G. 5.—*Sup.*: regio, Liv. 36, 43, 1: uter, App. Mag. p. 309, 36.—**B.** Transf., *like the wind*, i.e. *light, quick, speedy, swift, nimble* (poet.): equi, Ov. F. 4, 392; cf.: mens cervorum, Lucr. 3, 299.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Light, changeable, inconstant, fickle*: Lepidus homo ventosissimus, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 1: Romae Tibur amem ventosus, Tibure Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 12: tu levis es multoque tuis ventosior alis (of Cupid), Ov. Am. 2, 9, 49: plebs, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: ingenium, Liv. 42, 30, 4: extraordinarium imperium populare atque ventosum est, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17.— **B.** *Windy, puffed up, vain, conceited, empty*: superbiebat ventosa et insolens natio, quod, etc., Plin. Pan. 31, 2: ventosus et mendax vanitate, Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 4: gloria, Verg. A. 11, 708; cf.: ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177: lingua, Verg. A. 11, 390: decus (opp. verus honor), Stat. Th. 10, 711: ventosa et enormis loquacitas, *inflated, bombastic*, Petr. 2.—**Adv.*: **ventōsē,** *as if full of wind, inflatedly*: tumentes pulvilli, App. M. 10, p. 248, 22.

ventrālis, e, *adj.* [venter], *of* or *belonging to the belly, ventral*. **I.** *Adj.*: umor, Macr. S. 7, 8 *med.*—**II.** *Subst.*: **ventrāle,** is, *n.* (i. e. cingulum), *a belly-band*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193; 27, 7, 28, § 52; Dig. 48, 20, 6 (dub.).

***ventrĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [venter-colo], *one who makes a god of his belly, a belly-god, glutton*, Aug. Ep. 86 *med.*

***ventrĭcŭlātio,** ōnis, *f.* [ventriculus], *the belly-ache, gripes, colic*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 143.

***ventrĭcŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [ventriculus], *of* or *belonging to the belly*: passio, i. e. *the belly-ache*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 48.

ventrĭcultor, oris, *m.*, = ventricola (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 36, 11.

ventrĭcŭlus (collat. form **ventrĭcŭlum,** i, *n.*, Cassiod. in Psa. 150, 5), i, *m. dim.* [venter], *the belly*. **I.** Lit., Aug. ap. Suet. Vit. Aug.; Juv. 3, 97.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The stomach*, Cels. 4, 1, 12; 5, 26, 16; Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200.—**B.** Cordis, *a ventricle* of the heart, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

ventrĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [venter-fluo], *laxative, purgative*: medicamenta, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 134.

ventrĭgo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, = ventrem agere (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 1, 2.

ventrĭlŏquus, i, *m.* [venter-loquor], *one who speaks from his belly, a ventriloquist*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25; id. adv. Prax. 19; Hier. in Isa. 3, 8, 20.

ventrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [venter], *having a large belly, big-bellied, pot-bellied*: homo, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 20; id. Merc. 3, 4, 54; id. Ps. 4, 7, 120; id. Rud. 2, 2, 11.—In the collat. form **ventrŭōsus,** *bellying out*: ventruosa ac patula dolia, Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 134; and **ventrōsus,** Cassiod. in Psa. 72.

ventŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ventus], *a slight wind, breeze* (ante-class.): ventulum facere, *to make a breeze* (by fanning), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 37; id. Cas. 3, 5, 14.

ventus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. vâ, blow; vatas, wind; Gr. root αϜ-, ἄω, ἄημι, to blow; whence ἀήρ, αὔρα, etc.; Goth. vaia, to breathe; vinds, wind], *wind* (syn.: aura, flamen). **I.** Lit.: ventus est aëris fluens unda cum incerta motus redundantia, etc., Vitr. 1, 6; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 67; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16 sq.; Isid. Orig. 13, 11: istic est is Juppiter quem dico, quem Graeci vocant Ἀέρα, qui ventus est et nubes, imber postea, Atque ex imbre frigus, ventus post fit, aër denuo, Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll.; cf.: (aër) effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: deturbavit ventus tectum et tegulas, Plaut. Rud. prol. 78: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: qui (divi) simul Stravere ventos, Hor. C. 1, 9, 10: remissior, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: prosper, Liv. 25, 27, 4: ventum exspectare, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 8; id. Att. 10, 15, 2; 16, 7, 1: secundus, adversus, v. h. vv.—In apposition: Africus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Atabalus, Quint. 8, 2, 13: Corus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Septentriones, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3: turbo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47; id. Trin. 4, 1, 16.—Prov. **1.** Of labor lost: in vento et aquā scribere, Cat. 70, 4; so, profundere verba ventis, *to talk to the wind*, Lucr. 4, 931 (928); cf.: verba dare in ventos, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 42: ventis loqui, Amm. 15, 5, 8.—**2.** Rem tradere ventis, *to oblivion*, Hor. C. 1, 26, 3. —**3.** Ventis verba dare, i. q. *not to keep one's word* or *promise*, Ov. H. 2, 25 Ruhnk. —**4.** Vento vivere, *to live upon wind* or *air*, Cod. Just. 5, 50, 2 *fin.*—**5.** Ventis remis facere aliquid, *with all one's might*; v. remus. —**B.** *Plur.*, personified as deities, *the winds*: te, Apollo sancte, fer opem; teque, omnipotens Neptune, invoco; Vosque adeo, Venti! Turpil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73 (Com. Rel. v. 119 Rib.); Lucr. 5, 1230 (1228); cf. Ov. H. 17 (18), 37.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *Windiness, flatulence*, Col. 6, 30, 8.—**2.** *A light stuff*: textilis, Poët. ap. Petr. 55 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *the wind*, as a symbol of fortune (favorable or unfavorable), fame, applause, etc.: quicumque venti erunt, ars certe nostra non aberit, *however the winds may blow*, i. e. *whatever circumstances may arise*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 5: alios ego vidi ventos; alias prospexi animo procellas, id. Pis. 9, 21; cf.: cujus (Caesaris) nunc venti valde sunt secundi, id. Att. 2, 1, 6; so, secundi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 102: vento aliquo in optimum quemque excitato, *by raising a storm*, Cic. Sull. 14, 41: eorum ventorum, quos proposui, moderator quidam et quasi gubernator (opus est), i. e. *of the plans, designs*, id. Fam. 2, 6, 4: loqui est coeptus, quo vento proicitur Appius minor, ut indicet, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2; cf.: rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, Cic. Clu. 28, 77: omnes intellegimus in istis subscriptionibus ventum quendam popularem esse quaesitum, id. ib. 47, 130.

vēnŭcŭla (also **vēnuncŭla** and **vennŭcŭla**), uva, *a kind of grapes* fit for preserving, Hor. S. 2, 4, 71; Col. 3, 2, 2; 3, 2, 27; 12, 45, 1; called also **vēnĭcŭla,** Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34; Macr. S. 1, 16 *fin.*

vēnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vena], *a small vein, veinlet*. **I.** Lit., Cels. 2, 6.—***II.** Trop., Quint. 12, 10, 25.

Vēnŭlus, i, *m.*, *a Rutulian warrior, sent by Turnus as an ambassador to Diomedes*, Ov. M. 14, 457.

vēnum, i, v. 2. venus.

vēnum-do or **vēnun-do** (**vaen-;** also separately, **vēnum do,** v. infra), dĕdi, dătum, 1, *v. a.* [2. venus-do, whence also vendo, by contraction], *to sell*, used chiefly of the sale of captured slaves (not in Cic.): hostes praeter senatores omnes venumdati sunt, Liv. 4, 29, 4: multitudo alia civium Campanorum venum data, id. 26, 16, 6: Numidae puberes interfecti, alii omnes venundati, Sall. J. 91, 6: captivos, Suet. Aug. 21; Tac. A. 14, 33; 13, 39; id. H. 1, 68; id. Agr. 28; Flor. 4, 12, 52: tuque, o Minoa venundata Scylla figura, tondes, etc., *sold for*, i. e. *bribed by*, Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 21: sententiam, *to put up for sale*, Tac. A. 11, 22 *fin.*—In tmesi: se venum a principibus datos Poeno, Liv. 24, 47, 6: praedam venum aut dono datum, Sall. H. 1, 41, 17 Dietsch.

1. Vĕnus, ĕris (*gen. sing.* VENERVS, Inscr. Orell. 1364), *f.* [v. veneror], *the goddess of Love, the goddess Venus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59 sq.; id. Div. 1, 13, 23; id. Or. 2, 5; id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Lucr. 1, 2; Hor. C. 1, 30, 1: filius Veneris, i. e. *Cupid*, Ov. M. 1, 463; cf. puerum, id. Am. 1, 10, 17; also *Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 325; and in jest, Venere prognatus, of *C. Julius Cæsar*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: Veneris mensis, i. e. *April*, Ov. F. 4, 61.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Love, sexual love, venery* (as euphemism freq.): sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6: Venus trivio conmissa, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 19; Verg. G. 3, 97; Ov. M. 10, 80; 10, 434; 11, 306; 12, 198; App. M. 1, p. 106, 13; Quint. 8, 6, 24; Tac. G. 20; Col. 6, 27, 10.— **2.** Like the Engl. *love*, to denote *a beloved object, beloved*: nec veneres nostras hoc fallit, Lucr. 4, 1185: mea Venus, Verg. E. 3, 68; Hor. C. 1, 27, 14; 1, 33, 13.—**3.** *Qualities that excite love, loveliness, attractiveness, beauty, grace, elegance, charms* (*sing.* and *plur.*; not in Cic.): quo fugit venus? quo color? decens Quo motus? Hor. C. 4, 13, 17: ac bene nummatum decorat suadela venusque, id. Ep. 1, 6, 38; id. A. P. 42; Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 1: fabula nullius veneris sine pondere et arte, Hor. A. P. 320: sermo ipse Romanus non recipere videatur illam solis concessam Atticis venerem, Quint. 10, 1, 100: quod cum gratiā quādam et venere dicatur, id. 6, 3, 18; so (with gratia) id. 4, 2, 116.— Of paintings: deesse iis unam illam suam venerem dicebat, quam Graeci charita vocant, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 79.—*Plur.*: profecto Amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum adfero, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5: Isocrates omnes dicendi veneres sectatus est, Quint. 10, 1, 79.—**4.** *The planet Venus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53; id. Rep. 6, 17, 17.—**5.** *The highest throw* at dice, when each of the dice presented a different number, *the Venus throw*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 45; Hor. C. 2, 7, 25; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71; cf. in the foll.—**II.** Derivv.: **Vĕnĕrĕus** or **Vĕnĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Venus*: sacerdos, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 23: antistita, id. ib. 3, 2, 10: nepotulus, id. Mil. 5, 20; 5, 28: nutricatus, id. ib. 3, 1, 54: servi, *temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus in Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 50; 2, 5, 54, § 141; v. also infra, B. 2.: res, voluptates, etc., *of* or *belonging to sexual love, venereous, venereal*, Cic. Sen. 14, 47; id. Div. 2, 69, 143: visa, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 166; Col. 12, 4, 3; cf. in a pun: homo, *belonging to Venus* and *lascivious* (of Verres), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141: delphinus, *wanton*, Gell. 7, 8, 1: nostros quoque antiquiores poëtas amasios et Venerios fuisse, id. 19, 9, 9: pira, *a kind of pear, Venus-pear*, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. Vĕnĕrĕus (Vĕnĕrĭus),** i, *m.* (i. e. jactus), *the Venus-throw* at dice (v. supra, I. B. 5.), Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23; 2, 21, 48; 2, 59, 121; also **Vĕnĕrĕum,** i, *n.*: hoc Venere-

um est, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 55.—**2. Vĕnĕrĕi** (**Vĕnĕrĭi**), ōrum, *m.* (i. e. servi), *the temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus* (v. supra), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 92; 2, 3, 25, § 61; id. Clu. 15, 43.—**3. Vĕnĕrĕae** (**Vĕnĕrĭae**), ārum, *f.* (i. e. conchae); *a kind of mussels, Venus-shell*, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

2. vēnus, ūs, *m.*, or **vēnum** (**vaen-**), i, *n.* (occurring only in the forms venui, veno, and venum) [Gr. ὦνος, price; ὠνή, purchase; cf. Sanscr. vasnas, price; vasnam, wages; and perh. Germ. Gewinn], *sale.* **a.** *Dat.* (*α*) Form venui (late Lat.): rogavit haberetne venui lacte? App. M. 8, p. 210, 12: cantherium venui subicere, id. ib. 8, p. 221, 29.—(*β*) Form veno (post-Aug.): posita veno irritamenta luxus, Tac. A. 14, 15: quae veno exercerent, id. ib. 13, 51. — **b.** *Acc.* venum (class.): dare aliquem venum, *to sell*, Liv. 24, 47, 6: venum cuncta dari, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 179; hence the compound venumdo, q. v.: ut ejus familia ad aedem Cereris venum iret, Liv. 3, 55, 7: pileatos servos venum solitos ire, Gell. 7, 4, 1: venum iturum, Sen. Const. 3, 2: seque et sua tradita venum Castra videt, Luc. 4, 206: venum redibat, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 37.

Vĕnŭsĭa, ae, *f., a town on the borders of Apulia and Lucania, the birthplace of the poet Horace*, now *Venosa*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104; Cic. Att. 5, 5, 1; 16, 5, 3; Liv. 22, 49; 22, 54; Vell. 1, 14, 6.—Hence, **Vĕnŭsīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Venusia, Venusian:* silvae, Hor. C. 1, 28, 26: colonus, i. e. *Horace*, id. S. 2, 1, 35: lucerna, i. e. *the poetry of Horace*, Juv. 1, 51.—*Subst.:* **Vĕnŭsīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Venusia, the Venusians*, Liv. 22, 54; 27, 10.

vĕnustas, ātis, *f.* [1. Venus], *loveliness, comeliness, charm, grace, beauty, elegance, attractiveness*, etc. (syn.: pulchritudo, formositas). **I.** Of the body: cum pulchritudinis duo genera sint, quorum in altero venustas sit, in altero dignitas, venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130; cf. id. ib. 1, 30, 17: venustas et pulchritudo corporis, id. ib. 1, 27, 95: voltus quantam affert tum dignitatem, tum venustatem, id. Or. 18, 60. — Transf., of inanim. things: signa eximiā venustate, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: Capitolii fastigium illud non venustas sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: pomorum, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 2. — **II.** Of the mind: homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: (oratoris est) agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: dicendi vis egregia, summā festivitate et venustate conjuncta profuit, id. ib. 1, 57, 243: comprobari cum dignitate tum etiam venustate, id. Arch. 12, 31; Quint. 4, 2, 118; 9, 2, 66; 9, 3, 72: verborum, Gell. 17, 20, 6: tui quidem omnes mores ad venustatem valent, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 63; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 54; id. Truc. 4, 2, 4: diem pulchrum et venustatis plenum, *pleasantness, pleasure*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 44; cf.: quis me fortunatior, venustatisque adeo plenior, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 8.—*Plur.:* amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum affero, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5; id. Ps. 5, 1, 12.

vĕnustē, *adv.*, v. venustus *fin.*

vĕnusto, āre, *v. a.* [venustus], *to make lovely, beautify:* se unguentis, Naev. ap. Fulg. p. 565, 19: ideo primo fecit (fidem) deus, postea venustavit, Ambros. Hexaëm. 1, 7, 27: miracula, id. in Luc. 2, 42.

vĕnustŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *lovely, charming, delightful:* oratio, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 70: carmina, Aus. Ep. Idyll. 4 praem.

vĕnustus, a, um, *adj.* [1. Venus], *lovely, comely, charming, pleasing, winning, agreeable, graceful, beautiful, elegant*, etc. (syn.: pulcher, formosus, speciosus). **I.** Physically: species, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 153: vultus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 93; Suet. Ner. 51: gestus et motus corporis, Cic. Brut. 55, 203: soror, Cat. 89, 2.—*Sup.:* diva venustissima Venus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 4: forma, Suet. Aug. 79.—Transf., of inanim. things: sphaera venustior et nobilior, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21: hortuli, Phaedr. 4, 5, 34: Sirmio, Cat. 31, 12: aspectus figurationis, Vitr. 3, 2.—**II.** Mentally: Graecus facilis et valde venustus, Cic. Pis. 28, 70: plerumque dolor etiam venustos facit, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 3: venustum esse, quod cum gratiā quādam et venere dicatur apparet, Quint. 6, 3, 18: (genus dictionis) sententiosum et argutum, sententiae concinnae et venustae, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: (antiqua comoedia) grandis et elegans et venusta, Quint. 10, 1, 65: transitus, id. 9, 2, 61.—*Comp.:* homines venustiores, Cat. 3, 1: longe venustiora omnia in respondendo quam in provocando, Quint. 6, 3, 13.—*Sup.:* repercutiendi genus venustissimum, Quint. 6, 3, 78: materia, id. 6, 3, 84: lusus, id. 5, 13, 46. — *Adv.:* **vĕnustē,** *charmingly, gracefully, beautifully:* venuste cecidisse, *most delightfully*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 54: respondere, id. 5, 7, 31: eludere, id. 5, 13, 48: scribere mimiambos, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 4.—*Comp.:* Hispanus hunc colorem venustius (adhibuit), Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 20.—*Sup.:* quibus venustissime Curio respondit, se, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2: omnia venustissime fingere, Quint. 6, 3, 41.

* **vē-pallĭdus,** a, um, *adj., very pale, very pallid:* mulier, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129.

* **vĕprātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [vepres], *of* or *belonging to a thorn-bush:* spinae, Col. 7, 1, 1.

vĕprĕcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little thorn-* or *brier-bush:* illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula, Cic. Sest. 33, 72.—Prov.: vipera est in veprecula, *there's a viper in the bush*, of a hidden danger, Pompon. ap. Non. 231, 13 (Com. Rel. v. 130 Rib.; cf.: latet anguis in herba).

vĕpres (**vĕpris, vĕper**), is, and more usu. in the *plur.:* **vĕpres,** ium (poet. veprum, Stat. S. 5, 2, 44), *m.* (*fem.*, Lucr. 4, 62; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, pp. 460, 678), *a thorn-bush, brier-bush, bramble-bush* (class.). (*α*) *Plur.:* ARBORES, VITES, VEPRES, SENTES, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: sepulcrum septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; cf. Cato, R. R. 2, 4; Lucr. 4, 62; Verg. G. 1, 271; 3, 444; id. A. 8, 645; * Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9.—*Gen.* veprum, Stat. S. 5, 2, 44; Suet. Tib. 60; Col. 11, 3, 3.—Prov.: inter vepres rosae nascuntur, Amm. 16, 7, 4.—(*β*) *Sing. nom.* vepres, Prisc. p. 613 P.—*Acc.* hunc veprem, Col. 11, 3, 7; Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116: veprem et spinam vorabit, Vulg. Isa. 9, 18; 27, 4.—*Abl.* vepre, Ov. M. 5, 628.

vĕprētum, i, *n.* [vĕpres], *a thorn-hedge, bramble-thicket*, Col. 4, 32, 1; Pall. 1, 43.

vēr, vēris (*abl.* veri, Col. 10, 129), *n.* [Gr. ἔαρ, ἦρ, i. e. Ϝηρ], *the spring.* **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 6, § 9 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 28, 1; Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 2; Lucr. 5, 737; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27; id. Lael. 19, 70: vere novo, Verg. G. 1, 43; Hor. C. 1, 4, 1; 4, 7, 9; 4, 12, 1: primo vere, *at the beginning of spring*, Cato, R. R. 50; Hor. C. 3, 7, 2. — Prov.: vere prius flores, aestu numerabis aristas, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 57.—**II.** Transf., *the productions of spring:* cum breve Cecropiae ver populantur apes, Mart. 9, 14, 2. — So esp. freq., ver sacrum, *a special offering presented from the firstlings of spring*, which it was customary to vow in critical circumstances: ver sacrum vovendi mos fuit Italis. Magnis enim periculis adducti vovebant, quaecumque proximo vere nata essent apud se animalia immolaturos, etc., Fest. p. 379 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. Mamertini, p. 158; id. s. v. Sacrani, p. 321; Sisenn. ap. Non. 522, 17: ver sacrum vovendum, si bellatum prospere esset, etc., Liv. 22, 9, 10; cf. the votive formula, id. 22, 10, 2; so id. 33, 44, 1; 34, 44, 1 sqq. Weissenb. ad loc.; Just. 24, 4, 1. — **III.** Trop., *the spring-time of life, youth* (poet.): jucundum cum aetas florida ver ageret, Cat. 68, 16; Ov. M. 10, 85.

vērācĭter, *adv.*, v. verax *fin.*

Vĕrāgri, ōrum, *m., a people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *on the Pennine Alps*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; Liv. 21, 38; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

(**vērātrix,** īcis, a false read. for veteratrix, App. M. 9, p. 230.)

vērātrum, i, *n., a plant, hellebore*, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 52; Gell. 17, 5, 6; Cels. 2, 12 sq.; 3, 23; Lucr. 4, 640; Pers. 1, 51.

vērax, ācis, *adj.* [verus], *speaking truly, true, veracious* (very rare): si eris verax, tuā ex re facies, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 6; 5, 2, 15: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 38: saga, Tib. 1, 2, 41: signa, id. 4, 1, 119: sensus, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 79: visa quietis tranquilla atque veracia, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: Liber, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89.—With *inf.:* vosque veraces cecinisse Parcae, Hor. C. S. 25.—*Comp.:* Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116. — *Sup.:* veracissima promissio, Aug. Ep. 6.—*Adv.:* **vērācĭter,** *truly, veraciously* (opp. simulatōrie), Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 4; 6, 10; id. ap. Hier. Ep. 56, 3; Ambros. Ep. 17, 1: Platonem acutius atque veracius intellexisse, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 4; 5, 8.

verbālis, e, *adj.* [verbum], *consisting of words, wordy, verbal.* **I.** In gen. (post-class.): horrea, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.: undae mulierum, id. ib.—**II.** In partic., in gram., *of* or *belonging to verbs, verbal*, Charis. p. 128 P.; Diom. p. 310 ib.

Verbannus, i, *m., the name of a lake in Upper Italy*, now *Lago Maggiore:* lacus, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 3, 19, 23, § 131.

verbascum, i, *n., a plant, mullein*, Plin. 25, 10, 73, § 120; 26, 4, 11, § 23.

‡ **Verbeia,** ae, *f., a goddess worshipped by the Gauls and Britons*, perh. = VICTORIA, Inscr. Grut. 89, 7; 1017, 2.

verbēna, ae, *f.* (v. Don. ad Ter. And. 4, 3, 11); usually in *plur.:* **verbēnae,** ārum, *f., foliage, herbage, the leaves, twigs, and branches* of laurel, olive, or myrtle, *cypress, tamarisk, sacred boughs*, etc.: verbenas vocamus omnes frondes sacratas, ut est laurus, oliva vel myrtus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 120; cf. id. ad Verg. E. 8, 65, where is given the derivation, a viriditate; such boughs were borne by the fetiales, Liv. 1, 24, 6; 30, 43, 3; Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5: verbenā tempora vincti, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 120; by priests suing for protection, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110; and were used in sacrifices and other religious acts, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 33; Ter. And. 4, 3, 11; Hor. C. 1, 19, 14; 4, 11, 7; Ov. M. 7, 242; Verg. E. 8, 65; Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 119; Suet. Vesp. 7.—**II.** *A class of plants used in medicine as cooling remedies*, including the olive, myrtle, ivy, etc., Cels. 2, 22 *fin.;* 8, 10, 7.

verbēnāca, ae, *f., a plant, called also* hierabotane, *vervain:* Verbena officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 105; App. Herb. 3.

* **verbēnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [verbenae], *one who bears the sacred boughs;* of the fetiales, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5.

* **verbēnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs:* verbenatum infulatumque, Suet. Calig. 27.

verber, ĕris (*nom., dat.*, and *acc. sing.* do not occur, and the *sing.* in gen. very rarely; Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 476), *n., a lash, whip, scourge, rod* (syn.: scutica, flagrum). **I.** Lit. (rare; perh. not in Cic., but cf. in II. B.). (*α*) *Plur.:* *Tr.* Quid me fiet nunc jam? *Th.* Verberibus caedere, lutum, pendens, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 45: verberibus caedere, id. Pers. 2, 3, 17; Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: adulescentem nudari jubet verberaque adferri, Liv. 8, 28, 4: verbera saetosa movebat arator, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 25; Verg. A. 5, 147; Quint. Decl. 19, 3.—(*β*) *Sing.:* illi instant verbere torto, Verg. G. 3, 106: Phoebus equos stimuloque domans et verbere Saevit, Ov. M. 2, 399: conscendit equos Gradivus et ictu Verberis increpuit, id. ib. 14, 821: pecora verbere domantur, Sen. Const. 12, 3; of a top: volitans sub verbere turbo, Verg. A. 7, 378.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Concr., *a thong* of a sling and other similar missile weapons (poet.; syn. lorum), Verg. G. 1, 309; Sil. 1, 314; Luc. 3, 469.—**B.** Abstr., *a lashing, scourging, flogging*, etc. (class.; syn. plaga). **1.** Lit. (*α*) *Plur.:* dignus es verberibus multis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 71: tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 115: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 59: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciare, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11; id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; id. Rep. 1, 38, 59; 2, 37, 62; id. Fin. 5, 20, 55; id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64; XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; Quint. 1, 3, 15; 4, 2, 113; 11, 1, 40; 11, 3, 90; 11, 3, 117; Hor. S. 1, 3, 121: cum positā stares ad verbera veste, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 19: saeva, id. ib. 1, 13, 18: tergum foedum vestigiis verberum, Liv. 2, 23, 7: post verbere, Stat. Th. 2, 143; 2, 172.—(*β*) *Sing.:* percutimur caput conversae verbere virgae, Ov. M. 14, 300; Sen. Herc. Fur. 801.—**b.** Of inanim. things, *a stripe, stroke, blow* (most-

(y poet.). (*α*) *Plur.:* turgentis caudae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 49: ventorum, Lucr. 5, 957; 6, 115: radiorum (solis), id. 5, 485; 5, 1104: aquarum, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 288.—Of *the strokes* of oars: puppis Verberibus senis agitur, Luc. 3, 536; Sil. 11, 493; cf. Ov. H. 18, 23.—(*β*) *Sing.:* remorum in verbere perstant, Ov. M. 3, 662: trementes Verbere ripae, Hor. C. 3, 27, 24: adverso siderum, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 33.—**2.** Trop., *plur.*, *lashes, strokes:* contumeliarum verbera subire, Cic. Rep. 1, 5, 9: verbera linguae, i. e. *chidings*, Hor. C. 3, 12, 3 (cf.: verberari verbis, convicio, etc., under verbero): fortunae verbera, *the strokes of fate*, Gell. 13, 27, 4.

* **verbĕrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [verbero], *worthy of a beating:* verberabilissime, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6.

verbĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *whipping, flogging*, Plaut. Fragm. p. 30 Mai (id. Stich. v. 444 Ritschl).

verbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a striking, beating.* **I.** Lit.: flagellorum castigatio, vinculorum verberatio, Dig. 48, 19, 7; 47, 10, 5, § 1.—**II.** Trop., *chastisement, punishment:* mirificam mi verberationem cessationis epistulā dedisti, i. e. *satisfaction, amends* (with reference to an expression previously used: verberavi te cogitationis tacito convicio), Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 1 Orell. *N. cr.;* cf. id. ib. 16, 26, 1.

* **verbĕrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a beater, flogger*, Prud. στεφ. 9, 38.

* **verbĕrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a beating:* si (aqua) e sublimi dejecta verberatu corripiat aëra, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 39.

verbĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [verber], *worthy of stripes* (Plautinian): caput = 2. verbero, *scoundrel*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 2; also called statua, id. Capt. 5, 1, 31; id. Ps. 4, 1, 7.

verbĕrĭto, āre, *v. freq.* [1. verbero], *to beat often*, Cato, acc. to Fest. p. 379 Müll.

1. verbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1 (old form verberit for verberarit, Fest. p. 230, 15 e leg. Serv. ad Tull.; *inf.* verberarier, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 7; id. Most. 3, 1, 92), *v. a.* [verber], *to lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat, drub* (class.; syn.: ferio, pulso). **I.** Lit.: *So.* Sum obtusus pugnis pessume. *Am.* Quis te verberavit? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 60: pulsare verberareque homines, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142; so (with pulsare) id. ib. 2, 3, 26, § 66: civem Romanum, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54: matrem, id. Vatin. 5, 11; cf.: parentem, servum injuriâ, id. Fin. 4, 27, 76: oculos virgis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 112: laterum costas ense, Ov. M. 4, 727; Mart. 7, 94, 6; Dig. 47, 10, 5 prooem.—*Absol.:* quo firme verberaturi insisterent, Suet. Calig. 26: caudā verberando excutere cibum, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 12.—Prov.: noli verberare lapidem, ne perdas manum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 41.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate things, *to beat, strike, lash, knock*, etc.: locum coaequato et paviculis verberato, Cato, R. R. 91: tormentis Mutinam verberavit, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: aquila aethera verberat alis, Verg. A. 11, 756: verberat ictibus auras, id. ib. 5, 377: fundā amnem, id. G. 1, 141; cf.: sidera (unda), id. A. 3, 423: agros nive (Juppiter), Stat. Th. 5, 390: undas (Aufidus), *to lash*, Luc. 2, 407; cf.: navem (Auster), Hor. Epod. 10, 3: puppim (Eurus), Val. Fl. 1, 639.—In a comic pun, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 177.—**II.** Trop., *to lash, chastise, plague, torment, harass* with words: aliquem verbis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 17: ne me ut surdo verbera aures, id. Mil. 4, 1, 204: senatus convicio verberari, Cic. Pis. 26, 63; cf.: verberavi te cogitationis tacito duntaxat convicio, id. Fam. 16, 26, 1: orator in dicendo exercitatus hac ipsâ exercitatione istos verberabit, id. de Or. 3, 21, 79: aures sermonibus, Tac. Agr. 41; Petr. 132.

2. verbĕro, ōnis, *m.* [1. verbero], *one worthy of stripes, a scoundrel, rascal:* ain' tu vero verbero? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 128; Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 187; id. Ps. 4, 7, 63; id. As. 2, 4, 10; 2, 4, 78; 3, 3, 79; id. Capt. 3, 4, 19 al.; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 3; 5, 6, 10.

verbĭālis, e, *adj.*, *verbal, derived from a verb*, Pompei Comment. (Keil, Lat. Gram. 5).

* **verbĭfĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [verbum-facio], *a talking*, Caecil. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4 (Com. Rel. p. 37 Rib.).

verbĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [verbum-gigno], *he who was born of the Word*, i. e. *Christ*, Prud. Cath. 3, 1; 11, 17.

verbĭgĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [verbum-gero], *to talk, chat, dispute:* quoties inter nos verbigeratum sit, App. Mag. p. 321, 3.

verbĭvēlĭtātĭo, v. velitatio.

verbōsē, *adv.*, v. verbosus *fin.*

verbōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [verbosus], *multiplicity of words, wordiness, verbosity* (post-class.), Prud. στεφ. 10, 551; Symm. Ep. 8, 47.

verbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verbum], *full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose* (rare but class.): verbosa simulatio prudentiae, Cic. Mur. 14, 30: T. Livium ut verbosum in historiā carpebat, Suet. Calig. 34; Cat. 98, 1.—*Comp.:* verbosior epistula, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 6: expositio, Quint. 4, 2, 79.—*Sup.:* verbosissimos locos arcessere, Quint. 2, 4, 31.—*Adv.:* **verbōsē,** *with many words, verbosely*, Cic. Mur. 12, 26; Quint. 12, 8, 7.—*Comp.*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11; Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 5; Quint. 3, 11, 28; 4, 1, 43; 5, 12, 15.

verbum, i (*gen. plur.* verbûm, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 1; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 37; id. Truc. 2, 8, 14), *n.* [from the root er; Gr. ΕΡω, whence εἴρω and ῥῆμα, what is spoken or said; cf. Goth. vaurd; Germ. Wort; Engl. word], *a word; plur.*, *words, expressions, language, discourse, conversation*, etc. (cf.: vox, vocabulum). **I.** In gen.: verbum nullum fecit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 58: si ullum verbum faxo, id. Men. 1, 2, 47: qui verbum numquam in publico fecerunt, Cic. Brut. 78, 270; so, facere, *to talk, chat, discourse, converse*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 147; id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 27; id. Planc. 8, 20 al.: spissum istud amanti est verbum veniet, nisi venit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 77; cf. id. Most. 5, 1, 2: videtis hoc uno verbo unde significari res duas et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic. Caecin. 30, 88: verbum voluptatis, id. Fin. 2, 23, 75 (for which: vox voluptatis, id. ib. 2, 2, 6); cf.: libenter verbo utor Catonis (i. e. origines), id. Rep. 2, 1, 3: verbum usitatius et tritius, id. Ac. 1, 7, 27: verbum scribere ... verbi litterae, id. de Or. 2, 30, 130: nec vero ullum (verbum) aut durum aut insolens, aut humile aut longius ductum, etc., id. Brut. 79, 274: si pudor, si modestia, si pudicitia, si uno verbo temperantia (literally, *in one word;* cf. B. 2. infra), id. Fin. 2, 22, 73.—*Plur.:* verba rebus impressit, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3: in quo etiam verbis ac nominibus ipsis fuit diligens (Servius Tullius), id. ib. 2, 22, 40: quid verbis opu'st? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 289: haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: verba facere, *to speak*, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: contumelia verborum, *insulting* or *abusive language*, id. ib. 5, 58: ut verbis, quid sit, definiam, Cic. Rep. 1, 24, 38: verba ponenda sunt, quae vim habeant illustrandi, nec ab usu sint abhorrentia, grandia, plena, sonantia, etc., id. Part. Or. 15, 53: dialecticorum verba nulla sunt publica: suis utuntur, id. Ac. 1, 7, 25: verborum delectum originem esse eloquentiae, id. Brut. 72, 253 et saep.: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis ille nobis est consumptus dies, *much talk on both sides*, id. Rep. 6, 9, 9; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 7: accusabat Canutius Scamandrum verbis tribus, venenum esse deprehensum (literally, *in three words;* cf. B. 2. b. infra), Cic. Clu. 18, 50.—Prov.: verba facit emortuo, *he talks to the dead*, i. e. *in vain*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 18; for which: verba fiunt mortuo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 26.—**B.** Adverbial phrases. **1.** Ad verbum, verbum e (de, pro), verbo, or simply verbum verbo, *to a word, word for word, exactly, literally* (Cic. uses verbum e or ex verbo where the exact equivalent of a single word is given; verbum pro verbo of the literal translation of a passage; v. infra): fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; cf. Suet. Caes. 30 *fin.:* ediscere ad verbum, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: ea quae modo expressa ad verbum dixi, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: somnium mirifice ad verbum cum re convenit, id. Div. 1, 44, 99: quae Graeci πάθη appellant: ego poteram morbos, et id verbum esset e verbo, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 7: istam κατάληψιν, quam, ut dixi, verbum e verbo exprimentes, comprehensionem dicemus, id. Ac. 2, 10, 31; id. Fin. 3, 4, 15; id. Top. 8, 35; id. Ac. 2, 6, 17: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: verbum pro verbo reddere, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14: nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus Interpres, Hor. A. P. 133; cf.: ea sine scripto eisdem verbis reddebat, quibus cogitaverat, Cic. Brut. 88, 301.—**2.** Verbi causâ or gratiâ, *for the sake of example, for example, for instance:* si quis, verbi causā, oriente Caniculā natus est, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: *M.* Quid dicis igitur! *A.* Miserum esse verbi causâ M. Crassum, id. Tusc. 1, 4, 12; id. Mil. 22, 60: qui verbi causā post mortem amici liberos ejus custodiant, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: ut propter aliam quampiam rem, verbi gratiā propter voluptatem, nos amemus, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 30.—**3.** Uno verbo, or tribus verbis, or paucis verbis, *in one word, in a word, briefly.* **a.** Quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est quod me velis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 18; Cato, R. R. 157, 7: praetores, praetorios, tribunos plebis, magnam partem senatūs, omnem subolem juventutis unoque verbo rem publicam expulsam atque extirminatam suis sedibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 54.—**b.** *Pa.* Brevin' an longinquo sermoni? *Mi.* Tribus verbis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 30: pax, te tribus verbis volo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 121.—**c.** Sed paucis verbis te volo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 22; cf.: verbis paucis quam cito Alium fecisti me, id. Trin. 1, 2, 123; cf. also paucus, II. B.—**4.** Verbo. **a.** *Orally, by word of mouth* (opp. scripturā): C. Furnio plura verbo quam scripturā mandata dedimus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 5: cui verbo mandabo, quid, etc., Vulc. Gall. Avid. Cass. 10, § 10.—**b.** *Briefly, in a word:* postquam Caesar dicendi finem fecit, ceteri verbo alius alii varie adsentiebantur, Sall. C. 52, 1: aut verbo adsentiebatur, aut pedibus in sententiam ibat, Liv. 27, 34, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.; 3, 40, 6; cf. also: rogatus a me etiamne majus quam dedecus, verbo de sententiā destitisti, *at a word* from me, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 28 Ernest. ad loc.—**5.** Meis, tuis, suis verbis, *in my, thy*, or *his name; for me, thee*, or *him:* gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 8; 5, 11, 2; id. Att. 16, 11, 8: anulum quem ego militi darem tuis verbis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 38; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 79: denuntiatum Fabio senatus verbis, ne, etc., Liv. 9, 36, 14.

II. In partic. **A.** Verbum, in the *sing.* **1.** Of an entire clause, *a saying, expression, phrase, sentence* (mostly anteclass.; cf.: sententia, dictum): *Me.* Plus plusque istuc sospitent quod nunc habes. *Eu.* Illud mihi verbum non placet: quod nunc habes! Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 11; id. Cas. 2, 5, 39; id. Most. 1, 3, 18; 1, 3, 95; 1, 3, 139; Ter. And. 1, 5, 5; id. Eun. 1, 2, 95; id. Ad. 5, 8, 29.—**2.** Of *a proverb:* verum est verbum, quod memoratur: ubi amici, ibidem opus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 32; so id. ib. 4, 5, 39; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 17: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quisquam ratus erat descendit, Sall. J. 11, 7.—**B.** Pregn., *mere talk, mere words* (opp. to deed, fact, reality, etc.; cf. nomen): qui omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus examinet, Cic. Rep. 3, 8, 12; cf.: verbo et simulatione (opp. re verâ), id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 133; v. res: dolor est malum, ut disputas; existimatio, dedecus, infamia verba sunt atque ineptiae, *empty words*, id. Pis. 27, 65: verborum sonitus inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51: in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt liberi omnes? *in word, in name*, id. Rep. 1, 31, 47.—Hence, verba dare (alicui), *to give empty words*, i. e. *to deceive, cheat:* cui verba dare difficile est, Ter. And. 1, 3, 6: vel verba mihi dari facile patior in hoc, meque libenter praebeo credulum, Cic. Att. 15, 16, A: descendit atque Gallis verba dedit, i. e. *eluded, escaped from them*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 24: curis dare verba, i. e. *to beguile, drive away*, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 40.—**C.** In gram., *a verb:* Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, vocabula et verba, ut homo et equus, et legit et currit, etc., Varr. L. L. 8, § 11 sq. Müll.; 9, § 95; 10, § 77 al.; Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191.—**D.** In eccl. Lat. as a translation of λόγος, *the second person of the Trinity*, Vulg. Joan. 1, 1; id. 1 Joan. 5, 7; id. Apoc. 19, 13.

Vercellae, ārum, *f.*, *a town in* Gallia Cisalpina, now *Borgo Vercelli*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 19, 2; Tac. H. 1, 70.—Hence, **A. Vercellensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vercellæ:* ager, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78.—**B.** ‡ **Vercellīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Vercellæ, Vercelline:* PORTA, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 772.

Vercingetŏrix, igis, *m.*, *a commander of the Gauls in the Gallic War*, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 sq.; Flor. 3, 10, 20.

* **vercŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [ver], *little spring*, as a term of endearment: meum corculum, melliculum, verculum, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 15.

vērē, *adv.*, v. verus, C. *fin.*

vĕrēcundē, *adv.*, v. verecundus, II. *a.*

vĕrēcundĭa, ae, *f.* [verecundus], *the natural feeling of shame*, by whatever cause produced, *shamefacedness, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty*, etc. **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: pudicitia, castitas, pudor). **A.** *Absol.*: nec vero tam metu poenâque terrentur, quae est constituta legibus, quam verecundiâ, quam natura homini dedit quasi quendam vituperationis non injustae timorem, Cic. Rep. 5, 4, 6: homo solum animal natum pudoris ac verecundiae particeps, id. Fin. 4, 7, 18: scenicorum mos tantam habet veteri disciplina verecundiam, ut in scaenam sine subligaculo prodeat nemo, id. Off. 1, 35, 129; id. Rep. 4, 4, 4: magnam habet vim disciplina verecundiae, id. ib. 4, 6, 6: justitiae partes sunt non violare homines; verecundiae non offendere, id. Off. 1, 28, 99; cf. id. Lael. 22, 82: Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 10: tironis, id. Att. 8, 6, 3: homo timidus, virginali verecundiâ, id. Quint. 11, 39; so, virginalis, Suet. Vit. Pers.: fuit sponsa tua apud me eâdem, quâ apud parentis suos, verecundiâ, Liv. 26, 50, 6: verecundia nostra adversus regem nobis obstat, id. 37, 54, 7: nova nupta verecundiâ notabilis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 78: verecundia oris, *bashful redness, blushing*, Suet. Dom. 18. — **B.** With *gen. obj.* (*a*) With *gen. rei*: turpitudinis verecundia, *dread of wrong-doing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: negandi, id. Or. 71, 238; Quint. prooem. § 3: respondendi, id. 3, 5, 15: hujus sermonis, Liv. 26, 50, 4.—(*β*) With *gen. personae* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): quando nec ordinis hujus ulla, nec reipublicae est verecundia, *respect for, reverence*, Liv. 4, 45, 8: parentis, vitrici, deorum, id. 39, 11, 2: ne auctorem ponam, verecundia ipsius facit, Quint. 3, 3, 64: majestatis magistratuum, Liv. 2, 36, 3: aetatis, id. 1, 6, 4; cf. id. 1, 3, 10: legum, id. 10, 13, 8.—Transf.: quidam ita sunt receptae auctoritatis ac notae verecundiae, ut, etc., i. e. *of known venerableness*, Quint. 6, 3, 33.—**II.** In partic., with an implication of censure. **1.** *Over-shyness, bashfulness, sheepishness, timidity* (post-Aug.): verecundia vitium quidem sed amabile et quae virtutes facillime generet ... quae (verecundia) est timor quidam reducens animum ab iis, quae facienda sunt ... Optima est autem emendatio verecundiae fiducia, Quint. 12, 5, 2 sq.: patronus timet cognoscentis verecundiam, id. 4, 1, 19: (vox) in metu et verecundiâ contracta, id. 11, 3, 64.—**2.** *A shame, disgrace*: verecundiae erat equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, Liv. 3, 62, 9: verecundia Romanos tandem cepit, Saguntum sub hostium potestate esse, etc., *a sense of shame*, id. 24, 42, 9.

vĕrēcundĭter, *adv.*, v. verecundus *fin.* *β*.

vĕrēcundor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [verecundus], *to feel bashful* or *ashamed, to be shy* or *diffident* (rare but class.): verecundari neminem apud mensam decet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77: hi nostri amici verecundantur, capti splendore virtutis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 480, 17: aliquem cunctantem et quasi verecundantem incitare, id. de Or. 3, 9, 36.—With *inf.*: Sp. Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere ... et ob eam causam verecundanti in publicum prodire, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249. — **II.** Transf., of things: (manus) probant, admirantur, verecundantur, *express shame*, Quint. 11, 3, 87.

vĕrēcundus, a, um, *adj.* [vereor], *feeling shame* (at any thing good or bad), *shamefaced, bashful, shy, coy, modest, diffident*, etc. **I.** Lit.: nimis verecunda es (uxor), Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 22: decet verecundum esse adulescentem, id. As. 5, 1, 6: homo non nimis verecundus, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: misi ad te quattuor admonitores non nimis verecundos, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1: innocentes et verecundi, id. Leg. 1, 19, 50: populus, Hor. A. P. 207: saepe verecundum laudasti, id. Ep. 1, 7, 37: Bacchus, *moderate*, id. C. 1, 27, 3 (cf.: modicus Liber, id. ib. 1, 18, 7): orator in transferendis verecundus et parcus, Cic. Or. 24, 81: vultus, Ov. M. 14, 840: ore loqui, Mart. 8, 1, 2: color, *a blush*, Hor. Epod. 17, 21: rubor, Ov. M. 1, 484: pudor, id. Tr. 4, 4, 50: verecunda debet esse translatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 165: oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 96: verba, id. 10, 1, 9: causa, id. 4, 5, 19: vita, Ov. Tr. 2, 354.—With *subj.-clause*: transire in diversa subsellia, parum verecundum est, Quint. 11, 3, 133: hoc dicere verecundum est, i.e. *I am ashamed*, id. 7, 1, 56.—*Comp.*: verecundior in postulando, Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 11: verecundior in loquendo, id. Fam. 7, 33, 2: partes, i. e. *the private parts*, Arn. 4, 133: translatio, Quint. 9, 2, 41: confessio, id. 4, 2, 8.—*Sup.*: Pompejus in appetendis honoribus immodicus, in gerendis verecundissimus, Vell. 2, 33, 3.—**II.** Transf., objectively, *worthy of reverence, venerable* (late Lat.): nomen populi Romani, Amm. 14, 6, 6; cf. id. 21, 16, 11; 30, 8, 4: praetor, Capitol. Ver. 8.—*Adv.* (acc. to I.), *shamefacedly, bashfully, shyly, modestly.* (*a*) Form **vĕrēcundē,** Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6; id. Brut. 22, 87; Liv. 26, 49, 16.—*(*β*) Form **vĕrēcundĭter,** Pompon. ap. Non. 516, 23.—**b.** *Comp.*: verecundius, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 171; Quint. 4, 1, 13; 11, 1, 84.

vĕrēdārĭus, ii, *m.* [veredus], *a post-boy, courier* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *med.*; Vulg. Esth. 8, 10; Firm. Math. 3, 13 *fin.*; Paul. Nol. Ep. 9.—Comically, of a priest eager for gossip, Hier. Ep. 22, 28.

vĕrēdus, i, *m.* **I.** *A light horse* for posting, *a post-horse, courier's horse*, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 4; 12, 51, 7; Aus. Ep. 8, 7; 8, 14.—**II.** Transf., *a light, fleet hunting-horse*, Mart. 12, 14, 1; 14, 86, 1.

vĕrendus, a, um, v. vereor, B. *fin.*

vĕrenter, *adv.*, v. vereor, A. *fin.*

vĕrĕor, itus (*part. pres.* verens; rare in histt.; not in Cæs., Liv., Sall., or Curt., veritus being used instead; but freq. in Cic., Nep., and Just.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 1192), 2, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [Greek root ὀρ-, Ϝορ; οὖρος, ἐπίουρος, guardian; ὁράω, to see; O. H. Germ. warten, to see; Engl. ward], *to feel awe of, to reverence, revere, respect; to fear, be afraid of* any thing (good or bad); *to fear* or *be afraid* to do a thing, etc. (not so strong as metuo, v. Cic. Quint. 1, 1 infra; cf. also timeo); constr. with *acc.*, with an *inf.*, the *gen.*, a foll. *ne, ut*, a *rel.-clause*, or *absol.* (*a*) With *acc.*: vereri aliquem, Plaut. Am. prol. 23; so, vereri et metuere Junonem, id. ib. 2, 2, 202: contra nos ambae faciunt, summa gratia et eloquentia; quarum alteram vereor, alteram metuo, Cic. Quint. 1, 1: metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, id. Sen. 11, 37; cf.: quid? veteranos non veremur? nam timeri se ne ipsi quidem volunt, id. Phil. 12, 12, 29: veremur vos, Romani, et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus, Liv. 39, 37, 17: ut majorem fratrem vereri, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: quem discipuli et amant et verentur, Quint. 2, 2, 8 Spald. *N. cr.*: non se hostem vereri, sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: patris conspectum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 1: reprehensionem doctorum atque prudentium, Cic. Or. 1, 1: Gallica bella, id. Att. 14, 4, 1: periculum, Caes. B. G. 5, 48; id. B. C. 3, 21; Hirt. B. G. 8, 39: desidiam in hoc, Quint. 1, 3, 7: opinionem jactantiae, id. 9, 2, 74: pauperiem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 39: majus, id. S. 2, 8, 57: supplicium ab aliquo, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28: hoc verens in hanc tarditatem incidi, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 5: quae verens Epicurus ... commentus est, etc., id. N. D. 2, 23, 59: invidiam verens, Nep. Eum. 7, 1.—(*β*) With *inf.*: vereri introire in alienam domum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 32: vereor dicere, Ter. And. 2, 1, 23: vereor committere, ut, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 37: quos interficere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: insanos qui inter vereare insanus haberi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 40: verear magis, Me amoris causâ hoc ornatu incedere, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 2: judex verebar non omnes causam vincere posse suam, Ov. H. 16, 75 sq.—*Impers.*: Cyrenaici, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 39.—(*γ*) With *gen.* (mostly ante-class.): uxor, quae non vereatur viri, Afran. ap. Non. 496, 29: tui progenitoris, Att. ib. 497, 2: feminae primariae, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 78: tui testimonii, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1.—*Impers.*: nihilne te populi veretur, Pac. ap. Non. 497, 2.—(*δ*) With *dat.* (very rare): eo minus veritus navibus, quod, etc., *for the ships*, Caes. B. G. 5, 9.—(*ε*) With *ne, lest* or *that*: sed vereor, ne videatur oratio mea, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 46, 70; 3, 5, 70; id. de Or. 1, 55, 234; id. Sull. 23, 66; Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 1, 42; 2, 1; Sall. J. 14, 20; Hor. S. 1, 2, 127; id. Ep. 1, 16, 19: veritus, ne licentia invidiam adcenderet, Sall. J. 15, 3: agebamus verentes ne quid accideret, Cic. Fam. 13, 19, 2: tum me inquit collegi, verens ne ... noceret, id. Att. 15, 21, 1; id. Fam. 9, 16, 1; id. de Or. 2, 3, 14; 3, 9, 33; Nep. Dion, 4, 1; 8, 5; id. Them. 5, 1.—To introduce an expression of opinion, like dubito an: si, ut Graeci dicunt, omnes aut Graios esse aut barbaros, vereor ne barbarorum rex fuerit (Romulus), *then I am afraid that, I suspect that*, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58: non vereor, ne assentatiunculâ quâdam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, id. Fam. 5, 12, 6; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 58; id. Mil. 3, 3, 68; Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1; Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8. — (*ζ*) With *ne ... non*: accepi tuas litteras, quibus intellexi te vereri ne superiores mihi redditae non essent, Cic. Fam. 14, 5, 1.—So usu. after non vereor, ne non is used instead of ut (cf. *η*, infra): non vereor ne hoc officium meum P. Servilio non probem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82; 2, 2, 47, § 118: non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1; 2, 5, 2; 2, 6, 2; 11, 28, 8; Cels. 5, 28, 12.—So after questions implying a negative: quid est cur verear ne ad eam non possim accommodare Torquatos nostros? Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34; and in ironical concessions or assumptions: si meis horis in accusando uti voluissem, vererer ne mihi crimina non suppeterent, id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 31; id. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 19.—(*η*) With *ut, that not*: veritus ut hostium impetum sustinere posset, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: illa duo, Crasse, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 35; id. Fam. 14, 14, 1; id. Agr. 2, 22, 58; Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: ut ferulâ caedas meritum majora subire Verbera non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 121.—(*θ*) With a *rel.-clause, to await with fear, to fear, dread*: heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet, Ter. And. 1, 2, 5: Pomptinum quod scribis in urbem introisse, vereor, quid sit, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3: hoc quomodo acciperent homines, vereor etiam nunc, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1: vereor, num hic aliud sit dicendum, Dig. 20, 4, 11.—(*ι*) With *de* and *abl.* (very rare): de quâ (Carthagine) vereri non antedesinam quam illam excisam esse cognovero, Cic. Sen. 6, 18.—(*κ*) *Absol.*: hic vereri perdidit, i. e. *he has lost all sense of shame*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 50: ne vereamini, Quia bellum Aetolis esse dixi cum Aliis, id. Capt. prol. 58: ne vereare; meo periculo hujus ego experiar fidem, id. ib. 2, 2, 99.—Hence, **A. vĕrenter,** *adv.*, *with reverence, reverently*, Sedul. 1, 8. — **B. vĕrendus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *that is to be feared* or *reverenced, awful, venerable; fearful, terrible* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** *Adj.*: majestas, Ov. M. 4, 540: patres, id. P. 3, 1, 143; cf. id. Tr. 5, 6, 31: ossa (viri), id. H. 3, 104: Alexander Partho verendus, Luc. 10, 46: fluctus classibus, id. 5, 502.—**2.** *Subst.*: **vĕrenda,** ōrum, *m.*, *the private parts*, Plin. 28, 15, 60, § 213; 32, 9, 34, § 107; 36, 21, 42, § 156; Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 14; called also partes verendae, Veg. Vet. 1, 7.

☞ In a *pass.* signif.: ubi malunt metui quam vereri se ab suis, Afran. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 3; cf. also the impersonal use above, *β* and *γ*.

vĕrētillum, i, *n. dim.* [veretrum], = parvum veretrum, App. Mag. p. 296, 28.

Veretīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Calabria*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

vĕrētrum, i, *n.* [vereor; cf. verendus, 2.], *the private parts*, Phaedr. 4, 14, 1; Suet. Tib. 62; Arn. 5, 165: muliebre, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 16; Scrib. Comp. 234; App. Herb. 201.

Vergellus, i, *m.*, *a river of Apulia*, Val. Max. 9, 2, ext. 2; Flor. 2, 6, 18.

Vergentum, i, *n.*, *a town in* Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11.

Vergĭlĭae, ārum, *f.* [vergo], *the constellation of the seven stars, that rises at the end of spring, the Pleiades*, Cic. N. D. poët. 2, 44, 112; Auct. B. Afr. 47; Isid. Orig. 3, 70; cf. Fest. p. 372 Müll.

Vergĭlĭo-cento, ōnis, *m.* [Vergilius-cento], *a poem made up of scraps from Vergil*, Hier. Ep. 103, 7.

Vergĭlĭus (not **Virgĭlĭus**; the form Ver- is supported by the ancient MSS. and inscriptions in unbroken succession, to the fourth century A.D.; v. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 779 sq.), ii, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; so, esp., P. Vergilius Maro, *a celebrated Roman poet*, Hor. C. 1, 3, 6; 1, 24, 10; 4, 12, 13; id. S. 1, 5, 40. — Hence, **Vergĭlĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the poet Vergil, Vergilian:* virtus, Plin. praef. § 22: illud, Quint. 1, 3, 13: VERGILIANVS POETA, *a writer of a cento of Vergilian verses*, Inscr. Grut. 64, 5.

vergo, ĕre (*perf.* and *sup.* wanting, acc. to Neue, Formenl. 2, pp. 507, 584; but versi is assumed as *perf.* by Prob. Cath. 1486, and is read, Ov. P. 1, 9, 52, by Merkel, ex conj. for the MS. vertit; acc. to Charis. 3, 1, p. 218, and Diom. 1, p. 366, the *perf.* is verxi, but it does not occur in extant writings), *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to bend, turn, incline, verge* (only poet., and very rare; syn. inclino): in terras igitur quoque solis vergitur ardor, mid., *turns itself, verges*, Lucr. 2, 212: et polus aversi calidus quâ vergitur Austri, Luc. 1, 54: Strongyle vergitur ad exortus solis, Sol. 6, § 3: illi imprudentes ipsi sibi saepe venenum Vergebant, i. e. *turned in, poured in*, Lucr. 5, 1010: in gelidos amoma sinus, Ov. P. 1, 9, 52: spumantesque mero paterae verguntur, Stat. Th. 6, 211; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 244.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to bend, turn, incline itself;* of places, *to lie, be situated* in any direction (the class. signif. of the word; syn.: tendo, pertineo, jaceo). **A.** Lit.: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat in longitudinem passuum circiter quadringentorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: collis ad flumen Sabin, id. B. G. 2, 18: Galliae pars ad Septentriones, id. ib. 1, 1: portus in meridiem, Liv. 37, 31, 10: tectum aedium in tectum inferioris porticūs, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: omnes partes in medium, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116. — **B.** Trop., *to turn, bend, incline*, etc.: nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus, Cic. Phil. 11, 11, 26: illuc (i. e. in Tiberium) cuncta vergere, Tac. A. 1, 3: suam aetatem vergere, *that he was in the decline of his age*, id. ib. 2, 43: sed ne patriae quidem bonus tutor aut vindex est, si ad voluptates vergit, Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 3: animus nec ad recta fortiter nec ad prava vergentis, id. Tranq. 1, 3: nox vergit ad lucem, *verges towards*, Curt. 4, 7, 9: vergente jam die, *declining*, Suet. Oth. 7; so, jam senecta, Tac. A. 4, 41: vergens annis femina, id. ib. 13, 19: aegri vergentes in lethargum, Plin. 32, 10, 38, § 116: colore languido in candidum vergente, id. 12, 12, 26, § 43.

Vergŏānum, i, *n.*, *a town on the island of Lerina, near Gaul*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79.

Vergŏbrĕtus, i, *m.*, = Βεργόβρετος; paraphr., *the title of the chief magistrate among the Ædui*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16.

* **vērĭcŏla**, ae, *comm.* [verus-colo], *that cultivates* or *regards the truth:* lex, Tert. Carm. ad Senat. 43.

vērĭcŭlum (not **vĕrūcŭlum**), i, *n. dim.* [veru; cf. corniculum, from cornu], *a small javelin*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 107; 35, 11, 41, § 149; Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

vērĭdĭcē, *adv.*, v. veridicus *fin.*

vērĭdĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [veridicus], *truth-telling* (late Lat.), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 14; 2, 2.

vērĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [verus-dico], *that speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious, veridical* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit., *act.:* os, Lucr. 6, 6: voces, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: sorores, Mart. 5, 1, 3: interpres, Liv. 1, 7. — **II.** Transf., *pass.*, *that is truly said; true, veritable:* usus, *true experience*, Plin. 18, 4, 6, § 25: exitus, id. 7, 16, 15, § 69.—*Adv.:* **vērĭdĭcē**, *truly:* agere (opp. rhetorice), Aug. Ep. 17: praedicere, Amm. 31, 1, 2.

* **vērĭlŏquĭum**, ii, *n.* [verus-loquor], a literal transl. of ἐτυμολογία, *etymology*, for which Cicero proposes the freer rendering, notatio, Cic. Top. 8, 35.

vērĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *speaking truly, truth-telling* (very rare): oraculum, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 12 Mai: lingua, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 42.

vērīsĭmĭlis, vērīsĭmĭlĭter, and **vērīsĭmĭlĭtūdo**, more correctly written separately, **vērī sĭmĭlis**, etc., v. under verus and similis, etc.

vērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [verus], *truth, truthfulness, verity; the true* or *real nature, reality* (always abstract; cf.: verum, vera). **I.** In gen.: veritas, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 162: veritatem patefacere, id. Sull. 16, 45: argumentatio ... in quâ perspicuam omnibus veritatem continet adsumptio, id. Inv. 1, 36, 65: veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: o magna vis veritatis, quae ... facile se per se ipsa defendat, id. Cael. 26, 63: nescio quo modo verum est quod in Andriâ (1, 1, 41) familiaris meus dicit: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit ... veritatem aspernere, id. Lael. 24, 89: nihil ad veritatem (loqui), id. ib. 25, 91: in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, id. de Or. 3, 57, 215: simplex ratio veritatis, id. ib. 1, 53, 229.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *Reality, real life*, esp. of the likeness of life in works of art: non intellegit Canachi signa rigidiora esse, quam ut imitentur veritatem, Cic. Brut. 18, 70: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: oratores sunt veritatis ipsius actores, id. de Or. 3, 56, 214: haec tria genera exornationum perraro sumenda sunt, cum in veritate dicemus, *in reality*, i. e. *in the forum, not for practice merely*, Auct. Her. 4, 22, 32: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, *according to truth* or *reality*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: salus omnium nostrum non veritate solum, sed etiam famâ nititur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 2: res et veritas, id. de Or. 1, 17, 77: exploranda est veritas, Phaedr. 3, 10, 5.—**2.** *Nature, the truth of nature:* sic enim se profecto res habet, ut numquam perfecte veritatem casus imitetur, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: habere in se omnes numeros veritatis, id. ib.; cf.: ut, quicquid accidat, id ex aeternâ veritate causarumque continuatione fluxisse dicatis, id. N. D. 1, 20, 55.—**3.** Consule veritatem, i. e. *the etymology*, = τὸ ἔτυμον, Cic. Or. 48, 159; so Quint. 1, 6, 32; 1, 7, 8.—**4.** Of character, *truth, rectitude, integrity:* in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam confugit, Cic. Quint. 2, 10: sint veritatis et virtutis magistri, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4: spes obtinendae veritatis, id. Deiot. 2, 5: judiciorum religionem veritatemque perfringere, id. Verr. 1, 1, 3: si ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus exegeris, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: rustica Veritas, *truth, integrity*, Mart. 10, 72, 11; cf. Plin. Pan. 84, 1.—**5.** *Plur.* (rare): veritates fortiter dicere, Gell. 18, 7, 4.

vērĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of vereor.

* **vērĭverbĭum**, ii, *n.* [verus-verbum], *a telling the truth, veracity*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 36.

vermesco, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Joan. tr. 35, 8.

vermĭcŭlātē, *adv.*, v. vermiculor *fin.*

vermĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vermiculor], *a being worm-eaten*, of plants, Plin. 17, 24, 37, §§ 218 and 230; 17, 11, 16, § 87.

vermĭcŭlātus, a, um, *P. a.* of vermiculor.

vermĭcŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [vermiculus], *to be full of worms, wormy, to be worm-eaten*, of trees: vermiculantur magis minusve quaedam arbores, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 220. — Hence, **vermĭcŭlātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *in the form of worms:* gummi, Plin. 13, 21, 20, § 66.— Esp., of mosaic work, *inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculated:* pavimento atque emblemate vermiculato, Lucil. ap. Cic. Or. 44, 149: crustae, Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 2. — Of a quick movement of the finger, Mart. Cap. 7, § 729. — *Adv.:* **vermĭcŭlātē**, *in a vermiculated manner:* tesserulas, ut ait Lucilius, struet, et vermiculate inter se lexeis committet, Quint. 9, 4, 113.

* **vermĭcŭlōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of worms, wormy:* poma, Pall. 12, 7, 14.

vermĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [vermis], *a little worm, grub*, in decaying things. **I.** Lit., Lucr. 2, 899; Plin. 10, 65, 85, § 186: in linguâ canum, id. 29, 5, 32, § 100. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A disease of dogs which drives them mad*, Grat. Cyn. 386.—**B.** In the Vulgate, *the scarlet worm*, for coccum (*scarlet color*), Vulg. Exod. 35, 25; cf. Hier. Ep. 64, 19: VERMICVLVM STRAVERVNT, Inscr. Orell. 4240; Inscr. Murat. p. 114, 2.

* **vermĭflŭus**, a, um, *adj.* [vermis-fluo], *swarming with worms:* vulnus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 134.

vermĭna, um, *n.* [vermis, gripings of the belly caused by worms; hence, in gen.], *the gripes, belly-ache, stomach-ache.* **I.** Lit.: saeva, Lucr. 5, 997; cf.: vermina dicuntur dolores corporis cum quodam minuto motu quasi a vermibus scindatur. Hic dolor Graece στρόφος dicitur, Fest. p. 375 Müll. — * **II.** Trop.: passionum, Arn. 1, p. 30.

vermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vermino], *the worms*, a disease of animals, *the bots.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 180; 30, 15, 50, § 144. — **II.** Transf., *a crawling, itching pain*, Sen. Ep. 78, 9.— *Plur.:* cerebri aestuantis, Sen. Ep. 95, 17.

vermĭno, āre (in the *dep.* collat. form verminatur, Pompon. ap. Non. 40, 21; Sen. Vit. Beat. 17 *fin.*), *v. n.* [vermina]. **I.** Lit., *to have worms, be troubled with worms*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 31, 2. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *to have crawling, itching pains; to prick, shoot, ache, pain:* auris, Mart. 14, 23, 1. — In the *dep.* form: si minus verminatur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 4.— Of women in labor: decumo mense demum turgens verminatur, partu perit, Pompon. ap. Non. 40, 21 (Com. Rel. p. 198 Rib.).

vermĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vermis], *full of worms, wormy:* fici, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 261: ulcera, id. 26, 14, 87, § 145: auris, id. 20, 14, 52, § 146.

vermis, is, *m.* [Gr. ἕλμις; cf. Sanscr. krmis, worm; Goth. vaúrms, serpent], *a worm*, Lucr. 2, 871; 2, 928; 3, 719; 3, 723; Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159; 24, 5, 11, § 18; 30, 13, 39, § 114; Col. 6, 30 *fin.*

verna, ae, *comm.* [root vas, to dwell; Sanscr. vâstu, house; Gr. ἄστυ, city], *a slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave.* **I.** Lit.: vernas alere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 104; id. Am. 1, 1, 24; Just. 38, 6, 7; Val. Max. 3, 4, 3; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2; Hor. Epod. 2, 65; id. S. 1, 2, 117; 2, 6, 66. — In *gen. fem.*, Inscr. Orell. 1320. — Such slaves were trained up as buffoons or jesters, Mart. 1, 42, 2; cf. Sen. Prov. 1, 6; and v. vernilitas. — As a term of abuse, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 13. — **II.** Transf., *a native:* de plebe Remi Numaeque verna, Jucundus, etc., Mart. 10, 76, 4; cf.: Romanos vernas appellabant, id est ibidem natos, Fest. p. 372 Müll.—Hence, **B.** *Adj.:* **vernus**, a, um, *native:* apri, Mart. 1, 50, 24: lupi, id. 10, 30, 21: tuberes, id. 13, 43, 2: liber, i. e. *written in Rome*, id. 3, 1, 6.

vernācŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [verna]. **I.** (Acc. to verna, I.) *Of* or *belonging to home-born slaves.* **A.** *Adj.:* multitudo, *the rabble of slaves*, Tac. A. 1, 31; so, plebs, Tert. Apol. 35. — **B.** *Substt.:* **vernācŭli**, ōrum, *m.* (acc. to verna, I.), *buffoons, jesters* (post-Aug. and rare), Mart. 10, 3, 1; Suet. Vit. 14. — **2. vernācŭla**, ae, *f.*, *a female household slave* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 804: filius quem susceperat ex vernaculâ, Ambros. Abrah. 1, 7, 65. — **II.** (Acc. to verna, II.) *Native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular*, i. e. *Roman* (the class. signif. of the word): aquatilium vocabula partim sunt vernacula partim peregrina, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.: volucres, id. R. R. 3, 5, 7: equi, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 202: vites (with peculiares), id. 14, 2, 4, § 24: putatio, id. 17, 23, 35, § 208: gallinae, Col. 8, 2, 5: pecus, id. 7, 3, 13: imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: sapor, *inborn, innate*, id. Brut. 46, 172: crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, *invented by the accuser himself*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 61, § 141; cf. consilium, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 105.— **B.** *Natural, common* (late Lat.): paupertas olim philosophiae vernacula est, App. Mag. 18, p. 285, 13.

vernālis, e, *adj.* [ver], *of* or *belonging to spring, vernal:* horae, Manil. 3, 258: facies terrae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 25.

vernātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [verno], *the sloughing* or *shedding of the skin* of snakes. **I.** Lit., Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 101; 30, 3 8, § 24.—

II. Transf., concr., *the slough* cast off by a snake, Plin. 29, 6, 35, § 11.

* **vernĭ-cŏmus,** a, um, *adj.* [vernus-coma], *having young leaves:* oliva, Mart. Cap. 6, § 570.

* **vernĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [vernus-fero], *flowering in spring, spring-blooming,* = ἐαροτρεφής: comere verniferis florentia limina sertis (sc. coronis), Mart. Cap. 1, § 1.

vernīlis, e, *adj.* [verna], *of* or *belonging to a home-born slave* (verna), *slavish,* i. e., **I.** *Mean, fawning, servile:* blanditiae, Tac. H. 2, 59: corpora, Quint. Decl. 9, 12.—* **II.** *Jesting, pert, waggish:* dictum, Tac. H. 3, 32 *fin.* — *Adv.:* **vernīlĭter,** *slavishly, servilely:* fungi officiis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108: nimis hoc fit verniliter, i. e. *with fawning flattery, cringingly,* Caecil. ap. Non. 42, 27: haec ipsa non verniliter, nec eâ figurâ, quâ, etc., *jestingly, jokingly,* Sen. Ben. 2, 11, 3.

vernīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vernilis] (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** *Cringing obsequiousness, servility,* Sen. Ep. 95, 2. — **II.** *Coarse, pert, jesting, pertness,* Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 342, 17; Quint. 1, 11, 2; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

vernīlĭter, *adv.,* v. vernilis *fin.*

‡ **vernisera,** mensalia auguria, Fest. p. 379 Müll. [perh. from ver-sero, auguries belonging to sowing in the spring].

verno, āre, *v. n.* [ver], *to appear like spring, to flourish, be verdant; to spring, bloom, grow young, renew itself,* etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. vireo). **I.** Lit.: humus, Ov. M. 7, 284: arbores fruticesque, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 95: caelum, id. 7, 2, 2, § 26: caelum bis floribus, Flor. 1, 16, 3: in Italiâ aër semper quodammodo vernat vel auctumnat, Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 136: silva vernat, Sen. Herc. Oet. 380: vernantia lilia, *blooming,* Col. 10, 270: avis, i. e. *begins to sing,* Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 8; cf. apes, Col. 9, 9, 1; hence also: ager arguto passere, *becomes enlivened again, resounds anew,* Mart. 9, 55, 8: anguis, i. e. *sheds its skin,* Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99. — **II.** Transf.: cum tibi vernarent dubiâ lanugine malae, *get the first down,* Mart. 2, 61, 1: dum vernat sanguis, *is young* or *lively,* Prop. 4 (5), 5, 57: senio vernante, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 316.

vernŭla, ae, *comm. dim.* [verna], *a little* or *young home-born slave* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Juv. 10, 117; Sen. Prov. 1, 6; Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 44; App. M. 4, p. 153, 25 al.— **II.** Transf., *adj.:* = vernaculus. **A.** *Jocular, pert, coarse:* urbanitas, Petr. 24 (al. vernacula). — **B.** *Native, indigenous:* lupus Tiberinus, Juv. 5, 105: libelli, Mart. 5, 18, 4.

vernum, i, v. 2. vernus, II.

1. vernus, a, um, v. verna, II. B.

2. vernus, a, um, *adj.* [ver], *of* or *belonging to spring, spring-.* **I.** *Adj.:* tempus, Lucr. 5, 802; 6, 369; Cic. Sen. 19, 70; id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37; Hor. A. P. 302 al.: aequinoctium, Liv. 33, 3, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 2; Col. 9, 14, 4: species diei, Lucr. 1, 10: venti, Hor. C. 4, 4, 7: frigus, Ov. M. 14, 763: flores, id. ib. 5, 554; Hor. C. 2, 11, 10: rosa, Prop. 3 (4), 4, 22: agni (opp. hiberni), Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 187: opera, id. 18, 26, 65, § 243: verno tempore, Amm. 15, 10, 4. — **II.** *Subst.:* **vernum,** i, *n., spring-time, the spring* (late Lat. but in *abl.* post-Aug.); *nom.,* Tert. Res. Carn. 12 *med.;* id. Spect. 9; *gen.,* id. Jud. Dom. 2; Amm. 18, 4, 1; *abl.* verno, *in the spring,* Cato, R. R. 54, 3; Col. 4, 10, 3; Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95: anni verno, Amm. 15, 10, 4.

1. vērō, *adv.,* v. verus *fin.* B.

* **2. vēro,** āre, *v. n.* [verus], *to speak the truth:* satin' vates verant aetate in agendâ? Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2 *fin.* (Ann. v. 370 Vahl.).

3. vĕro, ōnis, v. veru *init.*

Veromandŭi, ōrum, *m., a people of* Gallia Belgica, *in the mod. Département de l'Aisne* (the old *Vermandois*), Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2, 16; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Epit. Liv. 104.

Vērōna, ae, *f., a city in* Gallia Transpadana, *the birthplace of the poet Catullus and of the elder Pliny,* still called *Verona,* Liv. 5, 35; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; Cat. 35, 3; 67, 34; Ov. Am. 3, 15, 7 al. — Hence, **Vērōnensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Verona:* ager, Plin. 9, 22, 38, § 75: campi, Aur. Vict. Ep. 38: juvenes, Cat. 100, 2: Catullus, Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48. — *Plur.:* **Vērōnenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Verona, the Veronese,* Tac. H. 3, 8 sq.

verpa, ae, *f.,* = membrum virile, Cat. 28, 12; Mart. 11, 46, 2; Auct. Priap. 35.

verpus, i, *m., a circumcised man,* Cat. 47, 4; Juv. 14, 104; Mart. 7, 82, 6; 11, 94, 2.

1. verres, is (collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **verris,** Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8), *m.* [Sanscr. root varsh-, to rain, wet; whence vrshabha, bull; cf. ἔρση, dew], *a male swine, boar-pig* (syn.: aper, porcus), Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21; Col. 7, 9, 7; Hor. C. 3, 22, 7.— Transf., contemptuously, of a man, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 67.

2. Verres, is, *m., the surname of the prætor* C. Cornelius, *notorious for his bad government of Sicily;* hence, **A. Verrĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Verres, Verrian:* lex, *that originated with him,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49, § 117.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Verrĭa,** ōrum, *n.* (i. e. solennia), *a festival appointed by Verres,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52; 2, 2, 46, § 114; 2, 2, 63, § 154; 2, 4, 10, § 24; 2, 4, 67, § 151.—**B. Verrīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Verres, Verrine:* jus Verrinum, i. e. *the mode of administering justice practised by Verres* (in a sarcastic pun alluding to verrinum jus, *pork-broth*), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121. — **2.** *Subst.:* **Verrīnae,** ārum, *f.* (i. e. actiones); among grammarians, *the orations of Cicero against Verres,* Prisc. and Non. in mult. locc. (by Cic. himself called Accusatio).

verrĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [verro], *a drag-net, seine* (more freq. called everriculum), Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 59 (but the true read., Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7, is everriculum).

1. verrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. verres], *of a boar-pig, boar-, hog-, pork-:* jecur, Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 152: fel, id. ib.: adeps, id. 28, 9, 37, § 140: sincipita, id. 8, 51, 77, § 209.— In a punning lusus verbb.: jus, v. 2. Verres, B.

2. Verrīnus, a, um, v. 2. Verres, B.

1. Verrĭus, a, um, v. 2. Verres, A.

2. Verrĭus Flaccus, *a celebrated grammarian of the time of Augustus and Tiberius,* Suet. Gram. 17.

verro, verri, versum (*perf.* versi, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 59: verri, Charis. p. 218; Prisc. p. 900; neither form in use, acc. to Macr. D. Diff. 23, 8), 3, *v. a.* [root var-; cf. vello], *to scrape, sweep, brush, scour; to sweep out, sweep up* or *together, clean out,* etc. (syn.: tergo, tergeo). **I.** Lit.: nigras favillas, Ov. F. 2, 523: argentum inter reliqua purgamenta, Petr. 34: quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, i. e. *is collected,* Hor. C. 1, 1, 10: aedes, *to sweep out, cleanse by sweeping,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 63; so, templa, Sen. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 475 P.: pavimentum, Juv. 14, 60: vias, Suet. Calig. 43; id. Vesp. 5. — *Absol.:* qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37.— Stratae passim matres crinibus templa verrentes, Liv. 3, 7, 8: crinibus passis aras verrentes, id. 26, 9, 7; Sil. 6, 561; Claud. Laud. Seren. 225; cf. poet.: aequora caudis (delphines), Verg. A. 8, 674: harenas caudâ, Ov. M. 10, 701.— Of fishermen: retibus aequor, Sil. 14, 262 sq.; Manil. 4, 285: caesariem longa per aequora, Ov. M. 13, 961; so, canitiem suam concreto in sanguine, *dragging, draggling, trailing,* id. ib. 13, 492.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to sweep along, drive, impel* (poet.): verrunt (venti) nubila caeli, Lucr. 1, 279: verrentes aequora venti, id. 5, 266; 5, 388; 6, 624; so, aequora, Verg. A. 5, 778; Cat. 64, 7: caerula, Verg. A. 3, 208: remis vada, id. ib. 6, 320; Luc. 5, 572; cf. Lucr. 5, 1227: nec nostra Actiacum verreret ossa mare, *drive* or *toss about,* Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 44 (Müll. verteret). — **B.** *To sweep away,* i. e. *to drag away, take away, carry off* (rare but class.): domi quicquid habet, verritur ἔξω, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 7: quicquid ponitur, hinc et inde verris, Mart. 2, 37, 1: futurum ut omnia verreret Verres, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 55 Spald.: inter reliqua purgamenta scopis coepit verrere, Petr. 34.—**C.** *To obliterate, cover, hide, conceal* (post-Aug. and poët.): si decet aurata Bacchum vestigia palla Verrere, Stat. Achill. 1, 262; so, vestigia, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 248: undosi verrebant bracchia crines, id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 145.

verrūca, ae, *f., a steep place, height.* **I.** Lit., Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 6; 3, 7, 13 (cf. also Quint. 8, 3, 48; 8, 6, 14).—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A wart* on the human body, Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 123; 22, 21, 29, § 59; 33, 4, 25, § 85. — **2.** *An excrescence* on precious stones, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195. — * **B.** Trop., *a slight fault, small failing,* opp. to tuber, Hor. S. 1, 3, 74.

verrūcārĭa herba, *a plant that drives away warts,* helioscopium, *wartwort, turnsole,* Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 58.

Verrucius (-tius), ii, *m., a fictitious name fraudulently used by Verres,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187; 2, 4, 61, § 137.

verrūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verruca, II.], *full of warts, warty.* **I.** Lit., *an appellation of* Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, Cic. Brut. 14, 57; Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 43. — * **II.** Transf., *rough, rugged:* verrucosa Antiopa, Pers. 1, 77.

verrūcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [verruca]. **I.** *A little eminence,* Arn. 2, 77. — **II.** *A small wart,* Cels. 5, 28, 14; Col. 7, 6, 2.

Verrugo, inis, *f., a town of the Volsci,* now *Colle Ferro* or *Colle Sacco, near Segni,* Liv. 4, 1; 4, 55; 4, 58; 5, 28; Val. Max. 3, 2, 8.

verrunco, āre, *v. n., to turn, turn about;* hence, in relig. lang., *to turn out well, have a fortunate issue:* bene, Att. and Pac. ap. Non. 185, 24; Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45; Liv. 29, 27, 2; cf. Fest. p. 373.

Verrutius, v. Verrucius.

versābĭlis, e, *adj.* [verso], *movable, mobile; changeable, mutable, versatile* (post-Aug.; cf.: mutabilis, variabilis). **I.** Lit.: aër, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16, 4: repagulum, of a cage, Amm. 19, 6, 4: acies, Curt. 4, 13, 32. —**II.** Trop.: omnis condicio, Sen. Tranq. 11, 8: fortuna, Curt. 5, 8, 15: femina, Amm. 16, 8, 4: ad momentum omne, id. 15, 5, 30.

versābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *turning round, revolving* (very rare): turbo, Lucr. 6, 438: sidera, Vitr. 9, 7, 4.

versātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that turns* or *moves round, revolving, movable* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: templum mundi, Lucr. 5, 1436: laquearia cenationum, Sen. Ep. 90, 15: tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31: triclinia, Lampr. Heliog. 21: molae, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135: acies, Curt. 4, 13, 32.—**II.** Trop., *versatile:* ingenium, Liv. 39, 40, 5.

versātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a turning round.* **I.** Lit.: machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1; 10, 6; 10, 8; 10, 10; 10, 14: oculi, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121. —**II.** Trop., *a changing, alteration, mutation:* rerum sursum ac deorsum euntium, Sen. Tranq. 11, 10.

versĭcăpillus, i, *m.* [verto-capillus], *one who changes hair,* i. e. *whose hair grows gray,* Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 48 Ritschl (al. ubi capillus versipellis fiat).

versĭcŏlor, ōris (*abl.* versicolori, Liv. 7, 10: versicolore, Prop. 4, 7, 50; Ov. F. 5, 356; post-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **versĭcŏlōrus,** Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 56; *neutr.* versicolorum, Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12 Momms.; and **-cŏlōrĭus,** Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 6), *adj.* [verso-color], *that changes its color, of changeable color; of various colors, party-colored* (class.). **I.** Lit.: plumae versicolores, *Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: pavo, Tert. Pall. 3: vestimentum, *of divers colors, party-colored,* Liv. 34, 1, 3; cf. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12: vestis, Liv. 7, 10, 7; Quint. 10, 1, 33: arma, Verg. A. 10, 181: cultus Florae, Ov. F. 5, 356: poma, Col. 3, 21, 3.—*Subst.:* **versĭcŏlōrĭa,** ium, *n., dyed stuffs, colored woollens:* constabat apud veteres lanae appellatione versicoloria non contineri, Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12; 34, 2, 32, § 6. — Esp., *party-colored sails,* Plin. 19, 1, 5, § 22. — * **II.** Trop.: translucida et versicolor quorundam elocutio, Quint. 8, praef. § 20.

versĭcŏlōrĭus, a, um, v. versicolor *init.*

versĭcŏlōrus, a, um, v. versicolor, *init.*

versĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [versus], *a little line, a mere line:* tribusne versiculis his temporibus Brutus ad me? Nihil scripsissem potius. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 14, 1: epistulae versiculum, id. Att. 5, 1, 3: cum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet: quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fu-

erunt, id. Mil. 26, 70; cf. id. Leg. 2, 6, 14.—**II.** Esp., of poetry, *a little verse, verslet, line:* apud quos (comicos poëtas), nisi quod versiculi sunt, nihil est aliud cottidiani dissimile sermonis, Cic. Or. 20, 67: nonne conpensabit cum uno versiculo tot mea volumina laudum suarum? id. Pis. 30, 75; Quint. 9, 4, 52; Cat. 16, 3; 16, 6; Hor. Epod. 11, 2; id. S. 1, 2, 109; 1, 10, 32; 1, 10, 58; Ov. H. 20, 238.

versĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [versifico], *verse-making, versifying, versification* (post-Aug.): quem in poëmate locum habet versificatio, eum in oratione compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 116; 9, 2, 35; Col. 11, 1, 2.

versĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a verse-maker, versifier* (post-Aug.): Cornelius Severus versificator quam poëta melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89.—**II.** Transf., *a poet:* versificatores meliores quam duces, Just. 6, 9, 4.

versĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [versus-facio], *to put into verse, write in verse, versify* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): portenta in Homero versificata, Lucil. ap. Non. 533, 14: fatiloquia Sibyllae, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 5: versificandi genus, Quint. 9, 4, 143: ad versificandum transgressus, Amm. 21, 16, 4.

versĭfĭcor, āri, *dep.* collat. form of versifico, acc. to Prisc. 8, 15, 82, p. 830 P.

versĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [versifico], *written in verse, versified, poetic* (late Lat.): ordo, Sol. 11, 6.

versĭformis, e, *adj.* [verto-forma], *changing its form, changeable* (post-class.): totum, Tert. Pall. 2: cupitor (Juppiter), Mart. Cap. 6, § 589: puer (Cupido), id. 9, § 917.

versĭlis, e, *adj.* [verto], *that may be turned* (post-class.): profunditas, Mart. Cap. 4, § 423: scaena, Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 24.

versĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [versus-loquor], *speaking in verse*, Ennod. Carm. 1, 6, 36.

* **versĭpellis (vorsĭp-),** e, *adj.* [verto-pellis, that changes its skin; hence, in gen.], *that changes its shape* or *form, that alters its appearance, that transforms himself* or *itself.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: eccum Juppiter In Amphitruonis vertit sese imaginem ... Ita versipellem se facit, quando lubet, Plaut. Am. prol. 123: capillus fit, i. e. *turns gray*, id. Pers. 2, 2, 48 (v. s. v. versicapillus).—**B.** In partic., *subst.:* **versĭpellis,** is, *m.*, acc. to the superstitious belief of the ancients, *one who can change himself into a wolf, a man-wolf, were-wolf*, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 80; Petr. 62 *fin.;* App. M. 2, p. 124, 21.—**II.** Trop., *skilled in dissimulation, sly, cunning, crafty, subtle* (ante- and post-class.): vorsipellem esse hominem convenit, pectus cui sapit: bonus sit bonis, malus sit malis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 12 Ritschl: quicum versipellis fio, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 38, 7: hortamen, Prud. Cath. 9, 91.—*Comp.,* Porc. Latro ap. Cat. 9.

verso (vorso), āvi, ātum, 1 (*inf.* vorsarier, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 53), *v. freq. a.* [verto], *to turn, wind, twist,* or *whirl about often* or *violently* (freq. and class.; syn.: verto, contorqueo). **I.** Lit.: qui caelum versat stellis fulgentibus aptum, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 30 Vahl.): Sisyphus versat Saxum, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: turbinem puer, Tib. 1, 5, 4: turdos in igni, Hor. S. 1, 5, 72: ova non acri favillâ, Ov. M. 8, 667: cum versati appositi essent pisces, Quint. 6, 3, 90: vinclorum inmensa volumina, Verg. A. 5, 408: manum, Ov. M. 12, 493: lumina, id. ib. 5, 134; 6, 247; 7, 579: cardinem, id. ib. 4, 93: fusum, id. ib. 4, 221; 6, 22: corpus, id. Am. 1, 2, 4: sortem urnâ, *to shake*, Hor. C. 2, 3, 26: ligonibus glaebas, *to turn up, hoe*, id. ib. 3, 6, 39; so, rura (juvenci), Prop. 4 (5), 1, 129: terram, Ov. R. Am. 173: desectum gramen, *hay*, id. M. 14, 646: currum in gramine, i. e. *to wheel about*, Verg. A. 12, 664: oves, *to drive about, pasture*, id. E. 10, 68: pulsat versatque Dareta, id. A. 5, 460: me versant in litore venti, id. ib. 6, 362: vos exemplaria Graeca Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ, *turn them over*, i. e. *read, study them*, Hor. A. P. 269: et nummulario non ex fide versanti pecunias manus amputavit, *handling, accounting for*, Suet. Galb. 9.—With *se*, or mid., *to turn one's self often, to turn, revolve*, etc.: versabat se in utramque partem, non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, § 74.—Prov.: satis diu jam hoc saxum vorso, *I have wasted time enough with this man*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 55.—Mid.: mundum versari circum axem caeli, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 52: qui (orbes) versantur retro, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: pars superior mundi non versatur in turbinem, Sen. Ira, 3, 6, 1: suâpte naturâ et cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putat, Cic. Fat. 18, 42: ne versari aves possent, Col. 8, 7, 1.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to turn, twist, bend:* versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere et flectere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13: ad omnem malitiam et fraudem versare mentem suam coepit, id. Clu. 26, 70: eadem multis modis, id. Or. 40, 137: causas, i. e. *to treat, manage*, id. ib. 9, 31; Quint. 10, 5, 9; cf. *absol.:* non mille figuris variet ac verset (orator)? id. 5, 14, 32: verba, *to pervert, alter*, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 56: fors omnia versat, *turns, changes*, Verg. E. 9, 5; so mid.: versatur celeri Fors levis orbe rotae, Tib. 1, 5, 70: huc et illuc, Torquate, vos versetis licet, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 99: in quo, utrum respondebo, verses te huc atque illuc necesse est, id. ib. 5, 28, 86: versabat se ad omnis cogitationes, Curt. 6, 6, 27.—**2.** In partic. (rare in Cic.). **a.** Qs. *to turn upside down*, i. e. *to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate:* versabo ego illum hodie, si vivo, probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 6; id. Pers. 5, 2, 17: haerere homo, versari, rubere, *to be disturbed*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187: si quid te adjuero curamve levasso Quae nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 340 Vahl.): miserum toto cubili, Prop. 1, 14, 21: illum toto versant suspiria lecto, id. 2, 22, 47 (3, 16, 5): odiis domos, *to overthrow, ruin, subvert*, Verg. A. 7, 336: ille placet, versatque domum, neque verbera sentit, i. e. *disturbs without being punished*, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 29: sic fortuna in contentione et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset, *alternated with, treated each in turn*, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 *fin.:* pectora, id. ib. 2, 45: muliebrem animum in omnes partes, Liv. 1, 58, 3: patrum animos, id. 1, 17, 1: pectora (nunc indignatio nunc pudor), id. 2, 45, 5; cf.: spesque timorque animum versat utroque modo, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 12.—**b.** *To turn over* a thing in the mind, *to think over, meditate,* or *reflect upon, revolve, consider; to transact, carry on* (cf.: volvo, agito): multas res simitu in meo corde vorso, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 1: versarent in animis secum unamquamque rem, Liv. 3, 34, 4: illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat, Certa mori, Verg. A. 4, 563; so, dolos, id. ib. 2, 62: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant umeri, Hor. A. P. 39: ubi maxima rerum momenta versantur, Quint. 8, 3, 13: versenturque omni modo numeri, *examined, considered*, id. 10, 3, 5; 10, 5, 9: somnia decies, *to interpret*, Prop. 2, 4, 16: multum igitur domi ante versandi sunt (testes), variis percontationibus, etc., *examined, practised*, Quint. 5, 7, 11.—**II.** Transf., in the mid. form, **versor (vorsor),** ātus, 1, prop. to move about in a place, i. e. *to dwell, live, remain, stay, abide, be* in a place or among certain persons; constr. most freq. with *in aliquâ re;* also with *inter, intra, apud,* and *cum.* **A.** Lit.: vorsari crebro hic cum viderent me domi, Plaut. Am. prol. 128: in medio pariete, id. Cas. 1, 52: non ad solarium, non in campo, non in conviviis versatus est, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: in fundo, id. Mil. 20, 53: in castris, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: inter aciem, id. ib. 1, 52; cf.: nec versari inter eos sine dedecore potero, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 3: intra vallum, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: alicui inter femina, Suet. Tib. 44: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10: apud praefectos regis, Nep. Con. 2, 4.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to be; to be circumstanced* or *situated:* nescis, quantis in malis vorser miser, Ter. And. 4, 1, 25: certe ego te in medio versantem turbine leti Eripui, Cat. 64, 149: ergo illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6: in clarissimâ luce, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: Minturnenses aeternâ in laude versantur, id. Planc. 10, 26: in simili culpâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3: nec versantur omnino scripta eorum inter manus hominum, i. e. *are read*, Dig. 1, 2, 2.—Of abstract subjects: numquam tibi populi Romani dignitas, numquam species ipsa hujusmodi multitudinis in oculis animoque versata est? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: mors, exsilium mihi ob oculos versabantur, id. Sest. 21, 47: haec omnia in eodem errore versantur, id. N. D. 3, 10, 25; id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: aliquid in dubitatione versatur, id. Rep. 2, 15, 29: Mithridaticum bellum, in multâ varietate versatum, *waged with many vicissitudes*, id. Arch. 9, 21.—**2.** In partic., *to occupy* or *busy one's self* with any action, *to be engaged* in any thing. **a.** Of persons. (α) With *in* and *abl.* (class.): opifices omnes in sordidâ arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: in omnibus ingenuis artibus, id. Fam. 4, 3, 4: versabor in re difficili, id. Leg. 3, 15, 33: in re publicâ atque in his vitae periculis laboribusque, id. Arch. 12, 30: ullâ in cogitatione acrius ac diligentius versari, id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: si diutius in hoc genere verser, id. ib. 1, 46, 70: multum in imperiis, Nep. Milt. 8, 2.—(β) With *circa* and *acc.* (post-Aug.): circa mensuras ac numeros non versabitur (orator)? Quint. 2, 21, 19.—(γ) With *inter:* inter arma ac studia versatus, Vell. 1, 13, 3.—**b.** Of abstract subjects. (α) With *in* and *abl.* (class.): haec omnia in eodem quo illa Zenonis errore versantur, *depend on*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: dicendi omnis ratio in hominum more et sermone versatur, *is occupied with, concerns*, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12: ejus omnis oratio versata est in eo, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 57, 244; cf.: imitatio est posita fere in eludendo, sed versatur etiam in factis, Quint. 9, 2, 58: ipsae res in perfacili cognitione versantur, Cic. Or. 35, 122: quae omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: omnia quae in causâ versarentur, Quint. 7, 1, 4: epilogi omnes in eâdem fere materiâ versari solent, id. 7, 4, 19; 2, 4, 1: praejudiciorum vis omnis tribus in generibus versatur, id. 5, 2, 1.—(β) With *circa* and *acc.* (post-Aug.): haec pars (tragoedia) circa iram, odium, metum, miserationem fere tota versatur, Quint. 6, 2, 20: circa quae versari videatur omnis quaestio, id. 3, 6, 23: quidam circa res omnes, quidam circa civiles modo versari rhetoricen putaverunt, id. 2, 15, 15.—(γ) With *abl.:* itaque (finitio) pluribus legibus isdem quibus conjectura versatur, Quint. 7, 3, 1 (dub.; Halm, ex conj. in isdem).—**c.** *Part. perf.:* homo in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, Cic. Quint. 1, 3: viri in rerum publicarum varietate versati, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4: semper inter arma ac studia versatus, Vell. 1, 13, 3.—*Absol.:* is missum ad dilectus agendos Agricolam integreque ac strenue versatum praeposuit, etc., Tac. Agr. 7.

versor, āri, v. verso, II.

versōrĭa (vors-), ae, *f.* [verto], *a rope that guides a sail, a sheet* (Plautin.); hence, trop.: versoriam capere, *to turn the sail*, i. e. *tack:* cape vorsoriam, Recipe te ad erum, *about ship!* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 19: cape modo vorsoriam, id. Merc. 5, 2, 34.

versum (vors-), v. 2. versus.

versūra (vors-), ae, *f.* [verto], *a turning round, twirling about, rotating.* **I.** Lit.: foliorum, Varr. R. R. 1, 46: ejus loci (coxendicum), id. L. L. 7, § 67 Müll.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The turning-place, turn* at the end of a furrow, Col. 2, 2, 28; Pall. 2, 3, 1.—**B.** In archit., *a turn, corner, angle* of a wall, Vitr. 3, 1; 5, 6 *fin.;* 5, 12; or in a water conduit, id. 8, 7.—**C.** (Qs. a changing of one's creditor.) *The borrowing of money to pay a debt* (the class. signif. of the word); and hence, in gen., *a borrowing, loan:* versuram facere mutuam pecuniam sumere ex eo dictum est, quod initio qui mutuabantur ab aliis, non ut domum ferrent, sed ut aliis solverent, velut verterent creditorem, Fest. p. 379 Müll.: eos homines versuram a Carpinatio fecisse, qui pecunias Verri dedissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 186: sine mutuatione et sine versurâ dissolvere, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: Salaminii cum Romae versuram facere vellent, non poterant, id. Att. 5, 21, 12; 15, 20, 4; id. Font. 5, 11; id. Fl. 20, 48: cum versuram facere publice necesse esset, Nep. Att. 2, 4; 9, 5.—Trop., Sen. Ep. 19, 9; id. Ben. 5, 8, 3: vereor, ne illud, quod tecum permutavi, versurâ mihi solvendum sit, *is to be paid by a new loan*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2: versurâ factâ solvere, id. ib. 5, 1, 2: non modo versurâ, verum eti-

am venditione, si ita res coget, nos vindicabis, id. ib. 16, 2, 2: versura vetita, Tac. A. 6, 16.—P r o v.: in eodem luto haesitas, vorsurâ solves, *you pay by borrowing*, i. e. *you get out of one difficulty by getting into another*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 15; Lact. 2, 8, 24.

1. versus (vors-), a, um, *Part.* of verto.

2. versus (vors-), *adv.* and *prep.*, v. verto, *P. a. fin.*

3. versus (vors-), ūs (ante-class. collat. form of the *plur.* versi, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 712 P.: versorum, Laber. ib.: versis, Val. ib.), *m.* [verto, a turning round, i. e. of the plough]. **I.** *A furrow*, Col. 2, 2, 25; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177.—**II.** T r a n s f., *a line, row.* **A.** I n g e n.: in versum distulit ulmos, Verg. G. 4, 144: remorum, Liv. 33, 30, 5; cf. Verg. A. 5, 119: foliorum, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122: creber catenarum, Sil. 7, 658.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., *a line* of writing; and in poetry, *a verse:* ut primum versum (legis) attenderet, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 14: deplorat primis versibus mansionem suam, id. Att. 2, 16, 4; id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: magnum numerum versuum ediscere, Caes. B. G. 6, 14; Nep. Epam. 4, 6; Liv. 41, 24, 13; Quint. 1, 4, 3; 7, 1, 37; 10, 1, 38; 10, 1, 41; Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 16; Ov. Am. 1, 11, 21: si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, Cic. Arch. 10, 23; id. de Or. 2, 64, 257; 3, 50, 194; id. Or. 20, 67; Quint. 9, 4, 48 sq.; 11, 2, 39; 11, 2, 51; Hor. S. 1, 10, 54; 2, 1, 21; id. Ep. 2, 2, 52; Verg. E. 5, 2.—**C.** *The note, song* of the nightingale, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 83.—**III.** *A land-measure*, = Gr. πλέθρον, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1.—**IV.** *A kind of dance*, or *a turn, step, pas* in a dance, Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 2.

versūtē, *adv.*, v. versutus *fin.*

versūtĭa, ae, *f.* [versutus], *cunning, slyness, craftiness, subtlety, ingenuity* (very rare; cf.: dolus, astutia); *sing.* (late Lat.), App. Mag. p. 307, 41; p. 325, 25.—*Plur.*, Liv. 42, 47, 7.

versūtĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [versutus-loquor], *crafty-speaking, sly:* malitiae, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154, and ap. id. Or. 49, 164.

versūtus (vors-), a, um, *adj.* [a lengthened form of versus, from verto; cf. astutus *init.*]. **I.** In a good sense, *adroit, dexterous, versatile; shrewd, clever, ingenious* (class.; syn. callidus): homo versutus et callidus (versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur), Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: quod (genus acuminis) erat in reprehendendis verbis versutum et sollers, id. Brut. 67, 236: animus acutus atque versutus, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: versutissimum et patientissimum Lacedaemonium Lysandrum accepimus, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: adulescens docte vorsutus fuit, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 55.—**II.** In a bad sense, *cunning, crafty, wily, sly, deceitful* (freq. and class.; syn. vafer): vorsutior es quam rota figularis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 35: non esse servus pejor hoc quisquam potest, Nec magis versutus, id. As. 1, 1, 106; cf. id. Ps. 4, 8, 6: hoc est hominis versuti, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 57; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 10: acutus, versutus, veterator, id. Fin. 2, 16, 53; 2, 17, 54: Corinna, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 9: propago, id. M. 11, 312 al.—*Sup.*, Vell. 2, 118, 1.—With *gen.:* versutus ingenii, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 56.—*Adv.:* **versūtē**, *cunningly, craftily, slyly*, Cic. Or. 7, 22; id. Brut. 9, 35.—*Sup.*, Aug. Trin. 15, 20.

Vertacomacori, ōrum, *m.*, *a tribe of the Vocontii*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124.

†† **vertăgus**, i, *m.* [Celtic], *a greyhound*, Mart. 14, 200, 1; Firm. Math. 5, 8.—Called also **vertăga** or **vertăgra** (also **vertrăga**), Grat. Cyn. 203.

vertĕbra, ae, *f.* [verto], *a joint.* **I.** I n g e n., Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255; Sen. Ep. 78, 8.—Of insects, Plin. 11, 1, 1, § 1.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *a joint, vertebra* of the spine, Cels. 8, 1.—**III.** In late Lat. collat. form **vertĕbrum**, i, *n.*, = ἰσχίον, *the hip-bone*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 10, 71 al.

vertebrātus, a, um, *adj.* [vertebra], *jointed, articulated, vertebrated:* ossa, Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 177: dens, id. 34, 8, 19, § 75.

vertex (vortex; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 25. The archaic form vortex was already disused in Cicero's time; cf. Ribbeck, Prol. Verg. 436 sq.; id. G. 1, 481 n. Wagn. The grammarian Caper distinguishes thus: vortex fluminis est, vertex capitis; but this distinction was unknown in the class. per.; v. Charis. p. 68), ĭcis, *m.* [verto]. **I.** *A whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex:* secundo modo dicitur proprium inter plura, quae sunt ejusdem nominis, id, unde cetera ducta sunt: ut vertex est contorta in se aqua vel quicquid aliud similiter vertitur: inde propter flexum capillorum pars summa capitis; ex hoc id, quod in montibus eminentissimum. Recte dixeris haec omnia vertices, proprie tamen, unde initium est, Quint. 8, 2, 7: ut aquae circumlatae in se sorbeantur et verticem efficiant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 2: torto vertice torrens, Verg. A. 7, 567: illam . . . rapidus vorat aequore vertex, id. ib. 1, 117: (flumen) minores volvere vertices, Hor. C. 2, 9, 22; Ov. M. 5, 587; 8, 556; 9, 106; id. F. 6, 502; Sil. 4, 230: citatior solito amnis transverso vertice dolia inpulit ad ripam, Liv. 23, 19, 11; 28, 30, 11; Curt. 6, 13, 16.—**B.** T r o p.: amoris, Cat. 68, 107: officiorum, Sen. Ep. 82, 2: quâ medius pugnae vocat agmina vertex, Sil. 4, 230.—**II.** *An eddy of wind* or *flame, a whirlwind, coil of flame:* (venti) interdum vertice torto Corripiunt rapideque rotanti turbine portant, Lucr. 1, 293; 6, 444; Liv. 21, 58, 3: extemplo cadit igneus ille Vertex, Lucr. 6, 298; Verg. A. 12, 673; cf.: ventus saepius in se volutatur, similemque illis, quas diximus converti aquas, facit vorticem, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 2.—**III.** *The top* or *crown* of the head. **A.** L i t.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4; Plin. 11, 37, 48, § 132; Hor. C. 1, 1, 36; Ov. M. 12, 288; 2, 712; id. P. 3, 8, 12; Quint. 8, 2, 7; 1, 11, 10.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *The head* (poet.), Cat. 64, 63; 64, 310: toto vertice supra est, Verg. A. 7, 784: nudus, id. ib. 11, 642: moribundus, Ov. M. 5, 84: intonsus, Stat. Th. 6, 607; Val. Fl. 4, 307.—**2.** *The pole* of the heavens, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 41, 105; id. Rep. 6, 20, 21; Verg. G. 1, 242.—**3.** *The highest point, top, peak, summit* of a mountain, house, tree, etc.: ignes, qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106; Quint. 8, 3, 48; Lucr. 6, 467; Tib. 1, 7, 15; Ov. M. 1, 316; 13, 911; Petr. poët. 122; 134 *fin.;* Curt. 8, 3, 26: in Erycino vertice, Verg. A. 5, 759; Val. Fl. 1, 700: arcis, Lucr. 6, 750: domus, Mart. 8, 36, 11; cf. Hor. C. 4, 11, 12: theatri, Mart. 10, 19, 7: quercūs, Verg. A. 3, 679: pinūs, Ov. M. 10, 103.—Hence, a vertice, *from above, down from above*, Verg. G. 2, 310; id. A. 1, 114; 5, 444.—**b.** T r o p., *the highest, uttermost, greatest* (poet.): dolorum anxiferi vertices, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: principiorum, *the highest officers*, Amm. 15, 5, 16: Alexandria enim vertex omnium est civitatum, id. 22, 16, 7.

* **vertĭbŭlum**, i, *n.* [id.], *a joint*, for the usual vertebra, Lact. Opif. Dei, 5 *med.*

vertĭcillus, i, *m.* [id.], *the whirl* of a spindle, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37; App. Herb. 9.

Vertĭcordĭa, ae, *f.* [verto-cor], *the Turner of hearts*, an epithet of Venus, who was supposed to restrain maidens from unchastity, Val. Max. 8, 15, 12; Jul. Obseq. 97 (cf. Ov. F. 4, 157 sq.).

vertĭcōsus (vort-), a, um, *adj.* [vertex, I.], *full of whirlpools* or *eddies, eddying:* mare, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 121 (Sall. H. 4, 22 Dietsch); cf. Sen. Q. N. 7, 8, 2: amnis, Liv. 21, 5, 15: fluvius, Amm. 14, 2, 9.

vertĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [verto], *a joint*, = vertebra, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 207, 24; cf. Fest. p. 371.—In machines, Vitr. 10, 13, 1.—Called also **vertĭcŭlus**, i, *m.*, Sol. 4; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 242; **vertĭcŭlum**, i, *n.*, id. Acut. 3, 17, 138.

* **vertīgino**, āre, *v. n.* [vertigo], *to whirl round, revolve:* puncta luminis, Tert. Pall. 3.

* **vertīgĭnōsus**, i, *m.* [id.], *one who suffers from giddiness* or *vertigo, vertiginous*, Plin. 23, 2, 28, § 59.

vertīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [verto], *a turning* or *whirling round* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** L i t.: assidua caeli, Ov. M. 2, 70: ponti, id. ib. 11, 548: venti, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 3: torti fili, Luc. 6, 460: rotarum, Prud. Psych. 414: assiduâ vertigine rotare aliquem, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 150: quibus una Quiritem Vertigo facit, *a turn, twirl* of a slave in manumission, Pers. 5, 76.—**B.** T r a n s f., *a whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo*, Liv. 44, 6, 8; Plin. 20, 15, 57, § 161; 20, 17, 73, § 194; 25, 9, 70, § 117; 25, 11, 89, § 139 al.; Macr. S. 7, 9.—Of persons intoxicated, Juv. 6, 304.—**II.** T r o p., *a revolution, change, alteration:* vertigine rerum Attoniti, Luc. 8, 16.

verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3 (*inf.* vortier, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 48; Lucr. 1, 710; 2, 927; 5, 1199 al.), *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. root vart-, to apply one's self, turn; cf. vart-ukas, round]. **I.** *Act.*, *to turn, to turn round* or *about* (syn.: verso, contorqueo). **A.** L i t.: (luna) eam partem, quaecumque est ignibus aucta, Ad speciem vertit nobis, Lucr. 5, 724: speciem quo, id. 4, 242: ora huc et huc, Hor. Epod. 4, 9: terga, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 6: gradu discedere verso, id. M. 4, 338: verso pede, id. ib. 8, 869: pennas, i. e. *to fly away*, Prop. 2, 24, 22 (3, 19, 6): cardinem, Ov. M. 14, 782: fores tacito cardine, Tib. 1, 6, 12: cadum, *to turn* or *tip up*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 2: versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ, *inverted*, Verg. A. 1, 478: verte hac te, puere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 29; cf.: verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1: cum haesisset descendenti (virgini) stola, vertit se et recollegit, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9: ante tuos quotiens verti me, perfida, postes, Prop. 1, 16, 43: Pompeiani se verterunt et loco cesserunt, *turned about, wheeled about, fled*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51; cf.: vertere terga, *to turn one's back, run away, betake one's self to flight*, id. B. G. 1, 53; 3, 21; id. B. C. 1, 47; 3, 63 *fin.;* Liv. 1, 14, 9; cf. also: hostem in fugam, *to put to flight, rout*, id. 30, 33, 16; Auct. B. Afr. 17: iter retro, Liv. 28, 3, 1: hiems (piscis) ad hoc mare, Hor. Epod. 2, 52: fenestrae in viam versae, *turned* or *directed towards, looking towards*, Liv. 1, 41, 4; cf.: mare ad occidentem versum, id. 36, 15, 9: Scytharum gens ab oriente ad septentrionem se vertit, Curt. 7, 7, 3: (Maeander) nunc ad fontes, nunc in mare versus, Ov. M. 8, 165: terram aratro, *to turn up* or *over, to plough*, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 28: ferro terram, Verg. G. 1, 147: glaebas (aratra), Ov. M. 1, 425; 5, 477: solum bidentibus, Col. 4, 5: agros bove, Prop. 3, 7, 43 (4, 6, 43): collem, Col. 3, 13, 8: freta lacertis (in rowing), Verg. A. 5, 141: ex illâ pecuniâ magnam partem ad se vortit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57.—M i d.: vertier ad lapidem, *to turn* or *incline one's self towards*, Lucr. 5, 1199: congressi . . . ad caedem vertuntur, Liv. 1, 7, 2; so, versi in fugam hostes, Tac. H. 2, 26; cf.: Philippis versa acies retro, Hor. C. 3, 4, 26: sinit hic violentis omnia verti Turbinibus, *to whirl themselves about*, Lucr. 5, 503: magnus caeli si vortitur orbis, id. 5, 510: vertitur interea caelum, *revolves*, Verg. A. 2, 250: squamarum serie a caudâ ad caput versâ, *reaching*, Plin. 28, 8, 30, § 119.—**B.** T r o p. **1.** I n g e n., *to turn:* ne ea, quae reipublicae causa egerit, in suam contumeliam vertat, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: in suam rem litem vertendo, Liv. 3, 72, 2: usum ejus (olei) ad luxuriam vertere Graeci, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19; cf.: aliquid in rem vertere, *turn to account, make profitable*, Dig. 15, 3, 1 sqq.: edocere, quo sese vertant sortes, Enn. Trag. v. 64 Vahl.; Verg. A. 1, 671: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patriâ, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1: idque omen in Macedonum metum verterunt Tyrii, Curt. 4, 2, 13: in religionem vertentes comitia biennio habita, *making a matter of religious scruple*, Liv. 5, 14, 2: aquarum insolita magnitudo in religionem versa, id. 30, 38, 10; cf. id. 26, 11, 3: id ipsum quod iter belli esset obstructum, in prodigium et omen imminentium cladium vertebatur, Tac. H. 1, 86 *fin.:* vertere in se Cotyi data, *to appropriate*, id. A. 2, 64: perii! quid agam? quo me vertam? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1: quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74; id. Div. 2, 72, 149: Philippus totus in Persea versus, *inclined towards him*, Liv. 40, 5, 9: toti in impetum atque iram versi, id. 25, 16, 19: si bellum omne eo vertat, id. 26, 12, 13: di vortant bene, Quod agas, *cause to turn out well, prosper*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 121; cf. infra, II. B.; so, in melius somnia, Tib. 3, 4, 95.—**2.** I n p a r t i c. **a.** *To turn*, i. e. *to change, alter, transform* (syn. muto): Jupiter In Amphitruonis vortit sese imaginem, Plaut. Am. prol. 121: in anginam ego nunc me velim vorti, id. Most. 1, 3, 61: omnes natura cibos in corpora viva Vertit, Lucr. 2, 880: vertunt se fluvii frondes et pabula laeta In pecudes; vertunt pecudes

in corpora nostra Naturam, id. 2, 875 sq.; cf.: cum terra in aquam se vertit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31: verte omnis tete in facies, Verg. A. 12, 891: ego, quae memet in omnia verti, id. ib. 7, 309: tot sese vertit in ora, id. ib. 7, 328: inque deum de bove versus erat, Ov. F. 5, 616: Auster in Africum se vertit, Caes. B. C. 3, 26 *fin.; cf.* Liv. 30, 24, 7: semina malorum in contrarias partes se vertere, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: omnia versa et mutata in pejorem partem, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: cur nunc tua quisquam Vertere jussa potest, Verg. A. 10, 35: hic continentiam et moderationem in superbiam ac lasciviam vertit, Curt. 6, 6, 1; cf.: fortuna hoc militiae probrum vertit in gloriam, id. 9, 10, 28: versus civitatis status, Tac. A. 1, 4: versis ad prospera fatis, Ov. H. 16, 89: solum, *to change one's country*, i. e. *to emigrate* or *go into exile*, Cic. Balb. 11, 28; Amm. 15, 3, 11 et saep.; v. solum.—With *abl.* (rare and poet.): nullā tamen alite verti Dignatur, Ov. M. 10, 157; cf. muto.—P r o v.: in fumum et cinerem vertere, *to turn into smoke, dissipate*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39.—M i d.: omnia vertuntur: certe vertuntur amores, Prop. 2, 8, 7 (9): saevus apertam In rabiem coepit verti jocus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 149.—**b.** *To exchange, interchange:* nos divitem istum meminimus adque iste pauperes nos; vorterunt sese memoriae, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 11; cf.: vorsis gladiis depugnarier, id. Cas. 2, 5, 36.—**c.** Of literary productions, *to turn into another language, to translate* (syn.: transfero, interpretor, reddo): Philemo scripsit, Plautus vortit barbare, Plaut. Trin. prol. 19: si sic verterem Platonem, ut verterunt nostri poëtae fabulas, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7: verti etiam multa de Graecis, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: annales Acilianos ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem vertit, Liv. 25, 39, 12.—**d.** *To ply:* stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo, i. e. *stimulates the fury*, Verg. A. 6, 101.—**e.** I n p a r t i c., like our to turn upside down, i. e. *to overturn, overthrow, subvert, destroy* (= everto): Callicratidas cum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84: agerent, verterent cuncta, Tac. H. 1, 2; id. A. 2, 42; 3, 36: Cycnum Vi multā, Ov. M. 12, 139: fluxas Phrygiae res fundo, Verg. A. 10, 88; 1, 20; 2, 652: vertere ab imo moenia Trojae, id. ib. 5, 810: Ilion fatalis incestusque judex ... vertit in pulverem, Hor. C. 3, 3, 20: proceras fraxinos, id. ib. 3, 25, 16: ab imo regna, Sen. Hippol. 562: Penates, id. Troad. 91: puppem, Luc. 3, 650: fortunas, Amm. 28, 3, 1.—**f.** Mid., from the idea of turning round in a place, *to be engaged in, to be in* a place or condition; also *to turn, rest*, or *depend upon* a thing: jam homo in mercaturā vortitur, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 109: res in periculo vortitur, id. Merc. 1, 2, 12; Phaedr. 2, 8, 19; so, res vertitur in majore discrimine, Liv. 6, 36, 7: ipse catervis Vertitur in mediis, Verg. A. 11, 683: omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 20; so, spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv. 4, 31, 4: totum id in voluntate Philippi, id. 37, 7, 8: causa in jure, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: hic victoria, Verg. A. 10, 529: cum circa hanc consultationem disceptatio omnis verteretur, Liv. 36, 7, 1: puncto saepe temporis maximarum rerum momenta verti, id. 3, 27, 7.—*Impers.:* vertebatur, utrum manerent in Achaico concilio Lacedaemonii, an, etc., Liv. 39, 48, 3.—**g.** *To ascribe, refer:* quae fuerunt populis magis exitio quam fames morbique, quaeque alia in deum iras velut ultima malorum vertunt, Liv. 4, 9, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.: cum omnium secundorum adversorumque in deos verterent, id. 28, 11, 1.—**h.** = considero; exercitum majorum more vortere, Sall. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 408 dub. (Sall. H. inc. 51 Dietsch ad loc.).

II. *Neutr., to turn one's self, direct one's way, to turn about, to turn.* **A.** L i t.: depulsi aemulatione alio vertunt, Tac. A. 1, 18: eoque audaciae provectum ut verteret, etc., id. ib. 4, 10: utinam mea vocula dominae vertat in auriculas! Prop. 1, 16, 28: versuros extemplo in fugam omnes ratus, Liv. 38, 26, 8 (but in Lucr. 5, 617 the correct read. is cancri se ut vortat).—**B.** T r o p., *to turn, change*, etc.: jam verterat fortuna, Liv. 5, 49, 5: libertatem aliorum in suam vertisse servitutem conquerebantur, id. 2, 3, 3: totae solidam in glaciem vertere lacunae, Verg. G. 3, 365: verterat pernicies in accusatorem, Tac. A. 11, 37: quod si esset factum, detrimentum in bonum verteret, Caes. B. C. 3, 73 *fin.:* ea ludificatio veri in verum vertit, Liv. 26, 6, 16: talia incepta, ni in consultorem vertissent, reipublicae pestem facturа, *against*, Sall. H. inc. 89 Dietsch: neque inmerito suum ipsorum exemplum in eos versurum, Liv. 7, 38, 6: si malus est, male res vortunt, quas agit, *turn out badly*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 5; so, quae res tibi vertat male, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 37: quod bene vertat, castra Albanos Romanis castris jungere jubet (= cum bonis omnibus), Liv. 1, 28, 1; 3, 62, 5; 3, 35, 8: quod bene verteret, Curt. 5, 4, 12; 7, 11, 14: hos illi (quod nec vertat bene), mittimus haedos, Verg. E. 9, 6.—**b.** Annus, mensis vertens, *the course* or *space of a year, of a month:* anno vertente sine controversiā (petisses), Cic. Quint. 12, 40; so, anno vertente, id. N. D. 2, 20, 53; Nep. Ages. 4, 4; cf.: apparuisse numen deorum intra finem anni vertentis, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 22: tu si hanc emeris, Numquam hercle hunc mensem vortentem, credo, servibit tibi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 76; Macr. S. 1, 14.—(*β*) P r e g n.: annus vertens, *the great year* or *cycle* of the celestial bodies (a space of 15,000 solar years), Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24.—Hence, **versus (vors-)**, or (much less freq.) **versum (vors-)**, *adv., turned in the direction of, towards* a thing; usu. after the name of a place to which motion is directed (orig. a *part., turned towards, facing*, etc., and so always in Livy; cf. Liv. 1, 18, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; 1, 41, 4; 9, 2, 15). **A.** Form versus (vors-). **1.** After *ad* and *acc.:* T. Labienum ad Oceanum versus ... proficisci jubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: ad Alpes versus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: ad Cercinam insulam versus, Auct. B. Afr. 8, 3: ad Cordubam versus, Auct. B. Hisp. 11: modo ad Urbem, modo in Galliam versus, Sall. C. 56, 4.—**2.** After *in* and *acc.:* in agrum versus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 10: in forum versus, Cic. Lael. 25, 96: in Arvernos versus, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: si in urbem versus venturi erunt, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 78 (82), 3.—**3.** After *acc.* alone (class. only with names of towns and small islands): verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1: Brundisium versus, id. Fam. 11, 27, 3: Ambraciam versus, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: Massiliam versus, id. ib. 2, 3: Narbonem versus, id. B. G. 7, 7.—**4.** After other *advv.:* deorsum versus, Cato, R. R. 156, 4: sursum versus, Cic. Or. 39, 135: dimittit quoquo versus legationes, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: ut quaedam vocabula utroque versus dicantur, Gell. 5, 12, 10; cf. the adverbs deorsum, sursum, etc.—**B.** Form versum (vors-). **1.** After *ad* and *acc.:* animadvertit fugam ad se versum fieri, Sall. J. 58, 4.—**2.** After other *advv.:* cunas rursum vorsum trahere, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 60 (63): lumbis deorsum versum pressis, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: vineam sursum vorsum semper ducito, Cato, R. R. 33, 1: cum undique versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13, 20: utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 8.

☞ Versus is said by many lexicons to be also a *prep.*, but no ancient authority can be safely cited for this use. The true readings are: in Italiam versus, Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1: adversus aedem, Liv. 8, 20, 8: in forum versus, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 121; and perh. in oppidum, Auct. B. Hisp. 21.

vertrăga, ae, v. vertagus.

Vertumnus (Vort-), i, *m.* [qs. vertomenos, as a *part. pass.*, from verto, that turns or changes himself], orig. an Etruscan deity, *the god of the changing year*, i. e. *of the seasons and their productions*, also *of exchange and of trade*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 10; Ov. F. 6, 410; id. M. 14, 642 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154 Ascon. Near his statue in the forum at Rome were the booksellers' shops, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1; also the market-gardeners, Col. poët. 10, 308.—As a symbol of mutability: Vertumnis natus iniquis, said of an unstable man, Hor. S. 2, 7, 14.—Hence, **Vertumnālĭa**, ium, *n., the festival of Vertumnus*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 21 Müll.

vĕru, ūs (collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **vĕrum**, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 15 and 17; *masc.* collat. form of the *plur.* **vĕrōnes** plumbei, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17; *abl.* verubus, Ov. M. 6, 646; Juv. 15, 82 al.; veribus, Charis. pp. 50 and 112; Prisc. p. 672; Verg. G. 2, 396; id. A. 1, 212; Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 88 al.), *n.* [perh. for sveru; Sanscr. svaru, a stake]. **1.** *A spit, broach*, esp. for roasting upon, Varr. L. L. 5, § 127 Müll.; Verg. A. 1, 212; 5, 103; id. G. 2, 396; Ov. M. 6, 646; id. F. 2, 363; Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 88.—**2.** *A dart, javelin*, Verg. A. 7, 665; Tib. 1, 6, 49; Sid. Carm. 5, 413.—**3.** *Plur., a paling* or *railing* round an altar or a tomb, Inscr. Orell. 736.—**4.** *A critical sign on the margin of a book*, = obelus, Hier. Ep. 106, 7.

* **vĕrūcŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.* [veruculum], *furnished with a small pike:* falces, Col. 2, 20, 3.

vĕrūcŭlum, v. vericulum.

Verudoctius, i, *m., a chief of the Helvetii, sent as an ambassador to Cæsar*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7.

vĕrŭīna, ae, *f.* [veru], *a small javelin*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 46; Gavius Bassus ap. Fulg. 564, 22.

Verŭlae, ārum, *f., a town of* Latium, now *Veroli*, Flor. 1, 11, 6.—Hence, **Verŭlānus**, a, um, *adj., of Verulæ*, Liv. 9, 42; 9, 43.—**Verŭlāni**, ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Verulæ*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

1. vĕrum, i, v. veru *init.*

2. vērum, i, v. verus, I. B. and II. A. 3.

3. vērum, *adv.*, v. verus *fin.* A.

vērum-tămen (vērun-tămen; in recent edd. more freq. as two words, **vērum tămen;** sometimes separated, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 101 infra), *conj.* [verum-tamen], *but yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless* (class.): cum pugnabant maxume, ego fugiebam maxime; verum quasi adfuerim tamen simulabo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45: consilium capit primo stultum, verum tamen clemens, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 101; id. Fam. 12, 30, 3: malā defensione, verum aliquā tamen uti videretur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 101; id. Off. 2, 8, 26; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 32: animadvertebas igitur, etsi tum nemo erat admodum copiosus, verum tamen versus ab his admisceri orationi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: nondum manifesta sibi est ... verum tamen aestuat intus, Ov. M. 9, 465.—Sometimes, in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthetical clause: cum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo cum essem in Ceramico), verum tamen cum ibi essem, etc., *but as I was saying*, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 1; id. Verr. 2, 3, 2, § 4.

vērus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. Zend var, believe; Sanscr. var, choose, wish], *true, real, actual, genuine*, etc. (opp. falsus, fictus). **I.** L i t.: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibitā diligentiā, quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic. Lael. 25, 95: perspicere, quid in quāque re verum sincerumque sit, id. Off. 2, 5, 18: vera an falsa, Ter. And. 5, 4, 19: res vera (opp. ficta), Cic. Lael. 7, 24: verus ac germanus Metellus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 147; cf.: ipsus verus Harpax, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 111: vera mea uxor, id. As. 1, 1, 46 (dub.; al. verum): color, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27: vultus, id. And. 5, 1, 20: via, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 17: vera et perfecta amicitia, Cic. Lael. 6, 22: vera, gravis, solida gloria, id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: decus, id. Rep. 6, 23, 25: causa verissima, id. Ac. 2, 4, 10: virtus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 29: dolores, id. Ep. 1, 17, 57: amicus, id. A. P. 425: nati, *legitimate*, Prop. 2, 9, 17: verius ergo quid sit, Mart. 8, 76, 7: ut verum esset, suā voluntate sapientem descendere, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 11: id si ita est, ut, etc.... sin autem illa veriora, ut, etc., id. Lael. 4, 14.—**B.** *Subst.:* **vērum**, i, *n., what is true* or *real, the truth, the reality, the fact:* interesse oportet, ut inter rectum et pravum, sic inter verum et falsum, Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 33: notionem veri et falsi nullam habere, id. ib.: verum dicere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 89; Ter. And. 2, 6, 6: si simile veri quid invenerim, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66; id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: si verum scire vis, id. Att. 12, 41, 3: si verum quaerimus, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: verum quidem si audire volumus, id. Brut. 73, 256: verum non libenter audire, Mart. 8, 76, 8: minor est tua gloria vero, Ov. H. 15 (16), 143: ut quid hujus veri sit, sciam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 72; cf.: non pervident quid sit in vero, *actually, really*, Lact. 1, 17, 1.—So the freq. construction of the *gen.* veri with similis, similiter, and similitudo (by many also joined togeth-

er in one word, verisimilis, etc.): narrationem jubent veri similem esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80: id quod veri simile occurrit, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: veri simillimum mihi videtur, quodam tempore, etc., id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: veri similiora, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: res similis veri, Liv. 26, 38, 9: simillimum veri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: quod est magis verisimile, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: veri similiter fingere, App. Mag. p. 293: veri similius, id. ib. and p. 312; Tert. Apol. 16: veri similitudinem sequi, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 107; Sen. Ben. 4, 33, 2; *genuine*, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 66; cf., in a reversed order: similitudo veri, Cic. Part. Or. 11, 40; id. Univ. 3: res facit controversiam aut de vero aut de recto aut de nomine, *respecting fact*, id. Or. 34, 121: nec procul a vero est, quod, *from the truth*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 27: ex vero positum permansit Equiria nomen, id. F. 2, 859: in vero esse, *to be true*, Lact. 1, 11, 31; 1, 17, 1: teneras aures mordaci radere vero, Pers. 1, 107.—*Plur.*: recta et vera loquere, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7: vera dico, id. Am. 1, 1, 239; 2, 1, 12; 2, 2, 55 al.: artem se tradere vera ac falsa dijudicandi, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 157: qui species alias veris ... caput (=alias ab iis quae verae sunt, Orell.), Hor. S. 2, 3, 208: adjecta veris credibilis rerum imago, Quint. 4, 2, 123: vis dicam tibi veriora veris? Mart. 6, 30, 6.

II. Transf. **A.** Like rectus, consonant with reason or good morals, i. e. *right, proper, fitting, suitable, reasonable, just* (class.): ah, Idnest verum? Ter. And. 4, 1, 5: cum aliquid verum ac rectum esse dicitur, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: quod est rectum, verum quoque est, id. ib. 2, 5, 11: omnia recta, vera, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: lex vera atque princeps, id. Leg. 2, 4, 10: quibus peritia et verum ingenium est, Sall. H. 1, 111 Dietsch: ea, si vera existimare voles, maxume hortabuntur, id. ib. 4, 61, 3 ib.: nil Grosphus nisi verum orabit et aequum, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 23.—**2.** Esp., verum est, with *subject-clause* (so most freq. =aequum est, etc.): neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, Caes. B. G. 4, 8: (Cato) negat verum esse, allici benevolentiam cibo, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: verum est, (agrum) habere eos, quorum sanguine ac sudore partus sit, Liv. 2, 48, 2; 3, 40, 11; 24, 48, 11; 28, 13, 7: metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, verum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98; id. S. 2, 3, 212: verius esse, Ti. Sempronio imperium habenti tradi exercitum quam legato, Liv. 35, 8, 6: me verius unum Pro vobis foedus luere, Verg. A. 12, 694: si verum est, with *acc. and inf.*, *if the view is correct*, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77; Liv. 30, 26, 7.—Rarely with *ut*: praeclarum illud est, et, si quaeris, rectum quoque et verum, ut, etc., *right and just*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 73: si verum est, quod nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus superarit, etc., Nep. Hann. 1, 1.—**3.** *Subst.*: **vērum,** i, *n.*, *honor, duty*: in senatu pars illa, quae vero pretium aut gratiam anteferebat, Sall. J. 16, 1.—**B.** *Speaking or containing the truth, true, veracious*, =veridicus (rare): sum verus? Ter. And. 2, 5, 12: vates, Ov. H. 16, 123: Apollinis os, id. M. 10, 209: judicium viri eruditissimi ac super ista verissimi, Plin. Ep. 9, 25, 2; 2, 9, 4; cf.: quo viro nihil firmius, nihil verius, id. ib. 4, 22, 3: verissimus et sapientissimus judex, *most conscientious*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84.—*Advv.*

A. vērum. **1.** Lit., *truly, just so, certainly, doubtless, even so, yes*, as a confirmatory reply (ante-class. and rare, while vero is classical; v. vero *init.*): *So.* Facies? *Ch.* Verum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 11; Plaut. As. 4, 2, 45. *Ct.* Men' quaerit? *Sy.* Verum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 4; id. Eun. 2, 3, 56; 5, 6, 18.—**2.** Transf. **a.** In gen., as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *but in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet*; and after negative clauses, *but even, but*: merito maledicas mihi, si id ita factum est: Verum haud mentior, resque uti facta, dico, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 23; 1, 2, 22; Ter. And. prol. 4; id. Eun. 1, 2, 103; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 37: in optimorum consiliis posita est civitatium salus: praesertim cum, etc. . . . Verum hunc optimum statum pravis hominum opinionibus eversum esse dicunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51: quod ejus (Hermagorae) peccatum reprehendendum videtur, verum brevi, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: quae non dicunt, verum intellegi volunt, Quint. 8, 5, 12: sed nos non, quid nobis utile, verum quid oratori necessarium sit, quaerimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254: ea sunt omnia non a naturâ, verum a magistro, id. Mur. 29, 61; Verg. E. 3, 35.—(β) In the construction non modo (solum, tantum) . . . verum etiam (quoque), *not only . . . but also*: non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, Cic. Cael. 19, 45; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 161: non solum naturâ et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrinâ, id. Lael. 2, 6: non ingrato tantum, verum etiam invido et crudeli animo, Just. 21, 6, 7: servavit ab omni Non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 84: non modo . . . verum ne . . . quidem, *not only not . . . but not even*, Cic. Rep. 3, 30, 42.—**b.** In partic. (α) In a transition, *but, yet, still* (freq. and class.): non edepol nunc, ubi terrarum sim scio, si quis roget . . . Ilicet, mandata eri perierunt una et Sosia, Verum certum'st confidenter hominem contra adloqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 183: deinde hoc vobis confirmo, etc. . . . verum quod ego laboribus, etc. . . . me persecuturum esse polliceor, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 51: verum schemata λέξεως duorum sunt generum, Quint. 9, 3, 2: verum etiamsi quis summa desperet, id. 12, 11, 26: verum veniat sane, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 76 et saep.—Strengthened by enim, vero, and (in class. prose) enimvero, *but truly, but indeed*: verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 47: verum vero inter offam atque herbam, ibi vero longum intervallum est, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1: verum hercle vero, Plaut. Curc. 3, 5: si ullo in loco ejus provinciae frumentum tanti fuit, quanti, etc. Verum enim vero cum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194; so, verum enim vero, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54 *N. cr.*; Sall. C. 20, 10; Liv. 4, 4, 8.—(β) In breaking off the current of discourse (cf. sed), *but however, but*: exspectabantur Calendae Januariae, fortasse non recte. Verum praeterita omittamus, Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: verum quidem haec hactenus; cetera quotiescumque voletis, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 84: sed hoc nihil ad me . . . Verum hoc (ut dixi) nihil ad me. Illud ad me, etc., id. de Or. 2, 32, 139.—**B. vērō,** *in truth, in fact, certainly, truly, to be sure, surely, assuredly*: eho, mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21: iste eum sese ait, qui non est, esse: et qui vero est negat, id. Capt. 3, 4, 35: *Tox.* Amplectere sis. *Lemn.* Ego vero, id. Pers. 5, 1, 12; cf. Curt. 6, 3, 5: *As.* Ego non novi adulescentem vostrum. *St.* Veron'? *As.* Serio, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 47: veron' serio? id. Merc. 4, 1, 19: itane vero obturbat? Ter. And. 5, 4, 23: *Ch.* Vah, gloriare evenisse ex sententiâ? *Sy.* Non hercle vero, verum dico, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 18: quod de domo scribis . . . ego vero tum denique mihi videbor restitutus, si, etc., Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3; cf. even at the beginning of a letter: ego vero cupio te ad me venire, *I do really wish*, id. ib. 14, 16, 10; so, ego vero vellem, id. ib. 4, 6, 1: cum effusis gaudio lacrimis cupere vero diceret, etc., Liv. 27, 19, 12; Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 1.—Esp., in apodosis, tum vero: postea quam ad causam dicendam ventum est, tum vero sine metu omnes erant, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 70; Sall. J. 94, 3; Stat. Th. 1, 412; cf. tum, III. B. 1.—Ironically: sane quia vero hae mihi patent semper fores, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 9: multum vero haec eis jura profuerunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 124: turpem vero actionem, etc., id. Phil. 13, 11, 25: egregiam vero laudem refertis, Verg. A. 4, 93.—With *immo*: immo vero indignum facinus faxo ex me audies, Ter. And. 5, 2, 13.—**b.** In corroborative replies, *yes, certainly, by all means, assuredly*, etc. (class.; while verum in this sense is only ante-class.): *De.* An quid est etiam amplius? *He.* Vero amplius, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 23; id. Eun. 3, 1, 12: *M.* Fuisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. *A.* Vero, ac libenter quidem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: sed tu orationes nobis veteres explicabis? Vero, inquam, Brute, id. Brut. 87, 300: tu vero, inquam, Tite, id. ib. 85, 292: nos vero, inquit ille, id. Fin. 4, 28, 80: *M.* Cadere, opinor, in sapientem aegritudinem tibi dixisti videri. *A.* Et vero ita existimo, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 12. — With *immo*, *nay rather*: *De.* Quin tu mi argentum cedo. *Ph.* Immo vero uxorem tu cedo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 43: sed da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Immo vero et haec, etc., Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 10: immo vero, inquit, ii vivunt, qui, etc., id. Rep. 6, 14, 14: *S.* Quid domi? pluresne praesunt negotiis tuis? *L.* Immo vero unus, inquit, id. ib. 1, 39, 61.—And, to strengthen negative answers, joined with *minime*: *S.* Quid? totam domum num quis alter, praeter te, regit? *L.* Minime vero, Cic. Rep. 1, 39, 61; 3, 32, 44; id. Ac. 1, 1, 2; id. Off. 3, 6, 29 al. — **c.** In urgent or encouraging expostulation, *but, though, however*, etc.: *Ni.* Cape hoc tibi aurum, Chrysale, i, fer filio. *Ch.* Non equidem accipiam. *Ni.* Cape vero: odiose facis, *take it though*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 139: respice vero, id. Ep. 1, 1, 3: ostende vero, id. ib. 5, 2, 58: minue vero iram, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 88.—**d.** To indicate a climax, *even, indeed*: neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis contemnendum, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4: quod cum tam multi homines audissent, statim ad me defertur: immo vero, ut quisque me viderat, narrabat, id. Verr. 1, 7, 19: nec vero jam meo nomine abstinent, id. Rep. 1, 3, 6: neque vero id satis habuit, Nep. Epam. 4, 5.—**2.** Transf., as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *but in fact, but indeed, however* (always placed after a word): ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo: de re publicâ vero non minus vehemens orator, quam bellator fuit, Cic. Brut. 77, 269: non vero tam isti (sc. mortui sunt) quam tu ipse, nugator, id. Sen. 9, 27: dixisti non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse. Ego vero fateor hercule, quod viderim mihi auxilium non deesse, idcirco me illi auxilio pepercisse, id. Planc. 35, 86; id. Rep. 1, 7, 12: ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12.—In transitions: age vero ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantiâ, considerate, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 40: nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo, id. Phil. 2, 8, 20. — **C. vērē,** *according to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly, aright*: hoc quom fit, ibi non vere vivitur, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 102 Fleck.: honestum, quod proprie vereque dicitur, id in sapientibus est solis, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13: quis putare vere potest, etc., id. Rep. 1, 17, 28: vere dicere, id. ib. 1, 38, 60: verene hoc memoriae proditum est? etc., id. ib. 2, 15, 28: immo, si vere volumus dicere, jam incohavit bellum, Liv. 41, 23, 13: omnia vere vates locuta est, Verg. A. 6, 188: vere an dolo, Spart. Sev. 5.—*Comp.*: libentius quam verius, Cic. Mil. 29, 78: Ligures latrones verius quam justi hostes, Liv. 40, 27, 10.—*Sup.*: verissime loquor, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 7: verissime dicere, id. Rep. 2, 4, 8.

vĕrūtum (verrūtum), i, *n.* [veru], *a dart, javelin*: veruta pila dicuntur quod veluti verua habeant praefixa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 375 Müll.: cursus quingentos saepe veruti, Enn. ap. Fest. ib. (Ann. v. 356 Vahl.); Caes. B. G. 5, 44; Sall. H. 3, 22 Dietsch; Liv. 1, 43, 6; Lucr. 4, 409; Sil. 3, 363.

vĕrūtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *armed with a dart* or *javelin*: Volsci, Verg. G. 2, 168; cf. verutum.

vervactum, i, *n.* [vervago], *fallow ground, a fallow field*, Cato, R. R. 27; Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2; Col. 11, 2, 32; 11, 2, 52; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176; Pall. 4, 2.

vervăgo, ĕre, *v. a.* [etym. unknown; acc. to Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176, from ver-ago], *to break up* land, i. e. *to plough* land *for the first time after its lying fallow*: agros, Col. 11, 2, 8.

Vervēcēus (-cīus), i, *m.* [vervex], *that has the form of a wether*, an epithet of Jupiter Ammon, Arn. 5, 171; Inscr. Murat. 1043, 3.

vervēcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of a wether*: pellis, Lampr. Comm. 1: caput, Arn. 5, 157.

vervex (berbex and **verbex),** ēcis, *m.*, *a wether*. **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 98 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 189, 30; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40; Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55.—**II.** Transf., a name for a stupid fellow, qs. *mutton-head*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 6; Auct. ap. Sen. Const. 17, 1; Juv. 10, 50.

Vēsaevus, v. Vesuvius.

vēsānĭa (vaesā-), ae, *f.* [vesanus], *madness, insanity* (very rare): extimui, ne vos ageret vesania discors, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174: simulata (Ulixis), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 129: formidabatur flagrans vesania manus, Amm. 14, 2, 15.

vēsānĭo (vaesā-), īre, 4, *v. n.* [vesanus], *to be insane, rave* (late Lat.): dicebat contra deum vesanire Theodosium, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 30. — Hence, **vēsānĭens,** entis, *part., raging, furious:* vesaniente vento, Cat. 25, 13.

vē-sānus (vae-sān-), a, um, *adj., not of sound mind, mad, insane* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: remex, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114: homo, id. Dom. 2, 3: tribunus plebis, id. ib. 21, 55: poëta, Hor. A. P. 455: stella vesani Leonis, *fierce, raging,* id. C. 3, 29, 19.—**B.** *Impetuous:* urbem cuidam Alexander donabat vesanus, Sen. Ben. 2, 16, 1: Caesaris agmen, Luc. 7, 496.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. and abstract things, *fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging:* vultus, Liv. 7, 33, 17: impetus, id. 9, 13, 3: manus, Prop. 2, 9, 10: vires, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 25: vesani murmura ponti, Prop. 1, 8, 5: flamma, Cat. 100, 7: fames, Verg. A. 9, 340: pontus, Manil. 5, 343: mero Regia, Luc. 8, 401.

Vesbĭus, i, v. Vesuvius.

Vescia, ae, *f., a little town in Latium, on the river Liris,* Liv. 8, 11; 9, 25.—Hence, **Vescīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Vescia, Vescinian:* ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; Liv. 10, 21; 10, 31: caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241 (al. Vestinus).—In *neutr. subst.:* in Vescino, Cic. Att. 15, 2, 1.—*Plur.:* **Vescīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Vescia, Vescinians,* Liv. 10, 20.

Vescĭtānĭa, ae, *f., a district of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

vesco, ĕre, *v. a.* [vescor], *to feed* with any thing: quis nos vescet carne, Tert. Jejun. 5.—*Pass.,* Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 27: vescendi pupilli causâ, Dig. 42, 5, 33.

vescor, vesci, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [ve- and root ed- of edo; cf. esca], *to fill one's self with food, to take food, feed, eat.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. pascor), constr. usu. with *abl.,* rarely with *acc.* or *absol.* (α) With *abl.:* di nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: lacte, caseo, carne, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Sall. J. 89, 7: nasturtio, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 92: piris, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 14: terrae munere, id. C. 2, 14, 10.—(β) With *acc.:* eandem vescatur dapem, Att. ap. Non. 415, 17: insolita, Sall. H. 3, 27 Dietsch: caprinum jecur, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203: lauros, Tib. 2, 5, 64: singulas (columbas), Phaedr. 1, 31, 11: infirmissimos sorte ductos, Tac. Agr. 28.—*Pass.:* dare caepas vescendas, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 41. —(γ) *Absol.:* pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: vescendi causâ terrâ marique omnia exquirere, *on account of food, to gratify the palate,* Sall. C. 13, 3: vescendi gratiâ, Dig. 28, 8, 7: vescebatur et ante cenam, Suet. Aug. 76: vescere, sodes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 15: delphinus ex hominum manu vescens, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26: vesci in eâ (mensâ), *to take his meals,* Curt. 5, 2, 14: vesci in villâ, Tac. A. 4, 59: in Capitolio, Censor. 12, 2. — **II.** Transf., *to enjoy, make use of, use, have,* = frui, uti (mostly poet.): fugimus, qui arce hac vescimur, Pac. ap. Non. p. 416, 1: armis, id. ib. p. 416, 2: vitalibus auris, Lucr. 5, 857; cf.: aurâ Aetheriâ, Verg. A. 1, 546: variante loquelâ, Lucr. 5, 71: praemiis patris, Att. ap. Non. p 416, 7: paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57.

vescŭlus, i, *adj.* [*dim.* of vescus], *little, trifling:* vinarium, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 46 Ritschl, Fleck., Brix, Wagn. (al. vasculum); v. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 10; cf.: vesculi male curati et graciles homines. Ve enim syllabam rei parvae praeponebant, unde Vejovem parvum Jovem et vegrandem fabam minutam dicebant, Fest. p. 379 Müll.

vescus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from vesca]. **I.** *Small, little, thin, weak, feeble:* farra (opp. vegrandia), Ov. F. 3, 445: papaver, Verg. G. 4, 131: frondes, id. ib. 3, 175 Serv.: corpus, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81: vires, Afran. ap. Non. p. 187, 3.—**II.** *Poor, wretched:* fastidiosum ac vescum vivere, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 186, 32. — **III.** *Act., corroding, eating away:* sal, Lucr. 1, 326 Munro ad loc.

Vesentīni, ōrum, *m., a people of Etruria,* Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Vesĕris, is, *m., a river in Campania, with a town of the same name,* Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; id. Fin. 1, 7, 23; Liv. 8, 8; 10, 28; Val. Max. 6, 4, 1; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 26, 4; 28, 4.

Vesēvus, i, v. Vesuvius.

Vēsi, ōrum, *m., the Visigoths,* Sid. Carm. 7, 399; in *sing.,* id. ib. 5, 476; 7, 431.

vēsīca (in MSS. often **vensīca** or **vessīca**), ae, *f., the bladder* in the body of animals, *the urinary bladder.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 18; Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 96; Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 65; Hor. S. 1, 8, 46; Petr. 27; App. M. 1, p. 108, 30. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Any thing made of bladder,* e. g. *a purse, cap, lantern, foot-ball,* etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 2; Ov. M. 15, 304; Mart. 8, 33, 19; 8, 14, 62: faciem laxis vesicis inligant, *as a kind of mask to exclude poisonous particles,* Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122; Sen. Q. N. 2, 27, 2; Cels. 3, 21; 3, 27, 2.—**B.** *A bladder-like tumor, blister,* Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 51.—**C.** = pudendum muliebre, Juv. 1, 39; 6, 64.—**III.** Trop., *inflation* of language, *bombast,* = tumor, Mart. 4, 49, 7.

vēsīcārĭa, ae, v. vesicarius, II.

vēsīcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vesica], *of* or *belonging to the bladder, bladder-.* **I.** *Adj.:* aqua, i. e. *curing pain in the bladder,* Marc. Emp. 26; cf. Scrib. Comp. 146.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vēsīcārĭa,** ae, *f.* (herba), *a plant that cures pain in the bladder, bladder-wort,* Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 177.

vēsīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little blister, vesicle;* containing air, Lucr. 6, 130; containing seeds, on plants, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.

vēsīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of bladders* or *blisters, vesiculous,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 171.

Vĕsontĭo, ōnis, *m., a city in* Gallia Belgica, *the chief town of the Sequani,* now *Besançon,* Caes. B. G. 1, 38; 1, 39; Auson. Grat. 31.

vespa, ae, *f.* [Gr. σφήξ; O. H. Germ. wefsa; Engl. wasp], *a wasp,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19; Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 71; 20, 13, 51, § 133; Phaedr. 3, 13, 3.

‡ **vespae** et vespillones dicuntur, qui funerandis corporibus officium gerunt, non a minutis illis volucribus, sed quia vespertino tempore eos efferunt, qui funebri pompâ duci propter inopiam nequeunt. Hi etiam vespullae vocantur. Martialis: qui fuerat medicus, nunc est vespillo Diaulus, Fest. p. 369 Müll.

Vespăsĭānus, i, *m.:* Ti. Flavius Vespasianus, *a Roman emperor, reigned between* 69 *and* 79 A.D., Suet. Vesp. 1 sq.; Sid. Carm. 5, 327.

Vespasĭus, i, *m.;* **Vespasĭa,** ae, *f., the name of a Roman* gens; e. g. Vespasia Polla, *the mother of Vespasian,* Suet. Vesp. 1: Vespasius Pollio, *the father of Vespasia Polla,* id. ib. 1.

vesper, ĕris and ĕri (in class. prose mostly *acc.* vesperum, and *abl.* vespere, or adverb. vesperi; the *plur.* not used), *m.* (*neutr.,* Varr. L. L. 7, § 50 and 9, § 73 Müll. acc. to Lachm.) [Gr. ἕσπερος, ἑσπέρα], *the evening, even, eve, even-tide.* **I.** Lit.: jam diei vesper erat, Sall. J. 52, 3; 106, 2: vesper fit (late Lat. for advesperascit), Vulg. Matt. 14, 15; 16, 2; 26, 20: ad vesperum, Cic. Lael. 3, 12; id. Fin. 2, 28, 92 Madv.; 3, 2, 8; Caes. B. C. 1, 3; id. B. G. 1, 26: sub vesperum, *towards evening,* id. ib. 2, 33; 5, 58; 7, 60; id. B. C. 1, 42.—Prov.: nescis, quid vesper serus vehat, the title of a satire by Varro, Gell. 13, 11, 1; Macr. S. 1, 7; cf.: denique, quid vesper serus vehat, Verg. G. 1, 461: cum quid vesper ferat, incertum sit, Liv. 45, 8: de vesperi suo vivere, *on his own supper,* i. e. *to be one's own master,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 5; cf. id. Rud. 1, 2, 91.—**B.** Esp., *abl.* adverb., *in the evening.* **1.** Form vespere: primo vespere, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: litteras reddidit a. d. VIII. Id. Mart. vespere, Cic. Att. 11, 12, 1.—**2.** Form vesperi: cum ad me in Tusculanum heri vesperi venisset Caesar, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13; id. Ac. 1, 1, 1; id. Mil. 20, 54; Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 62; id. Mil. 2, 5, 29; id. Rud. 1, 2, 91; Ter. And. 4, 4, 29: neque tam vesperi revortor, *so late,* id. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: primâ vesperi (sc. horâ), Caes. B. C. 1, 20.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The evening-star,* Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 36; Verg. G. 1, 251: vespero surgente, Hor. C. 2, 9, 10: puro Vespero, id. ib. 3, 19, 26. — **B.** *The West, Occident,* Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 28; id. M. 1, 63: vespere ab atro, Verg. A. 5, 19.—Hence, for *the inhabitants of the West, Occidentals,* Sil. 3, 325.

vespĕra, ae, *f.* [= ἑσπέρα, i. e. Ϝεσπέρα; cf. the preced. art.], *the evening, eventide* (much more freq. than vesper; used only in *sing.;* in Cic. only adverb., ad vesperam): prima vespera, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 4; so Suet. Tib. 74; Just. 18, 4, 12: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: ibi se occultans perpotavit ad vesperam, id. Phil. 11, 31, 77: vespera, Sall. ap. Charis. 2, p. 223 (Hist. 2, 76 Dietsch): super sedem cottidianam magistratum primâ vesperâ suspendit (tabellas), Liv. 34, 61, 14: a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet. Calig. 18; cf. id. Claud. 34; id. Tib. 74; id. Aug. 53: inumbrante vesperâ, Tac. H. 3, 19; id. A. 1, 16; 15, 60; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 18; 9, 36, 4; Curt. 4, 7, 22; 5, 13, 10; 6, 7, 20; 6, 11, 9: vesperâ fatigatus, Aur. Caes. ap. Charis. p. 198 P.: vesperâ, adverb., *in the evening, at even,* Plin. 13, 18, 32, § 109; 19, 12, 60, § 183; 32, 4, 14, § 36; Fronto ap. Charis. 1. 1.—**II.** Transf., *the West* (cf. vesper, II. B.): ad vesperam jacentes terrae, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 215.

* **vespĕrālis,** e, *adj.* [vespera], *of* or *belonging to evening:* plaga, *the west,* Sol. 9.

vespĕrasco, āvi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [vesper], *to become evening, grow towards evening:* vesperascente jam die, Tac. A. 16, 34: vesperascente caelo, Nep. Pelop. 2, 5.—*Impers.:* vesperascit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 7: ubi jam vesperaverat, Gell. 17, 8, 1.

* **vespĕrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [vespera], *grown into evening:* die jam vesperato, Sol. 11 *med.*

Vesperĭes, is, *f., a town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 110.

vesperna apud Plautum cena intellegitur, Fest. p. 368 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. cena, p. 54; and s. v. scensas, p. 339 [vesper].

vespertīlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [vesper], *a bat,* Plin. 10, 61, 81, § 168; 11, 37, 62, § 164; 29, 4, 26, § 83; Macr. S. 7, 16; Varr. ap. Non. 47, 3; Auct. Carm. de Philom. 39.

vespertīnālis, e, *adj.,* = vespertinus (late Lat.), Adaman. Vit. Columb. 3, 30.

vespertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vesper]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to evening* or *even-tide, evening-:* tempora (opp. matutina), Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: litterae, *received in the evening* (opp. antemeridianae), id. Att. 13, 23, 1: senatusconsulta, *made* or *passed in the evening,* id. Phil. 3, 10, 24: acies, *a seeing dimly in the evening,* Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203: cantus, *of the cock,* id. 10, 21, 24, § 49: lucubratio, id. 18, 26, 63, § 233: ros, *evening dew,* Pall. Nov. 13, 4 et saep.—Adverb.: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, i. e. *in the evening,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 17; id. Epod. 16, 51; id. S. 1, 6, 113; Prud. Psych. 376.—*Absol.:* vespertino rursus pascunt, *at even-tide,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: matutinis vespertinisque, *in the morning and evening hours,* Plin. 30, 10, 24, § 84. —**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the west, western:* regio, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: caeli regio, Vitr. 4, 5, 1: populus, Prud. Psych. 376.

vespĕrūgo, inis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *The evening-star,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 119; Vitr. 9, 4; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 12; and Fest. p. 368 Müll.; Mart. Cap. 8, 883.—* **II.** *A bat,* Tert. Anim. 32.

vespĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [vespera], *of* or *belonging to the evening, evening-:* his horae rigandi matutina atque vespera, Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 183 (dub.; al. matutino atque vespera): tempus vesperum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 141; 1, 15, 151.

‡ **vespices** frutecta densa dicta a similitudine vestis, Fest. p. 369 Müll.

vespillo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [2. vespa], *a corpse-bearer* who carried out the bodies of the poor at night, Suet. Dom. 17 *fin.;* Mart. 1, 48, 1; cf. vespae.

Vesta, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. root vas, to burn; vasaras, day; whence also Gr. Ἑστία]. **I.** *Another name for* Ops, Cybele, Terra, *the wife of Cœlus and mother of Saturn,* Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67; Ov. F. 6, 267.—**II.** *Her granddaughter, daughter of Saturn, the goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general,* Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67; id. Leg. 2, 12, 29; id. Div. 1, 45, 101; id. Fam. 14, 2, 2; id. de Or. 3, 3, 10; in her temple the holy fire burned perpetually, attended by the Vestal virgins, id. Leg. 2, 8, 20; id. Cat. 4, 9, 18; Liv. 28, 11; 4, 52: Vestae sacerdos, i. e. *the* Pontifex maximus, of *Cæsar,* Ov. F. 5, 573; id. M. 15, 778.—**B.** Poet., transf. **1.** *The temple of Vesta:* quo tempore Vesta Arsit.

Ov. F. 6, 437; cf. id. ib. 6, 234; 6, 713.—**2.** *Fire:* ter liquido ardentem perfudit nectare Vestam, Verg. G. 4, 384; Sil. 6, 76.—Hence, **Vestālis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Vesta, Vestal:* festi, Ov. F. 6, 395: ara, Luc. 1, 549: foci, id. 1, 199: virgines, *priestesses of Vesta, Vestal virgins, Vestals,* Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; id. Rep. 2, 14, 26; 3, 10, 17; Liv. 4, 44 *fin.*—*Sing.*, Gell. 1, 12, 9: sacerdos, id. 1, 12, 14 al.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. Vestālis,** is, *f.* (virgo), *a priestess of Vesta, a Vestal,* Liv. 1, 3 sq.; Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 39; Ov. F. 2, 383 al.—Hence, as *adj.:* Vestales oculi, *of the Vestals,* Ov. Tr. 2, 311.—**2. Vestālia,** ium, *n., the festival of Vesta,* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 17.

vester (**vost-**), tra, trum, *pron. poss.* [vos], *your:* voster senex, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 60 (dub.; al. noster): animi vostri, id. Am. prol. 58: num sermonem vestrum aliquem diremit noster interventus? Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17: vestra quae dicitur vita mors est, id. ib. 6, 14, 14: vestrum est dare, vincere nostrum, Ov. F. 4, 889: patres, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11.—For *obj. gen.* of vos: nec esse in vos odio vestro consultum ab Romanis credatis, *from hatred towards you,* Liv. 30, 44, 7.—*Subst.:* ibi voster cenat, *your master,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 15: quid ego vos de vestro impendatis hortor? Liv. 6, 15, 10: vostrorum, vostrarum, full form of *gen. plur.*, from which vostrum (vestrum), used as *gen.* of vos, is contracted; the full form is found *subst.* (ante-class.): pars vostrorum intellegit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 123: neutram vostrarum, id. Stich. 1, 2, 84; id. Ps. 1, 2, 53; id. Aul. 2, 4, 42.

vestiārius, a, um, *adj.* [vestis], *of* or *belonging to clothes.* **I.** *Adj.:* arca, *a clothes-chest,* Cato, R. R. 11, 3: negotiator, *a clothes-dealer,* Dig. 38, 1, 45.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. vestiārius,** ii, *m., a clothes-dealer,* Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 4; Inscr. Orell. 3643; 4294 sq.—**B. vestiārium,** ii, *n.* **1.** *A clothes-press, clothes-chest, wardrobe,* Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 33.—**2.** *Articles of clothing, clothes, wardrobe,* Sen. Ben. 3, 21; Col. 1, 8, 17; Dig. 35, 3, 3 al.

vestĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [perh. for vesti-bulum, kindr. with Sanscr. vas, habitare, commorari; cf. Vesta], *the enclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street, a fore-court, entrance-court* (cf. atrium). **I.** Lit., Gell. 16, 5, 2; Vitr. 6, 8; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 132; Cic. Caecin. 12, 35; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; id. Cael. 26, 62; Quint. 11, 2, 23; Ov. F. 6, 303; Juv. 7, 126 al.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *an entrance* to any thing: sepulcri, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61: castrorum, Liv. 25, 17, 5: columbarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4; cf. gallinarii, Col. 8, 3, 5; 8, 8, 3: alvearii, id. 9, 12, 1: urbis, Liv. 36, 22 *fin.:* Siciliae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170.—**II.** Trop., *an entrance, opening, beginning:* vestibula nimirum honesta aditusque ad causam faciet illustres, Cic. Or. 15, 50: vestibulum modo artis alicujus ingredi, Quint. 1, 5, 7; cf. id. 8, praef. § 18; 9, 4, 10.

vestĭceps, cipis [vestis-capio, that has got the first covering of the chin, opp. investis], *bearded, arrived at puberty, manly, virile* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: arrogari non potest nisi jam vesticeps, Gell. 5, 19, 7; Tert. Anim. 56; Aus. Idyll. 4, 73.—* **II.** Transf., *immoral, corrupt* (opp. investis, innocent), App. Mag. p. 336, 7.

Vestĭcŏla, ae, *f.* [Vesta-colo], *a Vestal virgin* (late Lat.), Drac. Carm. 7, 22.

* **vestĭ-contŭbernĭum,** ii, *n.* [vestis], *a lying under the same coverlet, sleeping in the same bed, bed-companionship,* Petr. 11.

vestĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little garment* (post-class.), Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 13.

‡ **vestĭfĭca,** ae, *f.* [vestis-facio], *she that makes garments, a tailoress,* Inscr. Orell. 2437.

* **vestĭfĭcīna,** ae, *f.* [‡ vestificus], *a making of garments, tailoring,* Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

‡ **vestĭfĭcus,** i, *m.* [vestis-facio], *a maker of garments, a tailor,* Inscr. Grut. 578, 7.

vestĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vestis-fluo], *that wears long, flowing garments* (a late poet. word): Lydus, Petr. 133: Ser, Aus. Technop. Hist. 24.

vestīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vestigo], *a tracing* or *searching after* (post-class.): Psyche dies noctesque mariti vestigationibus inquieta, App. M. 6, p. 173.

vestīgātor or **vestīgiātor,** ōris, *m.* [vestigo], *a tracker, spy, tracer, searcher* (not in Cic.): vestigator a vestigiis ferarum, quas indagatur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 94 Müll. (where the read. is vestigiator); so Col. 9, 8, 10; Sen. Ben. 3, 26, 2; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 12.

vestīgĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a footstep, step; footprint, foot-track, track.* **I.** Lit.: currentium pes vestigium facit, Quint. 9, 4, 67: hac socci video vestigium in pulvere, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 29: hominis, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9: in foro vestigium facere, i. e. *to set foot in the market,* Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: ponere vestigia, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: facere vestigium in possessione, id. Caecin. 14, 39: vestigiis persequi aliquem, id. Brut. 90, 307: vestigiis sequi hostem, Liv. 9, 45, 16: eodem remanere vestigio, *to stay in the same spot* or *place,* Caes. B. G. 4, 2: negans e republicā esse, vestigium abscedi ab Hannibale, *the distance of a step,* Liv. 27, 4, 1: deus ille, quem mente noscimus, atque in animi notione tamquam in vestigio volumus reponere, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 37.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The part of the foot which makes a print, the sole of the foot:* qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίποδας vocatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123; Cat. 64, 162; Verg. A. 5, 566.—**2.** *A horse-shoe:* vestigium equi excussum ungulā, Plin. 28, 20, 81, § 263.—**3.** In gen., *a trace, mark, sign, token, vestige:* praesertim cum in lectulo decumanae mulieris vestigia viderent recentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, § 79; id. de Or. 3, 2, 6; Caes. B. G. 6, 27: in vestigiis hujus urbis, *ruins,* Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12: semiruta murorum vestigia, Amm. 24, 2, 6.—**II.** Trop., of manners, character, etc., *a footprint, trace:* a pueritiā vestigiis ingressus patriis et tuis, Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 26: amoris vestigia, Quint. 11, 1, 59: imprimi quaedam vestigia animo, id. 11, 2, 4: patris patruique vestigia premere, Tac. A. 2, 14 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., of time, *a point, moment, instant:* eodem et loci vestigio et temporis, Cic. Pis. 9, 21: in illo vestigio temporis, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: vestigio temporis, *at the moment, instantly, forthwith,* id. B. C. 2, 26: ut urbs ab hostibus capta eodem vestigio videretur, *at that very moment,* id. ib. 2, 7.—**b.** Adverb.: e (ex) vestigio, *instantly, forthwith:* repente e vestigio ex homine tamquam aliquo Circaeo poculo factus est Verres, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; Caes. B. C. 2, 25 *fin.*

ve-stīgo, no *perf.* and *sup.*, āre, 1, *v. a.* [etym. dub.; perh. Sanscr. vahis (bahis), out, and stigh-, to climb; cf. Gr. στίχος, a row, etc.; Angl.-Sax. stīgan; Germ. steigen, to climb]. **I.** Prop., *to follow in the track of; to track, trace out* (cf.: rimor, indago, scrutor): germana soror, errare videbar, Tardaque vestigare et quaerere te, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 43 Vahl.): feras vestigat (sc. canis), Sen. Thyest. 496.—With *abl.:* fertur (sc. tigris) praeceps, odore vestigans (sc. raptorem), Plin. 8, 18, 25, § 66.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To find out by tracing, to trace out, discover.* **1.** With *abl.:* perfugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo vestigare potuerint, reddidisse, Liv. 31, 19, 2: (cervi) vestigant cavernas (serpentium), Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 118: omnis enim jacens piscis magis naribus escam, quam oculis, vestigat, Col. 8, 17, 14.—**2.** *Absol.:* dimissis deinde per agros, qui vestigarent, Liv. 32, 26, 13 dub.; cf. Weissenb. ad loc.—**B.** *To search after; to seek out:* ceterum Alexander, quam regionem Dareus petisset, omni curā vestigans, tamen explorare non poterat, Curt. 4, 6, 5: adeo sicca lacuna, ut vestigantium sitim falleret, id. 4, 16, 14: equum vestigari jubet, id. 6, 5, 19: ergo alte vestiga (sc. ramum) oculis, riteque repertum Carpe manu, Verg. A. 6, 145.—**III.** Trop. **A.** *To inquire into, investigate* (class.). **1.** In simple constr.: causas rerum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 166.—**2.** With *abl.:* quā (sc. ratione) omnes illorum conatūs vestigare, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 48.—**3.** With *cum:* quod cum desidiosā delectatione vestiges, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 88.—**B.** *To discover, find out:* grave imperium regum nihil inexploratum, quod vestigari volunt, efficit, Liv. 39, 51, 6.

vestīmentum, i, *n.* [vestis], *clothing, a garment, vestment, bedclothes, tapestry,* etc., Dig. 34, 2, 24; Cic. Mil. 10, 28; Liv. 4, 25, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 32: aestiva, hiberna, Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 3; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30; Sen. Ep. 67, 2; 78, 21; Auct. B. Afr. 47; id. B. Hisp. 33.—Prov.: nudo detrahere vestimenta, *to strip the naked* (of any thing impossible), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 79.

Vestīni, ōrum, *m., a people of Central Italy, on the Adriatic Sea,* Auct. Her. 2, 28, 45; Liv. 8, 29; 10, 3; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.—Hence, **Vestīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Vestini:* Vestina virum vis, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 251 P. (Ann. v. 280 Vahl.); so, populus, Liv. 8, 29: cohors, id. 44, 40: juventus, Sil. 8, 516: senex, Juv. 14, 181: aquae, Luc. 2, 425.

vestĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (*imperf.* vestibat, Verg. A. 8, 160; *inf.* vestirier, Prud. Psych. 39), *v. a.* [vestis], *to cover with a garment, to dress, clothe, vest* (syn.: induo, amicio). **I.** Lit.: Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διβάφῳ vestiant, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 2: vir te vestiat, tu virum despolies, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 4: candide vestitus, id. ib. 4, 1, 10: vos tam maestiter vestitas, id. Rud. 1, 5, 7: homines male vestiti, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: fasciae, quibus crura vestiuntur, Quint. 11, 3, 144: te bis Afro Murice tinctae Vestiunt lanae, Hor. C. 2, 16, 37: sic Indos suae arbores vestiunt, Plin. 12, 11, 22, § 39: Phrygiā vestitur bucca tiarā, Juv. 6, 516: unam vestire tribum tua vellera possunt, Mart. 2, 46, 5.—Mid.: vestiri in foro honeste mos erat, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 5: lino alii vestiuntur aut lanis, Mel. 3, 7, 8.—So, in late Lat., in the active form: tu mihi vitio dabis, quod parcius pasco, levius vestio, *am clothed,* App. Mag. p. 287, 26; Tert. Pall. 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of animals: animantes aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: sandyx pascentis vestiet agnos, Verg. E. 4, 45: pleraque contra frigus ex suo corpore vestiuntur, Quint. 2, 16, 14.—**2.** In gen., of inanimate things, *to clothe, cover, deck, array, attire, surround, adorn,* etc.: campos lumine (aether), Verg. A. 6, 640: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et saepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142; cf.: deus animum circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, id. Univ. 6 *fin.:* sepulcrum saeptum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: his tabulis templi parietes vestiebantur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122.—**3.** Esp., of vegetation: montes silvis, Liv. 32, 13, 3: vite hederāque vestiti montes, Just. 12, 7, 7.—*Absol.:* montes vestiti, i. e. *covered with verdure,* Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: trabes multo aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 23; cf. of the beard: molli lanugine malas, Lucr. 5, 889: genas flore, Verg. A. 8, 160: oleā magnum Taburnum, Verg. G. 2, 38: gramine vestitis accubuere toris, Ov. F. 1, 402: incendit vestitos messibus agros, id. ib. 4, 707; Curt. 6, 5, 15; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 31: ubi se vites frondibus vestierint, Col. 4, 27, 1: se gramine (terra), Verg. G. 2, 219.—**II.** Trop.; *to clothe,* etc.: reconditas exquisitasque sententias mollis et pellucens vestiebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: inventa vestire atque ornare oratione, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: gloriā aliquem supra vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: res, quae illo verborum habitu vestiuntur, Quint. 8, praef. § 20; cf. of mental culture: aridum atque jejunum non alemus et quasi vestiemus? id. 2, 8, 9.—**B.** Esp., *to invest* with the imperial purple, *to make emperor:* quaere quem vestias, Amm. 26, 4, 1.—Hence, **vestītus,** a, um, *P. a., clothed, clad* (very rare): neque unā pelle vestitior fuit (Hercules), App. Mag. p. 288, 28.—So *comp.*, Tert. Anim. 38.—*Sup.:* id pecus (oves) ex omnibus animalibus vestitissimum, Col. 7, 3, 8.

vestĭplĭca, ae, *f.* [vestis-plico], *a* (*female*) *clothes-folder, ironer, laundress* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 26; Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 363; Inscr. Orell. 3315; cf. vestiplicus and vestispica.

‡ **vestĭplĭcus,** i, *m.* [id.], *a clothes-folder, ironer,* Inscr. Orell. 2839; cf. the preced. art.

vestis, is, *f.* [Sanscr. root vas-, to put on; Gr. ἑσ-, Ϝεσ-; cf. ἕννυμι, ἐσθής], *the covering for the body, clothes, clothing, attire, vesture* (syn. amictus; in class. prose only *sing.*). **I.** Lit.: lavere lacrimis vestem squalam et sordidam, Enn. ap. Non. 172, 20 (Trag. v. 370 Vahl.): mulierem cum auro et veste abducere, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 69: satin' haec me vestis deceat, *these clothes,* id. Most. 1, 3,

vexillārĭus, ii, *m.* [vexillum]. **I.** *A standard-bearer, ensign.* **A.** Lit., Liv. 8, 8, 4; Tac. H. 1, 41.—**B.** Transf., *a leader, captain* of a band of robbers, App. M. 4, p. 146.—**II.** **vexillārĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, in the times of the emperors, *the oldest class of veterans, the last summoned*, Tac. A. 1, 38; id. H. 2, 83; 2, 100; Veg. Mil. 2, 110 *fin.* al.

vexillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A body of the* vexillarii; acc. to others, *a body of soldiers united under one flag* (vexillum), *a corps, battalion*, Suet. Galb. 20; Inscr. Orell. 845; 2009 sq. al.—**II.** *A division of cavalry, a troop, squadron*, Veg. Mil. 2, 1; Amm. 25, 1, 9; App. M. 7, p. 191, 3.

vexillĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [vexillum-fero], *standard-bearing*, Prud. Psych. 419.

vexillum, i, *n.* [*dim.* of vēlum], *a military ensign, standard, banner, flag.* **I.** In gen., Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; 5, 11, 29; id. Att. 10, 15, 2; id. Agr. 2, 32, 86; Tac. A. 1, 20 al.—**II.** In partic., *a red flag* placed on the general's tent, as a signal for marching or for battle: vexillum proponere, *to raise* or *display*, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: vexillo signum dare, id. B. C. 3, 89 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., *the troops belonging to a* vexillum, *a company, troop*, Liv. 8, 8; Tac. H. 1, 70; Stat. Th. 12, 782.—**III.** Trop.: Fortunae, Stat. S. 4, 2, 43.

vexo (*inf.* vexarier, Verg. Cir. 480), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [veho], orig., *to shake, jolt, toss* in carrying; hence, in gen., *to move violently, to shake, agitate.* **I.** Lit. (rare; syn. quatio): vexasse grave verbum est, factumque ab eo videtur, quod est vehere; in quo inest jam vis quaedam alieni arbitrii. Non enim sui potens est, qui vehitur. Vexare autem, quod ex eo inclinatum est, vi atque motu procul dubio vastiore est. Nam qui fertur et raptatur atque huc atque illuc distrahitur, is vexari proprie dicitur, etc., Gell. 2, 6, 5: (rector) per confragosa vexabitur, Cic. Rep. 2, 41, 68: navigia in summum veniant vexata periclum, Lucr. 6, 430: Dulichias vexasse rates, Verg. E. 6, 76: classis vexata est tempestate, Vell. 2, 79, 4: (venti vis) montes supremos Silvifragis vexat flabris, Lucr. 1, 275: venti caeli nubila vexant, Ov. M. 11, 435: in turbâ vexatus, *tossed back and forth*, Suet. Aug. 53 *fin.*: ruina cum clade vexatarum regionum (of an earthquake), Just. 17, 1, 3.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to injure, damage, molest, annoy, distress, plague, trouble, maltreat, abuse, vex, harass, disquiet, disturb, torment*, etc. (syn.: ango, crucio, vasto, the predom. signif. of the word). **A.** Physically: cum Hannibal terram Italiam laceraret atque vexaret, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 6, 7: agros vectigales vexatos et exinanitos a Verre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 122: Siciliam, id. ib. 1, 4, 12; 2, 3, 54, § 125: omnem Galliam, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: agros, id. ib. 4, 15 *fin.*: urbes, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 29: rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 10, 27: Amanienses hostes sempiternos, id. Fam. 2, 10, 3: hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 43; Hirt. B. G. 8, 31 al.: vexati omnes difficultate viae, Liv. 40, 22, 6; 42, 55, 3: vexato exercitu descendit, id. 36, 30, 6: quos et ipsos ... locorum asperitas hostiliter vexavit, id. 43, 5, 10; Nep. Eum. 5, 2: quem (stomachum) umor vexat, Plin. 20, 8, 32, § 76: fauces (tussis), Mart. 11, 86, 1: vites frigore, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217: dentes percussu, id. 28, 11, 49, § 180: vestem solo, *to rumple, disorder*, Petr. 128: rosas, *to crush*, Mart. 11, 89, 2: comas, *to twist, frizzle*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 24.—In mal. part.: maritum, Mart. 8, 46, 7; 11, 81, 1; Petr. 139; Aus. Epigr. 108.—**b.** In the *part. perf. subst.*: **vexāta**, ōrum, *n.*, *injured parts of the body, hurts, injuries*, Cels. 7 praef. *fin.*; ib. 1; Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97; Scrib. Comp. 101.—**B.** Mentally: aliquem probris maledictisque, Cic. Fl. 20, 48: (Quinctius) multis vexatus contumeliis, id. Quint. 31, 98: aliquem honestissimis contentionibus, id. Phil. 3, 9, 23: aliquem iis verbis, ut, etc., id. Sest. 28, 60: vexatur Theophrastus et libris et scholis omnium philosophorum, *is attacked*, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25: sollicitudo vexat impios, *disquiets, torments*, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf.: ita conscientia mentem excitam vexabat, Sall. C. 15, 4: me honoris cupido vexabat, id. ib. 3, 5: mentem mariti philtris, Juv. 6, 611.

vĭa (**vēa**, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14), ae (*gen. sing.* vias, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P., or Ann. v. 421 Vahl.; viāï, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 16, or Ann. v. 209 ib.; Lucr. 1, 406; 1, 659; 2, 249 et saep.; *dat. plur.* VIEIS, Inscr. Lat. 206, 50), *f.* [Sanscr. vah-âmi, bring, lead; Gr. ὄχος, ὄχημα, vehicle; Germ. Wagen; Engl. wagon; from this root are also veho, vexo, etc.], *a way*, in the most general sense (for men, beasts, or carriages, within or without a city), *a highway, road, path, street.* **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: viae latitudo ex lege duodecim tabularum in porrectum octo pedes habet, in anfractum, id est ubi flexum est, sedecim, Dig. 8, 3, 8: Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, non optimis viis, angustissimis semitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: et modo quae fuerat semita, facta via est, Mart. 7, 61, 4: aut viam aut semitam monstret, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 30: mi opsistere in viâ, id. Curc. 2, 3, 5: ire in viâ, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 42: omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19 (opp. semita), id. ib. 7, 8; Liv. 44, 43, 1; cf.: decedam ego illi de viâ, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 80; cf. id. Curc. 2, 3, 8: paulum ad dexteram de viâ declinavi, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: decedere viâ, Suet. Tib. 31: aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1: quâ (viâ) Sequanis invitis propter angustias ire non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: cursare huc illuc viâ deterrimâ, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: in viam se dare, *to set out on a journey*, id. Fam. 14, 12: te neque navigationi neque viae committere, id. ib. 16, 4, 1: tu abi tuam viam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 88: milites monuit, viâ omnes irent, nec deverti quemquam paterentur, *along the highway*, Liv. 25, 9, 4.—In a double sense: ire publicâ viâ, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 35.—Prov.: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. v. 358 Vahl.): de viâ in semitam degredi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 40: totâ errare viâ, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14.—**2.** In partic., as the name of a particular *street* or *road*: tres ergo viae, a supero mari Flaminia, ab infero Aurelia, media Cassia, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: Via Appia, id. Mil. 6, 15; id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; cf. Liv. 9, 29, 6; v. Appius: Via Campana, Suet. Aug. 94; v. Campania: Sacra Via, in Rome, in the fourth region, Varr. L. L. 5, § 47 Müll.; Fest. p. 290 ib.; Cic. Planc. 7, 17; Hor. Epod. 4, 7; 7, 8: Via Sacra, id. S. 1, 9, 1; also written as one word, SACRAVIA, Inscr. Grut. 638, 7; 1033, 1; cf. Charis. p. 6 P.; Diom. p. 401 ib. (v. sacer, I. A.); cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 219 sq.—Hence, **Sacrăvienses**, ium, *m.*, *those dwelling on the Sacra Via*, Fest. s. v. October equus, p. 178 Müll.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Abstr., like our *way*, for *march, journey* (syn. iter): cum de viâ languerem, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: nisi de viâ fessus esset, id. Ac. 1, 1, 1: tridui via, *a three days' march* or *journey*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: bidui, id. ib. 6, 7; Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: longitudo viae, Liv. 37, 33, 3: flecte viam velis, Verg. A. 5, 28: tum via tuta maris, Ov. M. 11, 747: feci Longa Phereclea per freta puppe vias, id. H. 16, 22: ne inter vias praeterbitamus, metuo, *by the way, on the road*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 43; Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1; Turp. ap. Non. p. 538, 8 et saep.—**2.** In gen., *a way, passage, channel, pipe*, etc.; thus, *a lane* in a camp, Caes. B. G. 5, 49; *a passage* between the seats of a theatre, Mart. 5, 14, 8; Tert. Spect. 3; of *the veins*: omnes ejus (sanguinis) viae, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137; of *the chyle ducts*: quaedam a medio intestino usque ad portas jecoris ductae et directae viae, id. ib.; *the windpipe*, Ov. M. 15, 344; 14, 498; *a cleft* through which any thing penetrates, Verg. G. 2, 79; cf. Ov. M. 11, 515; *the path* or *track* of an arrow, Verg. A. 5, 526; *a stripe* in a party-colored fabric, Tib. 2, 3, 54 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a way, method, mode, manner, fashion*, etc., of doing any thing, *course* (cf. modus): vitae, Cic. Fl. 42, 105; id. Agr. 1, 9, 27; id. Sest. 67, 140; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 26; Sen. Brev. Vit. 9, 5; Lact. Epit. 67, 12: via vivendi, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: rectam vitae viam sequi, id. ib.: Socrates hanc viam ad gloriam proximam dicebat esse, id. ib. 2, 12, 43: haec ad aeternam gloriam via est, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 18: haec una via omnibus ad salutem visa est, Liv. 36, 27, 8: invenire viam ad mortem, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 12: totidem ad mortem viae sunt, Sen. Contr. 1, 8, 6: cum eum hortarer ut eam laudis viam rectissimam esse duceret, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: haec est una via laudis, id. Sest. 65, 137: totam ignoras viam gloriae, id. Phil. 1, 14, 33: quae tum promptissima mortis via, exsolvit venas, Tac. A. 16, 17: habeo certam viam atque rationem, quâ omnes illorum conatus investigare et consequi possim, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 48: defensionis ratio viaque, id. ib. 2, 5, 1, § 4: non tam justitiae quam litigandi tradunt vias, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: docendi via, id. Or. 32, 114: optimarum artium vias tradere, id. Div. 2, 1, 1: (di) non ... nullas dant vias nobis ad significationum scientiam, id. ib. 2, 49, 102: rectam instas viam, i. e. *you speak correctly, truly*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 41.—Adverb.: rectâ viâ, *directly*: ut rectâ viâ rem narret ordine omnem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 28.—**B.** Pregn. (cf. ratio), *the right way, the true method, mode*, or *manner*: ingressu'st viam, i. e. rectam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 273: in omnibus quae ratione docentur et viâ, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, etc., *rationally and methodically*, Cic. Or. 33, 116: ut ratione et viâ procedat oratio, id. Fin. 1, 9, 29.—Adverb.: viâ, *rightly, properly* (opp. to wandering out of the way): ipsus eam rem secum reputavit viâ, Ter. And. 2, 6, 11: viâ et arte dicere, Cic. Brut. 12, 46.—**C.** Viam perficere, i. e. *to attain an end*, Just. Inst. prooem. 1.

vĭālis, e, *adj.* [via], *of* or *belonging to the highways* or *roads*: Lares, *placed, worshipped by the road-side*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24; called also dii, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 148.

vĭārĭus (old form VIASIEIS, Lex Thor.), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the highways* or *roads*: lex, *for keeping the roads in repair*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5.

* **vĭātĭcātus**, a, um, *adj.* [viaticum], *furnished with travelling-money*: viaticati hercle admodum aestive sumus, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 30.

vĭātĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small sum of money for a journey* (post-class.), Dig. 5, 1, 18 *fin.*; App. M. 7, p. 191, 16.

vĭātĭcum, i, v. viaticus, II.

vĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [via], *of* or *belonging to a road* or *journey, viatic.* **I.** *Adj.* (very rare): cena, *a parting meal, farewell repast*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 61; so perh. factum, id. Trin. 4, 2, 45; v. Ritschl ad h. l.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vĭātĭcum**, i, *n.*, *travelling-money, provision for a journey, viaticum* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 89; id. Ep. 5, 1, 9; id. Poen. prol. 71; Cic. Sen. 18, 66; Liv. 44, 22, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 5.—Esp., *Charon's fare*, App. M. 6, p. 180, 32 al.—**2.** Transf. (late Lat.), *a journey*: extensa viatica, Ven. Fort. Misc. prol.—* **3.** Trop.: magnum viaticum ex se atque in se ad rempublicam evertendam habere, *resources, means*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Money made by a soldier in the wars, savings, prize-money*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26; Suet. Caes. 68.—**2.** *Money to pay the expenses of one studying abroad*, Dig. 12, 1, 17.

vĭātor, ōris, *m.* [vio]. **I.** In gen., *a wayfarer, traveller*, Cic. Fat. 15, 34; id. Mil. 21, 55; Caes. B. G. 4, 5; Verg. G. 4, 97; id. Fragm. ap. Don. Vit. Verg.; Hor. C. 3, 4, 30; id. S. 1, 5, 17; Ov. Tr. 2, 271; id. P. 4, 10, 34; Phaedr. 2, 1, 5; Juv. 10, 22; Mart. 2, 6, 14; 11, 13, 1.—**II.** In partic., *a summoner, apparitor*, an officer whose duty was to summon persons before the magistrate, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 12, 6; Cic. Sen. 16, 56; id. Vatin. 9, 22; Liv. 2, 56, 13; 3, 56, 5; Just. Inst. 4, 6; Dig. 5, 1, 82; Inscr. Grut. 627, 1 sqq.

vĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [viator], *of* or *belonging to a journey*: vasa, *travelling-dishes*, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 50; so, argentum, *silver travelling-plate*, Dig. 34, 2, 40: horologia, Vitr. 9, 9: medicamentum, Veg. Vet. 1, 61; 3, 65, 12.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to summoners* or *apparitors*: DECVRIAE DVAE, VIATORIA ET LICTORIA, Inscr. Grut. 631, 2.

vĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female traveller*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 581; Inscr. Mur. 1058, 8.

vībex (**vībix**), īcis, *f.*, *the mark of a blow* or *stripe, a weal*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 63 Müll.; Cato ap. Non. p. 187, 26; Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 118; Pers. 4, 48; App. M. 9, p. 222, 26; cf. Fest. p. 369 Müll.

* **vĭbĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a plank, cross-piece* supported on trestles (varae) so as to form a

bank; hence the proverb: sequitur varam vibia, *one error follows another*, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef. monos.; v. vara.

Vībīlia, ae, *f.*, *a goddess presiding over highways, the goddess of roads*, Arn. 4, 131.

Vibinātes, ium, *m.*, *a people of Southern Italy*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Vibĭus, i, *m.*; **Vibĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** C. Vibius Pansa, *a consul*, Caes. B. C. 1, 24; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—**2.** Vibius Crispus, *an orator*, Quint. 5, 13, 48.—*Fem.*, Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 132.

1. vibo, ōnis, *m.*, *the flower of the herb called* Britannica, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 21.

2. Vibo or **Vibon,** ōnis, *f.*, *a town in the territory of the Bruttii*, now *Monteleone*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73; Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1; Mart. Cap. 6, § 645. — Hence, **Vibōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vibo*: ager, Liv. 21, 51, 4 sqq.; Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1.

vĭbrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vibro]. * **I.** *That may be brandished*: ornus (i. e. hasta), Aus. Ep. 24, 108.—* **II.** *Quivering, glimmering*: sidus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 29.

* **vĭbrābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *tremulous, glimmering*: Mercurius (stella), Mart. Cap. 8, § 880.

* **vĭbrāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a tremulous motion, quivering*: trisulca draconum, App. M. 6, p. 179, 17.

vĭbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a brandishing, vibration*: hastae, Fest. s. v. gradivus, p. 97: continuata tonitruum, Calp. ap. Vop. Carin. 8.

1. vĭbrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of vibro.

2. vĭbrātus, ūs, *m.* [vibro], *a quivering, tremulous motion* (post-class.): luminis, *flickering*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 887: crebri ignium, id. ib. 1, § 66.

‡ **vĭbrissae** pili in naribus hominum, dicti quod his evulsis caput vibratur, Fest. p. 370 Müll.

vĭbrisso, āre, *v. n.*, *to shake the voice* (in singing), *to trill*: vibrissare est vocem in cantando crispare, Fest. p. 370 Müll.; Titin. ap. Fest. l. l.

vĭbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [cf. Sanscr. vip, to tremble]. **I.** *Act.*, *to set in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to brandish, shake, agitate* (class.; syn.: quatio, ventilo). **A.** Lit.: hastas ante pugnam, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325: hastam, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: flamina vestes, *to cause to flutter*, Ov. M. 1, 528: faces, Claud. Epith. 97: multifidas linguas (draco), Val. Fl. 1, 61: tremor vibrat ossa, *makes tremble*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 152: viscera vibrantur (equitando), *are shaken about*, Tac. A. 12, 51: impositus scuto more gentis et sustinentium umeris vibratus, dux eligitur, id. H. 4, 15: digitis vibratis jactare sententias, Quint. 11, 3, 120: thyrsum manu, Sen. Oedip. 420: serpens squalidum crista caput vibrans, id. Herc. Oet. 1254.—Poet.: vibrata flammis aequora, i. e. *glimmering, sparkling*, Val. Fl. 8, 306: crines vibrati, i. e. *curled, frizzled*, Verg. A. 12, 100; Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 189.—Mid.: sic mea vibrari pallentia membra videres, Ov. H. 11, 77. — **2.** Transf., *to throw with a vibratory motion, to launch, hurl*: sicas et spargere venena, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: conferti et quasi cohaerentes tela vibrare non poterant, Curt. 3, 11, 4: tremulum excusso jaculum lacerto, Ov. H. 4, 43; per auras spicula, id. M. 8, 374: fulmina (Juppiter), id. ib. 2, 308; cf.: vibratus ab aethere fulgor, Verg. A. 8, 524: jaculum ex arborum ramis vibrari, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of language, *to fling, hurl, launch*: truces vibrare iambos, Cat. 36, 5; cf. 2. vibratus, II. — **2.** *To threaten*: tela undique mortem vibrantia, Amm. 31, 13, 2. —**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be in tremulous motion*, etc. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen., *to shake, quiver, vibrate, tremble*: linguā vibrante (serpentis), Lucr. 3, 657; Ov. M. 3, 34: terrae motus non simplici modo quatitur, sed tremit vibratque, Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 194.—**2.** Of the voice or sounds, *to tremble*: (haec vox) sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, Sen. Prov. 3, 3; cf.: sonus lusciniae vibrans, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: querelā adhuc vibrante, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2: ejusmodi fabulae vibrabant, Petr. 47.—**3.** *To glimmer, glitter, gleam, scintillate*, etc.: mare, quā a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105: signa, Flor. 3, 11: in tremulo vibrant incendia ponto, Sil. 2, 664; Val. Fl. 2, 583; 2, 342; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 2. — Of bright weapons: juvenes Tela tenent dextrâ lato vibrantia ferro, Ov. M. 8, 342: gladius, Verg. A. 9, 769; cf.: clipeum Vibranti medium cuspis transverberat ictu, id. ib. 10, 484.—**B.** Trop., of language: cujus (Demosthenis) non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, *would not have been hurled with such vigor*, Cic. Or. 70, 234; cf.: oratio incitata et vibrans, id. Brut. 95, 326: sententiae, Quint. 10, 1, 60; 11, 3, 120. —Hence, **vĭbrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *impetuous, forcible*: iambus flammis fulminis vibratior, Aus. Ep. 21, 5.

Vībullĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*; e. g. L. Vibullius, *a partisan of Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; 1, 23; Cic. Att. 8, 1.

vīburnum, i, *n.*, *the wayfaring-tree*: Viburnum lantana, Linn.; Verg. E. 1, 26.

vīcānus (post-class. collat. form **vīcānĕus,** Cod. Just. 11, 56), a, um, *adj.* [vicus], *of* or *dwelling in a village.* **I.** *Adj.*: Tmolites ille vicanus, *villager*, Cic. Fl. 3, 8: haruspices, *who go about from village to village*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vīcāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *villagers, peasants, rustics*, Liv. 38, 30, 8; Cod. Just. 11, 56.

Vīca Pŏta, ae, *f.* [vinco- potior], *Victress-and-possessor*, an appellation of the Goddess of Victory, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Liv. 2, 7, 12: Diespiter, Vicae Potae filius, Sen. Lud. Most. Claud. 9, 4; Arn. 3, 25.

vĭcārĭa, ae, v. vicarius, II. B.

vĭcārĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [vicarius], *of* or *belonging to a deputy* or *vicar*, *vicarial*: apparitores, Cod. Just. 1, 35, 1: apex, *the rank of a vicar*, Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

vĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vicis], *that supplies the place* of a person or thing, *substituted, delegated, vicarious.* **I.** *Adj.*: vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: manus, Quint. Decl. 6, 21: corpus, id. ib. 16, 7: mors, Hyg. Fab. 243; Quint. Decl. 9 *fin.*—**II.** *Substt.* **A. vĭcārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a substitute, deputy, proxy, a locum tenens, vicegerent, vicar*: succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81; 2, 3, 38, § 86; id. Mur. 37, 80; id. Sull. 9, 26; id. Fam. 16, 22, 2; Liv. 29, 1, 8; Hor. C. 3, 24, 16; Dig. 26, 7, 39, § 16: diligentiae meae, Col. 11, 1, 5.—Esp., *an adjutant* or *lieutenant* to a military commander, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 9: tribuni, *a vice-tribune*, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 10, 4.—*An under-servant, under-slave* kept by another slave, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 28; Hor. S. 2, 7, 79; Mart. 2, 18, 7; Dig. 9, 4, 19; 15, 1, 17; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. 687; cf. of the vicarii of such vicarii, ib. 775.—**B. vĭcārĭa,** ae, *f.* **1.** *A female under-slave* of another slave, Inscr. Fabr. 304, n. 297; Inscr. Murat. 972, 11.—**2.** *The post of deputy of the* praefectus praetorio, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 4.—**3.** *A substitute*: se pro conjuge vicariam dare, Sen. ad Helv. 19, 5.

vīcātim, *adv.* [vicus]. **I.** *From street to street, through the streets*, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 188, 26; Suet. Caes. 41 *med.*; Tac. H. 2, 95; Hor. Epod. 5, 97.—**II.** *From village to village, through the villages, in hamlets*: habitare, Liv. 9, 13, 7: dispersa, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 117.

vice and **vĭcem,** v. vicis.

* **vīcēnālis,** e, *adj.* [viceni], *containing the number twenty*: sphaera, *having twenty angles*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5, 14 (just before, vigintiangula).

vīcēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the number twenty, vicenary.* **I.** *Adj.*: annorum lex me perdit quina vicenaria: metuunt credere omnes, i. e. *the law by which young people under five-and-twenty were incapable of making contracts*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 69 (Ritschl, quinavicenaria): fistula, *twenty quarter-digits in diameter*, Vitr. 8, 7; Front. Aquaed. 30; Pall. Aug. 12.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vīcēnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a youth of twenty*, Arn. 2, 58.

vīcēni (collat. form **vīgēni,** Col. 4, 30, 2), ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [viginti], *twenty each, twenty* distributively. **I.** Lit.: si duae res quae conferuntur, vicenas habent partes, Varr. L. L. 10, § 5 Müll.: annos nonnulli vicenos in disciplinâ permanent, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: militibus denarios quinos vicenos diviserunt, Liv. 41, 7, 3; Col. 3, 3, 7; Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 163; 8, 51, 77, § 205.—*Gen.* vicenûm, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 98: vicenûm quinûm, Front. Aquaed. 29; 47; Col. 12, 18, 7. —**II.** Transf., in gen., *twenty*: diebus vicenis interpositis, *an interval of twenty days*, Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 88; Mart. 4, 26, 3.

vīcennālis, e, *adj.* [vicennium], *of twenty years, every twenty years* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.*: votis vicennalibus, Num. Alex. Sev. ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 7, p. 275.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vīcennālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *a festival on the twentieth anniversary of an emperor's reign*, Lact. Mort. Pers. 17.

vīcennĭum, ii, *n.* [vicies-annus], *a period of twenty years*: post decennii aut vicennii tempus, Dig. 50, 8, 8.

vĭcĕquaestor, ōris, *m.* [vicis-quaestor], = proquaestor (late Lat.), Ps.-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 38.

vĭcĕquaestūra, ae, *f.* [vicis-quaestura], = proquaestura (late Lat.), Ps.-Ascon. Arg. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3.

vĭces, v. vicis.

vīcēsĭma, ae, v. vicesimus, II.

vīcēsĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [vicesimus], *soldiers of the twentieth legion*, Tac. A. 1, 51; 1, 64: vexillarii, id. ib. 14, 34.

vīcēsĭmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the twentieth part.* **I.** *Adj.*: aurum, *of the tax called* vicesima (v. h. v.), Liv. 27, 10, 11. — **II.** *Subst.*: **vīcēsĭmārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a receiver of the* vicesima, Petr. 65.

vīcēsĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a drawing by lot of every twentieth man for execution, vicesimation*, Capitol. Macrin. 12.

vīcēsĭmus or **vīcensĭmus** (collat. form **vīgēsĭmus,** Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 21; Caes. B. C. 3, 34; Sall. C. 47, 2; Col. 5, 1, 10; Manil. 4, 462 al.; but not in Cic.), a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [viginti], *the twentieth.* **I.** *Adj.*: annus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 3: intra annum vicesimum, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: censores vicesimi sexti a primis censoribus, Liv. 10, 47, 2: litteras mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: Acastus cum litteris praesto fuit uno et vicesimo die, id. ib. 14, 5: vicesimo die lunae, id. Fin. 2, 31, 101; vicesima luna sacrificant, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 5: sexto et vicesimo anno, Nep. Lys. 1, 1: legio, Tac. A. 1, 51.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vīcēnsĭma (-suma),** ae, *f.* (i. e. pars), *the twentieth part*, as a tax; so *the twentieth part* or *five per cent. of the crop*, Liv. 43, 2, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.; *of the value* of a slave that was manumitted, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 1; Liv. 7, 16, 7; Petr. 58; 71.—Called also VICESIMA LIBERTATIS, Inscr. Orell. 3131; 3338.—As export-duty: portorii, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185.—As a tax on inheritances, Plin. Ep. 7, 14, 1; id. Pan. 37.

Vīcētĭa (Vīcentĭa), ae, *f.*, *a town in* Gallia Transpadana, *in the territory of Venetia*, now *Vicenza*, Tac. H. 3, 8; Suet. Gram. 23; Inscr. Orell. 5152; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 132. —*Its inhabitants* are called **Vīcētīni** or **Vīcentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 19, 2; Plin. Ep. 5, 4, 2; 5, 14, 4; Inscr. Orell. 3110: (VEICETINI), ib. 3219: VICENTIN, ib. 5972.

vĭcĭa, ae, *f.*, *a vetch*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5; Col. 2, 13, 1; 2, 10, 29; Pall. 1, 6, 14; Cato, R. R. 35; Plin. 18, 15, 37, § 137; Verg. G. 1, 75; Ov. F. 5, 267.

* **vĭcĭālĭa,** ium, *n.* [vicia], *the stalks or haulm of vetches*, Col. 6, 30, 5 Schneid. *N. cr.*

* **vĭcĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to vetches*: cribrum, Col. 8, 5, 16.

vīcĭens or **vīcĭes,** *num. adv.* [viginti], *twenty times*: viciens centena milia passuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13 *fin.*: viciens tantum, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 53: superficiem aedium aestimarunt HS. viciens, i. e. *two millions*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: HS. bis et viciens, id. ib. 11, 1, 2: non plenum modo viciens habebas, Mart. 1, 100, 1.

* **Vĭcĭlīnus,** i, *m.* [vigil], *the Watchful, the Vigilant*, an epithet of Jupiter, Liv. 24, 44, 8.

vĭcīnālis, e, *adj.* [vicinus], *neighboring, near*: usus, Liv. 21, 26, 8: bella, Just. 41, 1, 3: via, *a road over the fields used in common, a village-path*, Dig. 43, 8, 2; 43, 7, 3; Front. Aquaed. 126; Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 9.

vīcīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vicinus], *neighboring, near* (post-class.): via, *a by-way* in a camp, Hyg. Grom. p. 5, 2; 12, 2.

vīcīnē, *adv.*, v. vicinus *fin.*

vīcīnĭa, ae, *f.* [vicinus], *neighborhood, nearness, vicinage, vicinity.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; but cf. vicinitas): proximae viciniae habitat, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 27: hic proximae viciniae, id. Mil. 2, 3, 2: mulier quaedam commigravit huc viciniae, Ter. And. 1, 1, 43: hic viciniae, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 45: inde in viciniâ nostra Averni lacus, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: in viciniâ urbis, Col. 7, 3, 13: pharetratae vicinia Persidis, Verg. G. 4, 290: mons elatus super nubila atque in viciniam lunaris circuli, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 7: mortis, *proximity*, Petr. 93: mortem in viciniâ videre, Sen. ap. Lact. 6, 17 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., concr., *neighborhood*, i. q. *neighbors* (freq. but not ante-Aug.; cf. vicinitas): libertina, non ignota viciniae, Liv. 39, 12, 1: funus Egregie factum laudet vicinia, Hor. S. 2, 5, 106; id. Ep. 1, 16, 44; 1, 17, 62; Ov. M. 2, 688; 4, 636; 8, 689; Pers. 4, 46; Vell. 1, 4; Val. Max. 5, 7, 3; Suet. Calig. 55; App. M. 7, p. 190, 35; Juv. 14, 154.—With a *plur. noun*, Ov. F. 2, 657; 3, 189.—**II.** Trop., *near likeness, resemblance, similarity, affinity* (post-Aug.; a favorite trope of Quint.): aqua ad viciniam lactis accedens, Plin. 31, 3, 22, § 37; 37, 9, 40, § 123 (al. ad vicina): est tamen quamquam diversarum rerum quaedam vicinia, Quint. 8, 4, 12: quaedam vicinia virtutum vitiorumque, id. 2, 12, 4: est huic tropo quaedam cum synecdoche vicinia, id. 8, 6, 28; cf. id. 3, 8, 9; 9, 3, 65 sq.

vīcīnĭtās, ātis, *f.* [id.], *neighborhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity* (class.). **I.** Lit.: vel virtus tua me vel vicinitas Facit, ut te audacter moneam, etc., Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 4: propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5: scire hoc propter vicinitatem facile possum, id. Planc. 8, 19; cf.: quorum et vicinitas propinqua et multitudo esset infinita, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7.—*Plur.*: amicitiae, consuetudines, vicinitates, clientelae, ludi denique... quid haberent voluptatis, etc., Cic. Red. Quir. 1, 3; cf. B. 2. infra.—**B.** Transf., concr. **1.** *The neighborhood, vicinity, region*: in Umbriâ atque in eâ vicinitate, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 48.—**2.** *Neighborhood*, i. q. *neighbors* (class.): si te libenter vicinitas videbit, Cato, R. R. 4: signum, quod erat notum vicinitati, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 96; id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: caritas serpit foras cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitiis, post vicinitatibus, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65; id. Planc. 9, 22; id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15; Caes. B. G. 6, 34; Nep. Alcib. 10, 3; Sall. C. 36, 1; Suet. Aug. 6; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41.—Cf. *plur.*: conveniet autem cum in dando munificum esse, tum in exigendo non acerbum, in omnique re contrahendâ... vicinitatibus et confiniis aequum, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64.—**II.** Trop., *near likeness, resemblance, similarity, congeniality, affinity*: est quaedam inter epichirema et syllogismum vicinitas, Quint. 5, 10, 6: virtutibus ac vitiis, id. 3, 7, 25: excusantur vitia vicinitate vitiorum, id. 1, 5, 5: nominis (cyperi et cypiri), Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 115.

* **vīcīnĭtus,** *adv.* [id.], *in the neighborhood, close by*: omnes intra centum vicinitus arceantur, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 4.

vīcīnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to be neighboring, near* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 2, 11; 6, 9; 7, 2: vicinantia capiti loca, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6, 27; 2, 16, 97; 2, 34, 181: plaustrum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 608.

vīcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vicus], *near, neighboring, in the neighborhood* or *vicinity.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.* (mostly poet.; cf.: contiguus, finitimus): taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: silva, id. C. 3, 29, 39: oppidum, id. Epod. 5, 44: urbes, id. A. P. 66; Verg. G. 1, 510: sedes astris, id. A. 5, 759: caelo Olympum, Tib. 4, 1, 131: heu quam vicina est ultima terra mihi! Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 52: bellum, Liv. 1, 14, 6.—Poet.: jurgia, i. e. *of neighbors*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 171.—With *gen.*: ora vicina perusti aetheris, Luc. 9, 432.—*Comp.*: ni convexa foret (terra), parti vicinior esset, Ov. F. 6, 275.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. vīcīnus,** i, *m.*, *a neighbor* (the predom. signif. of the word): Eutychus Tuus... vicinus proximus, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 7; so, proximus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21; Dig. 50, 15, 4: ceteri finitimi ac vicini, Cic. Sull. 20, 58: vel tribules vel vicinos meos, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: si te interioribus vicinis tuis anteponis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: bonus sane vicinus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 132: vicine Palaemon, Verg. E. 3, 53.—**b.** Transf., of time, *a contemporary*: Tertullianus vicinus eorum temporum, Hier. Script. Eccl. Luc.—**2. vīcīna,** ae, *f.*, *a neighbor*: ego huc transeo in proximum ad meam vicinam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 2; 3, 3, 16; Ter. And. 1, 1, 78; id. Hec. 4, 4, 98; Quint. 5, 11, 28; Hor. C. 3, 19, 24.—With *gen.*: Fides in Capitolio vicina Jovis, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: anus vicina loci, Ov. F. 6, 399.—**3. vīcīnum,** i, *n.*, *a neighboring place, the neighborhood, vicinity* (mostly post-Aug.): stellae in vicino terrae, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 68; so, in vicino, id. 6, 26, 30, § 122; Cels. 2, 6 *fin.*; Sen. Brev. Vit. 15, 3: ex (e) vicino, Col. 7, 2, 4; Plin. 23, 8, 75, § 145.—*Plur.*: amnis rigans vicina, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65; Ov. M. 1, 573.—With *gen.*: in Syriae vicina pervenire, Plin. 16, 32, 59, § 135.—**II.** Trop., *nearly resembling in quality* or *nature, like, similar, kindred, allied* (class.): dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 32, 113: vicina praedictae, sed amplior virtus, Quint. 8, 3, 83: in his rebus, quibus nomina sua sunt, vicinis potius uti, id. 8, 6, 35: vicina virtutibus vitia, id. 8, 3, 7: quod est ὑποπτώσει vicinum, id. 9, 2, 58: odor croco vicinus est, Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53; cf. id. 21, 18, 69, § 115: cui vicinum est, non negare quod obicitur, Quint. 6, 3, 81.—*Comp.*: ferrum molle plumboque vicinius, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 143.—**b.** *Absol.*: non ex eodem sed ex diverso vicinum accipitur, Quint. 9, 3, 68: multum ab amethysto distat hyacinthos, tamen e vicino descendens, Plin. 37, 9, 41, § 125 (al. ab vicino tamen colore descendens).—Hence, *adv.*: **vīcīnē,** *in the neighborhood, near by* (late Lat.): (fluvius) quantum crescit aquis, pisces vicinius offert, *nearer by*, Ven. Carm. 3, 12, 11: vicinissime frui, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 33 *fin.*

vĭcis (as a *gen.*; the *nom.* does not occur), vicem, vice; in *plur.*, vices (*nom.* and *acc.*) and vicibus (*dat.* and *abl.*), *f.* [cf. Gr. εἴκω, to yield; root Ϝικ-; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 135], *change, interchange, alternation, alternate* or *reciprocal succession, vicissitude* (the *gen.* not ante-Aug.; the other cases class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; for which, in class. prose, vicissitudo). (*a*) *Sing.*: ignotus juvenum coetus alternâ vice Inibat alacris, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Trag. v. 151 Vahl.): hac vice sermonum, *conversation*, Verg. A. 6, 535: vice sermonis, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 79; cf. in the foll. *β*: deus haec fortasse benigna Reducet in sedem vice, Hor. Epod. 13, 8: solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, id. C. 1, 4, 1: commoti Patres vice fortunarum humanarum, Liv. 7, 31, 6: dum Nox vicem peragit, *performs the exchange*, i. e. *alternates with day*, Ov. M. 4, 218: radica contingens vitem mutuâ vice sustinetur et sustinet, Col. 4, 16: versâ vice, *reversely*, Dig. 43, 29, 3; App. Dogm. Plat. p. 32, 6; id. Flor. p. 363; Just. 6, 5, 11 al.—(*β*) *Plur.*: plerumque gratae divitibus vices Mundaeque parvo sub Lare pauperum Cenae, Hor. C. 3, 29, 13: et interrogandi se ipsum et respondendi sibi solent esse non ingratae vices, Quint. 9, 2, 14: loquendi, id. 6, 4, 11; Ov. P. 2, 10, 35: ipsius lectionis taedium vicibus levatur, Quint. 1, 12, 4: habet has vices condicio mortalium, ut adversa ex secundis, ex adversis secunda nascantur, Plin. Pan. 5 *fin.*: spatium diei noctis excipiunt vices, Phaedr. 2, 8, 10: haec quoque non perstant... Quasque vices peragant... docebo, *what vicissitudes they undergo*, Ov. M. 15, 238: mutat terra vices, *renews her changes*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 3: perque vicis modo Persephone! modo Filia! clamat, *alternately*, Ov. F. 4, 483; so, per vicis, id. M. 4, 40; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23: per vices annorum, i. e. *every other year*, id. 12, 14, 30, § 54: cur vicibus factis convivia ineant, *alternately, by turns*, Ov. F. 4, 353.—**2.** Adverb.: in vicem (also freq. one word, **invicem**; and less freq. vicem, in vices, or per vices), *by turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally.* **a.** In vicem: bibenda aqua: postero die etiam vinum: deinde in vicem alternis diebus modo aqua modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2 *med.*: reliqui, qui domi manserunt, se atque alios alunt: hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: propter vicinitatem simul eramus invicem, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5; Quint. 11, 3, 168: multis invicem casibus victi victoresque, Liv. 2, 44, 12: non comisantium in vicem more jam diu vivimus inter nos, id. 40, 9, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.: in vicem inter se gratantes, id. 9, 43, 17: inque vicem tua me, te mea forma capit, Ov. H. 17, 180; id. M. 6, 631; 8, 473; Verg. G. 3, 188; Hor. S. 1, 3, 141 al.—**b.** Vicem: ut unus fasces haberet, et hoc insigne regium suam cujusque vicem, per omnes iret, Liv. 3, 36, 3; cf. id. 1, 9, 15.—**c.** In vices (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): inque vices illum tectos qui laesit amores, Laedit amore pari, Ov. M. 4, 191; 12, 161; Tac. G. 26 Halm.—**d.** Per vices (post-Aug. and very rare): quod ipsum imperari per vices optimum est, Quint. 2, 4, 6 Halm.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A time, turn* (late Lat.; cf. Orell. ad Hor. C. 4, 14, 13): ager tertiâ vice arabitur, Pall. 10, 1: tribus per diem vicibus, id. 1, 3 *fin.*; cf.: tesserulas in medium vice suâ quisque jaciebamus, Gell. 18, 13, 1: vice quâdam, *once*, Sid. Ep. 7, 1; Aus. Pan. Grat. Aug. 4.—**2.** Reciprocal behavior or conduct, i. e. *return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, remuneration, retaliation* (rare but class.): recito praedicationem amplissimi beneficii, vicem officii praesentis, Cic. Sest. 4, 10: tanto proclivius est injuriae quam beneficio vicem exsolvere, Tac. H. 4, 3; Prop. 1, 13, 10: redde vicem meritis, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 23: non poteris ipsa referre vicem, id. A. A. 1, 370; cf.: dejecit acer plus vice simplici (i. e. non tantam solum cladem illis intulit quantam ipsi dederant, sed duplum, Schol.), Hor. C. 4, 14, 13 Orell. ad loc.—*Plur.*: spernentem sperne, sequenti Redde vices, Ov. M. 14, 36: neque est ullus affectus... qui magis vices exigat, Plin. Pan. 85, 3.—**3.** The changes of fate, *fate, hap, lot, condition, fortune, misfortune*: mihi uni necesse erit et meam et aliorum vicem pertimescere? Cic. Dom. 4, 8: indignando et ipse vicem ejus, Liv. 40, 23, 1: tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr. 5, 1, 6; cf.: vicem suam conquestus est, Suet. Aug. 66: convertere humanam vicem, Hor. Epod. 5, 88: publicâ vice commoveri, Quint. 11, 1, 42; cf. id. 4, 1, 33.—*Plur.*: fors et Debita jura vicesque superbae Te maneant ipsum, Hor. C. 1, 28, 32: testor in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas Vitavisse vices Danaûm, *dangers, contests*, Verg. A. 2, 433.—**II.** Transf., *the position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty* of one person or thing as assumed by another (the usual signif. of the word): heredum causa justissima est: nulla est enim persona, quae ad vicem ejus, qui e vitâ emigrarit, propius accedat, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48: ego succedens in vicem imperii tui, Liv. 38, 48, 7: ipse in locum vicemque consulis provolat, id. 3, 18, 9: postquam (Juppiter) te dedit, qui erga omne humanum genus vice suâ fungereris, *stand in the place of, represent*, Plin. Pan. 80, 6: fungar vice cotis, Hor. A. P. 304: per speciem alienae fungendae vicis opes suas firmavit, Liv. 1, 41, 6: ne sacra regiae vicis desererentur, id. 1, 20, 2: vestramque meamque vicem explete, Tac. A. 4, 8 *fin.*: cujus... ego vicem debeo inplere, Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 6: (Manus) adverbiorum atque pronominum obtinent vicem, Quint. 11, 3, 87: in ordine vicis suae, Vulg. Luc. 1, 8.—*Plur.*: non ad suum pertinere officium rati, quando divisae professionum vices essent, Quint. Inst. prooem. § 4.—**2.** Adverb. **a.** Vicem, with the *gen.* or a *pers. pron.*, *in the place of, instead of, on account of, for, for the sake of*: eri vicem meamque, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 11: qui hodie sese excruciari meam vicem possit pati, id. Most. 2, 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 24: vos respondetote istinc istarum vicem, id. Rud. 3, 5, 34: tuam vicem saepe doleo, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3: suam vicem indignantem magistratu abisse, Liv. 2, 31, 11: remittimus hoc tibi, ne nostram vicem irascaris, id. 34, 32, 6: sollicito consuli... eorum vicem quos, etc., id. 44, 3, 5: rex, vicem eorum quos ad tam manifestum periculum miserat, Curt. 7, 11, 20: maestus non suam vicem, sed propter, etc., id. 7, 2, 5: cum Pompeius aedem Victoriae dedicaturus foret, cujus gradus vicem theatri essent, Tiro Tull. ap.

Gell. 10, 1, 7: quoniam res familiaris obsidis vicem esse apud rempublicam videbatur, Gell. 16, 10, 11. —(β) Sometimes in a more general sense, *after the manner of, like:* Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 7: ceteri vicem pecorum obtruncabantur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 497, 26; cf. the foll. — **b.** Vice, *instead of, for, on account of:* in pane salis vice utuntur nitro, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 115: temonis vice trahitur, Col. 6, 2, 7: murum urbi cocto latere circumdedit, harenae vice bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2, 7: exanimes vice unius, Liv. 1, 25, 6: senatus vice populi, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 5.—(β) In a more general sense (cf. the preced. numbers), *after the manner of, like:* jactari se passa fluctu algae vice, Plin. 9, 45, 68, § 147: moveri periclitantium vice possumus, Quint. 6, 2, 35: diebus ac noctibus vice mundi circumagi, Suet. Ner. 31: quaeque dixerat, oraculi vice accipiens, Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.:* ut deorum vice mortuos honorarent, *like gods,* Lact. 4, 28 *fin.:* vice navium, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47, 22: vice pecudum occidi, Lact. 5, 10, 6: vice imbellium proculcati, Dict. Cret. 3, 24. — **c.** In vicem, *instead of, for, in place of:* potest malleolus protinus in vicem viviradicis conseri, Col. 3, 14, 3: defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: in omnium vicem regni unius insatiabilis amor Successit, Liv. 40, 8, 18: missis in vicem eorum quinque milibus sociorum, id. 31, 11, 3; Col. 5, 6, 1; so *dat.* vici, Quint. Decl. 6, 4. — **d.** Ad vicem, *instead of, for:* ad tegularum et imbricum vicem, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159: ad vicem solis cinis calidus subjectus, Pall. 4, 10 *fin.;* 3, 28; very rarely, ad invicem, Veg. Vet. 2, 7 *fin.*—(β) In a more general sense (cf. in the preced. numbers a. and b.), *after the manner of, like:* majores natu a majoribus colebantur ad deum prope ad parentum vicem, Gell. 2, 15, 1.

vĭcissātim, *adv.* [vicis], *in return, again* (ante-class. for the class. vicissim): ad argumentum vicissatim remigrare, Plaut. Poen. prol. 46; id. Stich. 4, 1, 27; Naev. ap. Non. p. 183, 15.

vĭcissim, *adv.* [id.], *on the other hand, on the contrary, again, in turn* (freq. and class.; cf. in vicem): nunc mihi vicissim supplicabunt, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 92: da te mihi vicissim, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 10: terra uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere potest, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; cf. id. Sen. 16, 57: exspecto, quid ille tecum, quid tu vicissim, id. Att. 16, 3, 3: audire aliquem, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3: praebebo ego me tibi vicissim attentum contra Stoicos auditorem, id. ib. 3, 1, 2: hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim, Hor. A. P. 11: considera nunc vicissim tuum, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 3: versique vicissim Rutuli, etc., Verg. A. 12, 462: age, fare vicissim, id. ib. 6, 531.

* **vĭcissĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [id.], *change, alternation,* = vicissitudo: vicissitatemque imperandi tradidit, Att. ap. Non. p. 185, 18 (Trag. Rel. p. 181 Rib.).

vĭcissĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [vicis, I.], *change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude* (class.; used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*): omnium rerum vicissitudo est, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 44: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: in sermone communi, id. Off. 1, 37, 134: nihil vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius, id. Lael. 14, 49: eorum (generum), *reciprocal influence,* id. N. D. 2, 33, 84.—*Plur.:* dierum noctiumque, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: diurnae nocturnaeque, id. Inv. 1, 34, 59: fortunae (with temporum varietates), id. Fam. 5, 12, 4: alternae digitorum vicissitudines, *the interlocking of the fingers,* App. M. 3 praef.

Victa, ae, *f.* [2. victus], *the goddess that presides over food,* Arn. 3, 115.

victĭma, ae, *f.* [perh. root vig- of vigeo; with superl. ending; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 509 sq.], *a beast for sacrifice* adorned with the fillet (vitta), *a sacrifice, victim* (cf. hostia). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 93; Hor. C. 3, 23, 12; Verg. G. 2, 147; Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1; Caes. B. G. 6, 16; Liv. 45, 7, 1; Ov. M. 7, 162; id. F. 1, 335; Juv. 12, 113; Luc. 1, 611; Sen. Herc. Fur. 923 al.—**II.** Trop., *a victim:* quam potestis P. Lentulo mactare victimam gratiorem quam si L. Flacci sanguine illius nefarium in nos omnes odium saturaveritis? Cic. Fl. 38, 95: se victimam rei publicae praebere, id. Fin. 2, 19, 61: victima deceptus decipientis ero, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 22: me nuptiali victimam feriat die, Sen. Herc. Oet. 348.

victĭmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [victima], *of* or *belonging to victims.* **I.** *Adj.:* negotiator, *a dealer in beasts for sacrifice,* Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54 (al. suarius). — **II.** *Subst.:* **victĭmārĭus,** ii, *m.* **A.** *An assistant at sacrifices,* Liv. 40, 29, 14; Val. Max. 1, 1, 12; Inscr. Orell. 2453 sq.; 3644.— **B.** *A dealer in beasts for sacrifice,* Val. Max. 9, 14, 3.

victĭmo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to offer in sacrifice, to sacrifice* (post-class.): hircum Marti, App. M. 7, p. 192, 30: hostiam, id. ib. 7, p. 197, 31: filium, Vulg. Ecclus. 34, 24.

victĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [vivo], *to live, feed, support one's self, subsist* on any thing (ante-class.): ficis victitamus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59; so, sinapi, id. Truc. 2, 2, 60: suco suo, id. Capt. 1, 1, 12: parce, id. Truc. 2, 3, 26: bene libenter, *to live freely, live high,* Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 44.

1. victor, ōris, *m.* [vinco]. **I.** In gen., *a conqueror, vanquisher, victor.* **A.** Prop. **1.** *Absol.:* quod (sc. stipendium) victores victis imponere consuērint, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: multa victori, eorum arbitrio, per quos vicit, etiam invito facienda sunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3.— **2.** With *gen.:* omnium gentium victor, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: ille exercitus tot divitissimarum gentium victor, Curt. 10, 2, 11: Atheniensium, id. 3, 10, 4; 3, 10, 7; 6, 6, 4; 7, 10, 6.—Esp., with belli or bellorum: ut meus victor vir belli clueat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 15: cujus belli (i. e. cum Antiocho) victor L. Scipio laudem adsumpsit, etc., Cic. Mur. 14, 31: victores bellorum civilium vincere, id. Marcell. 4, 12; Tac. A. 1, 19: Camillus trium simul bellorum victor, Liv. 6, 4, 1: Paulum tanti belli victorem, id. 45, 36, 7; Vell. 2, 55, 2; Stat. Th. 9, 625: Macedones, tot bellorum in Europâ victores, Curt. 3, 10, 4; Tac. H. 2, 28; 4, 58; cf.: omnis generis certaminum (Hercules), Vell. 1, 8, 2: pancrătii, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.—**3.** With *abl.:* cum civili bello victor iratus respondit, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 56: bello civili victores victosque numquam coalescere, Tac. H. 2, 7 Halm (Ritter, belli civilis). — **B.** Fig. (rare; not in Cic.): animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, *master of,* Sall. J. 63, 2: victor propositi, *successful in,* Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 11.— **II.** Esp. **A.** Victor, *the Conquering, the Victorious,* an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Grut. 23, 8 sq.— Of Hercules, Macr. S. 8, 6. — **B.** In appos., = vincens, *superior.* **1.** Prop., *victorious, conquering* (cf. Zumpt, § 102, n. 2; Madv. § 60, obs. 2). **a.** Of living beings: tantum exercitum victorem, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.:* pejus victoribus Sequanis, quam Aeduis victis accidisse, id. ib. 1, 31: galli (aves) victi silere solent, canere victores, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56: victores Graii, Ov. M. 13, 414: equus, Verg. G. 3, 499: taurus, Luc. 2, 605; cf. Verg. A. 2, 329; 10, 409; 11, 565; Ov. M. 2, 437.—Esp., with discedo, abeo, redeo, revertor, etc. (= the more freq. superior discedo, etc.): victores victis hostibus legiones reveniunt domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 33: meminerant ad Alesiam magnam se inopiam perpessos ... maximarum gentium victores discessisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: ita certe inde abiere Romani ut victores, Etrusci pro victis, Liv. 2, 7, 3; 34, 19, 2: nisi victores se redituros ex hac pugnâ jurant, id. 2, 45, 13: victores reverterunt, id. 7, 17, 5; Suet. Aug. 1; 29; Val. Max. 1, 8, 5; 8, 7, 1. — **b.** With *abl.:* victor virtute fuisset, Sall. J. 55, 1.— **2.** Of things: abstulit has (sc. naves) ... Aestus, et obnixum victor detrusit in Austrum, Luc. 9, 334.—**B.** Meton., *of* or *belonging to a conqueror, triumphal:* in curru, Caesar, victore veheris, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 47.

2. Victor, ōris, *m.:* S. Aurelius, *a Roman historian of the fourth century* A.D., Amm. 21, 10, 6.

victōrĭa, ae, *f.* [victor]. **I.** Prop., *victory.* **A.** In war. **1.** *Absol.:* cernere de victoriâ, Enn. ap. Non. p. 511, 9 (Trag. Rel. v. 206 Vahl.): insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 8; cf.: exercitus plus victoriae quam praedae deportavit, *prestige,* Curt. 10, 2, 11: reverti cum victoriâ, Just. 2, 5, 2: concurritur: horae Momento cita mors venit aut victoria laeta, Hor. S. 1, 1, 8.—*Plur.:* illum diem omnes labores et victorias confirmaturum, Sall. J. 49, 3.—**2.** With *gen.:* utri magni victoria sit dati regni, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 108 (Ann. v. 91 Vahl.): extremum malorum omnium esse civilis belli victoriam, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 3: clementiam in victoriâ belli civilis admirabilem exhibuit, Suet. Caes. 75 *init.*—*Plur.:* haec bella gravissima victoriaeque eorum bellorum clarissimae, Cic. Mur. 14, 31.—**3.** With *de* and *abl.:* cum Canulejus victoriâ de patribus ... ingens esset, Liv. 4, 6, 5: Africanus ob egregiam victoriam de Hannibale Poenisque appellatus, id. 21, 46, 8; 25, 39, 17: de Vejentibus, id. 5, 15, 1: quantaecumque, de Romanis tamen, victoriae partae fama, id. 27, 31, 3: Philippi de Atheniensibus victoriam praeferebat, Curt. 8, 1, 33; Just. 31, 3, 9.— **4.** With *ab* and *abl.:* ut ab illo insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportarent, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 8.—**5.** With *ex* and *abl.:* gens una populi Romani saepe ex opulentissimâ Etruscâ civitate victoriam tulit, Liv. 2, 50, 2: ex Campanis victoriam peperērunt, id. 7, 34, 13: Domitii ex Arvernis victoria fuit nobilis, Vell. 2, 10, 2.—**B.** In law contests, etc. **1.** In gen.: victoria penes patres fuit, Liv. 4, 50: ex collegâ victoriam quaerere, id. 2, 44; cf. Ov. F. 2, 811; id. A. A. 2, 539.—**2.** With *gen.:* litium, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 54.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Personified: Victoria, as a Roman goddess, *Victory:* Neptunus, Virtus, Victoria, Plaut. Am. prol. 42; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; id. Div. 1, 43, 98; Ov. M. 8, 13; Inscr. Orell. 387; 1803; 1838; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 62 Müll.— **B.** *A battle-cry, shout of victory:* suo more victoriam conclamant, Caes. B. G. 5, 37. — **C.** *A statue of Victory;* in a lusus verbb.: nam qui Victorias aureas in usum belli conflari volebat, ita declinavit, victoriis utendum esse, Quint. 9, 2, 92.

victōrĭālis, e, *adj.* [victoria], *of* or *belonging to victory* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.:* dies, *day of victory,* i. e. *when victories are celebrated,* Treb. Gall. 3: scipio, Cassiod. Var. 6, 1.— **II.** *Subst.:* **victōrĭālis,** is, *f., a plant, called also* Idaea Daphne, App. Herb. 58; Isid. 10, 210.

1. victōrĭātus, i, *m.* (i. e. nummus) [Victoria]. **I.** *A silver coin stamped with the image of Victory,* = quinarius; in Varro's time worth half a denarius, Varr. L. L. 10, § 41 Vahl.; Cato, R. R. 15, 2; Cic. Font. 5, 9; Liv. 41, 13, 7; Quint. 6, 3, 80.— **II.** As *an apothecaries' weight,* Marc. Emp. 15; Scrib. Comp. 28, 26.

2. victōrĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [victoria], *gained by victory* (late Lat.): plus victoriatum est quam injuriatum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

Victōrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [victoria, II. A.], *a little statue of Victory,* Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84.

victōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [victoria], *victorious* (ante- and post-class.; cf. victor, II. B.), Cato ap. Gell. 4, 9, 12.—As an epithet of the emperor Probus, Nummus ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 7, p. 505.—*Sup.:* vir, Sid. Ep. 5, 6: PRINCIPES, Inscr. Grut. 170, 5; Inscr. Orell. 1045.

victrix, īcis (*abl.* victrice, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 7 al.; but victrici, Liv. 28, 6, 8; *gen. plur.* victricium, Tac. H. 2, 59; Suet. Tib. 14: victricum, Fest. p. 178, 26), *f.* [victor], *she that is victorious, a conqueress, victress; adj., conquering, victorious.* **I.** Lit.: victrices Athenae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: manus victrix, id. Sest. 37, 79: victricia arma, Verg. A. 3, 54; so, arma, Just. 44, 5, 8: copiae, Auct. B. Alex. 40: naves, id. ib. 11; 25; Ov. M. 15, 754: manus, id. ib. 4, 739: dextra, id. ib. 8, 421: bella, Stat. S. 5, 2, 150: litterae, *containing news of victory,* Cic. Att. 5, 21, 2: tabellae, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25: erat victrix res publica caesis Antonii copiis, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 10, 2; Manil. 2, 882.—**II.** Trop.: mater victrix filiae non libidinis, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni, Luc. 1, 128: dea (Alecto), Verg. A. 7, 544; cf. Ov. M. 6, 283.

victŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. victus], *of* or *belonging to nourishment* or *sustenance* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.:* ministerium, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10, 17: sumptus, Cod. Just. 8, 51, 20.—**II.** *Subst.:* **victŭālia,** ium, *n., provisions, victuals,* Cassiod. Var. 3, 44; 4, 5; Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 10.

victŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to sustenance* (post-class.): exhibitio, i. e. *of provisions,* Tert. Monog. 8.

1. victus, a, um, *Part.* of vinco.

2. victus, ūs (ante-class. collat. form of the *gen. sing.* victuis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 494, 11: victi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 75; also cited ap. Non. p. 484, 10), *m.* [vivo]. **I.** *That upon which one lives; sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals:* tenuis victus cultusque, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: tenuissimus, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90; id. Quint. 15, 49; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 99; id. Off. 1, 4, 12; Caes. B. G. 6, 22; 6, 23 *fin.;* Hor. S. 1, 1, 98; 2, 2, 53; *dat.* victu, Lucil. ap. Gell. 4, 16, 6; Verg. G. 4, 158. — *Plur.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 142; Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10; Ov. M. 15, 104 al. — **B.** In jurid. lang., *necessaries of life*, inclusive of clothing, Dig. 50, 16, 43; 50, 16, 44. — **II.** *A way of life, mode of living*, with reference to the necessities of life (class.; cf. vita): in victu considerare oportet, apud quos et quo more et cujus arbitratu sit educatus, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 35: consuetudo victûs, *manner of living* or *subsisting*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: quali igitur victu sapiens utetur? Hor. S. 2, 2, 63. — Esp., with *vita:* Gaius Tuditanus, omni vitâ atque victu excultus atque expolitus, Cic. Brut. 25, 95: ego autem nobilium vitâ victuque mutato mores mutari civitatem puto, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32: splendidus non minus in vitâ quam victu, Nep. Alcib. 1, 3.

vīcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [vicus], *a little village, hamlet*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2; Liv. 21, 33.

vīcus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. vēcas, vēcman, house; Gr. οἶκος; O. H. Germ. wîch, village; and Engl. -wick or -wich, as in Berwick, Norwich]. **I.** Collectively, *a row of houses* in town or country, *a quarter* of a city, *a street*, Cic. Mil. 24, 64; Caes. B. C. 1, 27; Hor. S. 2, 3, 228; id. Ep. 1, 20, 18; 2, 1, 269; Ov. F. 6, 610 al. — **II.** *A village, hamlet, a country-seat:* si quis Cobiamacho, qui vicus inter Tolosam et Narbonem est, deverterentur, Cic. Font. 5, 9; Caes. B. G. 1, 5; 2, 7; 4, 4; Liv. 38, 30, 7; Tac. G. 12; Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 5; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 8; 1, 15, 7; 2, 2, 177 al.

vĭdēlĭcet, *adv.* [contr. from videre licet; cf. scilicet from scire licet; v. scilicet *init.;* prop. it is easy to see, to comprehend], serving, like scilicet, to confirm and complete what precedes (but with the difference that scilicet indicates rather the false, and videlicet the true explanation; v. Zumpt, Lat. Gram. § 345 n.); *it is easy to see, it is clear* or *evident, clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly*, etc. (class., but much less freq. than scilicet). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*a*) With *obj.-clause* on account of videre (only ante- and post-class.; for in Cic. Att. 5, 11, 7, the better read. is datae): videlicet, parcum illum fuisse senem, qui dixerit... Videlicet fuisse illum nequam adulescentem, etc., Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 49 and 51: esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum, Lucr. 1, 210: sed videlicet, eum vocabula rerum ignoravisse, Gell. 17, 5, 9. — (*β*) As a mere particle: nunc enim est Negotiosus interdius: videlicet Solon est, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 9: videlicet propter divitias inditum id nomen quasi est, id. Capt. 2, 2, 36: hic de nostris verbis errat videlicet, Quae hic sumus locuti, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22: quae videlicet ille non ex agri consiturâ, sed ex doctrinae indiciis interpretabatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29: nihil dolo factum, ac magis calliditate Jugurthae, cui videlicet speculanti iter suum cognitum esset, Sall. J. 107, 3. — (*γ*) Ellipt., in replies: quid metuebant? Vim videlicet, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44: quid horum se negat fecisse? Illud videlicet unum, quod necesse est, pecuniam accepisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 80: qui eorum quorum? Videlicet qui supra scripti sunt, id. Clu. 54, 148. — **B.** In partic., *it is easy to see, it is very plain, of course, forsooth*, in an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended: tuus videlicet salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15: homo videlicet timidus et permodestus (Catilina) vocem consulis ferre non potuit, id. Cat. 2, 6, 12: itaque censuit pecunias eorum publicandas, videlicet timens, ne, etc., Sall. C. 52, 14. — **II.** Transf., as a mere complementary or explanatory particle, *to wit, namely* (class.; whereas scilicet in this sense is only post-Aug.): caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24: venisse tempus iis, qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendi se, id. Sest. 12, 28; cf. id. Rep. 1, 38, 60: quale de Homero scribit Ennius, de quo videlicet saepissime vigilans solebat cogitare et loqui, id. ib. 6, 10, 10.

vĭden'? v. video *init.*

vĭdens, entis, *m.*, *a seer, prophet* (eccl. Lat.): eamus ad videntem, Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 9: Samuel videns, id. 1 Par. 9, 22: Gad videns et Nathan propheta, id. 2 Par. 29, 25 et saep.

vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2 (viden', i. e. videsne, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 37; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10; 2, 2, 34; 4, 6, 16; Cat. 61, 98; Tib. 2, 2, 17; Verg. A. 6, 779; *inf.* viderier, Cic. Dom. 53, 136; Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 33: vidĕ, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 46), *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. root vid-, vêda, know; vindâmi, find; cf. vêda-s, sacred book; Gr. root ἰδ, Ϝιδ-, in εἶδον, saw; οἶδα, know; Germ. wissen; Engl. wit, wot], *to see, perceive*, with the eyes (syn. cerno). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: *Ph.* Tun' me vidisti? *Sc.* Atque his quidem oculis. *Ph.* Carebis, credo, Qui plus vident, quam quod vident. *Sc.* Numquam hercle deterrebor, Quin viderim id quod viderim, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 15 sq.: clare oculis video, id. ib. 3, 1, 35: nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46; id. de Or. 3, 40, 161: Considium, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renuntiasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.:* mulieres et pueri qui visum processerant, Sall. J. 94, 5: ut juvat pastas oves Videre properantes domum! Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves Collo trahentes languido! Hor. Epod. 2, 62 sq.: serpentes atque videres Infernas errare canes, id. S. 1, 8, 35 et saep.—With *ut* and *ind.* (poët.): viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae? Verg. A. 6, 779: viden' ut faces Splendidas quatiunt comas? Cat. 61, 77. — With *ut* and *subj.:* nonne vides, ut tota tremor pertemptet equorum Corpora? Verg. G. 3, 250: nonne vides ut... Antennae gemant? Hor. C. 1, 14, 3.—*Pass.:* ubi sol sex mensibus continuis non videtur, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: a se disertos visos esse multos, Quint. 8, praef. § 13; cf. id. 12, 1, 21: consulis ante pedes ire viderer eques, Ov. P. 4, 9, 18.—*Absol.*, *to see*, i. e. *to have the eyes open, to be awake*, Verg. E. 6, 21. —*Impers. pass.: De.* Vide sis modo etiam. *Ly.* Visum'st, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 52; id. As. 3, 3, 95.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Of things (poet.), *to see:* (Apenninus) Gallica rura videt, Luc. 2, 429: et casus abies visura marinos, i. e. *to experience*, Verg. G. 2, 68.—**b.** Of places, etc., *to look out on, afford a view of* (post-Aug.): triclinium hortum et gestationem videt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 13. — **c.** Of the other senses, *to perceive, observe* any thing: vidistin' toto sonitus procurrere caelo? Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 49: mugire videbis Sub pedibus terram et descendere montibus ornos, Verg. A. 4, 490: tum videres Stridere secretâ divisos aure susurros, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77: naso pol jam haec quidem videt plus quam oculis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 44. —**B.** In partic., *to see* on purpose, *to look at* any thing: vide sis signi quid siet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 155; cf.: vide, tali ubi sint, id. Most. 1, 3, 151: illud vide, os ut sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3: vide, si non os inpudens Videtur, id. ib. 5, 1, 23; cf.: specta me, a threatening expression, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 19 al.: quin tu me vides? *only look at me!* i. e. *see what I have done!* Cic. Pis. 25, 61.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to see* with the mind's eye, *to perceive, mark, observe, discern, understand, comprehend, be aware, know*, etc. (class.; syn. percipio): ad te, ut video, comminus accessit, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2: quem exitum ego tam video animo, quam ea, quae oculis cernimus, id. Fam. 6, 3, 2: aperte enim adulantem nemo non videt, *sees through, detects*, id. Lael. 26, 99: si dormientes aliquid animo videre videamur, id. Ac. 2, 40, 125: aliquid in somnis, id. N. D. 1, 29, 82: somnia, id. Div. 2, 71, 147: quod ego, cur nolim, nihil video, id. Fam. 9, 6, 2: nonne vobis videtur is animus qui plus cernat et longius, videre se ad meliora proficisci: ille autem cui obtusior est acies non videre? id. Sen. 23, 83.—With *comp.*, *plus*, etc.: ut is qui illusus sit plus vidisse videatur, *to have seen farther, had more insight*, Cic. Lael. 26, 99: videre acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta, id. de Or. 1, 25, 116: aliena melius videre et dijudicare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 97 (95): cum me vidisse plus fateretur, se speravisse meliora, *that I had seen farther*, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39; cf.: sin autem vos plus in re publicâ vidistis, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; cf.: vos universos in consule deligendo plurimum vidisse fateantur, id. Agr. 2, 37, 103: di vatesque eorum in futurum vident, Liv. 6, 12. — With two *accs.:* quem virum Crassum vidimus, Cic. Sen. 17, 61; cf.: officiorum conjunctione me privatum videbam, id. Brut. 1, 1: cum invidiosum se propter nimias opes viderit, Just. 32, 4, 4. — With *ut* and *ind.* (poët.): nonne vides, croceos ut Tmolus odores, India mittit ebur, Verg. G. 1, 56.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To look at, look to, consider, to think* or *reflect upon* (cf.: reputo, considero): duae condiciones sunt: utram tu accipias, vide, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 118: nunc ea videamus, quae contra ab his disputari solent, Cic. Ac. 2, 13, 40; id primum videamus, quâtenus amor in amicitiâ progredi debeat, id. Lael. 11, 36: sed videamus Herculem ipsum, id. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 Klotz ad loc.: quamobrem et haec videnda et pecuniae fugienda cupiditas, id. Off. 1, 20, 68: te moneo: videas etiam atque etiam et consideres, quid agas, quo progrediare, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174: legi Bruti epistolam non prudenter rescriptam: sed ipse viderit, *let him see to that himself*, id. Att. 12, 21, 1; so, viderit, Ov. A. A. 2, 371; id. Tr. 5, 2, 43; cf.: quam id recte faciam, viderint sapientes, Cic. Lael. 3, 10; and: quae (ars) quam sit facilis, illi viderint, qui, etc.... deinde etiam tu ipse videris, qui eam artem facilem esse dicis, id. de Or. 1, 58, 246: viderint ista officia viri boni, id. Quint. 17, 55.—**2.** *To look out for, see to, care for, provide:* atque idem (sapiens) ita acrem in omnis partis aciem intendit, ut semper videat sedem sibi ac locum sine molestiâ vivendi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: antecesserat Statius, ut prandium nobis videret, i. e. *provide*, id. Att. 5, 1, 3: dulciculae potionis aliquid videamus et cibi, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 46: aliud lenius (vinum), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 50: Philippum dixisse constabat, videndum sibi aliud esse consilium, illo senatu se rem publicam gerere non posse, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 2: absque eo esset, Recte ego mihi vidissem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 12.—**3.** *To take care, see to it, make sure*, with final clause: navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 2; cf.: videret, ut quam primum tota res transigeretur, id. Quint. 5, 20: ne fortuna mea desit, videte, Liv. 6, 18, 8.—*Impers. pass.:* videndum est, ne absit benignitas... tum, ut pro dignitate cuique tribuatur, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42: ut Latine loquamur, non solum videndum est ut verba efferamus ea, etc., id. de Or. 3, 11, 40; cf.: vos videte, quid aliae faciant isto loco feminae: et ne, cum velitis, exire non liceat, id. Fam. 14, 18, 2. — **4.** *To see*, i. e. *reach, attain, obtain, enjoy.* **a.** In gen.: qui suo toto consulatu somnum non viderit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1.—**b.** Esp., *to see, live to see* a period or event: ex multis diebus, quos in vitâ celeberrimos laetissimosque viderit, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: utinam eum diem videam, cum, etc., id. Att. 16, 11, 1: duxi uxorem: quam ibi miseriam vidi! Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 13: spero multa vos liberosque vestros in re publicâ bona esse visuros, Cic. Mil. 28, 78: multas jam summorum imperatorum clarissimas victorias aetas nostra vidit, id. ib. 28, 77: tantum pro! degeneramus a parentibus nostris, ut praeter quam oram illi Punicas vagari classes dedecus esse imperii sui duxerint, eam nos nunc plenam hostium jam factam videamus, Liv. 22, 14, 6; cf. id. 6, 14, 4. — **5.** Pregn., *to see*, i. e. *go to see, visit* (colloq.; cf.: viso, inviso): sed Septimium vide et Laenatem, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 1: quâ re etiam Othonem vide, id. ib. 12, 37, 4: videbis ergo hominem, si voles, id. ib. 4, 12 *init.:* mane videas Plinium domi, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8; Suet. Tib. 7.—*Pass.*, *to receive attention, be visited*, Amm. 14, 7, 10.—**6.** Me vide, *rely on me, trust me, believe me*, a formula of exhortation and assurance (ante-class.), Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 79 Brix ad loc.; id. Mil. 2, 4, 23 Lorenz ad loc.; id. Rud. 3, 3, 18; id. Merc. 5, 4, 53; Ter. And. 2, 2, 13; id. Phorm. 4, 4, 30. — **7.** *Pass.*, *to be looked upon* or *regarded* in any manner, i. e. *to seem, appear* to be or do any thing: numquam periculi fugâ committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic. Off. 1,

24, 83: ne id, quod speciem haberet honesti, pugnaret cum eo, quod utile videretur, id. ib. 3, 2, 7: multo rem turpiorem fore et iniquiorem visum iri intellegebant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; cf. id. de Or. 3, 11, 42: ex quo illorum beata mors videtur, horum vita laudabilis, id. Lael. 7, 23. — Parenthet. (cf. c. infra): cum ceteris, ut quidem videor, tum mihi ipse displiceo, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 3: ea vocabula non, ut videntur, easdem res significant, id. ib. 3, 34, 84. — With *dat. of pers.*: cetera, quae quibusdam admirabilia videntur, etc., Cic. Lael. 23, 86: digna mihi res cum omnium cognitione tum nostrâ familiaritate visa est, id. ib. 1, 4: idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae, etc., id. ib.: a naturâ mihi videtur potius quam ab indigentiâ orta amicitia, id. ib. 8, 27: quae Aristoni et Pyrrhoni omnino visa sunt pro nihilo, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: quod idem Scipioni videbatur, id. ib. 4, 14. — Parenthet. (cf. c. infra): quam nostris libris satis diligenter, ut tibi quidem videmur, expressimus, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1: Philargyrus omnia de te, ut mihi quidem visus est, narravit, id. Fam. 4, 13, 3. — (β) With *inf.*: de familiari illo tuo videor audisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40; id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: satis facere rei publicae videmur, si, etc., id. Cat. 1, 1, 2: ut beate vixisse videar, quia, etc., id. Lael. 4, 15: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vitâ tollunt, id. ib. 13, 47: videre jam videor populum a senatu disjunctum, id. ib. 12, 41; cf.: te vero, Caecili, quem ad modum sit elusurus, videre jam videor, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: vere videor posse contendere, Nep. Att. 12, 4: audire videor undique congerentes nomina poëtarum, Quint. 10, 1, 56; Vell. 2, 14, 1; Plin. Ep. 10, 61 (69), 1; id. Pan. 17, 1. — With *dat. of pers.*, Cic. Lael. 14, 51: videor mihi perspicere ipsius animum, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: hoc mihi videor videre, id. Inv. 2, 57, 171. — (γ) With *nom.* and *inf.*: ut exstinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic. Lael. 21, 78: ut tamquam a praesentibus coram haberi sermo videretur, id. ib. 1, 3: quae (sapientia) videtur in hominem cadere posse, id. ib. 26, 100: visus 'st in somnis pastor ad me adpellere, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44 B. and K.: ut Aratus ab Jove incipiendum putat, ita nos rite coepturi ab Homero videmur, Quint. 10, 1, 46. — With *dat. of pers.*: divitior mihi et affluentior videtur esse vera amicitia, Cic. Lael. 16, 58. — (δ) *Impers.*, with *acc.* and *inf.* (rare; cf. creditur, in the same constr., and dicitur): non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12: aliis videtur, non incohatam sed perfectam probationem hoc nomen accipere, Quint. 5, 10, 5 Spald.: quae vult videri, se esse prudentiam, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71: quia videbatur et Limnaeam eodem tempore oppugnari posse, Liv. 36, 13, 9 Weissenb. ad loc. — *Absol.*: sed mihi contra ea videtur, Sall. J. 85, 2: seque facile, ut mihi videtur, expediunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 66; id. Marcell. 3, 10. — **b.** In official decisions, as a guarded opinion instead of a positive declaration: majores nostri voluerunt, quae jurati judices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, sed ut videri pronuntiarent, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 146: fecisse videri pronuntiat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 14: cum pontifices decressent, videri posse sine religione eam partem areae mihi restitui, id. Att. 4, 2, 3: consul adjecit Senatusconsultum, Ambraciam non videri vi captam esse, Liv. 38, 44, 6: Scipionis sententiam sequuntur, uti ante certam diem Caesar exercitum dimittat; si non faciat, eum adversus rem publicam facturum videri, Caes. B. C. 1, 2. — **c.** Prægn., videtur (alicui), *it seems proper, right*, or *fit, it seems good* to any one; *he (she*, etc.) *pleases, likes.* (*a*) With *dat. of pers.*: tibi si videbitur, villis iis utere, quae, etc., Cic. Fam. 14, 7, 3: velim Lentulum puerum visas eique de mancipiis, quae tibi videbitur, attribuas, id. Att. 12, 28, 3: qui imitamur, quos cuique visum est, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: ut consul, quem videretur ei, cum imperio mitteret, qui, etc., Liv. 31, 3, 2; 29, 20, 4: si ei videretur, integram rem ad senatum reiceret, *if he pleased*, a formula of politeness, Liv. 26, 16, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; 31, 4, 2: ut, si videretur ei, maturaret venire, id. 34, 46, 5. — (β) Without *dat.*: ubi visum est, sub vesperum dispersi discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 35: nunc, si videtur, hoc, illud alias, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: *M.* Num non vis audire, etc.? *A.* Ut videtur, *as you will*, id. ib. 1, 32, 77: si videatur, Liv. 6, 25, 2; 26, 22, 7.

vĭdŭālis, e, *adj.* [vidua], *of* or *belonging to a widow, widow-*: pudicitia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 26: depeculator depositi vidualis, Ambros. in Psa. 40, 27.

* **vĭdŭātus**, ūs, *m.* [viduo], *widowhood*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 9.

* **vĭdŭertas**, ātis, *f.* [viduus], *lack of fruits of the earth, dearth, sterility*, Cato, R. R. 141, 2; cf. Fest. p. 369 Müll.

vĭdŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *bereavement, want, lack.* * **I.** In gen.: omnium copiarum atque opum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 2. — **II.** In partic., *widowhood*, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13; Liv. 40, 4, 2; App. Mag. p. 291, 33.

Vidularia, ae, *f.*, *the title of a lost comedy by Plautus.*

vĭdŭlus, i, *m.*, *a travelling-trunk, portmanteau, wallet*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 60 sq.; 4, 4, 83; 4, 4, 86; 4, 4, 89 sqq.; id. Men. 5, 7, 47; id. Ep. 1, 1, 20.

vĭdŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [viduus], *to deprive, bereave* of any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: civibus urbem, Verg. A. 8, 571: ornos foliis, Hor. C. 2, 9, 8: arva pruinis, Verg. G. 4, 518: vitem pristino alimento, Col. Arb. 1, 4: regna (Plutonis) lumine, Sil. 3, 601: dexteram ense, Sen. Hippol. 866: penates, Stat. Th. 3, 385: maritum amplexibus, App. M. 4, p. 154, 38. — With *gen.*: architectus ingeni viduatus, Vitr. 5, 7, 7: orba pedum partim, manuum viduata vicissim, Lucr. 5, 840. — **II.** In partic.: **vĭdŭāta**, ae, *adj. f.*, *bereft of her husband, widowed*: Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet. Galb. 5; cf. Mart. 9, 31, 6; Tac. A. 16, 30: conjux viduata taedis, i. e. *divorced*, Sen. Med. 581.

vĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. vidhava, without a husband; cf. ve- in vecors, etc.; ἠΐθεος, single], *deprived* or *bereft of a husband* or *wife, bereft of a lover, spouseless, mateless, widowed.* **I.** Lit.: quae (Penelopa) tam diu vidua viro suo caruit, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 2: vidui viri, id. Merc. 4, 6, 13; Ov. A. A. 1, 102; id. H. 8, 86: quidve tibi prodest viduas dormire puellas? Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 17. — **B.** *Subst.*: **vĭdŭa**, ae, *f.*, *a widow*: nupta, vidua, virgo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 37: cognitor viduarum, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: orbarum et viduarum tributa, id. Rep. 2, 20: viduas avaras venari, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78. — Of unmarried women: se rectius viduam et illum caelibem futurum fuisse contendere quam cum impari jungi, Liv. 1, 46, 7; Sen. Herc. Fur. 245; id. Med. 215; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 242, § 3. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals: columba, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104. — **B.** Of things: torus, Prop. 2, 9, 16: cubile, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 17: noctes, id. H. 19, 69: domus, id. F. 1, 36: manus (Penelopes), id. H. 1, 10: caelibatus, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4. — So of a vine which is not trained to any tree, which stands alone: ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo, Cat. 62, 49; and conversely, of trees which are without vines: et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores, Hor. C. 4, 5, 30: ulmos, Juv. 8, 78: platanus, Mart. 3, 58, 3: ramus, Col. 5, 6, 31. — **C.** In gen., *deprived* or *bereft of, destitute of, without* any thing (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose); constr. with *a* or *ab*, the simple *abl.*, or *gen.*: cogor adire lacus viduos a lumine Phoebi, Verg. Cul. 371: me ipse viduus (i. e. viribus meis), Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: viduus pharetrâ Apollo, Hor. C. 1, 10, 11: alni (i. e. naves) moderantibus, Stat. Th. 10, 13: clavus (gubernatore), id. ib. 10, 183: solum arboribus, Col. 2, 2, 25; 3, 11, 5: pabulationes pecudibus, id. 9, 4, 1: viduus mente, App. M. 2, p. 120, 38: nec viduum pectus amoris habet, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 18: viduus teli, Sil. 2, 247. — *Absol.*: arae, *desolate, without fire*, App. M. 4, p. 155, 41.

vĭdŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [viduus], *widowhood* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 6, 2; Inscr. Don. cl. 10, n. 51.

Vienna, ae, *f.*, *a city in* Gallia Narbonensis, *on the Rhodanus*, now *Vienne*, Caes. B. G. 7, 9; Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3; Mel. 3, 5, 2; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121; 3, 4, 5, § 36; Mart. 7, 88, 2 al. — Hence, **Viennensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vienne*: ager, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18. — *Subst.*: **Viennenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Vienne*, Vell. 2, 121; Tac. H. 1, 65; Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 57 al.

vĭĕo, no *perf.*, ētum, 2, *v. a.* [root in Sanscr. vjâ-, cover; Gr. ἴτυς, border; cf. Lat. vitex, vitta, vimen, vitis, etc.], *to bend* or *twist together, to plait, weave* (ante-class.): viere vincire: a quo est in Sota Ennii: Ibant malaci viere Veneriam corollam, Varr. L. L. 5, § 62 Müll. (Enn. p. 164 Vahl.); cf. Fest. p. 375 Müll.; Non. p. 189, 20: ut habeas vimina, unde viendo quid facias, ut sirpeas, vallos, crates, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5. — Hence, **vĭētus** (per synæresin scanned as a dissyl., Hor. Epod. 12, 7), a, um, *P. a.*, prop., *bent together, bent up*; hence, *shrunken, shrivelled, withered, wrinkled* (cf. viesco): aliquid vietum et caducum, Cic. Sen. 2, 5: membra, Hor. Epod. 12, 7: ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1. — Transf.: cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: vestis, *decayed*, Lucr. 3, 385.

* **viesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vieo], *to shrink up, shrivel, wither* (cf. vietus): viescens ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1.

vĭētor, v. vitor.

vĭētus, a, um, v. vieo, *P. a.*

vĭgēni, ae, a, v. viceni.

vĭgĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [Sanscr. ugras, mighty; Gr. ὑγιής, sound; cf. Lat. vegeo, vigil, augeo], *to be lively* or *vigorous; to thrive, flourish, bloom; to be in honor, esteem, repute*, etc. (class.; mostly of things, concrete and abstract; cf. valeo). **I.** In gen.: quae a terrâ stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vivunt et vigent, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: quod sentit, quod sapit, quod vivit, quod viget, id. Tusc. 1, 27, 66: sive occiderit animus sive vigeat, id. ib. 1, 43, 104: vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, Liv. 6, 22, 7: Volsci fessi . . . Romani vigentes corporibus, id. 2, 30, 14: animus Laetitiâ viget, Lucr. 3, 150: nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magis quam cum florebamus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 6: memoriâ vigere, id. de Or. 2, 87, 355: viget aetas, animus valet, Sall. C. 20, 10: fama Mobilitate viget, Verg. A. 4, 175: nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum, Hor. C. 1, 12, 18: cujus facta viva nunc vigent, Naev. ap Gell. 6, 8, 5: vigebant studia rei militaris, Cic. Cael. 5, 12: audacia, largitio, avaritia vigebant, Sall. C. 3, 3: tui politici libri omnes vigent, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4: quem (Philonem) in Academiâ maxime vigere audio, i. e. *is in the highest repute* or *esteem*, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110; so id. ib. 1, 11, 45; id. Fam. 7, 33, 1: Harmodius in ore et Aristogito . . . viget, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 116: regum conciliis, Verg. A. 2, 88. — **II.** Of persons, *to live, be alive*: Persarum vigui rege beatior, Hor. C. 3, 9, 4; 3, 9, 8: ab tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitae, Liv. 21, 43, 4.

vĭgesco, gŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [vigeo], *to become lively* or *vigorous; to thrive, to begin to flourish* or *bloom* (class.): de niloque renata vigescere copia rerum, Lucr. 1, 674; 1, 757: jam laeti studio pedes vigescunt, Cat. 46, 8: vestrae tum arae, vestrae religiones viguerunt, vestra vis valuit, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: diu legiones Caesaris viguerunt, nunc vigent Pansae, vigent Hirtii, etc., id. Phil. 11, 15, 39: summis honoribus et multâ eloquentiâ, Tac. A. 14, 19.

vĭgēsĭmus, a, um, v. vicesimus.

vĭgessis, is, *m.* [viginti-as], *twenty* asses, Mart. 12, 76, 1; Mart. Cap. 7, § 737.

(**vigies**, a false reading for vicies, Mart. Cap. 6, § 597 Kopp ad loc.)

vĭgil, ĭlis (*gen. plur.* vigilium, Liv. 10, 33, 6), *adj.* [vigeo], *awake, on the watch, alert* (class.; cf.: insomnis, exsomnis). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.*: prius orto Sole vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113; 1, 2, 37: vigilum canum excubiae, id. C. 3, 16, 2: ales, i. e. *the cock*, Ov. M. 11, 597: Aurora, id. ib. 2, 112: custodia, id. ib. 12, 148 et saep. — Transf., of things, *wakeful, watchful*, etc.: oculi, Verg. A. 4, 182: ignis, i. e. *always burning*, id. ib. 4, 200: lucernae, *night-lamps*, Hor. C. 3, 8, 14: auri vigili bibere, *wakeful, listening*, Stat. Achill. 2, 119: nox, Tac. A. 4, 48. — **B.** *Subst.*: **vigil**, ilis, *m.*, *a watchman, sentinel*: clamor a vigilibus fanique custodibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; Liv. 44, 33, 8; Ov. M. 13, 370: nocturni, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 195. —

Of such vigiles there were in Rome, from the time of Augustus, seven divisions, with their prefects and sub-prefects, constituting a regularly organized night-police, Suet. Aug. 30; Dig. 1, 15, 3; 47, 2, 56.—Transf., *a sentinel:* mundi (sol et luna), Lucr. 5, 1436 (1434).—Of cocks: nocturni, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 46.—**II.** Trop.: cura, *wakeful, active,* Ov. M. 3, 396; 15, 65: questus, *uttered by night,* Stat. S. 1, 2, 196.

* **vĭgĭlābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [vigilo], *wakeful, watchful:* dormitio nostri pectoris, Varr. ap. Non. p. 100, 2.

vĭgĭlans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of vigilo.

vĭgĭlanter, *adv.*, v. vigilo, *P. a. fin.*

vĭgĭlantĭa, ae, *f.* [vigilans, from vigilo], *wakefulness* (class.). **I.** Lit.: erat (Plinii) incredibile studium, summa vigilantia, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8.—Jocosely: fuit (Caninius) mirificâ vigilantiâ, qui suo toto consulatu somnum non viderit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1.—More freq., **II.** Trop., *watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance* (syn.: sedulitas, diligentia): Siciliam virtute istius et vigilantiâ singulari . . . tutam esse servatam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1; 2, 4, 24, § 54; id. Planc. 25, 62; id. Att. 8, 9, 4; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 44; Quint. 5, 7, 10.

vĭgĭlātē, *adv.*, v. vigilo *fin.* B.

vĭgĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vigilo], *wakefulness, sleeplessness,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 101.

vĭgĭlax, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *watchful:* **I.** Lit.: canes, Col. 7, 12, 5: Subura, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 15.—**II.** Trop.: curae, Ov. M. 2, 779.

vĭgĭlĭa, ae, *f.* (*neutr.* collat. form **vĭgĭlĭum,** Varr. ap. Non. p. 232, 4) [vigil]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *wakefulness, sleeplessness, a lying awake:* ut neque vigilia praecesserit neque ventris resolutio, Cels. 2, 6: corporum robora nocturnâ vigiliâ minuere, id. 1 *init.:* cui non sunt auditae Demosthenis vigiliae? Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; id. Par. prooem. § 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Lit., *a keeping awake* for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp, *a watching, watch, guard* (cf.: excubiae, statio): noctu vigilias agere ad aedes sacras, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 93: vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite, id. Cat. 2, 12, 26: exercitus stationibus vigiliisque fessus, Liv. 5, 48, 6: vigiles scutum in vigiliam ferre vetuit, *to take on guard,* id. 44, 33, 8: vigiliarum nocturnarum curam per urbem magistratibus mandavimus, id. 39, 16, 12.—**b.** Transf. (*a*) *A watch,* i. e. *the time of keeping watch by night,* among the Romans a fourth part of the night: nox in quattuor vigilias dividitur, quae singulae trium horarum spatio supputantur, Hier. Ep. 140, 8: primâ vigiliâ capite arma frequentes, Liv. 5, 44, 7; 10, 34, 13; 21, 27, 2: cum puer tuus ad me secundâ fere vigiliâ venisset, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4: de tertiâ vigiliâ, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: tertiâ vigiliâ, id. ib. 2, 33; Liv. 9, 44, 10: de quartâ vigiliâ, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.—(*β*) *The watch,* i. e. those standing on guard, *watchmen, sentinels:* milites disponit, non certis spatiis intermissis sed perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, Caes. B. C. 1, 21; 2, 19; Cic. Mil. 25, 67; Sall. C. 32, 1; id. J. 45, 2; 100, 4; Liv. 39, 14, 10.—**2.** *A watching* at religious festivals, *nightly vigils:* Cereris vigiliae, Plaut. Aul. prol. 36; 4, 10, 65.—**II.** Trop., *watchfulness, vigilance* (the figure taken from military sentinels; perh. only in the foll. passages; whereas vigilantia is far more freq.): ut vacuum metu populum Romanum nostrâ vigiliâ et prospicientiâ redderemus, Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19; cf.: quasi in vigiliâ quâdam consulari ac senatoriâ, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: cupio jam vigiliam meam, Brute, tibi tradere: sed ita, ut ne desim constantiae meae, *my post,* i. e. *my office, duty,* id. Fam. 11, 24, 1.—*Plur.:* cum summis vigiliis aliquid perficere, Just. Inst. prooem. § 1.

vĭgĭlĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *A watch-tower,* Sen. Ep. 57, 6.—**II.** *A small sepulchral monument in the shape of a watch-tower,* Inscr. Orell. 4557.

vĭgĭlĭum, ii, v. vigilia *init.*

vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [vigil]. **I.** *Neutr., to watch,* i. e. *to be* or *keep awake* at night, *not to sleep, be wakeful* (class.; syn. excubo). **A.** Lit.: ad multam noctem vigilare, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10: de nocte, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2: proximâ nocte, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: usque ad lucem, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46: ad ipsum Mane, Hor. S. 1, 3, 17.—With a homogeneous object: in lectitando . . . vigilias vigilare, Gell. N. A. praef. § 19.—*Impers.:* redeo si vigilatur et hic, Mart. 12, 68, 6.—Transf.: vigilat Troicus ignis, *burns continually,* Stat. S. 1, 1, 35; so, flamma, Flor. 1, 2, 3: lumina (of a light-house), Ov. H. 18, 31.—Prov. (*a*) Hic vigilans somniat, i. e. *builds castles in the air,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 68; cf.: num ille somniat Ea, quae vigilans voluit? Ter. And. 5, 6, 8.—(*β*) Qui imperata effecta reddat, non qui vigilans dormiat, *who dreams with his eyes open, goes to sleep over a thing,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 152; cf.: et vigilans stertis, Lucr. 3, 1048: vigilanti stertere naso, Juv. 1, 57.—*Impers. pass.:* redeo, si vigilatur et hic, Mart. 12, 68, 6.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to be watchful, vigilant:* vigilantes curae, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 96: oculi vigilantes, Verg. A. 5, 438.—**2.** In partic., *to keep watch* over any thing, *to be watchful* or *vigilant:* vigilandum est semper: multae insidiae sunt bonis, Att. ap. Cic. Planc. 24, 59 (Trag. Rel. p. 138 Rib.): excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: vigila, Chrysippe, ne tuam causam deseras, id. Fat. 6, 12: ut vivas, vigila, Hor. S. 2, 3, 152: studiis vigilare severis, *to engage in,* Prop. 2, 3, 7: janitor ad dantes vigilet, id. 4 (5), 5, 47: Mars, vigila, an invocation to Mars at the breaking out of a war, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 3.—**II.** *Act., to watch through, spend in watching, to do* or *make while watching* (poet.): noctes vigilantur amarae, Ov. H. 12, 169; so, vigilata nox, id. F. 4, 167: ubi jam breviorque dies et mollior aetas, Quae vigilanda viris, Verg. G. 1, 313: carmen vigilatum, Ov. F. 4, 109: vigilati labores, id. Tr. 2, 11: magia occulta noctibus vigilata, *pursued by night,* App. Mag. p. 304, 28.—Hence, **A.** **vĭgĭlans,** antis, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 2.), *watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant:* vigilantes et boni et fortes et misericordes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 139: vigilans et acutus tribunus plebis, id. Agr. 1, 1, 3: vigilans et industrius homo, id. Att. 8, 11, B, 1: sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantis, id. Cat. 2, 12, 27.—*Comp.:* nemo paratior, vigilantior, compositior, Cic. Verr. 1, 11, 32.—*Sup.:* dux (Hannibal), Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 1.—*Adv.:* **vĭgĭlanter,** *watchfully, carefully, vigilantly,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 144.—*Comp.:* vigilantius, Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 26.—*Sup.:* vigilantissime, Cic. Mur. 15, 32.—* **B.** **vĭgĭlātē,** *adv.*, for vigilanter, *watchfully, vigilantly,* Gell. 3, 14, 12.

vīginti (or **XX.**), *num. adj.* [Sanscr. vicati; Gr. εἴκοσι; Boeot. Ϝίκατι], *twenty:* viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 76: si viginti quiessem dies, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; id. Univ. 7: annos natus unum et viginti, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74; Liv. 2, 21, 7: blattae impositae diebus viginti uno, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 141; cf. id. 30, 10, 27, § 92: cui (Mithridati) duas et viginti linguas traditur notas fuisse, Quint. 11, 2, 50: quattuor hinc rapimur viginti et milia raedis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 86 et saep.

* **vīginti-angŭlus,** a, um, *adj., having twenty angles:* sphaera, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5, 7.

vīgintĭvir, vĭri, v. vigintiviri.

vīgintĭvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [vigintiviri], *the office of the* vigintiviri, *the vigintivirate;* for the distribution of lands, Cic. Att. 9, 2, 1; Quint. 12, 1, 16 Spald.—Of the inferior civil court, Tac. A. 3, 29.—Of a municipal court, Inscr. Orell. 3970.

vīgintī-vĭri, ōrum, *m., a college* or *board of twenty men, the* vigintiviri. **I.** Appointed by Cæsar during his consulship for distributing the Campanian lands, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2; Suet. Aug. 4; cf. Vell. 2, 44, 4; Front. Colon. p. 137.—*Sing.,* Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 176.—**II.** *An inferior civil court,* one half of whose members assisted the prætor, and the other half presided over the roads, the mint, and public executions, Spart. Julian. 1; cf. Tac. A. 3, 29.—*Sing.,* Inscr. Orell. 2761; 3970.—**III.** *A council of State,* created A.D. 237, in opposition to Maximinus I., Capitol. Gord. 10; Inscr. Orell. 3042.

vĭgor, ōris, *m.* [vigeo], *liveliness, activity, force, vigor* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cæs. or Cic.): nec tarda senectus Debilitat vires animi mutatque vigorem, Verg. A. 9, 611: igneus est ollis vigor, id. ib. 6, 730: juventas et patrius vigor, Hor. C. 4, 4, 5: animi, Ov. H. 16, 51; Liv. 9, 16: mentis, Quint. 11, 2, 3: quantum in illo (libro), di boni, vigoris est, quantum animi! Sen. Ep. 64, 2: gemmae, *strong brilliancy,* Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 101; cf. id. 9, 35, 54, § 109.—*Plur.:* vigores mentium, Gell. 19, 12, 4: animorum, Vitr. 6, 1 *fin.;* Sil. 15, 355.

vĭgōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [vigor]. **I.** *Act., to animate, invigorate:* disciplinam, Tert. Pud. 2: juvenis vigoratus, *stout, lusty, vigorous,* App. M. 9, p. 227.—**II.** *Neutr., to become strong, gain strength:* vinum animae vigorantis ex vite Christi, Tert. Res. Carn. 26 *med.*

vīlesco, lŭi, 3 *v. inch. n.* [vilis], *to become worthless, bad, vile* (late Lat.): quamvis clarus homo vilescit in turbâ, Hier. Ep. 66, 7; Sid. Ep. 7, 9; Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 56; Aug. Tract. in Joan. 24, 1.

vīlĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. vilico, I.], *the care* or *management of an estate in the country,* Col. 11, 1, 13; 11, 1, 27; Petr. 69: proici de vilicatione suâ, Hier. Ep. 121, 6.

vīlĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a stewardship* (late Lat.), Aug. Qu. Evang. 2, 45.

1. vīlĭco (**villĭco**; *perf.* and *sup.* perh. not found), āre, 1, *v. n.* and *a.;* and **vīlĭcor,** ātus sum, āri, 1, *v. dep.* [vilicus]. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To act as bailiff, overseer; to superintend* (prop. of a country estate). **1.** Form vilico: dispensare rem publicam, et in eâ quodammodo vilicare, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5.—**2.** Form vilicor: non vilicari, sed dominari mea est sententia, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 186, 2 (Com. Rel. v. 45 Rib.): longe ab urbe vilicari, quo erus rarenter venit, id. ib. p. 186, 1: hic vilicor ante urbem: nunc rus eo, Turp. ap. Non. p. 186, 7 (Com. Rel. v. 82 Rib.).—**B.** Transf., *to live* or *reside in the country.* **1.** *Absol.:* in Arpinos jam . . . explodam hominem, ut vilicetur, Afran. ap. Non. p. 186, 5.—**2.** With *adv. of place:* ego nondum etiam hic vilicabar, Turp. ap. Non. p. 186, 7.—**3.** With *abl.:* vilicatus praediis, Aus. Ep. 22, 1.—**II.** *Act., to manage* an estate, etc., *as a bailiff,* etc.: possessionem maximam illam vilicabat, App. M. 8, p. 211, 20.

2. vīlĭco (**villĭco**), ōnis, *m.* [1. vilico, II.], *one managing a farm; a bailiff, overseer,* etc. (post-class.): neget eum rationibus viliconum, et upilionum, et equisonum sollertissime subscripsisse, App. Mag. p. 329.

vīlĭcor, āri, v. 1 vilico.

vīlĭcus (less correctly **villĭcus**), a, um, *adj.* [villa], *of* or *belonging to a country-house* or *villa* (very rare): nomina lini, Aus. Ep. 4, 56.—As *substt.* **A.** **vīlĭcus,** i, *m.* (sc. homo). **1.** *An overseer of a farm* or *estate, a steward, bailiff; absol.,* Cato, R. R. 5, 1 sq.; 5, 142; id. ap. Col. 11, 1, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119; id. Rep. 5, 3, 5; 1, 38, 59; 1, 39, 61; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 15.—With *gen.:* vilice silvarum et mihi me reddentis agelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 1: vilicus Orbi, id. ib. 2, 2, 160.—**2.** Transf., *an overseer, superintendent, director:* Pegasus attonitae positus modo vilicus urbi, Juv. 4, 77: vilici (sc. aquaeductum), Front. Aquaed. 117: malum vilicum esse imperatorem, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 15.—With *gen.:* aerarii, Auct. Priap. 82, 1: AMPHITHEATRI, Inscr. Fabr. 5, n. 3.—With *ab:* A PLVMBO, Inscr. Orell. 2859: AB ALIMENTIS, Inscr. Grut. 1033, 9.—**B.** **vīlĭca,** ae, *f.* (sc. mulier), *a female overseer; the wife of an overseer,* Cato, R. R. 143, 1; Col. 12, praef. 8; Mart. 1, 56, 11; Juv. 11, 69; Cat. 61, 136.

vīlĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [vilis-facio], *to make* or *esteem of little value,* Hier. Ep. 135: mulierem, id. in Isa. 15, 54, 56.

* **vīlipendo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [vilis-pendo], *to hold in slight esteem, to depreciate, despise, vilipend:* aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 58.

vīlis, e, *adj., of small price* or *value, purchased at a low rate, cheap* (opp. carus). **I.** Lit.: nec quicquam hic vile nunc est nisi mores mali, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 10: annona vilior, id. Mil. 3, 1, 138: istaec (puella) vero vilis est, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 25: istuc verbum vile est viginti minis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 139: ex eis praediis talenta argenti bina Statim capiebat . . . Ac rebus vilioribus multo talenta bina, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 8: frumentum quoniam vilius erat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195: res vilissimae (opp. pretio-

sissimae), id. Fin. 2, 28, 91.—*Abl. neutr.* (sc. pretio), *at a small price, at a low rate, cheaply: Ep.* Quanti eam emit? *Th.* Vili, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 49: vili vendere, Mart. 12, 66, 10.—*Comp.:* quod viliori praedium distraxerit . . . et si non viliori vendidit, etc., Dig. 43, 24, 11, § 8.—*Sup.:* res stipulatoris vilissimo distracta est, Dig. 13, 4, 2 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of trifling value, cheap, poor, paltry, common, mean, worthless, base, vile* (cf. indignus): si honor noster vobis vilior fuisset, Cic. Fl. 41, 103: nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: Velia non est vilior quam Lupercal, id. Fam. 7, 20, 1: hi quorum tibi auctoritas est videlicet cara, vita vilissima, id. Cat. 1, 8, 19: fidem fortunas pericula vilia habere, Sall. C. 16, 2: nec adeo vilis tibi vita esset nostra, ut, etc., Liv. 40, 9: et genus et virtus nisi cum re vilior alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: inter Perfectos veteresque referri debet an inter Viles et novos? id. Ep. 2, 1, 38: vilis Europe, *vile, abandoned*, id. C. 3, 27, 57: tu poscis vilia rerum, id. Ep. 1, 17, 21: si, dum me careas, est tibi vile mori, Ov. H. 7, 48.—*Neutr.* adverb.: et vile virentes Hesperidum risit ramos, i. e. *in the ordinary manner*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 37: vile comparati, Schol. Juv. 11, 145.—Prov.: vile est, quod licet, Petr. 93.—(β) With *inf.:* stat fucare colos nec Sidone vilior, Ancon. Sil. 8, 438. —**B.** *Found in great quantities, abundant, common* (poët. and rare): poma, Verg. G. 1, 274: phaselus, id. ib. 1, 227.—Hence, *adv.:*

vīlĭter. 1. Lit., *cheaply:* venire poteris intestinis vilius, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 28: vilissime constat, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 45: vilissime constiterit, Col. 9, 1, 6.—**2.** Transf., *meanly, poorly, vilely:* se ipsum colere, App. Flor. 1, p. 344, 29; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 97: vilissime natus, Eutr. 9, 21.

vīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vilis], *lowness of price, cheapness.* **I.** Lit.: tanta repente vilitas annonae ex caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: vilitas in vendendis (fructibus), id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: cum alter annus in vilitate, alter in summâ caritate fuerit, id. ib. 2, 3, 93, § 216: ad denarios senos vilitas rediit, Plin. 35, 6, 28, § 47: offerre aliquid vilitati, *to offer for sale at a low price*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 34.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Trifling value* of a thing, *meanness, baseness, worthlessness, vileness* (post-Aug.): verborum, Petr. 118: nominum, Plin. 20, praef. § 1: si humiles producet, vilitatem; potentes, gratiam oportebit incessere, Quint. 5, 7, 23: morum, App. Flor. 1, p. 344, 30.—**B.** Subject., *low esteem, disregard, slighting, contempt:* vilitas sui, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 4; id. Ep. 121, 24; Curt. 5, 9, 6.

vīlĭter, *adv.*, v. vilis *fin.*

* **vīlĭto,** āre, *v. a.* [vilis, II.], *to make cheap* or *of little esteem, to humble, debase, degrade:* quae (vitia) te vilitant, Turp. ap. Non. p. 185, 31 (Com. Rel. p. 88 Rib.).

villa (rustic, **vella,** Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4), ae, *f. dim.* [most prob. for vicula, from vicus], *a country-house, country-seat, farm, villa.* **I.** In gen., Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 9; Col. 1, 6, 21; Cato, R. R. 4; Varr. R. R. 4, 4, 2; Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33; Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5; Hor. C. 2, 3, 18; 3, 22, 5; id. Epod. 1, 29.—**II.** In partic.: Villa Publica, in the Campus Martius, as the gathering-place, rendezvous for recruits, and of the people for the census, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14; Liv. 4, 22, 7; 34, 44, 5; Flor. 3, 21, 24.—As the residence of foreign ambassadors, Liv. 30, 21, 12; 33, 24, 5.—**B.** = vicus, *a village*, App. M. 8, p. 209, 4.

villāris, e, *adj.* [villa], *of* or *belonging to a country-seat* or *villa:* gallinae, *reared at a country-seat*, Plin. 10, 41, 57, § 116.

villātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a country-house* or *villa:* villaticum genus pastionis, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 13: gallinae, id. ib. 3, 9, 3: alites, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 28: pastiones, Col. 7, 13, 3: greges, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 16: quadrupedes, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 182: mel, Col. 9, 4, 7: canes, id. 7, 12, 3.

villĭca, ae, v. vilicus, II. 2.

villĭcātĭo, v. vilicatio.

villĭco and **villĭcor,** v. vilico, vilicor.

villĭcus, v. vilicus.

villōsus, a, um, *adj.* [villus], *hairy, shaggy, rough:* leo, Verg. A. 8, 177: pectora (Caci) saetis, id. ib. 8, 266: guttura (Cerberi) colubris, i. e. *with vipers in place of hair*, Ov. M. 10, 21: radix, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 45.—*Comp.:* arbor, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 46. —*Sup.:* animal, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 229.

villŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [villa], *a little country-house, a small villa*, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3; Hor. S. 1, 5, 45; 2, 3, 10; App. M. 10, p. 240, 9.

-illum, i, *n. dim.* [contr. from vinulum, from vinum], *a sup of wine:* hoc villi, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11.

villus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. urâ, sheep; Gr. εἶρος, wool; cf. vellus], *shaggy hair, a tuft of hair;* of beasts, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; id. ib. 2, 63, 158; Verg. G. 3, 446; id. A. 5, 352; Ov. H. 6, 49; Mart. 14, 136, 2; Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.* al.—Of cotton, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77: tonsis mantelia villis, *the nap of cloth*, Verg. G. 4, 377; id. A. 1, 702.

vīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [vieo], *a pliant twig, a switch, withe, osier*, etc. **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5; Caes. B. G. 2, 33; 7, 73; id. B. C. 1, 54; 2, 2; Verg. E. 2, 72; id. A. 6, 137; Tib. 2, 3, 15; Ov. M. 6, 345 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A set, slip;* of willow, Col. 4, 30, 3.—**B.** *The staff* or *wand of Mercury*, Stat. Th. 2, 30.—**C.** *Woven work*, esp. *a basket:* quernum, Ov. M. 12, 436: breve Picenorum, Mart. 4, 88, 7.

* **vīmentum,** i, *n.* [vimen], *an osier, withy*, = vimen, Tac. A. 12, 16.

vīmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to osiers.* **I.** In gen.: salix, *bearing twigs for plaiting*, Col. 4, 30, 2; Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143.—**II.** *Adj. propr.:* Viminalis Collis, *one of the seven hills of Rome* (Liv. 1, 44), so named from a willow-copse which stood there; whence, also, the Jupiter there worshipped was called **Vīmĭnĭus,** Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.; Front. Aquaed. 1, 19; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 2; Fest. p. 376 Müll.—The gate leading to it was called Viminalis Porta, Fest. l. l.; Front. Aquaed. 1, 19.

‡ **vīmĭnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.], *a dealer in wicker-work*, Inscr. Orell. 4298.

* **vīmĭnētum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a willow-copse*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.

vīmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made of osiers, of wicker-work:* tegumenta, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: loricula, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: crates, Verg. G. 1, 95: fasces virgarum, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 26: salix, *serving for wicker-work*, Plin. 16, 37, 69, § 177 (al. viminalis).

vīmĭnĭus, ii, *m.*, v. viminalis, II.

Vimitellārii, ōrum, *m.*, *an ancient people of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

vīn', i. e. visne, v. volo *init.*

vīnācĕa, v. vinaceus.

vīnācĕum, v. vinaceus.

vīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum], *of* or *belonging to wine* or *to the grape:* acinus vinaceus, *a grape*, Cic. Sen. 15, 52.—*Substt.* **I. vīnācĕus,** i, *m.* **a.** *A grape-stone*, Cato, R. R. 7, 2; Col. 3, 1, 5; 6, 3, 4.—**b.** *A grape-skin*, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3. — **II. vīnācĕa,** ae, *f.*, *a grape-skin, husk*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19; Col. Arb. 4, 5; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 197. — **III. vīnācĕum,** i, *n.* **a.** *A grape-stone*, Col. 11, 2, 69.—**b.** *A grape-skin, husk*, Col. 12, 43, 3.—**c.** *A wine-cup:* diligunt vinacea uvarum, Vulg. Osee, 3, 1.

vīnālia, ium, v. vinalis, II.

vīnālis, e, *adj.* [vinum], *of* or *belonging to wine.* **I.** *Adj.* (so very rare): fortitudo, *of wine*, Macr. S. 7, 7 *fin.*—**II.** *Subst.:* **Vīnālia,** ium, *n.*, *the wine-festival, celebrated annually on the 22d of April and the 19th of August, in which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter*, Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 16 and 20 Müll.; Ov. F. 4, 863; 4, 877 sq.; Fest. p. 374 Müll.; Varr. R. R. 1, 1; Plin. 18, 29, 69, §§ 287 and 289. — *Gen.* Vinaliorum, Masur. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4.

‡ **vīnārĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [vinarius], *a wine-dealer, vintner:* VINARIARIVS VINARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4249.

vīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum], *of* or *belonging to wine, wine-.* **I.** *Adj.:* lacus, Cato, R. R. 25; Col. 12, 18, 3: vas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: vasculum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 46: cella, id. Mil. 3, 2, 42; Vitr. 1, 4; Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 89: uter, id. 28, 18, 73, § 240: saccus, id. 24, 1, 1, § 3: crimen, *relating to the duties on wine*, Cic. Font. 9, 19: minister, *a cup-bearer*, Hier. Chron. Euseb. ad ann. MDLXX. ab Abrah.—**II.** *Substt.* **A.** **vīnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a wine-dealer, vintner*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 30; Suet. Claud. 40; Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 46.—**B.** *A wine-bibber*, Dig. 21, 1, 4, §§ 2 and 25.—**C. vīnārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a wine-pot, wine-flask*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 46 (Ritschl; cf. Brix ad loc.); id. Poen. 4, 2, 16; Hor. S. 2, 8, 39; Petr. 78.

vinca pervinca (also in one word, **vincapervinca**), ae, *f.*, *a plant, periwinkle*, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68; 21, 27, 99, § 172; called also simply **pervinca,** App. Herb. 58.

(**vincĕus,** a, um, a false read. for juncea, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56; v. junceus.)

vinciam dicebant continentem, Fest. p. 379 Müll. *N. cr.* (in the Cod. Basil. in Barth. Adv. 39, 5, is added, et est cognomen Jovis).

vincĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [vinco]. * **I.** *Pass.*, *that can be easily gained:* causa, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48.—**II.** *Act.*, *conquering, victorious:* clangor, i. e. *of brazen implements in an eclipse of the moon*, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 329.

vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum (*part.* vinciturus, Petr. 45, 10), 4, *v. a.*, *to bind, to bind* or *wind about; to fetter, tie, fasten; to surround, encircle*, etc. (class., esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: ligo, necto, constringo). **I.** Lit.: illum aput te vinctum adservato domi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 95; 4, 4, 98; Ter. And. 5, 2, 24: hunc abduce, vinci, quaere rem, id. Ad. 3, 4, 36: fratres meos in vincula conjecit. Cum igitur eos vinxerit, etc., Cic. Dejot. 7, 22: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170: equites Romani vincti Apronio traditi sunt, id. ib. 2, 3, 14, § 37: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: post terga manus, Verg. A. 11, 81: rotas ferro, Quint. 1, 5, 8: ulmum appositis vitibus, Ov. H. 5, 47: alte suras purpureo cothurno, Verg. A. 1, 337: tempora novis floribus, Hor. C. 4, 1, 32.—In a Greek construction: boves vincti cornua vittis, Ov. M. 7, 429: anule, formosae digitum vincture puellae, *about to encircle*, id. Am. 2, 15, 1. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To compress, lace:* demissis umeris esse, vincto pectore, ut, gracilae sient, i. e. *tightly laced*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23. — **2.** *To compass, surround, guard*, mid.: Caesarem quidem aiunt acerrime dilectum habere, loca occupare, vinciri praesidiis, Cic. Att. 7, 18, 2 B. and K. (al. vincire, i. e. loca).—**3.** *To make firm, harden, fix, fasten:* humus vincta pruinâ, Petr. 123 (but the true reading, Ov. P. 2, 2, 96, is juncta; so Sall. C. 55, 4).—**II.** Trop., *to bind, fetter, confine, restrain, attach:* vi Veneris vinctus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 32: religione vinctus astrictusque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 90; cf.: si turpissime se illa pars animi geret . . . si vinciatur et constringatur amicorum propinquorumque custodiis, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48.—Of sleep, etc.: nisi vinctos somno velut pecudes trucidandos tradidero, Liv. 5, 44, 7: ut somno vincta jacebas, Ov. M. 11, 238: in plaustra somno vinctos coniciunt, Tac. A. 1, 65: mentem multo Lyaeo, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 21: inimica ora (magicis artibus), Ov. F. 2, 581: lectum certo foedere, Prop. 3, 20, 21 (4, 19, 11): spadonis animum stupro, Tac. A. 4, 10: esse tuam vinctam numine teste fidem, Ov. H. 20, 212: aliquem pacto matrimonio, Tac. A. 6, 45.—Of speech: membra (orationis) sunt numeris vincienda, i. e. *arranged rhythmically*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: verba vincta, oratio vincta (opp. soluta), Quint. 11, 2, 47; 9, 4, 19.

vinco, vīci, victum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [perh. causat. of root ικ-; Gr. εἴκω, to yield; but cf. per-vicax; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 106], *to conquer, overcome, get the better of, defeat, subdue, vanquish, be victorious*, etc. (syn.: supero, debello). **I.** Lit. **A.** In war or battle: jus esse belli, ut qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent, imperarent, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 36: Carthaginienses navalibus pugnis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: Galliam bello, Caes. B. G. 1, 34 *fin.:* non virtute neque in acie vicisse Romanos, id. ib. 7, 29: id vi et virtute militum victum atque expugnatum oppidum est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 36: vicimus vi feroces, id. ib. 1, 1, 82: aio te, Aeacida, Romanos vincere posse, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 186 Vahl.): sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 5, 14 (Ann. v. 442 ib.): aliquan-

do ut vincat, ludit assidue aleam, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70 *fin.*: L. milia, *to win at play*, August. ib. 71. — **B.** In a lawsuit, etc., *to be successful, to gain*: vincere judicio, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 53: quem tu horum nil refellès, vincam scilicet, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 82; Hor. S. 1, 2, 134: causam suam, *to win*, Ov. H. 16, 76.—*Pass.*: factum est: ventum est: vincimur, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 85. — **C.** In other relations, *to win, prevail, be successful, gain, overcome*: sponsione, Cic. Quint. 27, 84: sponsionem, id. Caecin. 31, 91: vicit iter durum pietas, *controlled, made easy*, Verg. A. 6, 688; cf. Mart. 5, 23, 5; Claud. Cons. Hon. 46: labor omnia vicit, Verg. G. 1, 145; cf. difficultates, Auct. B. G. 8, 21: virgam, *to win*, Verg. A. 6, 148: vicit tamen in Senatu pars illa, quae, etc., Sall. J. 16, 1: factione respectuque rerum privatarum ... Appius vicit, Liv. 2, 30, 2: cum in senatu vicisset sententia, quae, etc., id. 2, 4: Othonem vincas volo, *to outbid* (in an auction), Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2; 13, 33, 2.—To defeat as a candidate for office: competitorem in suffragiis, Quint. 7, 1, 29. — **D.** Transf., of inanimate subjects. **1.** *To overcome, overwhelm, prevail over*, etc.: (naves) neu turbine venti Vincantur, Verg. A. 9, 92: victa ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 12: flammam gurgitibus, id. Am. 3, 6, 42: noctem flammis, Verg. A. 1, 727: vincunt aequora navitae, *prevail against, get the better of*, Hor. C. 3, 24, 41: victaque concessit prisca moneta novae, Ov. F. 1, 222: quernaque glans victa est utiliore cibo, id. ib. 1, 676: corpora victa sopore, id. ib. 1, 422; cf.: blanda quies furtim victis obrepsit ocellis, id. ib. 3, 19: hi casses (linei) vel ferri aciem vincunt, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 11: campum turbā vincente, *overflowing*, Sil. 6, 390. — **2.** *To outlast, survive*: (aesculus) Multa virum volvens durando saecula vincit, Verg. G. 2, 295: vivendo mea fata, id. A. 11, 160.—**3.** *To surmount, scale*: aëra (sagittae), Verg. G. 2, 123; cf.: montes ascensu, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 46. — **4.** *To reduce, change*, etc.; of cooking: nec viscera quisquam ... potest vincere flammā, Verg. G. 3, 560: cochleas undis calefactas et prope victas, Ser. Samm. Med. 319.—Of smelting ores: metallorum primitiae nullis fornacibus victae, Tac. H. 4, 53.—Of melting snow: nive, quae zephyro victa tepente fluit, Ov. F. 2, 220.—Of digestion: pervigilio quidem praecipue vincuntur cibi, Plin. 11, 53, 118, § 283.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to prevail, be superior; to convince, refute, constrain, overcome*, etc.: argumentis vincit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 267: naturam studio, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 57; cf. id. ib. 3, 8, 13: si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit; hanc ipsam profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: sapientis animus vincetur et expugnabitur? id. Par. 4, 1, 27: animum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 29: non est consentaneum, qui invictum se a labore praestiterit, vinci a voluptate, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: labascit, victu'st, uno verbo, quam cito! Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98: eludet, ubi te victum senserit, id. ib. 1, 1, 10: illius stultitiā victa ex urbe tu migres? id. Hec. 4, 2, 13: adulescentulus saepe eadem audiendo victus est, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 62: peccavi, fateor, vincor, id. ib. 4, 1, 31: victus patris precibus lacrimisque, Liv. 23, 8, 4: divûm pater victus tuis vocibus, Hor. C. 4, 6, 21: est qui vinci possit, id. S. 1, 9, 55: pietas Victa furore, id. C. 3, 27, 36: victus amore pudor, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 29: filia victa in lacrimas, Tac. A. 1, 57: victus animi respexit, Verg. G. 4, 491: triumphantes de lege victā et abrogatā, Liv. 34, 3, 9.—With *ut*: ergo negatum, vincor, ut credam miser, *am constrained, compelled*, Hor. Epod. 17, 27. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To overmatch* in some quality, *to surpass, exceed, excel*, = superare: stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16: opinionem vicit omnium, quae, etc., id. Ac. 2, 1, 1: exspectationem omnium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 11: eam (noctem) edepol etiam multo haec (nox) vicit longitudine, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 125: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, Cic. Rep. 2, 26, 48: quamlibet muliérculam Vincere mollitiā, Hor. Epod. 11, 24: odio qui posset vincere Regem, id. S. 1, 7, 6: scribere, quod Cassi opuscula vincat, id. Ep. 1, 4, 3; cf.: qualia (praecepta) vincunt Pythagoran, id. S. 2, 4, 2.—Poet. with *inf.*: vir nulli victus vel ponere castra vel junxisse ratem, etc., *excelled by none in pitching a camp*, etc., Sil. 5, 552; 6, 141. — **2.** *To prove triumphantly, show* or *demonstrate conclusively*. (α) With *obj.-clause*: quid nunc? vincon' argumentis te non esse Sosiam? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 277: profecto ita esse, et praedico, vero vincam, id. Most. 1, 2, 12: vince deinde, bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, Cic. Clu. 44, 124: dicendo vincere non postulo, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 4: vincet enim stultos ratio insanire nepotes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 225.—(β) With *ut*: nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet idemque Qui, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 115.—(γ) *Absol.*: si doceo non ab Avito, vinco ab Oppianico, Cic. Clu. 23, 64.—**3.** With respect to something disputed, *to prevail, gain one's point, carry the day*. So only in the expressions, **a.** Vicimus: cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3: rumpantur iniqui. Vicimus: assiduas non tulit illa preces, Prop. 1, 8, 28: vicimus exclamat; mecum mea vota feruntur, Ov. M. 6, 513: vicimus et meus est, id. ib. 4, 356.—**b.** Vincite, viceris, vincerent, *have it your own way, just as you like, carry your point*, an expression of reluctant assent: vincite, si ita vultis, Caes. B. G. 5, 30; Ov. M. 8, 509: vincerent ac sibi haberent, dummodo scirent, Suet. Caes. 1 *fin.*: viceris, Ter. And. 5, 3, 21.—**4.** *To treat worthily, set forth with dignity* (poet.): nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum Quam sit, Verg. G. 3, 289; cf.: vincere verbis, Lucr. 5, 733.

vinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vincio], *a binding, ligature* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 87; Varr. L. L. 5, § 62 Müll.; *a shoetie*, Cels. 8, 22 *fin.*—*Plur.*, Arn. 6, 203; Tert. Carn. Chr. 4; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

vinctor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a binder* (post-class.); (with congregator) Arn. 6, 199.

vinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a bandage, ligature, vincture*, Cels. 7, 20; 8, 10, 1; Plin. 16, 37, 68, § 174; Varr. L. L. 5, § 62 Müll.

1. vinctus, a, um, *Part.* of vincio.

2. vinctus, ūs, *m.* [vincio], *a binding*: vinctu, quod antiqui vocabant cestum, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6.

vincŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to fetter, bind, chain*: multa animalia redimiculis gaudent, et phalerari sibi magis quam vinculari videntur, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 3, 6; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8, 108.

vincŭlum, or (also in class. prose), contr., **vinclum**, i, *n.* [id.], *that with which any thing is bound, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter, tie* (cf.: catena, manica, compes). **I.** Lit.: corpora constricta vinculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: nodos et vincula rupit, Verg. A. 5, 510: hic fessas non vincula naves Ulla tenent, id. ib. 1, 168: Chio solvite vincla cado, Tib. 2, 1, 28: tunicarum vincla relaxat, Ov. F. 2, 321: quamvis Charta sit a vinclis non labefacta suis, i. e. *the seal*, id. P. 3, 7, 6: chartae sua vincula dempsi, id. Tr. 4, 7, 7: epistolae laxare, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: pennarum vincula, Ov. M. 8, 226: et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis, Verg. A. 8, 458; so of sandals, Tib. 1, 5, 66; Ov. F. 1, 410; 2, 324; 3, 823.—**2.** Esp. in the *plur.*, of the *fetters* of prisoners, and hence sometimes to be rendered *prison*; and vincula publica, *the state-prison*: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 59: aliquem aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10: de convivio in vincla atque in tenebras abripi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24: in vincula conjectus, Caes. B. G. 3, 9; 4, 27: in vincula duci, Liv. 3, 13, 4; 3, 49, 2; 3, 56, 4; 3, 57, 5; 5, 9, 4; 9, 34, 24; 38, 56, 9; Vell. 2, 7, 2 al.: in vinculis et catenis, Liv. 6, 16, 2; ex vinculis causam dicere, i. e. *to plead in chains*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: publica, Nep. Milt. 7, 6; id. Paus. 2, 2; id. Cim. 1, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 17, 3; 5, 26, 1.—**II.** Trop., *a bond, fetter, tie, band*: qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14, 14; vinculum ad astringendam fidem, id. Off. 3, 31, 111; cf.: victum ingens vinculum fidei, Liv. 8, 28, 8: vincula revellit non modo judiciorum, sed etiam utilitatis vitaeque communis, Cic. Caecin. 25, 70: vinculum ingens immodicae cupiditatis injectum est, Liv. 10, 13, 14: quae (beneficium et gratia) sunt vincula concordiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117; vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus, id. Planc. 11, 27: vincla summae conjunctionis, id. Att. 6, 2, 1: accedit maximum vinculum, quod ita rem publicam geris, ut, etc., id. Fam. 15, 11, 2: quod vinclum, quaeso, deest nostrae conjunctioni, id. ib. 5, 15, 2: ne cui me vinclo vellem jugali, Verg. A. 4, 16; cf. Ov. M. 9, 549: excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67.

Vindĕlĭci, ōrum, *m.*, *a German people, whose chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum*, the mod. *Augsburg*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 133; Tac. A. 2, 17; Hor. C. 4, 4, 18; 4, 14, 8; Suet. Aug. 21; Serv. ap. Verg. A. 1, 243.—Hence, **A. Vindĕlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Vindelici, Vindelician*: orae, Mart. 9, 85, 5: saltus, Claud. B. Get. 365: spolia, id. ib. 415.—**B. Vindĕlĭcia**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Vindelici, Vindelicia*, Inscr. Orell. 488.

vindēmĭa, ae, *f.* [vinum-demo], *a grape-gathering, vintage*. **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 37 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 54, 1; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 16; Col. 3, 21, 5; 11, 2, 70; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 315.—*Plur.*, Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 2; Suet. Caes. 40.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Grapes, wine, vintage*: non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, Verg. G. 2, 89: mitis, id. ib. 2, 522; cf.: spumat plenis vindemia labris, id. ib. 2, 6: ursi fruge, fronde, vindemiā, pomis vivunt, Plin. 10, 73, 93, § 199.—**B.** *Plur.*, *the time of grape-gathering, the vintage season*, M. Aurel. ap. Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 23 and 47.—**C.** *The gathering* or *harvest* of similar things: olearum, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5: turis, id. 12, 14, 32, § 58: mellis, Col. 9, 15, 1; Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 35.

vindēmĭālis, e, *adj.* [vindemia], *of* or *belonging to the vintage* (post-class.): fructus, Macr. S. 7, 7 *med.*: ESCAE, Inscr. Orell. 4419; Aug. Conf. 9, 2.

vindēmĭātor or **vindēmĭtor**, ōris, *m.* [vindemio], *a grape-gatherer, vintager*. **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 94 Müll.; Col. 3, 21, 6; Hor. S. 1, 7, 30 (scanned vin-dem-ja-tor); form vindemitor, Sen. Apocol. *init.*—**II.** Transf., *a star in the constellation Virgo*, Col. 11, 2, 24; form Vindemitor, Ov. F. 3, 407; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 309.

vindēmĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vindemiator], *of* or *belonging to the vintage*: vasa, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 8; Dig. 33, 7, 8.

vindēmĭo, āre, *v. n.* [vindemia], *to gather grapes, gather the vintage* (post-Aug.); *absol.*: jam et Calend. Jan. vindemiantes vidi, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 319; 35, 10, 37, § 310.—With a homogeneous object: vinum, Col. 12, 33, 1: uvas, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 30.

* **vindēmĭŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little vintage*, transf., of income, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 4.

vindēmĭtor, ōris, v. vindemiator.

vindex, ĭcis, *comm.* [vindico]. **I.** *One who lays legal claim* to a thing, *a claimant*; hence, also, *a maintainer, defender, protector, deliverer, liberator, vindicator*: vindex ab eo, quod vindicat, quominus is, qui prensus est, ab aliquo teneatur, Fest. p. 376 Müll.: ASSIDVO. VINDEX. ASSIDVVS. ESTO. PROLETARIO. CIVI. QVOI. QVIS. VOLET. VINDEX. ESTO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 16, 10, 5: habeat sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 39: aeris alieni, *a defender, protector of debtors*, id. Att. 2, 1, 11: majestatis imperii, Liv. 28, 28, 14: legum ac libertatis (M. Brutus), Suet. Rhet. 6: injuriae, *a protector from wrong*, Liv. 3, 46, 6: periculi, *in peril*, id. 10, 5, 5: terrae (Hercules), Ov. M. 9, 241: aurum Vindice decepto Graias misistis in urbes, id. ib. 7, 214: nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus Inciderit, Hor. A. P. 191: honori posterorum tuorum ut vindex fieres, *a preserver*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 18.—In apposition: audita vox una (provoco) vindex libertatis, Liv. 3, 56, 6: vindicibus pacatus viribus orbis, Ov. H. 9, 13.—**II.** *An avenger, punisher, revenger*: conjurationis, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2: custos ac vindex cupiditatum, id. Agr. 2, 9, 24: vindex ultorque parentis, Ov. M. 5, 237.—*Fem.*: Furiae deae ... vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; of Tisiphone, Stat. Th. 1, 80. — In apposition: vindice flammā, Ov. M. 1, 230: poena, Cat. 64, 192.

vindĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In jurid. lang., *a laying claim* to a thing, *a civil action* or *lawsuit* for a thing, Gai Inst. 2, 24;

4, 16 sq.; Dig. 44, 7, 24; cf.: De rei vindicatione, Dig. 6, tit. 1: intestatorum civium concessam vindicationem bonorum adfirmare, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 88.—**II.** *A taking into protection, a protection, defence, vindication: an avenging, punishment* of an offence: vindicatio est, per quam vim et contumeliam defendendo aut ulciscendo propulsamus a nobis et a nostris, qui nobis esse cari debent: et per quam peccata punimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66; 2, 53, 161.

vindĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [vindico], *an avenger* (eccl. Lat.), S. S. Psa. 8, 3 ap. Aug.

vindĭcĭa, ae, v. vindiciae *init.*

vindĭcĭae, ārum (in *sing.* **vindĭcĭa**, ae, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. p. 376 Müll.; cf. Serv. Sulp. ib. and Gell. 20, 10, 8), *f.* [vindico], *a laying claim to* a thing before the praetor by both contending parties (hence in *plur.*); *a legal claim* made in respect to a thing, whether as one's own property, or for its restoration to a free condition: vindiciae appellantur res eae, de quibus controversia... Ser. Sulpicius (vocabulo) jam singulariter formato vindiciam ait esse, quâ de re controversia est, ab eo quod vindicatur, Fest. p. 376 Müll.: vindicia, id est correptio manûs in re atque in loco praesenti apud Praetorem ex duodecim tabulis fiebat, Gell. 20, 10, 8: SI VINDICIAM FALSAM TVLIT REI SIVE LITIS, i. e. *has falsely obtained possession of the thing claimed*, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. p. 376 Müll.: aut pro praede litis vindiciarum cum satis accepisset, sponsionem faceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115: injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos petere, id. Mil. 27, 74: vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dare, *to sentence a free person to slavery*, Liv. 3, 56, 4; 3, 57, 5; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 3, 44, 5; for which: quo (ore) vindiciae nuper ab libertate dictae erant, Liv. 3, 57, 6: praetores secundum populum vindicias dicunt, Cato ap. Fest. l. l.: decresse vindicias secundum servitutem, Liv. 3, 47, 5: M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit, ut virginem in servitutem assereret neque cederet secundum libertatem postulantibus vindicias, i. e. *to those who demanded her liberation, her liberty*, id. 3, 44, 5; cf., of the praetor: lege ab ipso lata vindicias det secundum libertatem, id. 3, 44, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.: cum decemviri Romae sine provocatione fuerunt, tertio illo anno, cum vindicias amisisset ipsa libertas, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44.

Vindĭcĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of the slave who discovered the conspiracy to restore the Tarquins*, Liv 2, 5, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.

vindĭco (on account of a supposed derivation from venum-dico, also written **vendĭco**), āvi, ātum, 1 (collat. form, acc. to the 3d conj., VINDICIT, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1 *fin.*), *v. a.* [vim-dico, prop. to assert authority, viz. in a case where legal possession of a thing claimed is refused; hence, transf.], *to lay legal claim to* a thing, whether as one's own property or for its restoration to a free condition. **I.** Lit.: IN. IVS. DVCITO, NI IVDICATVM FACIT AVT QVIS ENDO EOM IVRE VINDICIT, i. e. eum in jure vindicat, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; cf., on the form of laying claim to disputed personal property, Gai Inst. 4, 16: vindicare sponsam in libertatem, Liv. 3, 45, 11; cf. id. 3, 48, 5; 3, 46, 7: puellam, id. 3, 46, 3: ita vindicatur Virginia spondentibus propinquis, id. 3, 46, 8.—**II.** Transf., in gen. (freq. and class.; cf. assero). **A.** *To lay claim to as one's own, to make a claim upon, to demand, claim, arrogate, assume, appropriate* a thing: omnia non Quiritium sed sapientium jure pro suis vindicare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 27: videor id meo jure quodam modo vindicare, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: Homerum... Chii suum vindicant, id. Arch. 8, 19: ortûs nostri partem patria vindicat, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: maximam partem quasi suo jure Fortuna sibi vindicat, id. Marcell. 2, 6: ceterarum rerum quae sunt in oratore, partem aliquam sibi quisque vindicat, id. Or. 19, 69: quod neque summi imperatores... sibi umquam vindicare sunt ausi, Quint. 1, prooem. § 14: partem oneris tui mihi vindico, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 2: majestatem sibi, id. Pan. 42, 1: partis sibi aequas potentiae, Suet. Tib. 50; id. Tit. 5; Sen. Ira, 3, 30, 3; id. Cons. Helv. 3, 9; id. Q. N. 1, 1, 10; Val. Max. 4, 3, 1; 5, 3, ext. 2; cf. Plin. Pan. 8, 2; Val. Max. 4, 5, 3: iniquissima haec bellorum condicio est; prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 27: victoriae majore parte ad se vindicatâ, Liv. 44, 14, 8: decus belli ad se, id. 9, 43, 14: tanta tamen universae Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae, ut, etc., *should be maintained, vindicated*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: Trasimenum pro Tarsimeno multi auctores... vindicaverunt, *have adopted*, Quint. 1, 5, 13; so id. 1, 5, 26: vindicet antiquam faciem, vultusque ferinos Detrahat, *reassume*, Ov. M. 2, 523.—Poet., with *inf.*: vindicat hoc Pharius dextrâ gestare satelles, Luc. 8, 675.—**B.** *To place* a thing *in a free condition.* **1.** In libertatem vindicare, *to set free, to free, emancipate*: in libertatem rem populi, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48: ex dominatu Ti. Gracchi in libertatem rem publicam, id. Brut. 58, 212: rem publicam afflictam et oppressam in veterem dignitatem ac libertatem, i. e. *to restore*, id. Fam. 2, 5, 2: Galliam in libertatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: se et populum Romanum in libertatem, id. B. C. 1, 22.—**2.** *To deliver, liberate, protect, defend*: te ab eo vindico et libero, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9: nos a verberibus, ab unco, a crucis terrore neque res gestae neque acta aetas neque vestri honores vindicabunt? id. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: sapientia sola nos a libidinum impetu et formidinum terrore vindicat, id. Fin. 1, 14, 46: quin ab hoc ignotissimo Phryge nobilissimum civem vindicetis? id. Fl. 17, 40: aliquem a miseriis morte, id. Brut. 96, 329: a molestiâ, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 2: a labore, id. Sull. 9, 26: domum suam a solitudine, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199: laudem summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum atque a silentio, *rescue*, id. ib. 2, 2, 7: sed ab hac necessitate egregie vos fortuna vindicat, Liv. 37, 54, 10: corpora a putrescendo (sal), Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 98: ebur a carie (vetus oleum), id. 15, 7, 7, § 32: capillum a canitie, id. 28, 11, 46, § 164: se non modo ex suspitione tanti sceleris, verum etiam ex omni hominum sermone, Cic. Sull. 20, 59: perpetienda illa fuerunt, ut se aliquando ad suos vindicaret, *might restore*, id. Rab. Post. 9, 25: quam dura ad saxa revinctam Vindicat Alcides, *sets free*, Ov. M. 11, 213: tandem absolutus vindicatusque est (reus), Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 1.—**C.** With respect to some wrong perpetrated (cf. ulciscor), *to avenge, revenge, punish; to take vengeance* on any one; *make compensation for*: omnia quae vindicaris in altero, sibi ipsi vehementer fugienda sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 2, § 4: maleficium in aliis vindicare, id. Sull. 6, 19: facinus in nullo etiam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194: dolum malum et legibus, id. Off. 3, 15, 61: acerrime maleficia, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 12: consensionem improborum supplicio omni, id. Lael. 12, 43: eam rem quam vehementer, id. Quint. 7, 28: Ti. Gracchi conatus perditos, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: necem Crassi, Ov. F. 6, 468: offensas ense, id. Tr. 3, 8, 40: fortuita non civium tantummodo sed urbium damna principis munificentia vindicat, Vell. 2, 126, 4.—*Impers. pass.*: fateor non modo in socios, sed etiam in cives militesque nostros persaepe esse severe ac vehementer vindicatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 133: vindicandum in eos, Sall. J. 31, 18: vindicatum in eos, qui, etc., id. C. 9, 4; cf.: in quos (Venetos) eo gravius Caesar vindicandum statuit, quo diligentius, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 16.—**2.** Transf. (after the analogy of ulcisci): vindicare se ab (de) aliquo, *to revenge one's self upon* one: se ab illo, Sen. Ben. 6, 5, 3: se de fortunâ praefationibus, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 14.—*Pass.*: quantâ saevitiâ opus erat, ut Sulla de Mario vindicaretur, Flor. 3, 21, 19.

vindicta, ae, *f.* [vindico], *the staff* or *rod with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission, a liberating-rod, manumission-staff.* **I.** Lit., Dig. 4, 16; Just. Inst. 1, 5, 1: si neque censu neque vindictâ nec testamento liber factus est, non est liber, Cic. Top. 2, 10; id. Rab. Perd. 5, 16; Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 56: te quoque servari, modo quam vindicta redemit, Quis ferat? Ov. A. A. 3, 615; id. R. Am. 74; Liv. 2, 5, 9; Hor. S. 2, 7, 76; Pers. 5, 88; Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 4; Gai Inst. 1, 17 sq.; 1, 18; 1, 38; Paul. Sent. 4, 12, 2.—**II.** Transf. (not ante-Aug.). **A.** (Cf. vindico, II. B.) *A means of asserting* or *defending, a vindication, protection, defence*; esp. with libertatis: civitas in ipsâ vindictâ libertatis peritura, Liv. 34, 49, 3: vindictam aliquam libertatis suae quaerere, id. 24, 37, 10: utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit, Vell. 2, 64, 3.—In other connections: petatur a virtute invisae hujus vitae vindicta, Liv. 26, 15, 14: mors, inquit, una vindicta est, id. 40, 4, 13: legis severae, Ov. P. 4, 6, 33.—**B.** (Cf. vindico, II. C.) *Vengeance, revenge, punishment* (syn. ultio), Juv. 16, 22; Phaedr. 1, 29, 10; Juv. 13, 180; 13, 191; Petr. 136; Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18; Tac. A. 6, 32; Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 12.

vīnĕa, ae, v. vineus, II.

vīnĕālis, e, *adj.* [vinea], *of* or *belonging to vines*: terra, *land suitable for planting vines*, Col. 3, 12, 1.

vīnĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to vines*: colles, *vine-hills*, Col. 5, 6, 36: horti, *vineyards*, Dig. 50, 16, 198.

vīnĕātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to vines*: semina, Col. 4, 1, 1: cultus, id. 4, 33, 6: fructus, *vintage*, id. 7, 3, 11: falculae, *vine-dressers' knives*, Cato, R. R. 11, 4.

vīnētum, i, *n.* [vinum], *a plantation of vines, a vineyard*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 37 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167; 3, 36, 86; id. Leg. 2, 8, 21; Verg. G. 2, 319; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 84; Col. 3, 4, 1; 12, 18, 2; Quint. 1, 12, 7; Suet. Dom. 7.—Prov.: vineta sua caedere, i. q. *to be severe against one's self*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 220.

vīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made of* or *belonging to wine.* **I.** *Adj.* (so very rare): latex, i. e. *wine*, Sol. 5 *med.*—**II.** *Subst.*: **vīnĕa**, ae, *f.* **A.** *A plantation of vines, a vineyard*, Cic. Sen. 15, 54; id. Div. 1, 17, 31; id. Agr. 2, 25, 67; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 50; Verg. G. 2, 390; Hor. S. 2, 4, 43; id. C. 3, 1, 29 al.—**B.** *A vine*, Cato, R. R. 6; Varr. R. R. 1, 25; Col. 4, 10, 2; 4, 22, 5; id. Arb. 14; Phaedr. 4, 3, 1.—**C.** In milit. lang., *a kind of penthouse, shed*, or *mantlet*, built like an arbor, for sheltering besiegers, Caes. B. G. 2, 12; 2, 30; 3, 21; 7, 17; Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 10; id. Phil. 8, 6, 17; Sil. 13, 110 al.; cf. Veg. Mil. 4, 15: sub vineam jacere dicuntur milites, cum astantibus centurionibus jacere coguntur sudes, Fest. s. v. sub, p. 311 Müll.

* **vīnĭbŭa**, ae, *f.* [vinum- and bu-; cf.: imbuo, bibo], *a female wine-bibber*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 81, 6.

* **vīnĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [vinum-fero], *wine-producing*: vitis, App. Herb. 66.

vīnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [vinum], *a vine-dresser*, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40; Verg. E. 10, 36.

* **vīnĭtōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [vinitor], *of* or *belonging to a vine-dresser*: falx, *a vine-dresser's knife, pruning-hook*, Col. 4, 25.

* **vinnŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [perh. for venerula from Venus], *delightful, sweet*: oratio vinnula, venustula, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 70.

vīnŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [vinolentus], *wine-bibbing, intoxication from wine*, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 26; id. Top. 20, 75; id. Inv. 2, 5, 17; Suet. Vit. 17.

vīnŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum], *full of* or *drunk with wine, drunk, intoxicated*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 28: ne sobrius in violentiam vinolentorum incidat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 118; id. Agr. 1, 1, 1; id. Phil. 2, 28, 68: furor, id. Fam. 12, 25, 4: homines, Nep. Alcib. 11, 4: medicamenta, *strongly mixed with wine*, Cic. Pis. 6, 13.

vīnōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vinosus], *the flavor of wine*, Tert. Jejun. 1 *fin.*

vīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum], *full of wine, drunk with wine; fond of wine, wine-bibbing* (syn.: temulentus, ebrius): non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque, Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6: modice vinosi, *drunken*, Liv. 41, 4, 4: convivia, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 17; id. A. A. 3, 330: moris sucus in carne vinosus, *having the taste* or *flavor of wine*, Plin. 15, 24, 27, § 97: sapor seminis nardi, id. 12, 13, 27, § 47: odor seminis ambrosiae, id. 27, 4, 11, § 28: genus Punicorum, id. 13, 19, 34, § 113.—*Comp.*: aetas, Ov. F. 3, 765.—*Sup.*: lena, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 79.

vīnum, i, *n.* (in vulg. lang. also **vīnus**, i, *m.*, Petr. 41, 12; cf. Schol. Bern. ad Verg. G. 2, 98) [cf. Gr. οἶνος], *wine.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 59; Cato. R. R. 156, 6; Cic. Sen. 18, 65; id. Off. 3, 23, 91; id. Brut. 83, 287; Hor. C. 1, 4, 18; 2, 3, 13; Verg. A. 2, 265: vini minister, *butler*, Sen. Ep. 47, 7.—*Plur.*: vina, *wine*, in gen., Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35; Lucr. 2, 391; Verg. E. 5, 71; Hor. C. 1, 11, 6; Ov. M. 8, 274; also, esp., *sorts of wine, wines*, Cato,

R. R. 147 sq.; Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13; Plin. 13, 4, 6, § 27; Hor. S. 2, 8, 38: vina tot consulum regionumque, Sen. Ep. 114, 25.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Grapes:* vinum pendens, Cato, R. R. 147: vinum priusque coctum est pendet putidum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 125: vinum legere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 94 Müll.—**B.** *The vine:* locus vino optimus, Cato, R. R. 6, 4: serere, id. ib.; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 25; Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 46.—**C.** *Wine made of fruits, fruit-wine,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 40; 14, 16, 19, § 103; 23, 1, 26, § 52; Pall. Febr. 25, 11; id. Mart. 10, 10.

·vĭo, āre, *v. n.* [via], *to go, travel* (post-Aug. and very rare; cf.: vio pro eo infelicius fictum, Quint. 8, 6, 33): legati intenti ad viandum, Amm. 20, 9, 1: iter viandi multifidum, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 772: vians maritus, *travelling about,* App. M. 10, p. 240; 6, p. 184; Flor. 1 *init.;* Sol. 29 *fin.;* Vulg. 1 Reg. 24, 4.—*P. a.* as *subst.:* **vĭantes,** ium, *m., travellers:* viantibus opportunae viae, Amm. 15, 10, 2.

vĭŏcūrus, i, *m.* [via-curo], *an overseer* or *constructor of roads,* Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 7 and 158 Müll.

vĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [Gr. ἴον], *the violet, the stock-gillyflower.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 21, 6, 14, § 27; 21, 11, 38, § 64; Verg. E. 2, 47; 10, 39. —Collect.: an tu me in violā putabas aut in rosā dicere? Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73 al.—**II.** *A violet color, violet,* Hor. C. 3, 10, 14; id. Ep. 2, 1, 207; Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 124; 37, 9, 40, § 121.

vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [violo], *that may be injured* or *violated, violable* (poet.): cor levibus telis, Ov. H. 15, 79: non violabile numen, Verg. A. 2, 154: turba nullis armis, senes, Stat. Th. 5, 258.

vĭŏlācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [viola, II.], *violet-colored, violet:* purpura, Nep. ap. Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 136: flos herbae, Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 47: gemma, id. 37, 10, 61, § 170.

vĭŏlācĭum, ii, *n.* [viola], *violet-wine,* Apic. 1, 4.

‡ **vĭŏlāris,** e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to violets, violet-:* DIE, *the day on which graves were garlanded with violets, roses,* etc., Inscr. Fabr. 724, 443; cf. rosales.

vĭŏlārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a bed* or *bank of violets,* Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1; Verg. G. 4, 32; Hor. C. 2, 15, 5; Ov. F. 4, 437; Col. 10, 259.

vĭŏlārĭus, ii, *m.* [viola, II.], *a dyer of violet color,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36; Inscr. Don. cl. 8, n. 78.

vĭŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [violo], *an injury, profanation, violation* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): templi, Liv. 29, 8, 11; 31, 12, 4: religionum, Sen. Ep. 104, 27: publica fidei, Vell. 2, 1, 5.

vĭŏlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an injurer, profaner, violator* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): templi, Ov. P. 2, 2, 27: juris gentium, Liv. 4, 19, 3: foederis, Tac. A. 1, 58: dictatoris (C. Caesaris), i. e. *murderer,* Macr. S. 2, 3 *med.*—In apposit., *fem.:* natrix violator aquae, i. e. *polluting, poisoning,* Luc. 9, 720.

vĭŏlātrix, īcis, *f.* [violator], *she who profanes* or *violates:* natura, August. Mor. Manich. 12.

1. vĭŏlātus, a, um, *Part.* of violo.

2. vĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [viola], *flavored with violets:* vinum, Pall. Febr. 32.

vĭŏlens, entis, *adj.* [vis], *impetuous, vehement, furious, violent* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose, whereas violentus is class.): Aufidus, Hor. C. 3, 30, 10: victor equus, id. Ep. 1, 10, 37; so (with ferus), Pers. 5, 171.

vĭŏlenter, *adv.* [violens], *impetuously, vehemently, violently:* solennia ludorum violenter dirimere, Liv. 5, 1, 4: quaestio exercita aspere violenterque, *furiously,* Sall. J. 40, 5; cf.: aliquid tolerare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 4: vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis Litore Etrusco violenter undis Ire dejectum monumenta regis, Hor. C. 1, 2, 14: invadunt appropinquantem (canes), Col. 7, 12, 7: proconsulatum violenter gerere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 1: aliquem ad supplicium poscere, Tac. H. 3, 11: increpare aliquem, id. A. 6, 3.—*Comp.,* Suet. Aug. 51 *fin.;* id. Tib. 37; id. Tit. 6; Just. 11, 7, 16.—*Sup.,* Col. 7, 3, 4; Just. 25, 5, 1.

vĭŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [violentus], *violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity* (class.): illi hanc vim appellant, quae est potius violentia, Quint. 2, 12, 11: novi hominis furorem, novi effrenatam violentiam, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26: vinolentorum, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 118: minis ejus ac violentiā territus, Suet. Ner. 34: gentium, *ferocity,* Tac. A. 2, 63: acris leonum, Lucr. 3, 741.—Of things, concr. and abstr.: vehemens vini, Lucr. 3, 482: saepe fortunae violentiam toleravisse, Sall. C. 53, 3: assidua hiemis, Col. 1, 1, 5: radii solis, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 70: vultūs, *fierceness,* Ov. M. 1, 238: si dolo nihil profecerit, vi et violentiā deicere eos conatur, Lact. 3, 29, 15.

vĭŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [vis], *forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous* (class.): ubi id rescivit factum frater violentissimus, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 32: homo vehemens et violentus, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19: quamvis sis, ut es, violentus et furens, id. ib. 2, 28, 68: tyrannus saevissimus et violentissimus in suos, Liv. 34, 32, 3: censores, id. 9, 34, 3: ingenium, id. 1, 46, 5; cf.: Piso ingenio violentus, Tac. A. 2, 43: faciē violenta Corinna est, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 7: violentus in armis, id. P. 4, 6, 35: viri vis, Lucr. 5, 964: vis leonum, id. 3, 296: Lucania bellum Incuteret violenta, Hor. S. 2, 1, 39: ventus, Lucr. 5, 1226: turbo, id. 5, 217; 5, 368; 5, 1231: violentior Eurus, Verg. G. 2, 107: violentior amnis, id. ib. 4, 373: violentissimae tempestates, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: violentissimus caeli status, Col. 5, 5, 17: duae res violentissimae, ferrum et ignis, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 59: opes, Cic. Phil. 1, 12, 29: verba, Ov. M. 3, 717: imperium, Liv. 45, 12, 6: mors infantibus, Sen. Troad. 1172: nimis violentum est, nulla esse dicere, i. e. *it is unreasonable, it is going too far,* Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 72.—*Adv.* does not occur.

vĭŏlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [viola], *violet, of a violet color:* nectar, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4.

vĭŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vis], *to treat with violence* (corporeally, and, more freq., mentally), *to injure, dishonor, outrage, violate* (cf.: laedo, polluo, contamino). **I.** Lit. with persons as objects: hospites violare fas non putant, *to injure, do violence to,* Caes. B. G. 6, 23 *fin.:* aliquem, id. B. C. 3, 98: patriam prodere, parentes violare, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32.—Esp.: virginem, Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 80 Müll.; Tib. 1, 6, 51; cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1 *fin.:* sacrum vulnere corpus, Verg. A. 11, 591; cf.: Getico peream violatus ab arcu, Ov. P. 3, 5, 45.—**II.** Transf. **A.** With places as objects, *to invade, violate, profane:* fines eorum se violaturum negavit, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: loca religiosa et lucos, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 7: Iliacos agros ferro, Verg. A. 11, 255: Cereale nemus securi, Ov. M. 8, 741: silva vetus nullāque diu violata securi, id. F. 4, 649.—**B.** With the senses as objects, *to outrage, shock:* oculos nostros (tua epistola), Ov. H. 17, 1; cf.: aures meas obsceno sermone, Petr. 85.—**C.** With abstract objects, *to violate, outrage, break, injure,* etc.: officium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 109: jus, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: religionem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 186: virginitatem alicujus, id. N. D. 3, 23, 59: vitam patris, id. Par. 3, 25: inducias per scelus, *to break,* Caes. B. C. 2, 15: foedera, Liv. 28, 44, 7; Tib. 1, 9, 2: existimationem absentis, id. Quint. 23, 73; cf.: nominis nostri famam tuis probris, id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, § 82: dignitatem alicujus in aliquā re, id. Fam. 1, 6, 2; cf.: injuriae sunt, quae aut pulsatione corpus aut convicio aures aut aliquā turpitudine vitam cujuspiam violant, Auct. Her. 4, 25, 35.—**III.** Trop. (rare and poet.): Indum sanguineo ostro ebur, i. e. *to dye of a blood-red,* Verg. A. 12, 67 (an imitation of the Homeric ἐλέφαντα φοίνικι μιήνῃ, Il. 4, 141).

vīpĕra, ae, *f.* [contr. from vivipera, from vivus-pario, that brings forth living young], *a viper.* **I.** Lit.: Coluber berus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 169.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Adder, snake, serpent,* in gen., Prop. 4 (5), 7, 53; Verg. G. 3, 417; Hor. C. 3, 4, 17; id. Epod. 5, 15; 16, 52; Ov. M. 10, 24; id. R. Am. 421; id. A. A. 2, 376 al.—Prov.: in sinu viperam habere, Cic. Har. Resp. 24, 50: viperam nutricare sub alā, *to nourish a viper in one's bosom,* Petr. 77: vipera est in vepreculā, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 231, 13; v. veprecula.—**B.** *Viper! serpent!* as a term of reproach for a dangerous person: saevissima, Juv. 6, 641: tandem, vipera, sibilare desiste, Flor. 4, 12, 37; cf. Don. Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8.

vīpĕrālis, e, *adj.* [vipera], *of* or *for vipers:* herba, *good against the bite of a viper,* App. Herb. 89.

vīpĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vipera], *of a viper, serpent,* or *snake:* crinis, Verg. A. 6, 281: dentes, Ov. M. 4, 573: fauces, id. ib. 7, 203: carnes, id. ib. 2, 769: venenum, Luc. 9, 635; cf. cruor, Ov. P. 4, 7, 36: genus, Verg. A. 7, 753: monstrum, i. e. *the serpent-haired head of Medusa,* Ov. M. 4, 615; cf. sorores, i. e. *the Furies,* id. ib. 6, 662: pennae, i. e. *winged serpents,* id. ib. 7, 391: genus fratrum, *sprung from the dragon's teeth* of Cadmus, Sen. Oedip. 597: manus, *with serpent fingers,* id. Herc. Oet. 169: anima, i. e. *poisonous breath,* Verg. A. 7, 351.

vīpĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of a viper, serpent,* or *snake.* **A.** *Adj.:* caro, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 27: sanguis, Hor. C. 1, 8, 9; cf. cruor, id. Epod. 3, 6: sanies, Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 279: morsus, Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94; id. Tusc. 2, 7, 19: nodo coërces viperino Bistonidum, Hor. C. 2, 19, 19.—**B.** *Subst.:* **vīpĕrīna,** ae, *f.* (herba), *a plant, called also* serpentaria, *dragonwort,* App. Herb. 5. —**II.** *Serpent-formed, serpent-like:* cauda (chamaeleonis) implicans se viperinis orbibus, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121.

vipĭo, ōnis, *m., a kind of small crane,* Plin. 10, 49, 69, § 135.

Vipsānius, i, *m., the name of a Roman* gens; e. g. M. Vipsanius Agrippa, *the son-in-law of Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 42 and 63; Nep. Att. 12, 1; Sen. Contr. 2, 12 *fin.*—Hence, **Vipsānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Vipsanius Agrippa, Vipsanian:* columnae, in the portico of Agrippa, Mart. 4, 18, 1; so, laurus, id. 1, 109, 3.

vĭr, vĭri (*gen. plur.* virûm, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 251 P., or Ann. v. 280 Vahl.; id. ap. Fest. p. 257 Müll., or Ann. v. 394 Vahl.; Verg. A. 6, 553 al.), *m.* [Sanscr. vira, hero; the root is in O. H. Germ. weralt; Angl.-Sax. veruld; Engl. world, i. e. age or generation of men], *a male person, a man* (opp. femina; cf. mas). **I.** In gen.: virum me natam vellem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 9: deque viro factus (mirabile!) femina, Ov. M. 3, 326: ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, id. ib. 4, 280: mulier conjuncta viro, Lucr. 5, 1012: vir mulierque, Tib. 2, 2, 2: sapientissimorum nostrae civitatis virorum disputatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: vir prudens, id. ib. 1, 12, 18: clari viri, id. Fam. 6, 6, 12: vir clarus et honoratus, id. Sen. 7, 22: praestantior, id. ib. 23, 84: bonus et sapiens et legibus parens, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64; cf. id. Off. 3, 15, 64; v. bonus: optimi (opp. homines improbi), id. Cael. 5, 12: fortis, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29; id. Rep. 1, 3, 5: turpissimus, Sall. J. 85, 42: nefandus, Verg. A. 4, 498.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A man* as related to a woman, *a husband,* maritus (very freq.): is (Juppiter) amare occepit Alcumenam clam virum, Plaut. Am. prol. 107; 111; 134; 1, 3, 4; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1: quem (vultum) dicitur Xanthippe praedicare solita in viro suo fuisse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; id. Verr. 5, 31, 82; id. Cael. 13, 32; id. Fam. 7, 23, 4; Liv. 1, 46, 6; Hor. C. 2, 18, 28; 3, 3, 68; id. S. 1, 2, 127 al.; Ov. M. 1, 146; Petr. 111; Quint. 5, 10, 62; 5, 11, 28; 7, 1, 28; Suet. Aug. 69; id. Calig. 25; id. Claud. 29; id. Ner. 35; id. Dom. 22 al.—Transf., of animals, *the male, mate,* etc., Verg. E. 7, 7; Ov. M. 1, 660; Mart. 3, 93, 11; Sol. 23.—**B.** *A man* (opp. a boy): pueri hoc possunt, viri non potuerunt? Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: ex toto non sic pueri ut viri curari debent, Cels. 3, 7 *fin.:* pueroque viroque, Ov. M. 13, 397: neque eos (pueros) prius in urbem redire, quam viri facti essent, statuit, Just. 3, 3, 7: cum essem parvulus... quando factus sum vir, etc., Vulg. 1 Cor. 13, 11.—**C.** Pregn., *a man, a man of courage, principle,* or *honor, one who deserves the name of a man:* Marius rusticanus vir, sed plane vir, cum secaretur, vetuit se alligari... Ita et tulit dolorem, ut vir; et, ut homo, majorem ferre sine causā necessariā noluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53; cf. id. Fam. 5, 17, 3: cum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, id. Cael. 5, 11: te oro, te colligas virumque praebeas, id. Fam. 5, 18, 1: si vir esse volet, praeclara συνοδία, id. Att. 10, 7, 2: tum viro et gubernatore opus est, Liv. 24, 8, 1; 1, 41, 3; 1, 46, 6; 2, 38, 6 et saep.: si quid in Flacco viri est, Non feret, Hor. Epod. 15, 12.—**D.** In milit. lang. **1.** In gen., like our *man,* for *soldier* (syn. miles): dispertiti viri, dispertiti ordines, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 65; cf.: boat Caelum fremitu virum, id. ib. 1, 1, 78: vir

unus cum viro congrediendo, T. Manlius, M. Valerius, quantum Gallicam rabiem vinceret Romana virtus, docuerunt, Liv. 38, 17, 8.—**2.** In partic., as opposed to the cavalry, *a foot-soldier* (syn. pedes): equites virique, Liv. 21, 27, 1: magnâ voce trahens equitemque virosque, Sil. 9, 559: passim turmaeque virique, etc., Petr. 123.—Hence, prov.: equis viris, or viris equisque, *with horse and foot*, i. e. *with might and main*; v. equus.—**E.** With emphasis in place of a pronoun of reference, is, ille, etc.: fletusque et conploratio fregere tandem virum, Liv. 2, 40, 9: hae tantae viri virtutes, id. 21, 4, 9; Sall. J. 9, 3.—**F.** Distributively, *each man, every man*: vir virum legit, of choosing a senator, Suet. Aug. 35: vir cum viro congrediaris, Liv. 22, 14, 14: legitque virum vir, *singled out* (in battle), Verg. A. 11, 632 (an imitation of Hom. Il. 4, 472: ἀνὴρ δ' ἄνδρ' ἐδνοπάλιζεν): cum vir virum legisset, i. e. *a companion in battle*, Liv. 9, 39, 5; cf., in a sarcastic transfer-: ille (Clodius), qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, tum neminem, nisi ut virum a viro lectum esse diceres, Cic. Mil. 21, 55.—**G.** *Human beings* (poet. homines, opp. pecudes), Ov. M. 1, 286; cf. Verg. A. 6, 553.—**H.** *Manhood, virility* (poet. and very rare): ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro, Cat. 63, 6: ferro mollita juventus Atque exsecta virum, Luc. 10, 134.

vīra, ae, *f.* [vir], *a woman*: quae nunc femina, antiquitus vira vocabatur, Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 23.

vĭrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [virgo], *a man-like, vigorous, heroic maiden, a female warrior, heroine, virago* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): virago aliqua ancilla, i. e. *vigorous, stout*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 79: vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, Illa virago viri, Poët. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: virago Paluda, i. e. *Minerva*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v. 510 Vahl.); so Ov. M. 2, 765; 6, 130; Stat. S. 4, 5, 23; id. Th. 11, 414; of *Diana*, Sen. Hippol. 54; of *Juturna*, Verg. A. 12, 468; of *an Amazon*, Lact. 1, 9, 2; of *Eve*, Vulg. Gen. 2, 23.

1. vĭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [vir], *of a manly spirit, manly*: vir, Varr. ap. Non. p. 187, 15; Vulg. Ecclus. 28, 19.

***2. vĭrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *manly conduct, manliness*, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

Virbĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** *A surname of Hippolytus*, Ov. M. 15, 544; id. F. 6, 756.—**II.** *The surname of a son of Hippolytus*, Verg. A. 7, 762.

virdĭcātus, a, um, sync. for viridicatus, q. v.

Virdŭmărus, i, *m.*, *a leader of the Insubres*, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 41; Fast. Capitol. ap. Grut. 297, 2 *fin.*; v. Viridomarus.

virectum (less correctly **vīrētum**), i, *n.* [vireo], *a place overgrown with grass, a green place, greensward, sod, turf*: viretum, ἀνθῶν τόπος, Gloss.; mostly in *plur.*: virecta nemorum, Verg. A. 6, 638: amoena virecta, of Paradise, Prud. Cath. 3, 101: latissima, Apol. M. 4, p. 143, 2: patentia, id. ib. 8, p. 209 *fin.*; 10, p. 263, 24. — **II.** Transf., *greenness*, in gen.: Scythidis (i. e. smaragdi), Mart. Cap. 1, § 67.

vĭrens, entis, *Part.* of vireo.—*As subst.*: **vĭrentĭa,** ĭum, *n.*, *plants, herbage*, Col. 3, 8, 1; 1, 5, 8.

1. vĭrĕo, ui, ēre, *v. n.*, *to be green* or *verdant* (syn. viridor). **I.** Lit.: alia semper virent, alia, hieme nudatâ, verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: fronde virere novâ, Verg. A. 6, 206: quo viret uva jugo, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 78: quod pubes hederâ virente Gaudeat, Hor. C. 1, 25, 17: summa (montis) pinu, Ov. F. 5, 382: lucus, id. M. 14, 837: agellus, Hor. A. P. 117: stagna musco, Verg. G. 4, 18: circa ilicibus virentem Alburnum, id. ib. 3, 146: pectora felle, Ov. M. 2, 777: metalla Taygeti, of *the green Spartan marble*, Mart. 6, 42, 11; 9, 76, 9.—**II.** Trop., *to be fresh, vigorous*, or *lively; to flourish, bloom*: vegetum ingenium vivido pectore vigebat, virebatque integris sensibus, Liv. 6, 22, 7; cf. Hor. C. 1, 9, 17: Chia, id. ib. 4, 13, 6: dum virent genua, id. Epod. 13, 4: aetas populi Romani viruit, Flor. 1, 22: ut novus serpens... solet squamâ virere recenti, Ov. M. 9, 267: virium gloriâ virente florere, Just. 4, 4, 5.

2. vīrĕo, ōnis, *m.*, *a kind of bird*; acc. to some, *the greenfinch*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 292.

vīres, ium, *f.*, v. vis.

vĭresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [1. vireo], *to grow* or *become green* or *verdant*. **I.** Lit.: rami arboribus, Lucr. 1, 252: gramina, Verg. G. 1, 55; Ov. M. 4, 394; Plin. 15, 24, 29, § 101; Sen. Thyest. 54; Ambros. in Luc. 7, 127.—**II.** Trop., *to shoot forth, be developed*, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 63 (but in Lucr. 1, 674 the correct read. is vigescat; cf. id. 1, 757).—**B.** *To flourish, prosper, grow*: populi Romani adulescentia, quâ maxime viruit, Flor. 1, 22, 1: virescit vulnere virtus, Furius ap. Gell. 18, 11, 4, and ap. Non. p. 188, 8.

vĭrētum, v. virectum.

virga, ae, *f.* [root varg; v. virgo], *a slender green branch, a twig, sprout, switch, rod.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Cato, R. R. 101; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4; Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 136; 24, 19, 112, § 172; Verg. G. 1, 266; Ov. M. 3, 29; 11, 109.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A graft, scion, set*, Ov. M. 14, 630.—**2.** *A lime-twig*, Ov. M. 15, 474.—**3.** *A rod, switch* for flogging, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 117; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 10; id. Cas. 5, 4, 24; for governing horses, etc.: virga quâ ad regendum equum usus est, Front. 4, 5, 16; Val. Max. 3, 2, 12: nobilis equus umbrâ quoque virgae regitur, Curt. 7, 4, 18; Mart. 9, 22, 14; cf. Luc. 4, 683; Juv. 3, 317.—Of *the small rods in the fasces of the lictors*, with which criminals were scourged, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161; Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136.—Hence, poet., for fasces, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32; Stat. S. 1, 2, 47; Mart. 8, 66, 4.—**4.** *A wand, a staff*, as a support, Liv. 45, 12; Ov. F. 2, 706.—**5.** *A magic wand*, Verg. A. 7, 190; Ov. M. 14, 278; 14, 295; 14, 300.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A stalk* of the flax-plant, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17.—**B.** *A streak, stripe* in the heavens, *a water-gall*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 9 and 10.—**C.** *A colored stripe* in a garment: purpureae, Ov. A. A. 3, 269.—**D.** *A twig* or *branch* of the ancestral tree, Juv. 8, 7.—**E.** Genitalium, = membrum virile, Cassiod. Anim, 9.

* **virgātor,** ōris, *m.* [virga], *one who beats with rods, a flogger*, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 19.

virgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Made of twigs* or *osiers*: calathisci, Cat. 64, 320.—**II.** (Acc. to virga, II. C.) *Striped*: sagula, Verg. A. 8, 660: vestes, Sil. 4, 155: tigris, Sen. Hippol. 344; id. Herc. Oet. 146; cf.: virgato corpore tigris, Sil. 5, 148: nurus, *in striped garments*, Val. Fl. 2, 159.

* **virgētum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a thicket of rods* or *osiers*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21.

virgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of rods* or *twigs, of brushwood*: scopae, Cato, R. R. 152: crates, Col. 1, 6, 22: saepes, id. 11, 3, 7: anuli ex myrto, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 124: supellex, Verg. G. 1, 165: flamma, *of brush set on fire*, id. A. 7, 463.

virgĭdēmĭa, ae, *f.* [formed from virga, after the analogy of vindemia], *a harvest of rods*, i. e. *of stripes* or *blows*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 22; Varr. ap. Non. p. 187, 13.

Virgĭlĭae, ārum, v. Vergiliae.

Virgĭlĭānus, a, um, v. Vergilius.

Virgĭlĭŏcento, v. Vergiliocento.

Virgĭlĭus, v. Vergilius.

virgĭnal, ālis, v. virginalis, II.

virgĭnālis, e, *adj.* [virgo], *of* or *belonging to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly, virgin, virginal.* **I.** *Adj.*: habitus, vestitus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: forma, Gell. 14, 4, 2: modestia, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: verecundia, Cic. Quint. 11, 39; App. M. 1, p. 112, 32: ploratus, *a wailing like a girl*, id. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: feles, *a girl-stealer*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43; cf. virginarius: Fortuna, i. e. *Venus, as the tutelary goddess of maidens*, Arn. 2, 91 (cf. Varr. ap. Non. 149, 25).—**II.** *Subst.*: **virgĭnāle,** is, *n.*, = pudenda muliebria, Phaedr. 4, 14, 14; also in the form virginal, Prud. στεφ. 14, 8; Sol. 1 *med.*; and in *plur.*: virginalia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

* **virgĭnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to virgins*: feles, *virgin-cat*, i. e. *virgin-stealer*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 14; cf. virginalis.

Virgĭnensis or **Virgĭnĭensis,** is, *f.* [id.], *the goddess that presided over the loosing of the bridal zone*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; 6, 9.

Virgĭnesvendŏnĭdes, is, *m.* [comically formed from virgo-vendo], *virgin-seller*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 20 Ritschl.

virgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [virgo], *of* or *belonging to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly, virgin* (poet. for virginalis): figura, Tib. 3, 4, 89: forma, Ov. M. 3, 607: vultus, id. ib. 5, 563; 10, 631: facies, id. ib. 8, 323: comptus, Lucr. 1, 87: pudor, Tib. 1, 4, 14: rubor, Verg. G. 1, 430: decor, Sen. Med. 75: sacra, *offered by a maiden*, Petr. 134: favilla, i. e. *a virgin's funeral pile*, Ov. M. 13, 697: gymnasium, *of the Spartan virgins*, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 2: focus, i. e. *of Vesta*, id. 4 (5), 4, 44; so, too, ara, Ov. F. 4, 731; cf. domus, *of the Vestals*, Mart. 1, 71, 4: virginea domitus sagittâ, i. e. *of Diana*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 72: umbrae, *of the Danaides*, Prop. 2, 1, 67: bellum, *of the Amazons*, Val. Fl. 5, 134: Helicon, as the seat of the Muses, Ov. M. 2, 219: aurum, *the golden crown received by the victor at the festival of Minerva*, Mart. 9, 23, 1: volucres, i. e. *the Harpies*, Ov. M. 7, 4; cf. vultus, Verg. A. 3, 216: aqua, *the aqueduct called* Aqua Virgo (v. virgo, D.), Ov. F. 1, 464; called also virgineus liquor, id. P. 1, 8, 38.

Virgĭnĭa, ae, v. Verginius.

virgĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [virgo], *maidenhood, virginity*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; Verg. A. 12, 141; Ov. M. 1, 487; 1, 695; 3, 255; Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 154; Stat. Achill. 1, 292; Val. Fl. 6, 449; App. M. 5, p. 160, 24.—**II.** Transf., concr. = virgines (late Lat.): adulta virginitas castitasque nuptarum flens ultima ducebatur, Amm. 31, 8, 8.

Virgĭnĭus, a, v. Verginius.

* **virgĭnor,** āri, *v. dep.* [virgo], *to act* or *behave like a virgin, to play the virgin*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 12 *fin.*

virgo, ĭnis, *f.* [root varg-; Sanscr. ûrg, strength, ûrga-jami, nourish; Gr. ὀργάω, to swell, ὀργή, impulse], *a maid, maiden, virgin* (cf. puella). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12: (oratio philosophorum) casta, verecunda, virgo incorrupta, id. Or. 19, 64: bellica, i. e. *Pallas*, Ov. M. 4, 754; Sil. 7, 459: Saturnia, i. e. *Vesta*, Ov. F. 6, 383: Vestalis, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 26; 3, 10, 17.—In apposition: virgo filia, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63: dea, *the virgin goddess*, i. e. *Diana*, Ov. M. 12, 28; Mart. 10, 92, 8.—Transf., of female animals that have not coupled, Plin. 28, 9, 41, § 147: Iea, Stat. Th. 12, 357: porca, Mart. 13, 56, 1.—Adject.: carnes, Plin. 28, 4, 10, § 43; cf. equa, Pall. 1, 35 *fin.*: buculae, Arn. 7, 224.—**B.** In partic., of particular virgins.—Of a *Vestal*: qui esset decimus annus post Virginum absolutionem, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9; Hor. C. 3, 30, 9: virgines sanctae, *the Vestals*, id. ib. 1, 2, 27.—Of *Diana*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 22; 3, 22, 1.—Of *the Danaides*, Hor. C. 3, 11, 26.—Of *Astræa*, Verg. E. 4, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., of young females, *a young woman, girl*, Ov. H. 6, 133; Sil. 3, 435; Just. 1, 3, 2; Curt. 5, 1, 38; Verg. E. 6, 47; 6, 52; Hor. C. 2, 8, 23; 3, 14, 9.—**B.** In the eccl. fathers, of males, Tert. Virg. Vel. 8; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 4; id. Ep. 22, 21; Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 2.—**C.** *The constellation* Virgo *in the zodiac*, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 110; Hyg. Astr. 2, 25; 3, 24.—**D.** Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, *a stream of cold water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by M. Agrippa* (so called because a young girl discovered its source), now *Fontana Trevi*, Front. Aquaed. 10; Plin. 31, 3, 25, § 42; Sen. Ep. 83, 5; Cassiod. Var. 7, 6; Ov. A. A. 3, 385; id. Tr. 3, 12, 22; Mart. 6, 42, 18; 11, 47, 6; 14, 163, 2 al.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 703 sq.—**E.** Of things; as an adjectival appellative for *unwedded, pure, unused* (mostly post-class.): senecta, i. e. *unmarried*, Tert. adv. Valent. 5: saliva, *fasting*, id. Jejun. 6: terra, *untilled*, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52: charta, i. e. *that has not been read* or *published*, Mart. 1, 67, 7: EMIT ET COMPARAVIT LOCVM VIRGINEM, *vacant*, Inscr. Orell. 4566.

virgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virga], *full of twigs* (late Lat.): frutex, Pall. 1, 24, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 9 *fin.*

virgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little twig, a small rod, a wand*, Nep. Thras. 4, 1; Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23; Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 1: divina, *a divining-rod*, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158; also, *the title of a work by Varro*, ap. Non. p. 550, 12: censoria, *a critical mark, as a sign of spuriousness* (i. q. obelus), Quint. 1, 4, 3.—Of *an*

accentual mark, Mart. Cap. 3, § 273.—Of *a stripe* on a garment, Schol. Juv. 8, 207.—Of *a slight column* of smoke, Vulg. Cant. 3, 6.

* **virgŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.* [virgula], *striped* (cf. virga, II. C., and virgatus, II.): concha, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.

virgultum, i, *n.* [contr. from virgule-tum, from virgula] (only in *plur.*), *a bush, thicket, copse, shrubbery*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18 *fin.*; 7, 73; Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; id. Cael. 18, 42; Liv. 1, 14, 7; id. E. 10, 7; id. A. 5, 661; Ov. M. 14, 349; Col. 2, 18, 1; 11, 2, 90.—**II.** *Slips, cuttings* of trees: defodere in terram virgulta, Lucr. 5, 933: silvestria, Verg. G. 2, 3; cf. id. ib. 2, 346.

virgultus, a, um, *adj.* [virgultum], *full of bushes* or *thickets, shrubby*: vallis, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 516; Sil. 12, 354.

virguncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [virgo], *a little maid, young girl*, Petr. 18; 26; Sen. Q. N. 1, 17, 9; Curt. 8, 4, 25; Juv. 13, 40.—In apposition: virguncula puella, Front. Aquaed. 10.

vĭrĭae, ārum, *f.*, *a kind of ornament for the arm, armlets, bracelets* (syn. armilla), Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 40; Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*; Ambros. Abrah. 1, 9, 88.

1. Vĭrĭāthus or **Vĭrĭātus**, i, *m.*, *a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in the war against the Romans*, Liv. Epit. 52; 54; Vell. 2, 1, 3; 2, 90, 3; Flor. 2, 17 *fin.*; Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; Val. Max. 6, 4, 2; Sil. 4, 354; 10, 219.—**Vĭrĭāthīnus** or **Vĭrĭātīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Viriathus*: bellum, Suet. Galb. 3.

2. vĭrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [viriae], *adorned with bracelets*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 186, 30; Varr. ib. p. 187, 14.

* **vĭrĭcŭlae**, ārum, *f. dim.* [vires, from vis], *little strength, small force*: patrimonii, *small means*, App. M. 11, p. 271, 24.

vĭrĭcŭlum, i, *n.*, *a graving-tool, graver, burin*, = cestrum, Plin. 35, 11, 41, § 149.

vĭrĭdārĭum (**vĭrĭdĭārĭum**, and, contr., **virdiārĭum**), ii, *n.* [viridis], *a plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden*, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2; Petr. 9 *fin.*; Cels. 1, 2; Suet. Tib. 60; Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 7; Dig. 7, 1, 13; 33, 7, 26; Lampr. Heliog. 23 al.

vĭrĭdē, *adv.*, v. viridis *fin.*

vĭrĭdesco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* [viridis], *to grow* or *become green*, Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 1, 1; id. Spir. Sanc. prol. 16.

vĭrĭdia, ium, v. viridis, B. 2.

vĭrĭdiārĭum, ii, v. viridarium *init.*

vĭrĭdĭcans, antis, *Part.* [viridis], *greenish*: cavositates, Tert. Pud. 20.

vĭrĭdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.], *made green, green*: silva, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3 dub.; v. Orell. *N. cr.* (Bait. virdicata).

vĭrĭdis, e (*gen. plur.* viridum, Stat. Th. 2, 279), *adj.* [vireo], *green*. **I.** Lit. (as the most general designation for every shade of that color). **A.** *Adj.*: color, Ov. M. 10, 137; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4: smaragdi, Lucr. 2, 805: collis, id. 2, 322; cf.: colles nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: viridis opacaque ripa, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15: gramen, Verg. G. 2, 219: viridiores herbae, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 185: viridia atque umida ligna, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45: colubrae, Hor. C. 1, 17, 8: Nereidum comae, id. ib. 3, 28, 10; cf. dei, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 59: caelum, *bluish green* (when it is clear), Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74.—**B.** *Subst.*: **vĭrĭde**, is, *n.* **1.** *Green color, greenness, verdure* (post-Aug.): bacis e viridi rubentibus, *reddish green*, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127; so, e viridi pallens (gemma), id. 37, 8, 33, § 110.—**2.** *A green thing*, of plants, trees, etc. (late Lat.), Vulg. Ecclus. 43, 23; id. Apoc. 9, 4: omne viride agri, Ambros. in Luc. 7, 16.—More freq. *plur.*: **vĭrĭdia**, ium, *n.*, *green plants, herbs*, or *trees* (post-Aug.), Col. 8, 15, 4; Sen. Ep. 86, 3; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 17; Vitr. 5, 9, 5; Phaedr. 2, 5, 14.—**II.** Transf., *green, young, youthful, fresh, blooming, lively, vigorous*: viridiora praemiorum genera (opp. arescentes laureae), Cic. Rep. 6, 8, 8: caseus, Col. 7, 8, 1: limus, Pers. 3, 22: viridis et adhuc dulcis fructus studiorum, Quint. 12, 6, 3: indignantium, tam viridem et in flore aetatis ereptum esse rebus humanis, Curt. 10, 5, 10: sonus earum (litterarum) viridior vegetiorque, *livelier and stronger*, Gell. 2, 3, 1: firmior et viridior sonus, id. 13, 20, 13: Euryalus formā insignis viridique juventā, Verg. A. 5, 295: aevum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17: senectus, Verg. A. 6, 304; cf. Sil. 1, 187; Col. praef. § 12: usque ad novissimam valetudinem viridis, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 1: leo, Stat. Th. 11, 742: senex, sed mehercule viridis animo ac vigens, Sen. Ep. 66, 1: consilio viridis, sed belli serus, Sil. 3, 255.—With *gen.*: viridissimus irae, Sil. 5, 569.—*Adv.*: **vĭrĭdē**, *greenly, verdantly*: nihil omnino viridius comparatum illis (smaragdis) viret, Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 62.

vĭrĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [viridis], *green color, greenness, verdure, viridity*. **I.** Lit.: herbescens viriditas, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: pratorum, id. ib. 16, 57: maris, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76.—**II.** Transf., *freshness, briskness, vigor*: senectus aufert eam viriditatem, in quā etiam nunc erat Scipio, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: vigere et habere quandam viriditatem, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: laurea illa amittit longo intervallo viriditatem, id. Prov. Cons. 12, 29.

vĭrĭdo, āre, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act.*, *to make green, cause to grow green*: hastas floribus, Val. Fl. 6, 136: vada subnatis viridentur ab herbis, *become green*, Ov. Hal. 90.—More freq., **II.** *Neutr.*, in the *part. pres.* viridans, *growing green, green, verdant*: cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Verg. A. 5, 539: herbae, Lucr. 2, 33; 5, 1396: hedera, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117; cf.: proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae, Verg. A. 5, 388: gemmae, Plin. 37, 8, 34, § 113: color, Lucr. 5, 785.

Vĭrĭdomărus (**Virdum-**), i, *m.*, *a chief of the Ædui*, Caes. B. G. 7, 38; Prop. 4, 10, 41 (called **Virdomărus**, Liv. Epit. 20).

vĭrīlis, e, *adj.* [vir], *of* or *belonging to a man, manly, virile* (cf.: mas, masculus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In respect of sex, *male, masculine*. **1.** In gen.: virile et muliebre secus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: virile secus, i. e. puer, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 19: vestimentum, id. Men. 4, 2, 97: genus, Lucr. 5, 1356: semen, id. 4, 1209: stirps fratris, Liv. 3, 11: vox, Ov. M. 4, 382: vultus, id. ib. 3, 189: coetus, *of men*, id. ib. 3, 403; cf. balnea, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 3: flamma, *the love of a man*, Ov. A. A. 1, 282.—**2.** In partic. **a.** In mal. part.: pars, Lucr. 6, 1209; cf. Col. 7, 11, 2.—As *subst.*: **vĭrīlia**, ium, *n.*, = membrum virile, Petr. 108; Plin. 20, 16, 61, § 169; 20, 22, 89, § 243.—*Comp.*: qui viriliores videbantur, Lampr. Heliog. 8 *fin.*—**b.** In gram., *of the masculine gender, masculine*: nomen, Varr. L. L. 10, §§ 21 and 30 Müll.; Gell. 1, 7, 15; 11, 1, 4 al.—**B.** In respect of strength, vigor, etc., *manly, full-grown, arrived at the years of manhood*: conversis studiis aetas animusque virilis Quaerit opes, etc., Hor. A. P. 166: ne forte seniles Mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles, *the parts of full-grown men*, id. ib. 177: pars magna domus tuae morietur cum ad virilem aetatem venerit, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 33: toga, *assumed by Roman youth in their sixteenth year*, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; id. Sest. 69, 144; Liv. 26, 19, 5; 42, 34, 4 al.—Opp. to female garments: sumpsisti virilem togam quam statim muliebrem stolam reddidisti, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44.—**C.** Transf., in jurid. lang., *of* or *belonging to a person, that falls to a person* or *to each one* in the division of inheritances: ut ex bonis ejus, qui, etc., virilis pars patrono debeatur, *a proportionate part, an equal share* with others, Gai Inst. 3, 42: tota bona pro virilibus partibus ad liberos defuncti pertinere, id. ib.: virilis, id. ib. 3, 70; Dig. 30, 1, 54, § 3; so, virilis portio, ib. 37, 5, 8 pr.; 31, 1, 70, § 2; Paul. Sent. 3, 2, 3.—**2.** Transf., in gen. (*a*) Virilis pars or portio, *share, part, lot* of a person: est aliqua mea pars virilis, quod ejus civitatis sum, quam ille claram reddidit, *my part, my duty*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81: plus quam pars virilis postulat, id. ib. 2, 3, 3, § 7: cum illius gloriae pars virilis apud omnes milites sit, etc., Liv. 6, 11, 5: quem agrum miles pro parte virili manu cepisset, eum senex quoque vindicaret, id. 3, 71, 7: haec qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt, i. e. *to the utmost of their ability, as far as in them lies*, Cic. Sest. 66, 138; so, pro virili parte, id. Phil. 13, 4, 8: pro parte virili, Liv. 10, 8, 4; Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 23: pro virili portione, Tac. Agr. 45; id. H. 3, 20.—(*β*) In other connections (poet.): actoris partis chorus officiumque virile Defendat, Hor. A. P. 193 Orell. ad loc.—**II.** Trop., of quality, *worthy of a man, manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited*, etc.: veretur quicquam aut facere aut loqui, quod parum virile videatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47: laterum inflexio fortis ac virilis, id. de Or. 3, 59, 220: inclinatio laterum, Quint. 1, 11, 18: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3; so, ingenium, Sall. C. 20, 11: vis ingenii (with solida), Quint. 2, 5, 23: audacia, Just. 2, 12, 24: oratio (with fortis), Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; so, compositio, Quint. 2, 5, 9: sermo, id. 9, 4, 3: ratio atque sententia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22: neque enim oratorius iste, immo hercle ne virilis quidem cultus est, Tac. Or. 26.—As *subst.*: **vĭrīlia**, ium, *n.*, *manly deeds*, Sall. H. 3, 61, 15 Dietsch.—*Sup.*: ALMIAE SABINAE MATRI VIRILISSIMAE, etc., Inscr. Grud. p. 148, n. 5.—*Adv.*: **vĭrīlĭter**, *manfully, firmly, courageously* (acc. to II.), Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; id. Off. 1, 27, 94; Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16; Ov. F. 1, 479.—*Comp.*, Sen. Contr. 5, 33 *fin.*; id. Brev. Vit. 6, 5.

vĭrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [virilis], *manhood* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *The age of manhood*, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 155.—**B.** Abstr., *manhood, virility*: Gaiam C. Caesarem, quasi incertae virilitatis, dicere, Tac. A. 6, 5: adempta, id. ib. 6, 31.—**2.** Concr., *the organs of generation*, Quint. 5, 12, 17; Plin. 7, 4, 3, § 36; cf. Dig. 48, 8, 4 *fin.*; Mart. 9, 7, 5 al.—Of animals, Col. 6, 26, 3; Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 44.—* **II.** Trop., *manliness, manly vigor*: sanctitas certe et, ut sic dicam, virilitas ab his (veteribus Latinis) petenda, etc., Quint. 1, 8, 9; Val. Max. 2, 4, 2.

vĭrīlĭter, *adv.*, v. virilis *fin.*

vĭrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [viriae], *a little bracelet*, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 40; Dig. 18, 1, 14; 34, 2, 40; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 31.

vĭrĭōsē, *adv.* [viriosus], *strongly, violently*, Tert. Anim. 19 *med.*

vĭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vis], *strong, robust, violent* (post-class.): vitia usu, Tert. adv. Valent. 16 *med.*: spinae, App. M. 7, p. 196 dub.

Vĭriplăca, ae, *f.* [vir-placo], a name of the goddess (Juno) who, in her temple on the Palatine Hill, reconciles husbands to their wives, *appeaser of men*, Val. Max. 2, 1, 6.

* **1. vĭrĭpŏtens**, entis, *adj.* [vis-potior], *mighty in power, mighty, powerful*, an epithet of Jupiter, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1.

2. vĭrĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [vir-potior], *fit for a husband*, i. e. *marriageable, nubile*: puella, Dig. 24, 1, 65; 26, 7, 58; 35, 1, 99: virgo, ib. 50, 16, 3.

‡ **vĭrĭtānus** ager dicitur, qui viritim populo distribuitur, Fest. p. 375 Müll.

vĭrītim, *adv.* [vir], *man by man, to each one separately, singly, individually* (used only with distrib. numerals, never with card.; v. infra). **I.** Lit.: viritim dicitur dari, quod datur per singulos viros. Cato: praeda, quae capta est, viritim divisa, Fest. p. 378 Müll.: qui legem de agro Gallico viritim dividendo tulit, Cic. Brut. 14, 57; cf. Suet. Tib. 76: viritim dispertire aliquid populo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 26: distribuere pecus, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: dare tricenos nummos cohortibus, Tac. A. 1, 8: populi viritim deleti, *one and all, all together*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22.—**II.** Transf., *each by itself, singly, separately, individually* (not in Cic.): in universum de ventis diximus: nunc viritim incipiamus illos discutere, Sen. Q. N. 5, 7, 1; cf. Col. 1, 9, 6: possum donare sapienti, quod viritim meum est, Sen. Ben. 7, 6, 2: ex his, quae viritim ei serviunt, id. ib. 7, 7, 4: dimicare, Curt. 7, 4, 33: commonefacere beneficii sui, Sall. J. 49, 4: prompta studia, *separately* (with nondum aperta consensione), Tac. A. 3, 43: legere terereque, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92.

Vĭromandŭi, v. Veromandui.

vĭror, ōris, *m.* [vireo], *green color, greenness, verdure* (post-class. for viriditas): pratorum, App. Flor. p. 348, 18: superest aliquid de virore, Pall. Jun. 12; Vop. Prob. 19.

1. vĭrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vir], *fond of men, longing after men*: uxor, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 21, 30; Afran. ib.; App. M. 9, p. 223

med.: qui non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque sit, Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5.

2. vīrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virus]. **I.** *Full of* or *covered with slime, slimy:* loci, Cato, R. R. 257, 11: pisces, Cels. 2, 21.—*Sup.:* medicamentum adversus stomachum, Scrib. Comp. 103.—**II.** *Having a bad odor, stinking, fetid:* virosi odoris sordes, Scrib. Comp. 163: castorea, Verg. G. 1, 58: Nemes. Cyneg. 223: eluvies, i. e. *urine*, Grat. Cyn. 355.—**III.** *Poisonous.* **A.** Lit.: spinae, App. M. 7, p. 196; Mart. Cap. 4, § 332.—**B.** Transf., *foul:* aures mariti virosa susurronum faece completae, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.*

virtŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virtus], *virtuous, good* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Sec. Man. 10.

virtūs, ūtis (*gen. plur.* virtutium, App. Mag. 73; Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 34; *dat.* and *abl.* VIRTVTEI, Inscr. Corp. Lat. 1, 30 and 34), *f.* [vir], *manliness, manhood*, i. e. the sum of all the corporeal or mental excellences of man, *strength, vigor; bravery, courage; aptness, capacity; worth, excellence, virtue*, etc.: virtus clara aeternaque habetur, Sall. C. 1, 4: ni virtus fidesque vostra spectata mihi forent, id. ib. 20, 2; id. J. 74, 1. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: ita fiet, ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponatur, Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 38: his virtutibus ornatus, modestiâ, temperantiâ, justitiâ, id. Off. 1, 15, 46; cf.: virtutes continentiae, gravitatis, justitiae, fidei, id. Mur. 10, 23: virtus atque integritas, id. Font. 13, 29: oratoris vis divina virtusque, id. de Or. 2, 27, 120.—**B.** Transf., of animals, and of inanimate or abstract things, *goodness, worth, value, power, strength*, etc.: nam nec arboris, nec equi virtus (in quo abutimur nomine) in opinione sita est, sed in naturâ, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 45: praedium solo bono, suâ virtute valeat, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: merci pretium statui, pro virtute ut veneat, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 131: navium, Liv. 37, 24, 1: ferri, Just. 11, 13, 11: herbarum, Ov. M. 14, 357: oratoriae virtutes, Cic. Brut. 17, 65: oratio habet virtutes tres, Quint. 1, 5, 1: dicendi (opp. vitium), id. 8, praef. § 17: facundiae, id. 12, 3, 9.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In the phrase deûm virtute, usu. with dicam, *by the aid* or *merit of the gods*, i. e. *the gods be thanked* (ante-class.), Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 65: virtute deûm et majorum nostrûm, id. Aul. 2, 1, 44; id. Capt. 2, 2, 71 dub.; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 85 and 90; so virtute eorum (i. e. majorum), id. Trin. 3, 2, 17.—**B.** *Moral perfection, virtuousness, virtue.* **1.** Lit.: est autem virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 25: virtus est animi habitus naturae modo rationi consentaneus, id. Inv. 2, 53, 159: cum omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellentur... Appellata est ex viro virtus, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43; id. Inv. 2, 53, 159: nec vero habere virtutem satis est quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare... virtus in usu sui tota posita est, id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: est in eo virtus et probitas et summum officium summaque observantia, id. Fam. 13, 28, a, 2.—**2.** Transf., *Virtue*, personified as a deity, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; 2, 31, 79; id. Leg. 2, 8, 19; 2, 11, 28; id. Phil. 14, 13, 34; Plaut. Am. prol. 42; Liv. 27, 25, 7; 29, 11, 13; Juv. 1, 115 al.—**C.** *Military talents, courage, valor, bravery, gallantry, fortitude* (syn. fortitudo), etc.: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere cottidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 2; 1, 13: militum, Sall. J. 52, 6; 62, 1: Claudi virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 26: Scipiadae, id. S. 2, 1, 72; cf. id. Epod. 9, 26; 16, 5; id. C. 2, 7, 11.—**D.** *Obstinacy:* iniqua, Stat. Th. 11, 1.

vīrŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [virulentus], *an offensive odor, a stench:* hircorum, Sid. Ep. 8, 14 *med.*

vīrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [virus], *full of poison, poisonous, virulent:* serpentes, Gell. 16, 11, 2.

vĭrūnum, i, *n.*, *a town in Noricum*, Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146.

vīrus, i, *n.* [Sanscr. visham; Gr. ἰός, poison], *a slimy liquid, slime.* **I.** In gen., of animals and plants, Verg. G. 3, 281; Col. 2, 14, 3; Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 89; 30, 6, 15, § 45; Stat. S. 1, 4, 104.—Of *animal sperm* or *semen*, Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157.—**II.** In partic., in a bad sense. **A.** *A poisonous liquid, poison, venom, virus* (syn. venenum). **1.** Lit., Cic. Arat. 432; Verg. G. 1, 129; 3, 419; Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 64; Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 160: amatorium, id. 8, 22, 34, § 83.—**2.** Trop.: evomere virus acerbitatis suae, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: futile virus linguae, Sil. 11, 560: mentis, id. 9, 476; Mart. 13, 2, 8.—**B.** *An offensive odor, stench*, Lucr. 2, 853; Col. 1, 5, 6; Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 277; 27, 12, 83, § 107; 35, 15, 52, § 185: odoris, *an offensive pungency*, id. 28, 3, 6, § 31; 28, 7, 23, § 79.—**C.** *A sharp, saline taste;* of sea-water, Lucr. 2, 476; 5, 269; 6, 635.—Of wine, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124.

vīs, vis, *f.*, *plur.* vīres, ium (class. only in *nom.*, *acc.* and *abl. sing.* and in *plur.*; *gen. sing.* very rare; Tac. Or. 26; Dig. 4, 2, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 30; *dat. sing.* vi, Auct. B. Afr. 69, 2; C. I. L. 5, 837; collat. form of the *nom.* and *acc. plur.* vis, Lucr. 3, 265; 2, 586; Sall. ap. Prisc. p. 707, or H. 3, 62 Dietsch; Messala ap. Macr. S. 1, 9, 14) [Gr. ἴς, Ϝίς, sinew, force; ἴφι, with might], *strength*, physical or mental; *force, vigor, power, energy, virtue* (cf. robur). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (α) *Sing.:* celeritas et vis equorum, Cic. Div. 1, 70, 144: magna vis eorum (urorum) et magna velocitas, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: contra vim atque impetum fluminis, id. ib. 4, 17: tempestatis, id. B. C. 2, 14: venti, Lucr. 1, 271: solis, id. 4, 326 (301): horrida teli, id. 3, 170: acris vini, id. 3, 476: ferri aerisque, id. 5, 1286: veneni, Cic. Cael. 24, 58 et saep.—(β) *Plur.* (most freq. of physical strength): non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, Cic. Sen. 6, 17: nec nunc vires desidero adulescentis, non plus quam adulescens tauri aut elephanti desiderabam, id. ib. 9, 27: hoc ali vires nervosque confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: me jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, id. ib. 7, 50 *fin.:* perpauci viribus confisi transnatare contenderunt, id. ib. 1, 53: nostri integris viribus fortiter repugnare, id. ib. 3, 4: lacertis et viribus pugnare, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2: omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnare, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: non animi solum vigore sed etiam corporis viribus excellens, Liv. 9, 16, 12: validis viribus hastam contorquere, Verg. A. 2, 50; quicquid agas, decet agere pro viribus, *with all your might*, Cic. Sen. 9, 27; so, supra vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, id. ib. 1, 18, 85: seu virium vi seu exercitatione multâ cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv. 9, 16, 13; cf.: in proelii concursu abit res a Consilio ad vires, vimque pugnantium, Nep. Thras. 1, 4 dub. (Siebel. vires usunique).—Poet., with *inf.:* nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis, Ov. H. 1, 109.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Energy, virtue, potency* (of herbs, drugs, etc.): in radices vires oleae abibunt, Cato, R. R. 61, 1: vires habet herba? Ov. M. 13, 942; egregius fons Viribus occultis adjuvat, Juv. 12, 42.—**b.** Vis, personified, the same as *Juno*, Aus. Idyll. de Deis; cf. Verg. A. 7, 432 Serv.—**c.** *Hostile strength, force, violence*, = βία: EA POENA, QVAE EST DE VI, S. C. ap. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5: cum vi vis illata defenditur, Cic. Mil. 4, 9; cf.: celeri rumore dilato Dioni vim allatam, Nep. Dion, 10, 1: ne vim facias ullam in illam, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 37: sine vi facere, id. ib. 4, 7, 20: vim afferre alicui, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 62; 2, 4, 66, § 148: adhibere, id. Off. 3, 30, 110; id. Cat. 1, 8, 19: praesidio tam valido et armato vim adferre, Liv. 9, 16, 4: iter per vim tentare, *by force, forcibly*, Caes. B. G. 1, 14; so, per vim, id. B. C. 2, 13; Cic. Att. 7, 9, 4: ne id quidem satis est, nisi docet, ita se possedisse nec vi nec clam nec precario possederit, id. Caecin. 32, 92; so the jurid. formula in Lex Thoria ap. Grut. 202, 18; Dig. 41, 1, 22; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: vis haec quidem hercle est, et trahi et trudi simul, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 92; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 20: naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam (shortly afterwards: tantas tempestates Oceani tantosque impetus ventorum sustineri), *violence, shock*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: caeli, *a storm, tempest*, Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 278.—To avoid the *gen.* form (v. supra): de vi condemnati sunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 4: de vi reus, id. Sest. 35, 75; id. Vatin. 17, 41: ei qui de vi itemque ei qui majestatis damnatus sit, id. Phil. 1, 9, 23; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 21 sq. Halm ad loc.; Tac. A. 4, 13.—**d.** In mal. part., *force, violence:* pudicitiam cum eriperet militi tribunus militaris... interfectus ab eo est, cui vim adferebat, Cic. Mil. 4, 9: matribus familias vim attulisse, id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 62: vis allata sorori, Ov. A. A. 1, 679: victa nitore dei vim passa est, id. M. 4, 233: vim passa est Phoebe, id. A. A. 1, 679.—**B.** Transf., concr. **1.** *Quantity, number, abundance* (cf.: copia, multitudo): with *gen.:* quasi retruderet hominum me vis invitum, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 66: innumerabilis servorum, Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 22: in pompâ cum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: vis magna pulveris, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: vis maxima ranunculorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3: argenti, id. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: vim lacrimarum profudi, id. Rep. 6, 14, 14: odora canum vis, Verg. A. 4, 132; cf. *absol.:* et nescio quomodo is, qui auctoritatem minimam habet, maximam vim, populus cum illis facit, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44.—**2.** Vires, *military forces, troops:* praeesse exercitui, ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque ad coërcendum haberet, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: satis virium ad certamen, Liv. 3, 60, 4: undique contractis viribus signa cum Papirio conferre, id. 9, 13, 12: robur omne virium ejus regni, *the flower*, id. 33, 4, 4: concitet et vires Graecia magna suas, Ov. H. 15 (16), 340.—**3.** Vires, *the virile forces* or *organs*, Arn. 5, 158; 5, 163; Inscr. Orell. 2322; 2332: veluti castratis viribus, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 60; cf.: vis (= vires) multas possidere in se, Lucr. 2, 586.—Rarely *sing.:* vis genitalis, Tac. A. 6, 18.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Mental strength, power, force, vigor:* vis illa divina et virtus oratoris, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 120: vis ac facultas oratoris, id. ib. 1, 31, 142: suavitatem Isocrates... sonitum Aeschines, vim Demosthenes habuit, id. ib. 3, 7, 28: summa ingenii, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: magna vis est conscientiae in utramque partem, id. Mil. 23, 61; magna vis est in fortunâ in utramque partem, id. Off. 2, 6, 19: patriae, id. de Or. 1, 44, 196: quod potentum habuit hanc vim, ut, etc., *power, effect*, id. Div. 1, 33, 73: qui indignitate suâ vim ac jus magistratui quem gerebat dempsisset, Liv. 26, 12, 8; hujus conventionis, Dig. 43, 25, 12.—*Plur.* (post-Aug.): eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 1, 2: facilitatis, id. 12, 9, 20: ingenii, id. 1, 2, 23; 12, 1, 32: orationis, id. 8, 3, 87.—**B.** Transf., of abstr. things, *force, notion, meaning, sense, import, nature, essence* (cf. significatio): id, in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: eloquentiae vis et natura, id. Or. 31, 112: vis honesti (with natura), id. Off. 1, 6, 18; cf. id. Fin. 1, 16, 50: virtutis, id. Fam. 9, 16, 5: quae est alia vis legis? id. Dom. 20, 53: vis, natura, genera verborum et simplicium et copulatorum, i. e. *the sense, signification*, id. Or. 32, 115: vis verbi, id. Inv. 1, 13, 17; id. Balb. 8, 21: quae vis insit in his paucis verbis, si attendes, intelleges, id. Fam. 6, 2, 3: quae vis subjecta sit vocibus, id. Fin. 2, 2, 6: nominis, id. Top. 8, 35: μετωνυμία, cujus vis est, pro eo, quod dicitur, causam, propter quam dicitur, ponere, Quint. 8, 6, 23.

viscātōrĭum, i, *n.* [visco], *a snare* (late Lat.), Manich. Cit. Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 3, 74.

viscātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.], *smeared with birdlime:* virgae, *limed twigs.* **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 7; Ov. M. 15, 474: alae, id. A. A. 1, 391.—**B.** Transf.: omnia viscatis manibus leget, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 332, 30; 396, 4.—**II.** Trop.: viscata beneficia devitare, i. e. *entangling*, Sen. Ep. 8, 3: munera, i. e. *for which one expects a good return*, Plin. Ep. 9, 30, 2.

viscellātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. viscus], *stuffed with the entrails of fishes or of birds:* pisces, Plin. Val. 1, 24: pullus, id. 2, 17 *med.*

Viscellīnus, i, *m.*, *an agnomen of the consul* Sp. Cassius, *who was put to death for aiming at the sovereignty*, Cic. Lael. 11, 36; cf. id. ib. 8, 28.

***viscĕrātim,** *adv.* [1. viscus], *piecemeal:* dissupat membra, Enn. ap. Non. p. 183, 17 (Trag. v. 145 Vahl.).

viscĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a public distribution of flesh* or *meat*, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; Liv. 8, 22; 39, 46; Suet. Caes. 38; Inscr. Orell. 134; 3858: sine amico visceratio, leonis ac lupi vita est, *a feeding*, Sen. Ep. 19, 10.

viscĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *consisting of flesh:* arvum nondum viscereum, i. e. *which had not yet been employed in the creation of man*, Prud. Apoth. 1093.

viscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [viscum], *clammy, ticky, viscid:* acetum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 2; 1, 6: viscidiores cibi, id. de Diaeta, 18.

visco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to smear, besmear:* cum se inter articulorum conjunctiones usu commotionum viscaverit (sanies), Theod. Prisc. 2, 21: spirat et hinc miseri viscantur labra mariti, *are glued, smeared*, Juv. 6, 463.

viscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [viscum], *full of birdlime, sticky, viscous:* pastus, Prud. Ham. 824; Pall. 1, 14.

viscum, i, *n.* (*m.* collat. form **viscus,** i, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 16) [cf. Gr. ἰξός, Fιξος; Lat. viscus], *the mistletoe.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 44, 94, § 248; 24, 4, 6, § 11; Verg. A. 6, 205.—**II.** Transf., *birdlime* made from the berries of the mistletoe, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; Verg. G. 1, 139; Val. Fl. 6, 263; Mart. Spect. 11, 2.—**B.** Trop.: viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 16: tactus sum vehementer visco: cor stimulo foditur, i. e. *with love*, id. ib. 5, 2, 39.

1. viscus, ĕris, and more freq. in the *plur.:* **viscĕra,** um, *n.* [prop. the soft parts; cf.: viscum, viscidus], *the inner parts* of the animal body, *the internal organs, the inwards, viscera* (the nobler parts, the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the ignobler, the stomach, entrails, etc.; cf.: ilia, intestina, exta). (*a*) *Sing.:* mortui praecordia et viscus omne, Cels. praef. *med.;* Lucr. 1, 837; 3, 719; Tib. 1, 3, 76; Ov. M. 6, 290; 15, 365; Luc. 3, 658; Quint. Decl. 1, 14; Nemes. Cyn. 139.—(*β*) *Plur.* (only so in class. prose), Cels. 4, 11; 7, 9, 2; Lucr. 2, 669; 3, 249; 3, 375 al.; Ov. M. 7, 601; 8, 846; 12, 390; 15, 314; id. F. 4, 205 al.—Of *the uterus*, Quint. 10, 3, 4; Dig. 48, 8, 8.—Of *the testicles*, Petr. 119; Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 142.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The flesh*, as lying under the skin: cum Herculi Dejanira sanguine Centauri tinctam tunicam induisset, inhaesissetque ea visceribus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: ut multus e visceribus sanguis exeat, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera condi! Ov. M. 15, 88: boum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: taurorum, Verg. A. 6, 253; 8, 180.—**2.** *The fruit of the womb, offspring, child* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Tereus) in suam sua viscera congerit alvum, Ov. M. 6, 651; 8, 478; 10, 465; id. H. 11, 118; cf. Curt. 4, 14, 22: viscera sua flammis inicere, i. e. *one's own writings*, Quint. 6, praef. § 3 Spald.—**II.** Trop., like our *bowels*, for *the interior, inward* or *inmost part:* itum est in viscera terrae, Ov. M. 1, 138: montis (Aetnae), Verg. A. 3, 575: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, Cic. Phil. 1, 15, 36: in venis atque in visceribus rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 11, 24: haec in dicendo non extrinsecus alicunde quaerenda, sed ex ipsis visceribus causae sumenda sunt, id. de Or. 2, 78, 318: quae (ἐγκελεύσματα) mihi in visceribus haerent, id. Att. 6, 1, 8: neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires, i. e. *her own citizens*, Verg. A. 6, 833: de visceribus tuis, i. e. *from your means, property*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7; so, aerarii, id. Dom. 47 *fin.:* magnarum domuum, *the heart*, i. e. *the favorite*, Juv. 3, 72.

2. viscus, i, v. viscum *init.*

vīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [video]. **I.** *Pass.*, *that may be seen, visible* (late Lat. for adspectabilis): exhalationes tenues vixque visibiles, App. de Mundo, p. 60, 37; id. de Deo Socr. p. 42, 22: deus, Prud. Apoth. 146: gloria, id. Cath. 5, 158.—***II.** *Act.*, *that can see, seeing:* pars animi, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 146.—*Adv.:* **vīsĭbĭlĭter** (acc. to I.), *visibly*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 20.

vīsĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [visibilis, I.], *visibility*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 12 *fin.;* Fulg. ap. Contin. Verg. p. 750 Stav.

vīsĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. visibilis *fin.*

vīsĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [video-facio], *causing to see, conferring sight* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 *fin.*

vīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [video], *the act* or *sense of seeing, sight, vision.* **I.** Lit.: ignes ... nostrae visioni occurrunt, App. de Mundo, p. 63 *fin.;* id. M. 2, p. 120, 32; 8, p. 203, 37: in caelestis sponsi visione requiescere, Greg. Mag. Homil. 2, 2, 8; 2, 2, 12.—**B.** Transf., *a thing seen, an appearance, apparition, a vision:* adventicia, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.—**II.** Trop., *an image of a thing in the mind; an idea, conception, notion:* speciem dei percipi cogitatione ... eamque esse ejus visionem, ut, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 105: veri falsique, id. Ac. 2, 11, 33: falsa doloris, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 42.—As a transl. of the Gr. φαντασία, Quint. 6, 2, 29.—**B.** Transf., in jurid. lang., *a supposition, a case:* in propositâ quaestione tribus visionibus relatis, etc., Dig. 5, 3, 25; so ib. 16, 1, 8; 17, 1, 29; 22, 3, 25 *fin.;* Tert. Anim. 9.

vīsĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [visito]. ***I.** *A sight, appearance*, Vitr. 9, 4 *fin.*—**II.** *A visit* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *a visitation, punishment*, Vulg. Isa. 10, 3; id. 1 Pet. 2, 12.

vīsĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a visitor* (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. in Fer. Pentec. 1, 2; *a protector*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 39.

vīsĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [viso]. **I.** *To see* (ante- and post-class.): quia te non visitavi, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 20: aliquem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 64; id. Ep. 4, 1, 12; 4, 1, 24: ignotâ facie, quae non visitata sit, id. Trin. 3, 3, 37 Ritschl *N. cr.:* immanis forma visitata, App. M. 4, p. 151, 8: signa, *visible*, Vitr. 9, 4; Flor. 9 *init.*—**II.** *To go to see, to visit* any one (rare but class.): cum visitasset hominem Carneades, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 94: aliquem, Suet. Claud. 35; id. Tib. 11; id. Ner. 34; Hier. Ep. 7, 1.—**III.** *To punish* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 88, 33; id. Jer. 14, 10; id. Lev. 18, 25.—Also *neutr.:* super his, Vulg. Jer. 9, 9.—**IV.** *To send*, judicially, super vos malitiam, Vulg. Jer. 23, 2.

vĭsĭum, ii, *n.* [Gr. βδέσμα], *a stench:* βδέσμα, visio, Gloss.

vīso, si, sum, 3, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [video], *to look at attentively, to view, behold, survey* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ludos nuptiales, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 2: ex muris visite agros vestros ferro inique vastatos, Liv. 3, 68, 2: praeda Macedonica omnis, ut viseretur, exposita, id. 45, 33, 5: ubi audiret potius contumelias inperatoris quam viseret, Tac. A. 14, 1.—*Absol.:* vise, specta tuo arbitratu, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 106; visendi causâ venire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: undique visendi studio Trojana juventus Circumfusa ruit, Verg. A. 2, 63.—*P. a.:* visendus, *to be seen, worth seeing:* ornatus, Cic. Vatin. 13, 31: arbores visendae magnitudinis, Plin. 16, 44, 91, § 242.—*Pass.:* nec civitas ulla visitur, *is seen*, i. e. *exists*, Amm. 16, 3, 1.—*Subst.:* **vīsenda,** ōrum, *n.*, *objects worth notice, sights:* Athenae multa visenda habentes, Liv. 45, 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To go* or *come in order to look at, to see to, look after;* constr. with *acc.*, a *rel.-clause*, or *ad.* (*a*) With *acc.:* illa in arcem abivit, aedem visere Minervae, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 59; cf. id. Rud. 5, 1, 6: fit concursus per vias; Filios suos quisque visunt, id. Ep. 2, 2, 28.—(*β*) With *rel.-clause:* ego quid me velles, visebam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 4; id. Mil. 3, 1, 113; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 60; Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 5 al.: visam si domi est, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 118; id. Eun. 3, 4, 7.—(*γ*) With *ad:* vise ad portum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 114: accensus dicit sic: omnes Quirites, inlicium visite huc ad judices, Varr. L. L. 6, § 88 Müll.—**B.** *To go to see, to visit* any one, esp. a sick person (qs. to see how he is). (*a*) With *acc.:* constitui ad te venire, ut et viderem te et viserem et cenarem etiam, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: uxorem Pamphili, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6 sq.: quae Paphon visit, Hor. C. 3, 28, 15: altos Visere montes, id. ib. 1, 2, 8 et saep.—*Pass.*, of places: propter quem Thespiae visuntur, *is visited*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4: Cn. Octavii domus cum vulgo viseretur, id. Off. 1, 39, 138.—(*β*) With *ad:* aegram esse simulant mulierem: nostra ilico It visere ad eam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 114; cf.: L. Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9, 5; Lucr. 6, 1238; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 22.

(**vīsor,** ōris, *m.*, *a scout*, only in a gloss ap. Tac. A. 16, 2; omitted by Draeg. and Halm.)

vispellio, ōnis, *m.*, *a class of thieves who robbed corpses of their grave-clothes*, Dig. 21, 2, 31; 36, 1, 7 *fin.;* 46, 3, 72, § 5 Momms.

Vistŭla, ae, *f.*, *a river in Eastern Germany*, the mod. *Weichsel* or *Vistula*, Mel. 3, 4, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81; 4, 13, 27, § 97; 4, 14, 28, § 100.—Called also **Vistillus,** i, *m.*, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100.

vīsŭālis, e, *adj.* [visus], *attained by sight* (late Lat.): probatio, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.—Hence, *subst.:* **vīsŭālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *the power of vision*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.—*Adv.:* **vīsŭālĭter,** *visibly* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 36, 29.

vīsŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [visualis], *the power of seeing, the faculty of sight, vision* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 29.

visŭla, ae, *f.*, *a kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 21; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

vīsum, i, *n.* [video], *something seen, sight, appearance, vision.* **I.** In gen.: visa somniorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: talia visa, Prop. 2, 26 (3, 21), 20: dic age ... visa quid ista ferant, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 32: turpia, Prop. 2, 6, 28.—**II.** In partic., a transl. of the Gr. φαντασία, *an impression made by some external object upon the senses, an image*, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 40; 2, 6, 18; 2, 24, 77.

Vĭsurgis, is, *m.*, *a river in Northern Germany*, the mod. *Weser*, Mel. 3, 3, 3; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Tac. A. 2, 9; 2, 11; 2, 16 sq.; Sid. Carm. 23, 244.

1. vīsus, a, um, *Part.* of video.

2. vīsus, ūs, *m.* [video], *a seeing, looking; a look, glance; the faculty* or *act of seeing, sight, vision.* **I.** Lit.: feminas omnes visu nocere, quae duplices pupillas habent, Cic. Fragm. ap. Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 18: visu effascinare, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 16: oculorum visus, Lucr. 5, 101; so Quint. 1, 2, 11: corpus visu tactuque manifestum, id. 1, 4, 20: visus in duas acies (divisus est), Lact. Opif. Dei, 10, 10; Ambros. in Luc. 7, 113 al.—In *plur.*, Ov. F. 3, 406; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 122; App. de Deo Socr. p. 43, 31.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The sight, the organ of sight:* spectare inocciduis visibus, *with ever-watchful eyes*, Stat. Th. 6, 277.—**B.** Object., *a thing seen, a sight, appearance, an apparition, a vision:* conspectus ab utrâque acie aliquanto augustior humano visu, Liv. 8, 9, 10: rite secundarent visus, Verg. A. 3, 36: inopino territa visu, Ov. M. 4, 232: nocturni visus, Liv. 8, 6, 11.—**C.** *Appearance, seeming, probability:* multa esse probabilia, quae quamquam non perciperentur, tamen, quia visum haberent quendam insignem et illustrem, iis sapientis vita regeretur, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12.

vīta, ae (*gen. sing.* vitaï, Lucr. 1, 415; 2, 79; 3, 396), *f.* [vivo; Sanscr. gîv, to live; Gr. βίος, life], *life.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: dare, adimere vitam alicui, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5: necessaria praesidia vitae, id. Off. 1, 17, 58: in liberos vitae necisque potestatem habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: exiguum vitae curriculum, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: ego in vitâ meâ nullâ umquam voluptate tantâ sum adfectus, etc., id. Att. 5, 20, 6: vitam agere honestissime, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15; cf.: degere miserrimam, id. Sull. 27, 75: vitam in egestate degere, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: tutiorem vivere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 118: profundere pro aliquo, id. Phil. 14, 11, 30 *fin.:* amittere per summum dedecus, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: auferre alicui, id. Sen. 19, 71: in vitâ manere, id. Fam. 5, 15, 3: in vitâ diutius esse, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: e vitâ discedere, id. Fam. 2, 2; cf. cedere, id. Brut. 1, 4: vitâ cedere, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35: de vitâ decedere, id. Rab. Perd. 11: vitâ se privare, id. de Or. 3, 3, 9: vitâ aliquem expellere, id. Mur. 16, 34: si vita suppetet, id. Fin. 1, 4, 11: si mihi vita contigerit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 1: ne ego hodie tibi bonam vitam feci, *a pleasant life*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 3: bonam vitam dare, id. Cas. 4, 4, 21; cf., on the other hand: malae taedia vitae, Ov. P. 1, 9, 31.—**B.** In partic., *life*, as a period of time=aetas (post-Aug.): ii quadragensimum annum vitae non excedunt, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 195; 7, 2, 2, § 30; 7, 49, 50, § 160: periit anno vitae septimo et quinquagesimo, Suet. Vit. 18: septem et triginta annos vitae explevit, Tac. A. 2, 88 *fin.;* Val. Max. 4, 1, 6; 8, 13, ext. 7; Gell. 15, 7, 1; Hier. in Dan. 6, 1.—*Plur.:* nec vero, si geometrae et grammatici ... omnem suam vitam in singulis artibus consumpserint, sequitur, ut plures quasdam vitas ad plura discenda desideremus, Quint. 12, 11, 20; cf. also in the foll.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A living, support, subsistence* (Plautinian; syn. victus): vitam sibi repperire, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 9; cf.: neque illi concedam quicquam de vitâ meâ, id. Trin. 2, 4, 76.—**B.** *A life*, i. e. *a way* or *mode of life* (class.): vita hominis

ex ante factis spectabitur, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 4: vita rustica honestissima atque suavissima, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: hanc usus, vita, mores respuit, id. Mur. 35, 74; cf.: inquirendo in utriusque vitam et mores, Liv. 40, 16, 2; so (with mores) Ov. H. 17, 172 Ruhnk.: neque ante philosophiam patefactam hac de re communis vita dubitavit, *nor was it doubted in common life*, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86: vita, victusque communis, *social life*, id. Off. 1, 17, 58; cf.: omni vitâ atque victu excultus, id. Brut. 25, 95.—*Plur.*: inspicere, tamquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61; cf.: per omnium vitas amicitia serpit, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: (Minos) vitas et crimina discit, Verg. A. 6, 433. —**C.** *Life, real life* (opp. fancy or fiction): ex quo est illud e vitâ ductum ab Afranio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: de vitâ hominum mediâ sumptum, Gell. 2, 23, 12: nil sine magno Vita labore dedit mortalibus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 60.—**D.** Like our *life*, to denote a very dear object: certe tu vita es mihi, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 24; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 33.—Hence, mea vita, or simply vita, *my life*, as a term of endearment, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 6; Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3; 14, 4, 1; Prop. 1, 2, 1; 2, 20 (3, 13), 17.—**E.** *The living*, i. e. *mankind, the world;* like Gr. βίος (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): rura cano, rurisque deos, his vita magistris Desuevit quernâ pellere glande famem, Tib. 2, 1, 37: agnoscat mores vita legatque suos, Mart. 8, 3, 20: verum falsumne sit, vita non decrevit, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 48: alias in tumultu vita erat, id. 13, 13, 27, § 89.—**F.** *A life*, i. e. *a course of life, career*, as the subject of biography: in hoc exponemus libro de vitâ (al. vitam) excellentium imperatorum, Nep. praef. § 8; id. Epam. 4 *fin.*: vitae memoriam prosâ oratione composuit, Suet. Claud. 1 *fin.*: propositâ vitae ejus velut summâ, id. Aug. 9: referam nunc interiorem ac familiarem ejus vitam, id. ib. 61; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 368: qui vitas resque gestas clarorum hominum memoriae mandaverunt, Gell. 1, 3, 1.—**G.** *The duration of life* (in plants, etc.), *duration:* arborum immensa, Plin. 16, 44, 85, § 234; 16, 44, 90, § 241; Pall. 12, 7, 17.—**H.** *An existence, a being*, of spirits in the infernal regions: tenues sine corpore vitae, Verg. A. 6, 292; cf. id. ib. 12, 952.

vītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vito], *that may* or *ought to be shunned:* Ascra, Ov. P. 4, 14, 31; Arn. 5, 165.

vītābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shunning, avoiding, evading* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.). (*a*) With *acc.:* vitabundus classem hostium, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 186, 17 (id. H. 3, 19 Dietsch): Hanno vitabundus castra hostium consulesque, Liv. 25, 13, 4. —(*β*) *Absol.:* vitabundus per saltuosa loca exercitum ductare, Sall. J. 38, 1: inter tela hostium vitabundus erumpit, id. ib. 101, 9; Tac. H. 3, 37.

vītālis, e, *adj.* [vita], *of* or *belonging to life, vital.* **I.** *Adj.:* caloris natura vim habet in se vitalem, *vital power*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: spiritus, id. ib. 2, 45, 117: totum corpus vitalis calor liquit, Curt. 3, 5, 3; 7, 3, 14; 8, 4, 8: recepto calore vitali, id. 8, 4, 17; Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 3; Lact. 2, 12, 6: viae, i. e. *air-passages*, Ov. M. 2, 828: aevum, *lifetime, life*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 14: vita, i. e. *true life*, Enn. ap. Cic. Lael. 6, 22 (Enn. p. 180 Vahl.): motus, Lucr. 3, 560: lumen relinquere, i. e. *to die*, Ov. M. 14, 175: saecla, *ages, generations*, Lucr. 1, 202: lectus, *upon which one is laid while alive and is laid out when dead, a death-bed, funeral-couch*, Petr. 42: si esse salvum me vis aut vitalem tibi, i. e. *remaining* or *keeping alive, long-lived*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 75; Hor. S. 2, 1, 61; 2, 7, 4; Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *fin.*—**II.** *Subst.* **A. vītāle**, is, *the means of life, subsistence:* mortiferum vitali admiscere, Liv. 6, 40, 12.—**B. vītālia**, ium, *n.* **1.** *The vital parts, vitals*, Sen. Ira, 2, 1, 2; Luc. 7, 620; 9, 743: capitis, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 20: arborum, id. 17, 27, 42, § 251: rerum, Lucr. 2, 575.—**2.** *Grave-clothes* (cf. supra, lectus vitalis), Sen. Ep. 99, 22; Petr. 77 *fin.*—* *Adv.:* **vītālĭter**, *vitally:* vitaliter esse animata, *with life, vitally*, Lucr. 5, 145.

vītālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *vital force, life, vitality:* durat in corde, Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 182; so id. 11, 38, 90, § 221; 11, 45, 103, § 250.

vītālĭter, *adv.*, v. vitalis *fin.*

vītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vito], *a shunning, avoiding, avoidance:* doloris, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 20: oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori, id. Phil. 3, 10, 24: periculi, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3.

vītĕcŭla, v. viticula.

Vitellenses, ium, *m.*, *a people of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

Vitellĭa, ae, *f.*, *an ancient town of the Æqui*, near the modern *Valmontone*, Liv. 2, 39; 5, 29; Suet. Vit. 1.

Vĭtellĭānus, a, um, v. Vitellius, B.

vĭtellīna, ae, *f.* (caro) [vitellus, I.], *calf's-flesh, veal*, Apic. 8, 5.

Vĭtellĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. So esp., A. Vitellius, *a Roman emperor*.—Hence, **A. Vĭtellĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Vitellius, Vitellian:* via, so named after him, Suet. Vit. 1; Tac. H. 1, 1; 1, 57.—**B. Vĭtellĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vitellius, Vitellian:* milites, Tac. H. 1, 85: partes, id. ib. 1, 84: bellum, Suet. Dom. 1: vitia, Capitol. Ver. 4.—**2.** *Plur. subst.:* **Vĭtellĭāni**, ōrum, *m.* **a.** *Soldiers of Vitellius, Vitellians*, Tac. H. 3, 79; Suet. Vesp. 8.—**b.** *A kind of writing-tablets*, perh. *used by Vitellius*, Mart. 2, 6, 6; 14, 8, 2; 14, 9 *in lemm.*

vĭtellum, i, v. vitellus, II.

vĭtellus, i, *m. dim.* [vitulus]. * **I.** *A little calf*, as a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77.—**II.** Transf., *the yolk* of an egg, Cels. 6, 6, 1; Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134; Petr. 33 *fin.;* Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 148; Hor. S. 2, 4, 14; 2, 4, 57; Mart. 13, 40, 1.—Called also **vĭtellum**, i, *n.*, Apic. 4, 1; Varr. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31.

vītĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis], *of* or *belonging to the vine:* coliculus, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4: pocula, i. e. *wine*, Verg. G. 3, 380: rura, *planted with vines*, Prud. Ham. 228.

vītex, ĭcis, *f.* [Sanscr. vaja, twig; Gr. ἴτυς, rim; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 392], *the chaste-tree, Abraham's balm:* Vitex agnus castus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59.

vĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vitium], *that may be harmed, violable, corruptible:* ne jam vitiabilis esset, Prud. Apoth. 1113; id. Ham. 216.

vītĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [vitis], *a nursery for vines*, Cato, R. R. 40; 47; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2; Col. 3, 4, 1; 3, 5, 1.

vĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vitio], *an injuring, violation, corruption* (post-Aug. and very rare): feminae, Sen. Contr. 3, 23, 6.

vĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an injurer, violator, corrupter* (post-Aug. and very rare): feminae, Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 1; 3, 23, 1; 3, 23, 4: pupillae, Quint. Decl. 284; 309.

* **vītĭcarpĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [vitis-carpo-fero], *that serves for pruning vines:* forcipes, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 868 P.

‡ **vītĭcella**, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 92.

Vĭtĭcīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in the territory of Picenum*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108.

* **vītĭcŏla**, ae, *m.* [vitis-colo], *a cultivator of vines, a vine-planter*, Sil. 7, 193.

vītĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis-coma], *adorned* or *crowned with vine-leaves:* ulmus, Sid. Carm. 2, 328: Lyaeus, Avien. Arat. 70.

vītĭcŭla (**vītĕc-**, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4), ae, *f. dim.* [vitis]. **I.** *A little vine*, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86; Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 230; Val. Cat. Dir. 11, 5.—**II.** *A tendril*, in gen.: fruticis, Plin. 24, 11, 58, § 98: cucumeris, Pall. 4, 9, 8.

vītĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vitis-fero], *vine-bearing*, i. e. *supporting* or *producing vines:* arbores, Pall. 3, 13, 2: colles, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60; cf. mons, Sil. 4, 349: Vienna, Mart. 13, 107, 1.

vītĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis-gigno], *vine-born, produced from the vine:* liquor, Lucr. 5, 15: latices, id. 6, 1072; cf. vitigineus.

vītĭgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *produced by the vine, vine-:* surculi, Cato, R. R. 41, 3: folia, Col. 12, 16, 3: ligna, Plin. 30, 6, 16, § 50: columnae, id. 14, 1, 2, § 9; cf. vitigenus.

* **vĭtĭlēna**, ae, *f.* [vitium-lena; cf. vitilitigator], *a bawd, procuress:* malesuada, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 56 MSS. (Ritschl, invitam lena; Lorenz, viti malesuada plena, ex conj. Speng.).

vĭtĭlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [vitium], *a kind of cutaneous eruption, tetter*, Cels. 5, 28, 19; Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 369 Müll.; Plin. 20, 15, 59, § 165; 21, 19, 75, § 129; 22, 25, 74, § 156; Just. 36, 2, 12; App. Mag. p. 306, 14.

vītĭlis, e, *adj.* [vieo], *platted, interwoven.* **I.** *Adj.:* cola, Cato, R. R. 11, 2: alvi apum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 16: cistae, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: naves corio circumsutae, id. 7, 56, 57, § 206 et saep.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vītĭlia**, ium, *n.*, *things platted, wicker-work*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 38; 21, 18, 69, § 114; 24, 9, 38, § 59.

* **vĭtĭlĭtĭgātor**, ōris, *m.* [vitium-litigator; cf. vitilena], *a brawler, wrangler*, Cato ap. Plin. praef. § 32; cf. vitilitigo.

* **vĭtĭlĭtĭgo**, āre, *v. n.* [vitium-litigo], *to quarrel disgracefully, to brawl, wrangle, to abuse, calumniate:* scio ego, quae scripta sunt, si palam proferantur, multos fore qui vitilitigent, Cato ap. Plin. praef. § 30; cf. vitilitigator.

* **vītĭnĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from vitigineus], *of the vine, vine-:* vincula, Flor. 3, 20, 4.

vĭtĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vitium], *to make faulty, to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate* (class., esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: corrumpo, noceo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras, Ov. M. 15, 626; cf.: amnem salibus amaris, id. ib. 15, 286: ossa, Cels. 8, 2: corpora, Ov. F. 6, 136: oculos, id. F. 1, 691: facies longis vitiabitur annis, id. Tr. 3, 7, 33: ferramentum in opere, Col. 11, 1, 20: ova, id. 8, 11, 5: vina, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54: boves aliqua offensa, Pall. 4, 12, 1.—**B.** In partic., *to violate* a woman (cf.: violo, polluo): aliquam in occulto, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 13, 4: virginem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37; id. Ad. 4, 5, 52; Suet. Aug. 71; Quint. 9, 2, 70 al.; cf.: vitiati pondera ventris (sc. stupro), Ov. H. 11, 37.—**II.** Trop.: comitiorum et contionum significationes sunt nonnumquam vitiatae atque corruptae, *falsified*, Cic. Sest. 54, 115 Halm *N. cr.*: dies, *to make void* the nomination of a day for the census, id. Att. 4, 9, 1; cf.: senatusconsulta arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitiabanturque, Liv. 3, 55, 13: scripturas, Dig. 50, 17, 94: auspicia, Messalā ap. Gell. 13, 15, 4: pectora limo malorum, Ov. P. 4, 2, 18; cf.: curis vitiatum corpus amaris, id. ib. 1, 10, 3.

vĭtĭōsē, *adv.*, v. vitiosus *fin.*

vĭtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vitiosus], *faultiness, corruption, viciousness, vice.* * **I.** Lit.: umoris, Macr. S. 7, 10, 10.—**II.** Trop. (Cicero.): hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas. Sic enim malo quam malitiam appellare eam, quam Graeci κακίαν appellant. Nam malitia certi cujusdam vitii nomen est, vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: vitiositas autem est habitus aut affectio in totā vitā inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, id. ib. 4, 13, 29.

vĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vitium], *full of faults* or *defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt*, etc. **I.** Lit. (very rare): pecus (with morbosum), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21: locus (corporis pecudum), i. e. *diseased*, Col. 7, 5, 6: nux, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 45.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: exemplum, Auct. Her. 2, 29, 46: suffragium, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: vitiosissimus orator, id. de Or. 3, 26, 103: antiquarii, Suet. Aug. 86: consul, *chosen contrary to the auspices*, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 84; cf.: quaeque augur injusta nefasta vitiosa dira deixerit, inrita infectaque sunto, XII. Tab ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21.—*Subst.:* **vĭtĭōsa**, ōrum, *n.*, *misfortune, ruin:* sinistra dum non exquirimus, in dira et in vitiosa incurrimus, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29.—**B.** In partic., *morally faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious*, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 2: si quem conventum velit, Vel vitiosum, vel sine vitio; vel probum vel improbum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 8: si qui audierunt philosophos, vitiosi essent discessuri, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, id. Fin. 2, 28, 93: vitiosas partes rei publicae exsecare, id. Att. 2, 1, 7.—*Comp.:* progenies vitiosior, Hor. C. 3, 6, 48.—*Sup.:* inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimus, Vell. 2, 97, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **vĭtĭōsē**, *faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly.* **1.** Prop.: vitiose se habet membrum tumidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19.—**2.** Trop.: ferre res bonas (sc. leges), Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 10: concludere (opp. recte),

id. Ac. 2, 30, 98.—*Sup.:* usurpare, Col. 4, 24, 15.

vitiparra, ae, *f.*, *a small bird*, otherwise unknown, perh. the *titmouse*, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 96.

vītis, is, *f.* [root in Sanscr. vjâ, to cover; cf. Goth. vindan; Germ. winden, to bind; Lat. vieo; cf.: vitta, vitex], *a vine, grape-vine.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 14, 1, 2, § 9; Cic. Sen. 15, 52 sq.; Col. 3, 1 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Verg. E. 1, 74; 5, 32; id. G. 1, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 3; Ov. M. 8, 676.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A vine-branch*, Cato, R. R. 41; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3; 1, 8, 2; Ov. M. 6, 592 al.—**2.** *A centurion's staff*, made of a vine-branch, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 19; Liv. Epit. 57; Tac. A. 1, 23; Ov. A. A. 3, 527; Luc. 6, 146; Juv. 8, 247.—Hence, **b.** By a second transf., *the office of a centurion, centurionship*, Juv. 14, 193; Sil. 12, 395; 12, 465; 6, 43; Spart. Hadr. 10 *med.*—**B.** For vinea, *a military penthouse, mantlet*, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. sub, p. 311 Müll.—**C.** *A vine* in gen., of the pumpkin, cucumber, Pall. 4, 9, 9; 4, 10, 15; Mart. 8, 51, 12.—**D.** Vitis nigra, *black bryony*, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27.—**E.** Vitis alba, *the plant called also* ampeloleuce, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21; Col. 10, 347.

vīti-sător, ōris, *m.* [vitis-sero], *a vine-planter:* Sabinus, Verg. A. 7, 179.—Of Bacchus, Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5.—Of Saturn, Arn. 3, 117.

vĭtĭum, ii (*gen. plur.* vitiûm, Titin. ap. Non. p. 495, 13), *n.* [from the same root with vieo, vitis, vitta; prop. a twist; hence], *a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, vice* (syn. menda). **I.** Lit.: quomodo autem in corpore est morbus, est aegrotatio, est vitium: sic in animo. Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem: aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate: vitium, cum partes corporis inter se dissident; ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas. Itaque illa duo, morbus et aegrotatio, ex totius valetudinis corporis conquassatione et perturbatione gignuntur: vitium autem integrâ valetudine ipsum ex se cernitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: corporis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118; Ov. F. 4, 148: mancipii, Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 6: jumenti, ib. 21, 1, 38 *init.*—In buildings, *a breach, defect:* si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 5; cf.: si aedes corruerunt vitiumve fecerunt, *have received damage, become damaged*, id. Top. 3, 15.—In plants, *a blemish, vice:* sive illis (agris) omne per ignem Excoquitur vitium atque exsudat inutilis umor, Verg. G. 1, 88: vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, id. E. 7, 57.—In fruits, *the useless part, the core:* vitiumque cinctum fructu, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 112.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a fault, defect, blemish:* acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta videre, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 116; cf. orationis, Quint. 1, 5, 1; 12, 1, 22: sermonis, id. 1, 1, 13: soloecismi, id. 1, 5, 53: ingenii, id. 10, 1, 60: mentis, id. 12, 1, 32: Stoicae sectae, id. 11, 1, 70: et illud mihi vitium'st maximum, *my greatest fault*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 37: huc si perveneris, meum vitium fuerit, *my fault*, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49: quamvis quis fortunae vitio, non suo decoxisset, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44: honorem vitio civitatis, non suo, non sunt adsecuti, id. Har. Resp. 26, 56: male conjecta falsa sunt, non rerum vitio, sed interpretum inscientiâ, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: animadverso vitio castrorum totâ nocte munitiones proferunt, i. e. *the faulty, unfavorable position* (just before: natura iniquo loco castra ponunt), Caes. B. C. 1, 81: milites item conflictati et tempestatis et sentinae vitiis, *the injurious effects*, id. ib. 3, 28: sese nihil adhuc arbitrari vitio factum eorum, id. ib. 3, 57: vini vitio atque amoris feci, *through the fault of*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime, vice* (the predom. signif. of the word in prose and poetry; cf.: scelus, delictum): nullam quidem ob turpitudinem, nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic. Clu. 48, 133: legibus et praemia proposita sunt virtutibus et supplicia vitiis, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: virtus est vitium fugere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 41: senectus est naturâ loquacior, ne ab omnibus eam vitiis videar vindicare, Cic. Sen. 16, 55: in vitio esse, id. Off. 1, 19, 62: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patriâ, *reckon it a fault*, id. Fam. 7, 6, 1: te laudem Sex. Roscio vitio et culpae dedisse, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48; Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2.—**b.** In respect of female chastity (whether of maidens or wives), *a violation:* quia pudicitiae hujus (Alcumenae) vitium me hic absente est additum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 179: pudicitiae ejus nunquam nec vim nec vitium attuli, id. Ep. 1, 2, 7: quoi misere per vim vitium obtulerat, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 10; so, offerre, id. ib. 3, 1, 9: virginis, id. Eun. 4, 4, 55; cf.: vitium auctore redemit, Ov. H. 16 (17), 49.—**2.** In relig. lang., *a defect in the auspices* or *auguries:* si cui servo aut ancillae dormienti evenit; quod comitia prohibere solet, ne id quidem mihi vitium facit, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 234 *fin.* Müll.; Ter. Hec. prol. 2; Liv. 8, 23, 16; 4, 7, 3: id igitur obvenit vitium, quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse provideras, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83: tabernaculum vitio captum, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; cf.: vitio navigare, id. Div. 1, 16, 29: comitiorum solum vitium est fulmen, id. ib. 2, 18, 43.—**3.** *A fault of language:* barbarismi ac soloecismi foeditas absit … haec vitia, etc., Quint. 1, 5, 5.—**4.** In coinage, t. t., *base metal, alloy:* in aurum vitii aliquid addere, Dig. 48, 10, 9 praef.; cf.: ignis vitium metallis Excoquit, Ov. F. 4, 785.

vīto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [for vicito; root vic-; Gr. Ϝικ in εἴκω, to yield; cf. ἴχνος, trace], *to shun, seek to escape, avoid, evade* (class.; syn.: fugio, effugio). **I.** Lit.: tela, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: hastas, spicula, Hor. C. 1, 15, 18: lacum, Caes. B. C. 2, 24 *fin.:* rupem et puteum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 135: aequora, id. C. 1, 14, 20: forum, id. Epod. 2, 7: balnea, id. A. P. 298: sapiens, vitatu quidque petitu Sit melius, causas reddet tibi, id. S. 1, 4, 115: insidias, Phaedr. 1, 19, 2: periculosum lucrum, id. 5, 4, 8: vitataque traxit in arma, Ov. M. 13, 39.—**II.** Trop. (*a*) With *acc.:* vitia, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10; Hor. S. 1, 2, 24: vituperationem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: omnes suspitiones, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.:* periculum, id. B. C. 1, 70: mortem fugâ, id. B. G. 5, 20: proditionem celeritate, Sall. J. 76, 1: culpam, Hor. A. P. 267: se ipsum, *to shun one's self, be tired of one's own company*, id. S. 2, 7, 113: impatientiam nauseae, Suet. Calig. 23.—(β) With *dat.* (Plautin.): infortunio, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 19; id. Poen. prol. 25: huic verbo, id. Cas. 2, 2, 35: malo, Petr. 82.—(γ) With *ne:* erit in enumeratione vitandum, ne, etc., Cic. Part. Or. 17, 60: ne experiatur, Cels. 2, 17.—(δ) With *inf.:* tangere vitet Scripta, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 16.

vĭtor (less correctly, **viētor**), ōris, *m.* [vieo], *a basket-maker, trunk-maker, cooper*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 51; Inscr. Grut. 1178, 4; Don. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: Vannorum sirpiarumque vitores, Arn. 2, 38; Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*

vĭtreāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [vitrum]; only in *plur.*, *glassware*, Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 13.

***vĭtreārius (vĭtrār-,** Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24, 5), ii, *m.* [id.], *a glass-worker, glass-blower*, Sen. Ep. 90, 31.

***vĭtreŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [vitreus], *of glass*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 413.

vĭtreus, a, um, *adj.* [vitrum], *of glass, glass-, vitreous.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* vasa, Col. 12, 4, 4: Priapus, *a glass in the form of a Priapus*, Juv. 2, 95: hostis, i. e. *a glass chessman*, Ov. A. A. 2, 208: latro, Mart. 7, 72, 8: faba, Petr. 76.—**B.** *Subst.:* **vĭtrea,** ōrum, *n.*, *glass vessels, glassware*, Mart. 1, 42, 5; Stat. S. 1, 6, 73: vitrea fracta, *broken glass*, as a designation for *trifles, trumpery*, Petr. 10.—**II.** Transf., *like glass, glassy*, in color or transparency, *clear, bright, shining, transparent:* unda, Verg. A. 7, 759: antra, Ov. M. 5, 48: pontus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 3: sedilia, Verg. G. 4, 350: ros, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 55: color, i. e. *sea-green*, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100: Circe, *brilliant, beautiful*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 20: togae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 448, 28; 536, 32: turgescit vitrea bilis, i. e. *transparent* (transl. of Gr. ὑαλώδης χολή), Pers. 3, 8.—**B.** Trop.: fama, *brilliant*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 222: fortuna, *brittle, fragile*, P. Syr. Mim. (Sent. v. 189 Rib.).

vĭtrĭārĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a plant, called also* parietaria, *wall-pellitory*, App. Herb. 81.

vĭtrĭcus, i, *m.*, *a step-father*, Cic. Att. 15, 12, 2; id. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 135; id. Mur. 35, 73; id. Brut. 68, 240; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 16; Tac. A. 3, 29; Suet. Tib. 7.—Poet., of Vulcan, the husband of Venus, in relation to Cupid, the son of Jupiter and Venus: vitricus, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 24.

vĭtrum, i, *n.* [root in video, to see, as transparent; cf. Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 191], *glass.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 189; Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40; Sen. Q. N. 1, 6, 5; Quint. 2, 21, 9; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 37: O fons Bandusiae, splendidior vitro, Hor. C. 3, 13, 1; 1, 18, 16: Bassa, bibis vitro, Mart. 1, 38, 2; Ov. H. 15, 157.—**II.** *Woad*, a plant used for dyeing blue: Isatis tinctoria, Linn.; Vitr. 7, 14; Caes. B. G. 5, 14; Mel. 3, 6, 5; Plin. 35, 6, 27, § 46; 37, 8, 37, § 117.

Vitrŭvius, ii, *m.* M. —— Pollio, *a contemporary of Cæsar and Augustus; author of a work on architecture;* cf. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 259.

vitta, ae, *f.* [vieo], *a band*, esp. *a fillet* or *chaplet* worn round the head; and, in relig. lang., *a head-band, a sacrificial* or *sacerdotal fillet*, Ov. M. 2, 413; 4, 6; 5, 110; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 34; Verg. A. 2, 133; 10, 538; Luc. 5, 142; Val. Fl. 1, 480; Ov. M. 13, 643; Juv. 12, 118.—Represented as worn by poets, a symbol of their sacred office, or, acc. to Serv., in token of divine honors, Verg. A. 6, 665.—Also by brides and Vestal virgins, regarded as a symbol of chastity: capite compto crinis vittasque habeat, adsimuletque se Tuam esse uxorem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 197; Tib. 1, 6, 67; Ov. P. 3, 3, 51; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 34; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 31; id. Tr. 2, 247; id. R. Am. 386.—Bound around the altar, Verg. E. 8, 64; id. A. 3, 64; or on sacred trees, Ov. M. 8, 744; borne by suppliants for protection or pardon, Verg. A. 7, 237; 8, 128; Hor. C. 3, 14, 8; Ov. A. A. 2, 401 al.

vittātus, a, um, *adj.* [vitta], *bound with a fillet* or *chaplet:* capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 17: sacerdos, Luc. 1, 597: honos frontis, Stat. S. 5, 5, 28: navis, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110.

1. vĭtŭla, ae, v. vitulus.

2. Vĭtŭla, ae, *f.*, *the goddess of Victory, of Exultation*, Macr. S. 3, 2.

vĭtŭlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [vitulor], *a shoot, sucker, sprig*, Ambros. Ep. 37, 57.—Trop., Vulg. Sap. 4, 3.

Vĭtŭlārĭa via, *a road near Arpinum*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3.

vĭtŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vitulor], *a public thanksgiving* or *other festival*, Macr. S. 3, 2.

vĭtŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vitulus], *of a calf.* **I.** *Adj.:* caruncula, *a piece of veal*, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52: assum, *roast veal*, id. Fam. 9, 20, 1: medulla, Cels. 7, 26, 5; 5, 24, 3: jus, id. 5, 27, 3: sevum, id. 5, 19, 9 and 13.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vĭtŭlīna,** ae, *f.* (caro), *calf's-flesh, veal*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 5; Nep. Ages. 8, 4 (where vitulina, *acc. plur.* as *subst.*, is the read. of some edd.).

vĭtŭlor, āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful* (ante-class. for exulto, gestio): is habet coronam vitulans victoriâ, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 369 Müll. (Trag. v. 75 Vahl.): in venatu vitulantes, Naev. ap. Non. p. 14, 18 (Trag. Rel. p. 9 Rib.): pontifex in sacris quibusdam vitulari solet, Varr. ap. Macr. S. 3, 2; cf.: Jovi opulento, incluto … lubens vitulor, i. e. *bring a thank-offering*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 2.

vĭtŭlus, i, *m.*, and **vĭtŭla,** ae, *f.* [Gr. ἰταλός, bull; whence Italia; Sanscr. vatsas, calf], *a calf.* **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Masc.*, *a bull-calf*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6; Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36; Quint. 1, 9, 5; Ov. M. 2, 624; 4, 755; 10, 227; Mart. 3, 58, 11; Verg. G. 4, 299 al.—(β) *Fem.*, *a cow-calf*, Verg. E. 3, 29 and 77.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a calf, foal;* of the horse, Verg. G. 3, 164; of the elephant, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 2; of the whale, id. 9, 6, 5, § 13.—**B.** In partic.: vitulus marinus, *a sea-calf, seal*, Juv. 3, 238; Suet. Aug. 90.—Called also simply vitulus, Plin. 2, 55, 56, § 146.

Vĭtumnus, i, *m.* [vita], *the god that bestows life, the Life-god*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 2 *fin.;* Tert. adv. Nat. 2, 11.

vĭtŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. vitupero], *blameworthy, blamable, censurable* (very rare, but class.): quod vituperabile est per se ipsum, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40: consulatus, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23 Moser *N. cr.*

vĭtŭpĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [vituperabilis], *blamably:* tractare aliquid, Cassiod. Var. 6, 11.

vĭtŭpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. vitupero], *a blaming, censuring; blame, censure, vituperation* (either given or received) (freq. and class.): communi vituperatione reprehendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 46; so (opp. laus) Quint. 2, 4, 33; 3, 4, 12; 8, 6, 55 al. — *Plur.*, Quint. 3, 4, 5: in vituperationem venire, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 13: adductus erat in sermonem, invidiam, vituperationem, id. ib. 2, 3, 61, § 140: in vituperationem cadere, id. Att. 14, 13, 4: vituperationem vitare, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: esse alicui laudi potius quam vituperationi, id. Fam. 13, 73, 2: quod effugissem duas maximas vituperationes, id. Att. 16, 7, 5: et laudes et vituperationes scribebantur, Quint. 3, 4, 5; Cic. Brut. 12, 47. — **II.** Transf., *blameworthiness, blameworthy conduct:* vituperatio atque infamia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 101.

vĭtŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a blamer, censurer, vituperator:* invidos vituperatores confutare, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5: philosophiae, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 2, 2, 4: vituperatores mei, id. Fam. 7, 3, 6.

1. vĭtŭpĕro, āvi, ātum (*inf.* vituperarier, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21), 1, *v. a.* [vitium-paro, qs. to find fault, accuse of a fault; hence, transf.], *to inflict censure, to blame, censure, disparage, vituperate* (class.; syn.: culpo, objurgo, damno). **I.** In gen.: deos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 142: an mavis vituperarier falso quam vero extolli? id. Most. 1, 3, 21: notare ac vituperare, Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 349: multimodis cum istoc animo es vituperandus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 1: Pompeius noster in amicitiā P. Lentuli vituperatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: artem aut scientiam aut studium quodpiam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 27, 44: si quis universam (philosophiam) velit vituperare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 4: mensae, quae a Platone graviter vituperantur, id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: tuum consilium, id. Mur. 29, 60: (Rhodiorum res publica) minime quidem vituperanda, id. Rep. 3, 35, 48. — Prov.: qui caelum vituperant, *who find fault with heaven itself*, i. e. *are satisfied with nothing*, Phaedr. 4, 7, 26. — * **II.** In relig. lang., *to render defective, to spoil* an omen: cur omen mihi vituperat? Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 59 dub.

2. vĭtŭpĕro, ōnis, *m.* [1. vitupero], *a blamer, censurer, vituperator* (post-class.), Gell. 19, 7, 16; Sid. Ep. 4, 22; 8, 1.

vīvācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vivax]. **I.** *Natural vigor, vital force, tenaciousness* or *length of life, vivaciousness* (post-Aug.): tam angustis terminis tantae multitudinis vivacitas continetur, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 13; Col. 11, 3, 41; Plin. 8, 24, 41, § 101; Quint. 6, praef. 3; Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 4; Tert. Anim. 25. — *Plur.*, App. de Mundo, 58, 15. — **II.** *Liveliness, vivacity:* ingenii, Arn. 5, 179; cf. id. 2, 45: cordis, id. 5, 157.

vīvācĭter, *adv.*, v. vivax *fin.*

vīvārĭum, ii, v. vivarius, II.

vīvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vivus], *of* or *belonging to living creatures.* **I.** *Adj.:* naves, *fish-boats*, i. e. *in which live fish are conveyed*, Macr. S. 2, 12 *med.* — More freq., **II.** *Subst.:* **vīvārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *an enclosure in which game, fish*, etc., *are kept alive; a park, warren, preserve, fish-pond*, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 211; 8, 32, 50, § 115; Sen. Clem. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168; 9, 55, 81, § 171; Juv. 4, 51; 3, 308. — Transf.: excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, i. e. *whom they keep under their control in order to get made their heirs*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 79.

vīvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *animated, lively, vivid* (Lucretian; cf. Fest. p. 376 Müll.): potestas animi, Lucr. 3, 558; 3, 680: potestas cernendi, id. 3, 409.

vīvax, ācis, *adj.* [vivo]. **I.** *Tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious* (poet.). **A.** Lit.: phoenix, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54: anus, id. M. 13, 519: patrem, id. F. 2, 625: mater, Hor. S. 2, 1, 53: cervus, Verg. E. 7, 30 Forbig. ad loc.; Ov. M. 3, 194; 7, 273: Sibylla, *ancient, venerable*, id. ib. 14, 104 (cf.: lux aeterna, id. ib. 14, 132). — *Comp.:* heres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 132. — **B.** Transf., of things, concr. and abstr., *lasting long, enduring, durable:* apium (opp. breve lilium), Hor. C. 1, 36, 16: oliva, Verg. G. 2, 181: vivaci cespite, Ov. F. 4, 397: gratia, Hor. A. P. 69: virtus expersque sepulcri, Ov. P. 4, 8, 47. — **II.** *Lively, vigorous, vivacious:* sulfura, *burning briskly, inflammable*, Ov. M. 3, 374: solum, id. ib. 1, 420: vivacissimus cursus, Gell. 5, 2, 4: discipuli paulo vivaciores, *more lively, brisker, quick, eager*, = alacriores, Quint. 2, 6, 3 Spald. — *Adv.:* **vīvācĭter**, *with liveliness* or *spirit, vigorously:* pertractare res mysticas, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef. *med.; comp.:* vivacius quaerere abdita, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 332.

vīverra, ae, *f.*, *a ferret:* Mustella furo, Linn.; Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 261; 8, 55, 81, § 218; 30, 6, 16, § 47.

vīvesco (**vīvisco**), vixi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [vivo], *to become alive, get life, spring forth.* **I.** In gen., Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160; 16, 25, 39, § 93; 17, 10, 10, § 59; Prud. Apoth. 970. — **II.** Pregn., *to grow lively, strong*, or *vigorous*, Lucr. 4, 1138: ulcus, id. 4, 1068: si utraque (arbor) vixerit, *if they both grow, succeed, thrive*, Col. Arb. 16, 2: stolones avulsi arboribus, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 67.

vīvĭcombūrĭum, ii, *n.* [vivus-comburo], *a burning of people alive*, Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.;* 33 *med.*

vīvĭdē, *adv.*, v. vividus *fin.*

vīvĭdo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [vividus], *to make alive, produce:* natos, Mart. Cap. poët. 9, § 912.

vīvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [vivo], *containing life, living, animated* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. Fest. p. 376 Müll.). **I.** In gen. (very rare): tellus, Lucr. 1, 178. — **B.** Transf., of pictorial representations, *true to the life, animated, spirited, vivid:* signa, Prop. 2, 31 (3, 29), 8: cera, Mart. 7, 44, 2: imago, Claud. B. Get. 468 (cf.: vivi de marmore vultus, Verg. A. 6, 848). — Far more freq., **II.** Pregn., *full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid:* corpus, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 10: senectus, Tac. A. 6, 27: Umber (canis), Verg. A. 12, 753: dextra bello, id. ib. 10, 609: vis animi, Lucr. 1, 72; so, animi, Plin. Pan. 44, 6: ingenium, Liv. 2, 48, 3: pectus, id. 6, 22, 7: bello vivida virtus, Verg. A. 5, 754: odia, Tac. A. 15, 49: eloquentia, id. ib. 13, 42: epigrammata, Mart. 11, 42, 1. — *Comp.:* merum, Mart. 8, 6, 12: spiritus, Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 1. — *Adv.:* **vīvĭdē**, *vigorously* (acc. to II.); in *comp.*, Gell. 7, 3, 53; Amm. 30, 1, 7.

vīvĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vivifico], *a making alive, quickening, vivification* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 28 *fin.;* id. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

vīvĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who makes alive, a quickener, vivifier* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 37 *med.;* id. adv. Marc. 2, 9; Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3.

vīvĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vivificator], *life-giving*, Ambros. Spir. Sanc. 2, 9, 92.

vīvĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vivificus], *to make alive, restore to life, quicken, vivify* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: mortalia, Prud. Apoth. 234; id. adv. Marc. 5, 9; Tert. adv. Val. 14 *fin.;* Aug. adv. Pel. 2, 10, 33. — **II.** Trop.: animam, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 207; Hier. Ep. 108, 11.

vīvĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vivus-facio], *making alive, quickening, vivifying, vivific* (post-class.), App. Trism. *init.:* vigor, Amm. 21, 1, 8.

* **vīvĭpărus**, a, um, *adj.* [vivus-pario], *that brings forth its young alive, viviparous:* vivipari et ovipari pisces, App. Mag. p. 298, 24.

vīvĭrādix, īcis, *f.* [vivus-radix], *a set* or *cutting having a root, a layer, quickset;* of the vine, Cato, R. R. 33, 4; Cic. Sen. 15, 52; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170; of the rose, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1.

vīvisco, ĕre, v. vivesco.

vīvo, vixi, victum, 3 (*pluperf. subj.* syncop. vixet, Verg. A. 11, 118), *v. n.* [Sanscr. giv-, givami, live; Gr. βίος, life; Goth. quius, living; Germ. quicken; Engl. quick], *to live, be alive, have life* (syn. spiro). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: *Ca.* Eho, tua uxor quid agit? *Me.* Immortalis est. Vivit victuraque est, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 18: valet atque vivit (gnatus), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: nemo'st hominum qui vivat minus, id. Eun. 4, 6, 19; id. Ad. 3, 2, 34: vivere ac spirare, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: is demum mihi vivere atque frui animā videtur, qui, etc., Sall. C. 2, 9. — With *acc.* of time: et pueri annos octingentos vivont . . . Quin mille annorum perpetuo vivont ab saeclo ad saeclum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 85; 4, 2, 87: Nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putat posse vivere, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: vixi Annos bis centum, Ov. M. 12, 187: Aufidius vixit ad summam senectutem, Cic. Brut. 48, 179: ad centesimum annum, id. Sen. 6, 19: ad vesperum, id. ib. 19, 67: triginta annis, id. Off. 3, 2, 8: negat Epicurus, jucunde posse vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur, *live pleasantly unless we live virtuously*, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 49. — *Subst.:* **vīventes**, ium, *the living* (opp. mortui), Lact. 5, 19, 25; 5, 3, 25. — With a homogeneous object: modice et modeste melius est vitam vivere, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 18; cf. Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 5; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 118; id. Clu. 61, 170: tamne tibi diu videor vitam vivere? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 34: Bacchanalia vivunt, Juv. 2, 3. — *Pass.:* nunc tertia vivitur aetas, Ov. M. 12, 187. — Transf., of things: et vivere vitem et mori dicimus, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 24, 56: saepes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: oleae, Plin. 16, 44, 90, § 241: cinis, Ov. R. Am. 732: ignes, id. F. 3, 427: picturatum opus, *lives*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 589. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To survive, be still alive* (mostly in secondary tenses): quas inimicitias si tam cavere potuisset, quam metuere solebat, viveret, *would be still alive*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: is jam pridem mortuus est: si viveret, verba ejus audiretis, id. ib. 14, 42: Mustius dixisset, si viveret, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139: si viveret Hortensius cetera fortasse desideraret, id. Brut. 2, 6: si viveret, mihi cum illo nulla contentio jam maneret, id. Att. 14, 13, B, 4; id. Fam. 12, 1, 1: dixisti paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego viverem, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9; cf. id. Red. Quir. 4, 10: utinam L. Caesar valeret, Serv. Sulpicius viveret, id. Phil. 8, 7, 22: constitueram, neminem includere in dialogos eorum, qui viverent, id. Att. 13, 19, 3: divinat enim, quae futura fuerint, si Philippus vixisset, Liv. 41, 24, 4; cf.: quid Philippus, si vixisset, facturus fuerit, id. 41, 24, 5: qui censor fuisset, vetustissimusque ex iis, qui viverent, censoriis esset, id. 23, 22, 10; cf.: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? Immo vero etiam in senatum venit, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2: vivis; et vivis non ad deponendam sed ad confirmandam audaciam, id. ib. 1, 2, 4. — **2.** Euphemistically, vixit, *he is done with life, he is dead:* vixisse nimio satiu'st jam quam vivere, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 43; cf. id. Most. 4, 3, 10. — **3.** Ita vivam, *as true as I live*, as a formula of asseveration: nam, ita vivam, putavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3; 2, 16, 20; id. Att. 5, 15, 2; Sen. Ep. 82, 11 al. — **4.** Ne vivam si, *may I not live if, may I die if;* as a form of asseveration: quid poteris, inquies, pro iis dicere? Ne vivam, si scio, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8; id. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.* — **5.** Si vivo, *if I live*, a formula of menacing: erit ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 26; id. Cas. 1, 1, 27; Ter. And. 5, 2, 25; id. Eun. 5, 5, 20. — **6.** In the phrases, **a.** Alicui vivere, *to live for* a person: haec qui misit, non sibi soli postulat Te vivere et suā causā excludi ceteros, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 28; cf.: si tibi soli viveres, Cic. Marcell. 8, 25; cf.: secum vivere, II. B. infra. — **b.** In diem vivere, *from hand to mouth, for the present hour*, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 169; id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33; id. Phil. 2, 34, 86; cf.: hi, qui in horam viverent, id. ib. 5, 9, 25. — **c.** De lucro vivere, *a life that is clear gain*, i. e. *at the mercy of another*, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 1. — **C.** Pregn. **1.** *To live well, live at ease, enjoy life:* quod me cohortaris ad ambitionem et ad laborem, faciam quidem: sed quando vivemus? Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 12: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 11, 8; Varr. ib. p. 156, 13; Cat. 5, 1; Hor. C. 3, 29, 43; id. Ep. 1, 6, 66. — Hence, in bidding farewell: vive valeque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110; id. Ep. 1, 6, 67 al.; cf.: vivite, silvae, *fare ye well*, Verg. E. 8, 58. — **2.** Like our *to live*, for *to last, endure, remain, be remembered* (mostly poet.): vivet extento Proculeius aevo . . . Illum aget Fama superstes, Hor. C. 2, 2, 5: per omnia saecula famā vivam, Ov. M. 15, 879: mea semper gloria vivet, Cic. poët. ap. Gell. 15, 6, 3: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Verg. A. 4, 67: spirat adhuc amor Vivuntque commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 11; cf. id. ib. 1, 32, 3: carmina, id. Ep. 1, 19, 2: scripta, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 25: das nostro nomen victurum amori, id. Am. 3, 1, 65: odia, Stat. Th. 12, 441: mihi quidem Scipio, quamquam est subito ereptus, vivit tamen

semperque vivet, Cic. Lael. 27, 102: vivit vivetque semper, atque etiam latius in memoriâ hominum et sermone versabitur, postquam ab oculis recessit, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 11; Sen. Ben. 3, 5, 2.— **II.** Transf. **A.** *To live* on any thing or in any manner, i. e. *to support life; to sustain* or *maintain one's self:* stirpibus palmarum vivere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 131: piscibus atque ovis avium vivere, Caes. B. G. 4, 10 *fin.*: lacte atque pecore, id. ib. 4, 1; 5, 14: cortice ex arboribus, id. B. C. 3, 49: coriis herbisque et radicibus vivere, Liv. 23, 30, 3: herbis Vivis et urticâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 8: siliquis et pane secundo, id. ib. 2, 1, 123: parvo, id. S. 2, 2, 1: rapto, Verg. A. 7, 749: de vestro, Plaut. Truc. 5, 61: misere, id. Aul. 2, 4, 36: parcius, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: suaviter, id. Ep. 1, 8, 4: bene, id. ib. 1, 6, 56; 1, 11, 29: rapto, Liv. 7, 25, 13; 27, 12, 5: verbum vivere quidam putant ad cibum pertinere, Dig. 50, 16, 234.—*Impers. pass.:* vivitur ex rapto, Ov. M. 1, 144.—Trop.: (sunt) in eo studia illa nostra, quibus antea delectabamur, nunc etiam vivimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 28, a, 2. — **B.** *To live,* i. e. *to pass one's life, to reside, dwell, be* in any place or manner (cf.: vitam dego): Rhodi, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 4: extra urbem, id. Brut. 74, 258: Cypri, Nep. Chabr. 3, 4: in litteris vivere, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1; id. Sen. 11, 38: in maximâ celebritate atque in oculis civium, id. Off. 3, 1, 3: in paupertate, id. Part. Or. 18, 63: in humilitate, Lact. 7, 9, 17: cum timore, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 3: unis moribus et numquam mutatis legibus, Cic. Fl. 26, 63: e naturâ, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: convenienter naturae, id. ib. 3, 7, 26; id. Off. 3, 3, 13: valde familiariter cum aliquo, id. Att. 6, 6, 2; cf.: Hirtius vivit habitatque cum Balbo, id. ib. 14, 20, 4: cum Pansâ vixi in Pompeiano, id. ib.: ecquis me vivit hodie fortunatior? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1: ego vivo miserrimus, Cic. Att. 3, 5: viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157: illâ sorte Contentus vivat, id. S. 1, 1, 3.—Prov.: secum vivere, *to live for one's self, care only for one's self,* Cic. Sen. 14, 49. — *Impers. pass.:* quoniam vivitur non cum perfectis hominibus, sed, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46.

vīvus, a, um (*sup.* vivissimus, cited without example by Fest. p. 379 Müll.), *adj.* [vivo], *alive, living, that has life.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.* **1.** Of living beings: qui cum tantum ausus sit ustor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus? In curiam potissimum abjecit, ut eam mortuus incenderet, quam vivus everterat, Cic. Mil. 33, 90: quorum (simulacrorum) contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: adeo ut Cato vix vivus effugeret, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 15; id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189; 2, 4, 40, § 87: si Jugurtham vivom aut necatum sibi tradidisset, Sall. J. 61, 5: doctus eris vivam (gallinam) musto mersare Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 19: quamquam ea Tatio sic erant descripta vivo, tamen eo interfecto multo etiam magis, etc., *in the lifetime of Tatius,* Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14: tantum illo vivo, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21 *fin.*: cum leges duo ex unâ familiâ, vivo utroque, magistratus creari vetarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 33; cf. also: Cato affirmat, se vivo illum non triumphaturum, *as long as he lived,* Cic. Att. 4, 16, 2; so, me vivo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 15; id. Most. 1, 3, 73: vivâ me, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 17.—So the phrase vivus vidensque, *before his very eyes:* huic acerbissimum vivo videntique funus ducitur, Cic. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: ille Cyprius miser . . . vivus (ut aiunt) est et videns cum victu ac vestitu suo publicatus, id. Sest. 27, 59; cf.: et prudens sciens, Vivos vidensque pereo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 28. — *Subst.:* **vīvus,** i, *m., a living man:* cum is, cui forma mortui, fortunae vivi commendatae sunt, ignominiâ mortuum, inopiâ vivum adfecerit, is inter honestos homines atque adeo inter vivos numerabitur? Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 113. —**2.** Of things concr. and abstr.: saepes, Col. 11, 3, 3: caespes, Ov. M. 4, 301: harundo, id. ib. 13, 891: virga, id. ib. 4, 744: radix, id. ib. 14, 713: aqua, *running,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.; so, flumen, Liv. 1, 45; Verg. A. 2, 719: lacus, id. G. 2, 469: ros, *fresh,* Ov. F. 4, 778: lucernae, *burning,* Hor. C. 3, 21, 23: lapis, *flint,* Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 138: sulphur, *native,* id. 35, 15, 50, § 175: linum, *asbestos-cloth,* id. 19, 1, 4, § 19; Cels. 5, 18, 13: calx, *unslacked,* Vitr. 8, 7; Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 51: saxum, *living, natural, unwrought,* Verg. A. 1, 167: pumex, Ov. F. 2, 315: argentum, *quicksilver, mercury,* Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 99: vultus, i. e. *alive with expression,* or, as we say, *speaking,* Verg. A. 6, 848.—So of statues and images: vidi artes veterumque manus variisque metalla viva modis, Stat. S. 1, 3, 48: vox, *living,* i. e. *oral discourse,* Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 4; Quint. 2, 2, 8; Sen. Ep. 6, 4; 33, 9; Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9 al.: cujus facta viva nunc vigent, *living,* Naev. ap. Gell. 6, 8, 5: animus, *lively,* Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 17: pectus, Arn. 3, 6.—**B.** *Subst.:* **vīvum,** i, *n.,* lit., *that which is alive;* hence, **1.** Ad vivum resecare, *to cut to the quick, cut very deep:* extrema pars ipsius unguis ad vivum resecatur, Col. 6, 12, 3 (cf. in the *adj.:* vulnera circumcidere ad vivas usque partes, Plin. 28, 10, 43, § 156): calor ad vivum adveniens, Liv. 22, 17, 2.—Trop.: hoc primum sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse: neque id ad vivum reseco, ut illi, qui haec subtilius disserunt, i. e. *I do not wish to be understood in too strict a sense,* Cic. Lael. 5, 18.—**2.** De vivo detrahere or resecare aliquid, *to give* or *take away from the capital:* dat de lucro: nihil detraxit de vivo, Cic. Fl. 37, 91: de vivo igitur erat aliquid resecandum, ut esset, unde, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 118.—**II.** Transf., *lively, ardent* (only post-Aug. and very rare): vivus et ingenuus animus, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 17: vivi pectoris homo, Arn. 3, 103.—*Adv.:* **vīvē,** *in a lively manner, very:* vive sapis, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 100 Jacob. (dub.).

vix, *adv.* [etym. dub.; perh. from root vic- of vinco], *with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely.* **I.** In gen.: quid est, sine his cur vivere velimus? mihi vero cum his ipsis vix; his autem detractis ne vix quidem, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2: quae vix aut ne vix quidem appareant, id. Fin. 4, 13, 32: ut vix aut omnino non posset . . . infirmari sua lex, id. Att. 3, 23, 2; cf.: profluens amnis aut vix aut nullo modo, conclusa autem aqua facile corrumpitur, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20: vix incedo inanis, ne, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 174: vix sum compos animi, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: vix me contineo, quin involem, etc., id. Eun. 5, 2, 20: *Thr.* Hic sunt tres minae. *Gn.* Vix, id. ib. 3, 2, 19: vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 2: ego teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: Gabinius collegit ipse se vix, sed collegit tamen, id. Pis. 12, 27: iter angustum et difficile, vix quâ singuli carri ducerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: brevi spatio interjecto, vix ut his rebus . . . administrandis tempus daretur, id. ib. 3, 4; cf.: adeo, ut vix ulla possit causa reperiri, Quint. Inst. prooem. § 12: ex hominum milibus LX. vix ad D. sese redactos esse dixerunt, *to scarcely five hundred,* Caes. B. G. 2, 28: carcer vix carcere dignus, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 19 et saep.: ego vix teneor, quin accurram, Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 2: vix est, ut id obtineat, Dig. 41, 1, 7, § 7; so ib. 16, 1, 19 *init.*—**B.** Strengthened, **1.** By *aegre:* vix aegreque amatorculos invenimus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27: vix et aegre, App. M. 1, p. 111, 10: vix et aegerrime, id. ib. 1, p. 108, 40; v. aegre.—**2.** By *saltem:* illud vix saltem praecipiendum videtur, Quint. 6, 4, 15.—**3.** By repetition: corpus matri vix vixque remissum, Albin. 1, 167. — **II.** In partic., of time, *hardly, scarcely.* **A.** *Absol.:* assum atque advenio Acherunte vix via alta atque ardua, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37 (Trag. Rel. p. 208 Rib.): ah, vix tandem sensi stolidus! Ter. And. 3, 1, 12: vix tandem legi litteras, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 1; Cat. 62, 2: contingat vix deinde mori, Val. Fl. 7, 537. — **B.** With a foll. *cum,* and poet. also *et,* to denote the immediate succession of two events. **1.** With *cum:* vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, cum Galli, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 8: vix erat hoc plane imperatum, cum illum . . . videres, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: vix ea fatus erat, geminae cum forte columbae . . . caelo venere volantes, Verg. A. 6, 190; Ov. M. 1, 69.—**2.** With *et:* vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus, Et superincumbens . . . liquidas projecit in undas Praecipitem, Verg. A. 5, 857; so, vix . . . et, id. ib. 6, 498; Stat. Th. 5, 263; cf.: vix . . . que, Verg. A. 2, 692.—**3.** With ellipsis of *cum* or *et:* vix proram attigerat, rumpit Saturnia funem, Verg. A. 10, 659; 8, 337: vix bene desieram, rettulit illa mihi, Ov. F. 5, 278; Phaedr. 4, 24, 28 sq.; so, vix bene, Ov. M. 2, 47.—**C.** Strengthened by *dum,* and usually written in one word, **vixdum,** *hardly then, scarcely yet:* Dolabella valde vituperabatur, quod tibi tam cito succederet, cum vixdum triginta dies in Syriâ fuisses, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 2: haec ego omnia vixdum etiam coetu nostro dimisso comperi, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: (Hannibalem) vixdum puberem, Liv. 21, 3, 2: vixdum serio adnuere, id. 39, 42, 12: progressis vixdum quattuor milia passuum, id. 44, 5, 1; 32, 28, 4; 10, 32, 7: puer vixdum libertatem, nedum dominationem modice laturus, id. 24, 4, 1: vixdum dimidium dixeram: intellexerat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 4: vixdum epistulam tuam legeram, cum, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 3.—So with *et,* Liv. 36, 12, 5; 43, 4, 10; Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 7.

vixdum, *adv.,* v. vix, II. C.

vixet, v. vivo *init.*

vōbis, *dat.* and *abl.* of vos; v. tu.

* **vŏcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [voco], *vocal:* sonus vocabilior est visus, Gell. 30, 20, 14.

vŏcābŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *an appellation, designation, name* of any thing (cf.: nomen, vox). **I.** In gen.: philosophorum habent disciplinae ex ipsis Vocabula, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33: nomen est, quo suo quaeque (persona) proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34: si res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet, ut pes in navi, etc., id. de Or. 3, 40, 159: neque verborum tanta copia sit in nostrâ linguâ, res ut omnes suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominentur, id. Caecin. 18, 51: rebus non commutatis immutaverunt vocabula, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38; cf.: ex more imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280: proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 116; cf. Lucr. 5, 1042: Chaldaei non ex artis, sed ex gentis vocabulo nominati, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: vocabula tantum pecuniarum, id. Pis. 37, 90: cui nomen neniae: quo vocabulo etiam Graecis cantus lugubres nominantur, id. Leg. 2, 24, 62: liberta, cui vocabulum Acte fuit, Tac. A. 13, 12: artifex, vocabulo Locusta, *by name,* id. ib. 12, 66: multa renascentur, quae jam cecidere, cadentque, Quae nunc sunt in honore, vocabula, Hor. A. P. 71: juncta vocabula sumere, Ov. F. 3, 511: ululatus, neque enim alio vocabulo potest exprimi theatris quoque indecora laudatio, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 13.—**II.** In partic., in gram., *a substantive,* both in gen. and as an appellative noun in partic. (in contradistinction to nomen, as denoting a proper name; v. nomen): Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, vocabula et verba, ut homo et equus, et legit et currit, Varr. L. L. 8, §§ 11, 12, 45, 52 sq., 80 Müll; Quint. 1, 4, 20; Sen. Ep. 58, 6.

vōcālis, e, *adj.* [vox], *that utters a voice, sounding, sonorous, speaking, crying, singing, vocal.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* aves cantu aliquo aut humano sermone vocales, Plin. 10, 51, 72, § 141: ranae (opp. mutae), id. 8, 58, 83, § 227: scarabaei nocturno stridore, id. 11, 28, 34, § 98: piscis, id. 9, 19, 34, § 70: ora (vatis), Ov. M. 5, 332; 11, 8: nympha (of Echo), id. ib. 3, 357: Orpheus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 7: chordae, Tib. 2, 5, 3: carmen, Ov. M. 11, 317: boves, *endowed with speech,* Tib. 2, 5, 78: genus instrumenti, i. e. *slaves* (opp. semivocale and mutum), Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 1: ne quem vocalem praeteriisse videamur, *speaking, talking,* Cic. Brut. 69, 242; cf. Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 4: antra, *in which oracles were given,* Stat. Th. 1, 492: terra, Dodonis, Ov. M. 13, 716: genus signorum, Veg. Mil. 3, 5.—*Comp.:* vocaliora sunt vacua quam plena, Sen. Q. N. 2, 29; cf.: sunt aliis alia (verba) jucundiora, vocaliora . . . verba e syllabis magis vocalia (corresp. to melius sonantes syllabae), *more vocal, clearer,* Quint. 8, 3, 16.—*Sup.:* eligere vocalissimum aliquem, qui legeret, i. e. *with the most powerful voice,* Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2. — **B.** *Substt.* **1. vōcālis,** is, *f.* (littera), *a vowel,* Cic. Or. 23, 77; Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18; Quint. 1, 4, 6; 1, 5, 20; 1, 7, 14; 1, 7, 26.—**2. vōcāles,** ium, *m.* (homines), *vocalists, singers* (late Lat.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34; Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: causative, *making vocal, causing* or *inspiring speech* or *song* (rare and

poet.): Castaliae vocales undae, Stat. S. 5, 5, 2: de Pieriis vocalis fontibus unda, id. ib. 1, 2, 6. — *Adv.:* **vōcālĭter,** *with a loud cry, loudly* (post-class.), App. M. 1, p. 112; Tert. adv. Prax. 3.

* **vōcālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [vocalis], *open sound, euphony;* as transl. of εὐφωνία, Quint. 1, 5, 4.

vōcālĭter, *adv.*, v. vocalis *fin.*

vōcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [voco], *an appellation, designation, name* (ante- and post-class. for the class. vocabulum), Lucr. 2, 657; Arn. 4, 128; 7, 251; Sol. 5 *med.*

Vocātes, ium, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Aquitania, Caes. B. G. 3, 23; 3, 27.

vŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [voco, a calling; hence, in partic.], **I.** *A citing* before a court; *a summons,* Varr. and Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 13, 12, 6; Varr. ib. 13, 13, 3.—**II.** *A bidding, invitation* to dinner, etc., Cat. 47, 5.—**III.** In eccl. Lat., *calling,* Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 26; id. Heb. 3, 1: in caelo, Hilar. in Matt. 4, 15.

vŏcātīvē, *adv.* [vocativus], *in the vocative:* dicere, Gell. 13, 22, 4.

vŏcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [voco], *of* or *belonging to calling:* casus, *the vocative case,* in gram., Gell. 14, 5, 1 sq. al. — As *subst.:* **vŏcātīvus,** i, *m.*, *the vocative case,* Charis. p. 11 P.; Prisc. p. 671 ib. al.

vŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug.), *a caller.* **I.** In gen.: Paulus vocator gentium, Prud. στεφ. 2, 461; Ambros. in Luc. 3, § 33.—**II.** In partic., *a bidder, inviter* to dinner, etc., Sen. Ira, 3, 37, 3; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 89; Suet. Calig. 39; Mart. 7, 85, 11.

vŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vocator], *of* or *belonging to calling* or *invoking, invocatory* (post-class.): somnia, Tert. Anim. 47.

vŏcātus, ūs, *m.* [voco], *a calling, calling upon, summoning, invocation* (only *abl.* in prose). **I.** In gen.: et ille et senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 2: o numquam frustrata vocatus Hasta meos, *my call, my invocation,* Verg. A. 12, 95.—**II.** In partic., *an invitation* to dinner, etc.: misit qui diceret, cenaturum apud Caesarem vocatu ipsius, Suet. Calig. 39.

vōcĭfĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [vociferor], *a loud calling, clamor, outcry, vociferation,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 60, § 156; id. Clu. 10, 30; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 12; Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22; Petr. 14; Quint. 2, 10, 8; Suet. Claud. 36 al.

vōcĭfĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who cries aloud, a crier, vociferator* (post-class.): Joannes in solitudine, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 11.

* **vōcĭfĕrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a loud cry, outcry, scream, vociferation,* Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164.

vōcĭfĕro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, rare collat. form of vociferor: crescere turba et vociferare ex omnibus locis, Liv. 7, 12, 14; cf. id. 10, 28, 12, s. v. vociferor: qui vociferant saepe, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5.—*Pass. impers.:* vociferatum ferociter, Liv. 24, 21, 2.

vōcĭfĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [vox-fero], *to cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, scream, bawl, vociferate* (class.; cf. clamo): vociferari palam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39: adventu Gallorum vociferatus est (anser) canibus silentibus, Col. 8, 13, 2: me dies, vox, latera deficiant, si hoc nunc vociferari velim, quam miserum indignumque sit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52: Canuleius pauca in senatu vociferatus, Liv. 4, 1, 6: talia, Verg. A. 2, 679: incendiarium et patinarium, i. e. *to call aloud,* Suet. Vit. 17.—With *object-clause:* quod vociferabare decem millia talentûm Gabinio esse promissa, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21; so Liv. 2, 65, 3 Drak. *N. cr.;* 10, 29, 3; 10, 35, 13; Suet. Calig. 36; id. Claud. 40; cf.: vociferans, Q. Vare, legiones redde, id. Aug. 23: vociferari Decius, quo fugerent? quamve in fugâ spem haberent? Liv. 10, 28, 12 (MSS. vociferare; cf. Weissenb. ad loc.).—Of things concr. or abstr.: aera, i. e. *to sound, resound,* Lucr. 2, 450: carmina, id. 1, 732: res ipsa per se vociferatur, *proclaims it,* id. 2, 1051; cf.: ratio naturam rerum, id. 3, 14.

vōcĭfĭco, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [vox-facio], *to cry aloud, utter a loud cry, proclaim* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** *Neutr.:* (apes) a se eiciunt fucos, quos vocificantes persequuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8.—**II.** *Act.:* cujus vim Demosthenis orationes vocificant, Gell. 9, 3, 1.

Vocio, ōnis, *m.*, *a king of the Norici,* Caes. B. G. 1, 53.

vŏcĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [voco]. **I.** *Act., to be wont to call, to call, name* (class.): igneus Vertex, quem patrio vocitamus nomine fulmen, Lucr. 6, 298: hanc (Matrem) variae gentes . . . Idaeam vocitant matrem, etc., id. 2, 611: nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui soli, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 27, 50: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, id. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 111: Demetrius qui Phalereus vocitatus est, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: qui vivum eum tyrannum vocitarant, Nep. Dion, 10, 2: Lipara antea Melogonis vocitata, Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93; Tac. H. 5, 2.—**II.** *Neutr., to call loudly, call out* (very rare): clamor accurrentium, vocitantium, Tac. H. 2, 41.

vŏcīvus, v. vacivus.

vŏco, āvi, ātum (*inf.* vocarier, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 27), 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. vak-, to say; Gr. root Ϝεπ-, in ἔπος, word, εἶπον, said], *to call; to call upon, summon, invoke; to call together, convoke,* etc. (cf. appello, compello). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (patrem) blandâ voce vocabam, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 51 Vahl.): quis vocat? quis nominat me? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 25: *He.* Vin' vocem huc ad te (patrem)? *Ly.* Voca, id. Capt. 2, 2, 110: Trebonius magnam jumentorum atque hominum multitudinem ex omni provinciâ vocat, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: Dumnorigem ad se vocat, id. B. G. 1, 20: populum Romanum ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 7: milites ad concilium classico ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47, 7: aliquem in contionem, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 144; for which, contionem, Tac. A. 1, 29: concilium, Verg. A. 10, 2; 6, 433; Ov. M. 1, 167: patribus vocatis, Verg. A. 5, 758: ipse vocat pugnas, id. ib. 7, 614: fertur haec moriens pueris dixisse vocatis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 170.—With *dat.* (post Aug. and rare): populumque ac senatum auxilio vocare, Tac. A. 4, 67 *fin.;* 12, 45.— *Absol.:* in senatum vocare (sc. patres), Liv. 23, 32, 3; 36, 21, 7.—*Impers.:* in contionem vocari placuit, Liv. 24, 28, 1: cum in senatum vocari jussissent, id. 2, 55, 10.—Poet.: tum cornix plenâ pluviam vocat improba voce, i. e. *announces,* Verg. G. 1, 388; so, ventos aurasque, Lucr. 5, 1086: voce vocans Hecaten caeloque Ereboque potentem, *invoking,* Verg. A. 6, 247: patrios Voce deos, id. A. 4, 680; 12, 638; Tib. 2, 1, 83, Just. 38, 7, 8: ventis vocatis, Verg. A. 3, 253: numina magna, id. ib. 3, 264; 12, 181: auxilio deos, id. ib. 5, 686: divos in vota, id. ib. 5, 234; 7, 471: vos (deos) in verba, *as witnesses,* Ov. F. 5, 527: quem vocet divum populus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 1, 14, 10; 1, 30, 2; 3, 22, 3; id. Epod. 5, 5: votis imbrem, *to call down,* Verg. G. 1, 157.—Poet. with *inf.:* hic (Charon) levare functum Pauperem laboribus Vocatus atque non vocatus audit, Hor. C. 2, 18, 40.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To cite, summon* into court, before a magistrate (syn. cito): in jus vocas: sequitur, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: tribuni etiam consulem in rostra vocari jusserunt, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 12, 6.—**2.** *To bid, invite* one as a guest, to dinner, etc. (syn. invito): *Pa.* Solus cenabo domi? *Ge.* Non enim solus: me vocato, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 20. si quis esum me vocat, id. ib. 1, 3, 28: aliquem ad cenam, Ter. And. 2, 6, 22; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 9: vulgo ad prandium, id. Mur. 34, 72: domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nos parasiti, quos numquam quisquam neque vocat neque invocat, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 7: convivam, id. As. 4, 1, 23: spatium apparandis nuptiis, vocandi, sacrificandi dabitur paululum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 21: *Ge.* Cenabis apud me. *Ep.* Vocata est opera nunc quidem, i. e. *I have been already invited, I have an engagement,* Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 18; so, too, bene vocas! verum vocata res est, id. Curc. 4, 4, 7: bene vocas; tum gratia'st, id. Men. 2, 3, 36 Brix ad loc.—**3.** In gen., *to call, invite, exhort, summon, urge, stimulate,* etc.: quod me ad vitam vocas, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 2: haec nisi vides expediri, quam in spem me vocas? id. ib. 3, 15, 6: quarum rerum spe ad laudem me vocasti, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2.—**b.** Of inanimate or abstract subjects, *to invite, call, summon, incite, arouse:* quo cujusque cibus vocat atque invitat aventes, Lucr. 5, 524: lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Verg. A. 3, 70; cf.: quâque vocant fluctus, Ov. R. Am. 532: Carthaginienses fessos nox imberque ad necessariam quietem vocabat, Liv. 28, 15, 12: me ad studium (feriae), Phaedr. 3, prol. 9: quocumque vocasset defectionis ab Romanis spes, Liv. 24, 36, 9; cf.: arrogantiâ offensas vocare, *to provoke* or *excite hostility,* Tac. H. 4, 80.—*Pass.:* cum ipso anni tempore ad gerendum bellum vocaretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 32.—Poet., with *inf.:* sedare sitim fluvii fontesque vocabant, Lucr. 5, 945.—**4.** *To challenge:* centuriones . . . nutu vocibusque hostes, si introire vellent, vocare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: cum hinc Aetoli, haud dubie hostes, vocarent ad bellum, Liv. 34, 43, 5: vocare hostem et vulnera mereri, Tac. G. 14; Verg. G. 3, 194; 4, 76; id. A. 11, 375, 11, 442; Sil. 14, 199; Stat. Th. 6, 747; cf. Verg. A. 6, 172; 4, 223 Heyne ad loc.—**5.** *To call* by name, *to name, denominate* (freq. and class., syn. nomino): certabant urbem Romam Remoramne vocarent, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 85 Vahl.): quem Graeci vocant Aërem, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll. (Epicharm. v. 8 Vahl.): cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: comprehensio, quam κατάληψιν illi vocant, id. Ac. 2, 6, 17: urbem ex Antiochi patris nomine Antiochiam vocavit, Just. 15, 4, 8: ad Spelaeum, quod vocant, biduum moratus, Liv. 45, 33, 8: me miserum vocares, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 92: non possidentem multa vocaveris Recte beatum, id. C. 4, 9, 45.—With *de, to call after, to name after:* lapis, quem Magneta vocant patrio de nomine Graeci, Lucr. 6, 908: patrioque vocant de nomine mensem, Ov. F. 3, 77.—*Pass.:* ego vocor Lyconides, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 49: *De.* Qui vocare? *Ge.* Geta, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 3: jam lepidus vocor, id. ib. 5, 7, 13; id. Eun. 2, 2, 33: a se visum esse in eo colle Romulum, qui nunc Quirinalis vocatur . . . se deum esse et Quirinum vocari, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20: syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251: patiens vocari Caesaris ultor, id. C. 1, 2, 43: sive tu Lucina probas vocari, id. C. S. 15.—With *de, to be named for,* etc.: Taurini vocantur de fluvio qui propter fuit, Cat. Orig. 3, fr. 1: ludi, qui de nomine Augusti fastis additi, Augustales vocarentur, Tac. A. 1, 15.—**6.** In eccl. Lat., *to call to a knowledge of the gospel,* Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 2; id. Gal. 1, 6; id. 1 Thess. 2, 12.—**II.** Transf., *to call,* i. e. *to bring, draw, put, set, place* in some position or condition: ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59: aliquem in odium aut invidiam, id. Off. 1, 25, 86: cujusdam familia in suspitionem est vocata conjurationis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 10: aliquem in luctum, id. Att. 3, 7, 2: in partem (hereditatis) mulieres vocatae sunt, *succeeded to a share,* id. Caecin. 4, 12; so, aliquem in partem curarum, Tac. A. 1, 11: in portionem muneris, Just. 5, 2, 9: me ad Democritum vocas, *to refer,* Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 56.—With inanimate or abstract objects: ex eâ die ad hanc diem quae fecisti, in judicium voco, *I call to account,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 34; so, aliquid in judicium, id. de Or. 1, 57, 241; id. Balb. 28, 64 al.: singula verba sub judicium, Ov. P. 1, 5, 20: ad calculos vocare amicitiam, Cic. Lael. 16, 58; Liv. 5, 4, 7; Plin. Pan. 38, 3: nulla fere potest res in dicendi disceptationem aut controversium vocari, quae, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 291: aliquid in dubium, id. Inv. 2, 28, 84: templa deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam denique totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas, *bring to destruction, reduce to ruin, destroy,* id. Cat. 1, 5, 12.

Vŏcōnĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; so, Q. Voconius Saxa, *a tribune of the people* 580 A.U.C., *author of the* Lex Voconia, *which restricted the right of women to inherit,* Cic. Balb. 8, 21; id. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 107 sqq.; Liv. Epit. 21; Mart. 7, 28, 1.—Hence, Forum Voconii, *a town in Gaul,* Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1; Sauppius ap. Orell. Ind. Legum, pp. 294–305, and the authorities there cited.—Hence, **Vŏcōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Voconius:* Voconia pira, *named after a Voconius,* Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56.

Vŏcontii, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *between the rivers Isara and*

Druentius, now *Vaison,* Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Mel. 2, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 34; Liv. 21, 31, 9; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2.—Hence, **Vŏcontĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Vocontii, Vocontian:* rura, Sil. 3, 467.

vōcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vox], *a small* or *feeble voice* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: recreandae voculae causâ, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 1: mea, Prop. 1, 16, 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A soft note* or *tone:* quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones et falsae voculae quam certae et severae? Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98.—**B.** *A little, petty speech; a little word, particle:* incurrit haec nostra laurus non solum in oculos, sed jam etiam in voculas malevolorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: significatio hujus voculae (saltem), Gell. 12, 14, 5.

vōcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vocula], *the intonation, accentuation* of words, *accent* (ante-class.), Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 1; cf. Gell. 13, 25, 3, and 13, 6, 1.

Vŏgĕsus, i, v. Vosegus.

‡ **voisgram,** avem quae se vellit. Augures hanc eandem fucillantem appellant, Fest. p. 371 Müll.

vŏla, ae, *f., the hollow of the hand, the palm,* or (acc. to Fest. p. 370 Müll.), *of the foot, the sole,* Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 204; Prud. Apoth. 927.—Prov.: nec vola nec vestigium apparet or exstat, i. e. *not the slightest trace,* Varr. ap. Non. p. 416, 19 and 22.

volaema pĭra, *a kind of large pear, warden-pear,* Cato, R. R. 7, 4; Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Verg. G. 2, 88.—In *sing.:* pirum volaemum, Arat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*

Volana, ae, *f., a town of the Samnites,* Liv. 10, 44 and 45.

Volandum, i, *n., a fortress of Armenia,* Tac. A. 13, 39.

vŏlans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of 2. volo.

Vŏlāterrae, ārum, *f., an ancient town in Etruria,* now *Volterra,* Liv. 10, 12; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20. — Hence, **Vŏlāterrānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Volaterræ, Volaterran:* Vada, *a seaport belonging to the territories of Volaterræ,* now *Torre di Vado,* Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Cic. Quint. 6, 24.—*Plur. subst.:* **Vŏlāterrāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Volaterræ, the Volaterrans,* Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Cic. Caecin. 7, 18; id. Att. 1, 19, 4; Liv. 28, 45 al.

vŏlātĭca, ae, v. volaticus, II. C.

vŏlātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. volo], *flying, winged.* **I.** Lit.: homines, Plaut. Poen. 2, 27 sq.: Pegasus, App. M. 8, p. 208, 32.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Fleeting, flighty, volatile, inconstant, transitory:* o Academiam volaticam et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc! Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3: volaticum esse ac levem, Sen. Ep. 42, 5: Psyche (with fugitiva), App. M. 5, p. 172 *fin.:* gaudium, Tert. Poen. 11: desideria formae (with temporalia), id. ad Uxor. 1, 4.—**B.** *Fickle, turning from one to another:* suspicari illius furentis et volaticos impetus in se ipsos posse converti, Cic. Har. Resp. 22, 46.—**C.** As *subst.:* **vŏlātĭca,** ae, *f.* **1.** *A witch, sorceress,* acc. to Fest. s. v. strigem, p. 314 Müll. —**2.** *Witchcraft, sorcery,* Tert. Pall. 6.

vŏlātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *flying, winged* (class.; cf. ales). **I.** Lit.: bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: puer, i. e. *Cupid,* Ov. Am. 2, 7, 27.—*Subst.:* **vŏlātĭle,** is, *n., a fowl* (late Lat.): omnia volatilia caeli, Vulg. Ezek. 32, 4: omne volatile, id. Gen. 1, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Swift, rapid:* telum, i. e. *an arrow,* Lucr. 1, 970; Ov. A. A. 1, 169; id. M. 7, 841: ferrum, Verg. A. 4, 71: cervus, Varr. ap. Non. p. 559, 23, and 515, 20 (al. volabile).—**B.** *Fleeting, transitory:* aetas, Ov. M. 10, 519: gloria vanum et volatile quiddam est aurâque mobilius, Sen. Ep. 123, 15: lepra, *changing from one part to another,* Vulg. Lev. 13, 57.

vŏlātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a flight,* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7; Col. 8, 9, 1; 8, 10, 5.

vŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a flying, flight.* **I.** Lit. (used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*); *sing.:* aquilae admonitus volatu, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26: puer audaci coepit gaudere volatu, Ov. M. 8, 223; cf. id. ib. 12, 527: non si Pegaseo ferar volatu, Cat. 55, 24.—*Plur.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101; 2, 52, 129; id. Div. 1, 1, 2: dedit volatus avibus, *the power of flight,* App. Flor. 2, p. 348.—**II.** Transf., poet., of any swift motion, *rapid course, swiftness, velocity,* etc.: equi, Claud. Gigant. 47: celeris famae, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 270: praeceps fatorum, Mart. 11, 91, 9.

Volcae, ārum, *m., a numerous and powerful people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *divided into the* Volcae Arecomici *and the* Volcae Tectosages, Caes. B. G. 7, 7; 7, 64; id. B. C. 1, 35; id. B. G. 6, 24; the former had for their chief town Nemausus, the modern *Nismes;* the latter, Tolosa, the modern *Toulouse,* Liv. 21, 26; Mel. 2, 5, 6.

Volcānus (less correctly **Vulc-**), i, *m.* **I.** Lit., *Vulcan, the fire-god, son of Jupiter and Juno,* Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55 sq.; 1, 30, 83; Caes. B. G. 6, 21; Hor. C. 1, 4, 8; 3, 4, 59; id. S. 1, 5, 74; Ov. M. 7, 437.—Hence, **A. Volcānĭus (Vulc-),** a, um, *adj., of* or *relating to Vulcan, Vulcanian:* vis, i. e. *fire,* Lucil. ap. Non. p. 528, 10; so, acies, *a conflagration,* Verg. A. 10, 408; and pestis, Sil. 14, 423: arma, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 33; cf.: munera, currus, Ov. M. 2, 106: Lemnos, *sacred to Vulcan,* id. ib. 13, 313: insulae, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55.—**B. Volcānālis (Vulc-),** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Vulcan:* flamen, Varr. L. L. 5, § 84 Müll.—As *subst.:* **Volcānālĭa,** ium, *n.* (sc. festa), *the yearly festival of Vulcan, celebrated on the 23d of August,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 20 Müll.; Col. 11, 3, 18; 11, 3, 47; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 489, 36; Plin. 17, 27, 47, § 260; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8.—**II.** Transf., *fire:* Volcanum in cornu conclusum gerere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 185: totis Volcanum spargere tectis, Verg. A. 7, 77; Ov. M. 7, 104; 9, 251.

Volcentes, ium, *m., a people of Lucania,* Liv. 27, 15; Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

Volcentīni, ōrum, *m., a people of Istria,* Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

vŏlens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of 1. volo.

vŏlenter, *adv.,* v. 1. volo, *P. a. fin.*

vŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [1. volo], *will, inclination* (post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 259, 27; Sol. 36.

Vŏlĕsus, i, *m., the name of a powerful Sabine,* Ov. P. 3, 2, 105; Juv. 8, 182.

volgāris, volgārĭtas, volgārĭter, volgātor, etc., v. vulg-.

volgĭŏlus, i, *m., an implement for levelling beds of earth,* Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 73.

volgo and **volgus,** v. vulg-.

vŏlĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [volito], *a flying, flight* (late Lat.), Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 223.

vŏlĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* [2. volo], *to fly to and fro, to fly* or *flit about, to flutter* (class.). **I.** Lit.: aves volitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: (volucris) propter humum volitat, Ov. M. 8, 258: volitant alii (scarabaei) magno cum murmure, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 98.—**B.** Transf., *to fly, hasten,* or *hover about; to flutter, float about:* volitans totâ acie, Liv. 4, 19, 2: mediis in millibus ductores, Verg. A. 12, 126: volitabit et vagabitur in foro, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51; cf.: totâ Asiâ vagatur, volitat ut rex, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 6: volitare in foro, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: volitat ante oculos istorum Jubae regis filius, id. Agr. 2, 22, 59: pacatum volitant per mare navitae, Hor. C. 4, 5, 19: tribuni praefectique cum terrore et armatorum catervis volitabant, Tac. H. 2, 88 *fin.;* cf. Cic. Sest. 1, 1.—Of things concr. and abstr.: quae (rerum simulacra) quasi membranae summo de corpore rerum Dereptae volitant ultro citroque per auras, Lucr. 4, 32; cf. id. 4, 62: solidissima materiaï Corpora perpetuo volitare, *hover, float about,* id. 1, 952; so of atoms, id. 2, 380; 3, 33; Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: stellae, id. Arat. 180: atra favilla in nimbo, Verg. A. 5, 666: umbrae inter vivos, Lucr. 4, 38: circum litora, Verg. A. 6, 329: et tenues animae volitare silentum, Ov. M. 14, 411: voces per auras, Lucr. 4, 221.—**II.** Trop., *to fly, fly* or *flutter about, fly to and fro,* etc.: nemo me lacrimis decoret nec funera fletu Faxit. Cur? Volito vivu' per ora virûm, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; cf. id. Sen. 20, 73 (Epigr. v. 4, p. 162 Vahl.): speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26: si nostri animi . . . gestiant ac volitare cupiant vacui curâ ac labore, *to wander about,* id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: valebis apud hominem volitantem gloriae cupiditate, vir moderatus et constans, *soaring, aspiring,* id. Pis. 25, 59; cf.: cupis volitare per auras, Mart. 1, 4, 11: nec volitabo in hoc insolentius, *fly into a passion,* Cic. Fl. 16, 38: (Clodius) volitat, furit, id. Att. 2, 22, 1.

volnus, volnĕro, etc., v. vuln-.

1. vŏlo (2*d pers. sing.* vīs, orig. veis, Prisc. 9, 1, 6, p. 847 P.; 1*st pers. plur.* volumus, but volimus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 89 Speng.; 3*d pers. sing.* volt, and 2*d pers. plur.* voltis always in ante-class. writers; also volt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; 2, 5, 49, § 128; id. Sest. 42, 90; id. Phil. 8, 9, 26; id. Par. 5, 1, 34; id. Rep. 3, 33, 45: voltis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 53, § 122; 2, 3, 94, § 219; 2, 5, 5, § 11; 2, 3, 89, § 208; id. Clu. 30, 83; id. Rab. Perd. 12, 33; id. Sest. 30, 64; id. Par. 1, 2, 11 et saep. —*Pres. subj.* velim, but sometimes volim, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 44 Ritschl; cf. Prisc. 9, 1, 8, p. 848 P.; so volint, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 65 Ritschl), velle, volui (*part. fut.* voliturus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 712; contr. forms, vin for visne, freq. in Plaut. and Ter., also Hor. S. 1, 9, 69; Pers. 6, 63: sis for si vis, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 70; id. Merc. 4, 4, 37; id. Pers. 3, 3, 8; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 38; Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 42; id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48; id. Mil. 22, 60; Liv. 34, 32, 20: sultis for si voltis, only ante-class., Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 8; id. As. prol. 1; id. Capt. 2, 3, 96; 3, 5, 9; 4, 4, 11), *v. irreg. a.* [Sanscr. var-; Gr. βολ-, βούλομαι; cf. the strengthened root ϝελ- in ἐέλδομαι, ἔλπομαι; Germ. wollen; Engl. will], expressing any exercise of volition, and corresponding, in most cases, to the Germ. wollen; in Engl. mostly rendered, *to wish, want, intend, purpose, propose, be willing, consent, mean, will,* and, impersonally, *it is my will, purpose, intention, plan, policy* (syn.: cupio, opto; but volo properly implies a purpose). **I.** In gen. **A.** With object-infinitive. **1.** With *pres. inf.* **a.** *To wish.* (α) Exire ex urbe priusquam luciscat volo, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 35: potare ego hodie tecum volo, id. Aul. 3, 6, 33: ego quoque volo esse liber: nequiquam volo, id. Trin. 2, 4, 39; so id. ib. 2, 4, 164: ait rem seriam agere velle mecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 8: natus enim debet quicunque est velle manere In vitâ, Lucr. 5, 177: video te alte spectare et velle in caelum migrare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: quid poëtae? Nonne post mortem nobilitari volunt? id. ib. 1, 15, 34: si innocentes existimari volumus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 28: quoniam opinionis meae voluistis esse participes, id. de Or. 1, 37, 172: quod eas quoque nationes adire et regiones cognoscere volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, id. ib. 3, 8 *fin.:* dominari illi volunt, vos liberi esse, Sall. J. 31, 23: si haec relinquere voltis, id. C. 58, 15: priusquam liberi estis, dominari jam in adversarios vultis, Liv. 3, 53, 7: si quis vestrum suos invisere volt, commeatum do, id. 21, 21, 5: non enim vincere tantum noluit, sed vinci voluit, id. 2, 59, 2: suspitionem Caesar quibusdam reliquit, neque voluisse se diutius vivere, neque curasse, Suet. Caes. 85: Eutrapelus cuicunque nocere volebat, Vestimenta dabat pretiosa, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 31.—(β) Idiomatically: quid arbitramini Rheginos merere velle ut ab iis marmorea illa Venus auferatur? *what do you think the Rhegini would take for,* etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135.—(γ) Transf., of things: fabula quae posci vult et spectata reponi, *a comedy which wishes* (i. e. *is meant*) *to be in demand,* etc., Hor. A. P. 190: neque enim aut hiare semper vocalibus aut destitui temporibus volunt sermo atque epistula, Quint. 9, 4, 20; cf. id. 8, prooem. 23.—**b.** Of the wishes of those that have a right to command, the gods, masters, parents, commanders, etc., *I want, wish, will, am resolved, it is my will:* in aedibus quid tibi meis erat negoti . . . ? Volo scire, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 14; 3, 2, 17; 3, 2, 18; 3, 6, 27; id. Curc. 4, 3, 11; id. Ep. 3, 4, 74; id. Mil. 2, 3, 74; 3, 1, 17; id. Stich. 1, 2, 56; Ter. And. 1, 2, 9; 4, 2, 17: maximâ voce clamat populus, neque se uni, nec paucis velle parere, Cic. Rep. 1, 35, 55: consuesse deos immortalis, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci velint, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 13: hic experiri vim virtutemque volo, Liv. 23, 45, 9.—**c.** =in animo habere, *to intend, purpose, mean, design:* ac volui inicere tragulam in nostrum senem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 14: eadem quae illis voluisti facere tu, faciunt tibi, id. Mil. 3, 1, 11; so id. Most. 2, 2, 5: puerumque clam voluit exstinguere, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 23: necare eandem voluit, Cic. Cael. 13, 31: quid enim ad illum qui te captare vult, utrum

tacentem te irretiat an loquentem? id. Ac. 2, 29, 94: hostis hostem occidere volui, Liv. 2, 12, 9; 7, 34, 11: volui interdiu eum ... occidere; volui, cum ad cenam invitavi, veneno scilicet tollere; volui ... ferro interficere (ironically), id. 40, 13, 2: tuum crimen erit, hospitem occidere voluisse, *the intention to kill your guest-friend*, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3 *fin.*; 6, 1, 8: non enim vult mori, sed invidiam filio facere, Quint. 9, 2, 85.—Pregn., opp. optare: non vult mori qui optat, Sen. Ep. 117, 24: sed eo die is, cui dare volueram (epistulam), non est profectus, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1: cum de senectute vellem aliquid scribere, id. Sen. 1, 2: ego te volui castigare, tu mihi accussatrix ades, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 10: bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, id. Pers. 4, 3, 10: ego jam a principio amici filiam, Ita ut aequom fuerat, volui uxorem ducere, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 46: at etiam eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem maculare voluerunt, *it was their purpose*, Cic. Sest. 28, 60: eum (tumulum) non tam capere sine certamine volebat, quam causam certaminis cum Minucio contrahere, *his plan was*, Liv. 22, 28, 4.—Of things: cum lex venditionibus occurrere voluit, *when it was the purpose of the law*, Dig. 46, 1, 46: sed quid eâ drachumâ facere vis? *Ca.* Restim volo Mihi emere ... qui me faciam pensilem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 87: *Ch.* Reversionem ad terram faciunt vesperi. *Ni.* Aurum hercle auferre voluere, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 63: si iis qui haec omnia flammâ ac ferro delere voluerunt ... bellum indixi, etc., Cic. Prov. Cons. 10, 24: (plebem) per caedem senatûs vacuam rem publicam tradere Hannibali velle, Liv. 23, 2, 7: rem Nolanam in jus dicionemque dare voluerat Poeno, id. 23, 15, 9: qui (majores nostri) tantâ curâ Siculos tueri ac retinere voluerunt ut, etc., *whose policy it was to protect*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 14: ut qui a principio mitis omnibus Italicis praeter Romanos videri vellet, etc., Liv. 23, 15, 4: idem istuc, si in vilitate largiri voluisses, derisum tuum beneficium esset, *if you had offered to grant the same thing during low prices*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 215.—**d.** = studere, conari, *to try, endeavor, attempt*: quas (i. e. magnas res) qui impedire vult, is et infirmus est mobilisque naturâ, et, etc., Cic. Lael. 20, 75: nam si quando id (exordium) primum invenire volui, nullum mihi occurrit, nisi aut exile, aut, etc., id. Or. 2, 77, 315: de Antonio dico, numquam illum ... nonnullorum de ipso suspitionem infitiando tollere voluisse, *that he never attempted to remove*, id. Sest. 3, 8; id. Div. 1, 18, 35: audes Fatidicum fallere velle deum? *do you dare attempt?* Ov. F. 2, 262.—**e.** *To mean*, of actions and expressions: hic respondere voluit, non lacessere, *the latter meant to answer, not to provoke*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 19: non te judices urbi sed carceri reservarunt, neque te retinere in civitate, sed exilio privare voluerunt, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9.—So, volo dicere, *I mean* (lit. *I intend to say*): quid aliud volui dicere? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 51: volo autem dicere, illud homini longe optimum esse quod ipsum sit optandum per se, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46.—Often with the *acc.* illud or id, as a correction: *Tr.* Specta quam arcte dormiunt. *Th.* Dormiunt? *Tr.* Illut quidem ut conivent volui dicere, *I mean how they nod*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 145: *Py.* Quid? bracchium? *Ar.* Illud dicere volui femur, id. Mil. 1, 1, 27: adduxi volui dicere, id. Ps. 2, 4, 21; id. Am. 1, 1, 233; 1, 1, 235; id. Cas. 2, 6, 14; id. Mil. 3, 2, 7; id. Ps. 3, 2, 54; id. Rud. 2, 4, 9.—**f.** *To be going to*: haec argumenta ego aedificiis dixi; nunc etiam volo docere ut homines aedium esse similes arbitremini, *now I am going to show how*, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 37: quando bene gessi rem, volo hic in fano supplicare, *I am going to worship here*, etc., id. Curc. 4, 2, 41: nunc quod relicuom restat volo persolvere, id. Cist. 1, 3, 40: sustine hoc, Penicule, exuvias facere quas vovi volo, id. Men. 1, 3, 13: sinite me prospectare ne uspiam insidiae sint, consilium quod habere volumus, id. Mil. 3, 1, 3; id. As. 2, 2, 113; id. Cas. 4, 2, 3; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 61: si Prometheus, cum mortalibus ignem dividere vellet, ipse a vicinis carbunculos conrogaret, ridiculus videretur, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: ait se velle de illis HS. LXXX. cognoscere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 56: hinc se recipere cum vellent, rursus illi ex loco superiore nostros premebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 45.—**g.** *To be about to, on the point of*: quom mittere signum Volt, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 88 Vahl.): quotiens ire volo foras, retines me, rogitas quo ego eam, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 5: quae sese in ignem inicere voluit, prohibui, Ter. And. 1, 1, 113: si scires aspidem latere uspiam, et velle aliquem imprudentem super eam adsidere, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 59; id. Div. 1, 52, 118: quod cum facere vellent, intervenit M. Manilius, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: qui cum opem ferre vellet, nuntiatum sibi esse aliam classem ad Aegates insulas stare, Liv. 22, 56, 7: at Libys obstantes dum vult obvertere remos, In spatium resilire manus breve vidit, Ov. M. 3, 676; 1, 635: P. Claudius cum proelium navale committere vellet, Val. Max. 1, 4, 3.—**h.** *Will*, and in oblique discourse and questions *would*, the auxiliaries of the future and potential: animum advortite: Comediai nomen dari vobis volo, *I will give you*, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 30: sed, nisi molestum est, nomen dare vobis volo comediai, id. Poen. prol. 50: vos ite intro. Interea ego ex hac statuâ verbereâ volo erogitare ... quid sit factum, id. Capt. 5, 1, 30: i tu atque arcessi illam: ego intus quod facto est opus volo adcurare, id. Cas. 3, 3, 35; id. Cist. 1, 1, 113; id. Most. 1, 1, 63; id. Poen. 2, 44; id. Pers. 1, 3, 85; id. Rud. 1, 2, 33: cum vero (gemitus) nihil imminuat doloris, cur frustra turpes esse volumus? *why will (would) we be disgraceful to no purpose?* Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: illa enim (ars) te, verum si loqui volumus, ornaverat, id. ib. 1, 47, 112: ergo, si vere aestimare volumus, etc., Val. Max. 7, 5, 6: si vere aestimare Macedonas, qui tunc erant, volumus, Curt. 4, 16, 33: ejus me compotem facere potestis, si meminisse vultis, etc., Liv. 7, 40, 5: visne igitur, dum dies ista venit ... interea tu ipse congredi mecum ut, etc....? id. 8, 7, 7: volo tibi Chrysippi quoque distinctionem indicare, Sen. Ep. 9, 14: vis tu homines urbemque feris praeponere silvis? *will you prefer*, etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 92; cf. velim and vellem, *would*, II. A. 2.—**k.** Sometimes volui = mihi placuit, *I resolved, concluded* (generally, in this meaning, followed by an infinitive clause, v. I. B. 4.): uti tamen tuo consilio volui, *still I concluded to follow your advice*, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 1.—**l.** *To be willing, ready, to consent, like to do something*: si sine bello velint rapta ... tradere ... se exercitum domum reducturum, *if they were willing, would consent to, would deliver*, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 52: is dare volt, is se aliquid posci, *likes to give*, id. As. 1, 3, 29: hoc dixit, si hoc de cellâ concederetur, velle Siculos senatui polliceri frumentum in cellam gratis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 200: ei laxiorem daturos, si venire ad causam dicendam vellet, Liv. 39, 17, 2; 5, 36, 4: nemo invenitur qui pecuniam suam dividere velit, Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 1: plerique concessam sibi sub condicione vitam si militare adversus eum vellent, recusarunt, Suet. Caes. 68: dedere etiam se volebant, si toleranda viris imperarentur, Flor. 1, 33 (2, 18), 12.—So with negatives, *to be not willing, not to suffer, not to like, not to allow, refuse*: heri nemo voluit Sostratam intro admittere, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 49: cum alter verum audire non vult, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: a proximis quisque minime anteiri vult, *likes least to be surpassed*, etc., Liv. 6, 34, 7: nihil ex his praeter ... accipere voluit, *refused to accept*, Val. Max. 4, 3, 4.—**m.** *To do* something *voluntarily* or *intentionally*: volo facere = meâ voluntate or sponte facio: si voluit accusare, pietati tribuo; si jussus est, necessitati, *if he accused of his own free will, I ascribe it to his filial love*, Cic. Cael. 1, 2: utrum statuas voluerint tibi statuere, an coacti sint, id. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 157: de risu quinque sunt quae quaerantur ... sitne oratoris risum velle permovere, *on purpose*, id. Or. 2, 58, 235: laedere numquam velimus, Quint. 6, 3, 28.—So, non velle with *inf.*, *to do something unwillingly, with reluctance*: vivere noluit qui mori non vult, *who dies with reluctance*, Sen. Ep. 30, 10.—**n.** *To be of opinion, think, mean, pretend* (rare with *inf.*; usu. with *acc.* and *inf.*; v. B. 8.): haec tibi scripsi ut isto ipso in genere in quo aliquid posse vis, te nihil esse cognosceres, *in which you imagine you have some influence*, Cic. Fam. 7, 27, 2: in hoc homo luteus etiam callidus ac veterator esse vult, quod ita scribit, etc., *pretends, means to be*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 35: sed idem Aelius Stoicus esse voluit, orator autem nec studuit umquam, nec fuit, id. Brut. 56, 206: Pythagoras, qui etiam ipse augur esse vellet, id. Div. 1, 3, 5.—**o.** *To like, have no objection to, approve of* (cf. E. 1. sq.): magis eum delectat qui se ait philosophari velle sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, *that he liked, had no objection to philosophizing*, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; v. also II. A.—**2.** With *pres. inf.* understood. **a.** Supplied from a preceding or subsequent clause. (α) *To wish, it is his will*, etc. (cf. 1. a. and b. supra): nunc bene vivo et fortunate atque ut volo, i. e. vivere, *as I wish*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 111: quod diu vivendo multa quae non volt (i. e. videre) videt, Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25: proinde licet quotvis vivendo condere saecla, Lucr. 3, 1090: nec tantum proficiebam quantum volebam, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1: tot autem rationes attulit, ut velle (i. e. persuadere) ceteris, sibi certe persuasisse videatur, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 49: sed liceret, si velint, in Ubiorum finibus considere, Caes. B. G. 4, 81: quo praesidio senatus libere quae vellet decernere auderet, id. B. C. 1, 2.—Of things: neque chorda sonum reddit quem vult manus et mens, Hor. A. P. 348.—(β) *To choose, be pleased* (freq.): tum mihi faciat quod volt magnus Juppiter, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 50: id repetundi copia est, quando velis, id. Trin. 5, 2, 7: habuit aurum quamdiu voluit, Cic. Cael. 13, 31: rapiebat et asportabat quantum a quoque volebat Apronius, id. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 29: provincias quas vellet, quibus vellet, venderet? id. Sest. 39, 84: quotiens ille tibi potestatem facturus sit ut eligas utrum velis, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: daret utrum vellet subclamatum est, Liv. 21, 18, 14: senatus consultum factum est ut plebes praeficeret quaestioni quem vellet, id. 4, 51, 2: saxi materiaeque caedendae unde quisque vellet jus factum, id. 5, 55, 3; cf. id. 2, 13, 9; 5, 46, 10; 6, 25, 5; 22, 10, 23; 23, 6, 2; 23, 15, 15; 23, 45, 10; 23, 47, 2; 26, 21, 11: vicem suam conquestus, quod sibi soli non liceret amicis, quatenus vellet, irasci, Suet. Aug. 66: at tu quantum vis tolle, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 16.—(γ) *To intend, it is my purpose*, etc. (v. 1. c. supra): sine me pervenire quo volo, *let me come to my point*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 44: scripsi igitur Aristotelio more, quemadmodum quidem volui, tres libros ... de Oratore, *as I intended*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 23: ut meliore condicione quam quâ ipse vult imitetur homines eos qui, etc., id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 25: ego istos posse vincere scio, velle ne scirem ipsi fecerunt, Liv. 2, 45, 12.—(δ) *To be willing, to consent, I will* (v. 1. h. and l. supra): tu eum orato ... *St.* Sane volo, *yes, I will*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 57: jube me vinciri. Volo, dum istic itidem vinciatur, id. Capt. 3, 4, 75: patri dic velle (i. e. uxorem ducere), *that you consent, are willing*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 20 (cf.: si vis, II. A. 2, and sis, supra *init.*).—(ε) *To do* something *voluntarily* (v. 1. m. supra): tu selige tantum, Me quoque velle velis, anne coactus amem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 50.—**b.** With ellipsis of *inf.* (α) Volo, with a designation of place, = ire volo: nos in Formiano morabamur, quo citius audiremus: deinde Arpinum volebamus, *I intended to go to Arpinum*, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 3: volo mensi Quinctili in Graeciam, id. ib. 14, 7, 2: hactenus Vitellius voluerat (i. e. procedere), Tac. A. 12, 42 *fin.*—(β) With other omissions, supplied from context: volo Dolabellae valde desideranti, non reperio quid (i. e. *to dedicate some writing to him*), Cic. Att. 13, 13, 2.—(γ) In mal. part., Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 7; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 16; 2, 19, 2; Prop. 1, 13, 36.—**3.** With perfect infinitive active (rare). **a.** In negative imperative sentences dependent on ne velis, ne velit (in oblique discourse also ne vellet), where ne velis has the force of noli. The perfect infinitive emphatically represents the action as completed (ante-class. and poet.). (α) In ancient ordinances of the Senate and of the higher officers (not in laws proper): NEIQVIS EORVM BACANAL HABVISE VELET ... BACAS VIR NEQVIS ADIESE VELET CEIVIS ROMANVS ... NEVE PECVNIAM QVISQVAM EORVM COMOINEM HABVISE VELET ... NEVE ... QVIQVAM FECISE VELET. NEVE INTER SED CONIOVRASE, NEVE COMVOVISE NEVE CONSPONDISE, etc., S. C. de Bacch. 4–13 ap. Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 172.—So, in quoting such ordinances: per totam Italiam edicta mitti ne quis qui Bacchis initiatus esset, coisse aut convenisse causâ sacrorum velit,

neu quid talis rei divinae fecisse, Liv. 39, 14, 8: edixerunt ne quis quid fugae causâ vendidisse neve emisse vellet, id. 39, 17, 3. —(*β*) In imitation of official edicts: (vilicus) ne quid emisse velit insciente domino, neu quid domino celasse velit, *the overseer must not buy any thing*, etc., Cato, R. R. 5, 4: interdico, ne extulisse extra aedis puerum usquam velis, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48: oscula praecipue nulla dedisse velis (= noli dare), Ov. Am. 1, 4, 38: ne quis humasse velit Ajacem, Atride, vetas? Cur? Hor. S. 2, 3, 187.—**b.** In affirmative sentences, implying command (in any mood or tense; mostly poet.): neminem nota strenui aut ignavi militis notasse volui, *I have decided to mark no one*, etc., Liv. 24, 16, 11: quia pepercisse vobis volunt, committere vos cur pereatis non patiuntur, *because they have decided to spare you*, etc., id. 32, 21, 33: sunt delicta tamen quibus ignovisse velimus (= volumus), *which should be pardoned*, Hor. A. P. 347.—**c.** To represent the will as referring to a completed action. (*α*) In optative sentences with vellem or velim, v. II. B. 5. b. *α*, and II. C. 1. b.—(*β*) In other sentences (poet. and post-class.): ex omnibus praediis ex quibus non hac mente recedimus ut omisisse possessionem velimus, *with the will to abandon* (omittere would denote the purpose to give up at some future time), Dig. 43, 16, 1, § 25; so, an erit qui velle recuset Os populi meruisse? Pers. 1, 41: qui me volet incurvasse querelâ, id. 1, 91.

B. With *acc.* and *inf.* **1.** *To wish* (v. A. 1. a.). **a.** With a different subject: hoc volo scire te: Perditus sum miser, *I wish you to know*, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 46: deos volo consilia vostra vobis recte vortere, id. Trin. 5, 2, 31: emere oportet quem tibi oboedire velis, id. Pers. 2, 4, 2: scin' quid nunc te facere volo? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 85: si perpetuam vis esse adfinitatem hanc, id. Hec. 2, 2, 10: consul ille egit eas res quarum me participem esse voluit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: vim volumus exstingui: jus valeat necesse est, id. Sest. 42, 92: nec mihi hunc errorem extorqueri volo, id. Sen. 23, 85: hoc te scire volui, id. Att. 7, 18, 4: harum causarum fuit justissima quod Germanos suis quoque rebus timere voluit, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: ut equites qui salvam esse rempublicam vellent ex equis desilirent, Liv. 4, 38, 2: si me vivere vis recteque videre valentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 3: si vis me flere, dolendum est Primum ipsi tibi, id. A. P. 102.—With *pass. inf. impers.*: regnari tamen omnes volebant, *that there should be a king*, Liv. 1, 17, 3: mihi volo ignosci, *I wish to be pardoned*, Cic. Or. 1, 28, 130: volt sibi quisque credi, Liv. 22, 22, 14. —**b.** With the same subject. (*α*) With *inf. act.*: quae mihi est spes quâ me vivere velim, *what hope have I, that I should wish to live?* Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 33: volo me placere Philolachi, id. Most. 1, 3, 11; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 47; id. Rud. 2, 6, 1: judicem esse me, non doctorem volo, Cic. Or. 33, 117: vult, credo, se esse carum suis, id. Sen. 20, 73; so id. Off. 1, 31, 113; id. de Or. 1, 24, 112; 2, 23, 95. —(*β*) With *inf. pass.*: quod certiorem te vis fieri quo quisque in me animo sit, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 1; cf. id. Fam. 1, 9, 18: qui se ex his minus timidos existimari volebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; cf. id. B. C. 2, 29: religionis se causâ ... Bacchis initiari velle, Liv. 39, 10, 2: Agrippae se nepotem neque credi neque dici volebat, Suet. Calig. 22 *fin.*—**2.** Of the will of superiors, gods, etc. (cf. A. 1. b. supra), *I want, it is my will*: me absente neminem volo intromitti, Plaut. Aul. 1, 3, 21: viros nostros quibus tu voluisti esse nos matres familias, id. Stich. 1, 2, 41; id. Most. 1, 4, 2; id. Rud. 4, 5, 9; id. Trin. 1, 2, 1: pater illum alterum (filium) secum omni tempore volebat esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: (deus) quinque reliquis motibus orbem esse voluit expertem, id. Univ. 10; cf. id. Sest. 69, 147; id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 57; 1, 5, 14: causa mittendi fuit quod iter per Alpes ... patefieri volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; cf. id. ib. 5, 9; id. B. C. 1, 4: quippe (senatus) foedum hominem a republicâ procul esse volebat, Sall. C. 19, 2: nec (di) patefieri (crimina) ut impunita essent, sed ut vindicarentur voluerunt, Liv. 39, 16, 11; cf. id. 1, 56, 3; 2, 28, 5; 25, 32, 6: senatus ... Romano sanguini pudicitiam tutam esse voluit, Val. Max. 6, 1, 9; cf. id. 6, 9, 2.—So in the historians: quid fieri vellet (velit), after a verbum imperandi or declarandi, *he gave his orders, explained his will*: quid fieri velit praecipit, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: ibi quid fieri vellet imperabat, id. ib. 7, 16: quid fieri vellet ostendit, id. ib. 7, 27: quae fieri vellet edocuit, id. B. C. 3, 108; cf. id. B. G. 7, 45; id. B. C. 3, 78; 3, 89: quid fieri vellet edixit, Curt. 8, 10, 30; 4, 13, 24; Val. Max. 7, 4, 2.—Frequently majores voluerunt, *it was the will of our ancestors*, referring to ancient customs and institutions: sacra Cereris summâ majores nostri religione confici caerimoniâque voluerunt, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: majores vestri ne vos quidem temere coire voluerunt, cf. id. ib. 17, 39; 23, 54; id. Agr. 2, 11, 26; id. Fl. 7, 15; id. Imp. Pomp. 13, 39; id. Div. 1, 45, 103; id. Font. 24, 30 (10, 20); id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70.—Of testamentary dispositions: cum Titius, heres meus, mortuus erit, volo hereditatem meam ad P. Mevium pertinere, Gai Inst. 2, 277. Except in the institution of the first heir: at illa (institutio) non est comprobata: Titum heredem esse volo, Gai Inst. 2, 117. —**3.** Of the intention of a writer, etc., *to want, to mean, intend*: Asinariam volt esse (nomen fabulae) si per vos licet, Plaut. As. prol. 12: Plautus hanc mihi gnatam esse voluit Inopiam, *has wanted Poverty to be my daughter, made her my daughter*, id. Trin. prol. 9: primumdum huic esse nomen Diphilus Cyrenas voluit, id. Rud. prol. 33: quae ipsi qui scripserunt voluerunt vulgo intellegi, *meant to be understood by all*, Cic. Or. 2, 14, 60: si non hoc intellegi volumus, id. Fat. 18, 41: quale intellegi vult Cicero cum dicit orationem suam coepisse canescere, Quint. 11, 1, 31; so id. 9, 4, 82; 9, 3, 9: quamquam illi (Prometheo) quoque ferreum anulum dedit antiquitas vinculumque id, non gestamen, intellegi voluit, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 8.—**4.** *To resolve*: Siculi ... me defensorem calamitatum suarum ... esse voluerunt, Cic. Div in Caecil. 4, 11: si a me causam hanc vos (judices) agi volueritis, *if you resolve*, id. ib. 8, 25: senatus te voluit mihi nummos, me tibi frumentum dare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196: quâ (statuâ) abjectâ, basim tamen in foro manere voluerunt, id. ib. 2, 2, 66, § 160: liberam debere esse Galliam quam (senatus) suis legibus uti voluisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: tu Macedonas tibi voluisti genua ponere, venerarique te ut deum, Curt. 8 (7), 13.—Hence, **5.** *To order, command*: erus meus tibi me salutem multam voluit dicere, *has ordered me*, etc., Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 25: montem quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, *which he had ordered to be occupied*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: ibi futuros esse Helvetios ubi eos Caesar .. esse voluisset, id. ib. 1, 13 (for velitis jubeatis with *inf.-clause*, v. II. B. 5. d.).—**6.** *To consent, allow* (cf. A. 1. l.): obtinuere ut (tribuni) tribuniciae potestatis vires salubres vellent reipublicae esse, *they prevailed upon them to permit the tribunitian power to be wholesome to the republic*, Liv. 2, 44, 5: Hiero tutores ... puero reliquit quos precatus est moriens ut juvenum suis potissimum vestigiis insistere vellent, id. 24, 4, 5: petere ut eum ... publicae etiam curae ac velut tutelae vellent esse (i. e. senatus), id. 42, 19, 5: orare tribunos ut uno animo cum consulibus bellum ab urbe ac moenibus propulsari vellent, id. 3, 69, 5: quam superesse causam Romanis cur non .. incolumis Syracusas esse velint? id. 25, 28, 8: si alter ex heredibus voluerit rem a legatario possideri, alter non, ei qui noluit interdictum competet, Dig. 43, 3, 1, § 15.—So negatively = *not to let, not to suffer*: cum P. Attio agebant ne suâ pertinaciâ omnium fortunas perturbari vellet, Caes. B. C. 2, 36.—**7.** *To be of opinion that something should be, to require, demand*: voluisti enim in suo genere unumquemque ... esse Roscium, Cic. Or. 1, 61, 258: eos exercitus quos contra se multos jam annos aluerint velle dimitti, *he demanded the disbanding of*, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 85: (Cicero) vult esse auctoritatem in verbis, Quint. 8, 3, 43: vult esse Celsus aliquam et superiorem compositionem, id. 9, 4, 137: si tantum irasci vis sapientem quantum scelerum indignitas exigit, Sen. Ira, 2, 9, 4. —**8.** *To be of opinion* that something is or was, = censere, dicere, but implying that the opinion is erroneous or doubtful, usu. in the *third pers.*, sometimes in the *second*. (*α*) *To imagine, consider*: est genus hominum qui esse se primos omnium rerum volunt, Nec sunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: semper auget adsentator id quod is cujus ad voluntatem dicitur vult esse magnum, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: si quis patricius, si quis—quod illi volunt invidiosius esse—Claudius diceret, Liv. 6, 40, 13.—(*β*) *To be of opinion, to hold*: vultis, opinor, nihil esse ... in naturâ praeter ignem, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 36: volunt illi omnes ... eâdem condicione nasci, id. Div. 2, 44, 93: vultis evenire omnia fato, id. ib. 2, 9, 24: alteri censent, etc., alteri volunt a rebus fatum omne relegari, id. Fat. 19, 45: vultis a dis immortalibus hominibus dispertiri somnia, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; id. Fin. 3, 11, 36; id. Rep. 2, 26, 48: volunt quidam ... iram in pectore moveri effervescente circa cor sanguine, Sen. Ira, 2, 19, 3.—(*γ*) *To say, assert*: si tam familiaris erat Clodiae quam tu esse vis, *as you say he is*, Cic. Cael. 21, 53: sit sane tanta quanta tu illam esse vis, id. Or. 1, 55, 23: ad pastum et ad procreandi voluptatem hoc divinum animal procreatum esse voluerunt: quo nihil mihi videtur esse absurdius, id. Fin. 2, 13, 40; 2, 17, 55; 2, 42, 131; 2, 46, 142; id. Fat. 18, 41.—With *perf. inf.*: Rhodi ego non fui: me vult fuisse, Cic. Planc. 34, 84.—(*δ*) *To pretend*, with *perf. inf.*, both subjects denoting the same person: unde homines dum se falso terrore coacti Effugisse volunt, etc., Lucr. 3, 69 (cf. A. 1. n. supra). (*ε*) *To mean*, with *perf. inf.*: utrum scientem vultis contra foedera fecisse, an inscientem? Cic. Balb. 5, 13.—With *pres. inf.*: quam primum istud, quod esse vis? *what do you mean by as soon as possible?* Sen. Ep. 117, 24.—(*ζ*) Rarely in the *first pers.*, implying that the opinion is open to discussion: ut et mihi, quae ego vellem non esse oratoris, concederes, *what according to my opinion is not the orator's province*, Cic. Or. 1, 17, 74.—**9.** In partic. **a.** With things as subjects. (*α*) Things personified: ne res publica quidem haec pro se suscipi volet, *would have such things done for it*, Cic. Off. 1, 45, 159: cui tacere grave sit, quod homini facillimum voluerit esse natura, *which nature willed should be easiest for man*, Curt. 4, 6, 6: fortuna Q. Metellum ... nasci in urbe terrarum principe voluit, *fate ordained that*, etc., Val. Max. 7, 1, 1: nihil rerum ipsa natura voluit magnum effici cito, *it is the law of nature that*, etc., Quint. 10, 3, 4: quid non ingenio voluit natura licere? *what license did nature refuse to genius?* Mart. 8, 68, 9: me sine, quem semper voluit fortuna jacere, Prop. 1, 6, 25: hanc me militiam fata subire volunt, id. 1, 6, 30.—(*β*) Of laws, *to provide*: duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem ... interfici impune voluerunt, Cic. Mil. 3, 9: lex duodecim tabularum tignum aedibus junctum ... solvi prohibuit, pretiumque ejus dari voluit, Dig. 46, 3, 98, § 8 *fin.* (cf. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21, b. *α*, infra).—**b.** With *perf. pass. inf.*, to represent a state or result wished for. (*α*) The *inf.* being in full, with esse expressed: si umquam quemquam di immortales voluere esse auxilio adjutum, tum me et Calidorum servatum volunt, *if it ever was the will of the gods that any one should be assisted*, etc., Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 1: Corinthum patres vestri, totius Graeciae lumen, exstinctum esse voluerunt, *it was their will that Corinth should be* (*and remain*) *destroyed*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: nostri ... leges et jura tecta esse voluerunt, id. Or. 1, 59, 253: propter eam partem epistulae tuae per quam te et mores tuos purgatos et probatos esse voluisti, id. Att. 1, 17, 7; id. Fin. 4, 27, 76; id. de Or. 1, 51, 221: daturum se operam ne cujus suorum popularium mutatam secum fortunam esse vellent, Liv. 21, 45, 6: for velle redundant in this construction, v. II. A. 2. 3. infra.—With *pass. inf. impers.*: sociis maxime lex consultum esse vult, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21.—(*β*) With ellips. of esse (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 9): perdis me tuis dictis. *Cu.* Imo, servo et servatum volo, *and mean that you should remain saved*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 56: sunt qui volunt te conventam, *who want to see you*, id. Cist. 4, 2, 39: eidem homini, si quid recte curatum velis, mandes, *if you want to have any thing done well*, id. As. 1, 1, 106: sed etiam est paucis vos quod monitos voluerim, id. Capt. prol. 53: id nunc res indicium haec

facit, quo pacto factum volueris, *this shows now why you wished this to be done*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 31 (cf. Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 33; id. Aul. 3, 5, 30, II. B. 1. β, and II. B. 3. b. infra): domesticā curā te levatum volo, *I wish to see you relieved*, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 3: nulla sedes quo concurrant qui rem publicam defensam velint, id. Att. 8, 3, 4: rex celatum voluerat (i.e. donum), id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64: Hannibal non Capuam neglectam, neque desertos volebat socios, Liv. 25, 20, 5; 2, 15, 2; 2, 44, 3; 3, 21, 4; 22, 7, 4; 26, 31, 6: contemptum hominis quem destructum volebat, Quint. 8, 3, 21: si te non emptam vellet, emendus erat, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 34 (so with velle redundant, v. II. A. 1. d., and II. A. 3. infra).— Both subjects denoting the same person: velle Pompeium se Caesari purgatum, Caes. B. C. 1, 8.— Esp., with *pass. inf. impers.*: alicui consultum velle, *to take care for* or *advocate somebody's interests*: liberis consultum volumus propter ipsos, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: obliviscere illum aliquando adversario tuo voluisse consultum, id. Att. 16, 16 C, 10: quibus tribuni plebis nunc consultum repente volunt, Liv. 5, 5, 3; so id. 25, 25, 17: quamquam senatus subventum voluit heredibus, Dig. 36, 1, 1, § 4; so with *dep. part.*, used passively: volo amori ejus obsecutum, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 63. — **c.** With *predic. adj.*, without copula. (α) The subjects being different (mostly aliquem salvum velle): si me vivum vis, pater, Ignosce, *if you wish me to live*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 7: ille, si me alienus adfinem volet, Tacebit, id. Phorm. 4, 1, 16: ut tu illam salvam magis velis quam ego, id. Hec. 2, 2, 17; 3, 5, 14: quoniam ex totā provinciā soli sunt qui te salvum velint, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 67, § 150: irent secum extemplo qui rempublicam salvam vellent, Liv. 22, 53, 7.—(β) Both subjects denoting the same person (virtually = object infinitive): in occulto jacebis quom te maxime clarum voles (= clarus esse voles), *when you will most wish to be famous*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 38: volo me patris mei similem, *I wish to be like my father*, id. As. 1, 1, 54: ut iste qui se vult dicacem et mehercule est, Appius, *who means to be witty*, etc., Cic. Or. 2, 60, 246: qui vero se populares volunt, *who mean to be popular*, id. Off. 2, 22, 78: ut integrum se salvumque velit, id. Fin. 2, 11, 33: ut (omne animal) se et salvum in suo genere incolumeque vellet, id. ib. 4, 8, 19. —**d.** With an *inf.-clause* understood. (α) Velle, *to wish*: utinam hinc abierit in malam crucem! *Ad.* Ita nos velle aequom est (ita = eum abire, etc.), Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 5: stulta es, soror, magis quam volo (i.e. te esse), id. Pers. 4, 4, 78; id. Trin. 1, 2, 8; 2, 4, 175; id. Stich. 1, 1, 13; id. Ps. 1, 5, 55: senatum non quod sentiret, sed quod ego vellem decernere, Cic. Mil. 5, 12: neque enim facile est ut irascatur cui tu velis judex (= cui tu eum irasci velis), id. Or. 2, 45, 190; cf. id. Sest. 38, 82. — (β) Referring to the will of superiors, etc.: deos credo voluisse, nam ni vellent, non fieret, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 46: jamne abeo? *St.* Volo (sc. te abire), *so I will*, id. Cas. 2, 8, 57; cf. id. Mil. 4, 6, 12; id. Merc. 2, 3, 33.—(γ) *To mean, intend* (v. B. 3.): acutum etiam illud est cum ex alterius oratione aliud atque ille vult (sc. te excipere), Cic. Or. 2, 67, 273. — (δ) *To require, demand* (v. B. 7.): veremur quidem vos, Romani, et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus, Liv. 39, 37, 17; and of things as subjects: cadentque vocabula, si volet usus (i. e. ea cadere), Hor. A. P. 71.— (ε) *To be of opinion, will have* (v. B. 8.): ergo ego, inimicus, si ita vultis, homini, amicus esse rei publicae debeo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: nam illi regi tolerabili, aut, si voltis, etiam amabili, Cyro, id. Rep. 1, 28, 44; id. Fin. 2, 27, 89; 3, 4, 12; id. Cael. 21, 53; Liv. 21, 10, 7; Quint. 2, 17, 41. — (ζ) With ellips. of *predic. inf.* (v. A. 2. b.): cras de reliquiis nos volo (i.e. cenare), *it is my intention that we dine*, etc., Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 40: volo Varronem (i.e. hos libros habere), Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3.

C. With *ut, ne,* or *ut ne.* **1.** With *ut.* **a.** *To wish*: volo ut quod jubebo facias, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 65: quia enim id maxime volo ut illi istac confugiant, id. Most. 5, 1, 49: ut mihi aedes aliquas conducat volo, id. Merc. 3, 2, 17: hoc prius volo meam rem agere. *Th.* Quid id est? *Ph.* Ut mihi hanc despondeas, id. Curc. 5, 2, 71: quid vis, nisi ut maneat Phanium? Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 8: velim ut tibi amicus sit, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 1: quare id quoque velim ... ut sit qui utamur, id. ib. 11, 11, 2: maxime vellem, judices, ut P. Sulla ... modestiae fructum aliquem percipere potuisset, id. Sull. 1, 1: equidem vellem uti pedes haberent (res tuae), id. Fam. 7, 33, 2: his ut sit digna puella volo, Mart. 11, 27, 14. — Both subjects denoting the same person: volueram, inquit, ut quam plurimum tecum essem, Brut. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 38, 1. — **b.** *It is the will of, to want, ordain* (v. B. 2.): at ego deos credo voluisse ut apud te me in nervo enicem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 17: numquid me vis? *Le.* Ut valeas, id. Cist. 1, 1, 120: numquid vis? *Ps.* Dormitum ut abeas, id. Ps. 2, 2, 70: volo ut mihi respondeas, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14; 7, 17; 7, 18; 9, 21; 12, 29: nuntia Romanis, caelestes ita velle ut mea Roma caput orbis terrarum sit, Liv. 1, 16, 7.— **c.** *To intend, it is the purpose, aim*, etc., the two subjects being the same: id quaerunt, volunt haec ut infecta faciant, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 9.—**d.** With other verbs: quod peto et volo parentes meos ut commonstres mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4: quasi vero aut populus Romanus hoc voluerit, aut senatus tibi hoc mandaverit ut ... privares, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19, § 48; with opto, id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48; with laboro, Liv. 42, 14, 3; with aequum censere, id. 39, 19, 7.—**2.** With *ne*: at ne videas velim, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 23: quid nunc vis? ut opperiare hos sex dies saltem modo, ne illam vendas, neu me perdas, etc., id. Ps. 1, 3, 102: credibile est hoc voluisse legumlatorem, ne auxilia liberorum innocentibus deessent, *intended*, Quint. 7, 1, 56.—**3.** With *ut ne*. quid nunc tibi vis? *Mi.* Ut quae te cupit, eam ne spernas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 60.

D. With subjunct. of dependent verb (mostly ante-class.; class. and freq. with velim and vellem; but in Cic. mostly epistolary and colloquial). **1.** *To wish*: ergo animum advortas volo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 23; 2, 3, 28; 2, 3, 70: volo amet me patrem, id. As. 1, 1, 63 dub.: hoc volo agatis, id. Cist. 1, 1, 83: ducas volo hodie uxorem, Ter. And. 2, 3, 14: quid vis faciam? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 49; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 24; Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 64; 2, 3, 65; 2, 6, 65; 3, 3, 3; id. Ps. 4, 1, 17; 4, 7, 19; id. Cas. 2, 3, 56; id. Capt. 1, 2, 12; id. Poen. 3, 2, 16; id. Pers. 2, 4, 23; id. Rud. 5, 2, 45; 5, 3, 58; id. Stich. 5, 2, 21; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 14: volo etiam exquiras quam diligentissime poteris quid Lentulus agat? Cic. Att. 8, 12, 6: Othonem vincas volo, id. ib. 13, 29, 2: eas litteras volo habeas, id. ib. 13, 32, 3: visne igitur videamus quidnam sit, etc., id. Rep. 1, 10, 15: visne igitur descendatur ad Lirim? id. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: volo, inquis, sciat, Sen. Ben. 2, 10, 2. — **2.** *To be of opinion that something should be, demand, require* (v. B. 7.): volo enim se efferat in adulescentiā fecunditas, *I like to see*, etc., Cic. Or. 2, 21, 88: volo hoc oratori contingat ut, etc., id. Brut. 84, 290.—**3.** With *subj.-clause* understood: abi atque obsona, propera! sed lepide volo (i. e. obsones), Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 55.

E. With object nouns, etc. **1.** With *acc.* of a thing. **a.** With a noun, *to want, wish for, like to have*: voltisne olivas, aut pulmentum, aut capparim? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 90: animo male est: aquam velim, id. Am. 5, 1, 6: quia videt me suam amicitiam velle, id. Aul. 2, 3, 68; so, gratiam tuam, id. Curc. 2, 3, 52; 2, 3, 56: aquam, id. ib. 2, 3, 34: discidium, Ter. And. 4, 2, 14: nullam ego rem umquam in vitā meā Volui quin tu in eā re mihi adversatrix fueris, *I never had any wish in my life*, etc., id. Heaut. 5, 3, 5: (dixit) velle Hispaniam, *he wanted Spain*, i. e. as a province, Cic. Att. 12, 7, 1: mihi frumento non opus est: nummos volo, *I want the money*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196: non poterat scilicet negare se velle pacem, id. Att. 15, 1 a, 3; cf. id. ib. 13, 32, 2 (v. II. C. 4. infra): si amplius obsidum (= plures obsides) vellet, dare pollicentur, Caes. B. G. 6, 9 *fin.*: pacem etiam qui vincere possunt, volunt, Liv. 7, 40, 18: ferunt (eum) ... honestum finem voluisse, Tac. A. 6, 26: cum Scipio veram vellet et sine exceptione victoriam, Flor. 1, 33 (2, 18), 12: mensae munera si voles secundae, Marcentes tibi porrigentur uvae, Mart. 5, 78, 11.—**b.** *Neutr. adjj.*, denoting things, substantively used: utrum vis opta, dum licet. *La.* Neutrum volo, Plaut. Ps. 3, 6, 16: quorum isti neutrum volunt, *acknowledge neither*, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: voluimus quaedam, contendimus ... Obtenta non sunt, *we aspired to certain things*, id. Balb. 27, 61: restat ut omnes unum velint, *hold one opinion*, id. Marcell. 10, 32: si plura velim, *if I wished for more*, Hor. C. 3, 16, 38: per quod probemus aliud legislatorem voluisse, *that the law-giver intended something different*, Quint. 7, 6, 8: ut putent, aliud quosdam dicere, aliud velle, *that they say one thing and mean another*, id. 9, 2, 85: utrum is qui scripsit ... voluerit, *which of the two was meant by the author*, id. 7, 9, 15: ut nemo contra id quod vult dicit, ita potest melius aliquid velle quam dicit, *mean better than he speaks*, id. 9, 2, 89: quis enim pudor omnia velle? *to desire every thing*, Mart. 12, 94, 11.—**c.** With *neutr. demonstr.* expressed or understood, *to want, intend, aim at, like, will*: immo faenus: id primum volo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 64: proximum quod sit bono ... id volo, id. Capt. 2, 2, 22: nisi ea quae tu vis volo, *unless my purpose is the same as yours*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 82: siquidem id sapere'st, velle te id quod non potest contingere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 83: hoc (i.e. otium cum dignitate) qui volunt omnes optimates putantur, *who aim at this*, Cic. Sest. 45, 98: privatum oportet in re publicā ea velle quae tranquilla et honesta sint, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: quid est sapientia? Semper idem velle atque idem nolle, Sen. Ep. 20, 5: pudebit eadem velle quae volueras puer, id. ib. 27, 2: nec volo quod cruciat, nec volo quod satiat, Mart. 1, 57, 4.—With *demonstr.* in place of *inf.-clause*: hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae (sc. poenas in me sumi), Verg. A. 2, 104: hoc velit Eurystheus, velit hoc germana Tonantis (sc. verum esse, Herculem, etc.), Ov. H. 9, 7; Hor. S. 2, 3, 88.—**d.** With *neutr.* of *interrog. pron.*: quid nunc vis? *Am.* Sceleste, at etiam quid velim, id tu me rogas? *what do you want now?* Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 5: eloquere quid velis, id. Cas. 2, 4, 2: heus tu! *Si.* Quid vis? id. Ps. 4, 7, 21; so Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 152: sed plane quid velit nescio, *what his intentions are*, Cic. Att. 15, 1 a, 5; id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: mittunt etiam ad dominos qui quaerant quid velint, *to ask for their orders*, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: quid? Si haec ... ipsius amici judicarunt? Quid amplius vultis? *what more do you require*, *will you have?* id. Verr. 2, 3, 65, § 152: quid amplius vis? Hor. Epod. 17, 30: spectatur quid voluerit scriptor, *we find out the author's intention*, Quint. 7, 10, 1.—Sometimes quid vult = quid sibi vult (v. 4. b.), *to mean, signify*: capram illam suspicor jam invenisse ... quid voluerit, *what it signified*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 30: sed tamen intellego quid velit, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101: quid autem volunt ea di immortales significantes quae sine interpretibus non possimus intellegere? etc., id. Div. 2, 25, 54. — Of things as subjects: hunc ensem mittit tibi ... Et jubet ex merito scire quid iste velit, Ov. H. 11, 96. — **e.** With *rel. pron.*: quod volui, ut volui, impetravi ... a Philocomasio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 1: ut quod frons velit oculi sciant, *that the eyes know what the forehead wants*, id. Aul. 4, 1, 13: illi quae volo concedere, *to yield to him my wishes*, id. Cas. 2, 3, 49: si illud quod volumus dicitur, *what we like*, id. Truc. 1, 2, 95: multa eveniunt homini quae volt, quae nevolt, id. Trin. 2, 2, 84; id. Ep. 2, 2, 4: quamquam (litterae tuae) semper aliquid adferunt quod velim, Cic. Att. 11, 11, 1: quae vellem quaeque sentirem dicendi, id. Marcell. 1, 1: uti ea quae vellent impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: satis animi ad id quod tam diu vellent, *to carry out what they had desired so long*, Liv. 4, 54, 5: sed quod volebant non ... expediebant, *their purpose*, id. 24, 23, 9. —Idiomatically: quod volo = quod demonstrare volo, *what I intend to prove*: illud quod volumus expressum est, ut vaticinari furor vera soleat, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67: bis sumpsit quod voluit, *he has twice begged the question*, id. ib. 2, 52, 107.— With indef. relations: cornucopia ubi inest quidquid volo, *whatever I wish for*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 5: Caesar de Bruto solitus est dicere: magni refert hic quid velit, sed quidquid volt, valde volt, *whatever he wills he wills strongly*, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2. — **f.** With *indef. pronn.* (α) Si quid vis, *if you want any thing*: illo praesente mecum agito si quid voles,

Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 72: *Py.* Adeat si quid volt. *Pa.* Si quid vis, adi, mulier, id. Mil. 4, 2, 47: eumque Alexander cum rogaret, si quid vellet, ut diceret, id. Or. 2, 66, 266; Caes. B. G. 1, 7 *fin.*—(β) Nisi quid vis, *unless you wish to give some order, to make some remark*, etc.: ego eo ad forum nisi quid vis, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 94: nunc de ratione videamus, nisi quid vis ad haec, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 42.—(γ) Numquid vis or ecquid vis? *have you any orders to give?* a formula used by inferiors before leaving their superiors; cf. Don. ad Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 39: visunt, quid agam, ecquid velim, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 113: numquid vis aliud? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 111; 1, 2, 106; id. Ad. 2, 2, 39; 3, 3, 78; id. Hec. 2, 2, 30: numquid vellem rogavit, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 6: frequentia rogantium num quid vellet, Liv. 6, 34, 7: rogavit num quid in Sardiniam vellet. Te puto saepe habere qui num quid Romam velis quaerant, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1.—**2.** With *acc. of the person:* aliquem velle. (α) *To want somebody*, i.e. *in order to see him, to speak with him* (ante-class. and colloq.): Demenaetum volebam, *I wanted, wished to see, Demenœtus*, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 12: bona femina et malus masculus volunt te, id. Cist. 4, 2, 40: solus te solum volo, id. Capt. 3, 4, 70: quia non est intus quem ego volo, id. Mil. 4, 6, 40: hae oves volunt vos, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 24: quis me volt? Perii, pater est, Ter. And. 5, 3, 1: centuriones trium cohortium me velle postridie, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 4.—With paucis verbis or paucis, *for a few words* (*moments*): volo te verbis pauculis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 28: sed paucis verbis te volo, Palaestrio, id. Mil. 2, 4, 22: Sosia, Adesdum, paucis te volo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2.—(β) *To love, like somebody, to be fond of somebody* (ante-class. and poet.): hanc volo (= amo), Plaut. As. 5, 1, 18: sine me amare unum Argyrippum ... quem volo, id. ib. 3, 2, 38: quom quae te volt, eamdem tu vis, id. Mil. 4, 2, 80: aut quae (vitia) corpori sunt ejus siquam petis ac vis, Lucr. 4, 1152: quam volui nota fit arte meâ, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 60: nolo virum, facili redimit qui sanguine famam: hunc volo, laudari qui sine morte potest, *I like the one who*, etc., Mart. 1, 8, 6.—(γ) *To wish to have:* roga, velitne an non uxorem, *whether he wishes to have his wife or not*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 43: ut sapiens velit gerere rem publicam, atque ... uxorem adjungere, et velle ex eâ liberos (anacoluth.), Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68.—With two accusatives: (narrato) illam te amare et velle uxorem, *that you wish to have her as your wife*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 25; cf. id. Phorm. 1, 2, 65.—**3.** With two accusatives, of the person and the thing: aliquem aliquid velle, *to want something of somebody* (cf.: aliquem aliquid rogare; mostly ante-class.; not in Cic.): numquid me vis? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 120: face certiorem me quid meus vir me velit, id. Cas. 2, 6, 1: num quidpiam me vis aliud? id. Truc. 2, 4, 81: nunc verba in pauca conferam quid te velim, id. As. 1, 1, 74: narrabit ultro quid sese velis, id. Ps. 2, 4, 60: quid me voluisti? id. Mil. 4, 2, 35: numquid aliud me vis? Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 101: quin tu uno verbo dic quid est quod me velis, id. And. 1, 1, 18; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 85; id. Cist. 2, 3, 49; id. As. 2, 3, 12; id. Merc. 5, 2, 27; id. Pers. 4, 6, 11; Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 31; id. Phorm. 2, 4, 18; id. Eun. 2, 3, 47; id. Hec. 3, 4, 15: si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: cum mirabundus quidnam (Taurea) sese vellet, resedisset Flaccus, Me quoque, inquit, etc., Liv 26, 15, 11; also, *I want to speak with* somebody (v. 2. a. α): paucis, Euclio, est quod te volo, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 22: est quod te volo secreto, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 33. — **4.** With *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of the person: aliquid alicui velle, *to wish something to somebody* (= cupio aliquid alicui; v. cupio; rare): quamquam vobis volo quae voltis, mulieres, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 1: si ex me illa liberos vellet sibi, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 33: praesidium velle se senectuti suae, id. ib. 1, 2, 44: nihil est mali quod illa non initio filio voluerit, optaverit, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: rem Romanam huc provectam ut externis quoque gentibus quietem velit, Tac. A. 12, 11: cui ego omnia meritissimo volo et debeo, *to whom I give and owe my best wishes*, Quint. 9, 2, 35.—E s p., in the phrase quid vis (vult) with *reflex. dat.* of interest, lit. *what do you want for yourself?* **a.** Quid tibi vis = quid vis, the *dat.* being redundant (rare): quid aliud tibi vis? *what else do you want?* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 90.—With *quisque:* haud ita vitam agerent ut nunc plerumque videmus Quid sibi quisque velit nescire, *be ignorant as to their own aims and purposes*, Lucr. 3, 1058. — **b.** *What do you mean? what do you drive at? what is your scope, object, drift* (rare in post-Aug. writers; Don. ad Ter. Eun. prol. 45, declares it an archaism). (α) In 1*st pers.* (rare): nunc quid processerim huc, et quid mihi voluerim dicam, *and what I meant thereby, what was the purpose of my coming*, Plaut. As. prol. 6: quid mihi volui? quid mihi nunc prodest bona voluntas? Sen. Ben. 4, 21, 6.—(β) In 2*d pers.:* quid nunc tibi vis, mulier, memora, *what is the drift of your talk?* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 60: sed quid nunc tibi vis? *what do you want to come at* (i.e. by your preamble)? id. Poen. 1, 1, 24: quid tu tibi vis? Ego non tangam meam? *what do you mean?* i. e. what is your purpose? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 28: quid tibi vis? quid cum illâ rei tibi est? id. ib. 4, 7, 34: quid est quod sic gestis? quid sibi hic vestitus quaerit? Quid est quod laetus sis? quid tibi vis? *what do you mean by all this?* id. ib. 3, 5, 11: quid est, inepta? quid vis tibi? quid rides? id. ib. 5, 6, 6: quid vis tibi? Quid quaeris? id. Heaut. 1, 1, 9: *Ph.* Fabulae! *Ch.* Quid vis tibi? id. Phorm. 5, 8, 53: roganti ut se in Asiam praefectum duceret, Quid tibi vis, inquit, insane, Cic. Or. 2, 67, 269; so in 2*d pers. plur.:* pro deum fidem, quid vobis vultis? Liv. 3, 67, 7.—(γ) In 3*d pers.:* quid igitur sibi volt pater? cur simulat? Ter. And. 2, 3, 1: quid hic volt veterator sibi? id. ib. 2, 6, 26: proinde desinant aliquando me isdem inflare verbis: quid sibi iste vult? ... Cur ornat eum a quo desertus est? Cic. Dom. 11, 29: quid sibi vellet (Caesar)? cur in suas possessiones veniret? Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *med.:* conicere in eum oculos, mirantes quid sibi vellet (i.e. by courting the plebeians), Liv. 3, 35, 5: qui quaererent quid sibi vellent qui armati Aventinum obsedissent, id. 3, 50, 15: quid sibi voluit providentia quae Aridaeum regno imposuit? Sen. Ben. 4, 31, 1: volt, non volt dare Galla mihi, nec dicere possum quod volt et non volt, quid sibi Galla velit, Mart. 3, 90, 2. — (δ) Transf. of things as subjects, *what means, what signifies?* quid volt sibi, Syre, haec oratio? Ter Heaut. 4, 1, 2: ut pernoscatis quid sibi Eunuchus velit, id. Eun. prol. 45: quid ergo illae sibi statuae equestres inauratae volunt? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 150: quid haec sibi horum civium Romanorum dona voluerunt? id. ib. 2, 3, 80, § 186: avaritia senilis quid sibi velit, non intellego, *what is the meaning of the phrase*, id. Sen. 18, 66: quid ergo illa sibi vult pars altera orationis quâ Romanos a me cultos ait? Liv. 40, 12, 14: tacitae quid vult sibi noctis imago? Ov M 9, 473.—**5.** Bene or male alicui velle, *to wish one well* or *ill, to like* or *dislike one* (ante-class. and poet.): *Ph.* Bene volt tibi. *St.* Nequam est illud verbum bene volt, nisi qui bene facit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 37 sq.: jam diu ego huic bene et hic mihi volumus, id. Ps. 1, 3, 4: ut tibi, dum vivam, bene velim plus quam mihi, id. Cas. 2, 8, 30: egone illi ut non bene vellem? id. Truc. 2, 4, 90; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 95; id. Merc. 2, 1, 21; id. Ps. 4, 3, 7; id. Poen. 3, 3, 9: nisi quod tibi bene ex animo volo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: quo tibi male volt maleque faciet, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 44: atque isti etiam parum male volo, id. Truc. 5, 7; cf. id. As. 5, 1, 13: utinam sic sient qui mihi male volunt, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 13: non sibi male vult, *he does not dislike himself*, Petr. 38; so, melius or optime alicui velle, *to like one better* or *best:* nec est quisquam mihi aeque melius quoi vellem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 42; id. Merc. 5, 2, 57: illi ego ex omnibus optime volo, id. Most. 1, 4, 24.—And bene velle = velle: bene volueris in precatione augurali Messalla augur ait, significare volueris, Fest. s.v. bene sponsis, p. 351.—**6.** With *abl.:* alicujus causâ velle, *to like one for his own sake*, i.e. *personally*, a Ciceronian phrase, probably inst. of omnia alicujus causâ velle; lit. *to wish every thing* (i.e. *good*) *in somebody's behalf.* (α) With omnia expressed: etsi mihi videor intellexisse cum tecum de re M. Annaeii locutus sum, te ipsius causâ vehementer omnia velle, tamen, etc.... ut non dubitem quin magnus cumulus accedat commendationis meae, Cic. Fam. 13, 55, 1: repente coepit dicere, se omnia Verris causâ velle, *that he had the most friendly disposition towards Verres*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 64: accedit eo quod Varro magnopere ejus causâ vult omnia, id. Fam. 13, 22, 1.—(β) Without omnia: per eos qui nostrâ causâ volunt, valentque apud illum, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 1: sed et Phameae causâ volebam, id. ib. 13, 49, 1: etsi te ipsius Attici causâ velle intellexeram, id. ib. 16, 16, A, 6: valde enim ejus causâ volo, id. Fam. 16, 17, 2 *fin.:* illud non perficis quo minus tuâ causâ velim, id. ib. 3, 7, 6; 12, 7, 1: si me velle tuâ causâ putas, id. ib. 7, 17, 2: regis causa si qui sunt qui velint, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: credo tuâ causâ velle Lentulum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5; id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21; cf. id. Imp. Pomp. (v. C. 1. b. supra), where the phrase has its literal meaning; cf. also: alicujus causâ (omnia) cupere; v. cupio.—**7.** With *acc.* and *subjunct.* per ecthesin (ante-class.): nunc ego illum meum virum veniat velim (by mixture of constructions: meum virum velim; and: meus vir veniat velim), Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 29: nunc ego Simonidem mi obviam veniat velim, id. Ps. 4, 5, 10: nimis hercle ego illum corvum ad me veniat velim, id. Aul. 4, 6, 4: saltem aliquem velim qui mihi ex his locis viam monstret, id. Rud. 1, 3, 35: patrem atque matrem viverent vellem tibi, id. Poen. 5, 2, 106; cf. id. Merc. 2, 1, 30 (v. E. 1. d. supra).

F. Velle used absolutely, variously rendered *to will, have a will, wish, consent, assent:* quod vos, malum ... me sic ludificamini? Nolo volo, volo nolo rursum, *I nill I will, I will I nill again*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 57: novi ingenium mulierum: Nolunt ubi velis, ubi nolis cupiunt ultro, *they will not where you will*, etc., id. Eun. 4, 7, 43: quis est cui velle non liceat? *who is not free to wish?* Cic. Att. 7, 11, 2: in magnis et voluisse sat est, Prop. 2, 10 (3, 1), 6: tarde velle nolentis est, *slowness in consenting betrays the desire to refuse*, Sen. Ben. 2, 5, 4: quae (animalia) nullam injuriam nobis faciunt, quia velle non possunt, id. Ira, 2, 26, 4: ejus est nolle qui potest velle, *the power to assent implies the power to dissent*, Dig. 50, 17, 3.—So velle substantively: sed ego hoc ipsum velle miserius duco quam in crucem tolli, *that very wishing*, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 2: inest enim velle in carendo, *the word* carere *implies the notion of a wish*, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: velle ac posse in aequo positum erat, *his will and power were balanced*, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 5: velle tuum nolo, Didyme, nolle volo, Mart. 5, 83, 2: velle suum cuique est, *each has his own likings*, Pers. 5, 53.

II. In partic. **A.** Redundant, when the will to do is identified with the act itself. **1.** In imperative sentences. **a.** In independent sentences introduced by noli velle, where noli has lost the idea of volition: nolite, judices, hunc velle maturius exstingui vulnere vestro quam suo fato, *do not resolve*, Cic. Cael. 32, 79: nolite igitur id velle quod fieri non potest, id. Phil. 7, 8, 25: qui timor bonis omnibus injectus sit... nolite a me commoneri velle, *do not wish, expect, to be reminded by me*, etc., id. Mur. 25, 50: nolite hunc illi acerbum nuntium velle perferri, *let it not be your decision that*, etc., id. Balb. 28, 64: cujus auspicia pro vobis experti nolite adversus vos velle experiri, *do not desire*, etc., Liv. 7, 40, 16: noli adversum eos me velle ducere, etc., Nep. Att. 4, 2.—**b.** Ne velis or ne velit fecisse = ne feceris, or ne facito (v. I. A. 3. a. supra).—So ne velis with *pres. inf.:* neve, revertendi liber, abesse velis (= neve abfueris), Ov. H. 1, 80.—**c.** In affirmative imperative sentences (velim esse = esto; rare): tu tantum fida sorori Esse velis (= fida esto or sis), Ov. M. 2, 745; and in 3*d pers.:* di procul a cunctis... Hujus notitiam gentis habere velint (= habeant), id. P. 1, 7, 8: credere modo qui discet velit (= credat qui discet), Quint. 8, prooem. 12. —**d.** In clauses dependent on verbs of commanding and wishing: aut quia significant divam praedicere ut armis Ac virtute velint patriam defendere terram (= ut defendant), Lucr. 2, 641: precor quaesoque ne ante oculos patris facere et pati omnia infanda velis (= facias et patiaris), Liv. 23, 9, 2: monentes ne experiri vellet imperium cujus vis, etc., id. 2, 59, 4; 39, 13, 2: et mea ... opto Vulnera qui fecit facta levare velit, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 18: nos contra (oravimus)

... ne vertere secum Cuncta pater fatoque urguenti incumbere vellet, Verg. A. 2, 653. — With *pass. perf. inf.* (v. I. B. 9. b. *β*): legati Sullam orant ut filii innocentis fortunas conservatas velit (virtually = fortunas conservet), Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 25: a te peto ut utilitatem sociorum per te quam maxime defensam et auctam velis (= defendas et augeas), id. Fam. 13, 9, 3. — So after *utinam* or *ut:* utinam illi qui prius eum viderint me apud eum velint adjutum tantum quantum ego vellem si quid possem (= utinam illi me adjuvent quantum ego adjuvarem, etc.), id. Att. 11, 7, 7: cautius ut saevo velles te credere Marti (= utinam te credidisses), Verg. A. 11, 153: edictum praemittit ad quam diem magistratus ... sibi esse praesto Cordubae vellet (= sibi praesto essent), Caes. B. C. 1, 19 (cf. also I. B. 9. b. *β*, and I. B. 2. *fin.* supra).—**2.** In conditional clauses, si facere velim = si faciam, often rendered by the potential or future auxiliaries *would* or *will:* non tu scis, Bacchae bacchanti si velis advorsarier, ex insanâ insaniorem facies? (= si adversaris), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 80: si meum Imperium exsequi voluisset, interemptam oportuit (= si executus esset), Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 22: si id confiteri velim, tamen istum condemnetis necesse est (= si id confitear), *if I would acknowledge*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45: si quis velit ita dicere ... nihil dicat (= si quis dicat), id. Fat. 14, 32: dies deficiat si velim numerare, etc., id. N. D. 3, 32, 81; so, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 102; id. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52: quâ in sententiâ si constare voluissent, suam auctoritatem ... recuperassent, id. Fam. 1, 9, 14; id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 31; id. Lael. 20, 75: conicere potestis, si recordari volueritis quanta, etc., *if you will remember*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129; so id. Or. 1, 44, 197; id. Brut. 1, 2, 5: quod si audire voletis externa, maximas res publicas ab adulescentibus labefactatas reperietis, id. Sen. 6, 20; so id. Or. 1, 60, 256; 2, 23, 95: ejus me compotem voti vos facere potestis, si meminisse vultis, non vos in Samnio, etc., Liv. 7, 40, 5; 23, 13, 6; 23, 15, 4: cum olera Diogeni lavanti Aristippus dixisset: si Dionysium adulare velles, ista non esses; Imo, inquit, si tu ista esse velles, non adulares Dionysium, Val. Max. 4, 3, ext. 4: ut si his (legibus) perpetuo uti voluissent, sempiternum habituri fuerint imperium, id. 5, 3, ext. 3: quid enim si mirari velit, non in silvestribus dumis poma pendere, Sen. Ira, 2, 10, 6; cf. Curt. 5, 1, 1; 3, 5, 6; Ov. H. 17 (18), 43.—With *perf. inf. pass.:* nisi ea (opera) certi auctores monumentis suis testata esse voluissent, Val. Max. 3, 2, 24. —**3.** In declarative sentences. **a.** Volo in 1*st pers.* with *perf. pass. inf.* or *part.* (volo oratum esse or oratum = oro; v. I. B. 9. b. *α* and *β*): vos omnes opere magno esse oratos volo benigne ut operam detis, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 21: justam rem et facilem esse oratam a vobis volo, id. Am. prol. 33: illud tamen te esse admonitum volo, etc., Cic. Cael. 3, 8: sed etiam est paucis vos quod monitos voluerim, Plaut. Capt. prol. 53: illud te, Tulli, monitum velim etc., Liv. 1, 23, 8: quamobrem omnes eos oratos volo Ne, etc., Ter. Heaut. prol. 26; so, factum volo = faciam: serva tibi sodalem, et mihi filium. *Mne.* Factum volo, *I will*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 91: pariter nunc opera me adjuves ac, etc. *Nau.* Factum volo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 4; so Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 10.—In 3*d pers.:* esse salutatum vult te mea littera primum, Ov. P. 2, 7, 1.—**b.** With *pres. inf.:* propterea te vocari ad cenam volo (= voco te), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 72: sed nunc rogare hoc ego vicissim te volo: quid fuit, etc. (= nunc te rogo), id. Trin. 1, 2, 136.—**c.** With *perf. act. inf.:* pace tuâ dixisse velim (= pace tuâ dixerim), Ov. P. 3, 1, 9.—**d.** In other connections, when the will or purpose is made more prominent than the action: eorum alter, qui Antiochus vocatur, iter per Siciliam facere voluit (= fecit), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 61: si suscipere eam (religionem) nolletis, tamen in eo qui violasset sancire vos velle oporteret (= sancire vos oporteret), id. ib. 2, 4, 51, § 114: ut insequentibus diebus nemo eorum forum aut publicum adspicere vellet (= adspiceret), Liv. 9, 7, 11: talentis mille percussorem in me emere voluisti (= emisti), Curt. 3, 5, 6: quin etiam senatus gratias ei agentem quod redire voluisset ante portas eduxit (= quod redisset), Val. Max. 3, 4, 4: utri prius gratulemur, qui hoc dicere voluit, an cui audire contigit? (= qui hoc dixit), id. 4, 7, ext. 2: sic tua non paucae carpere facta volent (= carpent), Ov. P. 3, 1, 64.

B. Velim, as potential subjunctive (mostly in 1*st pers. sing.*, as subjunctive of modest statement), = volo, *I wish, I should like.* **1.** With verb in the second person. **a.** With *pres. subj.*, so most frequently in Cic. (*α*) As a modest imperative of the dependent verb: velim facias = fac, *I wish you would do it, please do it:* ego quae in rem tuam sint, ea velim facias, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 9: eas (litteras) in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cic. Att. 12, 53: eum salvere jubeas velim, id. ib. 7, 7, 7: velim me facias certiorem, etc., id. ib. 1, 19, 9: tu velim saepe ad nos scribas, id. ib. 1, 12, 4: velim mihi ignoscas, id. Fam. 13, 75, 1: tu velim animum a me parumper avertas, id. Lael. 1, 5; cf. id. Att. 1, 11, 3; 7, 3, 11; 8, 12, 5; id. Fam. 15, 3, 2 et saep.: haec pro causâ meâ dicta accipiatis velim, Liv. 42, 34, 13: velim, inquit, hoc mihi probes, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 51: Musa velim memores, etc., Hor. S. 1, 5, 53.—(*β*) Expressing a wish without a command (v. vellem): vera dicas velim, *I wish you told the truth*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 18: quam velim Bruto persuadeas ut Asturae sit, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 4: ipse velim poenas experiare meas, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 74; so in asseverations: ita velim me promerentem ames, dum vivas, mi pater, ut ... id mihi vehementer dolet, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 47.—**b.** With infinitive clause. (*α*) With the force of a modest imperative: sed qui istuc credam ita esse, mihi dici velim (i. e. a te), Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 15: extremum illud est quod mihi abs te responderi velim, Cic. Vat. 17, 41 (may be a dependent subjunctive): itaque vos ego, milites, non eo solum animo .... pugnare velim, etc., Liv. 21, 41, 10.—(*β*) As a mere wish: velim te arbitrari, frater, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 1: primum te arbitrari id quod res est velim, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 9.—With *perf. act.:* hanc te quoque ad ceteras tuas eximias virtutes, Masinissa, adjecisse velim, Liv. 30, 14, 6.—With *perf. pass.*, Liv. 1, 23, 8 (v. II. A. 3. a. supra).—**c.** With *ut* (rare): de tuis velim ut eo sis animo, quo debes esse, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 4. —**d.** With *ne* (rare), Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 23 (v. I. C. 2. supra).—**2.** With dependent verb in the third person, expressing a wish. **a.** With *pres. subj.:* ita se defatigent velim Ut, etc., Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3: de Cicerone quae mihi scribis, jucunda mihi sunt: velim sint prospera, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 2: velim seu Himilco, seu Mago respondeat, Liv. 23, 12, 15: sint haec vera velim, Verg. Cir. 306: nulla me velim syllaba effugiat, Quint. 11, 2, 45.—With *final clause:* tu velim mihi ad urbem praesto sis, ut tuis consiliis utar, Cic. Att. 9, 16, 3; cf. id. ib. 11, 11, 2 (v. I. C. 2. supra).—With ellips. of *pres. subj.:* velim mehercule Asturae Brutus (i. e. sit), Cic. Att. 14, 11, 1.—**b.** With *perf. subj.* (a wish referring to the past): nimis velim improbissumo homini malas edentaverint, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 48.—**c.** With *inf.-clause:* ne ego nunc mihi modium mille esse argenti velim! Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 9: di me perdant! *Me.* Quodcunque optes, velim tibi contingere, id. Cist. 2, 1, 30: velim eum tibi placere quam maxime, Cic. Brut. 71, 249: idque primum ita esse velim; deinde etiam, si non sit, mihi persuaderi tamen velim, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: quod faxitis, deos velim fortunare, Liv. 6, 41, 12.—With *perf. pass. inf.* (v. I. B. 9. b. *β*, supra): edepol te hodie lapide percussum velim, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 33: moribus praefectum mulierum hunc factum velim, id. Aul. 3, 5, 30.—With *inf.-clause* understood: nimium plus quam velim nostrorum ingenia sunt mobilia, Liv. 2, 37, 4.—**3.** With verb in the first person. **a.** With *inf. pres.* (so most freq.): atque hoc velim probare omnibus, etc., Cic. Prov. Cons. 20, 47: velim scire ecquid de te recordere, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 13: quare te, ut polliceris, videre plane velim, id. Att. 11, 9, 3: nec vero velim ... a calce ad carceres revocari, id. Sen. 23, 83: sed multitudo ea quid animorum ... habeat scire velim, Liv. 23, 12, 7: interrogare tamen velim, an Isocrates Attice dixerit, Quint. 12, 10, 22.—With *perf. inf. act.*, Ov. P. 3, 1, 9 (v. II. A. 3. c.).—**b.** With *acc.* and *inf.:* quod velis, modo id velim me scire, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 8.—So with *perf. pass. inf.:* ego praeterquam quod nihil haustum ex vano velim, Fabium ... potissimum auctorem habui, Liv. 22, 7, 4.—**c.** With *subj. pres.:* eo velim tam facili uti possim et tam bono in me quam Curione, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 10 B. and K. ex conj. Müll. (Lachm., Hoffm. posse; al. possem).—**4.** Velim in the principal sentence of conditional clauses, *I would, I should be willing:* aetatem velim servire, Libanum ut (= si) conveniam modo, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 8: velim, si fieri possit, id. Truc. 2, 4, 12: si quid tibi compendi facere possim, factum edepol velim (redundant), id. ib. 2, 4, 26: si possim, velim, id. Stich. 4, 2, 9: nec velim (imitari orationes Thucydidis) si possim, Cic. Brut. 83, 287: si liceat, nulli cognitus esse velim, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 42.—**5.** The other persons of velim in potential use (rare). **a.** Velis. (*α*) Imperatively = cupito: quoniam non potest fieri quod vis, Id velis quod possit, Ter. And. 2, 1, 6: atque aliquos tamen esse velis tibi, alumna, penates, Verg. Cir. 331.—(*β*) Declaratively with *indef. subj.:* quom inopia'st, cupias; quando ejus copia'st, tum non velis, *then you* (i. e. *people, they*) *do not want it*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 45.—(*γ*) Redundant, as a form of the imperative of the dependent verb, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 38 (v. I. A. 3. a. *β*); id. H. 1, 80 (v. II. A. 1. b.); id. M. 2, 746 (v. II. A. 1. c.).—**b.** Velit. (*α*) Modestly for vult: te super aetherias licentius auras Haud pater ille velit, etc., Verg. A. 7, 558: nemo enim minui velit id in quo maximus fuit, *would like that to be diminished in which*, etc., Quint. 12, 11, 6; cf. Verg. A. 2, 104, and Ov. H. 9, 7 (v. I. E. 1. c. supra).—So, poet., instead of vellet with *perf. inf.:* ut fiat, quid non illa dedisse velit? Ov. Am. 2, 17, 30.—(*β*) = imperative of third person: arma velit, poscatque simul rapiatque juventus, Verg. A. 7, 340.—Redundantly, giving to the dependent verb the force of an imperative, Quint. 8, prooem. 12 (v. II. A. 1. c. supra; v. also I. A. 3. a. supra).—**c.** Velimus. (*α*) In the optative sense of velim: sed scire velimus quod tibi nomen siet, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 18.—(*β*) With imperative sense (= *let us, we should*, etc.), Quint. 6, 3, 28 (v. I. A. 2. d. supra).—**d.** Velitis = velim velitis (i. e. jubeatis, jubete): novos consules ita cum Samnite gerere bellum velitis ut omnia ante nos bella gesta sunt, Liv. 9, 8, 10.—So especially in velitis jubeatis, a formula in submitting a law to the votes of the people in the comitia centuriata or tributa, *let it be resolved and ordered by you:* rogatus in haec verba populus: velitis jubeatisne haec sic fieri, si respublica populi Romani Quiritium, etc., Liv. 22, 10, 2: velitis jubeatis, Quirites ... uti de eâ re Ser. Sulpicius praetor urbanus ad senatum referat, etc., id. 38, 54, 3.—And parodied by Cic.: velitis jubeatis ut quod Cicero versum fecerit, Cic. Pis. 29, 72.—So in oblique discourse, vellent juberent: rogationem promulgavit, vellent juberent Philippo ... bellum indici, Liv. 31, 6, 1: vellent juberentne se regnare, id. 1, 46, 1; cf. in the resolution of the people: plebis sic jussit: quod senatus ... censeat, id volumus jubemusque, id. 26, 33, 14.—**e.** Velint, optative and redundant, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 7 (v. II. A. 1. d.); Ov. P. 1, 7, 8 (v. II. A. 1. c.).

C. Vellem, as potential subjunctive, *I wish, should like, should have liked*, representing the wish as contrary to fact, while velim refers to a wish which may be realized: de Menedemo vellem verum fuisset, de reginâ velim verum sit, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 4. It is not used with imperative force; cf.: quod scribis, putare te ... vellem scriberes, cur ita putares ... tu tamen velim scribas, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 5. — Often quam vellem, *how I wish*, i. e. *I wish very much;* and in the same sense: nimium vellem, v. infra. **1.** With verb in first person. **a.** With *inf. pres.*, *I wish, would like*, referring to present or future actions: videre equidem vos vellem, cum huic aurum darem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 68: vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: vellem equidem vobis placere, Quirites, sed, etc., Liv. 3, 68, 9: quam fieri vellem meus libellus! Mart. 8, 72, 9.—With cuperem and optarem: nunc ego Triptolemi cuperem conscendere currus ... Nunc ego Medeae vellem frenare dracones ... Nunc ego jactandas optarem sumere pennas, etc., Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 1 sqq.—

Rarely, *I should have liked:* tum equidem istuc os tuum inpudens videre nimium vellem! Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 49.—And in conditional sense: maerorem minui: dolorem nec potui, nec, si possem, vellem (i. e. minuere), Cic. Att. 12, 28, 2: certe ego, si sineres, titulum tibi reddere vellem, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 13: sic nec amari quidem vellem (i. e. if I were in his place), Sen. Ira, 1, 20, 4.—**b.** With *perf. inf.*, *I wish I had:* abiit, vah! Rogasse vellem, *I wish I had asked him*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 25: maxime vellem semper tecum fuisse, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, 5: quam vellem petisse ab eo quod audio Philippum impetrasse, id. ib. 10, 4, 10: non equidem vellem, quoniam nocitura fuerunt, Pieridum sacris imposuisse manum, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 27: ante equidem summâ de re statuisse, Latini, Et vellem, et fuerat melius, Verg. A. 11, 303.—**c.** With *inf.-clause*, the predicate being a *perf. part.* (v. I. B. 9. b. *β*, supra): virum me natam vellem, *would I had been born a man!* Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 9.—**d.** With *subj. imperf.* (rare): quam vellem, Panaetium nostrum nobiscum haberemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15.—**2.** The subject of the dependent verb in the second person. **a.** With *subj. imperf.* (the regular construction): hodie igitur me videbit, ac vellem tum tu adesses, *I wish you could be present*, Cic. Att. 13, 7, 2: quam vellem de his etiam oratoribus tibi dicere luberet, *I wish you would please*, id. Brut. 71, 248.—**b.** With *subj. pluperf.*, *I wish you had:* vellem Idibus Martiis me ad cenam invitasses, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1: quam vellem te ad Stoicos inclinavisses, id. Fin. 3, 3, 10: vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum, id. Att. 10, 6, 2: quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses, id. ib. 15, 4, 5.—**c.** With *ne* and *pluperf. subj.:* tu vellem ne veritus esses ne parum libenter legerem tuas litteras, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2.—**d.** With ellipsis of verb: vera cantas, vana vellem (i. e. cantares), Plaut. Most. 3, 4, 41.—**3.** With verb in third person. **a.** With *imperf. subj.* (the regular construction): patrem atque matrem viverent vellem tibi (per ecthesin, v. I. E. b.), Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 106: vellem adesset Antonius, modo sine advocatis, Cic. Phil. 1, 7, 16: vellem nobis hoc idem vere dicere liceret, id. Off. 3, 1, 1: vellem adesse posset Panaetius, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: vellem hoc esset laborare, id. Or. 2, 71, 287.—**b.** With *pluperf. subj.:* vellem aliqui ex vobis robustioribus hunc male dicendi locum suscepisset, Cic. Cael. 3, 7: vellem dictum esset ab eodem etiam de Dione, id. ib. 10, 23; so id. ib. 31, 74; id. Brut. 44, 163: quam vellem Dareus aliquid ex hac indole hausisset! Curt. 3, 32 (12), 26.—**c.** With *inf.-clause.* (*α*) With *inf. pres.*, *I wish he were:* quam non abesse ab hujus judicio L. Vulsionem vellem! Cic. Clu. 70, 198: nunc mihi . . . Vellem, Maeonide, pectus inesse tuum, Ov. F. 2, 120.—(*β*) With *perf. inf.* or *part.*, *I wish he had, had been:* quam vellem Menedemum invitatum! Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 11: epistulas, quas quidem vellem mihi numquam redditas, Cic. Att. 11, 22, 1.—With ellipsis of predicate: illud quoque vellem antea (i. e. factum, or factum esse), Cic. Att. 11, 23, 3.—**d.** With *ut*, Cic. Sull. 1, 1; id. Fam. 7, 33, 2 (v. I. C. 1. a. supra).—**4.** With *acc.* of a neuter pronoun or of a noun: aliquando sentiamus nihil nobis nisi, id quod minime vellem, spiritum reliquum esse, Cic. Att. 9, 19, 2: tris eos libros maxime nunc vellem: apti essent ad id quod cogito, *I would like to have* (cf. I. E. 1. a.), id. ib. 13, 22, 2.—**5.** In the other persons of vellem (mostly poet.). **a.** Velles. (*α*) In optative sentences redundant, Verg. A. 11, 153 (v. II. A. 1. d.).—(*β*) Of an indefinite subject: velles eum (Senecam) suo ingenio dixisse, alieno judicio, Quint. 10, 1, 130.—**b.** Vellet. (*α*) In the potential sense of vellem: vellet abesse quidem; sed adest. Velletque videre, Non etiam sentire canum fera facta suorum, Ov. M. 3, 247.—(*β*) Conditionally: quis vellet tanti nuntius esse mali (i. e. if in this situation)? Ov. H. 12, 146.—**c.** Vellent. (*α*) In the potential sense of vellem: quam vellent aethere in alto Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores! Verg. A. 6, 436.—(*β*) Conditionally: nec superi vellent hoc licuisse sibi, *would wish*, i. e. if in this situation, Mart. 4, 44, 8.

D. Volam and voluero. **1.** In gen.: respiciendus erit sermo stipulationis, utrum ne talis sit: quem voluero, an quem volam. Nam si talis fuerit quem voluero, cum semel elegerit, mutare voluntatem non poterit; si vero . . . quem volam, donec judicium dictet, mutandi potestatem habebit, Dig. 45, 1, 112.—**2.** Volam in principal sentences. (*α*) = Engl. future, *I shall wish*, etc.: et commeminisse hoc ego volam te, *I shall require you to recollect this*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 7: cum omnia habueris, tunc habere et sapientiam voles? *will you also wish to have wisdom when?* etc., Sen. Ep. 17, 8.—(*β*) Denoting present probability: et scilicet jam me hoc voles patrem exorare, ut, etc., *you doubtless wish me*, etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 27.—**3.** In clauses dependent on predicates implying a future, generally rendered by an English present: quid si sors aliter quam voles evenerit? *otherwise than as you wish*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 35: tum te, si voles, cum patriae quod debes solveris, satis diu vixisse dicito, *then if you choose*, *if you will*, Cic. Marcell. 9, 27: decedes cum voles, id. Att. 6, 3, 2: qui magis effugies eos qui volent fingere? *those who are bent upon inventing*, *who will invent*, *falsehoods*, id. ib. 8, 2, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 4; id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 55; id. Prov. Cons. 9, 24: quod voles gratum esse, rarum effice, Sen. Ben. 1, 14, 1; cf. id. Brev. Vit. 7, 9: si di volent, *the gods permitting*, August. ap. Suet. Calig. 8: invenies, vere si reperire voles, Ov. P. 3, 1, 34; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 78; Tib. 1, 4, 45.—So, voluero: quem (locum) si qui vitare voluerit, sex milium circuitu in oppidum pervenit, *who wishes to avoid this spot*, Caes. B. C. 2, 24.

E. Si vis, parenthetically. **1.** *If you please* (cf. sis, supra *init.*): paulum opperirier, Si vis, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 52: audi, si vis, nunc jam, id. Ad. 2, 1, 30: dic, si vis, de quo disputari velis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13.—**2.** *If you wish*, *choose*, *insist upon it:* hanc quoque jucunditatem, si vis, transfer in animum, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14: addam, si vis, animi, etc., id. ib. 2, 27, 89: concedam hoc ipsum, si vis, etc., id. Div. 2, 15, 34.

F. Quam, with any person of the *pres. indic.* or *subj.*, or *imperf. subj.* or *future*, = quamvis, in a concessive sense, virtually, *however*, *however much.* **1.** 3*d pers. sing.:* quod illa, quam velit sit potens, numquam impetravisset (= quamvis sit potens), *however powerful she may be*, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: C. Gracchus dixit, sibi in somnis Ti. fratrem visum esse dicere, quam vellet cunctaretur, tamen eodem sibi leto . . . esse pereundum, id. Div. 1, 26, 56: quam volet jocetur, id. N. D. 2, 17, 46.—**2.** 1*st pers. plur.:* quam volumus licet ipsi nos amemus, tamen, etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 9, 19.—**3.** 2*d pers. plur.:* exspectate facinus quam vultis improbum, vincam tamen, etc., *expect a crime*, *however wicked* (*ever so wicked*), etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 11; but: hac actione quam voletis multi dicent, *as many as you choose*, id. ib. 2, 2, 42, § 102.—**4.** 3*d pers. plur.:* quam volent illi cedant, tamen a re publicâ revocabuntur, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 113: quam volent in conviviis faceti, dicaces, etc., sint, alia fori vis est, alia triclinii, id. Cael. 28, 67; but: et ceteri quam volent magnas pecunias capere possint, *as much money as they choose*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 58, § 142.

G. Volo = malo, *to prefer*, with a comparative clause (rare): quodsi in ceteris quoque studiis a multis eligere homines commodissimum quodque, quam sese uni alicui certo vellent addicere, = si se eligere mallent quam se uni addicere, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 5: malae rei quam nullius duces esse volunt, Liv. 3, 68, 11: famaene credi velis quanta urbs a te capta sit, quam posteris quoque eam spectando esse? id. 25, 29, 6.

H. With *magis* and *maxime.* **1.** Magis velle: ut tu illam salvam magis velles quam ego, *you wish more than I*, etc., Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 17.—**2.** With maxime, *to wish above all*, *more than any thing* or *any one else*, *to be most agreeable to one*, *to like best*, *to prefer* (among more than two alternatives): quia id maxime volo ut illi istoc confugiant, *wish above all*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 49; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 38: maxime vellem, judices, ut P. Sulla, etc., Cic. Sull. 1, 1: caritate nos capiunt reges, consilio optimates, libertate populi, ut in comparando difficile ad eligendum sit, quid maxime velis, *which you prefer*, *like best*, id. Rep. 1, 35, 55; so, quemadmodum ego maxime vellem, id. Att. 13, 1, 1: tris eos libros maxime nunc vellem, *above all others*, id. ib. 13, 32, 2: alia excusanti juveni, alia recipienti futura, ita ut maxime vellet senatus responderi placuit, *as it was most agreeable to him*, Liv. 39, 47: si di tibi permisissent quo modo maxime velles experiri animum meum, *in the manner most convenient to yourself*, Curt. 3, 6, 12.

K. In disjunctive co-ordination. **1.** With *sive . . . sive:* tu nunc, sive ego volo, seu nolo, sola me ut vivam facis, *whether I choose or not*, Plaut. Cist. 3, 14: itaque Campanos sive velint, sive nolint, quieturos, Liv. 8, 2, 13.—**2.** Without connectives. **a.** Vis tu . . . vis: congredi cum hoste liceat . . . vis tu mari, vis terra, vis acie, vis urbibus expugnandis experiri virtutem? Liv. 25, 6, 22.—**b.** Velim nolim. (*α*) Interrogatively, = utrum velim nec ne: velit nolit scire, difficile est, *it is difficult to know whether he intends it or not*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 4.—(*β*) = seu velim seu nolim: ut mihi, velim nolim, sit certa quaedam tuenda sententia, *whether I will or not*, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 17: velim nolim, in cognomine Scipionum haeream necesse est, Val. Max. 3, 7, 3: mors interim adest, cui velis nolis vacandum est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 8, 5: hunc ita fundatum necesse est, velit nolit, sequatur hilaritas continua, id. Vit. Beat. 4, 4: velint nolint, respondendum est . . . beate vivere bonum non esse, id. Ep. 117, 4: praeterea futuri principes, velint nolint, sciant, etc., Plin. Pan. 20 *fin.*

Part. and *P. a.:* **vŏlens,** entis. **A.** As a *part.* proper, retaining the meaning and construction of velle, with the force of a relative or adverbial clause. **1.** Agreeing with some member of the sentence (poet. and in post-class. prose; rare): neque illum . . . multa volentem Dicere praeterea vidit (= qui multa voluit dicere), Verg. G. 4, 501; id. A. 2, 790: nec me vis ulla volentem Avertet (i. e. si adhaerere foederi volo), id. ib. 12, 203: decemviri, minuere volentes hujuscemodi violentiam . . . putaverunt, etc., *intending* (*who intended*) *to diminish such a violence*, etc., Gell. 20, 1, 34: Milo, experiri etiamtunc volens, an ullae sibi reliquae vires adessent . . . rescindere quercum conatus est, id. 15, 16, 3: scio quosdam testatores, efficere volentes ne servi sui umquam ad libertatem venirent, etc., hactenus scribere solitos, Dig. 40, 4, 61: si te volentem ad prohibendum venire, deterruerit aliquis, etc., ib. 43, 24, 1, § 10.—**2.** *Abl. absol.* (not ante-Aug.): ne cujus militis scripti nomen nisi ipso volente deleretur, *except with his consent*, Liv. 7, 41, 4; so, Teum ex medio cursu classem repente avertit, aut volentibus iis usurus commeatu parato hostibus, aut ipsos pro hostibus habiturus, *with their consent*, id. 37, 27, 3: ponuntque ferocia Poeni Corda, volente deo, *since the god willed it*, Verg. A. 1, 303: Thrasippo supplicium a se voluntariâ morte exigere volente, *while he was about to inflict punishment on himself*, etc., Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 2: scire volentibus immortalibus dis an Romana virtus imperium orbis mereretur, *it being the will of the gods to know*, etc., Flor. 1, 13, 3 (1, 7, 3): qui sciente aut volente eo ad quem res pertinet, possessionem nanciscitur, *with the knowledge and consent of the person who*, etc., Dig. 41, 2, 6.—**B.** As *adj.*, *willing*, *voluntary*, and hence, *favorably disposed* (opp. invitus). **1.** Attributively. **a.** In the phrase cum dis volentibus, lit. *with the willing or favoring gods*, i. e. *with the will*, *permission*, or *favor of the gods:* dono ducite doque volentibu' cum magnis dis, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 208 Vahl.): sequere hac, mea gnata, me cum dis volentibus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 4: cum dis volentibus quodque bene eveniat mando tibi Mani uti illaec suovetaurilia, etc., Cato, R. R. 141 (142).—And without *cum*, *abl. absol.:* virtute ac dis volentibus magni estis et opulenti, Sall. J. 14, 19.—**b.** Volenti animo. (*α*) = cupide, *eagerly:* Romae plebes litteris quae de Metello ac Mario missae erant, volenti animo de ambobus acceperant, Sall. J. 73, 3.—(*β*) *On purpose*, *intentionally:* consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem Adferimur, Verg. A. 7, 216.—**2.** Predicatively. **a.** Agreeing with the *subject-nom.* or *subject-acc.* (*α*) *Voluntarily*, *willingly*,

gladly (class.): (hi) divini generis appellentur . . . vobisque jure et lege volentes pareant, Cic. Univ. 11 *fin.*: quas victi ab hostibus poenas metuerant, eas ipsi volentes pendere, Sall. J. 76, 6: quia volentes in amicitiam non veniebant, Liv. 21, 39, 4: si volentes ac non coacti mansissent in amicitiâ, id. 24, 37, 7: quocunque loco seu volens seu invitus constitisti, id. 7, 40, 13: itaque se numquam volentem parte quâ posset rerum consilio gerendarum cessurum, id. 22, 27, 9: (virtus), quidquid evenerit, feret, non patiens tantum, sed etiam volens, Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 5: non est referre gratiam quod volens acceperis nolenti reddere, id. Ben. 4, 40, 4: volens vos Turnus adoro, Verg. A. 10, 677; 3, 457; 6, 146; 12, 833: date vina volentes, id. ib. 8, 275: ipsa autem macie tenuant armenta volentes (*on purpose*), id. G. 3, 129.—And referring to subjects denoting things: quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura Sponte tulere suâ, carpsit (*spontaneously and willingly*), Verg. G. 2, 500.—(β) *Favorably;* with propitius, *favorably and kindly*, referring to the gods: precantes Jovem ut volens propitius praebeat sacra arma pro patriâ, Liv. 24, 21, 10: precantibus ut volens propitiaque urbem Romanam iniret, id. 29, 14, 13: in eâ arce (Victoriam) sacratam, volentem propitiamque, firmam ac stabilem fore populo Romano, id. 22, 37, 12; 1, 16, 3; 7, 26, 3; 24, 38, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2489 sq.—Parodied by Plautus: agite, bibite, festivae fores! fite mihi volentes propitiae, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 89.—*Abl. absol.*: omnia diis propitiis volentibusque ea faciemus, *with the favor and help of the gods*, Liv. 39, 16, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: si (Jovem) invocem ut dexter ac volens assit, Quint. 4, prooem. 5.—**b.** Agreeing with other terms of the sentence (rare): volenti consuli causa in Pamphyliam devertendi oblata est, *a welcome cause was offered to the consul*, etc., Liv. 38, 15, 3: quod nobis volentibus facile continget, *if we wish*, Quint. 6, 2, 30: is Ariobarzanem volentibus Armeniis praefecit, *to their satisfaction*, Tac. A. 2, 4: gemis . . . hominem, Urse, tuum, cui dulce volenti servitium . . . erat, *to whom his servitude was sweet, since he liked it*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 15: me mea virtus, etc., fatis egere volentem, Verg. A. 8, 133: saepe ille volentem castigabat erum, *administered kindly received rebukes*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 50.—**c.** In the phrase aliquid mihi volenti est or putatur, etc., *something is welcome, acceptable to me, pleases me* (= volens habeo or accipio aliquid; cf. the Gr. Ὑμῖν ταῦτα βουλομένοις ἐστίν, and, mihi aliquid cupienti est; v. cupio; rare but class.): uti militibus exaequatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset, *that the equalization of labor was acceptable to the soldier*, Sall. J. 100, 4: quia neque plebei militia volenti putabatur, id. ib. 84, 3 Dietsch: grande periculum maritumis civitatibus esse, et quibusdam volentibus novas res fore, *that to some a change of the government would be welcome*, Liv. 21, 50, 10: quibus bellum volentibus erat, probare exemplum, Tac. Agr. 18.—*Impers.* with *subject-inf.*: ceterisque remanere et in verba Vespasiani adigi volentibus fuit, *to the rest it was acceptable to remain*, etc., Tac. H. 3, 43.—With *subject-inf.* understood: si volentibus vobis erit, in medium profero quae . . . legisse memini, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11: si volentibus vobis erit, diem fabulis et epulis exigamus, id. ib. 1, 7; 2, 3 *fin.*; 6, 6 *init.*—**3.** As *subst.* (mostly post Aug.). **a. vŏlens,** entis, *m.*, = is qui vult, in the different meanings, and often with the construction of the verb. (α) *One who wishes:* nunc cis Hiberum castra Romana esse, arcem tutam perfugiumque novas volentibus res, Liv. 22, 22, 11: consulere se volentibus vacuas aures accommodavit, Val. Max. 5, 8, 3: quid opus libertate si volentibus luxu perire non licet, id. 2, 9, 5: discere meliora volentibus promptum est, i. e. *it depends on our own will to learn better things*, Quint. 11, 11, 12: nec sum in hoc sollicitus, dum res ipsa volentibus discere appareat, *to the students*, id. 8, 4, 15: mori volentibus vis adhibita vivendi, Suet. Tib. 61.—(β) *One who intends, is about:* juris ignorantia non prodest acquirere volentibus, i. e. *in the acquisition of property*, Dig. 22, 6, 7: si quis volentem incipere uti frui prohibuit, *one who is about to enter upon a usufruct*, ib. 43, 16, 3, § 14.—(γ) *One who is willing:* non refert quid sit quod datur, nisi a volente volenti datur, *unless it is both willingly given and received*, Sen. Ben. 2, 18, 8: ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, *those willing to follow*, id. Ep. 107, 11.—(δ) *One who consents:* tutiusque rati volentibus quam coactis imperitare, *to rule men with their consent*, Sall. J. 102, 6: quippe rempublicam si a volentibus nequeat ab invitis jus expetituram, *peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must*, Liv. 3, 40, 4: si quis aliam rem pro aliâ volenti solverit, *if one pays with the consent of the receiver*, Dig. 46, 3, 46: nulla injuria est quae in volentem fiat, ib. 47, 10, 1, § 5.—(ε) *One who does a thing voluntarily:* pecuniam etiam a volentibus acceperant, *the contributions of money were voluntary*, Vell. 2, 62, 3: parce, puer, stimulis . . . (solis equi) Sponte sua properant. Labor est inhibere volentis (i. e. properare), Ov. M. 2, 128.—(ζ) Volens = bene volens: munificus nemo habebatur nisi pariter volens, *unless he was just as kindly disposed*, sc. *as he was liberal*, Sall. J. 103, 6.—Often referring to a previously mentioned noun: hunc cape consiliis socium et conjunge volentem, *and unite with him, since he wishes it*, Verg. A. 5, 712; so may be taken Ov. M. 2, 128 (v. ε).—**b.** In the *neutr. plur.* (volentia) rare, always with *dat.*, *things pleasing, acceptable:* Pompeius multis suspitionibus volentia plebi facturus habebatur, *that he would do what pleased the common people*, Sall. H. 4, 31 Dietsch: haec atque talia plebi volentia fuere, Tac. A. 15, 36 Draeg. ad loc. al.: iique Muciano volentia rescripsere, id. H. 3, 52.—Hence, *adv.:* **vŏlenter,** *willingly*, App. M. 6, p. 178, 4.

2. vŏlo, āvi, ātum (*part. gen. plur.* volantûm, Verg. A. 6, 728; Lucr. 2, 1083), 1, *v. n.* [Sanscr. val-, to turn one's self, etc.; cf.: vŏlucer, vēlox, and vol- in velivolus], *to fly.* **I.** Lit.: ex alto . . . laeva volavit avis, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 95 Vahl.): aves, Lucr. 6, 742: accipitres, id. 4, 1010: corvi, id. 2, 822: altam supra volat ardea nubem, Verg. G. 1, 364: volat ille per aëra magnum Remigio alarum, id. A. 1, 300: columbae venere volantes, id. ib. 6, 191; Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 30; Juv. 8, 251: apes, Ov. A. A. 1, 96; cf. Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 112: volasse eum (Antonium), non iter fecisse diceres, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11.—Prov.: sine pennis volare haud facile est, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 49.—**2.** *P. a.* as *subst.:* **vŏlantes,** ium, *comm.*, *the birds* (poet.), Lucr. 2, 1083; Verg. A. 6, 239; 6, 728.—**II.** Transf., *to fly*, i. e. *to move swiftly like one flying, to fleet, speed, hasten along:* i sane . . . vola curriculo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 17; cf.: per summa levis volat aequora curru, Verg. A. 5, 819: medios volat ecce per hostes Vectus equo spumante Saces, id. ib. 12, 650: illa (Argo) volat, Ov. H. 6, 66: currus, Verg. G. 3, 181: axis, id. ib. 3, 107: nubes, Lucr. 5, 254: fulmina, id. 2, 213: tempestates, id. 6, 612: telum, id. 1, 971; cf. Sall. J. 60, 2; Verg. A. 9, 698; Liv. 26, 44, 7 al.: litterae Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: volat aetas, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: hora, Sen. Hippol. 1141: fama, Verg. A. 3, 121: et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71.—Poet., with *inf.:* ast Erebi virgo ditem volat aethere Memphim Praecipere et Phariâ venientem pellere terrâ, Val. Fl. 4, 407.

3. vŏlo, ōnis, *m.* [1. volo], *a volunteer*, first applied to the slaves who, after the battle at Cannæ, were enrolled upon their own expressed desire to serve (cf. Liv. 22, 57, 11; Val. Max. 7, 6, 1): volones dicti sunt milites, qui post Cannensem cladem usque ad octo milia, cum essent servi, voluntarie se ad militiam obtulere, Paul. Diac. p. 370: volones, quia sponte hoc voluerunt, appellati, Macr. S. 1, 11, 30: vetus miles tironi, liber voloni sese exaequari sineret, Liv. 23, 35, 6; 23, 32, 1; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 21, 6; Macr. S. 1, 11, 30.

Vologessĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of Babylonia*, now *Kufa*, Amm. 23, 6, 23; called also **Vologesocerta,** ae, *f.*, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 122.

Vologēsus, i, and **Vologēses,** is or i, *m.*, *the name of several kings of Parthia, of the house of the Arsacidæ;* form Vologēsus, Suet. Ner. 57, 1; id. Vesp. 6; id. Dom. 2; Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 123; form Vologēses, Tac. A. 12, 14; 12, 44; 12, 50.

vŏlōnes, v. 3. volo.

volpes, volpīnor, etc., v. vulp-.

Volsce, v. Volsci *fin.*

Volscens, entis, *m.*, *an officer of the Latins*, Verg. A. 9, 420 al.

Volsci, ōrum, *m.*, *the most considerable people in Latium, the Volsci, Volscians*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Liv. 1, 53; 2, 22 sq.; 3, 6 sq.; Cic. Brut. 10, 41; id. Balb. 13, 31; id. Off. 1, 11, 35; Verg. G. 2, 168 al.—Hence, **Volscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Volsci, Volscian:* ager, Liv. 10, 1, 2: gens, Cic. Rep. 3, 4; Verg. A. 7, 803.—* *Adv.:* **Volscē,** *after the manner of the Volsci:* qui Obsce et Volsce fabulantur: nam Latine nesciunt, Titin. ap. Fest. s. v. obscum, p. 189 Müll.

Volscius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens:* Volscius Fictor, Liv. 3, 13; 3, 24; 3, 29.

volsella (vuls-) or **volsilla,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of pincers* for pulling out hairs, *tweezers.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 21; Mart. 9, 28, 5.—As a surgical instrument, *forceps*, Cels. 7, 12, 1; 6, 18, 3.—**II.** Transf.: pugnare volsellis, non gladio, i. e. *so as to do but little damage*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 33 Müll.

Volsĭnii (Vulsĭnii), ōrum, *m.*, *a town in Etruria*, now *Bolsena*, Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 139; Liv. 10, 37, 1; 27, 23, 3; Juv. 3, 191.—Hence, **A. Volsĭnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Volsinii:* foci, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 4.—**B. Volsĭniensis (Vuls-),** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Volsinii, Volsinian:* ager, Liv. 5, 32, 4: provincia, id. 5, 32, 4, § 2: lacus, *a lake lying south of the town*, now *Lago di Bolsena*, Col. 8, 16, 2; Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168.—*Plur. subst.:* **Volsĭnienses (Vuls-),** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Volsinii, Volsinians*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Liv. 5, 31 sq.; 7, 3 al.

Volso, ōnis, v. Vulso.

volsūra, ae, v. vulsura.

volsus, a, um, *Part.* of vello.

volt, voltis, old forms for vult, vultis, from volo, q. v.

‡**Volta,** *the Etruscan name of a monster among the Volsinians*, Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 140.

voltĭcŭlus, i, v. vulticulus.

Voltinia tribus, *one of the Roman tribes, of unknown locality*, Cic. Planc. 16, 38; 17, 43; Inscr. Grut. 418, 3; 48, 11.—Hence, **Voltinienses,** ium, *m.*, *the people of the Voltinian tribe*, Cic. Planc. 17, 43.

Voltumna, ae, *f.*, *the tutelary goddess of the Etruscan Confederation, in whose temple their general assemblies were held*, Liv. 4, 23; 4, 25; 4, 61; 5, 17.

voltŭōsus, voltur, etc., v. vult-.

Volturnus, i, v. Vulturnus.

voltus, ûs, v. vultus.

vŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [volvo], *that is turned round* or (more freq.) *that turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, circling, rolling, revolving.* **I.** Lit.: buxum, i. e. *a top*, Verg. A. 7, 382: caelum, Cic. Univ. 6 *fin.*: sol, Prud. Cath. 3 praef.: nexus (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 41: volubilis et rotundus deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46: figurae aquae, Lucr. 3, 190: procursus, id. 2, 455: aquae, Hor. C. 4, 1, 40; cf.: labitur (sc. amnis), et labetur in omne volubilis aevum, id. Ep. 1, 2, 43: aurum, i. e. *the golden apple*, Ov. M. 10, 667; cf. id. H. 20, 209: electrum, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 42: pila, App. M. 2, p. 116.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *rapid, fluent, voluble* (the figure taken from rolling waters): vis volubilis orationis, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: oratio, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: rotunda volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13, 4.—Transf., of the speaker: homo volubilis quâdam praecipiti celeritate dicendi, Cic. Fl. 20, 48; id. Brut. 27, 105; id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.—**B.** Of fate, *changeable, mutable:* vaga volubilisque fortuna, Cic. Mil. 26, 69; cf.: cum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 6: fortunae volubiles casus, Amm. 22, 1, 1: volubilium casuum diritas, id. 26, 1, 3.—*Adv.:* **vŏlūbĭlĭter. 1.** *Swiftly rolling, spinning*, Amm. 20, 11, 26; cf. Non. p. 4, 1.—**2.** Trop., of speech, *rapidly, fluently, volubly:* funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio, Cic. Or. 62, 210.

vŏlūbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [volubilis], *a rapid*

whirling motion. **I.** Lit.: mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49; id. Fat. 19, 43; id. Univ. 10; Ov. F. 6, 271; App. Asclep. p. 100, 41.—**II.** Transf., *roundness, round form:* fracta capitis latissima, Ov. M. 12, 434. — **III.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *rapidity, fluency, volubility:* linguae volubilitas, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: flumen aliis verborum volubilitasque cordi est, id. Or. 16, 53; id. de Or. 1, 5, 17: nimia vocis, Quint. 11, 3, 52 (opp. tarditas); 10, 1, 8; Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 4.—**B.** Of fate, *changeableness, mutability:* quod temere fit caeco casu et volubilitate fortunae, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15; Plin. 37, 1, 2, § 3.

vŏlŭcer, ŭcris, ŭcre (*gen. plur.* volucrium, Cic. ap. Charis. p. 119 P.; *masc.* volucris, Tib. 4, 1, 209; Sil. 10, 471; *fem.* volucer fama, Petr. poët. 123, 210; cf. acer; on the quantity of the *u* in volucris, v. Quint. 1, 5, 28), *adj.* [cf. 2. volo], *flying, winged* (class.; syn.: ales, volatilis). **I.** Lit. **1.** *Adj.:* bestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38; id. Lael. 21, 81: angues, id. N. D. 1, 36, 101: dracones, Ov. M. 7, 218: Cupido, id. ib. 9, 482: natus, i. e. *Cupid*, id. ib. 5, 364: deus, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat. Th. 2, 55; cf. pes (Mercurii), Ov. F. 5, 88; and: o nuntium volucrem! Cic. Quint. 25, 80.—**2.** *Subst.:* **vŏlŭcris,** is, *f.* (sc. avis, once *masc.*, sc. ales: teneros volucres, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64), *a bird, a flying creature*, Lucr. 1, 12; 2, 145; 2, 344; Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23; id. Ac. 2, 25, 81: marinae, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 11; Ov. A. A. 3, 35; id. H. 10, 123: Junonis, i. e. *the peacock*, id. M. 15, 385; cf. Junonia, id. Med. Fac. 33; of the cock: volucres cecinere diem, Coripp. 1, 199; cf. Sil. 14, 22; the eagle, Luc. 6, 129: obscenae, Verg. A. 3, 241: Tityi volucres, *vultures*, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 31; Hor. S. 1, 8, 6; of the sirens, Stat. S. 5, 3, 87; Quint. 10, 3, 24; 12, 11, 13; Suet. Aug. 13: pictae, Verg. A. 4, 525; Ov. M. 1, 308: volucris parvula, *the fly*, Phaedr. 5, 3, 3. — **B.** Transf., of any thing that moves rapidly, *flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid* (mostly poet.; syn. velox): lumen, Lucr. 6, 173; cf.: ritu flammarum, id. 1, 1102: fumi, Verg. G. 2, 217: aurae, id. A. 11, 795; Ov. M. 13, 807: nebulae, id. ib. 1, 602: procellae, id. Am. 2, 11, 33: sagitta, Verg. A. 5, 242; Ov. M. 9, 102; called also ferrum, id. Tr. 3, 10, 64: harundo, Verg. A. 5, 544: equi, Ov. M. 2, 153; 2, 234; 4, 245: currus, Hor. C. 1, 34, 8: volucri freta classe pererrat, Ov. M. 7, 460: jam volucrem sequor Te per gramina Martii Campi, *speeding, running*, Hor. C. 4, 1, 38 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *fleet, swift, rapid:* nihil est tam volucre quam maledictum, Cic. Planc. 23, 57: aliud genus (dicendi) est . . . verbis volucre atque incitatum, id. Brut. 95, 325: volucri spe et cogitatione rapiuntur a domo longius, id. Rep. 2, 4, 7: somnus, Verg. A. 2, 794: fatum, Hor. C. 2, 17, 24.—**B.** In partic., *passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory:* o volucrem fortunam, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: dies, Hor. C. 3, 28, 6; 4, 13, 16: fama, Ov. H. 17, 207; Petr. 123: gaudium, Tac. Or. 9.—*Adv.:* **vŏlŭcrĭter,** *swiftly, rapidly* (post-class.): congregati, Amm. 17, 1, 12: perurgebat nocentes innocentesque, id. 29, 1, 18.

vŏlūcra, ae, *f.* [volvo], *a kind of worm* or *caterpillar that wraps itself up in vine-leaves* (called also convolvulus), Col. Arb. 15.—It is also called **vŏlūcre,** Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 265; and *plur.* volucres, Col. 10, 333.

vŏlŭcre and **vŏlŭcres,** v. volucra.

vŏlŭcrĭ-pēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [volucer], *swift-footed, swift*, Aus. Ep. 21, 14; Sid. poët. Ep. 9, 15.

volŭcris, is, v. volucer, I. 2.

vŏlŭcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [volucer], *swiftness of flight* (late Lat.), Fulg. Myth. 2, 9.

vŏlŭcrĭter, *adv.*, v. volucer *fin.*

vŏlūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [volvo; a thing that is rolled or wound up; hence], **I.** *A roll of writing, a roll, book, volume* (the predom. signif. of the word; cf.: codex, liber): volumen plenum querelae iniquissimae, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 2: tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, id. Div. 2, 56, 115: volumen explicare, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: caeleste Epicuri de regulâ et judicio, id. N. D. 1, 16, 43: evolvere volumen, id. Att. 9, 10, 4: hic plura persequi magnitudo voluminis prohibet, Nep. praef. § 8: illa uberius volumine amplecti, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 1. — *Plur.:* evolvere volumina, Quint. 2, 15, 24: volumina ἀποφθεγμάτων, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: pontificum libros, annosa volumina vatum, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 26: signata volumina, id. ib. 1, 13, 2; Dig. 32, 1, 52.—**B.** In partic., like liber, of a separate portion of a work, *a part, book:* quoniam duobus superioribus (libris) de morte et de dolore dictum est, tertius dies disputationis hoc tertium volumen efficiet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 6: sedecim volumina epistularum ad Atticum missarum, Nep. Att. 16, 3; Auct. Her. 1, 17, 27; Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 171; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 5; Col. 3, 21, 11; Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 19 al.—**II.** *A roll, whirl, wreath, fold, eddy*, etc. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Verg. A. 2, 208; cf. id. ib. 5, 85; 11, 753; Ov. M. 4, 599; 15, 721: crurum (equi), *bendings, joints*, Verg. G. 3, 192: fumi, *wreath, whirl*, Ov. M. 13, 601; Luc. 3, 505: undae, id. 5, 565: siderum, *revolution*, Ov. M. 2, 71.—***B.** Trop., *revolution, alteration, change:* sortis humanae volumina, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 147.

vŏlūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [volumen, II.], *full of windings, bendings*, or *folds* (late Lat.): corpora anguium, Sid. Carm. 9, 76.

Volumnĭus, i, *m.*; **Volumnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. **1.** P. Volumnius, *a Roman consul*, Liv. 3, 10.—**2.** L. Volumnius, *a consul, who conquered the Samnites*, Liv. 9, 42; 10, 18 sq.—**II.** Volumnia. **1.** *The wife of Coriolanus*, Liv. 2, 40. —**2.** *A freed-woman, mistress of M. Antonius*, Cic. Phil. 2, 24; otherwise called Cytheris, v. Cytheris.—Hence, **Volumnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *named from Volumnius:* exercitus, Liv. 19, 12.

Vŏlumnus, i, *m.*, and **Vŏlumna,** ae, *f.* [1. volo], *the Well-wishers*, tutelary deities of new-born infants, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21.

vŏluntārĭē, *adv.*, v. voluntarius *fin.*

vŏluntārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [voluntas], *willing, of his* or *its own free-will, voluntary.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* milites, *volunteers*, Caes. B. C. 3, 91 *fin.*; Liv. 28, 45, 13: ferocissimus quisque juvenum, id. 1, 59, 5: auxilia, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 3: servi, id. Rep. 1, 43, 67: procurator, id. Brut. 4, 17: est Asinius quidam, senator voluntarius, lectus ipse a se, id. Phil. 13, 13, 28.—**B.** *Subst.:* **vŏluntārĭi,** ōrum, *m.* (milites), *volunteers*, Caes. B. G. 5, 66; Liv. 1, 30, 7; 5, 16, 5; 25, 19, 13; Capitol. M. Aur. 21; Inscr. Orell. 244 and 512.—**II.** Transf., of things: mors, *suicide*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3: discessus voluntarius sine ullâ spe reditus, id. Att. 9, 13, 4: nam hoc ipsum ita justum est, quod recte fit, si est voluntarium, id. Off. 1, 9, 28: verbera, Just. 2, 8, 7: servitus, Tac. G. 24: deditio, id. H. 2, 45: lex, Petr. 107: accusationes, Tac. Or. 41: Junonis transitus in urbem nostram, Val. Max. 1, 8, 35: herba, *growing of itself, spontaneous*, Plin. 20, 22, 90, § 245.—*Adv.:* **vŏluntārĭē,** *voluntarily*, Arn. 2, 74; Hyg. Fab. 41.

vŏluntas, ātis, *f.* [1. volo], *will, free-will, wish, choice, desire, inclination.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: simul objecta species cujuspiam est, quod bonum videatur, ad id adipiscendum impellit ipsa natura: id cum constanter prudenterque fit, ejusmodi appetitionem Stoici βούλησιν appellant, nos appellamus voluntatem: eam illi putant in solo esse sapiente, quam sic definiunt: Voluntas est, quae quid cum ratione desiderat: quae autem adversus rationem incitata est vehementius, ea libido est vel cupiditas effrenata, quae in omnibus stultis invenitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12; id. Rep. 1, 2, 3: talis est quaeque res publica, qualis ejus aut natura aut voluntas, qui illam regit, id. ib. 1, 31, 47: judicium voluntasque multitudinis, id. ib. 1, 45, 69: mentem voluntatemque suscipere, id. Cat. 3, 9, 22: quid esset suae voluntatis ostendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 109: has patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas, Juv. 13, 208: sit pro ratione voluntas, id. 6, 223.—*Plur.:* ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo cives assenserint, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48.—**2.** Adverbial phrases. **a.** Suâ (alicujus) voluntate, or simply voluntate, *of one's own will, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily* (cf.: sponte, ultro), Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 2: ut verum esset, suâ voluntate sapientem descendere, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 11: suâ voluntate, nullâ vi coactus, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: dictus filius tuos vostrâ voluntate, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 2: tu coactus es tuâ voluntate, id. And. 4, 1, 33: istuc, quod expetis, meâ voluntate concedam, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27: reditus in patriam voluntate omnium concedi videretur, id. Fam. 13, 5, 2.—Alone: nisi voluntate ibis, rapiam te domum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40: quod jus vos cogit, id voluntate impetret, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 44: aequius erat id voluntate fieri, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: aliae civitates voluntate in ditionem venerunt, Liv. 29, 38, 1.—**b.** Ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, *according to the will, with the consent, at the desire* of any one: ad voluntatem loqui, *at the will of another*, Cic. Quint. 30, 93; id. Par. 5, 2, 39: vultus et sermo ad aliorum sensum et voluntatem commutandus, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 42: vix tamen sibi de meâ voluntate concessum est, id. Att. 4, 2, 4: illud accidit praeter optatum meum, sed valde ex voluntate, id. Pis. 20, 46: ex Caesaris voluntate, id. Fam. 13, 29, 7; cf.: praeter legem et sui voluntatem patris studeat, etc., Ter. And. 5, 3, 9.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Disposition* towards a person or thing, good or bad: erratis, si senatum probare ea . . . putatis, populum autem esse in aliâ voluntate, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: offensâ in eum militum voluntate, Nep. Dion, 8, 3: celans, quâ voluntate esset in regem, id. Dat. 5, 5: legati, qui de ejus voluntate explorarent, id. Hann. 2, 2.—And with bona: neque bonae voluntatis ullum signum erga nos tyranni habemus, Liv. 38, 14, 7: quid nunc mihi prodest bona voluntas, Sen. Ben. 4, 21, 6; 5, 3, 2; 5, 4, 1; id. Ep. 81, 8: non nudum cum bonâ voluntate, sed cum facultatibus accedere ad patriae auxilium, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 2. —**2.** More freq. voluntas alone = bona voluntas, *good-will, favor, affection* (syn. benignitas): voluntas erga Caesarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 20; Caes. B. C. 2, 17: summa in se (with summum studium), id. B. G. 1, 19: mutua, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 1: aliena a te, id. Lig. 2, 6: voluntas vestra si ad poëtam accesserit, Ter. Phorm. prol. 29: singularis voluntas Campanae vicinitatis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: mansisset eadem voluntas in eorum posteris, etc., id. Rep. 1, 41, 64. —**3.** *A last will, testament:* defensio testamentorum ac voluntatis mortuorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242; Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 2; 4, 10, 3; 5, 7, 2; Tac. H. 1, 48; Amm. 21, 15, 5; 28, 1, 35; 28, 4, 22; called also ultima, Dig. 35, 1, 6; cf.: per testamentum aut per aliam quamlibet ultimam voluntatem, *other expression of his will*, Just. Inst. 1, 5, 1.—**4.** *An object, purpose:* cum sint in dicendo variae voluntates, Cic. Brut. 21, 83; cf.: quantam voluntatem habent ad hunc opprimendum, id. Font. 18, 40 (14, 30).—**II.** Transf. (acc. to 1. volo, I. E. 4. b.), of speech, *meaning, sense, signification, import* (only post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Quint.; syn. vis): verbis legum standum sit an voluntate, Quint. 7, 10, 6; so (opp. verba) id. 7, 1, 49; 7, 5, 4; cf.: quaestio juris omnis aut verborum proprietate aut voluntatis conjectura continetur, id. 12, 2, 19; 6, 2, 9: verborum vi aut voluntate, id. 8, praef. 10: legis, id. 3, 6, 99: nominis, id. 7, 10, 1.

vŏlŭp (incorrectly **vŏlŭpē** in some edd.; cf. Opusc. Phil. 2, p. 450 sqq. Ritschl), *adv.* [shortened for volupis; Gr. ἐλπίς; cf. voluptas], *agreeably, delightfully, satisfactorily, to one's satisfaction*, etc. (opp. aegre; ante-class.): si illis aegre est mihi quod volup est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 152: si quid clam uxorem suo animo fecit volup, id. As. grex, 1: scio, ut tibi ex me sit volup, id. Men. 4, 3, 3; id. Most. 1, 2, 74: gaudeo et volup est mihi, id. Am. 3, 3, 3: volup est (like aegre est), id. Poen. 5, 5, 47; id. Mil. 2, 3, 6; 4, 5, 12; id. Poen. 5, 4, 20; id. Rud. 4, 1, 1; 4, 4, 132; id. Stich. 4, 1, 2; id. Truc. 4, 1, 6; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 5 Don.; id. Hec. 5, 4, 17.

Vŏlŭpĭa, ae, *f.* [volup], *the goddess of Pleasure*, Varr. L. L. 5, 34, 45; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; Macr. S. 1, 10.

vŏluptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [voluptas], *that causes pleasure* or *satisfaction, pleasant, agreeable* (ante-class. and late Lat.): nuntius, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 19; Cypr. Ep. 75, 1.

vŏluptārĭē, *adv.*, v. voluptarius *fin.*

vŏluptārĭus (post-class. collat. form **vŏluptŭārĭus,** Capitol. Ver. 2; Mart. Cap. 2, § 144; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 92), a, um, *adj.* [voluptas], *of* or *belonging*

to pleasure or *enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable, delightful; devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous:* quamquam Stoici communi nomine corporis et animi ἡδονὴν appellant, ego malo laetitiam appellare quasi gestientis animi elationem voluptariam, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 35: res (with amoenae), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 45: locus, id. Poen. 3, 2, 25: possessiones, Cic. Att. 12, 25, 1: gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius, *susceptible of enjoyment,* id. de Or. 3, 25, 99: Epicurus, homo, ut scis, voluptarius, *a man devoted to pleasure, a voluptuary,* id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18: homines, id. Fin. 5, 25, 74: quem mollem, quem voluptarium dicimus, id. Tusc. 5, 31, 88; Plaut. Rud. prol. 54.—As *subst.:* voluptarii atque potatores maximi, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 34; cf.: voluptaria, delicata, mollis disciplina, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: disputationes, *concerning sensual enjoyment,* id. de Or. 3, 17, 62: secta, Sen. Ot. Sap. 7, 3.—**Adv.:* **vŏluptārĭē,** *voluptuously:* transactis paucis noctibus, App. M. 3, p. 138.

vŏluptas, ātis (*gen. plur.* voluptatum and -tium), *f.* [Gr. ἔλπω, to hope; root ϝελπ-; cf. volo], *satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight* (whether sensual or spiritual; syn. oblectamentum). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: omne id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, ut omne, quo offendimur, dolor, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; cf.: huic verbo (voluptatis) omnes qui Latine sciunt, duas res subiciunt, laetitiam in animo, commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, id. ib. 2, 4, 13 sq.: voluptas quae percipitur ex libidine et cupiditate (syn. jucunditas), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 57: nulla capitalior pestis quam voluptas corporis, id. Sen. 12, 39: ex tuis litteris cepi una cum omnibus incredibilem voluptatem, id. Fam. 5, 7, 1: nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historiâ, non modo voluptatem. Quid? cum fictas fabulas... cum voluptate legimus? id. Fin. 5, 19, 51: frui voluptatibus, id. N. D. 1, 30, 84 et saep.: novum denique officium instituit a voluptatibus, an officer in the imperial household, *master of the revels,* Suet. Tib. 42 *fin.*—**B.** Personified, Voluptas, as a deity, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons, as a term of endearment: mea voluptas, *my joy, my charmer,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 2: care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas, Verg. A. 8, 581.—**B.** Voluptates, *sports, shows, spectacles,* given to the people, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: ne minimo quidem temporis voluptates intermissae, Tac. H. 3, 83; Vop. Aur. 34; id. Prob. 19; Treb. Gall. 9 al.—**C.** *The desire for pleasure, bent, passion:* suam voluptatem explere, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 12; cf. Plaut. Am. prol. 19; cf. Gell. praef. § 14.—**D.** *The male semen,* Arn. 5, 158; Hyg. Astr. 2, 13.

***vŏluptātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [voluptas], *of* or *belonging to enjoyment,* Fronto Ep. 2, 6 *fin.*

***vŏluptĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [voluptas-facio], *that causes enjoyment, gives delight:* stella Veneris, App. Flor. p. 348, 11.

vŏluptŭārĭus, a, um, v. voluptarius *init.*

vŏluptŭōsē, *adv.*, v. voluptuosus *fin.*

vŏluptŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas], *full of gratification, enjoyment, pleasure,* or *delight; agreeable, pleasant, delightful* (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 2; Quint. Decl. 260.—*Sup.:* contionator, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 4: tempus, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.—*Adv.:* **vŏluptŭōsē,** *with pleasure* or *delight,* Sid. Ep. 5, 20.—*Comp.*, Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *med.*

Vŏlusēnus, i, *m.:* C. Volusenus Quadratus, *a tribune of the soldiers,* Caes. B. G. 3, 5; 4, 21.

Volusĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** M. Volusius, Cic. Fam. 16, 12.—**2.** Volusius, *an old poet, who wrote* Annales, Cat. 36, 1; 95, 7.—**3.** Volusius Maecianus, *a celebrated lawyer, the tutor of Marcus Antoninus,* Jul. Capit. in Ant. Pio, 12 al.

Volustāna, ōrum, *n.*, *a name of the Montes Cambunii in Thessaly,* Liv. 44, 2.

vŏlūta, ae, *f.* [volvo], *a volute* or *spiral scroll,* as an ornament on the capitals of columns, Vitr. 4, 1; 3, 3; 7, 5.

vŏlūtābrum, i, *n.* [voluto], *a wallowing-place* for swine, *a hog-pool, slough,* Verg. G. 3, 411; Salv. adv. Avar. 1, p. 37; Arn. 7, 224; Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 22.

* **vŏlūtābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [voluto], *wallowing* or *rolling about:* libidinosus et volutabundus in voluptatibus, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 491, 16 (Rep. 2, 41, 68).

vŏlūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a rolling about, wallowing.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: totis volutationibus corporis aliquid persequi, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: in luto, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207: pulverea athletarum, Tert. Pall. 4: caecâ quâdam volutatione contrahi undas, Sen. Prov. 1, 4: lapidis, Pall. Jun. 1.—**B.** In partic., in mal. part., Petr. 95; Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.*—**II.** Trop. (post-Aug.). ***A.** *Restlessness, disquiet:* nusquam residentis animi, Sen. Tranq. 2, 8.—* **B.** *Instability:* tanta rerum humanarum, Sen. Ep. 99, 9.

vŏlūtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a rolling about, wallowing* (post-Aug.): pulvis volutatu collectus, Plin. 10, 4, 5, § 17.—*Plur.:* volutatibus pulvereis, App. M. 4, p. 144, 39.

† **vŏlūtim,** *adv.* [volvo], = volubiliter, acc. to Non. p. 4, 1.

Vŏlūtina, ae, *f.* [id.], *the goddess who presides over the husks of corn-ears,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8 *med.*

vŏlūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [id.], *to roll, turn, twist,* or *tumble about.* **I.** *Act.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. **a.** With *acc.:* amphoras per terram, Col. 12, 48, 4: pelagus (ventus), Luc. 1, 412: pilas e fimo pedibus, i. e. *to form by rolling together,* Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 98; cf. volvo, I.—With *se:* se in pulvere, *to roll about, wallow,* Plin. 30, 16, 53, § 148.—**b.** More freq., mid.: ut gallinae possint in pulvere volutari, *roll themselves, roll,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: sus caenoso lacu, Col. 7, 10, 6: super aureorum acervos ... toto corpore volutatus est, Suet. Calig. 42 *fin.:* volutati supra jacentia poma (irenacei), Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 133; cf. in allusion to the lit. signif. of the name Verres: quem (Verrem) in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigiis invenimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53: (animi) corporibus elapsi circum terram ipsam volutantur, id. Rep. 6, 26, 29: cum tibi pueri ad pedes volutarentur, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33; so in *part.:* genua amplexus genibusque volutans Haerebat, Verg. A. 3, 607: (amnis) per cava saxa volutans, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 45: in sacco et cinere volutantes, Tert. Apol. 40 *fin.*—**2.** In partic., in mal. part., Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 140; Sen. Contr. 1, 2; Petr. 79; Just. 12, 16, 2; Tert. ad Uxor. 9.—**B.** Trop., *to roll, roll about, roll along,* etc.; *to roll, wallow.* **1.** In gen.: vocem per ampla atria, *to roll, spread,* Verg. A. 1, 725; so, vocem, id. ib. 5, 149: murmura, id. ib. 10, 98: confusa verba, Ov. M. 12, 55.—Mid.: cum omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutentur, *wallow,* Cic. Fam. 9, 3, 1: in omni dedecore, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19: inter mala plurima, Sen. Vit. Beat. 24, 4.—**2.** In partic. (*a*) *To busy, occupy* (of the mind): animum saepe tacitis cogitationibus, Liv. 9, 17, 2: in veteribus scriptis studiose et multum volutatum esse, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 39; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4.—(*β*) *To turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to consider, weigh, ponder:* rem in pectore, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 1: gladios in comisationem praeparatos volutabam in animo, Liv. 40, 13, 4: haec secum volutantem in animo, id. 42, 11, 5: hoc eum jam pridem volutare in animo, id. 28, 18, 11: haec in animo voluta, Sen. Ep. 24, 15; cf.: in pectore volutare, Lact. 7, 16, 4: ipse quid intra animum volutaverim ... omittam referre, Tac. A. 4, 40: nihil umquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo volutare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: aliud atque aliud consilium animo, Curt. 5, 12, 10; Tac. H. 2, 49; Sen. Cons. Marc. 11, 5: aliquid mente, Lucr. 3, 240: tacitus mecum ipse voluto, Verg. E. 9, 37: inter seque, Ov. M. 1, 389: multa secum animo volutans, Liv. 40, 8, 5: haec secum volutans, id. 30, 14, 3; 26, 7, 3: secum corde, Verg. A. 4, 533: suo cum corde, id. ib. 6, 185: aliquid in secreto cum amicis, *to consider, discuss,* Liv. 34, 36, 4: consilia de Romano bello, id. 34, 60, 2: quibus suâ sponte volutantibus res inter se repugnantes obtorpuerant animi, id. 32, 20, 2.—**II.** *Neutr., to roll* or *tumble one's self* (very rare): leone obvio suppliciter volutante, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 56; so id. 35, 11, 40, § 140 (cf. I. A. 1. b. *fin.* supra).

1. vŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* of volvo.

***2. vŏlūtus,** ūs, *m.* [volvo], *a rolling, the power of rolling, twisting,* or *turning about:* dedit volatus avibus, volutus serpentibus, cursus feris, etc., App. Flor. p. 348, 16.

volva or **vulva,** ae, *f.* [volvo], *a wrapper, covering, integument.* **I.** In gen.: fungorum, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 93: pomorum, i. e. *the seed-covering,* Scrib. Comp. 104 *fin.*—**II.** In partic., *the womb, matrix* of women and she-animals (syn. uterus), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19; Cels. 4, 1; 4, 20; 5, 21; 5, 25 et saep.; Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 209; Juv. 6, 128; Mart. 11, 61, 11; Pers. 4, 35 al.—*A sow's matrix,* as a very favorite dish, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 210; Naev. ap. Macr. S. 2, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41; Mart. 13, 56, 2.

volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3 (*inf. pass.* volvier, Lucr. 5, 714), *v. a.* [Sanscr. varas, circumference; Gr. ἑλύω, to wrap; root ϝελ-], *to roll, turn about, turn round, tumble* any thing. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (amnis) volvit sub undis Grandia saxa, Lucr. 1, 288; Verg. A. 11, 529; Ov. Ib. 173: flumen lapides volvens, Hor. C. 3, 29, 38: beluas cum fluctibus (procellae), Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 5: vortices (flumen), Hor. C. 2, 9, 22: fumum caligine (ventus), Lucr. 6, 691: oculos huc illuc, Verg. A. 4, 363: oculos per singula, id. ib. 8, 618: filum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 114 Müll. volvendi sunt libri, *to unroll,* i. e. *open,* Cic. Brut. 87, 298: Tyrrhena carmina retro, Lucr. 6, 381 (hence, volumen, in the signif. of roll, book, volume, v. h. v. I.): semineces volvit multos, *rolls in the dust, fells to the ground,* Verg. A. 12, 329 et saep.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To roll up* or *together, form by rolling:* pilas, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 99; cf.: qui terga dederant, conversi in hostem volventesque orbem, etc., *forming a circle,* Liv. 22, 29, 5: jam orbem volventes suos increpans, id. 4, 28, 3.—**2.** *To breathe, exhale,* etc. (poet.): vitalis aëris auras Volvere in ore, Lucr. 6, 1225: (equus) Collectumque fremens volvit sub naribus ignem, Verg. G. 3, 85.—**3.** Mid., *to turn* or *roll itself round about, to turn* or *roll along:* nobis caenum teterrima quom sit Spurcities, eadem subus haec jucunda videtur, Insatiabiliter toti ut volvantur ibidem, Lucr. 6, 978: ille (anguis) inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus Volvitur, Verg. A. 7, 349: cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putant, Cic. Fat. 18, 42: illi qui volvuntur stellarum cursus sempiterni, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis, *rolls,* Verg. A. 10, 590: volvi humi, id. ib. 11, 640: volvitur Euryalus leto, id. ib. 9, 433: lacrimae volvuntur inanes, *roll, flow,* id. ib. 4, 449.—*Part.:* volventia plaustra, Verg. G. 1, 163.—**II.** Trop., *to roll, roll along, roll off* or *onwards,* etc. **A.** In gen.: volvere curarum tristes in pectore fluctus, Lucr. 6, 34: magnos fluctus irarum, id. 6, 74: ingentes iras in pectore, Liv. 35, 18, 6: tot volvere casus Insignem pietate virum, i. e. *to undergo so many misfortunes,* Verg. A. 1, 9; cf.: satis diu saxum hoc volvo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 55: (lunam) celerem pronos Volvere menses, *in rolling on,* Hor. C. 4, 6, 40; cf.: volvendis mensibus, Verg. A. 1, 269: has omnis (animas) ubi mille rotam volvere per annos, i. e. *completed the cycle,* id. ib. 6, 748; and *neutr.:* volventibus annis, *with revolving years, after the lapse of years,* id. ib. 1, 234; cf.: volventia lustra, Lucr. 5, 928: volvens annus, Ov. M. 5, 565: sic fata deum rex Sortitur volvitque vices, *fixes the series of revolving events,* Verg. A. 3, 376; cf.: sic volvere Parcas, id. ib. 1, 22: M. Pontidius celeriter sane verba volvens, *rolling off,* Cic. Brut. 70, 246: sententias facile verbis, id. ib. 81, 280 longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, id. de Or. 3, 47, 182: ne verba traiciamus aperte, quo melius aut cadat aut volvatur oratio, *be rounded, form periods,* id. Or. 69, 229.—**B.** In partic., *to turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to ponder, meditate,* or *reflect upon, consider* (cf. verso): multa cum animo suo volvebat, Sall. J. 6, 2; 108, 3: multa secum, id. C. 32, 1; id. J. 113, 1; Liv. 26, 7, 3: immensa omnia animo, id. 2, 49, 5; Tac. H. 1, 30; Suet. Vesp. 5: bellum in animo, Liv. 42, 5, 1: in pectore, id. 35, 18, 6: has inanium rerum inanes ipsas volventes cogitationes, id. 6, 28, 7; 34, 60, 2; 32, 20, 2; Curt. 10, 5, 15: incerta consilia, id. 10, 8, 7; 5, 9, 3: bellum adversus nos, Tac. A. 3, 38: Fauni sub pectore sortem, Verg. A. 7, 254: haec illis volventibus tandem vicit fortuna

reipublicae, Sall. C. 41, 3: subinde hoc in animo volve, Sen. Ep. 13, 13: secretas cogitationes intra se, Curt. 10, 8, 9: adeo ut plerumque intra me ipsum volvam, Tac. A. 14, 53: regna tecum volvis, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1: mente aliquid, Lact. Epit. 60, 13.

volvŏla, ae, *f.*, *the plant* convolvulus, Hier. in Naum. 1, 10.

* **volvŭla** (**vulv-**), ae, *f. dim.* [volva], *a little womb* or *matrix* of an animal, Apic. 2, 3.

* **vŏmax,** ācis, *adj.* [vomo], *given to vomiting:* nihil bibacius, vomacius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

vōmer, ĕris (collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **vōmis,** Cato, R. R. 135, 2; Verg. G. 1, 162; Col. 2, 2, 26; v. Heins. ad Ov. F, 4, 927; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 292), *m.*, *a ploughshare.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 30; Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; Col. 2, 2, 23; Verg. G. 1, 46; Hor. C. 3, 13, 11; id. Epod. 2, 63; id. Ep. 1, 2, 45; Ov. F. 4, 927; id. A. A. 2, 671; Tib. 2, 1, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** = membrum virile, Lucr. 4, 1269.—**B.** *A style* for writing with, Atta ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 9.

vŏmĭca, (*o* scanned long, Ser. Samm. 40, 743), ae, *f.* [vomo], *a sore, boil, ulcer, imposthume, abscess, encysted tumor.* **I.** Lit., Cels. 2, 8; 4, 8 *fin.;* Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70; Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 244; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 186, 27; Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 11; Juv. 13, 95.—**II.** Transf., of stones, *a bunch* or *knob filled with fluid*, Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 99; 37, 2, 10, § 28.—**III.** Trop., *an evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse* (very rare, and censured as low by Quint.; v. the foll.): hostis, Romani, si expellere vultis, vomica quae gentium venit longe, Apollini vovendos censeo ludos, qui, etc., an old prophecy ap. Liv. 25, 12, 9; and Macr. S. 1, 17: sunt quaedam et humiles translationes et sordidae: non enim si Cicero recte Sentinam reipublicae dixit, foeditatem hominum significans, idcirco probem illud quoque veteris oratoris, Persecuisti reipublicae vomicas, Quint. 8, 6, 15: (Augustus) Agrippam nepotem et Julias, filiam et neptem, omnibus probris contaminatas appellare solebat tres vomicas aut tria carcinomata sua, Suet. Aug. 65.

vŏmĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vomica], *full of sores* or *tumors*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 17, 102; id. Tard. 5, 10, 93.

* **vŏmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ulcerous;* trop., *foul, filthy, noisome:* morbus, Sen. Contr. 2, 12 *med.*

vŏmĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vomo-facio], *that causes vomiting, emetic:* medicamentum, *an emetic*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 17; 3, 4, 32: sucus, App. Herb. 108.

vŏmĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vomica-fluo], *flowing with pus* or *matter:* passio (i. e. morbus), *a discharge of matter*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 200.

vōmis, ĕris, v. vomer.

vŏmĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vomo], *a spewing, vomiting.* **I.** Lit., Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126; Plin. 11, 53, 117, § 282; 21, 20, 83, § 144; 22, 25, 64, § 132; 26, 7, 25, § 41 al.—Collat. form **vŏmĭtĭum,** Mart. Cap. 2, § 136.—**II.** Transf., concr., *that which is vomited, a vomit:* varii colores vomitionum, Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 57.

vŏmĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to vomit often*, Col. 7, 10, 5; Sen. Ep. 18, 4; 83, 24; 108, 37: consuetudo vomitandi, Suet. Vit. 13.

* **vŏmĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who vomits, a vomiter:* jejuni vomitores, Sen. Ep. 88, 19.

vŏmĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that provokes vomiting, vomitive, vomitory, emetic.* **I.** *Adj.:* bulbus, Plin. 20, 9, 41, § 107; 21, 19, 75, § 128.—**II.** Transf., *subst.:* **vŏmĭtōrĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the entrances* to the theatres or amphitheatres, *vomitories* (which led to the places where the people sat), Macr. S. 6, 4.

vŏmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a throwing up, vomiting.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 15: pulmoneum vomitum vomere, *to spit up the lungs*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 27: aquam vomitu egerere, Curt. 7, 5, 8; Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127; 20, 6, 23, § 50; Sen. Ep. 68, 6; Suet. Ner. 20 al.—**II.** Transf., concr., *that which is thrown up by vomiting, a vomit*, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 158; 29, 4, 27, § 86.—*Plur.:* virides et nigri vomitus, Cels. 7, 23, 2.—To denote *a disgusting fellow, a puke*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 2, 30; Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120.

vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. vâm-ami, vomit; Gr. ἐμέω; root Ϝεμ]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to puke, spew, throw up, vomit* (a common method among the Romans of renewing the appetite). **A.** Lit.: cum vomere post cenam te velle dixisses, Cic. Dejot. 7, 21; id. Phil. 2, 25, 63; Cels. 1, 3; Suet. Vit. 13; id. Claud. 21: in mensam, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.—With a homogeneous object: vomitum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 27.—*Impers. pass.:* ab horâ tertiâ bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 104.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to pour forth, empty:* quâ largius vomit (Padus), *discharges itself* into the sea, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119.—**II.** *Act.*, *to throw up* or *discharge by vomiting; to vomit up* or *forth* (cf.: eructo, nauseo). **A.** Lit.: sanguinem, Plin. 26, 13, 84, § 136: paene intestina sua, Petr. 66.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to vomit forth*, i. e. *to throw* or *pour out in abundance; to emit, discharge* (poet.): (Charybdis) vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov. H. 12, 125: undam, Verg. G. 2, 462: fumum, id. A. 5, 682: geminas flammas, id. ib. 8, 681: mel (apes), Petr. 56: vitam, *to breathe out*, Lucr. 6, 828; so, animam, Verg. A. 9, 349: argentum, *to give up*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 10: armataeque vomunt stridentia tela fenestrae, Stat. Th. 10, 536: pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernae, Pers. 5, 181.

Vŏnōnes, is, *m.*, *the name of a king of Parthia*, Tac. A. 2, 1; 2, 58; 2, 68; cf. Suet. ap. Aus. Ep. 19.—**II.** *Another king of the same name*, Tac. A. 12, 14.

1. vŏpiscus, i, *m.*, *one of a pair of twins, born alive after the premature birth and death of the other:* vopiscos appellabant a geminis, qui retenti utero nascerentur, altero interempto abortu, Plin. 7, 10, 8, § 47; Non. p. 557, 3; Sol. 1 *med.;* Isid. Orig. 9, 5.

2. Vŏpiscus, i, *m.* [1. vopiscus], *a Roman surname.* **I.** L. Julius Vopiscus, Liv. 2, 54, 3.—**II.** Flavius Vopiscus, *an historian in the time of Constantine the Great, who wrote the lives of several Roman emperors.*

vopte pro vos ipsi Cato posuit, Fest. p. 379 Müll.

vŏrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vorax], *greediness, ravenousness, voracity* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: ingluvie et voracitate notabilis, Eutr. 7, 12: asini, App. M. 7, p. 200.—**II.** Transf., of fire: avidissima, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 239.

vŏrācĭter, *adv.*, v. vorax *fin.*

vŏrāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vorago], *full of pits, chasms*, or *abysses, voraginous:* solum, Auct. B. Hisp. 29: via, App. M. 9, p. 221: amnis, Amm. 24, 6, 7.

vŏrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [voro], *an abyss, gulf, whirlpool, depth, chasm.* **I.** Lit., of watery depths: summersus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: vastâque voragine gurges Aestuat, Verg. A. 6, 296, Cat. 17, 26; Curt. 8, 14, 8: explicet se Cotta, si potest, ex hac voragine, Lact. 2, 8, 55.—Of a gulf or chasm in the earth, Liv. 7, 6, 1; Curt. 8, 14, 2.—Poet., of a devouring maw or stomach: ventris, Ov. M. 8, 843.—**II.** Transf.: vos geminae voragines scopulique rei publicae, i. e. *gulfs*, Cic. Pis. 18, 41: gurges et vorago patrimonii, *devourer, squanderer, spendthrift*, id. Sest. 52, 111: vorago aut gurges vitiorum, *abyss*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: avaritia, manifestae praedae avidissima vorago, *abyss, gulf*, Val. Max. 9, 4 *init.*

vŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a devourer* (late Lat.), Tert. Monog. 8 *fin.;* id. Jejun. 2 *med.;* Paul. Nol. Ep. 19, 10.

vŏrātrīna, ae, *f.* [id.]. * **I.** *An eating-house*, Tert. Apol. 39.—**II.** *A gulf, abyss, chasm:* terrarum, Amm. 17, 7, 13.

vŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *The devouring, destruction* (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 5, 4.—**II.** *A chasm*, Facund. Def. 12, 3.

vŏrax, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *swallowing greedily, devouring, ravenous, voracious* (class.). **I.** Lit.: quae Charybdis tam vorax? Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: venter, Ov. M. 15, 94.—**II.** Trop., *devouring, destroying, consuming, destructive, ruinous:* pontus, Luc. 2, 664: flamma, Sil. 4, 687: impensae, Val. Max. 7, 1 *fin.:* usura, Luc. 1, 181.—*Comp.:* ignis, Ov. M. 8, 839.—In mal. part.: culus, *lecherous, lustful*, Cat. 33, 4.—*Adv.:* **vŏrācĭter,** *greedily, voraciously*, Macr. S. 6, 5 *med.*

vŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. root gar-, to swallow; Gr. root βορ- in βιβρώσκω, to devour; cf. also gramen], *to swallow whole, swallow up, eat greedily, devour* (cf. absorbeo). **I.** Lit.: animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; Plin. 10, 71, 91, § 196: vitulum (balaena), Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 61: edim atque ambabus malis expletis vorem, id. Trin. 2, 4, 73: mella avide (apes), Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67: Lucrina (ostrea), Mart. 6, 11, 5: resinam ex melle Aegyptiam vorato, salvum feceris, *swallow* or *gulp down, take*, as medicine, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 31; so of medicine, Mart. 1, 88, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 24.—Prov.: meus hic est: hamum vorat, *swallows, takes*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 61; id. Truc. 1, 1, 21; cf.: hamum voras, Ambros. Tob. n. 7.—**II.** Transf. **1.** Of things, *to devour, swallow up, overwhelm, destroy*, etc.: vorat haec (Charybdis) raptas revomitque carinas, Ov. M. 13, 731: navem (rapidus vortex), Verg. A. 1, 117; cf. poet.: agmina (vortex pugnae), Sil. 4, 230: corpus (ulcus), Cels. 5, 28, 3: viam, *to finish* or *perform quickly*, Cat. 35, 7: Thracia quinque vadis Istrum vorat Amphitrite, *takes in, swallows up*, Claud. B. Get. 337.—**2.** Of property, *to use up, consume, squander:* idem in reliquis generis ejus (murrhinorum vasorum) quantum voraverit, licet existimare, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 19.—**III.** Trop., *to devour*, i. e. *to acquire with eagerness, pursue passionately* (rare but class.): litteras, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 2.—In mal. part., Cat. 80, 6; Mart. 2, 51, 6; 7, 67, 15.—**B.** *To consume, waste:* amor vorat tectas penitus medullas, Sen. Hippol. 282; 642.

vorsipellis, v. versipellis.

vorso, vorsōrĭus, vorsum, etc., v. vers-.

vortex, vortĭcōsus, vorto, etc., v. vert-.

vos, *pron.*, v. tu.

Vŏsĕgus (**Vŏsăgus,** and, less correctly, **Vŏgĕsus**), i, *m.*, *a chain of mountains in Gaul*, the modern *Vosges*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Luc. 1, 397; Inscr. Orell. 2072.

voster, tra, trum, v. vester.

vōtĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [votum-fero], *vow-bearing, votive:* arbor, Stat. S. 4, 4, 92; Anthol. Lat. 6, 87, 15.

vōtīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [votivus], *a solemn promise, a vow*, Inscr. Orell. 1120.

vōtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [votum]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a vow, promised by a vow, given in consequence of a vow, votive* (class.): ludi, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31; cf. Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158: tabula, Hor. C. 1, 5, 14: juvenca, id. Ep. 1, 3, 36: sanguis, Ov. H. 20, 236: tura, id. Am. 3, 13, 9: carmina, id. A. A. 1, 205: legatio, *which was undertaken* (often as a mere pretext) *to fulfil a vow in a province*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 6; 15, 11, 4: noctes, Prop. 2, 28, 62 (3, 26, 16).—**II.** *Conformable to one's wish, wished for, longed for, desired* (post-class.): conspectus, App. M. 7, p. 193, 9: hospitium, id. ib. 8, p. 216, 24: nuptiae, id. ib. 5, p. 167, 32: mors, Prud. στεφ. 10, 330: constabat, votivum, illi fuisse, quod, etc., Treb. Gall. 3.

vŏto, archaic form of veto, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 56.

vōtum, i, *n.* [voveo]. **A.** (Acc. to voveo, I.) *A solemn promise made to some deity, a vow* (freq. and class.; esp. in *plur.*): qui (deus) numquam nobis occurrit neque in optatis neque in votis, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36: nefaria vota, id. Clu. 68, 194: nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint? id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: voto et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: obstrictum esse religione voti, id. ib. 12, 43, 2: obligari voti sponsione deo, id. Leg. 2, 16, 41: cum de illo aegroto vota faciebant, id. Att. 8, 16, 1: vota facere, id. Fam. 7, 2, 4; id. Mil. 15, 41; id. Tusc. 5, 1, 2 al.: nuncupare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34: suscipere, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93: concipere, Ov. M. 7, 594; Liv. 5, 25, 7: debere diis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 123: solvere, id. Phil. 3, 4, 11: reddere, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: Jovi reddere, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 46: suscipere et solvere, Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (44): persolvere, id. ib. 10, 100 (101): voto se exsolvere, Petr. 85: exsequi, Verg. A. 5, 53: voti damnari, i. e. *to obtain one's prayer* or *wish*

Liv. 5, 25, 4; 7, 28, 4; 27, 45, 8; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 447 *fin.*: voti reus, Verg. A. 5, 237: voti liberari, Liv. 5, 28, 1.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *A thing solemnly promised, that which is vowed* or *devoted, a votive offering* (mostly poet.): lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras, *with burnt-offerings*, Verg. A. 3, 279: Danai in voto (i. e. equo Trojano) latent, Petr. 89; cf.: iste . . . de bonis illius in aede Veneris argenteum Cupidinem posuit. Sic etiam fortunis hominum abutebatur ad nocturna vota cupiditatum suarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142.—**b.** Vota, *a day on which vows were made for the good of the State* (post-class.), Capitol. Pert. 6; Vop. Tac. 9; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 233, § 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** (Acc. to voveo, II.) *A wish, desire, longing, prayer* (perh. not ante-Aug.): ea esse vota, eam esse voluntatem omnium, ut, etc., Liv. 2, 15, 3: ejus me compotem voti facere vos potestis, id. 7, 40, 6: quoniam res Romana contra spem votaque ejus velut resurgeret, id. 24, 45, 3; 35, 42, 5: quod omnibus votis petendum erat, id. 32, 21, 35: magnarum cogitationum, Petr. 115: audivere di mea vota, Hor. C. 4, 13, 1: haec loca sunt voto fertiliora tuo, Ov. A. A. 1, 90; id. Tr. 1, 2, 1: votum in amante novum, id. M. 3, 468: voti potens, id. ib. 8, 80: quod omnium sit votum parentum, ut, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 82: vota parentium, id. 1, 2, 25: id enim voto meo sufficit; illud supra votum, etc., Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 3: Darius votum meum implevit, Curt. 4, 13, 24; 4, 13, 8; Sen. Polyb. 10, 6: cunctis super vota fluentibus, Tac. H. 3, 48; Sen. Ben. 6, 30, 1: votum aliquem confodiendi; Suet. Aug. 51; cf. id. ib. 58: hoc erat in votis: modus agri non ita magnus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 1: esse in voto, Pers. 3, 48; cf.: sed hoc votum est et rara felicitas, *is rather a thing to be wished*, Quint. 12, 5, 6 Spald.; so, votum est, ut, etc., *it is to be wished that*, etc., Cels. 6, 6, 1: an venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5: non sine votis: O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? id. S. 2, 6, 59.—Of inanimate things: alioquin vota arborum frugumque communia sunt nivis diutinas sedere, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14.—**2.** *A marriage vow, matrimonial engagement, marriage* (post-class.): ad tertia vota migrare, Cod. Just. 5, 9, 4; 5, 5, 24; 5, 1, 2: nuptualia, App. M. 4, p. 154, 18; id. Flor. p. 342, 27.

vōtus, a, um, *Part.* of voveo.

vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.], *to vow*, i. e. *to promise solemnly* or *sacredly; to devote, dedicate, consecrate* something to a deity (syn.: promitto, recipio, dico, dedico). **I.** Lit.: neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit umquam, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: sua capita pro salute patriae, id. Fin. 5, 22, 64: Tullus in re trepidā decem vovit Salios fanaque Pallori ac Pavori, Liv. 1, 27, 7: tibi hinc decimam partem praedae voveo, id. 5, 21, 2: templum Junoni, id. 5, 22, 7: vota vovere, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 66: vota puer solvit, quae femina voverat, Ov. M. 9, 794: votum pro militibus, Liv. 23, 19, 28.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: cum sues puer pasceret, unā ex iis amissā vovisse dicitur, si recuperavisset, uvam se deo daturum, quae maxima esset in vineā, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 123; id. Inv. 2, 31, 95: aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolaturos vovent, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 72: dictator ludos magnos vovit Vejis captis se facturum, Liv. 5, 19, 6: ludos donaque facturum vovit, id. 31, 9, 10; 42, 28, 9.—With *ut* and *subj.*, Just. 21, 3, 2.—*Part. perf.*: at earum templa sunt publice vota et dedicata, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43: ludi, Liv. 4, 12, 2: pro reditu victima, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 46: Tyrrheno vindemia regi (Mezentio), i. e. *solemnly promised*, id. F. 4, 893.—*Absol.*: manus leviter pandata, qualis voventium est, Quint. 11, 3, 100.—**II.** Transf. (from the wish implied in every vow), *to wish, wish for* a thing (in the *verb. finit.* rare, and only poet.; syn. opto): elige, quid voveas, Ov. M. 12, 200: quae modo voverat, odit, id. ib. 11, 128: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8.—With *ut*: ut tua sim voveo, Ov. M. 14, 35: quae voveam, duo sunt: minimo ut relevere labore, etc., id. ib. 9, 675.

vox, vōcis, *f.* [voco], *a voice, sound, tone, cry, call.* **I.** Lit.: omnes voces hominis, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: exsurge praeco . . . Exerce vocem, Plaut. Poen. prol. 13: set comprimunda vox mihi atque oratio'st, i. e. *I must hold my peace*, id. Ps. 1, 4, 16: humana, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 22: ulceribus vocis via saepta coïbat, Lucr. 6, 1148; cf.: quarum (faucium) vitio et frangitur et obscuratur et exasperatur et scinditur vox, Quint. 11, 3, 20: mira est quaedam natura vocis, Cic. Or. 17, 57: cum (eloquentia) constet e voce atque motu, id. ib. 17, 55: vox inflexa ad miserabilem sonum, id. de Or. 2, 46, 193: inclinata ululantique voce canere, id. ib. 8, 27: legem Voconiam magnā voce et bonis lateribus suasi, id. Sen. 5, 14; so, magnā, Hor. S. 1, 7, 31; 1, 9, 76: summā, id. ib. 1, 3, 8: sedata et depressa, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: tremebunda, id. ib. 3, 14, 25: theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: vocem late nemora alta remittunt, *echo*, Verg. A. 12, 929: ut nostrorum militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur, *cries, shouts*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17; cf.: enimvero voce'st opus: Nausistrata, exi, *I must exert my voice, must call out*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 92.—Of inanimate things (poet.): ad sonitum vocis (i. e. remorum) vestigia torsit, Verg. A. 3, 669: fractae voces (maris), id. ib. 3, 556; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 519; Lucr. 4, 524 sqq.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *That which is uttered by the voice*, i. e. *a word, saying, speech, sentence, proverb, maxim* (syn.: vocabulum, verbum); *sing.*: dico, Epicurum non intellegere, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subiciatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 6: illa Platonis vera et tibi certe non inaudita vox, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: hanc sententiam significare videtur Laconis illa vox, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111; so, νόημα, quā voce omnis intellectus accipi potest, Quint. 8, 5, 12: is verbi sensus, vis ea vocis erat, Ov. F. 5, 484: vocem pro aliquo mittere, Cic. Sest. 19, 42; id. Fl. 3, 6: vocem exprimere, id. Att. 2, 21, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 32; cf.: vox populi Romani majestate indigna, id. ib. 7, 17, 3: quod est positum in voce simplice, Quint. 1, 9, 4: nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 390: constitue, nihil esse opis in hac voce: civis Romanus sum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65, § 168; id. Lael. 15, 59; Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 9: ego cum Graecos facerem . . . Versiculos, vetuit tali me voce Quirinus: In silvam non ligna feras, etc., Hor. S. 1, 10, 32: siderā excantata voce Thessalā, *incantation*, id. Epod. 5, 45: consulum voci atque imperio non oboedire, *command*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 8, 23; Val. Max. 2, 2, 4: unā voce, *unanimously*, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46.—*Plur.*: cum illius nefarii gladiatoris voces percrebuissent, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: non igitur ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, *sayings*, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 31: ex percunctatione nostrorum vocibusque Gallorum ac mercatorum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 39: voces per vinum, somnum, etc. . . . emissae, Quint. 5, 7, 36: victus Veneris Vocibus, Hor. C. 4, 6, 22: contumeliosae, *abusive expressions, abuse*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem Possis, *sayings, maxims, doctrines*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34; cf.: populum falsis Dedocet uti Vocibus, id. C. 2, 2, 21: deripere lunam vocibus, *with charms, incantations*, id. Epod. 17, 78; so, sacrae, id. ib. 17, 6: Marsae, id. ib. 5, 76.—**B.** *Speech, language*, in gen., = sermo (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cultus hominum recentum Voce formasti catus (Mercurius), Hor. C. 1, 10, 3: Graiā scierit sive Latinā Voce loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 40: cum civem ex voce cognovisset, Just. 11, 15.—**C.** *Accent, tone*: ipsa natura . . . in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Or. 18, 58; cf.: rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, *pronunciation, accent*, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42.

Vulcānus, v. Volcanus.

vulgāris (volg-), e (ante- and post-class. collat. form **vulgārius**, a, um, Afran., Nov., and Turp. ap. Non. p. 488, 26 sq.; Gell. 1, 22, 2; 3, 16, 18; 12, 10, 6; 16, 5, 1), *adj.* [vulgus], *of* or *belonging to the great mass* or *multitude, general, usual, ordinary, every-day, common, common-place, vulgar* (freq. and class.): in omni arte, cujus usus vulgaris communisque non sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: in communi vitā et vulgari hominum consuetudine, id. de Or. 1, 58, 248: vulgaris popularisque sensus, id. ib. 1, 23, 108: liberalitas, i. e. *extended to all*, id. Off. 1, 16, 52: vulgaria et obsoleta sunt, id. Quint. 18, 56: vulgari et pervagatā declamatione contendere, id. Planc. 19, 47; cf.: ut pervagatum et vulgare videatur, id. Or. 57, 195: nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare est, cujus, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: commendatio, id. Fam. 1, 3, 2: opinio, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: artes, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38: coetus vulgares spernere, id. C. 3, 2, 23: prostratas arbores restitui . . . vulgare est, *is a common thing*, Plin. 16, 31, 57, § 131; 14, 19, 24, § 120: vocabula, Quint. 1, 1, 34: verba, id. 10, 1, 9.—No *comp.* or *sup.*—*Adv.*: **vulgārĭter**, *after the ordinary* or *common manner, commonly, vulgarly* (very rare): non vulgariter nec ambitiose scribere, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 1 (dub.); Plin. 8, 5, 5, §§ 13 and 28; 28, 14, 58, § 204.

vulgārĭtas (volg-), ātis, *m.* [vulgaris], *the great mass, the multitude* (post-class.), Arn. 3, 123 and 155.

vulgārĭter (volg-), *adv.*, v. vulgaris *fin.*

vulgārĭus, a, um, v. vulgaris *init.*

vulgātē (volg-), *adv.*, v. 2. vulgo, *P. a. fin.*

* **vulgātor (volg-)**, ōris, *m.* [2. vulgo], *one that makes* a thing *generally known, a publisher, divulger*: taciti, i. e. *Tantalus*, who divulged the secrets of the gods, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 51.

1. vulgātus (volg-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of 2. vulgo.

2. vulgātus, ūs, *m.* [2. vulgo], *a making generally known, a publishing, divulging* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 8, 1.

vulgĭvăgus (volg-), a, um, *adj.* [vulgus-vagor], *that wanders about everywhere, roving, rambling, vagrant; inconstant* (Lucretian): mos ferarum, Lucr. 5, 932: Venus, id. 4, 1071.

1. vulgō (volg-), *adv.*, v. vulgus *fin.*

2. vulgo (volg-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vulgus], *to spread among the multitude; to make general, common,* or *universal; to put forth to the world, publish* (cf. publico). **I.** In gen.: morbos, Liv. 3, 6, 3: contagium in alios, Curt. 9, 10, 1: rem, i. e. *to let all share in*, Liv. 2, 29, 7: librum, *to publish*, Quint. 1, prooem. § 7; Suet. Gram. 8.—Mid.: vulgari cum privatis, i. e. *to confound one's self with, put one's self on a level with*, Liv. 3, 35, 6.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To make known to all by words, to spread abroad, publish, divulge* (cf. promulgo): jurgare coepit dicens, quae facis atque in vulgus vulgat, Varr. ap. Non. p. 230, 31: vulgare aliquem vulgo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 44: non quod ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, Liv. 28, 27, 10: vulgatur rumor duas deesse tabulas, id. 3, 34, 7: dolorem verbis, Verg. A. 10, 64: haec atque talia vulgantibus, Tac. A. 13, 7.—**B.** In mal. part., *to make common, mingle, confound, to prostitute*: ut ferarum prope ritu vulgentur concubitus plebis patrumque, Liv. 4, 2, 6: vulgato corpore, id. 1, 4, 7: pretio corpus, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 21.—**C.** *To name, call* (poet.): Bosporon hinc veteres errantis nomine divae Vulgavere, Val. Fl. 4, 420.—Hence, **vulgātus (volg-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, *general, ordinary, usual, common.* **A.** In gen.: vulgatissimi sensus, Quint. 2, 4, 28.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Commonly* or *generally known, notorious*: vulgatior fama est, Liv. 1, 7, 2: amores, Ov. M. 4, 276: αὐλητρὶς illa vulgata, Quint. 7, 9, 4: illud vulgatum, etc., id. 5, 10, 70; cf. id. 1, 5, 11.—**2.** In mal. part., *common, public*: vulgatissimae meretrices, Suet. Dom. 22; cf.: quis navis umquam in flumine publico tam volgata omnibus quam istius aetas fuit? Cic. Har. Resp. 27, 59.—**vulgātē (volg-)**, *notoriously; comp.*, Amm. 15, 3, 6, and id. 31, 3, 2 *init.*

vulgus (volg-), i, *n.* (*masc.*, Att., Sisenn., and Varr. ap. Non. p. 230, 27 sq.; Verg. A. 2, 99; Phaedr. 4, 14; Liv. 6, 34, 5; 24, 32, 1; Lucr. 2, 920 et saep.) [Sanscr. vârga, a group], *the great mass, the multitude, the people, public* (class.; cf.: plebs, turba). **I.** In

gen.: non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, etc., Cic. Planc. 4, 9; Sall. J. 66, 2; Verg. A. 2, 39: quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, *with the people, with the public, generally*, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 3: in vulgus notus, id. ib. 9, 5, 2; Liv. 22, 3, 14; Tac. H. 1, 71; 2, 26 *fin.*; 2, 93 al.: apio gratia in vulgo est, Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 112.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A mass, crowd, throng, multitude* of persons or animals: vulgus servorum, Ter. And. 3, 4, 4: mulierum, id. Hec. 4, 2, 24: patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: insipientium, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: densum (umbrarum), Hor. C. 2, 13, 32: inane (animarum), Ov. F. 2, 554: femineum, Luc. 7, 39: incautum (ovium), Verg. G. 3, 469: aequoreum, *of sea-monsters*, Sen. Hippol. 957.—**B.** With an accessory idea of contempt, *the crowd, the vulgar, mob, rabble, populace:* sapientis judicium a judicio vulgi discrepat, Cic. Brut. 53, 198: ceteri omnes strenui, boni, nobiles atque ignobiles, vulgus fuimus sine gratiā, sine auctoritate, Sall. C. 20, 7: gratiam ad vulgum quaesierat, Liv. 6, 34, 5: quid oportet Nos facere, a vulgo longe lateque remotos? Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: odi profanum vulgus et arceo, id. C. 3, 1, 1: malignum Spernere vulgus, id. ib. 2, 16, 40: infidum, id. ib. 1, 35, 25: mobile, Stat. S. 2, 2, 123: fani pulchritudo et vetustas Praenestinarum etiam nunc retinet sortium nomen: atque id in vulgus; quis enim magistratus aut quis vir illustrior utitur sortibus? *among the common people, among the populace*, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: spargere voces In volgum ambiguas, Verg. A. 2, 99: alio pane procerum, alio volgi, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 53: vulgus proceresque gemunt, Ov. M. 8, 526.—**C.** Militari gratiora vulgo, *the common soldiery*, Curt. 3, 6, 19: vulgo militum acceptior, id. 7, 2, 33.—Hence, **vulgō** (**volg-**), *abl. adv.*, prop. among the multitude; hence, in gen., *before every body, before all the world, generally, universally, everywhere, all over, commonly, openly, publicly* (syn.: palam, publice, aperte): num locum ad spectandum dare? aut ad prandium invitare? Minime, sed vulgo, passim. Quid est vulgo? Universos, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: ejusmodi tempus erat, ut homines vulgo impune occiderentur, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: accidit, ut vulgo milites ab signis discederent, id. ib. 5, 33: vulgo nascetur amomum, *everywhere*, Verg. E. 4, 25: vituli volgo moriuntur in herbis, id. G. 3, 494: vulgo loquebantur, Antonium mansurum esse Casilini, *generally*, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1: aliquid vulgo ostendere ac proferre, *before all the world, openly*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64; cf.: quas (litteras) vulgo ad te mitto, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 21: verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Omnes, etc., *usually*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 15; cf.: ut vulgo uti solemus, Quint. 9, 2, 8: hoc quod vulgo sententias vocamus, id. 12, 10, 48: victum vulgo quaerere, i. e. *by prostitution*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 38; so, vulgo concepti, Dig. 1, 5, 23.

vulnĕrābĭlis (**voln-**), e, *adj.* [vulnero], *wounding, injurious* (late Lat.): materia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, § 171.

vulnĕrārĭus (**voln-**), a, um, *adj.* [vulnus], *of* or *belonging to wounds.* **I.** *Adj.:* emplastrum, *a plaster for wounds*, Plin. 23, 4, 40, § 81; 34, 11, 27, § 114.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vulnĕrārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a surgeon*, Plin. 29, 1, 6, § 13.

vulnĕrātĭo (**voln-**), ōnis, *f.* [vulnero], *a wounding, wound.* **I.** Lit., Cic. Caecin. 16, 47; Hirt. B. G. 8, 47; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 27.—**II.** Trop., *an injuring, injury:* famae, salutis, Cic. Pis. 20, 47.

vulnĕrātor (**voln-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a wounder;* trop., *an injurer* (late Lat.): gentium, Hier. in Isa. 14, 12.

vulnĕro (**voln-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vulnus], *to wound, to hurt*, or *injure* by a wound (syn.: saucio, ferio). **I.** Lit.: neu quis quem prius vulneret, quam illum interfectum viderit, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os fundā vulneratur, id. ib. 5, 35 *fin.*: plerosque jacula tormentis aut manu emissa vulnerabant, Sall. J. 57, 6: acie ipsā et ferri viribus vulnerari, Cic. Sest. 10, 24: corpus vulneratum ferro, id. Red. in Sen. 3, 7: (aper) vulnerat armentum, Ov. M. 11, 372.—With *acc. of part affected:* ipse volneratus umerum, femur, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 103.—**B.** Transf., of things: Romanorum duae naves fractae sunt, vulneratae aliquot, Liv. 37, 30, 9: multis ictibus vulnerata navis erat, id. 37, 24, 8: Scythicorum (smaragdorum) tanta duritia est, ut non queant vulnerari, *cannot be injured, defaced*, Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 64.—**II.** Trop., *to wound, hurt, injure, pain*, etc.: aliquem voce, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset, Liv. 34, 7, 7: laesus ac vulneratus reus, Quint. 7, 2, 30: gravior ne nuntius aures Vulneret, Verg. A. 8, 583; cf.: vulnerant aures eorum praecepta continentiae, Lact. 7, 1, 14: (amor) mea vulnerat arcu Pectora, Ov. A. A. 1, 21: fortunae vulneror ictu, id. P. 2, 7, 41: crimine vulnerari, id. H. 18 (19), 105.

vulnĭfer (**voln-**), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vulnus-fero], *wound-bringing* (post-class.), Prud. Psych. 173; Maxim. Gall. 5, 98.

vulnĭfĭco, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to wound* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Misc. 10, 2.

vulnĭfĭcus (**voln-**), a, um, *adj.* [vulnus-facio], *wound-making, wound-inflicting, wounding* (poet.): sus, Ov. M. 8, 359: telum, id. ib. 2, 504: chalybs, Verg. A. 8, 446: plumbum (i. e. caestus), Val. Fl. 1, 420: Apollo, Mart. Cap. 1, § 13.

vulnus (**voln-**), ĕris, *n.* [root vul-; cf. vultur; akin to vello], *a wound* (cf.: ictus, cicatrix). **I.** Lit.: cave faxit volnus tibi jam, Plaut. Truc. 5, 51: qui abstergerem volnera? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9: vulnus in latere, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; so, inferre, id. B. C. 2, 6: accipere, id. B. G. 1, 48: claudicare ex vulnere ob rem publicam accepto, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: sustinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: excipere, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: alicui infligere, id. Phil. 2, 21, 52: vulneribus defessus, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: gravi vulnere ictus, Liv. 2, 47, 2: vulneribus confectus, id. 24, 26, 14: ego factum modo vulnus habebo, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 30: facile ex volnere est recreatus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154.—**B.** Transf., of things, *a wound*, i. e. *a hole, cut, incision, notch, rent, crack* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vulneribus donec paulatim evicta (ornus) supremum Congemuit, Verg. A. 2, 630; cf. Ov. M. 9, 383; 14, 392; Juv. 6, 247; Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 142: aratri, Ov. M. 2, 286.—**II.** Trop., *a wound, blow, misfortune, calamity, defeat:* fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 4; Luc. 8, 72: hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: quae hic rei publicae vulnera imponebat, eadem ille sanabat, id. Fin. 4, 24, 66: vulnera imposita provinciae sanare, id. Att. 5, 17, 6: inusta rei publicae (with scelera), id. Sest. 7, 17: non vulnus super vulnus, sed multiplex clades, Liv. 22, 54, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.—Esp., in the phrase vulnus accipere, *to be defeated, to suffer great loss*, Just. 1, 8, 10; 2, 11, 19; cf. id. 42, 4, 10.—Of *pain, grief, sorrow*, Lucr. 2, 639; Verg. A. 12, 160; Ov. M. 5, 426.—Of the *wounds* of love, Lucr. 1, 34; Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 7; 2, 25 (3, 20), 46; Verg. A. 4, 2; Hor. C. 1, 27, 12; id. Epod. 11, 17: dulcia vulnera sagittae, App. M. 4, p. 156, 29.

vulnuscŭlum (**voln-**), i, *n. dim.* [vulnus], *a little* or *slight wound*, Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 8; Hier. Ep. 112, 13.

vulpēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vulpes], *a little fox*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88; id. Off. 1, 13, 41; Auct. Carm. Phil. 59: tum vulpecula evasit puteo, Phaedr. 4, 9, 10.

vulpes (**volp-**), is (collat.-form, *nom.* **vulpis**, Petr. 58; Avien. 40, 7), *f.* [cf. Gr. ἀλώπηξ], *a fox.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 165; Hor. S. 2, 3, 186; id. Ep. 1, 1, 73; id. C. 3, 27, 4 al.—**II.** Trop., *cunning, craftiness:* animi sub vulpe latentes, Hor. A. P. 437; Pers. 5, 117.—Prov. **a.** Jungere vulpes, for any absurd or impossible undertaking, Verg. E. 3, 91.—**b.** Vulpes pilum mutat, non mores, Suet. Vesp. 16.—**c.** Tam facile, quam pirum vulpes comest, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 32.—**III.** Transf.: vulpes marina, *a kind of shark:* Squalus alopecia, Linn.; Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145.

vulpīnor (**volp-**), āri, *v. dep. n.* [vulpinus], *to play the fox, be sly as a fox* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. p. 46, 26; App. M. 3, p. 139, 5.

vulpīnus (**volp-**), a, um, *adj.* [vulpes], *of* or *belonging to a fox:* lingua, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 172: jecur, id. 28, 13, 55, § 197: sanguis, id. 32, 5, 16, § 44.

* **vulpĭo** (**volp-**), ōnis, *m.* [id.], *one cunning as a fox, a sly fox*, App. Mag. p. 328, 32.

vulpis, is, v. vulpes *init.*

vulsella, ae, v. volsella.

Vulsĭnĭi and **Vulsĭnĭenses**, v. Volsinii.

vulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vello], *a plucking*, Veg. 3, 65.

Vulso (**Vols-**), ōnis, *m.*, *a cognomen in the Manlian* gens: Manlius Vulso, Liv. 22, 35; 40, 59.

* **vulsūra** (**vols-**), ae, *f.* [vello], *a plucking, pulling*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9.

vulsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of vello.

* **vultĭcŭlus** (**volt-**), i, *m. dim.* [vultus], a *look, mien, air:* non te Bruti nostri vulticulus ab istā oratione deterret? i. e. *severe look*, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 5.

vultum, i, v. vultus *init.*

vultŭōsus (**volt-**), a, um, *adj.* [vultus], *of an expressive countenance, full of expression, full of airs* or *grimaces, grimacing, affected:* homo, Prud. στεφ. 10, 171: frons, App. M. 3, p. 135, 9: ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit (in oratione), Cic. Or. 18, 60; cf. pronuntiatio, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

1. vultur (**volt-**), ŭris (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **vultūrus** (**volt-**), Enn. ap. Charis. p. 120 P.; id. ap. Prisc. p. 683 ib.; and id. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 597, or Ann. v. 141 Vahl.), *m.*, *a vulture.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 10, 6, 7, § 19; Liv. 41, 21; Verg. A. 6, 597.—As a bird of omen, Liv. 1, 7, 1.—Prov.: vultur profert cornua, for something impossible, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 352.—**II.** Transf., a designation of a grasping, avaricious person, Sen. Ep. 95, 43; Mart. 6, 62, 4.

2. Vultur (**Volt-**), ŭris, *m.*, *a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia*, now *Monte Vulture*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 9; Luc. 9, 185.—Hence, **Vulturnus** (**Volt-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vultur:* ventus, *a southeast-by-one-third-south wind*, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 3; Col. 5, 5, 15; 11, 2, 65; Gell. 2, 22, 11; App. de Mundo, p. 63, 14.

Vulturcĭus (**Volt-**), i, *m.*, *one of the fellow-conspirators of Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 2 sq.; Sall. C. 44, 4.

vultŭrīnus (**volt-**), a, um, *adj.* [1. vultur], *of* or *belonging to a vulture, vulture-like, vulturine:* fel, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 123: sanguis, id. 30, 4, 10, § 30: collum, Mart. 9, 28, 2: species, *the form of a vulture*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8.

vultŭrĭus (**volt-**), ii, *m.* [id.], *a vulture, bird of prey.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 16; id. Most. 3, 2, 146 sqq.; Lucr. 4, 680; Liv. 27, 23, 3; 27, 11, 4; 41, 21, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A vulture;* a designation for *a rapacious* or *covetous person, an extortioner*, and the like: sunt alii qui te volturium vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 64: vulturius illius provinciae imperator, Cic. Pis. 16, 38; Cat. 68, 124.—**B.** *An unlucky throw* at dice: jacit volturios quattuor. Talos arripio: jacto basilicum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 78.

Vulturnālis (**Volt-**), e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the god Vulturnus* (perh. the same as Vertumnus). **I.** *Adj.:* flamen, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll. (Ann. v. 125 Vahl.).—**II.** *Subst.:* **Vulturnālia**, ium, *n.*, *the festival of Vulturnus*, acc. to Fest. p. 379 Müll.

Vulturnum (**Volt-**), i, *n.*, *a town in Campania, on the river Vulturnus*, now *Castel Volturno*, Liv. 25, 20; 34, 45.

1. Vulturnus (**Volt-**), i, *m.*, *a river in Campania*, the mod. *Volturno*, Liv. 8, 11; Verg. A. 7, 729 al.—Hence, **Vulturnus** (**Volt-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Vulturnus, Vulturnian:* vada, Sil. 12, 521: amnis, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 194: oppidum, id. 3, 5, 9, § 61.

2. Vulturnus ventus, v. 2. Vultur.

3. ‡ **Vulturnus**, i, *m.*, *the god Vulturnus;* v. Vulturnalis.

vultūrus (**volt-**), v. 1. vultur *init.*

vultus (**volt-**), ūs, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form, *plur.* volta, Enn. ap. Non. p. 230, 15, or Ann. v. 536 Vahl.; Lucr. 4, 1213) [etym. dub.; cf. Goth. vulthus, glory], *an expression of countenance, the countenance, visage*, as to features and expression; hence, often to be translated by *features, looks, air, mien, expression, aspect* (syn. aspectus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *sing.:* nam et oculi nimis arguti, quemadmodum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, et is qui appellatur vul-

tus, qui nullo in animante esse praeter hominem potest, indicat: cujus vim Graeci norunt, nomen omnino non habent, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: imago animi vultus est, indices oculi, id. de Or. 3, 59, 221: ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, voltus, sonus, id. ib. 1, 28, 127: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1: vultus atque nutus, id. Lael. 25, 93: acer in hostem, Hor. C. 1, 2, 40: torvus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 12: maestus, id. A. P. 106: tali vultu gemens, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 37: qui spiritus illi, Qui voltus, Verg. A. 5, 649; cf.: voltus tuus, cui regendum me tradidi, Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 1.—*Plur.:* vultus mehercule tuos mihi expressit omnes, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 3: ficti simulatique vultus, id. Clu. 26, 72: non modo severitatem illorum, sed ne vultus quidem ferre possemus, id. Planc. 18, 45: tenere vultus mutantem Protea, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90: super omnia vultus Accessere boni, *kindly*, Ov. M. 8, 677: vultus modo sumit acerbos, id. Tr. 5, 8, 17.—**B.** In partic., *an angry countenance, stern look, grim visage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (justum virum) Non vultus instantis tyranni Mente quatit solidâ, Hor. C. 3, 3, 3; id. S. 1, 6, 121; 2, 7, 44; Tac. A. 1, 12; Vulg. Psa. 20, 10; 33, 17.—**II.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *the face* (syn.: facies, os): simiae vultum subire, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2: bracchia et vultum teretesque suras laudo, Hor. C. 2, 4, 21: petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus, id. Epod. 5, 93; so in the *plur.*, Ov. M. 5, 59; 5, 217; 5, 292; 6, 630; Mart. 1, 32, 5; Plin. 26, 1, 2, § 2 al.—**2.** In partic., *a painted face, portrait, likeness:* vultus Epicurios per cubicula gestant, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 5; Vop. Prob. 23; Treb. Poll. Claud. 14.—**3.** *The face, look, appearance* (poet.): vultus capit illa priores, Ov. M. 1, 738: inque nitentem Inachidos vultus mutaverat ille juvencam, id. ib. 1, 611.—Of things: unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov. M. 1, 6: salis placidi, Verg. A. 5, 848.

vulva, ae, v. volva.

vulvŭla, ae, v. volvula.

X.

X, x, a character probably derived from the Greek Ξ (this form of that letter being found in some few Greek inscriptions). Though not introduced instead of the characters for the two separate sounds till after the adoption of the alphabet, the letter x is certainly older than the Latin inscriptions known to us; for we find in the Columna rostr., EXEMET MAXIMOS, EXFOCIONT; in the fifth Epitaph of the Scipios, SAXSVM; and in the S. C. de Bacch., EXDEICENDVM, EXDEICATIS, EXTRAD, etc.

The sound of X was like that of the Greek ξ, i. e. *ks*, although etymologically it represented not only *cs* (as in lux, from luc-s, and dixi, from dic-si), but also *gs* (as in lex, from leg-s; rexi, from reg-si); *hs* (as in traxi, from trah-si; vexi, from veh-si); and *chs* (as in the word onyx, from onych-s, borrowed from the Greek). The hardening of a softer final (*g, h, ch*) before *s* into the *c*-sound, which occurs in the last-mentioned cases, is found also in several roots ending in *v* and *u:* nix for niv-s, vixi for viv-si, connixi for conniv-si, fluxi for fluv-si, from fluo (root FLUV; cf. fluvius), struxi for stru-si. Less frequently x has arisen from the combinations *ps* and *ts:* proximus for prop-simus (from prope), nixus for nit-sus (from nitor), the latter being used along with the collateral form nisus, as also connivi with connixi, and mistus (from misceo) with mixtus. An exchange of the sounds *ss*, or *s* and *x*, took place in axis for assis, laxus for lassus; cf. also Ulixes, from the Sicilian Οὐλίξης, Etruscan Uluxe for Ὀδυσσεύς; so, too, Sextius, Exquiliae = Sestius, Esquiliae; cf. also Ajax = Αἴας. In the later language of the vulgar, the guttural sound in *x* disappeared, and *s* or *ss* was often written for it; as vis for vix, vixit for visit, unsit for unxit, conflississet for conflixisset, in late Inscrr. (v. Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 297 sq.); hence regularly in Italian, and frequently in the other Romance tongues, the Lat. *x* is represented by *s* or *ss*. Respecting the nature of *x* in composition, v. ex.

By a mere graphic variation, one of the constituent sounds of *x* is often expressed in inscriptions (but not the earliest, v. Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 296) by an additional *c* or *s;* as SACXO or SAXSO for saxo; VCXOR or VXSOR for uxor; CONIVNCX or CONIVNXS for conjux; even both sounds are sometimes thus expressed, VICXSIT for vixit.

As an abbreviation X stands for decem, *ten;* it was stamped upon the silver denarius, so called because it was valued at ten asses.

Xanthĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (sc. mensis), *the Macedonian name of a month which corresponded to the Roman* Aprilis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 38.

Xanthippē, ēs, *f.*, = Ξανθίππη, *the wife of Socrates*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; Gell. 1, 17, 1.

Xanthippus, i, *m.*, = Ξάνθιππος. **I.** *The father of Pericles*, Cic. Brut. 11, 44.—**II.** *A Lacedæmonian, who took Regulus prisoner*, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99.

Xantho, ūs, *f.*, = Ξανθώ, *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Verg. G. 4, 336.

† **xanthos,** i, *m.*, = ξάνθος, *a precious stone of a golden color*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 169.

Xanthus, i, *m.*, = Ξάνθος, *the name of several rivers.* **I.** *A river of Troas*, confounded by many with the Scamander, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124; 2, 103, 106, § 230; Verg. A. 1, 473; 5, 634 al.; Ov. M. 2, 245; 9, 646; Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*—**II.** *A river in Lycia, near a town of the same name*, now *Essenide*, Mel. 1, 15, 3; Verg. A. 4, 143; id. Cul. 14; Hor. C. 4, 6, 26; Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 100; 6, 34, 39, § 214.—**III.** *A small stream in Epirus*, Verg. A. 3, 350.

Xĕniădes, is, *m.*, = Ξενιάδης, *a Corinthian who purchased and liberated Diogenes the Cynic*, Gell. 2, 18, 9.

xĕnĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [xenium], *a small gift* or *present*, App. M. 2, p. 119, 24; Dig. 1, 16, 6.

† **xĕnĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ξένιον, *a gift* or *present made to a guest* (pure Lat. lautia). **I.** Lit., Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 14; Vitr. 6, 10.—Hence, Xenia, *the title of the thirteenth book of Martial's epigrams*, because treating of such things as were usually presented to guests, Mart. 13, 3, 1.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a gift, present*, Plin. Ep. 5, 14, 8; Dig. 1, 16, 6; Vulg. Ecclus. 20, 31.

Xēno, ōnis, *m.*, = Ξένων, *an Epicurean philosopher, a native of Athens*, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5; 5, 11, 6; 7, 1, 1; 13, 37, 1.

Xĕnocles, is, *m.*, = Ξενοκλῆς, *a rhetorician of Adramytteum*, Cic. Brut. 91, 316.

Xĕnŏcrătes, is, *m.*, = Ξενοκράτης, *a disciple of Plato, born at Chalcedon in the 95th Olympiad*, B.C. 400, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Tusc. 5, 18, 51; id. Off. 1, 30, 109; id. Rep. 1, 2, 3.—**II.** *A sculptor, a pupil of Tisicrates, and author of works on sculpture*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 83.—**III.** *A writer on the art of painting*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68.

† **xĕnŏdŏchīum** or **-ēum,** i, *n.*, = ξενοδοχεῖον, *a public building for the reception of strangers, a caravansary, a stranger's hospital* (syn. deversorium), Hier. Ep. 66, 11; Cod. Just. 1, 2, 17; 1, 3, 33; 1, 3, 35.—Called also **xĕnōn,** ōnis, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19 al.

† **xĕnŏdŏchus,** i, *m.*, = ξενοδόχος, *one who receives strangers, a superintendent of the stranger's hospital*, Cod. Just. 1, 8, 33 *fin.*

xĕnōn, v. xenodochium.

† **xĕnŏpărŏchus,** i, *m.*, = ξενοπάροχος, *one who attends to* or *provides for strangers*, Dig. 5, 4, 18.

Xĕnŏphānes, is, *m.*, = Ξενοφάνης, *a celebrated Greek philosopher of Colophon, born about* B.C. 556, *a disciple of Archelāus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118; id. N. D. 1, 11, 28; id. Div. 1, 3, 5; 1, 39, 87; Lact. 3, 23, 11.

Xĕnŏphĭlus, i, *m.*, = Ξενόφιλος, *a Pythagorean philosopher and musician*, Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 2; Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168.

Xĕnŏphon, ontis, *m.*, = Ξενοφῶν, *a celebrated Greek historian and philosopher, born* B.C. 445, *a pupil of Socrates and a leader of the Greeks in the army of Cyrus the younger*, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 52; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 99; id. Sen. 9, 30; id. Leg. 2, 22, 56; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8.—Hence, **Xĕnŏphontēus** or **-īus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ξενοφόντειος, *of* or *belonging to Xenophon, Xenophontian:* genus sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35, 132: Hercules, i. e. *mentioned in his writings*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3.

† **xērampĕlīnae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. vestes), = ξηραμπέλιναι (of the color of dry vine-leaves), *dark-red* or *dark-colored clothes*, Juv. 6, 519.

† **xērantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ξηραντικός, *drying:* decoctio, Macer, 1, 88; Theod. Prisc. 2, 3.

† **xērŏcollȳrĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ξηροκολλύριον, *a dry salve*, Marc. Emp. 8, 3.

Xērŏlŏphus, i, *m.*, = Ξηρόλοφος (prop. Dry Hill), *the name of a place in Byzantium*, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 5; Prisc. p. 347 P.

xērŏmyrrha, ae, *f.* (ξηρός-μύρρα), *dry myrrh*, Sedul. Hymn. 2. 81.

† **xērŏphăgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ξηροφαγία, *the eating of dry food:* xerophagias observare, Tert. adv. Psych. 1 *fin.*

† **xērophthalmĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ξηροφθαλμία, *a dry soreness of the eyes, an inflammation of the eyes*, Marc. Emp. 8, 3 (in Cels. 6, 6, 29, written as Greek).

Xerxes (**Xerses,** Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 26), is (i, Nep. Reg. 1), *m.*, = Ξέρξης, *the celebrated king of Persia, son of Darius Hystaspis, vanquished by the Greeks at Salamis*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 20; id. N. D. 1, 41, 115.

† **xĭphĭas,** ae, *m.*, = ξιφίας (sword-shaped). **I.** *A sword-fish:* Xiphias gladius, Linn.; Plin. 32, 2, 6, § 15; Ov. Hal. 97.—**II.** *A sword-shaped comet*, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89.

† **xĭphĭon,** ii, *n.*, = ξιφίον, *sword-flag, gladiole*, Plin. 25, 11, 88, § 137.

Xūthus, i, *m.*, = Ξοῦθος, *a son of Helen, grandson of Deucalion, and father of a branch of the Hellenic nation*, T. Mam. Syll. 884.

Xȳlīnē, ēs, *f.* (ξυλίνη): Xyline come, *a village in Pamphylia*, Liv. 38, 15.

† **xȳlĭnum,** i, *n.*, = ξύλινον, *cotton*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

† **xȳlŏbalsămum,** i, *n.*, = ξυλοβάλσαμον, *balsam-wood, the wood of the balsam-tree*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118; 13, 1, 2, §§ 13, 15; 29, 3, 13, § 56.

† **xȳlŏcassĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ξυλοκασσία, *the wood of the cassia, cassia-wood*, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

† **xȳlŏcinnămōmum,** i, *n.*, = ξυλοκιννάμωμον, *the wood of the cinnamon-shrub, cinnamon-wood*, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 91; Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.—Also contracted, **xȳlŏcinnămum,** i, *n.*, Scrib. Comp. 271.

† **xȳlon,** i, *n.*, = ξύλον (wood; in partic.), *the cotton-tree*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

xȳlŏphȳtum (**-on**), i, *n.*, = ξυλόφυτον, *a kind of herb, comfrey*, App. Herb. 59.

Xȳnĭae, ārum, *f.*, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13, 14; 33, 3, 8; 39, 26, 2.

† **xȳris,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ξυρίς, *wild iris*, Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 143.

† **xystarches,** ae, *m.*, = ξυστάρχης, *the master, director*, or *manager of a* xystus, Amm. 21, 1, 4; Tert. ad Mart. 3.

Xystĭāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Caria*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 109.

† **xystĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ξυστικός, *of* or *belonging to a* xystus. **I.** *Adj.:* vanitas, i. e. *of the athletes*, Tert. Pud. 7 *med.*—**II.** *Subst.:* **xystĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, *athletes*, Suet. Aug. 45; Dig. 3, 2, 4; Inscr. Grut. 332, 6.

Xystĭlis, is, *f.*, *the name of a woman*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 81.

xystum, i, v. xystus.

† **xystus,** i, *m.*, or **xystum,** i, *n.*, = ξυστός or ξυστόν. **I.** Among the Greeks, *a covered portico* or *gallery, where the athletes exercised in winter*, Vitr. 5, 11, 4; 6, 10, 5; Tert. Apol. 38.—**II.** Among the Romans, *an open colonnade* or *portico*, or *a walk planted with trees*, etc., for recreation, conversation, philosophic discussion, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 8, 2; id. Brut. 3, 10; id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; Sen. Ira. 3, 18, 3; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 17; 5, 6, 19; 9, 7, 4; 9, 36, 3; Suet. Aug. 72; Phaedr. 2, 5, 18.

Y.

Y, y, a Greek letter introduced at a late period for words borrowed from the Greek, the place of the Greek Υ being previously filled by U (i. e. V, which graphically originated from Υ; v. the letters U and V). Thus, according to the express testimony of Cicero (Or. 48, 160), Ennius always wrote Burrus for Pyrrhus, and Bruges for Phryges; and so the words which were identical in Greek and Latin in the oldest period of the language have either preserved *u* where the Greek has *υ*, as bucina and βυκάνη, cubus and κύβος, fuga and φυγή, mus and μῦς et saep.; or this *u* has given place to *i*, as in lacrima, formerly lacruma, = δάκρυμα. Sometimes, also, *o* took the place of the *υ*; cf. mola and μύλη, sorex and ὕραξ, folium and φύλλον, and, shortening a long vowel, ancŏra and ἄγκυρα, like lacrima and δάκρῦμα. In Cicero's time *y* seems to have been already in use; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the spellings Sylla, Tybris, pyrum, satyra, etc., are to be rejected.

Z.

Z, z, was perhaps a letter of the original Latin alphabet, since it is found in the Carmen Saliare, Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; and in a Latin record of an Oscan law of the time of the Gracchi, C. I. L. 1, 197; but it had long disappeared, when, in Cicero's time, it again came into use, but only in transcribing Greek names, to represent the Greek Ζ, ζ, which had previously been represented, when initial, by *s*, as in Saguntum for Ζάκυνθος, Sethus, sona, etc.; and by *ss* when medial, as in Atticisso, badissas, etc., in Plautus. It seems to have been sounded like the Engl. *z* (Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 295; but cf. Roby, Gr. 1, § 195). In late Latin writings *z* is very frequent in place of *s*, and in the words Zmyrna for Smyrna, zmaragdus for smaragdus, is found in the best MSS. In writings of the third and fourth Christian centuries *z* often stands for initial *di* before a vowel, as zaconus, zabulus, etc.; cf. the Æolic ζά for διά.

Zăbŭlōn, ōnis, *m.*, = Ζαβουλών, *one of the tribes of Israel*, Juvenc. 1, 441; cf. Vulg. Apoc. 7, 8.

Zăbŭlus or **Zăbŏlus,** i, *m.*, = Ζάβολος (collat. form of Διάβολος; cf. the letter D *init.*), *the Devil*, Lact. Mort. Pers. 16.

Zachărĭas, ae, *m.* (*i* short, Juvenc. 1, 29; Paul. Nol. 5, 27; Sid. Carm. 16, 36), = Ζαχαρίας, *Zacharias, the father of St. John the Baptist*, Vulg. Luc. 1, 5; 1, 12; 1, 13; 3, 2; Lact. 4, 14, 6.

Zăcynthĭus, a, um, v. Zacynthus.

Zăcynthus or **-ŏs,** i, *f.*, = Ζάκυνθος, *an island in the Ionian Sea*, now *Zante* or *Zacyntho*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54; Liv. 21, 7; 26, 24; Verg. A. 3, 270; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 62; Ov. H. 1, 87 al. — Hence, **Zăcynthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Zacynthus, Zacynthian:* Calchas, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 104: bitumen, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178.

Zăleucus, i, *m.*, = Ζάλευκος, *a lawgiver of the Locrians*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 18; id. Leg. 1, 22, 57; 2, 6, 14; Sen. Ep. 90, 5.

Zăma, ae, *f.*, = Ζάμα. **I.** *A small town in Numidia* (now *Zamra*), *celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal*, Liv. 30, 29; Sil. 3, 261 al. — **II.** *Another town in Numidia*, also, with the addition regia, *the residence of Juba*, now *Jama*, Sall. J. 57 sq.; Auct. B. Afr. 91; Inscr. Grut. 364, 1.—Hence, **Zămensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Zama:* oppidum, i. e. *Zama*, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30 (al. Ziamensis). —As *subst.:* **Zămenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Zama*, Auct. B. Afr. 92.

† **zāmĭa** (**sāmĭa;** cf. Fleck. Ep. Crit. 12), ae, *f.*, = ζημία, *hurt, damage, loss* (cf. detrimentum), Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 20.

Zămolxis, is, *m.*, = Ζάμολξις, *a Thracian philosopher*, App. Mag. p. 290, 9.

zancha, zanca, or **zanga,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of soft Parthian shoe*, Gallien. ap. Treb. Claud. 17; Cod. Th. 14, 10, 2.

Zanclē, ēs, *f.*, = Ζάγκλη, *an older name of the city of Messana* (*Messina*), *in Sicily*, Ov. M. 14, 5; 15, 290; Sil. 1, 662. — Hence, **A. Zanclaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Zancle, Zanclean:* harena, i. e. *Sicily*, Ov. M. 13, 729. — **B. Zanclēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Zancle, Zanclean:* moenia, i. e. *Messana*, Sil. 14, 48: saxa, Ov. M. 14, 47.

† **zanthenes,** is, *m.*, *a yellow gem*, Plin. 37, 10, 70, § 185.

† **zāplūtus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ζάπλουτος, *very rich*, Petr. 37.

zēa, ae, *f.*, = ζειά. **I.** *A kind of grain, spelt:* Triticum spelta, Linn. (pure Lat. alica); Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 81 sq.; Hier. in Isa. 9. 28, 25; id. in Ezech. 4, 9. — **II.** *A kind of rosemary*, App. Herb. 97.

zēlanter, *adv.* [zelo], *zealously* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Vit. Patern. 3.

zēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a zealous person, a zealot*, Ven. Carm. 5, 6, 12; Ambros. in Psa. 51, 15.

(**zēlīvīra,** ae, *f.*, a false read. for cae libi, Tert. Exhort. Cast. 9.)

† **zēlo,** āre, *v. a.*, = ζηλόω. **I.** *To love with zeal* or *ardently* (eccl. Lat.): populum summo pietatis amore, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 4, 36; Aug. Conf. 1, 7. — **II.** *To be jealous of:* non zeles mulierem sinus tui, Vulg. Ecclus. 9, 1. — **III.** *To be zealous for:* zelat zelum legis, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 58. — Also in *dep.* form: zelatus est legem, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 26. — *Absol.:* zelatus est pro Deo suo, Vulg. Num. 25, 13.

† **zēlōtes,** ae, *m.*, = ζηλωτής, *one that loves with jealousy, one that is jealous* (eccl. Lat.); of God, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28; 4, 25; Vulg. Exod. 20, 5 al.

zēlŏtўpa, ae, v. zelotypus, 2.

† **zēlŏtўpĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ζηλοτυπία, *jealousy*, Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75; Vulg. Num. 5, 14 (in Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18, and Att. 10, 8, A, 1, written as Greek).

† **zēlŏtўpus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ζηλότυπος, *jealous:* Iarba, Juv. 5, 45: moechae, id. 6, 278. — As *substt.* **1. zēlŏtўpus,** i, *m.*, *a jealous man*, Petr. 45; Quint. 4, 2, 30; Mart. 1, 93, 13. — **2. zēlŏtўpa,** ae, *f.*, *a jealous woman*, Petr. 69.

† **zēlus,** i, *m.*, = ζῆλος, *zeal, emulation; jealousy*, Vitr. 7 praef.; Prud. Ham. 188; Aus. Epigr. 77; Hier. in Gal. 2, 4, vv. 17, 18; Vulg. Num. 25, 11.

† **zēma** or **zūma,** ătis, *n.*, = ζέμα, *a cooking utensil, a saucepan*, Apic. 8, 1 *fin.;* Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 466.

Zēno or **Zēnon,** ōnis, *m.*, = Ζήνων, *the name of several Greek philosophers.* **I.** *The founder of the Stoic school, a native of Citium in Cyprus;* form Zeno, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3; Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 5; 3, 4, 15; id. N. D. 2, 22, 57; Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 1; Quint. 2, 20, 7; form Zenon, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27 B. and K.; Sen. Ep. 33, 7. — **II.** *An Eleatic philosopher of Elea, in Magna Græcia*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129; id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; id. N. D. 3, 33, 82. — **III.** *An Epicurean philosopher, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus*, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 16; id. N. D. 1, 21, 59; 1, 33, 93 sq.; id. Tusc. 3, 17, 38. — **IV.** *A Greek emperor in the fifth Christian century.* — Hence, **Zēnōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the emperor Zeno, Zenonian:* lex, Just. Inst. 3, 2, 3.

Zēnŏbĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ζηνοβία, *a queen of Palmyrene, wife of Odenatus, conquered by Aurelian*, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyrann. 14, 23; 14, 29; Vop. Aurel. 22 sq.; Eutr. 9, 9. — **II.** *Daughter of Mithridates, king of Armenia*, Tac. A. 12, 44; 13, 6; 13, 37.

Zĕphўrē, ēs, *f.*, *an island near Crete*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 61.

Zĕphўrītis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Ζεφυρῖτις, *the Zephyritide*, an appellation of Arsinoē, wife of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, who was honored as a goddess, Cat. 66, 57 (cf. Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148).

† **zĕphўrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ζεφύριος, *of* or *belonging to a zephyr* or *to the west wind:* ova, i. e. *wind-eggs, addle-eggs*, Plin. 10, 60, 80, § 167.

Zĕphўrus, i, *m.*, = Ζέφυρος, *a gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr* (pure Lat. Favonius); personified, *son of Astræus and Aurora.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 337; Hor. C. 3, 1, 24; 4, 7, 9; id. Ep. 1, 7, 13; Verg. G. 1, 44; id. A. 4, 223; Ov. M. 1, 64; 1, 108; cf. Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 5. — **II.** Poet., in gen., *wind*, Verg. A. 4, 562.

† **zeros,** i, *m.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 9, 53, § 138 (al. leros).

Zērynthĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ζηρύνθιος, *of* or *belonging to the Thracian town of Zerynthus, Zerynthian:* litora, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 19: Apollo, Liv. 38, 41.

1. zēta, ae, *f.*, v. diaeta *init.*

2. zēta, *indecl. n.*, = ζῆτα, *the Greek letter* zeta, Aus. Idyll. Lit. Monos. 12, 11.

zētārĭus, a, um, = diaetarius, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 58.

Zētes, ae, *m.*, = Ζήτης, *a brother of Calăis and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts*, Ov. M. 6, 716; Prop. 1, 20, 26. — Collat. form **Zētus,** i, *m.*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 350.

Zēthus, i, *m.*, = Ζῆθος, *a son of Jupiter by Antiopa, and brother of Amphion*, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 155; id. Rep. 1, 18, 30; Auct. Her 2, 27, 43; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42; Hyg. Fab. 76 and 155.

Zeugītāna rĕgio = ἡ Ζευγιτανή, *a very fruitful district in Africa*, now *the northern part of Tunis*, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23; Mart. Cap. 6, § 669. — Called **Zeugis,** Isid. 14, 5, 8.

† **zeugītes,** ae, *m.*, = ζευγίτης, *a kind of reed*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 169.

1. zeugma, ătis, *n.*, = ζεῦγμα, *a grammatical figure, according to which two nouns or two infinitives are united to a verb which is applicable to only one of them*, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 18.

2. Zeugma, ătis, *n.*, = Ζεῦγμα, *a town in Syria, on the Euphrates*, now *Rumkaleh*, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; 5, 24, 21, § 86; 34, 15, 43, § 150; Tac. A. 12, 12; Luc. 8, 237; Stat. S. 3, 2, 137.

† **zēus,** i, *m.*, = ζαιός, *a kind of fish* (pure Lat. faber), Col. 8, 16, 9; Plin. 9, 18, 32, § 68.

Zeuxis, is and ĭdis (*acc.* -im or -in), *m.*, = Ζεῦξις. **I.** *A famous Greek painter of Heraclea*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 65 sq.; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; *acc.* Zeuxin, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1. — **II.** Zeuxis Blandenius (*a native of* Blandos, *a city of Phrygia*), *a matricide*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4 sq.

† **zingĭbĕri** or **zimpĭbĕri,** *indecl. n.*, = ζιγγίβερι, *ginger:* Amomum zingiber, Linn.; Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 27. — Also **zingiber,** ĕris, *n.*, Cels. 5, 23 *fin.;* Pall. Oct. 20, 2; Apic. 2, 2.

zinzăla, ae, *f.*, *a kind of gnat* (rustic Lat.; cf. Span. zenzalo; Ital. zanzara), Cassiod. in Psa. 104, 31.

zinzĭlŭlo, āre, *v. n.*, the natural cry of certain birds, *to chirp* (of the regulus, merops, and progne), Auct. Carm. Phil. 43.

zirbus, i, *m.*, = omentum, *the caul, omentum*, Apic. 8, 6 *fin.*

† **zīzănĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = ζιζάνια, *darnel, cockle, tares* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 6, 8; Vulg. Matt. 13, 25; 13, 26 sq.; Ambros. in Luc. 8, 49.

† **zīzўphum** or **zīzĭphum,** i, *n.*, = ζίζυφον, *the jujube*, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47; 17, 10, 14, § 74; 21, 9, 27, § 51.

† **zīzўphus,** i, *m.*, = ζίζυφος, *the jujube-tree*, Col. 9, 4, 3; Pall. 5, 4.

zmaragdachates, v. smarag-.

zmaragdus, i, v. smaragdus *init.*

zmaris, ĭdis, v. smaris.

zmecticus, v. smecticus.

zmegma, v. smegma.

zmilampis, is, *m.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 70, § 185.

zmilax, v. smilax.

† **zmintha,** ae, *f.*, *an aromatic plant, a kind of mint*, Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 176.

Zmyrna and **Zmyrnaeus,** a, um, v. Smyrn-.

zmyrus, i, v. smyrus.

† **zōdĭăcus,** i, *m.*, = ζωδιακός, *the zodiac* (pure Lat. orbis signifer), Cic. Arat. 317; Gell. 13, 9, 6. — Hence, **zōdĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the zodiac:* zodiacum diastema, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: zodiacus tractus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 44: zodiaca hospitia, id. ib. 1, § 5.

Zōē, ēs, *f.*,= ζωή (life), *one of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Valent. 12.

Zōĭlus, i, *m.*,= Ζωΐλος, *a severe critic in the time of* Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, *a censurer of Homer* (hence called Ὁμηρομάστιξ, Homeromastix), Vitr. 7 praef. — Transf., of *a censorious person*, Ov. R. Am. 366; Mart. 11, 37, 1.

† **zōmŏtēgănītē,** ēs, *f.* [ζωμός-τήγανον], *a dish of fish stewed in their own liquor*, Apic. 4, 2, § 147 dub.

† **zōna** (**sōna,** Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 85 Ritschl), ae, *f.*, = ζώνη, *a belt, girdle, zone*, worn about the loins by women (cf. cingulum). **I.** Lit., Cat. 2, 13; Ov. F. 2, 320; id. H. 2, 116; id. M. 5, 470; 10, 379; id. R. Am. 602; id. Am. 1, 7, 48 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A girdle* worn by men for containing money, *a money-belt* (cf. crumena), C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12 *fin.;* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40. — **B.** *The girdle* or *belt of Orion*, a constellation, Ov. F. 6, 787. — **C.** *A line running around the edge of a gem, a girdle*, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 90. — **D.** *One of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into five climates, a zone*, Verg. G. 1, 233; Ov. M. 1, 46; 2, 131; Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 172; Mel. 1, 1, 2; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, 13; 2, 5, 20; Mart. Cap. 6, § 602. — **E.** *A kind of herpes* or *erysipelas*, which spreads about the body like a girdle, and destroys life, *the shingles;* called also zoster, Scrib. Comp. 63.

zōnālis, e, *adj.* [zona, II. D.], *of* or *belonging to a zone* (of the earth): ambitus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5 *med.*

zōnārĭus (**sōnārĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [zona], *of* or *belonging to a belt* or *girdle.* **I.** *Adj.:* sector, *a cutpurse*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20. — **II.** *Subst.:* **zōnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a maker of girdles*, Cic. Fl. 7, 17; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 2, 379 (Sat. Fr. 30, 16).

* **zōnātim,** *adv.* [zona], *round about, in a circle*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 189, 33.

Zōnē, ēs, *f.*, *a promontory of Thrace, opposite to Thasos*, Mel. 2, 2; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43.

zōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [zona], *a little girdle*, Cat. 61, 53; Seren. ap. Non. p. 539, 19; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52.

† **zōophŏrus,** i, *m.*, = ζωοφόρος, *the frieze* of a column (between the epistylium and the coronis), Vitr. 3, 5, 10; 4, 1, 2.

† **zōophthalmos,** i, *m.*, = ζωόφθαλμος, *great houseleek, called also* aizoum majus, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

† **zōpissa,** ae, *f.*, = ζώπισσα, *pitch mixed with wax, which was scraped off from ships*, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 56; 24, 7, 26, § 41.

† **zōpȳron,** i, *n.*, = ζωπυρόν, *a plant, called also* clinopodion, Plin. 24, 15, 87, § 137.

Zōpȳrus, i, *m.*, = Ζώπυρος. **I.** *A celebrated physiognomist*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80. — **II.** *A Persian noble, who mutilated himself and thereby helped to conquer Babylon*, Just. 1, 10, 15. — **III.** *A rhetorician*, Quint. 3, 6, 3. — Hence, perh., **1. Zōpȳrion,** Lucil. ap. Non. p. 210, 28. — **2. Zōpȳriātim,** *adv.*, *in the manner of Zopyrus*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 455, 17.

zoranisceos, i, *m.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 70, § 185.

Zōrŏastres, is, *m.*, *Zoroaster, a lawgiver of the Medes*, Just. 1, 1, 9; Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 3; App. Mag. p. 291. — Hence, **Zōrŏastrēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Zoroaster, Zoroastrian:* susurri, i. e. *magical*, Prud. Apoth. 494 (where Zŏr-, by solecism).

† **1. zoster,** ēris, *m.*, = ζωστήρ (a girdle). **I.** *A kind of herpes, the shingles* (cf. zona, II. E.), Plin. 26, 11, 74, § 121. — **II.** *A kind of sea-shrub (called also* prason), Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 135.

2. Zoster, ēris, *m.*, *a promontory, town, and harbor of Attica;* the promontory is now called *C. Lombarda*, Cic. Att. 5, 12 *init.*

† **zōthēca,** ae, *f.*, = ζωθήκη. **I.** *A little private chamber, closet*, or *cabinet*, for reposing in by day (cf. conclave), Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21; cf. zothecula. — **II.** *A recess, niche*, for religious purposes, Inscr. Orell. 1368; 2006; 3889.

zōthēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [zotheca, I.], *a little closet* or *cabinet*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 38; Sid. Ep. 8, 16; 9, 11.

†† **zura,** ae, *f.* [African], *the seed of the Christ's-thorn* (paliurus), Plin. 24, 13, 71, § 115.

† **1. zȳgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ζυγία (prop. an *adj.* from ζύγιος, belonging to or fit for yokes). **I.** *A tree, called also* carpinus, *horn-beam:* Carpinus betulus, Linn.; Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 67. — **II.** Zygia tibia, *a nuptial* or *marriage flute*, App. M. 4, p. 157, 37.

2. Zygia, ae, *f.*, *a name of Juno*, as the goddess of marriage, App. M. 6, p. 174, 38.

† **zȳgis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ζυγίς, *wild thyme*, App. Herb. 99.

† **zȳgostăsĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ζυγόστασις, *the office of a weigh-master*, Cod. Th. 15, 26, 1.

† **zȳgostătes,** ae, *m.*, = ζυγοστάτης, *a master of the weights, weigh-master*, Cod. Th. 12, 7, 2; Cod. Just. 10, 71, 2.

† **zythum,** i, *n.*, = ζῦθος, *a kind of malt-liquor* among the Egyptians, Plin. 22, 25, 82, § 164; Col. 10, 116; Dig. 33, 6, 9 praef.